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COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1958





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GLASGOW:

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CONTENTS

REPORT OF COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

	PAGES
Births	11, 45, 46, 47
Building Bye-laws—Report of Building Inspector	100
Central Store	78
Chemical Laboratory—Report of County Chemist	112
Chiropody Scheme	85
County Milk Supply	92
Attested Herds Scheme	98
Biological Examination of Milk	98
Milk Officers	93
Milk (Special Designations) Orders	95
Milk supplied to School Children	96
Non-Graded Milk	97
Scottish Milk Testing Scheme	99
Tuberculosis Order, 1938	98
Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds	97
Deaths	11, 12, 13, 14, 34
Cancer	12, 13
Pneumoconiosis	14
Dental—Report of Chief Dental Officer	121
Domestic Help	40, 69, 80
Domiciliary Midwifery	57, 58, 65, 66
Food and Drugs—Report of Inspector	127
Handicapped Children	73
Home Nursing	69, 70, 71, 76
Health Education	88
Infectious Diseases	15
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	21, 22, 23, 24, 25
Acute Infective Jaundice	26
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	19
Diphtheria	16, 17
Dysentery	15
Encephalitis Lethargica	26
Enteric Group	18
Immunisation	17, 27
Notifiable	15
Non-notifiable	27
Pneumonia	19
Scabies	27
Scarlet Fever	17
Schools	27
Smallpox	16
Vaccination	16
Venereal Diseases	27, 28
Whooping Cough	26
Introduction	9

CONTENTS—Continued

	PAGES
Maternity and Child Welfare	45
Analgesics	59, 67
Ante Natal Clinics	61
Attendance at Confinement	46, 47
Births—Notification and Registration	11, 45, 46
Child Welfare Centres	50, 51, 52, 62
Consultations	52
Day Nurseries	55, 64, 72
Dental Treatment	53, 63
District Nursing Associations	56, 69, 70, 71
Domiciliary Midwifery	58, 59, 65, 66, 70, 71
Ear, Nose and Throat Ailments	54
Health Services—Addendum	61
Health Visitors—Visitation	46, 68, 71
Infantile Mortality	11, 46, 47, 48, 49
Maternal Deaths	49
Medical Comforts	54
Paediatric Clinic	53
Post Natal Clinics	61
Premature Babies	54
Routine Blood Examination	60
Squint	53
Still-births	11, 47
Welfare Foods	55
Meat Inspection and Slaughterhouses—Report of Meat Inspector	136
Mental Health Services	29
Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951	57
Nursing Homes	56
Population	11
Occupied and Unoccupied Houses	11
Problem Families	75
Shops Act	134
Staff	7
Statistics	11
Tuberculosis	12, 34
B.C.G. Vaccination	41, 42
Cases on Record	37
Death Rates	34
Domiciliary Treatment	40
Institutional Treatment	39
Mass Radiography Campaign	43
New Cases	35, 36, 37
Rehabilitation	41
Rehousing of Affected Families	40
REPORT OF COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR	
Atmospheric Pollution	199
Burning Colliery Spoil Banks	210
Prior Approvals	200
Smoke Emissions	208
Burgh of Biggar	250
Burial Grounds	222
Cinemas	188
Dairies	214
Burgh of Biggar	218
Burgh of Lanark	218
Exempted Premises	218
Milk (Special Designations) Orders	218
Registration	218
Diseases of Animals Act, 1950	195

CONTENTS—Continued

	PAGES
Disinfection of Houses	199
Drainage	175
Factories	190
Fire Escape Certificates	192
Outworkers	193
Fly Repression	199
Food Hygiene	219
Houses Let in Lodgings	188
Housing	155
Abandoned Properties	166
Accommodation for Seasonal Workers	174
Acquisition of Dwellings	169
Administrative Action	172
Allocation	172
Army Camps	174
Closure and Demolition of Vacated Insanitary Properties	160
East Kilbride New Town	175
Overcrowding	173
Rehousing of Families from Insanitary Houses	172
Rural Housing	174
Small Enterprise Timber Camps	174
Transfer of Miners	173
Tuberculosis Families	173
Housing (Repairs and Rents) Scotland Act, 1954	165
Ice-Cream	218
Inspections	223
Nuisances	181
Prosecutions	182
Offensive Trades	194
Pet Animals Act	193
Pigstyes	194
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	195
Private Streets	187
Provision of Water-Closet Accommodation	175
Public Cleansing	227
Accidents	238
Costs	248
Disposal	239
East Kilbride	245
Garaging	242
Labour	228
Present Service	228
Provision of Dust Bins	243
Street Cleansing	243
Vehicles	235
Public Conveniences	244
Public Conveyances	188
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	193
Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings	187
Salvage	245
Schools	188
Street Traders	219
Tents and Vans	189
Unsound Food and Food Inspection	220
Water Supply	179
Water Samples	179

STAFF

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	
1911	
1912	
1913	
1914	
1915	
1916	
1917	
1918	
1919	
1920	
1921	
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STAFF

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

County Medical Officer of Health.

IAN C. MONRO, M.D., D.P.H.

Depute Medical Officer of Health

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Senior Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

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Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

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Chief Dental Officer.

WILLIAM GIBSON, L.D.S.

Public Analyst and Chemist.

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

Sanitary Inspector.

THOMAS B. POLLOCK, M.R. San.(Scot) A., M. Inst.P.C.

Building Inspector.

Vacant

General Superintendent of Slaughterhouses.

GEORGE MILNE.

Senior Food and Drugs Inspector.

WILLIAM J. IRONS.

Administrative Officer.

(3) HARRY B. BROWN.

(4) JOHN PORTER, D.P.A.

Supervisor of Health Visitors.

A. M. BEATON, R.G.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Supervisor of Midwives.

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

Supervisor of Home Helps.

MRS. F. MARGARET McTAGGART, Dip. Social Science.

(1) *Transferred to School Health Service—1/9/58*

(2) *Transferred from School Health Service—1/9/58*

(3) *Retired 27/3/58*

(4) *Appointed 28/3/58*

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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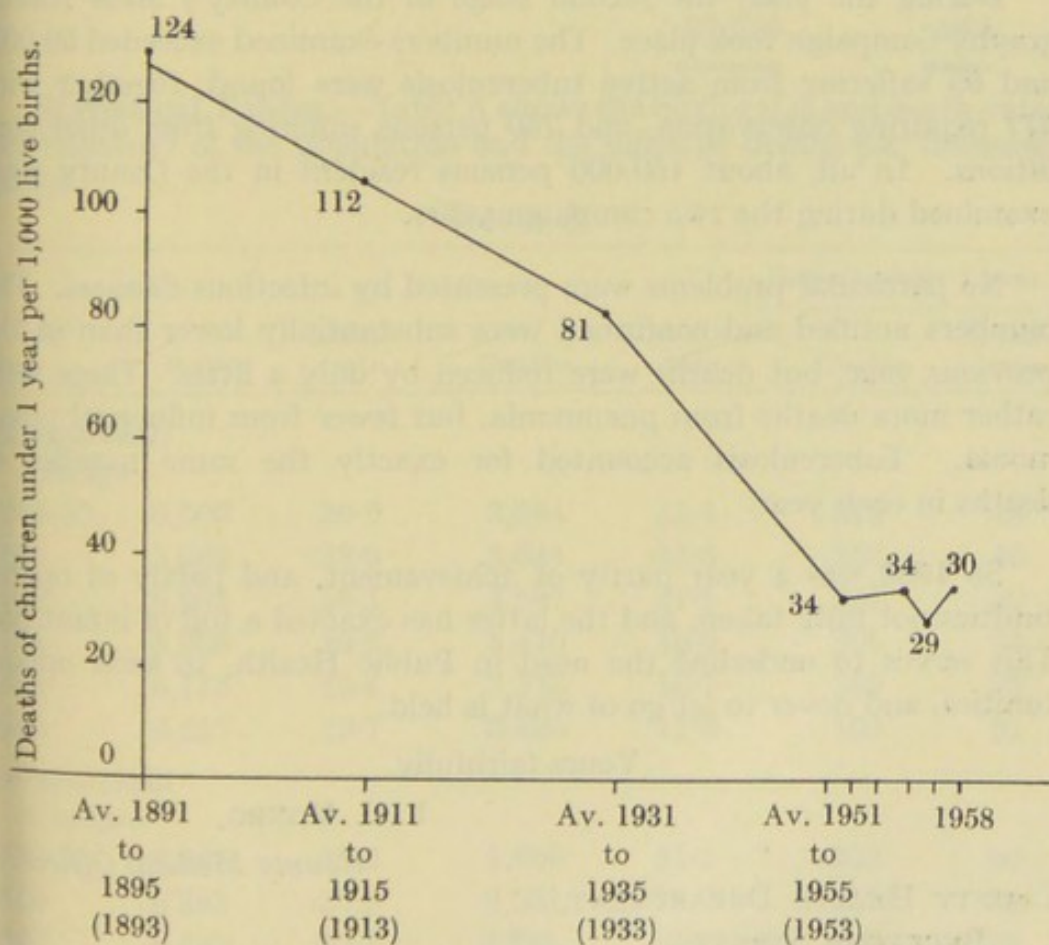
County Health Officer of Health
Dr. J. H. H. H. H. H.

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 conditions of the County of Lanark for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

Infant Mortality continues to give cause for concern, the rate having risen again in 1958 to 30 deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate is a very sensitive index of community health. For over half a century the picture has been one of improvement, and it looks as if the advance is now grinding to a halt. The tragedy is that this halt is being reached well before it need be. There are still many avoidable infant deaths each year. The position is shown graphically here:—



The factors which have contributed to the decline, are the following Acts of Parliament—The Midwives Act, 1915, The Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, and the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. Other factors are—the Appointment of Health Visitors, 1908, the Cheap Milk Scheme, 1940, the "Green Ration Book," 1941-42, and the Report on Infant Mortality in Scotland, 1943, which opened the country's eyes to the unnecessary waste of infant life which was going on.

With all these factors in favour of a minimal infant mortality rate, why is it not being achieved? Part of the answer, at least, is that far more of the mothers of to-day come from small families, in which there was no opportunity for minding the baby in the way there used to be in the large families of last century. If the mother of to-day is to be given the necessary information, more health visitors are necessary to teach her.

During the year, the second stage of the County's Mass Radiography Campaign took place. The numbers examined exceeded 59,000, and 65 suffering from active tuberculosis were found, together with 377 requiring observation, and 760 persons suffering from other conditions. In all, about 150,000 persons resident in the County were examined during the two campaign years.

No particular problems were presented by infectious diseases. The numbers notified and confirmed were substantially lower than in the previous year, but deaths were reduced by only a little. There were rather more deaths from pneumonia, but fewer from influenzal pneumonia. Tuberculosis accounted for exactly the same number of deaths in each year.

So 1958 was a year partly of achievement, and partly of opportunities not fully taken, and the latter has exacted a toll of infant life. This serves to underline the need in Public Health, to seize opportunities, and never to let go of what is held.

Yours faithfully,

I. C. MONRO,

County Medical Officer.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BECKFORD STREET,

HAMILTON, 1st December, 1959.

STATISTICS

	Lanark County (Landward).	Lanark Burgh.	Biggar Burgh.	Total.
Population estimated, 1958 (June)	315,705	8,275	1,441	325,421
Live Births (corrected) ...	6,558	157	29	6,744
Illegitimate Births (corrected) ...	184	8	1	193
Still Births (corrected) ...	148	2	1	151
Deaths (corrected) ...	3,505	98	19	3,622
Infantile Deaths (corrected) ...	195	4	2	201
Marriages Registered ...	2,152	74	21	2,247

The numbers of **Occupied** and **Unoccupied** houses, as given in the Valuation Roll, were 92,526 and 942 respectively, inclusive of Small Burghs, made up as follows :—

	Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
County of Lanark (Landward) ...	89,408	889
Burgh of Biggar ...	523	9
Burgh of Lanark ...	2,595	44
	<u>92,526</u>	<u>942</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
1957	6,544	20·3	3,532	10·9	190	29
1958	6,744	20·7	3,622	11·1	201	30

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

Tuberculosis—

Pulmonary	53
Non-Pulmonary	4
Malignant Neoplasms	537

Heart Diseases—

Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	45
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	1,031
Other Diseases of Heart	55
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	72
	<hr/>
	1,203

Respiratory Diseases—

Influenza	7
Pneumonia	107
Bronchitis	143
Other Respiratory Diseases	115
	<hr/>
	372

Digestive System—

Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	36
Appendicitis	7
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	23
Gastritis and Duodenitis	1
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	23
Cirrhosis of Liver	11
Other Diseases of Liver	14
Other Digestive Diseases	9
	<hr/>
	124

Nervous System—

Vascular lesions affecting central Nervous System	559
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	7
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	53
	<hr/>
	619

Cancer

During 1958 the number of deaths attributed to Malignant Neoplasms was 537 compared with 547 in 1957. This total comprised 307 males and 230 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.

LESION	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	Sexes
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum :	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	6	13	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	6	19
(a) Oesophagus	-	-	1	3	7	12	19	12	54	-	-	1	2	3	7	13	18	44	98
(b) Stomach and Small Intestine including Duodenum ...	-	-	-	2	3	7	6	4	22	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	3	10	32
(c) Rectum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Liver and Biliary passage ...	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	6	13
(e) Pancreas ...	-	-	-	2	3	3	4	5	17	-	-	1	-	3	2	4	3	13	30
(f) Peritoneum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	3
(g) Large Intestine including Bowel unspecified ...	-	-	1	1	3	5	13	18	41	-	-	1	2	4	8	10	6	31	72
Respiratory Organs :	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	7
(a) Larynx ...	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
(b) Maxillary Antrum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Trachea ...	-	-	-	7	17	28	8	6	66	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	6	72
(d) Bronchus ...	-	-	-	1	3	4	6	5	19	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	5	24	24
(e) Lung ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	2	2	4	17	17
Uterus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Female Genital Organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	8	4	2	23	23
Breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	7	7	7	34	34
Male Genito-urinary Organs	-	-	1	1	-	-	11	7	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Skin ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Kidney ...	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	2	10	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	5	15
Other or Unspecified Sites	3	3	2	4	4	3	1	3	23	3	2	2	1	2	6	6	1	23	46
Totals	3	3	5	23	48	72	78	75	307	5	3	8	20	33	54	54	53	230	537

PNEUMOCONIOSIS

During the year the number of deaths attributed to Pneumoconiosis was 89. In addition a total of 91 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.

35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+	Total	Occupation
—	2	20	32	26	80	Coal Miner.
—	—	1	2	—	3	General Labourer
1	—	—	—	—	1	Steelworker.
—	—	—	—	1	1	Night Watchman.
—	—	—	—	1	1	Engineer (fitter).
—	—	—	1	—	1	Insurance Agent.
—	—	1	—	—	1	Stone Quarryman.
—	—	1	—	—	1	Railway Worker.
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>89</u>	

(b) PNEUMOCONIOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE OF DEATH.

35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+	Total	Occupation
—	5	18	25	20	68	Coal Miner.
—	—	1	—	3	4	General Labourer.
—	—	2	4	—	6	Steelworker.
—	—	2	—	—	2	Boilerman (stoker).
—	—	—	2	—	2	Quarry Worker.
—	—	1	—	—	1	Factory Worker.
—	—	1	—	—	1	Brass Finisher.
—	—	—	—	1	1	Barman.
—	—	1	1	—	2	Iron Dresser.
—	—	—	1	—	1	Coal Merchant.
—	—	—	—	1	1	Bricklayer.
—	—	1	—	1	2	Brick Worker.
<u>—</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>91</u>	

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

TABLE E.—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS RECOGNISED DURING 1958.

				Notified.	Confirmed.	Died.
Anthrax	...	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	24	15	3
Chickenpox	...	...	...	406	406	—
Cholera	...	...	...	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	...	11	8	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	20	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	406	258	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	34	33	—
Food Poisoning...	...	...	...	27	27	—
Jaundice, Acute Infective	...	...	...	13	1	—
Leprosy	...	...	...	—	—	—
Malaria	...	...	...	1	1	—
Measles	...	...	...	42	42	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	20	20	—
Plague	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	...	...	...	26	20	2
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	...	...	...	745	555	107
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	...	...	...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	...	...	...	71	49	—
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	10	10	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	9	9	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	239	232	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—
Tetanus	...	...	...	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	397	367	53
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	41	38	4
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid A	...	...	...	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	...	...	...	5	3	—
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	123	121	—
Total	...	...	...	2,670	2,215	171

**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 ... 1,019	2,291	3,315	6	280	286
B ... —	—	—	5	302	307
C ... —	—	—	—	269	269
D ... 16	63	79	2	103	105
Total 1,035	2,359	3,394	13	954	967

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.

Diphtheria and Membraneous Group.

Table D1 shows the incidence of diphtheria during the past eight 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
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
1957	... 15	—	—	—	—	—
1958	... 20	—	—	—	—	—

All notified patients were removed to hospital.

After admission the diagnosis was revised in respect of all the patients notified as follows:—tonsillitis (including enlarged and septic tonsils), 19; glandular fever, 1.

During the year 56,000 units of antitoxin were supplied through polio stations to medical practitioners.

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 1,323	2,960	4,283	4	33	37
Scholars 1,430	87	1,517	2,662	402	3,064
Total 2,753	3,047	5,800	2,666	435	3,101

Scarlet Fever.

Table D II shows the prevalence of scarlet fever during the past seven 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.
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</i>						
<i>Average—</i>						
1951-55	499	468	—	—	1.48	—
1956	322	302	—	—	0.94	—
1957	203	185	—	—	0.57	—
1958	239	232	—	—	0.71	—

The number of patients removed to hospital was 154 or 64.4 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	...	—	100	124	6	2	—	—	232

Altered diagnosis:—The diagnosis was revised in seven of the patients removed to hospital as follows:—dermatitis, 1; rubella, 3; mumps, 1; allergy, 2.

Housing Accommodation relating to confirmed cases :—

		1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Over 5 Apts.	Other	Total
Hospital	...	13	22	50	50	9	2	1	147
Home	...	3	5	29	34	7	7	—	85
Total	...	16	27	79	84	16	9	1	232

Enteric Group.

Table D III shows the prevalence of typhoid fever during the past eight 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.
1951	6	5	—	—	0.016	—
1952	8	6	1	16.66	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	—
1957	4	3	—	—	0.009	—
1958	5	3	—	—	0.009	—

All five 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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+					All ages.
Cases	1	1	1	—	—	—	—					3

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Twenty-four notifications were received. Cases confirmed amounted to 15 with 3 deaths. All patients were treated in hospital. After observation the diagnosis was revised in 9 instances as follows:—cerebral abscess, 1; mumps and meningitis, 1; toxic erythema, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; influenzal meningitis, 1; meningo-encephalitis, 1; upper respiratory infection, 1; non-paralytic poliomyelitis, 2.

Pneumonia.

Seven hundred and seventy-one patients were brought to the notice of the Department, 691 being notified and 80 discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Death. Of these 575 were confirmed cases.

Six hundred and five patients, or 78·45 per cent., were removed to hospital.

Table D IV shows the prevalence of pneumonia (acute primary and influenzal) during the past seven 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.
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
1957	... 916	652	98	15·03	2·03	3·04
1958	... 771	575	107	18·60	1·76	3·28

MORTALITY.—The deaths due to pneumonia numbered *107, giving a fatality-rate of 18·60, and a death-rate of 0·328 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, are 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 ...	72	59	93	51	42	31	31	24	22	33	32	85	575
Deaths ...	30	10	13	9	3	9	3	4	3	5	7	11	107

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 ...	555	96	57	40	26	61	129	146
Influenzal ...	20	—	—	2	1	7	5	5
Total ...	575	96	57	42	27	68	134	151
Deaths ...	107	29	4	2	—	2	13	57
Fatality-rate ...	18·60	30·2	7·02	4·76	—	2·94	9·70	37·75

Of the 107 deaths from pneumonia, 6 had taken place before notification was received and 80 occurred in cases which were not notified at all.

Of the 575 cases, 166 were treated at home and 409 were treated in hospital.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

The number of cases notified showed a substantial increase during the year and the number of confirmed cases of the disease was over three times as great as the figure for 1957.

There were 71 notified cases, 49 of these being confirmed, but fortunately there were no deaths.

Table D V shows the prevalence of Poliomyelitis during the past eight 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.
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	—
1957	...	41	15	2	13.33	0.046	0.06
1958	...	71	49	—	—	0.15	—

INCIDENCE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Table I shows the monthly and geographical distribution of the 49 confirmed cases.

POLIOMYELITIS—1958. TABLE I.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
<i>Douglas Parish</i>													
Douglas ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Lesmahagow Parish</i>													
Lesmahagow ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Hamilton Parish</i>													
Eddlewood ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Blantyre Parish</i>													
Blantyre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>East Kilbride Parish</i>													
East Kilbride ...	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	3	2	1	—	—	13
<i>Bothwell Parish</i>													
Bellshill ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	5
Carfin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Chapelhall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Holytown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Newarthill ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
New Stevenston ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Uddingston ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	4
<i>Cambusnethan Parish</i>													
Newmains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Shotts Parish</i>													
Shotts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Cambuslang Parish</i>													
Cambuslang ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3
<i>Carmunnock Parish</i>													
Carmunnock ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Rutherglen Parish</i>													
Burnside ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Cadder Parish</i>													
Glenboig ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
<i>New Monkland Parish</i>													
Glenmavis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Old Monkland Parish</i>													
Baillieston ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Bargeddie ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Broomhouse ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carmyle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Springboig ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	—	—	1	—	2	4	12	11	6	9	3	1	49

The distribution of confirmed cases is similar to that of previous years, being widespread throughout the County, but it will be noted that the heaviest incidence occurred in East Kilbride Parish where 13 cases were notified.

The greatest number of cases occurred during the months of July and August.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Table II shows the distribution according to age and sex.

POLIOMYELITIS—1958.

TABLE II.

	Jan		Feb.		Mar.		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	2	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	9	7
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	7	10
15-25 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
25-35 years ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4
35-45 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
45-65 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 plus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	5	7	5	6	3	3	4	5	1	2	—	1	22	27

The ratio of males to females was 22 to 27. Four cases were under the age of one year. The greatest number, namely 17, occurred in the 5-15 age group.

Forty-three of the confirmed cases were removed to Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell, and five to Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow. The remaining case was detected in the late stages of the disease and required out-patient treatment only.

The other 22 patients were removed to hospital and proved to be negative for Poliomyelitis.

It is worthy of note that of the 47 confirmed cases only two had been previously vaccinated. Both were mild cases, with no paralysis, and made a complete recovery.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The Scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis was again extended and now includes all persons aged 6 months to 25 years, with the addition of expectant mothers, doctors and their families, hospital and ambulance staffs and their families.

The totals vaccinated up to the end of each quarter in 1958 were:—

31st March	...	...	...	...	24,383
30th June	...	...	...	...	34,298
30th September	...	...	...	...	41,504
31st December	...	...	...	...	46,766

Table III shows the number of persons in their respective categories who since the commencement of the Scheme have received a course of two injections together with those given a reactivating dose.

Vaccinations were carried out exclusively up to the end of 1956 by the County Health Department Medical Staff. General Practitioners were, however, invited to participate in January, 1957, and are now responsible for over 50 per cent. of all persons vaccinated.

Poliomyelitis—1958.

TABLE III

		Vaccinated by County Medical Staff					
		Children Born 1943-1958	Young Persons Born 1933-1942	Expectant Mothers	Doctors and Families	Hospital Staff and Families	Total
Year		1943-1958	1933-1942	Mothers	Families		
1956	...	2,287	—	—	—	—	2,287
1957	...	7,576	—	—	—	—	7,576
1958	...	12,861	21	162	15	13	13,072
TOTAL	...	22,724	21	162	15	13	22,935
Number given reactivating dose ...		883	—	—	—	—	883
Number vaccinated with two injections		—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	...	5,787	—	—	—	—	5,787
1957	...	17,447	65	389	116	27	18,044
1958	...	23,234	65	389	116	27	23,831
TOTAL	...	1,022	—	—	—	—	1,022
Number given reactivating dose ...		45,958	86	551	131	40	46,766
TOTAL NUMBER VACCINATED		1,905	—	—	—	—	1,905
TOTAL NUMBER GIVEN REACTIVATING DOSE		...	...	...	...	...	...

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No notifications.

Acute Infective Jaundice.

Thirteen notifications—one confirmed.

Whooping Cough.

During the year 123 notifications were received and of these 121 were confirmed cases. Three patients or 2.44 per cent. were removed to hospital.

Table D VI shows the prevalence of whooping cough during the past eight 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	—
1957	... 621	614	1	0.16	1.90	0.03
1958	... 123	121	—	—	0.37	—

Condition of the patients was stated to be:—Severe, 28; moderate, 37; mild, 51; not stated, 5; not whooping cough, 2; Total, 123.

Of the three patients removed to hospital the diagnosis was revised in two instances as follows:—bronchitis, 1; tonsillitis, 1.

The age incidence of cases was :—

Ages	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases	...	18	68	35	—	—	—	—	121

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

Immunised previous to Onset of Illness.	Injections given during illness.	Non-Immunised.	No Information.
24	2	91	4

In the 24 immunised cases coming to our knowledge 3 were classified as severe, 9 as moderate, and 12 as mild.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases among School Children.

During the year, 987 cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were notified by the Executive School Medical Officer and Head Masters as follows :—

Measles	...	...	42	Ringworm	...	...	14
Scabies	...	...	182	Itch	...	...	—
Conjunctivitis	...	...	—	Impetigo	...	...	16
Eczema	...	...	1	German Measles	...	...	75
Mumps	...	...	260	Chickenpox	...	...	397

Scabies Scheme.

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Treatment given (a) at Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
(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 eight years:—

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chancroid	Non-specific and other Venereal Conditions	Condition other than Venereal	Total
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
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1951-55	13	30	—	37	65	145
1956	6	21	—	25	40	92
1957	7	22	—	22	49	100
1958	9	23	—	21	31	84

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

This report deals with the provisions made for the Welfare needs of mentally handicapped persons of all ages within the County Area.

1. PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Child Health Section has a complete register of all handicapped children under 5 years of age including those with mental handicap, and all are visited regularly in their homes by Nurse Health Visitors.

A full report on this group appears in the Annual Report under "Handicapped Children."

2. SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The School Health Section carries out the duties laid on the Education Authority under the Education (Scotland) Acts 1946, and 1949 of ascertaining which children require special educational treatment, and provide such treatment in Special Schools, and Occupational Centres for those children who are capable of receiving education or training.

Those who are assessed as ineducable and untrainable, are reported to the Local Health Authority for admission to an Institution or care and aftercare in their own homes.

At present the Authority has four Special Schools and four Occupational Centres.

The Special Schools with the number of mentally and physically handicapped pupils in each case are as follows:—

Auchinraith Special School	...	...	147
Dalton Special School	...	...	131
Knowetop Special School	...	...	180
Drumpark Special School	...	...	129
			<hr/>
			587
			<hr/>

A Residential Special School is under construction in Lanark to provide for handicapped pupils in the less populated area in the south of the County.

In the northern area where there is a similar problem, the difficulty is being overcome by (a) arrangement with the City of Glasgow; (b) additional class rooms at Drumpark Special School; and (c) the opening of a new Occupational Centre.

OCCUPATIONAL CENTRES.

The four Centres with the numbers attending are as follows:—

Hamilton Occupational Centre	...	18
Cambuslang Occupational Centre	...	21
Coatbridge Occupational Centre	...	19
Bothwell Park Occupational Centre	...	20
		—
		78
		==

A fifth Centre has been established at Newmains and will be opening at an early date.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SCHEME.

Officers of this Service regularly visit the Special Schools with a view to placing mentally handicapped leavers in suitable employment with sympathetic employers.

MENTALLY HANDICAPPED OVER 16 YEARS.

Individual record cards have been prepared for all known persons coming within this group whether at home or in an Institution in addition to all cases reported under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, as ineducable and untrainable.

Owing to shortage of staff it has not been practicable to undertake the regular visitation of those patients who are being cared for at home although periodic visits are paid by Nurse Health Visitors.

No Residential or Occupational Centre facilities have been provided by the Local Health Authority but the following arrangements have been made with voluntary associations.

1. RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

Scottish Association of Parents of Handicapped Children.

STEWART HOME, COVE.

This Home, established and maintained by the Scottish Association of Parents of Handicapped Children, is available for the short-term residence of mentally handicapped children. Before its opening in the spring of this year the County Council agreed to make a contribution in advance of the sum of £525. In return for this, the Association agreed to reserve 3 beds for 6 months for County patients. The first child was admitted in May and during the period from then till the end of the year the County Council sponsored 9 admissions, 56 bed weeks of the 78 allocated being used.

Admission under the County Council's Scheme has been limited to those mentally handicapped children for whom the Local Health Authority is responsible. There is no doubt the parents of such children benefit greatly from the rest they receive during the periods the children are away, as the strain of continually attending to them is very great.

2. OCCUPATIONAL CENTRES.

(a) *Scottish Association of Parents of Handicapped Children, Fairhill, Hamilton.*

Six patients over 16 years of age are attending at an annual cost of £310.

(b) *Cambuslang and District Voluntary Care Committee for Physical and Mental Welfare.*

Free Gardeners' Hall, Hamilton Road, Cambuslang.
Nine patients over 16 years of age attending.

In addition plans have been approved by the Department of Health for the erection of a Senior Occupational Centre at Viewpark, Uddingston, to accommodate finally 48 patients.

In Lanark County, Health and Welfare are distinct and separate Departments and the Director of Welfare Services has various duties in connection with the mentally ill and mental defectives. His report is contained in the following paragraphs.

LUNACY.

Throughout the year the Authorised Officers initiated or recorded the admissions of 324 patients to Mental Hospitals, of which number 316 were admissions to Hartwood Mental Hospital. Of the total number, 224 persons were admitted on a voluntary basis and did not require certification. The total number given here is not necessarily the actual number of admissions made as it may happen that the Courts or relatives of patients may arrange admissions otherwise than through the Authorised Officers.

Eighteen patients were liberated on probation from Hartwood Mental Hospital and supervisory visitation was undertaken by Visiting Medical Officers and Authorised Officers. Four patients were placed under guardianship during the year, having previously had a period of probation. Where required, reports were given to the Medical Superintendent on the home conditions of patients to enable him to decide on the question of liberation on probation of patients or to ensure that, on discharge, the patients had a satisfactory home to which to go.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

In terms of Sections 56 and 57 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, intimations were received from the Education Authority of 3 children who had been found to be ineducable and untrainable and of 2 children who, having attended a Special School or Centre until attaining the age of 16 years, were considered to possibly require to be further dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts after leaving school. Each home was visited and reported upon with the result that 1 child was admitted to a Mental Deficiency Institution and 3 had their names placed on a waiting list for admission. No action was taken in respect of the remaining child as the parents undertook to be responsible for her proper care and maintenance.

Three children under the age of 5 years were also reported by the parents, in association with the family doctor, for admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions and their names placed on the waiting list for admission.

During the year, 21 admissions to Mental Deficiency Institutions were affected, 9 of these being persons under the age of 16 years and 12 over that age. The number at present on the waiting list for vacancies in Institutions is 17, of whom 3 are under the age of 5 years, 3 aged 5 to 16 years and 11 over 16 years of age.

Special visits were made by the Authorised Officers in 79 instances where reports were required by the General Board of Control with a view to assessing the care and supervision which would be available to Mental Defectives presently in Institutions in the event of their being considered for discharge on licence. The normal visitation and supervision of boarded out Mental Defectives on the Register of 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, 1956, 1957 and 1958.

(The rates for Scotland are given in parenthesis.)

	1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951-55	1955	1956	1957	1958
Respiratory	·49(·54)	·59(·62)	·67(·60)	·27(·25)	·17(·17)	·20(·14)	·16(·13)	·16(·16)
Non-Respiratory	·15(·16)	·19(·20)	·12(·10)	·05(·03)	·04(·02)	·03(·02)	·02(·01)	·02(·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	41	12	2	2
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	11	2	1	—
Notified less than 1 month before death	—	—	—	1
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	—	1	1	—
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	1	—	—	—
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	2	—	—	—
Notified from 1 year to 2 years before death	4	1	—	—
Notified over 2 years before death	23	8	—	1
Total	41	12	2	2

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	—	9	26	41	26	32	36	20	212
	Females	—	8	23	56	46	25	13	10	185
	Total	—	17	49	97	72	57	49	30	397
Non-Respiratory	Males	—	2	3	7	4	4	2	—	12
	Females	—	1	4	5	4	3	2	—	41
	Total	—	3	7	12	8	7	4	—	67
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	Males	—	11	29	48	30	36	38	20	234
	Females	—	9	27	61	50	28	15	10	204
	Total	—	20	56	109	80	64	53	30	438

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	—	9	26	40	23	31	31	17	195
	Females	—	7	20	54	45	22	12	9	172
	Total	—	16	46	94	68	53	43	26	367
Non-Respiratory	Males	—	1	3	6	4	3	2	—	19
	Females	—	1	4	5	4	3	2	—	19
	Total	—	2	7	11	8	6	4	—	38
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	Males	—	10	29	46	27	34	33	17	214
	Females	—	8	24	59	49	25	14	9	191
	Total	—	18	53	105	76	59	47	26	405

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, 1956, 1957 and 1958, and how the 1958 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
1957	...	...	...	...	...	526	45
1958	...	...	...	...	...	397	41
Symptom group examination (M.M.R. or other)							212
Contact group examination (M.M.R. or other)							46
Mass miniature radiography (General Public)							
including office and other staffs							102
Routine examination of Special Groups (M.M.R. or other)—							
School Staffs							—
National Service Recruits							5
Emigrants							2
Total							367

In addition to the new cases notified during the year there were 99 respiratory and 5 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	1957	1958
Superficial Glands	61	99	68	34	18	9	15	12
Abdomen	42	33	23	12	6	5	3	6
Bones and Joints	59	59	60	23	10	18	13	7
Meninges	39	41	32	19	15	4	3	5
Special Organs	9	12	13	14	25	16	11	11
Lupus	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
General	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
	216	253	199	102	74	52	45	41

Sputum examinations during the year were made in 307 cases, or 77 per cent. of the new cases, with positive results in 146 cases, or 48 per cent., and negative results in 161 cases, or 52 per cent.

No examination of the spit was made in 90 cases, or 23 per cent. of the new cases, for the following reasons:—No Spit, 89; Died before or soon after notification, 1.

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 ...	17	54	121	128	43
Bed to self ...	2	2	12	7	—
Room to self ...	—	10	29	52	19

The number of cases confirmed for respiratory tuberculosis was 367, the above table shows 363, the remaining 4 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
1957	...	...	3,574	616	75	263	25	136	—	3,691
1958	...	...	3,691	496	78	329	22	106	—	3,652
<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
1957	...	...	706	50	7	102	2	20	—	625
1958	...	...	625	46	5	107	2	21	—	536

Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1958, 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	54	169	508	404	264	205	109	48	1,762
	Females	3	39	165	814	551	207	69	30	12	1,890
2. Non-Respiratory	Males	3	39	58	65	38	20	11	8	3	245
	Females	1	31	58	82	63	28	16	10	2	291
Total Respiratory and Non-Respiratory ...		8	163	450	1,469	1,056	519	301	157	65	4,188

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	1957	1958
Given to S.H.D. ...	180	148	112	82	95	138	73
Returned to Tuberculosis Officer ...	166	131	143	87	120	144	89
Left School ...	135	106	124	74	108	115	74
Coming on to Tuberculosis Register ...	2	3	2	—	2	—	—
For further investigation	8	9	6	3	8	9	—
Left district ...	18	13	11	10	2	19	15
Died ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	—

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	5	25	20	1	9
		Female	8	21	17	—	12
15-45 years	...	Male	66	129	130	6	59
		Female	71	151	155	4	63
45 years and over	...	Male	31	90	68	17	36
		Female	6	25	16	4	11
Total	...	...	187	441	406	32	190

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
1957	...	...	...	...	187	41
1958	...	...	...	...	190	30

Re-housing of Affected Families.

Total number of applications received during the year	...	184
Number of Group I recommendations ...	...	34
Number of Group II recommendations	...	150
Number of Group III recommendations	...	—
Total number of houses allocated during the year	...	74
Number of Group I cases rehoused	...	43
Number of Group II cases rehoused	...	30
Number of Group III cases rehoused	...	1
Number of recommendations cancelled during the year	...	132

Total number of Group I cases awaiting re-housing at the end of the year—147.

		PERIOD OF WAITING			
	TOTAL	Under 6 months	6-12 months	12-18 months	Over 18 months
Spit positive cases ...	96	6	9	12	69
Spit negative cases	51	9	1	12	29
Total	147	15	10	24	98

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	1957	1958
Number of visits	12,278	16,476*	27,029*	34,638*	37,608	40,936	34,755	31,730

*Average.

Home Nursing.—District Nurses paid 4,406 visits to tuberculous cases carrying out nursing services and administering Streptomycin.

Domestic Helps.—Home Helps attended at 55 tuberculous households during the year.

Supply of Bed and Bedding and Nursing Requisites on loan.—The Central Store issued 9 outfits of bed and bedding and 9 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
1957	...	...	...	1,227	£14,249	52,130 gallons Milk
1958	...	...	...	866	£6,238	23,468 gallons Milk

Rehabilitation.

During the year 62 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 190 "accepted" pensioners on the Register.

Contact Investigation.

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

Whenever circumstances allow the necessary segregation of vaccinees, B.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.
Positive	...	1	1	25	20	33	31	26	24	1	8	1	6	87	9
Negative	...	149	128	141	170	113	106	64	61	7	6	—	2	474	47
Total	...	150	129	166	190	146	137	90	85	8	14	1	8	561	56

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) Nurses	...	...	22	218	5	63	4	42
(2) Medical students	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	...	...	561	563	474	473	380	381
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above :—								
(a) School leavers			—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) New born babies			—	—	—	—	26	18
(5) Others	...	...	84	79	82	78	81	72

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

Mass Radiography Campaign.

During the Autumn of 1958 over a period of seven weeks the second stage of the Mass Radiography Campaign was carried out in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th County Districts and in the Burghs of Lanark and Biggar respectively. This completed the County's contribution to the Scottish Mass Radiography Campaign.

In the course of this year's Campaign 59,761 persons were examined. This led to the discovery of 65 new cases of active tuberculosis ; 377 new cases requiring observation for possible tuberculosis and 1,501 new cases suffering from other chest conditions, such as pneumoconiosis, bronchitis, lung cancer and heart conditions. Out of the grand total of 59,761 persons X-rayed, only 597 resided outwith the County.

The incidence of tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment works out at 1.1 per 1,000—11 persons in every 10,000 examined. This compares favourably with the incidence of 1.5 found in the campaign of 1957.

Taking the two campaigns together, 107,000 people have been X-rayed. Judging by the number of cases reported from the Glasgow Campaign approximately 45,000 Lanarkshire residents were X-rayed in Glasgow. In all, therefore, rather over 150,000 people resident in Lanarkshire appear to have been X-rayed out of a population, aged 15 years and upwards, of about 225,000. Put briefly, two-thirds of the adult population have been examined. This has yielded 167 active cases of tuberculosis. Assuming that the one-third unexamined is of the same age and sex structure as the two-thirds examined, there are some 85 cases of tuberculosis whom we have not found. In view of the fact that the lower age groups appear to figure to a greater extent amongst those X-rayed, it must be assumed that the higher age groups appear to figure to a greater extent amongst those not X-rayed. This, in its turn, suggests that there are more than the number of cases estimated in the unexamined third, rather than less.

It is widely recognised nowadays that the higher age groups, particularly men over 50 years, are yielding proportionately more cases of unstable tuberculosis than any other age span. Our task for the immediate future is therefore plain. This is, by means of selective group radiography and tuberculin testing, to find the undiscovered cases in that section of the population, which did not come forward for X-ray during the campaign, and also to continue unremitting

search for tuberculosis among contacts of known cases. This task will require all the ingenuity and persuasive powers at our command.

While it is too early to give a just appraisal of the effect of the campaign on the prevalence of tuberculosis in the County, it is fair to say at this juncture that the two-year campaign was an outstanding success in a much wider sense than that purely related to an attack on one problem, tuberculosis. It is an established fact to-day that progress in many fields of public health will only be achieved with the active co-operation and support of the people themselves. The two-year campaign was essentially an exercise in community participation in response to careful operational planning, high pressure publicity, intensive health education, organised team work and the whole-hearted support by representatives of the County Council, District Councils and the Burghs of Lanark and Biggar, respectively, and also by the army of voluntary helpers totalling some 5,000 recruited from the general public, official and voluntary organisations.

Quite apart from its primary objective, namely, a major blow at tuberculosis, the campaign demonstrated that success in a major venture of this kind is not the prerogative of urban areas where there is a concentration of population and an adequacy of technical resources, but that rewarding results can be achieved in a vast rural area of widely dispersed communities. Such a community of people when given the necessary information on the aims and objectives of a major health project, inspired by leadership and a sense of common purpose, and imbued with the determination to succeed, can accomplish great things in the cause of preventive medicine and general public health.

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 ... 6,551	6,744	3,361	3,190	20.7
Illegitimate ... 193		97	96	
<i>Stillbirths—</i>	151	79	72	

BIRTHS NOTIFIED.—The number of statutory notifications received was 7,199.

The sources of notification were as follows :—

Doctors.	Midwives	Maternity Nurses.	Parents.	Insti- tutions.	Total.
75	2,745	—	14	4,365	7,199

In addition 8 notifications were received as the result of letters addressed to parents, giving a gross total of 7,207. Of this figure 7,012 were live-born and 195 were stillborn.

TABLE M 1.
BIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.
Visits made by Nurse Health Visitors and Infantile Mortality Rates for 1958.

DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA	BIRTHS			NUMBER OF VISITS				ATTENDANT AT CONFINEMENT				INFANT DEATHS							
	Registered			Notified		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						
	Alive	Stillborn		Still- born	First (0-1 Year).									Subsequent Children (0-5 Years).					
		Legiti- mate	Illegiti- mate																
															Legiti- mate	Illegiti- mate			
100	2	3	—	100	3	190	230	1,138	3	1	1,561	—	5	23			1	42	—
No. I	262	10	555	506	5,248	54	249	6,612	1	20	88	3	157	7	26.6
No. II	389	6	867	1,168	7,494	94	281	9,904	3	27	139	1	259	9	22.9
No. III	559	15	1,350	1,965	10,288	228	980	14,811	2	42	203	10	332	23	40.7
No. IV	771	22	1,804	2,140	13,788	617	757	19,106	12	42	359	24	679	29	38.0
No. V	2,241	80	2,956	2,866	22,600	1,194	1,931	31,547	3	30	614	12	825	48	21.3
No. VI	580	11	1,158	1,640	7,312	291	884	11,285	1	60	228	5	389	17	29.6
No. VII	567	12	1,385	1,488	8,922	195	719	12,709	3	24	171	15	542	19	33.2
No. VIII	1,149	30	2,673	3,228	20,267	964	1,947	29,079	2	104	381	24	865	42	37.2
No. IX	25	1	97	105	749	—	—	951	—	7	16	—	37	3	120.0
Biggar Burgh	369	5	133	29	822	28	87	1,099	2	2	29	1	62	3	7.7
Lanark Burgh

*7,211

7,207

*Not corrected for transfers.

Calculated on corrected live births and corrected infant deaths

Corrected live births registered ... 6,744

Corrected still births registered ... 151

Corrected infant deaths registered ... 201

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

ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT.—Particulars connected with 6,793 live infants have been recorded. Of this number it has been found that 23 (0.3%) were attended by medical practitioners alone; 349 (5.1%) by doctors assisted by certified midwives; 2,235 (33.0%) by certified midwives; 4,095 (60.3%) occurred in institutions; and in the case of 91 (1.3%) the births took place before the arrival of an attendant.

STILLBIRTHS.—The total number of stillbirths was 195 and the Health Visitor enquired into 135 of these. The attendance at confinement was as follows:—doctor alone 6 (4.4%); doctor and midwife 14 (10.3%); midwife 16 (11.8%); 5 (3.7%) were born before the arrival of an attendant. Institution cases 94 (69.6%).

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

Cases attended by midwives	...	...	...	32.5%
Cases attended by doctors and midwives	...	...	...	5.2%
Cases attended by doctors alone	...	...	...	0.4%
Cases attended by institutions	...	...	...	60.5%
B.B.A. ...	...	...	...	1.4%

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under 1 year corrected for transfer numbered 201 and calculated on the live births corrected for transfer gives a rate of 30.0 per 1,000 live births.

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

TABLE M. II.

Cause of Death.	AGE PERIODS										Rate per 1,000 live births.	
	-1	Weeks. 1-2	2-3	3-4	Total. -4	Rate per 1,000 live births.	1-3	Months. 3-6	6-9	9-12		Total. -12
1. Prematurity ...	15	1	—	—	16	2.3	—	—	—	—	16	2.3
Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	0.6
Congenital Malformation ...	13	6	—	—	19	2.7	3	4	1	—	27	3.8
Congenital Heart ...	2	—	—	—	2	0.3	4	1	—	1	8	1.1
Atelectasis ...	51	2	—	—	53	7.6	—	—	—	—	53	7.6
Injury at Birth ...	14	1	—	—	15	2.1	—	—	—	—	15	2.1
2. Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Diarrhoea ...	—	1	—	1	2	0.3	2	3	—	1	8	1.1
4. Pneumonia ...	5	3	1	1	10	1.4	9	7	2	1	29	4.1
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	0.4
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Tuberculosis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.2
Meningeal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.2
7. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Causes	10	6	1	—	17	2.4	9	5	1	2	34	4.8
	110	20	2	2	134	19.1	31	22	7	6	200	28.5

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

15.7 2.8 0.3 0.3 0.3 19.1 4.4 3.1 1.0 0.9 28.5

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
1951-1955	34.5	32.9
1956	33.9	28.6
1957	29.0	28.6
1958	30.0	27.7

DEATHS ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH AND
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.

Throughout the year there were 9 cases of death occurring during pregnancy or within 4 weeks after confinement. Of these cases 8 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 1.16 per 1,000 births. In the remaining case the pregnancy has been regarded as incidental.

The rates arranged in quinquennial periods from 1910 to 1954 and for each year thereafter 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
1950-1954	1.30	1.0
1955	0.31	0.5
1956	0.30	0.5
1957	0.40	0.5
1958	1.16	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	24	18	184	99
Baillieston	46	37	1,968	364
Bellshill	48	16	1,537	482
Bishopbriggs	48	1	1,127	261
Blantyre	48	46	1,367	377
Cadzow	48	17	578	165
Cambuslang	49	51	1,546	404
Carluke	22	8	540	110
Chapelhall	23	10	392	72
Chryston	48	6	1,199	285
East Kilbride	46	2	1,336	137
Lanark	48	8	946	240
Larkhall	46	25	1,649	310
Lesmahagow	49	16	817	572
Newarthill	49	34	1,213	223
Newmains	48	28	1,076	296
New Stevenston	48	17	1,224	182
Shotts	48	45	1,574	550
Strathaven	22	4	233	107
Tannochside	46	16	724	251
Uddingston	49	17	1,687	523
	903	422	22,917	6,010

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	...	...	22	2	112	47
Bankhead	...	...	22	1	187	38
Biggar	...	...	21	5	149	19
Blackwood	...	...	22	—	255	50
Bothwellhaugh	...	...	22	20	238	33
Calderbank	...	...	22	5	224	49
Carmyle	...	...	22	—	352	50
Carstairs Junction	...	...	21	2	297	25
Cleland	...	...	22	—	181	14
Coalburn	...	...	22	5	251	15
Douglas	...	...	22	—	230	5
Douglas Water	...	...	23	—	262	162
Forth	...	...	23	—	492	38
Glenboig	...	...	22	1	173	54
Harthill	...	...	22	—	435	54
Law	...	...	23	—	421	82
Newton	...	...	2	—	—	1
Overtown	...	...	21	2	244	107
Salsburgh	...	...	23	—	329	52
Shettleston	...	...	22	1	432	167
Stonehouse	...	...	21	—	273	12
			442	44	5,537	1,074

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 and others.		Under 1 year.		Over 1 year.	
		First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.
Airdrie ...	24	—	—	17	18	56	87	50	66
Baillieston ...	46	2	2	29	35	225	676	83	267
Bellshill ...	48	—	—	9	16	171	334	40	136
Bishopbriggs ...	48	—	—	1	1	116	308	26	76
Blantyre ...	48	1	1	43	46	194	464	127	207
Cadzow ...	48	—	—	16	17	79	126	32	53
Cambuslang ...	49	4	4	46	47	253	728	150	269
Carluke ...	22	3	3	4	5	43	69	12	26
Chapelhall ...	23	2	2	8	8	63	118	24	33
Chryston ...	48	—	—	6	6	114	326	42	140
East Kilbride ...	46	—	—	2	2	248	633	78	122
Lanark ...	48	2	2	6	6	68	109	32	69
Larkhall ...	46	—	—	24	25	201	372	74	132
Lesmahagow ...	49	—	—	15	16	35	64	29	77
Newarthill ...	49	—	1	22	33	131	297	41	80
Newmains ...	48	1	1	27	27	131	310	53	93
New Stevenston ...	48	2	2	9	15	99	253	12	76
Shotts ...	48	3	3	42	42	230	708	103	225
Strathaven ...	22	—	—	4	4	38	73	36	60
Tannochside ...	46	1	2	11	14	79	187	17	72
Uddingston ...	49	—	—	11	17	122	338	24	107
	903	21	23	352	400	2,696	6,580	1,085	2,386

DENTAL TREATMENT — MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

During the year it was decided to discontinue the monthly dental inspection sessions at the major Child Welfare Centres. With the exception of one or two areas where the response had been quite reasonable, this proved an unprofitable service which the understaffed Dental Department could not afford to continue. It was decided, therefore, to revert to the previous routine whereby expectant mothers, mothers within one year of confinement and pre-school children could receive treatment by making application at any session of the nearest Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

This revised arrangement operated from 1st May.

Details of the treatment given at the clinics are shown in the report of the Chief Dental Officer on page 121.

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	...	...	29	6	103
Bellshill	...	...	62	69	356
Blantyre	...	...	51	31	149
Cambuslang	...	...	55	18	234
Lanark	...	...	23	24	131
Larkhall	...	...	25	24	131
Shotts	...	...	14	15	89
			259	187	1,193

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, 374 children were seen for the first time and the re-attendances numbered 443, giving a total of 817 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.
23	238	40	185	172

PREMATURE BABIES.

The special service for the nursing of premature babies has continued throughout the year. The nurse operating it paid 34 first visits and 911 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, 1958.

				Mothers.	Children.
Number of persons supplied with					
Medical Comforts				36	1,469
<i>Medical Comforts—</i>					
Ferri. et Ammon. Cit.	...	...	...	390 ozs.	
Syr. Ferri. Phos.	...	...	...	66 ozs.	
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	8 ozs.	
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	...	...	...	656 ozs.	
Virol ... ..	...	...	...	253 lbs.	
Virolax ... ..	...	...	...	97½ lbs.	
Malt and Oil ... ..	...	...	...	25 lbs.	
Maltoline with Iron	...	...	...	249½ lbs.	
Adexolin ... ..	...	...	...	2,821 bottles (¼ oz.)	
Olive Oil ... ..	...	...	...	18 ozs.	
Colliron ... ..	...	...	...	287 ozs.	
Minadex ... ..	...	...	...	1,841 ozs.	
Total Cost				£239 12s.	8¾d.

WELFARE FOODS.

The distribution of Welfare Foods is undertaken from 80 distribution centres, and has proceeded fairly smoothly throughout the year. Owing to the small demand for these foods the distribution centre at Chapelton was discontinued in January, but in July a centre was established through N.A.A.F.I. at Winston Barracks, Lanark, for the convenience of beneficiaries residing there.

The following table shows the extent of the uptake of the foods during the years 1957 and 1958:

			National Dried Milk	Cod Liver Oil	A. & D. Tablets	Orange Juice
			Tins	Bottles	Packets	Bottles
1957	...	...	228,363	44,951	9,146	217,521
1958	...	...	181,336	27,914	8,674	137,325

The weekly average issue of National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, A. & D. Tablets and Orange Juice showed a decrease of 904 tins, 327 bottles, 9 packets and 1,542 bottles respectively as compared with the previous year. The decrease in Orange Juice was partly attributed to the supply being discontinued for children of two years or over.

DAY NURSERIES.

Nursery.		Date Opened.	Average No. on Roll.	Average Daily Attendances.	Total Attendances.
Bellshill ...	...	5.10.42	28.8	20.3	4,959
Cambuslang ...	...	12.10.42	34.8	25.0	6,100
Baillieston ...	...	1. 3.43	37.3	30.3	7,414
Blantyre ...	...	19. 4.43	29.7	24.8	6,059
Larkhall ...	...	17. 5.43	23.7	16.7	4,077

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	...	...	...	202	749	951
Carmichael-Anstruther	...	...	...	121	287	408
Carnwath	...	...	...	133	372	505
Clydeside	...	...	...	232	1,262	1,494
Crawford	...	...	...	123	226	349
Chapelton and Glassford	...	...	...	118	607	725
Forth	...	...	...	449	1,049	1,498
Leadhills	...	...	...	22	71	93
Quarter	...	...	...	100	203	303
Stonehouse	...	...	...	309	415	724
				1,809	5,241	7,050

Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

There are now seven nursing homes registered by the Local Authority, one with 26 beds having ceased to function during the year. Six are fully registered and one holds a provisional certificate pending full registration on the completion of various alterations and the compliance with certain conditions. The total number of patients who can be accommodated in County Nursing Homes is now 191.

The homes continue to be utilised mainly for the care of the elderly and are therefore fulfilling a very useful purpose. Visits of inspection were made by the County Medical Officer and his medical staff.

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951.

Practising Midwives.—During the year 82 midwives (79 resident within and 3 resident outwith the County) notified their intention to practise. A list of these was forwarded to the Central Midwives Board on 17th February, 1959. 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	...	...	...	4	No. VII	...	...	...	8
No. II	...	...	...	7	No. VIII	...	...	...	6
No. III	...	...	...	6	No. IX	...	...	...	16
No. IV	...	...	...	10	Lanark Burgh	...	...	...	2
No. V	...	...	...	7	Biggar Burgh	...	...	...	2
No. VI	...	...	...	11	Resident outwith County				3

Change of Address.—Nil.

Inspection of Midwives.—The routine visits of inspection of midwives resident in the County numbered 711.

Attendance by unqualified persons.—Nil.

Infantile Deaths.—The total number of infantile deaths uncorrected was 200. In 130 cases the deaths occurred in infants during the first 14 days; 21 of these occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme, and 109 in Institutions. The causes of death were as follows:—Atelectasis 53; Congenital Malformations 19; Prematurity 16; Injury at Birth 15; Pneumonia 8; Congenital Heart 2; Diarrhoea 1; Other Causes 16.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Discharging Eyes.—The total number of cases was 25; 23 occurred in cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 2 in institutions.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.—The total number of cases was 19. Of these 9 occurred among domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 10 in Institutions.

Stillbirths.—The total number of stillbirths was 195; 71 occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 124 in institutions.

Liability to be a source of Infection.—Notifications were received from midwives as follows:—Puerperal Pyrexia 4; Scarlet Fever 1; Whooping Cough 1.

Form of having laid out a dead body.—2.

Form of Notification of Artificial Feeding.—267 Cases were advised to substitute bottle for breast feeding.

Form of Notification of Death.—Nil.

Form of Notification of Inadequate Accommodation.—Seven notifications were received referring to patients whose housing conditions were very unsuitable. All these patients received special visits. Four were persuaded to have their confinements in hospital; the remaining three were 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 3,146. Of this number 2,773 women were confined at home, and, in addition, attendance was provided in connection with 353 patients who were subsequently removed to hospital.

The number of cases booked during the year was 3,203.

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

Fees.	Mileage.	Total.
£4,236 14 9	£35 14 2	£4,272 8 11

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

	Total Confinements.	Average per Midwife.
Full-time Midwives	1,295	53.95
Private Practising Midwives	527	87.83
District Nursing Associations	951	27.97

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
	25	50	75	100	125
24 Full-time Midwives ... 2	6	11	3	2	
6 Private Practising Midwives —	—	1	2	3	
34 District Nursing Associations 16	11	6	1	—	

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

This Scheme remained available to general practitioners throughout the year. The following table refers to examination of specimens which are now submitted to the Blood Transfusion Unit at Law Hospital, Carlisle.

No. of Doctors taking advantage of Scheme	...	...	...	61
No. of specimens submitted	...	...	...	546
No. of specimens submitted which were Rh. Negative	...	...	...	174
Antibodies present	...	...	...	4
No Antibodies present	...	...	...	170
				<hr/>
				174
				<hr/>

Of these 20 were sent for a second examination, and two for a third.

HEALTH SERVICES: FORM 15.

Department of Health for Scotland.

Local Health Authority Services, 1958.

RETURN OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY OR UNDER THE LOCAL HEALTH
AUTHORITY FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1958, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1958.

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

(1)	No. of Clinics* provided at end of year whether held at Child Welfare Clinics or other premises.	(3)	(4)
(2)	No. of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year.	Total No. of attendances made by women during the year.	
Local Health Authority Clinics—			
Ante-natal Clinics	9	2,568	22,403
Post-natal Clinics	9	1,817	2,537
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	4,266	2,309	23,014	6,027
... ..	A.C. 20	981	241	5,550	1,079
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisa- tions ...	—	—	—	—	—

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

Note.

* "Clinics" means clinic premises, not sessions.

(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	...	72	70	69	61
Nursing Mothers	...	414	410	393	406
Pre-School Children	...	116	72	67	62

(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

N^o.

*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 ...	—	—	—
*"Tor", Corstorphine Road, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, 12 ...	—	—	—

Total number of women admitted during the year to homes and hostels
shown in Column (1) above (ignoring re-admission after confinement) 1

*An arrangement has been entered into with these Maternity Institutions (which are outwith the area of this Local Authority) for the reception of young unmarried women from the County of Lanark.

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

	State whether approved for training	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	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

*Nurseries
provided by the
Authority—*

Name

Baillieston	Yes	15	25	13	27	10.7	19.7	3	6
Bellshill	Yes	15	25	14	26	7.4	13.0	14	26
Blantyre	Yes	15	25	12	26	7.7	17.2	5	4
Cambuslang	Yes	15	25	10	24	8.1	16.6	10	5
Larkhall	Yes	15	25	15	18	5.2	11.6	—	—

Newmains Day Nursery was closed on 24th December, 1957.

*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	—	—	4	—
Child-minders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The two Nursery Classes which were in operation at the end of 1957 were discontinued during the year.

2. Midwifery.

- (i) Total number of births *occurring in the area* during year—that is before correction for mother's residence :—Live Births, 6,998 ; Still Births, 197 ; Total, 7,195.
- (ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes)—4,341.
- (iii) Number of births in (i) occurring at home :—Live 2,808 ; Still 46 ; Total 2,854.
- (iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth :—

		Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947*			Other domiciliary cases				
		Doctor engaged and present at con- finement	Doctor engaged and not present at con- finement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor & Midwife engaged	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Without doctor or midwife	All other cases.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those en- gaged on a fee-per-case basis) ...	250	1,572	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,822
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrange- ments made by the Authority	239	712	—	—	—	—	—	—	951
(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 ...	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	23
(e) Other cases not classified above ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	58
(f) Totals ...	489	2,284	—	23	—	—	—	†58	2,854

* 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 58 women who were booked for a hospital confinement but had to be confined in their own homes by the Ambulance Nurse. 36 were thereafter removed to hospital and 22 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

*Gas &
Air Trilene*

(vi) *Administration of Analgesics.*

- (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) ... 79 37
- (i) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work ... 79 37
- (ii) Number in (a) not employed on local health authority work ... — —
- (b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year ... — 4
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December, 1958 ... 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 ... 1,648 32
- (ii) When doctor was present at delivery ... 294 18
- (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 ... 1,541
- (ii) When doctor was present at delivery ... 341

- (vii) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1958 ... 44

3. Health Visiting.

Visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health Visitors) during the year to											
(1)	Expectant Mothers*		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the age of 1 and 5.		Tuberculosis Cases.		Other Cases †		Total Visits Paid. (12)
	No. Visited (2)	Total Visits. (3)	No. Visited (4)	Total Visits. (5)	No. Visited (6)	Total Visits. (7)	No. Visited (8)	Total Visits. (9)	No. Visited (10)	Total Visits. (11)	
Health Visitors employed by the Authority	999	1,455	12,405	59,984	14,319	60,127	4,191	31,730	10,943	17,519	170,815
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations	38	334	701	3,507	1,041	3,452	—	—	—	—	7,293

* 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	†5,331 (2,615)		†139,396 (79,693)	

† 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	...	306
(a) Whole-time	...	—
(b) Part-time	...	306
(c) Retaining fee basis	...	—
(ii) Number of cases for which Helps were provided during year	1,023	
(iii) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement :—		
(a) At home	...	159
(b) In Hospital	...	48
(iv) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick including aged and infirm	...	622

6. Domiciliary Midwifery and Local Health Authority Nursing Services

Staff in post at 31st December, 1958.

(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	2	—	—	—	—	—
Superintendents or Sisters-in-charge of District Midwives' Homes	—	—	—	—	—	—
* Midwives	24	—	—	—	—	—
Private Practising Midwives	—	6	—	—	—	—
Total	26	6	—	—	—	—

Midwives in the area who are not employed on Local Health Authority Work :—
Private Practising Midwives (not shown above).—4

* Premature Baby Nurse included.

(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	—	—	14	—
Enrolled Assistant Nurses	—	—	—	—
Others employed on nursing duties	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	14	—

(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 solely on tuberculosis work	—	—	—
Health Visitors and Nurses employed solely on school health work	33	—	16
*Health Visitors employed on all duties, including tuberculosis	56	3	51
†Nurses employed solely at Local Health Authority Clinics	12	—	6
Other Local Health Authority Nurses	2	—	—
Total	105	3	75

* One nurse does not hold Health Visitors' Certificate.

Three nurses at present on Health Visitors' Course.

One nurse employed as Temporary Health Visitor awaiting admission to training 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	—	3
Midwifery and Home Nursing duties	—	—	36	—	—
Midwifery and Health Visiting duties	—	—	—	—	—
Health Visiting and Home Nursing duties	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	49	—	5

(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 Day Nurseries		Employed in Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes	
			Whole- time	Part- time	Whole- time	Part- time
Matrons—						
State Registered (R.G.N., R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.)	...	5	—	—	—	—
Others	...	—	—	—	—	—
Deputy Matrons—						
State Registered (R.G.N., R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.)	...	5	—	—	—	—
Others	...	—	—	—	—	—
Certificated Nursery Nurses	...	13	—	—	—	—
Enrolled Assistant Nurses	...	1	—	—	—	—
Nursery Students in training	...	43	—	—	—	—
Other Staff (excluding domestics)						
State Registered (R.G.N., R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.)	...	—	—	—	—	—
Not State Registered (Play- mistresses, Nursery Assis- tants, Helpers, etc.)	...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	67	—	—	—	—

Five Day Nursery Matrons included in figures shown for Local Health Authority Clinics.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

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

At the end of the year there were 371 pre-school children on the register, the various handicaps from which they suffer being grouped as follows:—

<i>Condition.</i>				<i>Total.</i>
1. Epilepsy	...	...	...	24
2. Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	21
3. Mental Retardation	...	...	...	65
4. Defects of Vision	...	...	...	25
5. Defects of Hearing	...	...	...	19
6. Acquired Defects	...	...	...	43
7. Congenital Defects	...	...	...	174
				<hr/> 371 <hr/>

(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 1954-1958 inclusive:—

1. EPILEPSY.

The records show 24 cases. In some cases convulsions began in the early months of life. Others followed upon meningitis or injury. A number of the cases have associated conditions such as cerebral palsy, mental retardation or disturbances of behaviour.

2. CEREBRAL PALSY.

The register contains the names of 21 cases of cerebral palsy of varying degrees of disability. Some cases have a history of premature birth and very small birth-weight, others have suffered from anoxia or jaundice in the neonatal period. Associated abnormalities include mental retardation, defective hearing, hemiplegia and various eye conditions.

All cases are under supervision, some at Paediatric or Orthopaedic Clinics, others at various hospitals where treatment is available at Out-patient Departments. A number of children have been admitted to Glenview and two cases receive physiotherapy at home through the Scotsraig Unit.

3. MENTAL RETARDATION.

The register contains the names of 65 children who are stated to be suffering from various degrees of mental retardation. In 35 cases the defect is of the mongoloid type. Where the mental defect is severe and the child is helpless the parents have a very heavy burden to bear. It has been possible in a small number of cases to lighten the burden temporarily by having the child admitted to the Stewart Home, Cove for a short-term residence (not exceeding 8 weeks).

4. DEFECTS OF VISION.

25 children are recorded as being blind, partially blind or having some serious impairment of vision. These defects arise from a variety of causes, including congenital cataract, retrolental fibroplasia, albinism and various types of tumour. Where it is obvious that special training will be necessary, the case is notified to the School Health Department at an early age.

5. DEFECTS OF HEARING.

19 children are recorded as suffering from total, sub-total or partial deafness. This number is much larger than in previous years. This is not to be regarded as evidence of an increased incidence of deafness among pre-school children but rather as an indication of more accurate detection or recording of cases of impaired hearing. A number of these children have been fitted with hearing aids and recently a more modern type of transistor hearing aid has become available.

A number of these children are under supervision at the new Audiology Unit at Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow, several are being cared for in Day Nurseries, and others who are severely deaf are to be admitted to Donaldson's Institution, Edinburgh.

During the year, increasing attention has been paid to the early detection of deafness in the pre-school child. Professor and Mrs. Ewing of Manchester University paid a special visit to the area in March in order to conduct a course of training in "screening tests" for deafness. 32 Health Visitors were given the advantage of this training and are now qualified to carry out the special technique involved. A scheme has now been adopted with the object of applying a "screening test" to every child at the approximate age of 9 months.

It is hoped that this will result in the detection of deafness at a very early age and a consequent reduction in handicap.

6. ACQUIRED DEFECTS.

Various defects appearing after birth account for 43 cases on the register. Some of these cases are suffering from paralysis following injury at birth, other defects are the result of infections such as poliomyelitis and meningitis. A number of cases are suffering from metabolic disorders e.g. diabetes, coeliac disease or hypercalcaemia. Other

conditions are of indefinite origin and the children are being kept under observation, in the hope that successful treatment will ensure that no ultimate disability results.

7. CONGENITAL DEFECTS.

These continue to account for a large proportion of the cases on the register. Some conditions (e.g. hare-lip, cleft palate, talipes) will probably react satisfactorily to surgical treatment and the child will not suffer any real disability. Other defects are of permanent character. The following table shows the incidence of the various conditions:—

Congenital Heart Condition	...	...	32
Hare lip and/or Cleft Palate	...	...	30
Spina Bifida	...	...	27
Talipes	...	...	25
Hydrocephalus	...	...	11
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...	...	11
Meningocele	...	...	2
Cretinism	...	...	2
Nystagmus	...	...	2
Cervical Rib	...	...	1
Dextrocardia	...	...	1
Imperforate Anus...	...	...	1
Other Defects	...	...	29
			<hr/> 174 <hr/>

(Of the above cases, 11 showed multiple defects).

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

Measures for preventing the break-up of families.

The needs of "problem families" continue to make special demands on the attention of the Health Visitors. These families are kept under close supervision, the Health Visitors visiting the homes as frequently as their other duties will allow. A number of cases are reported each year to the Children's Officer, who frequently finds it necessary to have children suffering from neglect admitted to one of the Children's Homes.

The work of supervising "problem families" is time-consuming and often frustrating, as the results are rarely commensurate with the effort expended. Failure to effect improvement is frequently due to the mother being mentally subnormal. In a certain number of cases improvement has followed rehousing but in too many instances the provision of better housing conditions has not had the desired effect.

The work continues to be carried out, however, with care and enthusiasm in an endeavour to prevent the break-up of families.

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.		Combined Visits.
				General.	Maternity.	
Baillieston	...	...	3	503	—	10,810
†Bellshill	...	...	3	221	85	7,004
*†Biggar	...	...	2	94	42	1,764
†Blackwood	...	...	1	49	31	1,951
Blantyre	...	...	2	227	38	7,744
†Bothwell	...	...	1	55	24	2,152
†Bothwellhaugh	...	...	1	50	40	863
†Cadder	...	...	1	49	68	2,100
†Caldercruix	...	...	2	143	75	2,865
‡Cambuslang	...	...	3	512	11	12,155
†Carluke	...	...	2	59	68	4,320
*†Carmichael	...	...	1	57	19	2,674
*†Carnwath	...	...	1	70	21	2,040
†Carstairs	...	...	1	46	33	2,523
*†Chapelton	...	...	1	133	18	1,454
Chapelhall	...	...	1	83	—	2,268
†Chryston	...	...	2	108	46	3,615
Cleland	...	...	1	226	—	6,447
*†Clydeside	...	...	1	53	22	1,516
†Coalburn	...	...	1	65	19	1,197
*†Crawford	...	...	1	213	6	1,620
Dalserf	...	...	1	88	1	3,027
†Douglas	...	...	1	126	22	4,387
†Douglas Water	...	...	1	124	17	3,687
Carry forward	...	...	35	3,354	706	90,183

Association.		Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases.		Combined Visits
			General.	Maternity.	
Brought forward		35	3,354	706	90,183
†East Kilbride	...	2	268	8	5,236
*†Forth ...	...	1	96	61	3,061
†Gartcosh	...	1	123	5	1,838
†Glenboig	...	1	108	15	1,403
†Greengairs	...	1	123	31	2,757
Harthill	...	1	76	—	2,300
Hartwoodhill...	...	1	143	—	2,876
Holytown	...	1	94	—	3,389
†Lanark	...	2	200	73	4,086
Larkhall	...	1	114	—	3,568
*†Leadhills	...	1	47	—	1,739
†Lesmahagow	...	2	176	89	5,366
†Millerston	...	1	113	6	2,526
Newmains	...	1	131	—	4,901
†Overtown	...	2	100	42	5,045
*†Quarter	...	1	43	69	1,248
Stane ...	...	1	187	—	3,492
*†Stonehouse	...	1	81	54	2,108
†Strathaven	...	2	83	82	3,004
Tannochside	...	1	107	3	3,850
†Tarbrax	...	1	95	10	1,569
Tollcross	...	1	65	—	1,617
Uddingston	...	1	73	2	550
		63	6,000	1,256	157,712

* 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 1,108 requisitions were passed to the Equipment Officer at the Central Store in connection with the following Services :—

Home Nursing	...	...	...	...	509
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	30
Health Institutes	...	...	...	...	77
Day Nurseries	...	...	...	...	75
Care of Mother and Child	...	...	...	...	75
Domiciliary Midwifery	...	...	...	...	216
Domestic Helps	...	...	...	...	41
Dental Department	...	...	...	...	7
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	5
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	40
Chemical Laboratory	...	...	...	...	1
Central Store	...	...	...	...	1
Chiropody Service	...	...	...	...	18
Vaccination and Immunisation	...	...	...	...	13

Of the above, 772 requisitions were supplied from new stock while 336 were fulfilled from the Subsidiary Store which deals with articles already issued and returned to the Store.

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

(a) Drugs and Medicines	...	...	372	
* (b) Expendable Medical Equipment			4,589	
† (c) Inexpendable Medical Equipment			2,429	
(d) Beds and Bedding	...	...	43	
(e) All other Non-Medical Equipment			8,208	15,641

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

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

The total value of the new articles supplied was £4,266.

336 requisitions were dealt with from the Subsidiary Store and included the undernoted Schemes :—

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	24
Home Nursing	..	...	...	...	299
Care of Mothers	...	...	...	...	2
Domestic Help	...	..	...	...	8
Domiciliary Midwifery	...	...	...	...	1
Day Nurseries	...	...	...	...	2

Distribution of Articles of Bedding From New Stocks

		<i>Home Nursing</i>	<i>Domiciliary Midwifery</i>	<i>Care of Mother and Child</i>	<i>Day Nurseries</i>	
Mattress (Dunlopillo)	...	1	—	—	—	
Blankets	... ..	—	—	2	4	
Draw Sheet	... ..	—	—	—	1	
Bedrests and Bed cages	...	9	—	—	—	
Bedpans, urinals and commodes	...	9	—	—	—	
Air and Sorbo Rubber Rings	...	4	—	—	—	
Mackintosh Sheets	... ..	36	—	—	—	
Walking-aids	... ..	1	—	—	—	
Fracture Boards	... ..	1	—	—	—	
Cot Blankets	... ..	—	—	—	20	
Cot Counterpanes	... ..	—	—	—	—
Cot Sheets	... ..	—	—	—	6	
Jaconette (pieces)	... ..	8	1	6	3	
		69	1	8	34	= 112

From Subsidiary Store.

		<i>Tuber- culosis</i>	<i>Home Nursing</i>	<i>Domestic Help</i>	<i>Care of Mother and Child</i>	<i>Day Nurseries</i>	
Bedsteads	... ..	7	31	—	—	—	
Mattresses (Dunlopillo)	...	—	35	—	—	—	
Mattresses (Hair)	...	7	14	—	—	—	
Mattresses (Dunlopillo) half-size)	... ..	2	4	—	—	—	
Mattress Covers	... ..	7	5	—	—	—	
Blankets	... ..	28	—	—	—	—	
Sheets	... ..	38	—	—	—	—	
Pillows	... ..	12	8	—	6	—	
Pillow-cases	... ..	22	—	—	2	—	
Bedrest and Bed Cages	...	1	68	—	—	—	
Bedpans, urinals and Commodes	... ..	1	80	—	—	—	
Air and Sorbo Rubber Rings	...	4	91	—	—	—	
Mackintosh Sheets	...	1	130	—	—	—	
Wheel Chairs	... ..	—	10	—	—	—	
Walking Aids	... ..	—	8	—	—	—	
Fracture Boards	... ..	—	1	—	—	—	
Bed Pulley Attachment	...	—	1	—	—	—	
Cot Beds	... ..	—	1	—	—	—	
Cot Stand	... ..	—	—	—	6	—	
Cot Blankets	... ..	—	—	—	12	—	
Cot Canvas	... ..	—	—	—	6	—	
Bed Table	... ..	—	2	—	—	—	
Electric Iron	... ..	—	—	—	—	1	
Domestic Help Overalls	...	—	—	110	—	—	
		130	489	110	32	1	= 762

It should be mentioned 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 10,034 miles.

DOMESTIC HELP SCHEME

The Domestic Help Scheme still provides a very necessary service throughout the County and has been fully utilised throughout the year. It will be seen that maternity cases are increasing, due mainly to applications from District Council Area No. 5, in particular from the East Kilbride Area. From 10 householders receiving this service in 1954 the figure has risen steadily until 73 patients in that area received help this year.

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
1957	1,027
1958	1,023

The figure for 1958 indicates that over all the districts 11 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	131	38,723	13
Maternity	212	11,611	2
Tuberculosis	55	26,132	22
Aged	622	258,583	19
Children	3	1,059	16

The largest number of applications is still received from the Aged Group, which represents 60.8 per cent. of the total.

The Scheme continues to provide valuable assistance to elderly persons and the chronic sick, and has been adapted to meet the particular needs of these groups. In a few cases it has been necessary to authorise a Domestic Help to attend for an hour in the evening, especially in the winter, and in several instances where the patient has been bedfast or very debilitated Sunday service has been granted. It should also be pointed out that the majority of persons in these groups have continuous service over a very long period.

The number of requests from tuberculous households has gradually been decreasing since 1951. For comparison purposes I append a table below:—

Year						No. of households
1951	...	...	...	...	...	145
1952	...	...	...	...	...	120
1953	...	...	...	...	...	115
1954	...	...	...	...	...	114
1955	...	...	...	...	...	86
1956	...	...	...	...	...	79
1957	...	...	...	...	...	76
1958	...	...	...	...	...	55

The *number of helpers* at the close of the year was 306. Wherever possible two cases are assigned to the domestic helps in an endeavour to prevent a fall in their earnings. 280 attending in households for ordinary duties while 26, 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.	8,217	2,327	7	14	6	3	2
II. Douglas, Coalburn, Lesmahagow, etc. ...	15,385	4,357	20	34	8	4	1
III. Carluke, Carnwath, Lanark, etc. ...	22,599	6,400	19	49	8	4	5
IV. Larkhall, Stonehouse, Strathaven, etc. ...	34,795	9,354	45	125	13	9	18
V. Blantyre, East Kilbride Busby, etc. ...	39,414	11,162	21	153	14	23	73
VI. Bothwell, Bellshill, Uddingston, etc. ...	59,781	16,930	68	217	13	31	29
VII. Shotts, Newmains, Harthill, etc. ...	32,260	9,136	32	89	10	12	6
VIII. Cambuslang, Rutherglen, Carmunnock, etc. ...	40,928	11,591	36	143	12	16	37
IX. Baillieston, Bishopbriggs, Chryston, etc. ...	62,326	17,651	47	165	9	24	38
<i>Biggar Burgh</i>	1,441	523	—	3	6	—	1
<i>Lanark Burgh</i>	8,275	2,595	11	31	12	5	2
	325,421	92,526	306	1,023	11	131	212

HELP DURING THE YEAR 1958.

TATING DOMESTIC HELP.									
Aged.	Children.	Tuberculosis.	Number of Helper Hours.	Amount paid by Applicants.			Amount paid by L.H.A.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
7	—	2	5,722	97	12	3	693	6	6
29	—	—	14,105	293	17	5	1,672	13	3
40	—	—	20,465	675	8	5	2,248	10	9
92	2	4	51,425	992	9	6	6,166	9	3
50	—	7	24,959	816	15	0	2,681	6	5
36	1	20	78,887	2,009	2	4	9,030	2	1
68	—	3	36,711	795	6	8	4,342	11	2
86	—	4	38,620	964	16	9	4,415	7	2
88	—	15	53,603	1,808	19	11	5,665	9	0
2	—	—	98	1	18	6	11	16	1
24	—	—	11,503	385	19	8	1,211	9	6
22	3	55	336,098	8,842	6	5	38,139	1	2

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 1958.

	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 ...	306	336,098	1,098	1,023	329
General House- holds ...	280	309,976	1,107	968	320
T.B. House- holds ...	26	26,122	1,005	55	475

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

The total payments to the domestic helps during the year was £46,846 5s. 9d., compared to £45,708 17s. 6d. for the previous year.

The fees received from applicants amounted to £8,842 6s. 5d. or 19 per cent. of the total payments compared to 17 per cent. for the previous year.

CHIROPODY SCHEME

The County Council's Chiropody Scheme for elderly people now employs three full-time chiropodists and the number of patients treated continues to increase year by year.

During the year under review 467 new patients were accepted, bringing the total on the register at 31st December to 1,327

The total number of treatments given was 8,114, an increase of 1,807 over the previous year. The following table gives details of treatments of domiciliary and clinic cases:—

	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Domiciliary Cases ...	299	4,681	4,980
Clinic Cases ...	168	2,966	3,134
	<hr/> 467	<hr/> 7,647	<hr/> 8,114

Domiciliary treatments represent 61·4 per cent. of the total, an increase of 1·6 per cent. from the previous year.

Treatment for the average patient is required at intervals of not more than 4 to 6 weeks, otherwise should the interval be prolonged, the patient has to be treated as a "first visit" which generally takes twice as long.

Due to the shortage of full-time and part-time staff, difficulties have arisen which have resulted in an increased delay in commencing treatment of new patients and an extension of the interval between treatments.

Although the appointment of an additional full-time chiropodist was authorised by the County Council on 3rd September, 1958, repeated advertisements have produced only one applicant who proved to be suitable in every way, but was unable to provide a car which is necessary for the post.

Part-time staff have had to be employed to overtake the work, and during the year the amount expended in fees and travelling expenses was £304 16s. 2d.

No new clinics were opened during the year but the attendances at existing clinics have increased to such an extent that the attendance of two or three chiropodists is frequently required.

Regular visits were made to Cornhill House, Biggar, and Glencairn Home, Burnside, and arrangements have been made to include the Sir John Mann Home, Bellshill.

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

<i>District Council</i>			<i>Domiciliary</i>	<i>Clinic</i>	
	<i>Area</i>				
I	56	26	(Cornhill)
II	115	10	(Coalburn)
III	145	26	(Lanark)
				19	(Carstairs)
				18	(Carluke)
IV	122	21	(Larkhall)
V	58	79	(Blantyre)
VI	154	76	(Bellshill)
				31	(Uddingston)
VII	103	91	(Shotts)
VIII	24	40	(Cambuslang)
				29	(Glencairn)
IX	68	12	(Baillieston)
				4	(Bishopbriggs)
			<u>845</u>	<u>482</u>	

The table shows that there has been a general increase in the number of patients in all areas throughout the year.

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

January	...	...	507	July	...	...	420
February	...	...	584	August	...	...	836
March	...	...	719	September	...	...	649
April	...	...	571	October	...	...	692
May	...	...	818	November	...	...	945
June	...	...	696	December	...	...	677

The total mileage required for this work during the year was 19,713. The three full-time chiropodists travelled 17,688 miles, and part-time chiropodists 2,025.

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 10s. but not exceeding 20s.—9d.

do.	20s.	do.	30s.—1s. 3d.
do.	30s.	do.	40s.—1s. 9d.
do.	40s.	do.	50s.—2s. 3d.
do.	50s.	do.	60s.—2s. 9d.
do.	60s.	do.	70s.—3s. 3d.
do.	70s.	do.	80s.—3s. 9d.
do.	80s.	do.	90s.—4s. 3d.
do.	90s.	do.	100s.—4s. 9d.
do.	100s. and over—5s.		

The Chiropody Scheme is providing a very useful service to elderly persons residing in the County in keeping mobile and active many old people who might otherwise become home-bound or require admission to a hospital.

The total cost of the service for the year ending 31st December was £2,711 2s. 10d. less £466 12s. 9d. refunded by paying patients.

In view of the fact that over 60 per cent. of treatments are given in the patients' own homes, which are widely distributed throughout the area, making heavy calls on time and mileage, the cost per treatment, which is approximately 5s. 6d., appears reasonable.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education continues to play an important part in various schemes operated by the County Health Department.

Individual health teaching is carried out by Health Visitors during their routine home-visiting. At Child Welfare Clinics individual advice is given by Medical Officers and Health Visitors and, in addition, group teaching is carried out by means of health talks, display of health films, and by distribution of pamphlets and display of posters.

During the month of November, members of various services under the County Health Department assisted with propaganda in connection with the National "Guard That Fire" campaign. The Health Visitors gave particular instruction on the prevention of accidents in the home, and Health Visitors, District Nurses and Home Helps undertook the distribution of appropriate leaflets.

A special publicity campaign in connection with Diphtheria Immunisation was conducted during the months of February and March.

The demand from pre-formed organisations for health talks by the Medical Staff of the County Health Department continued, as a result of which 36 lectures, illustrated by sound films or filmstrips, were given to the following groups:—

<i>Organisation</i>							<i>No. of Lectures given</i>
Associations and Guilds (Women)	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Associations and Guilds (Men)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Youth Fellowships	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
							36

In addition, the Supervisor of Health Visitors and a number of her staff gave health talks to various women's organisations and were responsible for courses of instruction on Maternal and Child Welfare to several Red Cross detachments.

It is important that members of the staff should be conversant with advances and developments in the technique of Health Education. For that purpose, two members of the Health Visiting Staff attended a Summer School in St. Andrews, organised by the Scottish Council for Health Education.

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

FILMS EXHIBITED

<i>Subject</i>						<i>Outside Meetings</i>	<i>Child Welfare Clinics</i>
Accidents Don't Happen	...	...	...	...	...	4	17
Another Case of Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	—	10
Calling All Drivers	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Care of the Feet	...	...	...	...	...	—	17
Fly about the House	...	...	...	...	...	—	16
His Fighting Chance	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
How to Catch a Cold	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
In the Clear	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Know Your Baby	...	...	...	...	...	—	17
Modern Guide to Health	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Old Wives' Tales	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Playing with Fire	...	...	...	...	...	4	17
Stop Thief	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Surprise Attack	...	...	...	...	...	1	17
The District Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
The Hogg Family	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
The Inside Story	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
The Seventh Age	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Uncle Explains	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Why Won't Tommy Eat	...	...	...	...	...	2	14
X-ray Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Your Children's Eyes	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Your Children's Meals	...	...	...	...	...	—	11
Your Children's Play	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Your Children's Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Your Children Walking	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
Your Children and You	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	47	180

Throughout the year film shows were also given at the following Institutions. These have now been discontinued:—

<i>Institution</i>							<i>No. of Film Shows</i>
Longriggend Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Shotts Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME.

Advice on the prevention of accidents in the home continues to form an important part of the health teaching carried out by Health Visitors during their routine home visiting. The subject is also frequently a main topic in lectures given by medical and nursing staff.

During the year the Health Visitors have made their customary reports of all home accidents coming to their notice. Details were given of the following cases :—

NATURE OF INJURY.									
Burn.	Scald.	Fracture	Surface Wound.	Electric Burn.	Gas Poisoning.	Others.	Total Accidents.	Removed to Hospital	Fatal Accidents.
21	15	10	3	2	—	2	53	22	8

AGE INCIDENCE.									
- yr.	1 - 4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15 - 24 yrs.	25-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65-75 yrs.	+ 75 yrs.	Total
4	32	1	1	1	2	—	2	10	53

These figures do not, of course, reflect the true incidence of accidents in the home. They record information gained by Health Visitors who are in contact with only certain age groups of the population, and the figures therefore underestimate the true position. Again, the high proportion of accidents recorded as occurring in age groups under 1 year and 1—4 years can be attributed to the fact that the Health Visitors' main work is in homes with pre-school children.

During November, 1958, a national "Guard That Fire" Campaign was inaugurated. A Department of Health for Scotland Circular in connection with this resulted in the County Council establishing an Accident Prevention Committee, which was to be responsible for the planning of the Campaign. For the organisation of local arrangements the Local Committees which had carried out the propaganda for the recent Mass Radiography Campaign were revived. The Health Department provided assistance through the services of the Health Visitors, Midwives and District Nurses who were "briefed" by the Depute Firemaster on various methods of Fire Prevention. Special leaflets and posters and films were exhibited at clinics and talks were given to mothers by medical officers and health visitors.

It should be stressed that propaganda in this field is not limited to times of National Campaign but is carried out continuously.

COUNTY MILK SUPPLY

Dairy farming in the County of Lanark is a large and important industry comprising 1,033 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		
1955	—	1956	—	25,053,874 gallons.
1956	—	1957	—	26,249,962 gallons.
1957	—	1958	—	26,768,495 gallons.

It should be noted that the total gallonage of milk produced in the County shows a marked increase year by year in spite of the fact that the number of registered dairy farms has decreased over the same period.

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 97·97 per cent.

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	Ordinary	Total
31/12/56	37	958	62	1,057
31/12/57	34	972	34	1,040
31/12/58	31	981	21	1,033
		1956	1957	1955
Percentage of Graded Herds		94·13	96·73	97·97

Milk Officers

Each of the five Milk Officers has approximately 206 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 1957 and 1958 were as follows, viz. :—

At Farms on account of—

	1957	1958
Routine Visits	4,068	4,376
Unsatisfactory Samples	2,080	2,358
Graded Licences	224	191

Outwith Farms—

Pasteurising Plants	365	367
Dealers	170	159

	<u>6,907</u>	<u>7,451</u>
--	--------------	--------------

Demonstrations	—	11
Examination and advice	2,400	4,069
Advice only	4,061	2,939
Samples only	50	57
Samples and advice	396	375

	<u>6,907</u>	<u>7,451</u>
--	--------------	--------------

The total visits show an increase of 544 compared to those for last year. In spite of the fact that due to illness the equivalent of 12 weeks work was lost during the 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	6,803	6·7
(b) Ungraded farms	122	5·8
(c) All dairy farms	6,925	6·7

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	...	4,456	1,183	26.5	1,311	258	19.6
Ungraded	...	47	6	12.8	10	—	—
Gross Total		...	...	...	...	5,824	
Total Disconform		...	...	...	...	1,447	
Percentage Disconform		...	...	...	...	24.84 (1957—22.85)	

The percentage of samples of milk failing to conform to the required standards shows an increase of 1.99 per cent over the figure for 1957.

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	...	...	...	...	29
Slightly contaminated	...	...	...	...	17
Heavily contaminated	...	...	...	...	17
Total	...	...	...	...	63

Coliform Bacilli were present in 4.

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	...	...	...	15
Bottling Machines	...	...	...	3
Liners, Tubes, Rubbers, etc.	...	...	...	2,522
Receiving Tanks	...	...	...	4
Milk Churns	...	...	...	61
Milk Lifts	...	...	...	1
Sterilisers	...	...	...	9
Claw Pieces	...	...	...	7
Cooler Trays	...	...	...	1
Milk Buckets	...	...	...	1
Elements	...	...	...	3
Sieves	...	...	...	7
Coolers	...	...	...	25
Electric Steam Raiser	...	...	...	1
Milking Machine Units	...	...	...	7
Scrubbers	...	...	...	3
Milk Conveyor Plant	...	...	...	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 31/12/58 the number of graded licences held in the County of Lanark was as follows :—

<i>Producers.</i>				Producers only	Producer/ Retailers	Total
Certified Milk	...	...	...	14	17	31
T.T. Milk	...	...	...	898	83	981
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	—	11	11

<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	...	...	...	7	21
Sterilised, Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	2	8
Certified and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	2	4
T.T. Milk	...	...	...	39	39
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	59	118
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	108	108

<i>Dealers' Supplementary Licences.</i>				No. of Licence Holders	No. of Licences
Certified Milk	...	...	...	1	1
Certified, T.T. and Pasteur- ised Milk	...	...	...	7	21
Sterilised, Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	1	4
T.T. Milk	...	...	...	14	14
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	8	16
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	5	5

The following licences were granted during the year :—

<i>Producers.</i>				Producers only	Producer/ Retailers	Total	
Certified	...	...	...	1	—	1	
T.T.	...	...	...	31	4	35	
				—	—	—	
				32	4	36	
				==	==	==	
<i>Dealers.</i>						Total.	
Certified	—
T.T.	18
Pasteurised	13
Sterilised	2
							—
							33
							==
<i>Dealers' Supplementary.</i>							
Certified	—
T.T.	1
Pasteurised		—
							—
							1
							==

Licences suspended or revoked—1—T.T. Producer.

Milk Supplied to School Children

Under the Milk in Schools Scheme, approximately 3,456 gallons of milk were consumed daily in the schools in the County and in the Burghs within the County.

Over 90 per cent of this milk is pasteurised and the remainder is Certified or Tuberculin Tested.

Complaints from Headmasters received from time to time are fully investigated by the Food and Drugs Inspector and reports are made to the County Clerk and the Director of Education.

272 samples of school milk were taken during the year—204 at schools and 68 at dealers' premises before delivery to schools.

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

- (a) 11 samples of Pasteurised milk failed the Phosphatase Test.
- (b) 12 samples of Pasteurised milk failed the Coliform Test.
- (c) 9 samples of T.T. milk failed Count and Coliform Tests.
- (d) 2 samples of T.T. milk failed Count Test only.
- (e) 9 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, 1958, was 21.

This is a reduction of 13 compared to the figure for last year and indicates good progress.

SAMPLES. — 57 samples of non-graded milk were taken during the year, 47 at dairy farms and 10 at dealers' premises.

Results show that 10·5 per cent. of the samples failed the Resazurin Test, compared with 18 per cent. in 1957.

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	...	...	...	1,033
Herds inspected	...	...	...	1,034
Cows examined	...	...	...	39,969

Cows with abnormal conditions of udder :—

				1957	1958
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—
Mastitis	...	...	...	3	45
Sclerosis	...	...	...	—	—

The number of cows with abnormal conditions of the udder shows a marked increase from 1957.

Biological Examination of Milk

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 6 samples of milk submitted for Biological examination were found to be negative.

The last positive result was obtained in 1949 and since 1950, 287 samples examined have all been negative.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS.

Samples of milk from supplies in the area which are consumed raw were examined during the year.

A total of 42 samples were examined biologically, 8 from Certified supplies and 34 from Tuberculin Tested and all were reported negative for Brucella Abortus.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938

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

Attested Herds Scheme

As at 31/12/58 there were 1,715 Attested Herds in the County of Lanark, 1,012 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, and 21 produced non-graded milk.

The remaining 682 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 8 herds — the total number of reactors being 8.

These figures show a marked improvement in the figures for 1957, when 19 herds gave rise to 26 reactors.

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.

The number of complaints received from Creameries and Milk Depots during the year was 184.

It is worthy of note, however, that in approximately 13 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 18·8.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY BUILDING INSPECTOR

STAFF

County Building Inspector

VACANT

Depute County Building Inspector

WM. MCKENDRICK, BECKFORD STREET, HAMILTON.

Inspectors

COLIN C. PARKER.

JAMES CLELAND.

HUGH SCOTT.

GEORGE HENDRY.

IAN STANFIELD.

JAMES GRAHAM.

The number of applications dealt with by this Department during 1958 was 2,283 and this total was made up as follows:—

New Buildings	...	...	...	1,367
Alterations	...	...	...	452
Planning Applications	...	...	...	464
				2,283
				2,283

The figure of 2,283 shows the upward trend of the applications during the post war years to be continued and, indeed, there is an increase of 150 over the record figure of 1957.

The break down of the applications is shown in Tables I and II and it should be noted that, since this is the first report under the new Building Byelaws, the classification of these tables has been altered to conform with Schedule A of the Byelaws which is shown in Table I.

The number of houses included in the 130 Residential applications (Table I) was 3,144 and details of the houses are shown in Table III. The total of 3,144 houses shows a drop of 2,333 compared with 1957, and is due to the reduction in Local Authority housing figures in the County and in East Kilbride.

The estimated cost of the works approved during 1958 was £7,485,662 and the various amounts classified under Schedule A headings are shown in Table IV.

TABLE I.—NEW BUILDINGS

Number of sets of plans lodged during the year 1958 in accordance with the Byelaws classified according to the proposed uses of the buildings set forth in the plans.

PARISH	Resi- dential	Institu- tional	Assem- bly	Office	Manu- facture	Trade	Storage	Agric- culture	Others
ale ...	8	—	2	—	—	1	13	5	—
re ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
ell ...	5	—	3	1	1	2	52	—	—
ell ...	23	—	13	2	7	7	179	5	—
... ..	8	—	6	2	5	2	159	4	—
aslang ...	2	—	3	2	2	3	55	2	1
asnehan ...	5	—	2	2	1	2	47	2	—
e ...	11	—	1	1	1	1	37	5	—
hael ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	—
nnock ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—
ath ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	—
rs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
ton and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nkerton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
rd ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2
rdjohn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... ..	7	—	2	1	1	4	50	1	—
nton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
s ...	2	—	1	—	—	1	9	—	—
re ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
ilbride ...	14	—	9	—	3	13	47	3	—
rd ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1
w ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	—
on ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—
gton and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
del ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
on ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
magow ...	6	—	—	—	—	2	32	4	—
onkland ...	6	—	2	—	2	1	31	5	—
onkland ...	8	—	2	—	2	4	143	2	1
ain ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
lglen ...	4	1	1	—	3	1	53	1	—
... ..	6	—	5	1	—	6	58	—	—
ouse ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—
gton ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
n ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
s and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
erton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	130	1	55	14	29	53	1,024	55	6

SCHEDULE A.

CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS.

Assembly building includes a church, chapel or other building used for public worship, a theatre, cinema, music hall, concert hall, public hall, exhibition hall, dance hall, public ballroom, skating rink, swimming bath, gymnasium or other building used for public entertainment, a social club, community centre, non-residential club, museum, art gallery, public library, reading room, restaurant, lecture hall, school and college.

Building used for manufacture means a factory within the meaning of the Factories Act, 1937.

Building used for trade includes a retail shop of any description and a commercial garage.

Institutional building means a building where persons reside under supervision, care or attendance. It includes a hospital, nursing home, convalescent home, sanatorium, home for the boarding, care and maintenance of old people or children and any residential part of a boarding school, college or convent.

Office building includes an administrative building and a bank.

Residential Building includes a house, hotel providing sleeping accommodation, boarding or lodging house, hostel and a residential club.

Storage building includes a warehouse, repository and a storage silo.

TABLE II.—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Number of sets of plans lodged during the year 1958 in accordance with the Byelaws, classified according to the proposed uses of the buildings set forth in the plans.

PARISH	Resi- dential	Institu- tional	Assem- bly	Office	Manu- facture	Trade	Storage	Agri- culture	Others
ale ...	9	—	2	1	—	3	1	2	—
... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
re ...	1	—	4	2	3	2	4	2	—
ill ...	31	—	4	2	5	11	6	—	—
... ..	40	—	7	1	1	3	4	2	—
slang ...	9	—	4	2	1	2	5	—	—
snethan ...	5	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
... ..	21	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
nael ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
anock ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lth ...	5	—	3	—	—	3	1	2	—
rs ...	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
on and ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
skerton ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rd ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
rdjohn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... ..	16	—	5	—	2	1	1	2	—
nton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ilbride ...	12	2	2	—	5	7	7	12	—
rd ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
v ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
on ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nton and ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
iel ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
n ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
agow ...	12	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
onkland ...	9	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
onkland ...	19	—	3	—	2	6	5	—	—
in ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
glen ...	8	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
... ..	15	—	3	—	5	3	5	—	—
ouse ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
ton ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
n ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
erton ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	247	3	52	8	27	51	46	18	—

TABLE III.

						NEW BUILDINGS OF—				
PARISH						One - Apt.	Two- Apts.	Three- Apts.	Four- Apts.	Five- Apts. and Upwards
Avondale	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	7	1
Biggar	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	4	—
Blantyre	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	5	—
Bothwell	...	...	...	...	...	—	8	171	121	6
Cadder	...	...	...	...	...	—	33	601	286	84
Cambuslang	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	—
Cambusnethan	...	...	...	...	...	—	12	76	53	1
Carluke	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	36	34	3
Carmichael	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Carmunnock	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	3	4
Carnwath	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Carstairs	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Coulter	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Covington and Thankerton	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Crawfordjohn	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Dalserf	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	86	26	—
Dolphinton	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1
Dunsyre	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride	...	...	...	...	...	14	188	422	291	58
Glassford	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Glasgow	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1
Lamington and Wandel	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—
Liberton	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Lesmahagow	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	50	11	1
New Monkland	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	1	—
Old Monkland	...	...	...	...	...	—	12	97	59	5
Pettinain	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Rutherglen	...	...	...	...	...	—	6	80	22	11
Shotts	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	98	34	1
Stonehouse	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Symington	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—
Walston	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Wiston and Robertson	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	14	267	1,725	961	177

TABLE IV.
ESTIMATED COSTS OF WORKS.

	Resi- dential	Insti- tutional	Assembly	Office	Manu- facture	Trade	Storage	Agri- culture	Others	TOTAL
NEW	3,456,925	74,500	1,117,480	82,995	666,107	445,460	289,270	42,805	5,600 6,181,142
ALTERATIONS	...	129,845	1,650	698,585	3,690	303,650	104,295	44,595	18,210	— 1,304,520
		3,586,770	76,150	1,816,065	86,685	969,757	549,755	333,865	61,015	5,600 7,485,662

Byelaws.

This is the first year in which applications have been lodged under the new Building Byelaws and these regulations have brought about a complete revolution in the study and scrutiny of the plans. The former Byelaws were rigid and inflexible, laying down specific standards for the various components of a building, *e.g.* walls should be of brick or stone so many inches in thickness. The present Byelaws are based on the principle of laying down standards of performance for separate functions to be performed by a building, *e.g.* the capability of a wall to carry specified loads; the thermal insulation values of walls, roofs and floors of dwellinghouses. In other words loadbearing walls must be designed so as to be capable of standing various loads and stresses; but the Byelaws do not say that walls of brick shall be of a certain thickness; nor is there any limitation on the materials to be used. Again it is laid down that the thermal transmittance co-efficient of the wall of a house shall be not more than 0.30, but the architect is given freedom of construction and of material to attain this value. Among the main functional requirements of a building are strength and stability; fire resistance; resistance to the passage of moisture; lighting and ventilation and resistance to the transmission of heat and sound.

It follows that each plan lodged must be given prolonged and careful consideration to ensure that the functional requirements of the Byelaws are met by the construction and materials shown in the drawings. The freedom of design given to architects and builders has placed considerable responsibilities upon the staff to ensure that the performance standards laid down in the Byelaws are reached in each application. In recent years many new materials, plastic and synthetic, have been introduced into the building world and necessary knowledge of their properties has had to be acquired from various sources, involving a great increase in correspondence and study.

Certain functional requirements such as fire resistance and thermal insulation were not specified in the previous Byelaws and it has been found that these points require careful attention and consideration during the study of the applications.

The present Byelaws by their nature are intricate and complex, and an explanation is often requested by the layman, builder and architect.

The application of the present Byelaws has greatly increased the work of the Department due to the additional time required for each plan, the additional correspondence and the up-to-date knowledge of materials and techniques required to carry through the work.

East Kilbride New Town.

The work in progress on the New Town continues at a fairly steady pace, although the number of houses completed during the year shows

an increase of 284 over 1957. In addition to the slight speeding up of the housing programme there is now a marked effort to provide educational and shopping facilities in keeping with the influx of new residents, resulting in the commencement of three new schools and the virtual completion of the first block of shops in the Town Centre.

Relations with the Development Corporation and the Corporation's officials continue to be harmonious and although there is almost continuous contact with them on matters of detail few real difficulties arise, particularly since the advent of the current Byelaws.

Details of work in progress etc. are given below.

			<i>Completed during year</i>	<i>Completed to date</i>	<i>In progress at end of year</i>
Houses ...	...	...	954	6,044	1,373
Shops ...	...	...	28	79	1
Schools ...	...	...	1	6	3
Churches	...	...	—	5	1
Factories	...	...	4	12	2

Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950-52.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.—The County Council approved 28 applications for improvement grants under the Housing Acts during this year. The number of houses involved was 30 and although this may not seem to be an impressive figure in view of the housing situation, several factors must be considered in the appraisal of the scheme. It should be realised that the houses on completion of the works are of a standard equivalent to modern dwellings in layout, fittings and amenities. This standard cannot be reached in many applications which are received and considered by this Department and many projects have to be abandoned on this account. Other applicants find that the cost of the works necessary to attain the desired standard to be higher than expected and do not follow up preliminary inquiries. Again some proposals are satisfactory in themselves, but the work involved in repairs to the structure of the existing dwelling is prohibitive.

In other words the applications approved represent a small proportion of the initial proposals and do not reveal the time given to the surveying of houses, the site meetings, examination of specifications and the correspondence necessary to the efficient running of the improvement grant scheme.

The following figures give the details of applications submitted and grants authorised by the County Council after consideration by the Housing Committee.

Applications received during year ... 30

Applications granted (including applications received during previous year).—

Number of applications	...	...	...	...	...	28
Number of dwellings referred to	...	...	...	...	...	30
Estimated cost of work	...	...	...	£32,406	10 4	
Total grant authorised	...	...	...	£11,462	12 5	

Work was completed on 29 projects during the year and at its close a further 18 were in progress. A list of the works completed during the year is given below.

<i>Name of Applicant</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Cost of Works</i>
Sir W. E. F. Carmichael-Anstruther.	No. 5 Cottage, Pettinain Village.	£904 1 9
Sir W. E. F. Carmichael-Anstruther.	No. 6 Cottage, Pettinain Village.	£1,018 3 3
Sir W. E. F. Carmichael-Anstruther.	No. 7 Cottage, Pettinain Village.	£821 2 4
First District Council of the County of Lanark.	Caretaker's House, Lamington Hall, Lamington.	£1,315 16 11
Thomas M. Couper and Mrs. Audrey M. Couper, 6 Eastwood Drive, Giffnock.	Langlands Road, Auldhouse.	£919 13 10
George Millar.	21 Hill Road, Stonehouse	£949 12 7
John Lang.	2 Main Street, High Blantyre.	£237 10 0
David Weir	East Dunsyston, near Chapelhall.	£899 0 0
Robert Morton.	Worker's Cottage, Arnmore, Lanark Road, Kirkfieldbank.	£1,031 18 6
John Dalglish.	Worker's Cottage, Muirfoot Farm, Cleghorn.	£887 17 7
Robert Hamilton.	Little Brackenridge, Strathaven.	£711 3 6
William Currie.	Blackbog Farm, Quarter.	£956 10 5
Peter Hutchison	10/12 Baillieston Road Sandyhills.	£1,340 5 7
Mrs. Joan Mayne.	49 Hamilton Road, Bellshill.	£1,132 9 6
Ebenezer Loudon	11 Clive Street, Shotts.	£1,047 4 4

Adam A. Todd.	East Gate Lodge, Cranley, Carstairs	£839 11 6
Sam Johnston.	2 Strathaven Road, Stonehouse.	£1,352 16 10
Gavin Fleming.	15 Alston Street, Glassford.	£1,706 19 0
Robert and John Ritchie.	North Lodge, Auchlochan, Lesmahagow.	£1,077 3 6
Gabriel Young.	Kirkhill Cottage Kirkhill Road, Netherton.	£2,143 0 0
Robert Wyper.	3 Windsor Street, Shotts.	£902 15 7
Mrs. Margaret Brown.	17 Bankhouse Road, Lesmahagow.	£1,051 19 5
Thomas Lawrie.	73 Main Street, Carnwath.	£515 10 8
Mrs. Caroline Wilson.	Kirkwood Cottage, Strathaven.	£737 17 2
William Hamilton, Jnr.	Craighead Cottage, Glassford Bridge.	£1,164 0 0
William Boulton.	35 Rhindmuir Road, Baillieston.	£629 14 11
Leslie M'Murtrie.	172 Auchinraith Road, High Blantyre.	£1,137 0 11
Dyer Bros.	Woodyett Farm, Kirkfieldbank.	£1,671 5 8
John M'Larty,	Whiteshawgate Farm Cottage, Strathaven.	£1,173 10 0

A total of 217 applications, involving 251 houses, have been approved since the scheme commenced in 1950, and 179 of these houses have been completed.

PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES FOR AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.—In terms of Section 3 of the 1952 Act, assistance was given to private applicants for the provision of houses for persons engaged in agriculture. During the year reports were submitted to the County Clerk on 8 applications in respect of the same number of houses and all of these were approved by the Housing Committee. Work was completed on 6 projects (as detailed hereunder) during the year and 6 were in progress at the end of the year.

<i>Name of Applicant</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Cost of Works</i>
Douglas & Angus Estates	Wolfcrooks Farm, Douglas Water.	£2,414 3 8

Peter Morris	Midyl Farm, Field Road, Busby.	£2,315 10 10
Wm. Wilson & Co.	Birkhill Farm, Coalburn.	£1,793 17 6
Capt. J. C. Stewart.	Easterhouse Farm, Bonkle, Newmains.	£2,531 11 6
T. & W. Stoddart	Garelwood Farm, Lesmahagow.	£2,100 13 1
William Peat.	Burnside, Lesmahagow.	£2,035 15 0

PROVISION OF HOUSES OF LESS THAN THREE APARTMENTS.—
Twenty-one applications relating to houses of less than three apartments were referred to the Housing Committee in terms of Section 180 of the 1950 Act, and recommended for approval since it was understood that occupancy was to be taken by aged persons or others in approved categories, as follows:—

County Council of the County of Lanark.

Calderbank (Park Road)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Allanton (Allanbank Street)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Moodiesburn	...	...	...	...	...	33
Blackwood	...	...	...	...	...	4
Newmains (West Crindledyke)	...	...	...	...	...	8
Larkhall (Strutherhill—Glen Avenue)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tannochside (Burnhead)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Baillieston (Muirside)	...	...	...	...	...	8
Shotts (Hill Road)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rutherglen (Eastfield)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bellshill (East Parkhead)	...	...	...	...	...	4

East Kilbride Development Corporation.

Calderwood Neighbourhood Centre	...	...	...	...	...	8
Calderwood Neighbourhood Centre	...	...	...	...	...	14
Murray V (2)	...	...	...	...	...	18
Murray VII (4)	...	...	...	...	...	18
Calderwood IX (1)	...	...	...	...	...	14
Calderwood VI (1)	...	...	...	...	...	30
Calderwood VII	...	...	...	...	...	19
Calderwood VI (2)	...	...	...	...	...	24
Mains III (1)	...	...	...	...	...	30
Mains III (2)	...	...	...	...	...	27

Local Authority Housing.

1,250 houses erected by the Local Authority were certified as completed and eligible for grant, the said houses complying with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

Scottish Special Housing Association.

This Association erected 16 houses within the County area and these were also certified as completed and eligible for grant.

Private Housing.

The urgent need of increased housing accommodation in Lanarkshire is underlined by the number of houses built by private enterprise during the year. The total of 496 is well in excess of the 305 built in 1957 and 158 in 1956. The large majority of these houses have been erected in the Bishopbriggs and Garrowhill areas and no doubt the ease with which Glasgow may be reached from these parts is responsible for the concentrations.

It is found that the firms which develop an area are usually prepared to build their houses to a standard conforming to the Byelaws and co-operate with this Department.

Staffing.

I have little to add to my remarks of last year regarding staffing. The work of the Department has been carried on only with the greatest of difficulty and has involved much work outwith office hours. Although a certain amount of satisfaction can be derived in having managed to keep the wheels turning, the number of applications being considered makes it an impossibility to deal with same with any degree of urgency.

Once again I wish to record my thanks and appreciation for the support of the staff and the co-operation of the other officials.

WM. M'KENDRICK,
Depute County Building Inspector.

COUNTY BUILDING INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BECKFORD STREET,
HAMILTON.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

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

I have the privilege of submitting my Annual Report on the work carried out in the County Chemical Laboratory during 1958.

The Laboratory has continued to provide the analytical service demanded by the County Council in dealing with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1956, and related legislation. The Laboratory has also carried out a great deal of analytical work connected with the determination of the quality of drinking water and other water supplies. A further considerable part of the work undertaken consisted of analyses relating to atmospheric pollution occurring in several parts of the County. The Laboratory's services were, as usual, available to all other County Council Departments and were used by some.

The mid-1958 population of the County Council's administrative area for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act was 325,421. The total number of food and drugs' samples submitted by the Senior Inspector's Department was 3,091 which gives a sampling rate of 9.1 per 1,000 of population.

There were some minor changes during the year in the law relating to food and drugs. In the Spring there was an amendment to the Labelling of Food (Scotland) Regulations dealing with the labelling of cocktails. During the summer there was an amendment to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) (Scotland) Regulations governing the sale and importation of citrus fruits which contain diphenyl and ortho-phenylphenol or mixtures of these substances within prescribed limits. This order was followed by a circular from the Department of

Health giving the opinion of the Secretary of State on the revised Report of the Food Standards Committee on Copper. He decided to accept the view of the Committee that the consumer is adequately protected if the limits for copper normally observed in good commercial practice are observed. Further he did not consider it was necessary to give statutory effect to the recommended limits. In the late Summer The Antioxidant in Food (Scotland) Regulations were published. The Regulations which apply to Scotland only, prohibit the importation of food containing an Antioxidant which is not named in the prescribed list, and further the food must be labelled and clearly state the name and quantity of Antioxidant it contains. At the end of the year a second amendment to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) (Scotland) Regulations making provision for the sale and importation of apples, pears, pineapples, peaches and melons, and articles of food containing any such fruit which contain ortho-phenyl-phenol within prescribed limits was published.

The analytical work in connection with the measurement of atmospheric pollution was continued and extended slightly. During December, smoke filters which will give some idea of the amount of smoke in the atmosphere were erected in three districts in the County Area, and will be operational as from 1st January, 1959. I hope to be able to erect one or two more during the coming year.

Staffing was the usual problem. One graduate resigned in August and I have been advised that another assistant will be leaving in the early Spring.

In view of the continued disturbance of staff, I regret to say the work of the laboratory has not gone as smoothly and efficiently as I would like.

Table No. 1.

The total number of samples submitted to the laboratory for analysis was as follows :—

Food and Drugs Act, 1956	...	...	...	3,091
Milk from Milk Officers	...	...	...	129
Domestic Waters	...	...	...	293
River Pollution	...	...	...	2
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	259
Miscellaneous Samples	...	...	...	37
<i>Other Authorities—</i>				
Daer Water Board	...	...	...	69
Total				<u>3,880</u>

This figure shows a slight decrease on last year when the total number of samples received was 4,144. The lack of adequately trained and experienced staff must always govern the number of samples which the laboratory can accept.

Water.—The total number of samples received was substantially the same as last year.

From time to time over the years much thought has been given to the fluoride content of domestic waters and the prevention of dental caries by the fluoridation of water supplies. It is considered that if the fluoride content of waters could be maintained at the optimum concentration of one part per million, this would lead to a marked

reduction in the incidence of dental caries. During this year a systematic examination was carried out to determine the fluoride content of the main County water supplies and to note any variations which occurred at different seasons. The fluoride content varied from 0.020 to 0.038 parts per million. It can, therefore, be said that the County water supplied makes no contribution to the prevention of dental caries in children.

During the year I regret to have to record that, on many occasions the colour in many samples received was much too high. This was due entirely to the use of untreated water from some of the older reservoirs which are situated in peaty areas. It is undesirable and not good practice to blend this water with treated Daer Water, as this will lead to the deposition of organic matter in service reservoirs and piping systems culminating in complaints from consumers. It is hoped that an effort will be made to have all waters of peaty origin given adequate chemical treatment in order that this offensive condition will be eradicated and all waters will be at least equal to the chemical quality of the Daer Water.

The dosing plant at Daer has not yet successfully overcome its teething troubles. On the whole the percentage removal of colour was satisfactory and was on the average approximately 77 per cent. The difficulties caused by the erratic behaviour of the dosing plant lead to an increase in the residual content of aluminium in the water. It is not considered that aluminium is liable to cause any symptoms of ill health, but the excess is of economic importance. Towards the end of the year, I recommended that the Board purchase an absorbtionmeter to be placed in the laboratory at Daer. The instrument was standardised in the Chemical laboratory. An assistant installed the instrument at Daer and instructed one of the attendants in its use. This will permit an accurate determination of residual aluminium to be made in the final water daily, and should lead to more economical control of the chemical treatment. As far as staff permits, I hope to be able to arrange for regular checking to be made on the absorbtionmeter at Daer to ensure continued accuracy.

In the course of the year this laboratory provided 15 gallons of standard acid solution to the laboratory at Daer as well as many gallons of distilled water.

Table II shows the total number of Food and Drugs Samples submitted and the number reported against :—

TABLE II

	Number examined			Number adulterated or below standard		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Aspirin	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Spread ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cooking Fat	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	17	17	—	7	7
Milk—Condensed ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ordinary	—	8	8	—	1	1
Pasteurised	—	306	306	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	4	465	469	2	8	10
T.T. (Pasteurised)	—	30	30	—	—	—
Mince	39	950	989	8	72	80
Minced Beef and Peas ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper—Black	—	1	1	—	—	—
White	—	2	2	—	—	—
Potatoes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rum	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sandwich Spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage—Link	1	30	31	—	1	1
Meat	—	13	13	—	2	2
Sliced	43	1,152	1,195	7	59	66
Shredded Beef Suet ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stoned Dates	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky	13	—	13	—	—	—
	101	2,988	3,089	17	150	167

The number of samples reported against this year was 167, whereas last year the total was 139. The percentage of adulteration for formal and informal samples was 16·7 and 5·0 respectively. These figures show a slight increase over the figures for last year which were 14·0 and 3·7, and it should be observed that the total number of samples received this year is 159 less than last year. The main cause, shown later in the Report, is an increase in the number of samples, other than milk, which have received adverse reports.

Milk.—The figures for milk adulteration are shown in Table III together with the corresponding figures for the previous 3 years.

TABLE III

Year	Number of Samples	Samples Deficient	Per Cent. Adulteration etc.
1958	815	11	1.3
1957	987	33	3.4
1956	844	27	3.2
1955	1,149	26	2.3

It will be observed that there has been a marked improvement and fewer samples have been reported against this year. It may be that the policy of the Milk Marketing Board, who pay on quality milk, is an important contributory factor on the improved figures recorded.

The monthly variations of milk fat and milk solids not milk fat content of milk supplied to schools and milk on Sale to the public are given in Table IV.

A—Milk Supplied to Schools.

B—Milk purchased under Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

				A		B	
				Fat	Milk Solids Not Fat	Milk Fat	Milk Solids Not Fat
January	...	...	...	3.53	8.78	3.45	8.78
February	...	...	...	3.58	8.82	3.58	8.78
March	...	...	...	3.67	8.85	3.65	8.82
April	...	...	...	3.55	8.82	3.59	8.78
May	...	...	...	3.72	8.82	3.59	8.68
June	...	...	...	3.67	8.93	3.62	8.92
July	...	...	...	*	*	3.69	8.82
August	...	...	...	3.58	8.73	3.63	8.73
September	...	...	...	3.68	8.82	3.66	8.71
October	...	...	...	3.67	8.76	3.51	8.76
November	...	...	...	3.65	8.70	3.69	8.77
December	...	...	...	3.58	8.79	3.69	8.81

* School Holidays.

The average figures for the years 1954-1958 inclusive are :—

1954	...	...	...	3.73	8.82	3.72	8.84
1955	...	...	...	3.61	8.78	3.69	8.76
1956	...	...	...	3.62	8.79	3.69	8.73
1957	...	...	...	3.66	8.83	3.61	8.80
1958	...	...	...	3.58	8.80	3.62	8.78

The various grades of milk which were adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory :—

Ordinary Milk.—of the eight samples received one was naturally deficient in milk fat and milk solids not fat.

T.T. Milk.—of the 465 samples examined 10 were unsatisfactory (2.1%). Of these, one milk had had fat abstracted, another had been watered as well as having fat abstracted. Six had been adulterated by the addition of water and the two remaining were naturally poor in milk solids not milk fat.

Pasteurised Milk.—306 samples examined and all found genuine.

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).—All the 30 samples were genuine.

Certified Milk.—The only sample submitted was genuine.

It will be observed that the pattern of adulteration observed in previous years is repeated, i.e. heat treated milk appears to be much less liable to adulteration than other grades of milk.

Other Food and Drugs.—of the 2,279 samples received 167 received adverse reports (7.3%). Last year the corresponding figures were 2,407 samples received and 108 adverse reports (4.4%).

Offences against Preservative Regulations.—According to the Regulations only certain specified preservatives may be added to foods, the maximum quantity which may be added is controlled and in certain cases the presence of the permitted preservative must be declared. Of the 989 samples of mince received 80 failed to conform to the Regulations (8.1%) an increase on last year when the figure was 5.6%.

67 of the 1,226 samples of sausages submitted were found to contain an excessive quantity of preservative (5.5%) again showing an increase on last year, when the figure was 4.1%. Of the 13 samples of sausage meat received, 2 were adversely criticised as they were devoid of starchy cereal as required by the Regulations.

Atmospheric Pollution.—The number of samples examined this year is similar to last year, but as will be shown later a somewhat more detailed examination was made. The stations are in the same position

as last year, and with the exception of Carfin no collecting bottles were interfered with. In view of this continued trouble it was decided to move the Rain Gauge and Peroxide Instrument to an adjoining privately owned house where I feel sure that these instruments will be properly supervised.

Detailed figures for the results obtained will be found in the County Sanitary Inspector's Report and all I propose to give are the figures for the average monthly deposit for this year and last year for comparison.

		1958			1957		
		Tons per Square Mile					
		Soluble Solids	Insoluble Solids	Total Solids	Soluble Solids	Insoluble Solids	Total Solids
Baillieston	...	6.75	17.67	24.42	6.85	16.81	23.66
Bellshill	...	6.02	9.22	15.24	5.95	8.40	14.35
Blantyre	...	5.76	9.34	15.10	6.18	8.09	14.27
Boghead	...	4.39	1.02	5.41	4.66	1.15	5.76
Cambuslang	...	7.96	15.87	23.83	7.99	16.66	24.65
Carfin	...	9.55	26.61	36.16	10.35	32.13	42.48
Carmyle	...	10.29	36.79	47.08	12.79	37.22	50.01

It will be observed that in some cases a slight increase in total solids has been recorded, whilst in others there has been a slight reduction. It would not be wise to draw any conclusions from these results and several years records will have to be available before any definite tendency will be obvious.

During this year it was decided to investigate the nature of the ash obtained from the ignition of the insoluble matter deposited, and the average percentage of the main constituents of the ash is given.

No. 1 Baillieston. 2 Bellshill. 3 Blantyre. 4 Boghead. 5 Cambuslang (Eastfield). 6 Cambuslang (Bridge Street) (Not included in above table). 7 Carfin. 8 Carmyle.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sand	70.7	59.4	71.4	63.3	55.3	69.1	55.9	42.9
Iron & Alumina	20.6	32.9	20.8	21.4	30.4	18.2	30.3	41.1
Lime (CaO)	2.4	3.2	3.8	5.4	8.8	3.3	5.9	3.4

It will be readily observed that those stations in close proximity to and downwind of heavy industry always contain a much higher

percentage of iron and alumina than other areas more favourably situated. It will also be noticed that the percentage of sandy matter decreases as the iron content rises. It is very interesting to compare the composition of the ash from matter deposited at the two Cambuslang stations which are only about one mile apart. At Eastfield the proximity of the steel plant has a profound effect on the nature of the dust deposited in the area, and it contains much more iron and lime which will probably originate in the steel works.

From these figures it will be seen that at present all districts under observation in close proximity to heavy industry are suffering some degree of nuisance from the aerial sewage originating in these industries.

The following table gives the average daily concentration of SO₃ per 1,000 square centimetres per day at the following places :—

No. 1 Baillieston. No. 2 Bellshill. No. 3 Blantyre. No. 4 Boghead.
No. 5 Cambuslang. No. 6 Carfin. No. 7 Carmyle (Police Station). No. 8 Carmyle (Welfare Hall).

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957	7.7	9.1	4.8	2.7	13.1	7.3	23.9	9.8
1958	9.1	7.7	5.9	2.8	9.7	7.7	19.6	10.8

It will be observed that certain stations show a slight increase in concentration while others show a slight fall and again it will be necessary for a period of years to elapse before a definite tendency to move in any direction will emerge.

Towards the end of the year I was instructed to proceed with the installation of smoke filters at one or two selected sites. These instruments were installed at Cambuslang, Baillieston and Shotts. It is hoped that during the course of next year to instal one or two more instruments. In installing a limited number of instruments such as I have at my disposal it is a temptation to select only these sites where high figures are liable to be recorded. This policy would, I believe, give a false picture of the general condition obtaining in Lanarkshire. I am of the opinion that a more realistic picture will be obtained if a geometric pattern of stations is laid down, and further such a pattern will give a far better picture of the success or failure of the various measures taken under the Clean Air Act.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT BY THE CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

for Year ending 31st December, 1958

STAFF

Dental Department

Chief Dental Officer

WILLIAM GIBSON, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers

Mrs. MARY H. OWENS, L.D.S.	Mrs. AGNES P. THOM, L.D.S.
Miss MARGT. S. M'DONALD, L.D.S.	(B) ANTHONY CHAMBERS, L.D.S.
GORDON E. M'INTYRE, L.D.S.	(C) Mrs. MARGT. SCOTT, L.D.S.
ALEXR. WESTWOOD, L.D.S.	Mrs. CHRISTINA M. L. BISSET, L.D.S.
(A) MARTYN L. H. DAVIES, L.D.S.	(D) HUGH G. CAMERON, B.D.S.
Mrs. MARY M. SPRACKLAN, B.D.S.	(E) Miss. DOROTHY WILKIE, B.D.S.
Miss MARGT. M'LACHLAN, L.D.S.	(F) JOHN FARRELL, B.D.S.
(A) Resigned 12/3/58.	(D) Employed 20/1/58-2/5/58.
(B) Resigned 31/8/58.	(E) Appointed 1/9/58.
(C) Resigned 16/1/58.	(F) Appointed 3/12/58.

Three Assistant Dental Officers resigned during the year, Martyn L. H. Davies transferred to Dunbartonshire County Council, Anthony Chambers to private practice in Essex, and Mrs. Scott, who now resides in Dunbartonshire.

The clinics at Newmains J.S. School and Ladywell P. School, Motherwell, are now completed and equipped to a high standard so that we now have 23 fixed clinics and five mobile dental units. As indicated last year the three 30 h.p. Mobile Units are out of use for lack of officers able or willing to drive them.

The Scheme of Dental Inspection at the 21 Major Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics was abandoned at the end of April and the officers have therefore been more usefully employed during the 21 sessions per month on the treatment of patients. The total of mothers inspected shows a considerable drop from last year but it is interesting to note that of the 577 mothers examined in 1957 only 460, or 79 per cent., actually attended for treatment. In 1958 only 486 were exam-

ined but 467, or 96 per cent., attended for treatment. The saving in officers' operating time is even greater than was anticipated because each of the 117 patients who failed to attend for treatment, was given at least two opportunities to do so. The main items of inspection and treatment are as follows:—Inspected, 72 expectant mothers, 414 nursing mothers, and 116 young children. Of these patients treatment was given to 61 expectant mothers, 406 nursing mothers, and 62 young children. Including those brought forward from 1957 a total of 69 expectant mothers, 526 nursing mothers, and 66 young children received treatment during the year. In all, 2,254 attendances were made for treatment. 3,009 teeth were extracted, 830 under local anaesthesia and 2,179 under general anaesthesia, 290 fillings were inserted, and 589 dentures were provided. Dentures requiring repair totalled 6. Seven X-ray films were used for diagnostic purposes.

A decision has still to be taken on the "Four phase plan" for developing the dental service and delay on this matter is delaying the provision of a satisfactory dental service.

I append in tabular form a summary of the work done by each officer concerned and statements of the inspection and treatment carried out for each group and in geographical areas. Details of the work completed under the School Dental Service can be obtained from the Annual Report for 1957/58 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, 1959.*

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	72	70	69	61
Nursing Mothers ...	414	410	393	406
Pre-School Children	116	72	67	62

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	49	49	49	48	60	5	5	5	5	6
Baillieston	30	30	30	30	31	8	8	8	8	7
Bellshill	31	31	29	28	23	27	27	15	14	14
Bishopbriggs	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Blantyre	42	42	42	42	34	3	23	7	6	6
Cadzow	13	13	13	13	8	2	2	2	2	2
Cambuslang	37	37	37	37	29	8	8	6	6	4
Carlisle	17	17	17	14	15	2	2	—	—	—
Chapelhall	14	14	14	14	14	2	2	1	1	1
Chryston	20	20	20	20	22	10	10	10	9	9
Douglas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Lanark	4	4	4	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
Larkhall	81	81	80	71	87	5	5	5	4	3
Lesmahagow	26	26	26	26	25	4	4	2	2	1
Newarthill	17	17	17	17	12	1	1	1	1	2
Newmains	28	28	26	25	28	2	2	—	—	—
New Stevenston	9	9	9	8	7	5	5	3	2	1
Shotts	36	36	36	36	37	3	3	3	3	2
Strathaven	2	2	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tannochside	16	16	15	14	14	4	4	1	1	1
Uddingston	13	13	13	12	12	4	4	2	2	2
Total	486	486	480	462	467	96	116	72	67	62

SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT 1958—INDIVIDUAL RETURN OF OFFICERS

Name of Officer	Total number of Patients		Cases New under Cases Treat.Comp'd.	Attendances		Extractions		Fillings	Other Conservative Treatment	Dentures Supplied	Special Cases																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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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 ...	4,529	134	3,059	3,193	134	3,059
Burgh of Biggar	55	—	26	26	—	26
Burgh of Lanark	214	9	50	59	9	50
Total ...	4,798	143	3,135	3,278	143	3,135

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	...	...	...	864	864	39
Double Cream	...	...	...	1	1	—
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	63	63	15
Cooking Fat	...	...	...	1	1	—
Pilchards	...	...	...	1	1	—
Whisky	...	...	...	21	21	—
Mince	...	...	...	1,018	1,018	84
Link and Slicing Sausage	...	...	...	1,255	1,255	75
Choc. Spread	...	...	...	1	1	—
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	14	14	1
Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	3	3	—
Potatoes	...	...	...	1	1	—
Table Jelly	...	...	...	1	1	—
Shredded Beef Suet	...	...	...	1	1	—
Beans	...	...	...	1	1	—
Meat	...	...	...	1	1	—
Fish Paste	...	...	...	1	1	—
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	3	3	—
Non-Brewed Condiment	...	...	...	1	1	—
Salad Cream	...	...	...	1	1	—
Sauce	...	...	...	1	1	—
Rum	...	...	...	1	1	—
<i>Carry forward</i>				3,255	3,255	214

Article				Procured	Analysed	Deficient or Adulterated
<i>Brought forward</i>				3,255	3,255	214
Coffee and Chicory	...	...	...	2	2	—
Self Raising Flour	...	...	...	1	1	—
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	1	1	—
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	2	2	—
Jelly Crystals	...	...	...	1	1	—
Sterilised Cream	...	...	...	1	1	—
Ground Cinnamon	...	...	...	1	1	—
Stoned Dates	...	...	...	1	1	—
Mixed Beef and Peas	...	...	...	1	1	—
Black Pepper	...	...	...	1	1	—
White Pepper	...	...	...	2	2	—
Drugs	...	...	...	7	7	—
Marmalade	...	...	...	1	1	—
Butter	...	...	...	1	1	—
Total	...	...	...	3,278	3,278	214

4 Samples received privately.

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

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action taken
34	Mince	31st March, 1958	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 9th April, 1958.
40	Slicing Sausage	19th May, 1958	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 25th June, 1958. Fined £3.
46	Slicing Sausage	29th May, 1958	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 11th July, 1958. Fined £3.
50	Slicing Sausage	30th May, 1958	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 18th July, 1958. Fined £2.
80	Mince	21st Aug., 1958	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 22nd November, 1958. Fined £3.
94	Slicing Sausage	16th Sept., 1958	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 11th November, 1958. Fined £20.
102	Slicing Sausage	22nd Oct., 1958	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 11th December, 1958. Fined £5.
107	Slicing Sausage	10th Nov., 1958	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 7th January, 1959. Fined £3.
108	Mince	10th Nov., 1958	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 7th January, 1959. Fined £3.
110	Mince	10th Nov., 1958	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 7th January, 1959. Fined £5.
119	Mince	14th Nov., 1958	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 24th December, 1958. Fined £5.
125	Mince	2nd Dec., 1958	Cautionary letter sent 16th December, 1958.
126	Mince	4th Dec., 1958	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 28th January, 1959. Fined £3.
127	Mince	4th Dec., 1958	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 28th January, 1959. Fined £3.

132	Mince	15th Dec., 1958	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 31st December, 1958.
134	Slicing Sausage	15th Dec., 1958	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 3rd February, 1959. Fined £3.
135	Slicing Sausage	16th Dec., 1958	Plea of guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 4th February, 1959. Fined £3.
137	Slicing Sausage	16th Dec., 1958	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 3rd February, 1959. Fined £18.
143	T.T. Milk	18th Dec., 1958	Plea of guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 9th February, 1959. Fined £10.

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.

Milk Fat Percentage	NUMBER OF SAMPLES			
	Producer- Wholesalers	Producer- Retailers	Retailers	Total
2.2	1	—	—	1
3.0	—	1	—	1
3.1	—	—	—	—
3.2	—	1	—	1
3.3	—	2	—	2
3.4	—	—	—	—
3.5	—	—	1	1
3.6	—	—	—	—
3.7	—	—	—	—
3.8	—	—	—	—
3.9	—	—	—	—
4.0	1	—	—	1
4.1	—	—	—	—
4.2	—	—	—	—
4.3	—	—	—	—
4.6	—	—	—	—
4.7	—	—	—	—
	2	4	1	7

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 	—	—	—	—
8·2 	1	—	—	1
8·3 	—	—	—	—
8·4 	—	—	—	—
8·5 	—	—	—	—
8·6 	—	—	—	—
8·7 	—	1	1	2
8·8 	—	2	—	2
8·9 	—	1	—	1
9·0 	—	—	—	—
9·1 	1	—	—	1
9·2 	—	—	—	—
9·3 	—	—	—	—
9·4 	—	—	—	—
	2	4	1	7

SWEET MILK.—7 samples were procured for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1956, 1 of which was found to be not genuine. This was resampled formally and was certified to be genuine.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND) ORDERS, 1951-52.—As most of the County is now a Designated area, the bulk of the milk sold is either Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised or a combination of both. 857 samples of Designated milk were obtained during the year most of which were obtained informally. 38 of these samples showed slight deficiencies and all were resampled. Only in one case was it found necessary to institute Legal Proceedings and the offending Producer was fined £10.

CONTROL OF MILK TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.—During the routine visits to schools throughout the County, samples of the milk being delivered to them have been obtained for Chemical and Bacteriological examination. Out of a total of 204 bottles thus obtained, 33 failed to comply with the Bacteriological standard required, but all passed the chemical examination. The Distributors concerned with the non-conform samples were visited and efforts made to trace the source of contamination. In addition, all incoming milks to the various Distributors was also regularly sampled and on examination found to be satisfactory.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.—The Cooking Centres visited throughout the area were found to be clean and satisfactorily maintained.

ICE-CREAM.—63 samples were purchased for examination in the Bacteriological and Chemical laboratories. Some showed a high bacterial content and 12 fell below the 5 per cent. fat content required by the Regulations. Repeat samples obtained in these 12 instances conformed to the required standards. Where a high bacterial content was discovered, return visits were made to the premises concerned and an effort made to trace the source of contamination. Most of the ice-cream manufacturers now welcome a visit from the representatives of this Department as all are anxious to see that the product being manufactured and sold by them, at all times complies with the Ice-Cream Regulations.

BUTTER.—The supply of butter has increased in most shops and a more varied source of supply is now available and competition is keen among the various countries importing butter here with the result that the shopkeepers themselves take all steps necessary to ensure that only genuine butter is being sold.

MARGARINE.—No bulk margarine has been detected being sold throughout the area. All pre-packed samples of margarine which have been obtained have been found to be genuine.

WHISKY.—21 samples of whisky were procured and in no instance was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925.—As a result of visits to the various butchers' shops in the area, 2,287 samples were obtained either of Mince, Sausage or Sausage Meat, all of which were examined for the presence of preservative. 84 samples of Mince and 75 samples of Sausages were found, when obtained informally, to contain excessive amounts of preservative. Return visits were made to the vendors concerned in order to obtain formal samples and in this connection 18 successful prosecutions were instituted during the year.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—A considerable quantity of tinned goods which have been exposed for sale to the public have had to be condemned as unsound or unfit for human consumption. As usual a condemnation certificate is supplied to the vendors concerned and the necessary tins removed for destruction.

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

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.—300 inspections were made under this Act and a variety of articles were purchased for examination in the chemical laboratory. These were all certified to be genuine.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.—4 contraventions of this order were detected. These for the most part consisted of wrongful labelling of tomatoes. Verbal cautions in all instances were given and the practice ceased.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.—Of the 10 samples obtained under the above Act, on examination by the Agricultural Analyst all were reported to conform to the guarantee in every case. The farmers from whom the samples were obtained received a copy of the Analyst's certificate.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.—212 contraventions of this Act were detected, 32 of which consisted of failure to observe the weekly half-holiday, or the sale of non-exempted goods. In all instances these contraventions were traced to mobile vans. Verbal cautions were given in each instance. 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 1958.

Inspections of localities	510
Visits to shops, etc.	1,734

Contraventions

Failure to close; Weekly half-holiday and under	
Closing Orders	6
Sale of non-exempted goods	2
Street trading	24
Failure to give assistants proper intervals for meals ...	—
Failure to give assistants afternoon off weekly ...	—
Employing young persons over 16 years and under 18	
years more than 48 hours per week	—
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of Act	180
	<hr/>
	212
	<hr/>

MEAT INSPECTION—SLAUGHTERHOUSES etc.

As General Superintendent of Abattoirs, I have to submit the following report for the year 1958:—

It will be observed from Table I, that the total number of animals slaughtered at the various abattoirs was 34,324, of which 8,167 were found to show evidence of disease in some form.

Of the 8,167, there were 247 carcasses totally or partially condemned and 7,920 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 23.79 per cent. of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 18.42 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 disease for which they were condemned in those cases where organs only were condemned in abattoirs.

GEORGE MILNE.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BECKFORD STREET,
HAMILTON.

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.	%
...	7,297	9	.12	—	—	256	3.51	75	1.03	22	.3	4,718	64.66
...	1,572	—	—	—	—	1	.06	3	.19	4	.25	284	18.06
...	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.94	1	.97	12	11.65
...	2,099	5	.24	2	.09	36	1.71	1	.05	2	.09	731	34.83
...	261	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	15.71	—	—	5	1.92
...	20,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	.28	7	.03	1,682	8.27
...	2,657	1	.04	—	—	3	.11	10	.38	4	.15	192	7.23
al ...	34,324	15	.04	2	.01	296	.86	190	.55	40	.12	7,624	22.21

TABLE II.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASES 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.	Wholly.	Partially.	Wholly.	Partially.
Cows ...	3,733	8	—	236	12	3	3,085		
Heifers ...	567	—	—	—	—	1	191		
Bulls ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	5		
Bullocks ...	565	4	2	16	1	2	177		
Calves ...	115	—	—	—	3	—	5		
Sheep ...	13,956	—	—	—	23	3	1,390		
Swine ...	637	—	—	1	6	4	46		
Total ...	19,603	12	2	253	45	13	4,899		

Larkhall.

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs	Carcases.		Organs
		Wholly.	Partially.	only.	Wholly.	Partially.	only.
Cows ...	2,539	—	—	1	61	14	1,017
Heifers ...	106	—	—	—	3	3	12
Bulls ...	57	—	—	—	2	1	6
Bullocks ...	361	—	—	3	—	—	100
Calves ...	78	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep ...	1,264	—	—	—	9	—	113
Swine ...	1,299	1	—	—	3	—	91
Total ...	5,704	1	—	4	78	18	1,339

Shotts.

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs	Carcases.		Organs
		Wholly.	Partially.	only.	Wholly.	Partially.	only.
Cows ...	680	1	—	19	—	1	534
Heifers ...	35	—	—	1	—	—	13
Bulls ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks ...	888	1	—	14	—	—	401
Calves ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep ...	871	—	—	—	—	1	7
Swine ...	89	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	2,566	2	—	34	—	2	956

Strathaven.

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

Animals Slaughtered			Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
	Number.		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
			Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	345	—	—	—	—	2	4	82
Heifers ...	864	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
Bulls ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bullocks ...	285	—	—	—	3	—	—	53
Calves ...	67	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
Sheep ...	4,244	—	—	—	—	26	3	172
Swine ...	632	—	—	—	2	1	—	54
Total ...	6,451	—	—	—	5	67	7	430

TABLE III.

OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY
CONDEMNED.

Bellshill.

Disease.	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Swine	Total
Arthritis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Asphyxiation ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Atrophy ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Bacterial								
Endocarditis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carcinoma ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Emaciation ...	—	—	—	—	2	20	—	22
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fever ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Injury ...	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	8
John's Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Joint Ill ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Oedema ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Septicæmia ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Septic Metritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Pericarditis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Peritonitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Uraemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total ...	15	1	—	3	3	26	10	58

Larkhall.

Disease.	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Swine	Total
Arthritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cancer ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Emaciation ...	23	2	1	—	—	4	1	31
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fever ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gangrene ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Haemorrhage ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injury ...	18	3	—	—	—	—	1	22
John's Disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oedema ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pericarditis ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Peritonitis ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Pyæmia ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Septicæmia ...	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	7
Septic Mastitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Metritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Toxaemia ...	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	5
Total ...	75	6	3	—	—	9	3	96

Shotts.

Disease.	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Swine	Total
Injury ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2

Strathaven.

Disease	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Swine	Total
Braxy ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carcinoma ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Emaciation ...	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	17
Gastro-enteritis ...	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	12
Immaturity ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Injury ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Joint Ill ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Navel Ill ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Nephritis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Oedema ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	6
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Septicæmia ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Septic Mastitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Metritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Toxaemia ...	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	5
Total ...	6	—	—	—	38	29	1	74

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

ORGANS CONDEMNED	Cysts																					
	Tuberculosis	Abscess	Actinomycosis	Angioma	Ascaris Lumbricoides	Bacterial Necrosis	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	John's Disease	Mammitis	Melanosis	Neoplasms	Nephritis	Oesophagostomum Columbianum	Oesophagostomum Radiatum	Pericarditis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Strongylosis	Echinococcus	Cysticercus Tenuicollis	Total
Head :	132	11	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	233
Tongues	130	10	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244
Lungs	229	23	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	803	576	12	2	—	1,658
Hearts	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	170
Livers	10	521	—	1,133	10	1	1,509	2,216	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	266	5,742
Stomachs	3	461	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	493
Bowels	62	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	741	—	—	2	—	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	874
Kidneys	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	806	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	867
Udders	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,523	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,524
Total	570	1,078	201	1,133	10	1	1,509	2,227	745	4,523	10	64	806	18	2	164	803	576	12	68	285	14,805

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	—	—	192	—

ANIMALS CONDEMNED—WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY.

Symington Slaughterhouse.

Animals Slaughtered.	Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.
Sheep, 123,749 ...	—	—	—	11	10	4,438

ORGANS CONDEMNED		Abscess	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Melanosis	Pericarditis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Strongylosis	Cysticercus Tenuicollis	Total
Plucks	...	565	593	1,624	2	51	89	111	1,000	447	4,482

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was :—Meat, 511 lbs. Organs, 13,509 lbs

East Kilbride, Brancumhall Bacon Factory

Animals Slaughtered		Tuberculosis			Other Diseases		
		Wholly	Partially	Organs	Wholly	Partially	Organs
Sheep ...	8,090	—	—	—	4	12	478
Swine ...	12,577	1	—	407	13	165	5,439
	20,667	1	—	407	17	177	5,917

Burghs of Lanark and Biggar.

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

ORGANS CONDAMNED	Tuberculosis	Abscess	Ascaris lumbricoides	Carcinoma	Cirrhosis	Congestion	Distomatosis	Enteritis	John's Disease	Pericarditis	Peritonitis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Pyæmia	Strongylosis	Oedema	Total
Heads ...	133	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
Tongues	131	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136
Lungs ...	—	34	—	1	—	3,002	—	—	—	—	—	1,386	949	2	5	1	5,380
Hearts	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,370	—	—	1	2	—	1	1,378
Livers ...	—	11	31	1	1,649	—	386	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	90	1	2,172
Stomachs	350	2	—	1	—	—	—	11	1	—	34	—	1	2	—	1	403
Bowels	401	4	10	1	—	—	—	11	2	—	34	—	1	2	—	1	467
Plucks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	1,015	65	41	5	1,649	3,002	386	22	3	1,370	68	1,386	953	10	96	5	10,076

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was:—Meat, 3,170 lbs.; Organs, 14,877.

LANARK

Animals Slaughtered—		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
Class.	Number	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	96	—	—	1	1	1	55
Heifers ...	557	—	—	1	—	1	119
Bulls ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks ...	1,147	—	1	8	—	3	421
Calves ...	40	—	—	—	16	—	4
Sheep ...	3,683	—	—	—	34	12	141
Swine ...	874	—	—	—	—	7	29
Total ...	6,409	—	1	10	51	24	769

Carlisle Slaughterhouse
(from Week Ending 26-7-58)

Animals Slaughtered.		Tuberculosis			Other Diseases.		
		Wholly	Partially	Organs	Wholly	Partially	Organs
Swine ...	1,090	—	—	—	—	—	397

		ORGANS CONDEMNED. Tuberculosis Pericarditis. Pleurisy. Pneumonia. Cirrhosis.					Total.
Heads ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Tongues ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Lungs ...	—	—	—	178	137	—	315
Hearts ...	—	64	—	—	—	—	64
Livers ...	—	—	—	—	—	114	114
Total ...	10	64	178	137	114	—	503

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was:—Meat, Nil; Organs 750 lbs

ORGANS CONDAMNED	Cysts																							Total		
	Tuberculosis	Abscess	Actinomycosis	Angioma	Bacterial Necrosis	Carcinoma	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Endocarditis	Hydronephrosis	John's Disease	Mammitis	Nephritis	Parasites	Pentastoma	Pericarditis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Strongylosis	Ulcers	Echinococcus	Ceoonurus	Cysticercus		Tenuicollis	Cysticercus	Bovis
Heads ...	22	37	9	15	13	1	271	472	2	5	1	4	2	9	8	9	37	67	53	1	5	3	33	2	2	11
Tongues ...	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Lungs ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	35	67	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	123
Hearts ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Livers ...	—	35	—	15	13	—	271	472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	2	—	24	—	—	883
Stomachs ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bowels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kidneys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Udders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Mesentery ...	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Plucks ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Omentum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
Spleen ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	22	37	9	15	13	1	271	472	2	5	1	4	2	9	8	9	37	67	53	1	5	3	33	2	2	1,081

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was:—Meat, 3,117 lbs.; Organs, 4,721 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 ...	20	—	—	—	1	—	6	
Heifers ...	87	—	—	1	—	2	4	
Bulls ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bullocks ...	514	—	—	1	1	3	72	
Calves ...	21	—	—	—	6	—	—	
Sheep ...	74,064	—	—	—	44	45	1,051	
Swine ...	287	—	1	—	—	1	6	
Total ...	74,995	—	1	2	52	51	1,139	

		ORGANS CONDEMNED															Total	
		Tuberculosis	Abscess	Actinomycosis	Angioma	Ascaris Lumbricoides	Bacterial Necrosis	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Jobne's Disease	Pentastoma	Pericarditis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Strongylosis	Echinococcus		Cysticercus Tenuicollis
Heads ...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tongues	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lungs ...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	4	—	—	15
Hearts ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Livers ...	...	1	7	—	1	2	1	76	321	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	419
Bowels ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Plucks ...	...	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	599	—	15	725
Total	...	6	118	1	1	2	1	76	321	6	10	1	6	3	599	4	15	1,170

The amounts of Meat and Organs condemned was:—Meat, 4,080 lbs. Organs, 4,390 lbs

General

DISEASED UDDERS.—It will be observed that the total number of cows slaughtered was 7,297. Of these, 9 were totally condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis, one of which showed evidence of tubercle in the udder. There were 256 cows in which the disease was so localised that organs only were condemned. Of the total cows slaughtered, 4,523 cases of indurated udder or other forms of chronic mammitis were found.

Of the 1,572 heifers slaughtered, none was wholly or 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.

Visits to Slaughterhouses

The visits paid by Veterinary Surgeons and by the General Superintendent of Slaughterhouses to public and private slaughterhouses were as follows:—

	<i>Public Slaughterhouses</i>	<i>Private Slaughterhouses</i>
Veterinary Surgeons	151	32
General Superintendent	156	36

Private Slaughterhouses

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

**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.

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 at our abattoirs was 49,884 lbs. and the weight of organs condemned was 217,486 lbs.

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

COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND

INSPECTOR OF CLEANSING

FOR THE YEAR 1958

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 9/1959, 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, 1958.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,
County Sanitary Inspector.

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
BECKFORD STREET,
HAMILTON.

STAFF

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

PETER KANE, Blantyre

JAMES NEILSON, Shotts

GEORGE CRAIG, Cambuslang

JOHN WHITE, Baillieston

RICHARD BLACK, Larkhall

GEORGE DICKIE, Lesmahagow

INTRODUCTION

Having passed another yearly milestone in the realm of Public Health it is my duty to report once more on the progress made in the field of environmental sanitation during 1958 covering the Landward part of the County of Lanark which contains approximately 90,000 dwellinghouses with a population of 314,705.

The many functions under environmental sanitation for which the County Sanitary Inspector and his staff are responsible include all matters which can affect the health of the community if lack of vigilance permits nuisance conditions to arise and continue. These conditions were dealt with efficiently throughout 1958.

Measures are constantly taken to protect the food supplies, milk production and water distribution by means of condemnation of food unfit for human consumption; inspection of premises and sampling of food and drink for bacteriological and chemical analyses.

HOUSING.—The task of inspection of dwellinghouses and the condemnation of properties considered to be unfit for human habitation continues with renewed vigour as new houses become available to rehouse the occupiers of unfit dwellings. Nothing can be more important to the health of any community than the provision of good housing.

There undoubtedly has been progress in the improvement of Housing conditions in this County as will be seen from the figures given in the tables under the heading of 'Housing' in the subsequent pages of this report. Much of the work of the Sanitary Inspector is preventive in nature and no spectacular results are seen but in the field of Slum Clearance it is gratifying to note concrete results in the removal of old properties with their depressing conditions and the transfer of the former occupiers to a completely new environment with all modern facilities.

During the year a further 755 unfit and insanitary houses were closed for use for human habitation and as 1958 completed the three years period for which the Department of Health had approved a programme of closure of such houses, it is of particular interest to record that whilst it was estimated 2,730 houses would be closed in

the period 1956/1957/1958 the number actually closed or demolished was 2,798.

During the period 1931/50, 6,454 insanitary houses were closed in this County and from 1951/58, inclusive, another 4,827 have been closed, making a total of closures of 11,281 dwellings. This is an achievement of which the County Council may be proud.

It is now estimated that over the next three years period, 1959/1960/1961, the total number of unfit houses to be dealt with by closure will be 3,529. This is a very considerable undertaking and it will tax all the resources of my Department to cope with the large volume of inspection work involved.

Despite the success of previous years in the closure of unfit houses much remains to be done and I recommended during the year that to ascertain the real figure of needs of the County in respect of overcrowding, homeless families and insanitary properties, etc., a factual survey of all the houses in the County should be carried out. This has been agreed to and it is hoped will be completed and the appropriate information collated before the end of 1959.

PLANNING.—One of the most badly housed districts in the County is Cambuslang and it is gratifying to record approval by the Secretary of State after a Public Enquiry of a scheme of redevelopment for this community. This is to be dealt with in four comprehensive development areas and rehousing and clearance will be proceeded with in accordance with a phased programme over a number of years.

It is to be hoped that other such schemes of redevelopment will be prepared without delay for Public Enquiry and approval for the urban areas of, amongst others, Bellshill, Larkhall, Strathaven, etc.

AIR POLLUTION.—The latter part of the year showed, by reason of the estimated 21 days of fog in the City of Glasgow during November and December, that the evil of atmospheric pollution must be dealt with as a major responsibility of the County Council.

The Clean Air Act as at 31st December, 1958, came fully into operation and action can now be taken against persons offending in

respect of the issue of grit and smoke from industrial premises. Statutory action in this regard should not, however, take the place of the other measures of advice which can be given; to introduce "Smoke Control Areas," and to encourage the installation of modern equipment in industrial premises.

The County Council have now appointed a small Sub-Committee to deal with the question of the establishment of "Smoke Control Areas" throughout the County and to give particular regard to the emission of grit and smoke from the many large industries situated in the landward area of the County.

Active measures must be taken to assist in alleviating the 'smog' condition which so seriously affected the City of Glasgow and surrounding County areas during the latter part of 1958.

FOOD HYGIENE.—It is with extreme regret that I have to record the further delay in the issue of the much talked of and sought for Food Hygiene Regulations. There would, however, appear to be hope that the Regulations will be issued during 1959.

CLEANSING.—The ramifications of this service continue to expand particularly in respect of the requirements of the extensive new Housing Schemes completed each year and the very large number of new houses occupied each year in East Kilbride New Town.

More detailed mention is made of the service in the separate section of the report devoted to this work.

These are only a few introductory paragraphs to the main report and complete details of all the operations of the Department during 1958 are contained in the separate sections dealing with the following more important matters: Housing; Abandoned Properties; Dangerous Buildings; Drainage; Water Supplies; General Nuisances; Food Hygiene; Food Inspection; Atmospheric Pollution; Dairy Farm Inspections; Factories and Workshops; Private Streets; Public Conveyances; Pest Destruction; Disinfection, etc. and Cleansing.

Housing

The administrative procedure during the year 1958 in regard to Housing is summarised in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs:—

Number of dwellinghouses inspected	4,547
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation	2,982
Number of dwellinghouses without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house	159
Number of dwellinghouses without a separate water-closet	2,090
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Reports were made in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	676
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	358
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	177
Number of dwellings in respect of which Undertakings were signed under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	9
Number of houses rendered fit for human habitation as the result of informal action	526
Number of houses for which water-closets were provided by the owners as a result of informal action	20
Number of houses into which a proper supply of wholesome water was introduced as a result of informal action ...	3

Table A shows the administrative action taken during the year 1958 in respect of houses subject to report under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, as follows:—

Number of dwellings represented as unfit for human habitation	676
Number of houses subject to Demolition Order ...	358
Number of houses subject to Closing Order ...	177
Number of houses subject to Official Undertakings	9
	<hr/> 544 <hr/>

It will be noted that only 43 dwellings were represented for closure in the large Eighth District Council area (Cambuslang, etc.). It is, however, anticipated that rapid progress will now be made in the closure and demolition of all the unfit houses in this industrial area over the phased periods to which the Cambuslang Development areas are now subject.

The improvement in housing conditions in this industrial area has not proceeded apace with other areas of the County in the post-war years. The conditions, however, differ greatly from other areas in that the large number of insanitary dwellings listed for closure are almost wholly of tenemental construction. Rising maintenance costs have forced owners to abandon several properties and many others have been offered for acquisition to the County Council for a similar reason. Difficulty has also been experienced in obtaining suitable sites for building. It has long been obvious that the housing policy for this area should be revised to meet these conditions and ensure a planned continuity of demolition coupled with a scheme of re-development. During 1958 such a scheme was prepared and the County Council submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State for Scotland the County (Part Area) Development Plan (Cambuslang). An Enquiry, conducted by a Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State, was subsequently held in Glasgow to hear objections to the proposals. At the end of the year the Secretary of State made known his decision giving approval to the proposals subject to certain recommendations made by the Commissioner. The County Council will now, therefore, be in a position to proceed with full-scale measures designed towards the eventual solution of the acute housing problem of the area.

REHOUSING OF FAMILIES FROM INSANITARY HOUSES.—While no legal duty devolves upon the Local Authority to rehouse occupiers from insanitary houses which have been the subject of statutory or

informal action, the County Council continue to assume a moral responsibility in this connection and the figures disclosed in Table B indicate a further commendable effort in this respect.

The number of families rehoused privately still continues to show a progressive decrease each year and indicates a desire by the occupiers of insanitary houses to be installed in accommodation provided by the County Council who erected 1,304 new houses during the year and rehoused 675 families from insanitary houses. This represents 51·76 per cent. of the erections and is a small percentage decrease on last year's figure.

Court Action was taken during the year under Section 157 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, to deal with a number of families who had taken over occupancy of dwellings which had been vacated on being the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders.

The following Orders were determined during the year:—

18 Green Street, Bothwell ... Demolition Order.

Conversion of five houses into one house of 5-apartments on the upper and attic floors and domestic storage purposes on the ground floor.

61 Carnwath Road, Carluke ... Closing Order.

Conversion of house together with No. 59 into one house of 4-apartments.

B. REHOUSING TABLE.

District Council Area	No. of houses vacated							Method of rehousing by			
	D.O.	On Statutory action			Others	V.U.	On informal action		Total	L.A. Alloc- ation	Private Letting etc.
		C.O.	Undg.	Acqn.			Ab.	Others			
FIRST	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	4	2	2
SECOND	18	12	—	—	—	15	—	2	47	40	7
THIRD	10	3	2	—	1	15	—	3	34	26	8
FOURTH	47	10	4	—	1	37	28	5	132	124	8
FIFTH	106	61	3	—	—	4	—	7	181	166	15
SIXTH	25	17	5	4	—	78	2	2	134	119	15
SEVENTH	—	1	—	54	—	10	6	1	72	65	7
EIGHTH	—	—	—	24	—	4	3	1	32	27	5
NINTH	63	31	2	1	—	12	4	6	119	106	13
TOTALS	270	135	17	83	2	178	43	27	755	675	80

C. CLOSURE AND DEMOLITION

<i>District Council Area</i>	<i>Statutory Action</i>		<i>Informal Action</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>No. of Houses Closed</i>	<i>No. of Houses Demolished</i>	<i>No. of Houses Closed</i>	<i>No. of Houses Demolished</i>	<i>No. of Houses Closed</i>	<i>Total No. of Houses Demolished</i>
FIRST ...	1	—	3	—	4	—
SECOND ...	30	62	17	—	47	62
THIRD ...	16	15	18	1	34	16
FOURTH ...	62	51	70	137	132	188
FIFTH ...	170	115	11	24	181	139
SIXTH ...	52	46	82	43	134	89
SEVENTH ...	55	33	17	102	72	135
EIGHTH ...	24	—	8	31	32	31
NINTH ...	97	87	22	49	119	136
	507	409	248	387	755	796

Table C shows closures and demolitions throughout 1958 and since official Slum Clearance procedure was resumed by the Council in 1955 the following numbers of insanitary houses have been vacated:—

1956 ...	...	...	...	1,126
1957 ...	...	...	...	917
1958 ...	...	...	...	755
				— 2,798

In the same period the total number of houses demolished is as follows:—

1956 ...	...	...	...	545
1957 ...	...	...	...	902
1958 ...	...	...	...	796
				— 2,243

The demolition of properties either subject to statutory action or voluntary undertaking when carried out by contractors engaged by the owners is, in many cases, most unsatisfactory. There is, unfortunately, a type of contractor who undertakes such work, free of charge, or even by making some payment to the owners, with the result that the so called demolition carried out in practice is, by removal of roof slating, structural woodwork and other marketable materials, leaving the stone and brick walls still standing. Where the resultant conditions are not actually dangerous to the public they are an eyesore and detrimental to the amenity of the district but difficult to remove in the absence of legislation other than Section 31 of the Town and

Country Planning Act. Nevertheless, some progress has been made by pressure on the owners to have such properties completely demolished.

Tables A, B and C it will be noted, show the results of both formal and informal action in respect of closure and demolition of individual properties but recently it has been found there is a real danger in the acceptance of voluntary undertakings as later implementation of such undertakings is sometimes not complied with. It has, therefore, been found to be more satisfactory despite the administrative procedure involved to deal with all unfit properties by Representation, in terms of the Housing Act.

From the following it will be observed that 281 houses subject to informal action, and 206 houses subject to formal action, giving a total of 487 houses, were demolished by the owners.

These were situated as follows:—

INFORMAL ACTION

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>
Blackwell Tryst, Biggar	1
82/90 Carlisle Road, Ferniegair	18
65 Carlisle Road, Ashgill	1
7/15 Watson Street, High Blantyre	16
7 Watson Street, High Blantyre	5
1 Auldhouse Road, East Kilbride	1
22 Main Street, East Kilbride	1
8 Kittoch Street, East Kilbride	1
631/645 Main Street, Bellshill	13
38/40 Calder Road and 1/14 Burdon Street, Mossend	16
76/86 Main Street, Holytown	6
270/272 Rosehall Road, Shotts	2
93/115 Shottskirk Road, Shotts	12
44/50 Hunter Street, Dykehead	8
High Lquo, Dykehead	6
Auchinlea Buildings, Cleland	1
40/42 Omoa Road, Cleland	2
Victoria Street, Harthill	71
246/252 Hamilton Road, Halfway	14
148 Main Street, Cambuslang	1
1/16 Gateside Row, Cambuslang	16
34/42 Airdrie Road, Hillend, Caldercruix	5
Nettlehole, Glenmavis	2
Merrybank, Glenmavis	2
453/459 Stirling Road, Riggend	4
226/232 Swinton Road, Baillieston	4
92/100 Birkenshaw, Larkhall	5
2/3 and 12/16 New Street, Birkenshaw, Larkhall	7
12/26 Orbiston Road, Bellshill	8
291/293 Stirling Road, Stand	2
1/30 Gowanbrae, Caldercruix	23
74a/82c Causewayside Street, Tollcross	7
	<hr/>
	281

FORMAL ACTION

123 Lanark Road, Carstairs	1
7/11 Stewart Street, Carluke	4
20/26 Stewart Street, Carluke	4
1/5 Carlisle Road, Kirkmuirhill	3
1a/3b Lancaster Terrace, Auchenheath	4
3 Miller Street, Glassford	5
9 New Road, Chapelton	1
44/48 North Street, Strathaven	12
115 Union Street, Larkhall	1
16/17 Parkneuk Road, Auchentibber	2
86/94 Broompark Road and 1/5 Watson Street, Blantyre	15
51/59 Glasgow Road, Blantyre	18
9/25 Broompark Road, High Blantyre	24
37/47 Carfin Road, Newarthill	6
99/107 High Street, Newarthill	4
2/5 and 8 Green Place, Bothwell	6
51/53 Main Street, Bothwell	2
110/118 Newarthill Road, Carfin	4
55/59 Hamilton Road, Bellshill	4
722 Old Edinburgh Road, Tannochside	1
35/45 Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston	6
156/158 Netherton Road, Netherton	2
32/34 Omoa Road, Cleland	3
150/160 Omoa Road, Cleland	6
3/9 Thistle Street, Cleland	6
192/206 Station Road, Shotts	8
2 Gillies Lane and 35/39 Bredisholm Road, Baillieston	4
4/12 Gillies Lane, Baillieston	5
46B/F Bredisholm Road, Baillieston	5
111 Greengairs Road, Wattstown	1
Hut, Berryhill, Riggend	1
490/498 Stirling Road, Riggend	5
107/109 Greengairs Road, Wattstown	1
113/119a Coatbridge Road, Glenmavis	6
53/55 River Road, Carmyle	5
141/143 Kenmuir Road, Mount Vernon	2
123/127a Hamilton Road, Mount Vernon	7
1/3 Burntbroom Road, Broomhouse	2
19/27 Main Street, Calderbank	9
Penwhinnie Farmhouse, by Airdrie	1

206

Demolitions were carried out by the County Council in respect of 203 houses subject to statutory action, and 106 houses subject to informal action, a total of 309 dwellings, at costs shown and for the reasons given in the following statement:—

Address	No. of Houses	Cost			Remarks
		£	s.	d.	
North Lodge, Bonnington, New Lanark	1	75	0	0	On default of Owner.
7/25a Carlisle Road, Kirkmuirhill	15	390	0	0	On default of Owner.
1/6 Draffan Rows, Kirkmuirhill	6	160	0	0	On default of Owner.
7/9 Draffan Rows, Kirk-	3				

401/411 Lanark Road, Auchenheath	6	180	0	0	On default of Owner.
89/91a Vere Road, Kirk- muirhill	4	200	0	0	On default of Owner.
26/28a Lesmahagow Road, Boghead	4	135	0	0	Abandoned Property.
83 Vere Road, Kirk- muirhill	1	45	0	0	On default of Owner.
8/12 Lanark Road, Cross- ford	5	150	0	0	On default of Owner.
112/114a Vere Road, Kirk- muirhill	4	—			Abandoned Property. Account for £80 10s. not yet submitted.
123 Vere Road, Kirk- muirhill	1	—			Abandoned Property. Account for £20 not yet submitted.
125/127a Vere Road, Kirk- muirhill	4	—			Abandoned Property. Account for £63 12s. not yet submitted.
131/133 Vere Road, Kirk- muirhill	2	—			Abandoned Property. Account for £40 not yet submitted.
18/26 Lawmuir Road, Law	5	194	0	0	On default of Owner.
4/11 and 17/34 New Street, Birkenshaw, Larkhall	26	180	0	0	On default of Owner.
17/21 The Ward, Strathaven	6	250	0	0	On default of Owner.
79/99 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre	14	500	0	0	Abandoned Property.
143/153 Stonefield Road, Blantyre	6	190	0	0	On default of Owner.
155 Stonefield Road, Blan- tyre	9	160	0	0	On default of Owner.
24/34 Hunthill Road, High Blantyre	11	300	0	0	On default of Owner.
192/214 Main Street, High Blantyre	12	300	0	0	Abandoned Property.
9 Douglas Street and 16/18 Priestfield Street, High Blantyre	4	145	0	0	On default of Owner.
74/78 Stevenston Street, New Stevenston	4	60	0	0	Abandoned Property.
16/22 Union Street, Mossend	4	50	0	0	On default of Owner.
24 Union Street and 49 Hope Street, Bellshill	4	50	0	0	On default of Owner.
39 Old Glasgow Road, Uddingston	1	100	0	0	On default of Owner.
2/4 Foundry Road, Cleland	2	—			On default of Owner demolished free of charge.
193/197a Wishaw Road, Waterloo	6	30	0	0	On default of Owner.
44/58 Airdrie Road, Hillend, Caldercruix	8	400	0	0	On default of Owner.
60/74 Airdrie Road, Hillend, Caldercruix	8				
Springfield Lodge, 2 Spring- field Avenue, Bishop- briggs	1				
6/22 Well Road, Glenmavis	8	70	0	0	Site Aquisition.
333/339 Greengairs Road, Greengairs	4	85	0	0	On default of Owner.

1 Gillies Lane and 29/33 Bredisholm Road, Baillieston	4	48	0	0	On default of Owner.
Cadzow Rows, Eddlewood, Hamilton	50	160	0	0	Abandoned Property. Part payment. £35 recovered.
1/48 Eddlewood Rows, Eddlewood, Hamilton	48	—			Abandoned Property. Site Aquisition. Account for £30 not yet certified.
6/10 and 26/34 Birkenshaw, Larkhall	8	97	8	1	Demolished as dangerous building.
	<u>309</u>	<u>£4,867</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	

In addition, the following accounts were passed for payment:—

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Cost</i>			<i>Remarks</i>
		£	s.	d.	
4/6 Kilncadzow Road, Carluke	2	35	0	0	Demolished 1957.
59/77 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre	82	1,460	0	0	Demolished 1957.
198/202 Carmyle Avenue, Carmyle	3	140	0	0	Demolished 1957.
204/206 Carmyle Avenue, Carmyle	2	160	0	0	Demolished 1957.
	<u>89</u>	<u>£1,795</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	

The sum of £178 was recovered during the year in respect of the two undernoted properties:—

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Cost</i>			<i>Remarks</i>
		£	s.	d.	
102 M'Neil Street, Larkhall	3	143	0	0	Demolished 1956.
Cadzow Rows, Eddlewood	54	35	0	0	Demolished 1957/58.
	<u>57</u>	<u>£178</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	

						£	s.	d.
Total costs of demolition by the County Council for the Year 1958						6,662	8	1
Cost recovered	...	...	...	...	...	178	0	0
Actual demolition costs for the Year 1958						£6,484	8	1
Demolition costs for previous Years 1956/57						9,463	14	3
Actual demolition costs	...	...	...	...	...	£15,948	2	4

It is expected that steps will be taken for the recovery of £3,545 expended by the County Council during the year on default of the owners to comply with the terms of the Demolition Orders served.

From the following table can be observed the high rise in cost of demolition of properties during the last three years and the amount spent by the County Council on default of the owners to comply with the terms of the Demolition Orders served, together with the amount still to be recovered. These figures show that 93 per cent. of the amount spent by the Local Authority on default of the owner has still to be recovered.

					<i>Total Demolition Costs</i>			<i>Costs Recovered</i>			<i>Actual Demolition Costs</i>		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1956	...	...	...	...	4,404	4	3	—			4,404	4	3
1957	...	...	...	...	5,329	5	0	179	15	0	5,059	10	0
1958	...	...	...	...	6,662	8	1	178	0	0	6,484	8	1
TOTAL COSTS TO DATE					£16,395	17	4	£357	15	0	£15,948	2	4

					<i>Amount Expended by Local Authority on Default of Owner</i>			<i>Amount Recovered</i>			<i>Total Amount still to be Recovered</i>		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1956/58	...	...	...	...	5,474	10	0	357	15	0	5,116	15	0

In accordance with the requirements of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, the undernoted statement was submitted to the Secretary of State showing proposals for dealing with insanitary dwellings during the next three years which are considered to be unfit for human habitation.

D. HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954, SECTION 1
*Statement of Local Authority's further proposals for the three years ending
 31st December, 1961*

1. Number of houses unfit for human habitation which are to be demolished or closed:—									
(a)	In clearance areas under Part 3 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. (See note (1))	...	...	...				33	
(b)	Under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. See note (2))	...	...	...				2,853	
(c)	In the course of dealing with areas of Comprehensive Development under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947	...	...	...				643	
Total Unfit houses to be closed or demolished								3,529	

2. Number of new houses required to rehouse families displaced as a result of action taken under (1) above ... 3,564

Consideration has been given to the number of dwellings likely to be dealt with within the Cambuslang Comprehensive Development Areas and this number has been included under heading 1 (c). Whilst it is probable that other Districts in the County will be the subject of Comprehensive Development proposals during the next three years the figures of unfit houses likely to be dealt with in such areas, *e.g.*, Strathaven, Bellshill, etc., are included in the figures at 1 (b).

No Clearance Area procedure under Part 3 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, has been proceeded with by the County Council and whilst I have included a number of houses (33) to be dealt with in this manner in the statement these are only at the moment, the subject of a proposal to the County Council in respect of insanitary houses within the Village of Calderbank. I have done this because of the fact that a number of dwellings to be closed in this area are comprised in two-storey blocks containing shops and it is, therefore, most difficult to have the sites of such tenemental property cleared. Closing Orders only may be issued in respect of such dwellings, the shops being thus left within vacated properties which become derelict and a source of serious danger. It is my opinion, therefore, that in such cases negotiations for acquisition or Clearance Area procedure should be adopted.

It will be noted I am suggesting that 2,853 dwellings should be dealt with under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, and 643 within the Comprehensive Development Areas of Cambuslang.

The total number of houses to be closed or demolished, therefore, is shown as 3,529 and taking a percentage of these to have more than one family residing therein, I estimate that 3,564 new houses are required to rehouse these families during the years 1959/1961.

ABANDONED PROPERTIES.—The liability for a sum of £1,120 was incurred by the Local Authority in the demolition of abandoned properties and to this must be added £592 9s. 7d. expended on the removal of dangerous and urgent nuisance conditions and rendering vacated houses uninhabitable, giving a total expenditure of £1,649 9s. 7d. for the year.

This sum represents a considerable drop from the expenditure incurred during the year 1957.

Since the practice of abandonment became a serious problem from

1949 onwards a total sum of £10,536 13s. 5d. has been expended by the Local Authority as shown in the following statement:—

	£	s.	d.
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
1957	3,994	7	9
1958	1,649	9	7
	<hr/> £10,536 13 5 <hr/>		

A sum of £124 2s. 5d. was also expended by the Local Authority in respect of the undernoted properties which are the subject of Acquisition in lieu of the issue of Demolition or Closing Orders:—

	£	s.	d.
2/20 Croftbank Street and 9/11 Greenrigg Street, Udding- ston	£115	12	2
2/20 Station Road, Caldercruix	8	10	3
	<hr/> £124 2 5 <hr/>		

The total expenditure by the County Council during 1958 is shown in the following statement:—

	£	s.	d.
Demolition Costs	6,484	8	1
Abandoned Properties (Repairs, etc.)	592	9	7
Properties subject to Acquisi- tion	124	2	5
	<hr/> £7,201 0 1 <hr/>		

E. ABANDONED PROPERTIES

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Abandoned Houses remaining Occupied</i>	<i>Amount spent on Repairs, etc.</i>		
		£	s.	d
113/115a Lanark Road, Crossford	1	2	12	5
40/50 Avon Street, Larkhall	6	1	14	1
2/4 and 16/24 Birkenshaw, Larkhall	—	10	0	7
7/13 Montgomery Street, Larkhall	—	4	17	3
45 Castle Street, Strathaven	2	1	18	5
1/4 Ulva Place, Blantyre	25	9	13	11
59/99 and 94/96 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre	12	189	12	3
3/4 Rosendale Place, Blantyre	19	18	17	1
192/214 Main Street, High Blantyre	—	6	2	0
9 Douglas Street and 16/18 Priestfield Street, High Blantyre	—	2	1	10
5/13 Hunthill Road, High Blantyre	8	2	17	1
149/151 Main Street, Holytown	—	17	0	0
165/171 Main Street, Holytown	—	2	1	11
12/20 Cochrane Street, Bellshill	7	5	5	2
2/8 Ferry Road and 1a/b Main Street, Bothwell	5	1	2	8
13/25 Christie Street, Mossend	12	112	9	10
51/57 Glebe Street, Bellshill	8	9	10	0
74/78 Stevenston Street, New Stevenston	—	2	1	7
45/57 Spindlehowe Road, Uddingston	13	1	16	8
12/16 Kirk Road, Shotts	—	6	12	2
11/19 Bonkle Road, Newmains	7	2	15	5
82/88 Glasgow Road, Cambuslang	16	17	3	3
1/3 Silverbank Street and 40/48 Glasgow Road, Cambuslang	19	124	6	7
28/30 Somervell Street, Cambuslang	12	23	8	2
65/73 Budhill Avenue, Shettleston	24	4	10	10
162 Budhill Avenue, Shettleston	12	1	18	6
20 Baillieston Road, Sandyhills	—	8	16	5
6 Hillcrest Avenue, Carmyle	—	1	3	6
	208	£592	9	7

The question of repairing abandoned properties is one which is fraught with much difficulty for the Sanitary Inspector. While the County Council do not formally recognise responsibility for repairs to such properties, they do in practice undertake the work under sanction from the Department of Health for Scotland if the defects are considered to constitute a danger or serious nuisance. It is not in practice easy to draw a distinction between such conditions and those which can be considered only a source of discomfort or annoyance to an individual tenant. The question is further complicated by the fact that the County Council, through the Sheriff Officer, is uplifting

money (considered by the tenant to be rent) for recovery of arrears of rates, and the payment of this money allied to the fact that in almost all such properties some repairs have been carried out by the County Council, not unnaturally leads the tenants to assume that the County Council have, in fact, taken over the ownership and are responsible for all repairs. In view of the steeply rising cost each year, as detailed in last year's Annual Report, it would be more realistic for the County Council to acquire such properties and recover rents to pay for the cost of repairs.

ACQUISITION.—The following is a list of properties the subject of proposed Acquisition by the Local Authority:—

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
2/24B Annsfield Road and 66/88a Strathaven Road, Eddlewood	60	Awaiting District Valuer's Report.
285/307 Main Street, High Blantyre	34 and 9 shops	Closing Orders made—Awaiting District Valuer's Report.
2/20 Croftbank Street and 9/11 Greenrigg Street, Uddingston	32	Awaiting District Valuer's Report.
13/25 Christie Street, Bellshill ...	11	Awaiting District Valuer's Report so that reconstruction to form six houses may proceed.
4/12 Johnstone Street, Bellshill	8	Awaiting Compulsory Purchase Order so that reconstruction to form four houses may proceed.
51/57 Glebe Street, Bellshill ...	9	To be acquired under Planning Act.
18/40a Biggar Road, Cleland ...	24	Still under consideration.
1/3 Silverbank Street and 40/48 Glasgow Road, Cambuslang	19 and 1 shop	Acquired within Cambuslang Comprehensive Development Area.
28/30 Somervell Street, Cambuslang	12 and 1 shop	Plans for reconstruction to form eight houses prepared.
7/11 Colebrooke Street, Cambuslang	12	Within Cambuslang Comprehensive Development Area.
25/27 Colebrooke Street, Cambuslang	11	Within Cambuslang Comprehensive Development Area.
29/31 Colebrooke Street, Cambuslang	12	Within Cambuslang Comprehensive Development Area.
33/35 Colebrooke Street, Cambuslang	8 and 1 shop	Within Cambuslang Comprehensive Development Area.
74/76 Lightburn Road, Cambuslang	4	To be acquired.
2/20 Station Road, Caldercruix	10	Awaiting District Valuer's Report.

**Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954
Rent Act, 1957**

TABLE F.—APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

		Tenants—Certificates of Disrepair				Landlords—Certificates of Revocation				
		No. of applica- tions received	No. granted	No. refused	No. with- drawn	No. still under con- sidera- tion	No. of applica- tions received	No. granted	No. refused	No. with- drawn
<i>Period 1st January—31st December, 1958</i>										
1920 Act Increase	...	...	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Original Repairs Increase	...	61	3	53	—	5	—	—	—	—
Amended Repairs—Increase	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957 Act Increase	...	141	25	98	2	16	10	8	—	2
TOTAL	...	203	28	152	2	21	12	10	—	2
<i>Period 6th July, 1957—31st December, 1958</i>										
1920 Act Increase	...	...	—	—	—	—	18	14	1	3
Original Repairs Increase	...	62	4	53	—	5	2	2	—	—
Amended Repairs Increase	...	14	10	4	—	—	8	8	—	—
1957 Act Increase	...	365	233	110	6	16	19	17	—	2
TOTAL	...	441	247	167	6	21	47	41	1	3

ALLOCATION OF HOUSES.—Table G shows the location and sizes of new permanent houses allocated, with the numbers of persons displaced.

Parish	Locality	New houses completed and occupied					Total	Total Persons Displaced
		No. of Apartments	1	2	3	4	5	
Avondale	Strathaven	—	10	80	44	—	134	502
Blantyre	Blantyre	—	12	87	41	—	140	526
Blantyre	High Blantyre	—	4	38	18	—	60	233
Bothwell	Bothwell	—	6	62	28	—	96	369
Bothwell	Bellshill	—	—	44	24	—	68	292
Bothwell	Holytown	—	2	13	7	—	22	72
Bothwell	Newarthill	—	—	21	9	—	30	115
Bothwell	New	—	4	38	14	—	56	211
	Stevenston							
Carluke	Carluke	—	4	36	20	—	60	222
Carluke	Law	—	4	19	11	—	34	135
Carnwath	Carnwath	—	—	15	5	—	20	63
Carstairs	Carstairs	—	—	21	9	—	30	115
Covington & Thankerton	Thankerton	—	—	9	3	—	12	47
Crawford	Crawford	—	2	7	3	—	12	47
Douglas	Douglas	—	4	55	19	—	78	241
Glasgow	Springboig	—	2	16	8	—	26	102
Hamilton	Eddlewood	—	—	40	20	—	60	250
Lanark	Nemphlar	—	—	4	—	—	4	12
New	Glenmavis	—	6	61	27	—	94	355
Monkland								
Old	Baillieston	—	2	40	14	—	56	227
Monkland								
Old	Bargeddie	—	—	30	10	—	40	168
Monkland								
Old	Carmyle	—	2	30	12	—	44	159
Monkland								
Shotts	Harthill	—	2	33	13	—	48	162
Shotts	Springhill	—	4	3	3	—	10	37
Shotts	Calderhead	—	—	6	2	—	8	32
		—	70	808	364	—	1,242	4,694

REHOUSING.—During the year a total of 1,242 new houses of permanent construction, 70 two-apartments, 808 three-apartments, and 364 four-apartments were allocated to families living in overcrowded or insanitary conditions, the total number of persons displaced being 4,694. The families were rehoused from 1,077 existing houses, viz.:—80 one-apartments, 546 two-apartments, 384 three-apartments, 48 four-apartments, 18 five-apartments and one six-apartment, in addition to 162 families living in a room as sub-tenants and three families from outwith the County Area.

TUBERCULOSIS FAMILIES.—Included in the foregoing figures are 25 families in which at least one person was reported to be suffering from Tuberculosis. Since 1936 no fewer than 1,467 such families have been rehoused under the Local Authority's decrowding scheme.

OVERCROWDING.—From the date of the Overcrowding Survey in 1935 to the end of 1958, 24,100 cases of overcrowding involving 122,472 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, 16546, and (b) local authority houses, 8,300.

TRANSFER OF MINERS AND TENANTS.—Throughout the year 104 enquiries were received, of which four were cancelled, regarding the housing conditions of certain families who were to be transferred to areas outwith Lanarkshire. This is 32 less than the previous year. 10 applications were received in respect of tenants, other than miners, and 90 applications in respect of miners' families. This office has not been notified by the various Authorities concerned as to whether or not the families have been transferred but the following are the areas in which the families were to be rehoused :—

<i>Area</i>				<i>No. of Families</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>
Fife	...	...	...	35	Corby Development Corpora- tion	4
Drongan	...	...	...	27	County Borough of Bootle ...	2
Patna	...	...	...	9	City of Edinburgh	1
Cumnock	...	...	...	4	West Lothian County Council	1
Kirkconnel	...	...	...	3	Seaford Urban District Council	1
Roths	...	...	...	4	Burgh of Falkirk	1
Blackburn	...	...	...	2		
Sanquhar	...	...	...	1		
Queenzieburn	...	...	...	1		
Dalmellington	...	...	...	1		
High Valleyfield	...	...	...	1		
Lugar	...	...	...	1		
Newtongrange	...	...	...	1		
				<hr/> 90 <hr/>		<hr/> 10 <hr/>

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

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

<i>Locality</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>
Douglas	2	Newmains	7
Coalburn	1	Shotts	11
Lesmahagow	2	Cleland	1
Auchenheath	1	Cambuslang	12
Douglas West	3	Chryston	7
Leadhills	1	Baillieston	1
Carluke	3	Springboig	1
Forth	10	Glasgow	1
Tarbrax	1	Gartcosh	1
Ashgill	1	Glenmavis	1
Larkhall	2	Auchinairn	1
Blantyre	4	Bishopbriggs	1
Bellshill	3	Glenboig	3
Chapelhall	1	Stepps	1
Bothwellhaugh	4		
Bothwell	2		100
Uddingston	2		
Harthill	8		

ARMY CAMP.—The remaining families removed from the old Army Camp at New Dechmont, Cambuslang, in the early part of the year, and the huts and block of sanitary conveniences were subsequently demolished.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS.—21 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 25 farm servants' houses and bothies in rural areas and 10 in non-rural areas were inspected. 13 of the houses in rural areas and six in non-rural areas were found to be in some respects unfit for human habitation. Two in rural areas and one in a non-rural area were without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the houses and three were without a separate water-closet. Two in non-rural areas 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 there was 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 1958 are as follows:—

Total number of houses let during year	...	...	...	786
Total number of houses occupied at the end of the year				5,831
Number of houses under construction	...	...	...	1,373

Provision of Water-Closet Accommodation

As a result of informal action 20 houses were provided with water-closets by their owners and nine 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 1958 and the figures in the following statement show the present position:—

No. of houses closed or demolished	...	...	...	...	18
No. of water-closets provided	...	...	...	...	9
No. of privies abolished	...	...	...	...	3
No. of middens abolished	...	...	...	...	3
No. of pail closets abolished	...	...	...	...	15
No. of ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	4
Decrease in number of houses using conservancy system	...				27
<i>No. of houses in classified groups still using conservancy system—</i>					
Public drainage facilities not available	...	...			152
Suitable drainage outfall not available	...	...			7
Unfit for human habitation	...	...	...		147
Owners lack means to provide water-closet	...				6
Provision of water-closet to be enforced	...	...			1
				—	313

The closure of unfit houses in this category did not proceed as speedily as anticipated but many of the 147 houses shown as unfit are already reported to the Committee with a view to their closure or demolition so soon as alternative accommodation becomes available.

Drainage

Many drainage problems are investigated during the everyday work of the Sanitary Inspector and in a County area like Lanarkshire with

industrial and rural districts such problems can give rise to some difficulties of solution.

During 1958 the following more important problems were dealt with.

DOUGLAS.—During the year complaint was received from the Estate Factor of Douglas and Angus Estates regarding pollution by waste water of a pond situated in the gardens of Springhill House. Colour tests traced the pollution to a defective drain at 56 Brownhill Avenue contaminating the overflow pipe from a water supply tank which discharged to the pond. The Scottish Special Housing Association Ltd. on being notified of this defective drainage had the conditions rectified at once.

STRATHAVEN.—During heavy rainfall of late summer many complaints arose throughout the district of flooding and overloading of sewers.

Complaint was made regarding drainage from High East Quarter Farm steading, Glassford, which was polluting the ditch used for drinking water supply for cattle. This complaint resulted in the occupier of the farm on the higher level being instructed to provide a settling tank for his steading drainage. This work was completed during the year.

BLANTYRE.—Complaint was received from the Warden of the Livingstone Memorial, Blantyre, regarding pollution by sewage of a burn passing through ground belonging to the Trust in the vicinity of Viewfield Avenue, Blantyre. This ground had been let to a farmer for the grazing of cattle, and following investigations made as a result of the death of two of the animals the burn was found to contain sewage. Following the complaint an inspection was made of the locus and the sewage was traced to an old conduit discharging into the burn. Colour testing of the drains of all the houses in the vicinity was carried out, and eventually positive results were found in the case of the Convent of the Poor Clares, Thornhill Avenue, Blantyre. It was discovered that the drainage system of the Convent was not connected properly to the public sewer, and the effluent was passing into the old conduit leading to the burn in question. A proper connection was made to the public sewer, and the contamination of the burn was removed, much to the satisfaction of the Warden of the Memorial.

Another problem arose when complaint was received from the local Post Office Authorities regarding the entry of sewage into the garage for Post Office vehicles in Logan Street, Blantyre. Colour testing of the drains over a wide area was carried out with no success for a considerable time, until eventually a test was carried out at the property at 35-53 Craig Street, Blantyre, at a distance of approximately 120 yards away, and positive results were achieved in a very short time, thus suggesting a break of some dimensions in the drain leading from the water-closets at the rear of the property. The removal of this nuisance presented great difficulty, as there were in this property 24 owner/occupiers, on whom Intimations had to be served. Eventually, however, agreement was achieved, and on the drain being exposed, several lengths were found to be broken. These were renewed, and the sewage ceased to flow into the Post Office garage.

Complaint was also received from the Resident Engineer at the building site of the new Telephone Exchange in Forrest Street, Blantyre, of a considerable seepage of water into the foundations of the new building. Colour testing revealed that the source of the trouble was a defective drain in a nearby property, the repair of which speedily removed the cause of complaint.

EAST KILBRIDE.—As in previous years, pollution of several streams in the new town area of East Kilbride occurred as a result of chokages in the adjacent housing schemes.

UDDINGSTON.—A private drain serving the houses 30/38 Glasgow Road and 1 New Edinburgh Road, Uddingston, was found to be choked and defective, causing sewage to discharge on to the private road known as Lucy Brae. On investigation it was found that this drain was not connected to the Local Authority's sewer. The drain was relaid and connected to the sewer in the public highway at the expense of the respective private owners.

8 BARONALD STREET, FARME CROSS, RUTHERGLEN.—Only one complaint of flooding was received during the year, although it is known that there were several recurrences of the conditions which have been experienced at this property for many years. The arrangement by which flooding is dealt with by the Drainage and Highways Departments has resulted in a more speedy return to normal conditions after cessation of heavy rainfall.

FENNSBANK AVENUE AND ST. STEPHEN'S AVENUE, BURNSIDE.—As anticipated, the Local Authority housing development to the South of this residential area and the new drainage arrangements associated therewith appear to have solved the periodic complaints which were received in respect of flooding by surface water. Although there were no complaints during the year, the matter is still being kept under surveillance.

BARGEDDIE.—As the result of a communication from the River Inspector of the Clyde River Purification Board regarding the pollution of the Bishop Burn, Bargeddie, a complete investigation into the drainage arrangements of the villa and bungalow type houses and two schools in the area, was carried out.

The investigation revealed five outfalls and all except one indicated unsatisfactory effluents. All information necessary for the River Inspector to communicate with the responsible individuals was supplied and, as a result, necessary repairs to a large common filter and the de-sludging of the offending septic tank were carried out.

A new sewer running from the Public School, Bargeddie, due West to Gartcosh Road, connected to the main sewer in Coatbridge Road, was completed during the year. This extension has resulted in the discontinuance of septic tanks from the school and several houses situated due West, which formerly discharged to a ditch on the North side of the Glasgow/Coatbridge railway line.

BISHOPBRIGGS.—As the result of a complaint from the Secretary of the Cawder Golf Club regarding nauseating odours from the burn passing through a section of the golf course, several inspections were carried out.

The burn serves as an outfall for the Jellyhill Sewage Purification Works which, as the result of the large post-war housing developments carried out in the area, are now greatly overloaded. In consequence, the effluent is unsatisfactory and until the new sewage purification works for the area, which are approved, are put into operation, no permanent improvement will be effected. To neutralise the offending smells, especially when the burn is running low during the summer, the County Drainage Engineer has an arrangement for dozing the outfall with chlorine which, although not a cure, is the only possible means of dealing with the complaint in the meantime.

LENZIE.—Complaint of the condition of the Cult Burn running behind the tenement properties known as Burnbank Terrace, Lenzie, is at present the subject of investigation. Analyses of the burn water at the culvert under the Millersneuk and Lindsaybeg Roads indicated that some deterioration of the water takes place between the two points. As this is a slow running burn, especially during the summer, there is a possibility that its present condition could give rise to nuisance conditions.

Apart from having the burn cleared of many obstructions, the complaint will require further investigation in conjunction with the Burgh Engineer, Kirkintilloch, who is responsible for the sewers and storm overflows that might discharge to the water course.

STEPHS—DITCH, BURNT PLANTATION, STEPPS.—Inspections, carried out during the year, seem to indicate that the condition of the water draining from under the new dual-carriageway is improving. Smells can only be detected now in close proximity to the openings in the manhole covers and occasionally in the immediate vicinity of the open ditch.

Water Supply

During the year 206 water samples were taken from both public and private supplies throughout the County and where unsatisfactory results were disclosed by the Bacteriologist's and Chemist's analyses the responsible authorities were instructed to take the necessary measures to have the supply made good.

EAST KILBRIDE.—Several samples from the East Kilbride New Town supply revealed the water to be discoloured and containing an excess of animal matter of vegetable origin. This was probably due to the abnormally high rainfall.

BELLSHILL.—The employees of a factory in Bellshill made complaint of the foul taste and odour from the drinking water which, on investigation, was found to be from the public supply through an outside elevated storage tank and although the tank had a properly fitting cover, a small circular opening in the side of the tank had allowed starlings to enter and drown therein. A number of the birds had been drowned and their bodies had become decomposed in the tank. After draining, cleaning and refilling and having the side opening sealed, the water supply was later proved to be entirely satisfactory.

CAMBUSLANG—1/5 DECHMONT COTTAGE.—Complaint was received of the presence of blobs of oily substance in the water supply to these Cottages. This was found, on inspection, to be a fairly severe pollution due to the presence of particles of liquid bitumen. It was found that some alterations to the County main, involving the installation of new fittings, were proceeding in the vicinity and it appeared probable that the bitumen had been adhering to the inside of the fittings and had been carried into the supply when the pressure was turned on. The main was scoured immediately by the staff of the County Water Engineer and no further trouble was experienced. A special sample of water taken afterwards proved satisfactory.

1/5 SPITTAL.—The taste of the water supply to this house was complained of and special samples were taken immediately. The result of the samples indicated an unusually high iron content. It was again found that alterations had recently been carried out to the County main and scouring of the pipe proved to be the remedy for the complaint. A further sample proved to be satisfactory.

CARMYLE.—On receipt of a complaint from the tenant of a new County Council house at River Road, Carmyle, regarding the presence of phenols in the indirect water supply used for domestic purposes, examination by taste, smell and latterly chemical analyses revealed that the complaint had sound foundation.

Although an approved brand of bitumastic paint had been specified for coating the storage tanks in the attics a mistake had apparently been made in the use of ordinary bitumastic paint. The phenol content was such eventually that it rendered the water undesirable for domestic purposes.

The complaint was taken up with the County Housing Architect and in consultation with a paint specialist the necessary arrangements to have the tanks scraped back to the metal and repainted with an approved paint was carried out. After the water supply system had had time to settle the taste disappeared and a chemical and bacteriological examination of the water at a later date showed the water to be suitable for domestic purposes.

CHRYSTON.—The introduction of Daer water to Stoneyetts Hospital, Mollinsburn District and Cleddens, Lenzie, resulted in complaints of discolouration due to a high iron content. These complaints were

attended to by the County Water Engineer, mainly by scouring the mains.

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

“ Having regard to the fact that appreciable rain fell during the past summer, and that the County Water Department can now augment its available supply from the Daer Scheme, 1958 was not a year which afforded any difficulty from the point of view of water supply. During the year a total length of over 23 miles of new water mains was laid, including over 10 miles in new housing schemes, approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in new rural supply and approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the New Town at East Kilbride. 44 miles of existing piping were scraped throughout the year to improve or maintain supplies. 1,216 new service connections were given off and 383 new fire hydrants were installed. Work is progressing on the two 600,000 gallon elevated water storage tanks at Bishopbriggs and Tannochside, and the former will be ready for use in the near future.

“ Preliminary work in connection with an extensive water supply scheme, estimated to cost approximately £288,000, for the high lying areas of Avondale and East Kilbride has also been carried out.”

Nuisances

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.—The number of inspections made for the detection of nuisances was 39,036, and the number of nuisances recorded was 1,320. 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 916 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 478.

BURGH POLICE ACT.—Notices under Sections 23, 104 and 115 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892 and 1903, were served in 404 cases, in respect of cleansing of common stairs, closes and water-closet compartments, white-washing of common passages and staircases, and the provision of dustbins.

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

3 *Morrison Street, Cambuslang*.—Floor decayed, etc. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £32 with £4 4s. modified legal expenses.

4 *Maxwell Street, Baillieston*.—Drain choked. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £2 3s. 5d. with £4 4s. modified legal expenses.

34 *Park Street, Cambuslang*.—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:—

28 *Park Street, Cambuslang*.—Eaves gutter defective. Work carried out by Local Authority at a cost of £31 6s. with £5 5s. modified expenses.

3 *Morrison Street, Cambuslang*.—Leaky roofs, etc. Work carried out by Local Authority at a cost of £189 18s. 11d with £6 11s. modified expenses.

103 *Causewayside Street, Tollcross*.—Leaky roof, etc. Work carried out by Local Authority at a cost of £87 5s. with £5 10s. modified expenses.

28 *Glasgow Road, Cambuslang*.—Joists broken, etc. Work carried out by Local Authority at a cost of £25 with £6 6s. modified legal expenses.

4 *Maxwell Street, Baillieston*.—Wood floor holed, etc. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £4 4s.

152 *Glasgow Road, Blantyre*.—Leaky roof, etc. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £5 5s.

Apart from the many instances of nuisance conditions due to defective drainage which arise and are dealt with in the course of the year there are always quite a few that merit special mention. This year has been no exception and the following can, I think, indicate the vast amount of investigation which sometimes requires to be carried out:—

East Kilbride.—Complaint was made during the year regarding conditions existing in the show ground field at Maxwell Drive,

East Kilbride, particularly at the rear of dwellinghouses, during the time of the annual cattle show. Inspection revealed that a number of caravans, vehicles, etc., were in very close proximity to the rear of the houses and that a large amount of oil, mud, etc., was being heaped against the boundary hedge. Smoke was also emitted from the diesel engines, etc. The Secretary of the Cattle Show was interviewed and a firm undertaking received that the fair ground in future would be on a site away from the dwellings.

Netherton.—Complaint received during the year from local police about the condition in a dwellinghouse at Netherton was investigated. A neighbour living in a dwellinghouse in a two-storey property, while attempting to stop a leak in the attic had seen, through a hole in the ceiling, five dead cats in the house below. He thereafter notified the police who, after tracing the occupant of the house, brought in the R.S.P.C.A. On entering the dwelling 22 cats and a dog were found to be in an emaciated condition. Five cats were found to be dead. The dwellinghouse was inspected by the Divisional Sanitary Inspector who reported that it was incredible that any human being could have lived in such conditions. The Cleansing Department removed the corpses which were thereafter buried. Notice under the Public Health Act was served until a reasonable state of cleanliness had been achieved. The dwellinghouse was also sprayed by the Pest Destruction Officer to remove the infestation of flies, etc. Some weeks later the tenant was evicted by the owner for non-payment of rent and also ultimately charged with cruelty to animals and fined £10 or 30 days imprisonment.

Bishopbriggs.—During the year an investigation into a complaint about the smell of coal gas at a terrace of houses in Bishopbriggs, where the occupiers complained of feeling sick, was carried out. This complaint, it appears, was notified to the Scottish Gas Board two months earlier, but after investigations and tests with a gas detection meter had proved negative, the occupiers were informed that the smell must be sewer gas, and therefore, a matter for the Sanitary Inspector. Accompanied by a member of the County Drainage Department, the position of the sewer manholes, road gullies and other drain traps were investigated, but nothing amiss could be found.

On obtaining entry to the house of the complainer a peculiar smell was noticed in the hall but was not sufficiently prominent to be identified as coal gas. In the hall press under the stair some loose floor boards were uplifted and in this area of the house slight whiffs of identifiable coal gas could be detected.

The result of my findings were communicated direct to the Distribution Manager of the Scottish Gas Board with other relevant information and as a result of this, the branch gas pipes in the area and a section of the gas main were exposed early the same evening when it was confirmed that a branch pipe was defective and leaky. Since this defect was rectified no further complaints have been received.

In the past, occasions have arisen when some types of gas detection meters used by the Board have not recorded when the presence of coal gas could be detected by smell, by persons other than Board employees. In such circumstances it appeared to be the practice with some Board employees to dismiss the complaint as from some source other than coal gas. In view of the fatalities from coal gas poisoning, often due to underground leaks, this was indeed a very dangerous attitude especially when one considers that human lives might have been at stake.

The introduction into general use of more accurate and reliable detectors is a matter which has now received the attention of the Board.

During investigations into the above the adjoining occupier stated that she had no complaint to make about the smell of gas, but on examining the meter press it was noticed that an Air-Wick De-odorizer with wick fully extended was on the floor of the cupboard. This, the occupier agreed, was in use because of a smell, but whether the smell was coal gas or musty sub-floor air could not be confirmed. De-odorizers in places where coal gas might escape could not be recommended as safe neighbours.

SCRAP DISPOSAL.—During the spring of the year the burning of tramcars by an English scrap metal firm carried out on the tram tracks within the boundary of Huntershill Quarry immediately to the rear of the tenement properties at the west end of Kirkintilloch Road, Bishopbriggs, was investigated.

Discussion with members of the firm revealed that they had been successful in obtaining a contract to scrap a number of unserviceable

trams. As they were only interested in the iron and non-ferrous metals they burned the metal free of all unwanted materials such as the wood floor, safety guards and seats, etc. This process caused large volumes of black smoke to arise from oil contaminated undercarriages, seat filling and paint work, especially during the period before the fire was burning fiercely.

Such operations in a densely built-up area made conditions quite intolerable and would, of course, eventually have resulted in many complaints. On informing a representative of the firm that such conditions would not be allowed to continue he contacted Glasgow Corporation Transport Department for an alternative site, but on account of tram tracks having been uplifted to the other Corporation dumps within the City no alternative site could be offered to the firm.

Due also to the danger from fire to adjoining properties the local Fire Brigade were called out and the fire on the second tramcar of the contract being burned was extinguished.

On further pressure being brought to bear on the firm on Public Health grounds the contract was eventually abandoned, at least so far as the site at Huntershill Quarry, Bishopbriggs, was concerned.

ABANDONED MINE SHAFTS.—Several abandoned mine shafts in various areas were dealt with and in some instances suitable fencing constructed around the shaft and in others filling up of the shafts was completed.

There is still too much delay on the part of the landlords having nuisance conditions abated even in such matters as choked drains, etc., and frequently the procedure of service of Statutory Notices, Warning Letters, Reports for Prosecution have to be finally resorted to before the nuisance is removed. This delay often leads to the complainer writing to the Department of Health alleging that the Sanitary Inspector has been failing in his duty and there is no doubt in my mind that the amendment of the Public Health (Scotland) Act is long overdue.

CLIVE STREET, SHOTTS.—While no further complaint has been made to this office, the owner/occupier of a private cottage in Clive Street advanced two further theories concerning the alleged foul smell experienced in his dwellinghouse. One related to an alleged choked drainage system in an adjoining cottage and the other to a gas escape in the private street fronting his house. The former complaint was investigated by this Department and found to be without foundation, while Gas Board officials investigated the latter without result.

TABULAR STATEMENT GIVING DETAILS OF INTIMATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897, AND NOTICES UNDER THE BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1892 AND 1903 SERVED DURING THE YEAR 1958

<i>Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897</i>		<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
<i>Dwellinghouses</i>														
Roofs defective and leaky	...	37	21	9	13	15	17	21	47	29	13	11	14	247
Walls and ceiling plaster broken	...	9	4	4	6	10	3	2	6	5	5	4	1	59
Windows defective	...	10	2	7	5	2	5	4	14	10	11	11	4	85
Woodwork of floors, doors, sinks, etc., defective	...	5	5	—	4	5	4	2	2	6	8	3	6	50
Smoke in houses due to defective chimney vents, grates, etc.	...	7	6	1	3	2	—	—	2	3	2	3	6	35
Dampness in houses	...	12	7	4	2	1	6	4	6	9	4	8	7	70
<i>Drainage Systems</i>														
Drains choked or defective	...	28	31	34	21	26	28	33	42	27	32	40	33	375
Sinks, waste pipes, etc., choked or defective	...	9	10	4	5	2	11	3	10	14	3	9	8	88
Soil pipes broken, etc.	...	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	3	—	10
Rones, leaky, etc.	...	7	3	4	—	—	3	5	7	4	1	3	3	40
Septic tanks choked, etc.	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
<i>Water Supply</i>														
Water service pipes defective	...	15	24	12	3	2	—	3	8	8	7	—	3	85
<i>Water Closets</i>														
Water closets choked or defective	...	3	5	3	1	3	6	2	2	13	4	5	3	50
Cisterns defective	...	—	6	3	2	3	3	2	4	3	2	1	4	33
<i>General</i>														
Common staircases defective	...	3	2	1	7	1	8	2	7	6	4	3	1	45
Washhouses defective	...	—	3	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	16
Coalhouses and cellars defective	...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Privy middens foul or defective	...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	6
Dry closets foul or defective	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashpits foul or defective	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
Surfacing of courts, etc., defective	...	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Accumulations of offensive matter, etc.	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses and bedding therein filthy	...	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Abandoned Mine	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892 and 1903</i>														
Common stairs, closes and water closet compartments dirty	...	1	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	—	13
Whitewashing of common passage and staircase	...	38	—	1	—	18	5	2	3	—	4	—	—	71
Dustbins	...	11	19	56	31	21	33	5	21	32	38	22	31	320
TOTALS	...	201	152	147	111	116	140	97	184	174	145	131	126	1,724

Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings

The problems which arise throughout each year in connection with ruinous and dangerous buildings require careful thought in respect of the official action which requires to be taken in many instances.

Intimation was given to the responsible proprietors in 28 cases during the year where conditions were found to be dangerous to occupiers or foot passengers. This action proved successful in having remedial measures carried out. However, in one instance in 1957, court action had to be taken and warrant was ultimately granted to the County Sanitary Inspector to demolish the building at the expense of the Local Authority. This case continued from 1957 is an example of the difficulties involved in dealing with such conditions. It is of interest, I think, to record that on 26th November, 1957, the owners were requested to deal with the dangerous conditions. Later, Notices in terms of Section 191 of the Burgh Police Act were served and the property immediately fenced. Subsequent meetings were held with the owners with no result and the case was ultimately called in Court on 7th January, 1958. The case was continued on various grounds for "Diet for Debate" which ultimately took place and the Sheriff ordered the Defender to secure the building on 15th October, 1958. Warrant was later given to the County Sanitary Inspector, on failure of the owner, to demolish the property and tenders were thereafter received and the property completely demolished on the instruction of the County Council at the end of the year, the total cost to the County being £97 8s. 1d.

It is my opinion that long delays such as this in respect of the demolition of dangerous buildings should not be necessary as while such a building stands whether or not there is protective fencing around it malicious damage is constantly being done to the fence and consequently creating a danger to children playing within such a structure which has a fatal attraction to young people.

During the year further action was taken by the service of notices in terms of Section 31 of the Town and Country Planning Act on various owners where ruinous buildings seriously affected the amenity of the District and the sites of a number of these properties were eventually cleared.

Private Streets

The problem of maintenance of private streets is one which is increasing in difficulty year by year. Financial difficulties of owners

fronting or abutting such streets are, in many cases such that the expenditure involved in bringing these streets up to highways standard cannot be met, with the result that some slight patching up of the surface defects merely delays the time when a further approach has to be made to the owners.

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 whilst 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.

Following the occurrence of a case of Poliomyelitis at High Blantyre School, complaint was received regarding the inadequacy of the washing facilities provided for the pupils in the school. Inspection of the school revealed that the complaint was well founded, and representation was made to the County Architect, who undertook to provide additional accommodation.

Complaint was also received regarding the lavatory accommodation provided at East Kilbride Primary School, and inspection showed the sources of complaint to be the Asiatic type of water-closets provided for the Upper Primary Boys and the fact that accommodation was shared by the Infants and Upper Primary Girls. An assurance has been received that the Asiatic type of water-closets will be replaced, and that the shared lavatories will be partitioned off in the near future to provide separate accommodation for the two sections.

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

The premises at 26 Union Street, Mossend, formerly registered as a Common Lodging House but now placed on the register of Houses Let in Lodgings, were regularly inspected and satisfactory compliance with the Byelaws relating thereto was reported.

Tents and Vans

As I indicated in last year's Report, it is my opinion that the present out-dated Byelaws covering Tents and Vans should be completely revised and re-drafted. These Byelaws do little to prevent the use of land by itinerant hawkers and others. More stringent control of such places of encampment is 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 130. It was found necessary throughout the year to submit a report regarding caravans occupying various sites within the Bothwell Parish area. This report concerned four sites either on the grounds of private dwellings or farmsteads let out by the owners of the ground to occupants of the modern motor-trailer type of caravan which, at the time of reporting, comprised a total of 21 caravans. As distinct from the itinerant hawker, tinker and travelling showman, these caravan dwellers were people of fixed occupation, resident for more or less long periods, and roughly divisible into two classes, viz.:—

1. Workers employed by building and civil engineering contractors on nearby projects, whose length of residence depended on the duration of their contract and could be one to two years or thereby, and who would then move on to whatever part of the country their next contract took them. These people preferred this mode of living to taking lodgings in the neighbourhood or travelling long distances to their permanent homes, if any.
2. The other class consisted of practically permanent residents, who appeared to have adopted this mode of living either because they could not obtain suitable permanent housing accommodation or because they preferred it as healthier and cheaper than buying or renting a permanent dwellinghouse.

In all cases the caravans and surroundings were found to be very clean and free from nuisance conditions. Water supply was laid on, either to an outside tap on the site or by hosepipe to the individual caravan. Sanitary accommodation was provided either by individual chemical closets or communal water-closets near the site.

One serious objection to this type of dwelling is that as a moveable dwelling it has not so far been subject to County rating and the occupants enjoy all the services provided by the County Council at

the expense of the ratepayers of permanent premises. Secondly, if unrestricted the number of caravans and inmates could become too great for the water supply and sanitary facilities provided at any particular site. The particulars regarding these caravan dwellers were brought to the attention of the County Planning Officer for submission to the appropriate Committee. Meanwhile, some of the owners of the sites are paying a voluntary rate for the scavenging services provided to the caravan dwellers, estimated approximately on the cost involved, but pending a decision of the whole question of Planning permission and rating of such dwellings, others have not yet been requested to pay anything for scavenging services provided, although all the sites are within the County Special Scavenging District.

In the early part of the year assistance was requested from the East Kilbride Police to deal with the case of an old lady living in a dilapidated caravan exposed to the elements in a field near Thorn Farm, Chapelton. A visit made with the police revealed that living conditions in the caravan were deplorable and also that the old lady was mentally unfit. The co-operation of the Social Welfare Department was sought, and eventually the old lady was removed to a mental institution.

Factories

The total number of factories on the register at close of the year was 913—838 with mechanical power and 75 without mechanical power. The inspections numbered 616, including 586 of factories with mechanical power and 30 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	...	...	...	17
Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	3
Insufficient sanitary convenience			...	12
Unsuitable conveniences	...	...	...	19

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

FACTORIES USING MECHANICAL POWER

Aero Engineers ...	10	Locomotive ...	4
Aluminium ...	4	Lift Manufacturers ...	1
Agricultural Implements ...	4	Metal Windows ...	1
Aerated Waters ...	3	Motor Repairs ...	94
Asphalte ...	2	Moss Litter ...	3
Air Guns ...	1	Moulding ...	1
Blanket Manufacturing ...	1	Metal Breaking ...	3
Bag Pipes ...	1	Milk Bottle Tops ...	1
Butcher ...	89	Monumental Sculptors ...	1
Baker ...	100	Milk Pasteurising ...	4
Bricks ...	20	Mattresses ...	1
Blacksmith ...	16	Nails ...	2
Bone Meal ...	2	Navy Store ...	1
Briquettes ...	3	Oil Blending ...	1
Bolts and Nuts ...	1	Oil Bottling ...	1
Bleaching ...	3	Printing ...	13
Boiler-making ...	1	Pattern-making ...	1
Boots Repairs ...	20	Paper-making ...	4
Braces ...	1	Painterwork ...	5
Box Factory ...	2	Plant ...	5
Building Contractors ...	3	Plumber ...	9
Cellulose Spraying ...	1	Panel Beating ...	1
Coil Spring ...	3	Plastic Engineering ...	1
Confectionery ...	4	Preserves ...	2
Concrete Blocks ...	17	Peat ...	2
Cartwright ...	1	Potato Crisps ...	3
Clock Manufacturers ...	1	Photography ...	1
Creamery ...	1	Rag Sorting and Bailing ...	1
Coal-washing ...	1	Roof Frames ...	1
Coachbuilding ...	6	Ropes and Twines ...	1
Cabinet-making ...	5	Radio Repairs ...	3
Curling Stones ...	1	Rotary Drills ...	1
Cement ...	2	Sawmill ...	12
Chemical ...	5	Sheet Metal ...	10
Clothing ...	17	Steelmaking ...	18
Chairs ...	1	Spinning and Weaving ...	3
Cooked Meat ...	1	Stoves ...	2
Corn Grinding ...	10	Soap Works ...	1
Drugs ...	1	Shoemaker ...	5
Dry Cleaning ...	7	Saddler ...	1
Dressmakers ...	3	Slaughterhouse ...	4
Drapers ...	1	Tubemaking ...	3
Electricity Generation ...	4	Textiles ...	2
Electricity Cables ...	1	Tailor ...	2
Electrical Engineering ...	21	Tile Works ...	7
Enamelled Baths ...	1	Tool makers ...	1
Fireclay ...	6	Tar ...	2
Firelighters and Firewood ...	6	Telphones ...	2
Food Products ...	5	Thermostatic controls ...	1
General Engineering ...	40	Upholsterer ...	1
Gasworks ...	3	Vehicle Assemblers ...	3
Ham Curer ...	2	Waggons ...	7
Hosiery ...	9	Wire Work ...	2
Iron Clothes Poles ...	1	Watchmaker ...	1
Iron Founding ...	10	Wheels ...	2
Jewel Manufacturers ...	1	Welding ...	2
Joiners ...	59	Woodwork ...	3
Laundries ...	17	Zipp Fasteners ...	1
Leather Goods ...	5		
Lens Grinding ...	1		

FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER IS USED

Baker	7	Plumber	13
Blacksmith	7	Painter	3
Boot Repairer	4	Photographer	1
Builder	1	Rag Store	1
Cabinetmaker	1	Saddler	2
Canteen	2	Shoemaker	5
Chemicals	1	Stove Repairs	1
Confectionery	2	Tailor	4
Dressmaker	6	Tripe-dressing	1
Hosiery	1	Upholsterer	1
Joiner	3	Watchmaker	2
Motor Body Breaking	1		—
Motor Repairs	3		75
Plant Maintenance	2		—

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 Certificates 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 21 factories.

It is often found on revisiting factories which have been issued with Fire Escape Certificates that improvements have been carried out altering the means of exits or that doors have been blocked up by machinery or plant. It should be known by the occupiers of factories that it is incumbent on them under Section 34 (2) of the Act to see that the means of escape are properly maintained and kept free from obstruction and under Section 34 (5) to notify the Local Authority of any material extension or structural alteration of the factory or of any material increase in the number of persons employed. This is seldom done except where it is incidental to the submission of plans for Planning or Building Byelaw approval. There is, therefore, a serious responsibility placed on the Sanitary Inspector to detect such alterations as he would require during his normal inspections to have with him his detailed copy of the Certificate previously issued and to re-check the means of escape specified therein.

A number of new factories were added to the list in the East Kilbride Area where an effort is also being made to provide factory

space for the smaller type of firm in an area in the vicinity of the Whirlies Roundabout. There are also some fairly large factories in the course of construction. Conditions in these new factories are very satisfactory from the point of view of the employees, and are a decided improvement on the older type of factory.

A number of inspections was also made of the sanitary accommodation provided at the various building sites in the County. With some exceptions water-closets were provided, but in several cases warnings had to be issued because of the dirty conditions prevailing in these conveniences. In one case the accommodation provided was of the latrine type and this was found to be in a most unsatisfactory condition. The firm however, undertook to provide water-closets on a different part of the site.

OUTWORKERS.—Fifteen lists containing the names and addresses of 25 outworkers were received and inspections were made of all the premises which were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Rag, Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The primary object of this 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.

14 inspections of the eight registered premises were made.

17 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 operation of this Act is in the hands of 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.

Six 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 and one Knackery situated in the following districts:—

Carstairs (Sheep only).

Symington (Sheep only).

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

Omoa (Knackery).

Carluke (Pigs only).

There are also two bone meal and tallow melting manufacturers, one situated at East Kilbride and associated with Brancumhall Bacon Factory and the other at Braidwood, and little or no trouble is experienced from these works or from Omoa Knackery.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE, CARSTAIRS MAINS, CARSTAIRS.—The private slaughterhouse at Carstairs Mains Farm, Carstairs, in the grounds of St. Charles Institution, was conducted in a clean and satisfactory manner during the year. It is utilised solely for the slaughter of sheep—three per week—for consumption in the Institution, the slaughter being carried out by a local butcher.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE, SYMINGTON.—The improvements at the private slaughterhouse at Symington, referred to in last Annual Report, were more or less completed during the year, and the new buildings, plant, etc., brought into operation. While a few minor items had still to be attended to at the end of the year, conditions at these premises could, for the first time, be said to be satisfactory.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE, CARLUKE.—The new private slaughterhouse at Carluke for the slaughter of pigs only, was satisfactorily completed during the year. This slaughterhouse is operated in conjunction with a bacon-curing factory, and the whole premises are conducted in a clean and satisfactory manner.

It could be said that there are now in Lanarkshire three fully modernised slaughterhouses operated under private control.

Pigstyes

126 Inspections were made throughout the County during the year and whilst there are many pigstyes which do not conform to the new Byelaws which came into operation in the month of February the standard of cleanliness and maintenance in most cases was satisfactory.

The new Byelaws govern only the structural condition of piggeries erected, reconstructed or adapted for use after the date at which the Byelaws came into force and as the clause regarding the mode of cleansing applies to all pigstyes it will be possible to achieve a better standard of cleanliness in the existing premises.

During 1957 the owner of a pigstye at 4 Church Street, Uddingston, was refused permission to continue keeping pigs at that address, and ultimately the use of the premises for this purpose was discontinued.

Seven plans were submitted showing new piggeries and alterations to existing piggeries and being in accordance with the new Byelaws these plans were approved.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

Statement of reports submitted by the County Sanitary Inspector as at 31st December, 1958, on the plant and equipment for the boiling of waste foods under and in accordance with the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, showing number of (a) Licences recommended, (b) Licences granted, and (c) Licences *not* to be granted until certain conditions are complied with:—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of Licences recommended</i>	<i>No. of Licences granted (Incl. in (a))</i>	<i>No. of Licences not to be granted meantime</i>	<i>Total</i>
Avondale ...	1	1	—	1
Blantyre ...	7	7	—	7
Bothwell ...	18	18	—	18
Cadder ...	2	2	—	2
Cambuslang ...	3	3	1	4
Cambusnethan ...	1	1	—	1
Carluke ...	4	4	—	4
Carstairs ...	1	1	—	1
Crawfordjohn ...	1	1	—	1
East Kilbride ...	5	5	—	5
Hamilton ...	1	1	—	1
Lesmahagow ...	2	2	—	2
Rutherglen ...	1	1	—	1
	<u>47</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>48</u>

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

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

(a) Administrative	...	...	...	Three (part-time).
(b) Survey	...	...	...	Eight (part-time).
(c) Operational	...	...	...	Three.

II. *Measures taken for the Discovery, Prevention and Control of Rats and Mice.*—Regular inspections are made of all known sources of likely infestation by the Staff of Sanitary Inspectors 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—861.

The number of trapping operations was 911 and gassing was carried out on 549 occasions. The total actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 10,435 in addition to 3,579 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	54
Dwellinghouses	686
Factories	21
Farms	16
Shops and Offices	16
Sewage Purification Works	6
Garages	2
Hospitals	11
Schools and Day Nurseries	25
Yards	1
Nursery	1
Cooking Centres and Canteens	6
Home	1
Burns	5
Vacant Ground	5
Camps	1
Recreation Ground	2
Institution	1
Embankments	1
	<hr/>
	861
	<hr/>

One Notice in terms of Section 4 of the Act had to be served during the year in connection with a serious infestation by rats of Kennel premises which was not receiving the necessary attention despite repeated requests to the occupier. Ultimately the occupier, after service of the Notice, carried out the required work to clear the premises from the infestation and no further action was thereafter necessary.

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 138 instances.

BUGS, BEETLES, ETC., DISINFESTATION

Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	...	122
Farms	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	2
Public Parks	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cemeteries	...	...	...	...	...	2
Homes	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shops and Offices	...	...	...	...	...	3
School and Day Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cooking Centre	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 138 <hr/>

The above premises were treated for infestations by bugs, moles, bees, cockroaches, fleas, earwigs, snails, beetles, flies, ants and silver fish. Four wasps nests were also destroyed.

Threshing and Dismantling of Stacks (Scotland) Regulations, 1910

Intimations were served on a Land Superior and a farmer in the Carmyle area where grain stacks and the banks of the River Clyde were found to be very heavily rat infested. The County Pest Destruction Officer was engaged for the work and after extensive gassing and poisoning operations over a period of time, the land and stacks were cleared of vermin.

At Whitehill Farm, Gartcosh, grain stacks being thrashed were found to be heavily rat infested. The farmer was contacted and informed that it was his responsibility to fence the stacks with wire mesh to prevent rats emigrating to other premises. The necessary precautions were taken and a considerable kill was obtained.

Fly Repression

The anti-fly campaign which has been proceeded with throughout the past few years by the disinfestation of all dustbin shelters, privies and privy middens was again operative throughout the year, all such places being treated once. 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.

SUMMARY OF WORK COMPLETED SHOWING TOTAL COST INVOLVED

		<i>Dustbin</i>			<i>Pail</i>		<i>Cost</i>		
		<i>Shelters</i>	<i>Privies</i>	<i>Middens</i>	<i>Privies</i>	<i>Ashpits</i>	£	s.	d.
One Operation	...	878	108	83	59	17	35	19	11

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 Disinfection 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 65, comprising 43 Local Authority houses and 22 privately owned houses. The cost involved was £96 8s. 4d. approximating to £3 per house.

In addition, two offices, one at Colvilles Ltd., Bellshill, and another at Glenboig Fireclay Co. were disinfected.

Atmospheric Pollution

The Clean Air Act of 1956 was in operation during 1958 only in part but as at 31st December, 1958, it came fully into operation.

During 1958 however, amongst other things the provisions permitted the Local Authority to establish "Smoke Control Areas." Whilst the County Council did not establish any such areas in the County Landward Area consideration was given to the problems associated with such a step and a small sub-committee has been set up to go into the desirability of setting up smoke control areas and the siting of such, together with the detailed requirements. It is hoped that this Committee will show the earnestness which the problem deserves and advise the County Council during 1959 on the proper measures to be taken.

There is no doubt that the number of deaths from respiratory diseases in certain industrial areas throughout Scotland serves as a reminder of the cost of permitting emission of smoke which in turn aggravates "Smog" with the resultant bad effect on the health of the people. Surely Clean Air is as important as clean water and clean food and must be a target in the daily battle waged against all manner of diseases.

It is the domestic consumer who is responsible for more than half the pollution of the atmosphere and the establishment of Smoke Control Areas and the encouragement of the use of smokeless fuels would go a very long way to improve the welfare of any community.

Many difficulties, there is no doubt, face Local Authorities who, because of these difficulties, have not, up to date, shown a great deal of enthusiasm. The supply of smokeless fuel required if a number of smoke control areas were established certainly must be assured and to deal with all the provisions of the Clean Air Act there must be efficiently trained personnel on the Local Authority staffs. The County of Lanark has a number of particularly black spots in the industrial belt which will require to be tackled but as a first step there should be an endeavour made to set up Smoke Control Areas within the large Housing Estates presently being constructed. The cost of Clean Air is very much worth while paying for and I hope that 1959 will show some progress in this regard in the County.

Certain other changes made by the Act also came into operation on 31st December, 1956, *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 requires to be given to the Local Authority.

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

Prior Approvals

During the year prior approval was given to the construction of furnaces ; chimney heights, etc. Indeed, the plans examined throughout the year numbered 39 and after certain adjustment had been made in a few instances all applications were approved. It may be of interest to record these approvals as follows:—

<i>Address and Occupier</i>	<i>Type of Plant</i>
Clydesdale Work, New Stevenston (Stewarts & Lloyds Ltd.)	One open-hearth gas-fired furnace (one 170 feet high steel chimney).
Headhouse R.C. Primary School, East Kilbride.	Two oil-fired Ideal Britannia boilers.
Halfmerke Primary School, East Kilbride.	Two oil-fired Ideal Britannia boilers.
New Monkland Primary School	... <i>Central Heating.</i> —One oil-fired boiler. <i>Domestic Hot Water.</i> —One oil-fired boiler.
Wiston Primary School, Wiston	... One D.O.A. Potterton oil-fired boiler.
Daer and Powtrail Primary School	... One D.O.A. Potterton oil-fired boiler.
R.C. Primary School, Loanhead Road, Newarthill.	One oil-fired boiler.
Plains P. School	... One coal-fired boiler, with automatic under feed stoker, for domestic hot water. (One 30 feet brick chimney.)
Glasgow/Coatbridge Road, Bargeddie (Glaxo Laboratories Ltd.)	One Ideal oil-fired boiler.

Tannochside J.S. School, Cedar Drive, Tannochside.	<i>Central Heating</i> .—Two Britannia oil-fired boilers. <i>Domestic Hot Water</i> .—One Britannia oil-fired boiler.
Sacred Heart J.S. School, Orbiston, Bellshill.	Two Ideal Britannia oil-fired boilers.
Kirktonholme School, East Kilbride ...	<i>Central Heating</i> .—Two Ideal Britannia oil-fired boilers. <i>Domestic Hot Water</i> .—One Ideal gas-heated boiler.
Gateside J.S. School, Cambuslang ...	<i>Central Heating</i> .—Two Ideal Britannia oil-fired boilers. <i>Domestic Hot Water</i> .—One H.W.S. 10 oil-fired boiler.
Chapelhall Primary/Secondary School, Chapelhall.	<i>Central Heating</i> .—Two Hartley and Sugden oil-fired boilers. <i>Domestic Hot Water</i> .—One Hartley and Sugden oil-fired boiler.
New Bungalow, Russell Street, Chapelhall (Malcolm Speirs).	One Carlton oil-fired boiler (105 A.L.).
District Garage, Larkhall (Lanark County Council).	One oil-fired boiler.
Bakery, High Street, Newarthill (Thomas Muir & Son).	One Cradley oil-fired packaged boiler.
Drumclog Public School, Drumclog ...	One "Whitehall" coal-fired boiler with automatic under-feed stoker.
Bent. P. School, Kirkmuirhill ...	One White Rose oil-fired boiler.
College, Milton Estate, East Kilbride (factory for J. H. Carruthers & Co. Ltd.).	One electrode boiler.
66 Lochend Road, Gartcosh (James B. A. Paterson).	One Perkins oil-fired boiler.
Shettleston Regional Plant Depot, Shettleston (British Transport Commission).	One Airheat Senior oil-fired air heating unit.
New R.C. School, Park Road, Bishopbriggs.	<i>Central Heating</i> .—Two Ideal Britannia oil-fired boilers. <i>Domestic Hot Water</i> .—One Ideal Domestic oil-fired boiler.
New Church, etc., Calderwood Road, Kilbride (Church of Scotland).	One Britannia oil-fired boiler.
Distribution Centre, Kingsway, East Kilbride (Kraft Foods Ltd.).	One Britannia oil-fired boiler.
House and Church, Benford Avenue, Newarthill (R.C. Diocese of Motherwell).	One Potterton oil-fired boiler.
Blackwood R.C. School ...	One Potterton oil-fired boiler.
Union Street School, Larkhall ...	Two Potterton oil-fired boilers.
Town Centre, East Kilbride (F. W. Woolworth & Co. Ltd.).	One Ideal Britannia oil-fired boiler.
Bridgend, Stobwood, Forth (hot houses) (R. & A. M. Carruthers).	One Robin Hood boiler hand-fired with anthracite. (One 15 foot brick chimney.)
51 Main Street, Braehead, Forth (Allan Gibson)	One "Whitehall" boiler hand-fired with anthracite. (One 18 foot brick and metal chimney.)
Lawmuir Agricultural School, Jackton, East Kilbride (Corporation of Glasgow).	<i>Central Heating</i> .—One coal-fired boiler with automatic under-feed stoker. <i>Domestic Hot Water</i> .—One coal-fired boiler with automatic under-feed stoker. (Two 40 feet brick chimneys.)
Silvertrees Hotel, Bothwell ...	One Ideal gas-heated boiler.

Carlisle H.G. School	...	...	...	<i>Central Heating</i> .—Two Beeston Major Robin Hood oil-fired boilers. <i>Domestic Hot Water</i> .—One Beeston New Senior oil-fired boiler.
Main Street, Cambuslang (F. W. Woolworth & Co.).				One Ideal Britannia oil-fired boiler.
Galamuir Nurseries, 3 Bothwell Road, Uddingston (A. L. M'Pherson & Co.).				One coal-fired locomotive type boiler with automatic under-feed stoker. (One 53 feet brick chimney.)
Warehouse, Braeview Place, East Kilbride (Griffin & George Ltd.).				Two Ideal oil-fired boilers.
Bus Depot, Stepps (W. Alexander & Sons Ltd.).				One Ideal low pressure oil-fired boiler.
Galamuir Nurseries, 3 Bothwell Road, Uddingston (A. L. M'Pherson & Co.).				One coal-fired Robin Hood boiler with Prior automatic under-feed stoker. (One 22 feet brick chimney.)

The technical problems involved in dealing with the above and many other aspects of smoke pollution necessitate, in my opinion, the appointment of a Technical Officer, who can deal firmly and in an assured manner with industrialists and others who will require to be advised.

In this County Deposit Gauges and S.O.₂ Instruments have been set down for a number of years at 16 different sites and valuable information has been obtained in an effort to assess the conditions in various industrial areas. A summary of the information obtained during 1958 is contained in the following tables:—

Atmospheric Pollution.

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Results of Monthly Observations expressed as tons per square mile

Station	Winter			Summer					Winter		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. Dec.
BAILLIESTON	16.36	18.02	12.09	21.61	22.64	13.32	14.64	12.10	40.58	15.04	12.71 12.92
	S.D.	6.65	4.26	6.19	7.53	4.97	5.81	6.56	7.03	6.89	6.49 8.33
BELLSHILL	8.55	9.32	9.83	10.71	11.03	12.44	9.25	5.81	10.44	5.21	8.37 9.70
	S.D.	5.34	5.13	4.73	4.90	6.13	5.75	5.71	7.25	4.70	6.29 10.10
BLANTYRE	7.85	8.67	24.50	12.72	11.38	11.58	6.61	5.04	8.87	4.43	4.19 6.21
	S.D.	4.61	4.56	3.82	4.93	4.53	6.11	5.65	6.20	5.57	3.16 6.55
BOGHEAD	0.78	0.51	0.84	0.98	1.28	1.82	2.22	1.99	0.98	0.50	0.81 0.54
	S.D.	3.04	2.34	2.34	3.99	3.03	4.52	4.47	5.35	4.22	2.40 5.97
CAMBUSLANG	12.44	18.11	19.84	14.86	22.68	21.40	12.33	12.10	15.14	6.35	12.67 22.55
	S.D.	6.79	6.55	6.24	6.98	7.75	7.03	8.21	10.06	6.22	6.90 11.92
CARFIN	44.63	16.92	10.64	25.17	23.39	—	20.40	21.73	52.75	24.85	— —
	S.D.	6.23	4.72	7.28	9.20	—	8.48	7.55	14.10	8.53	— —
CARMYLE	55.58	29.90	12.50	37.22	33.45	21.18	21.80	50.62	29.16	44.53	42.80 42.68
	S.D.	8.56	5.44	8.54	10.38	7.04	8.17	11.66	9.43	11.22	9.77 16.00

I.D.—Insoluble Deposit.

S.D.—Soluble Deposit.

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Summary showing highest, lowest and average Monthly figures and total solids for year at each station.

Station			Summer Months			Winter Months			Year	
			Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Total	Average
BAILLIESTON	...	...	I.D.	12.10	20.81	18.02	12.09	14.52	212.03	17.67
	...	...	S.D.	4.97	6.35	10.31	4.26	7.15	81.02	6.75
			Total Solids		27.16	—	—	21.67	293.05	24.42
BELLSHILL	...	...	I.D.	12.44	9.95	9.83	5.21	8.50	110.66	9.22
	...	...	S.D.	4.73	5.74	10.10	4.70	6.63	74.28	6.19
			Total Solids		15.69			15.13	184.94	15.41
BLANTYRE	...	...	I.D.	12.72	9.37	24.50	4.19	9.31	112.05	9.34
	...	...	S.D.	3.82	5.21	13.42	3.16	6.31	69.11	5.76
			Total Solids		14.58			15.65	181.16	15.10
BOGHEAD ...	...	...	I.D.	2.22	1.55	.84	.50	.66	13.26	1.11
	...	...	S.D.	5.35	3.95	11.08	2.34	4.84	52.75	4.39
			Total Solids		5.50			5.50	66.01	5.50
CAMBUSLANG	...	...	I.D.	22.68	16.42	22.55	6.35	15.33	190.47	15.87
	...	...	S.D.	10.06	7.71	11.92	6.22	8.31	96.14	8.01
			Total Solids		24.13			23.64	286.61	23.88
CARFIN	...	...	I.D.	52.75	*28.69	44.63	10.64	*24.26	*240.48	*26.72
	...	...	S.D.	14.10	*9.32	19.84	4.72	*9.83	*85.93	*9.55
			Total Solids		*38.01			*34.09	*326.41	*36.27
CARMYLE	...	...	I.D.	50.62	32.24	55.58	12.50	37.10	421.42	35.11
	...	...	S.D.	11.66	9.20	17.36	5.44	11.39	123.57	10.30
			Total Solids		41.44			48.49	544.99	45.41

LEAD PEROXIDE CANDLES

Milligrams S.O_3 per 1,000 Square Centimetres per day.

Station	Winter					Summer					Winter		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
BAILLIESTON	13.5	10.1	10.6	9.5	7.3	6.3	7.1	5.0	5.7		10.6	11.1	13.0
BELLSHILL	12.8	11.2	10.2	9.9	6.1	5.5	3.3	2.7	4.4		5.6	9.3	11.3
BLANTYRE	6.4	5.5	17.7	4.9	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.4	3.7		4.1	7.1	7.9
BOGHEAD	3.9	2.7	4.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.3	1.1	2.3		1.6	3.2	3.0
CAMBUSLANG	12.4	11.3	7.2	15.4	10.7	13.1	6.8	5.1	9.3		6.4	11.5	16.5
CARFIN	12.2	10.0	7.7	9.5	6.8	—	4.2	5.4	4.7		9.1	9.1	7.6
CARMYLE													
Police Station	29.4	23.2	17.5	28.4	23.2	8.2	7.9	15.4	13.3		26.4	20.5	22.0
Welfare Institute	17.4	14.3	10.6	14.9	10.4	6.8	8.2	5.3	7.7		8.1	12.3	13.3

During the year I was approached by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service with a request to publicise their Training Courses for Boiler Operators and with the object of co-operating with the N.I.F.E.S. a list of premises likely to benefit from such a scheme was drawn up and the local Inspectors were instructed to interview the management of the factories on the list and to advise them of the desirability of their boiler operators taking part in such a training scheme.

There is no doubt that a bad attendant can be the cause of smoke and grit emission even in good plant and it is essential that all boiler furnace men should be properly trained. In addition to the problem on the industrial side, there is, of course, the quota of smoke emitted from plant in public buildings and I have advised the County Council that it is particularly important Local Authorities should give their sanction and encouragement to the Training Scheme by making arrangements for their own boiler firemen to take a course of instruction.

Action taken throughout the year involved investigations and enquiries into the many different sources of pollution, *e.g.*, Iron Works, Steel Works, Coke Oven Plants, Gas Producer Plants, Colliery Spoil Banks, Electricity Power Stations, Cement Works, Metal Powder Factory, Aluminium Smelting Works, Pithead Baths, District Heating Plant, Schools, Tomato Houses, Preserve Works and other small factories and domestic greenhouses, etc.

Specific instances of a number of these pollutions are noted in the subsequent paragraphs:—

Clydesmill Power Station, Cambuslang.—No complaints of grit emission were received at this office during the year. Additional grit hoppers are on order for placing in the main flues where pockets of grit have been found to accumulate. The Board is endeavouring to expedite the delivery of this equipment.

Metlox (Ardrossan) Ltd., Cambuslang.—The results obtained from the rain deposit gauge sited at Messrs. Hoovers, Cambuslang, do not, according to the analyses, confirm that the premises occupied by Messrs. Hoover are affected, to any great extent, by the emission of dust from the nearby premises occupied by Metlox, and the use of the rain deposit gauge was discontinued at the end of the year. The incidence of dust within the buildings occupied by Metlox has decreased to a large extent since the use of Welsh rock was commenced late in 1957.

Coltness Cement Works.—The degree of pollution throughout the year varied, but near the end of the year increased pollution from this source was noted in one part of Newmains. Visits were made to the Works in an effort to ascertain the cause. On one visit in September it was stated that the clinker process, the rotary kiln and the raw meal mill had been discontinued, the firm apparently having decided to buy in a certain material and to discontinue the manufacturing processes involved. This in time will, I am assured, mean the discontinuance of the large chimney, which has been the major source of pollution.

The following table shows the monthly results of analysis of the contents of the standard deposit gauges over the year:—

<i>Address and Occupier</i>			<i>Type of Plant</i>	
<i>Stations</i>	<i>Harestonehill</i>	<i>Gillhead</i>	<i>Lintmill Morningside</i>	<i>Day Nursery Newmains</i>
<i>Month</i>	<i>Insoluble Solids</i>	<i>Insoluble Solids</i>	<i>Insoluble Solids</i>	<i>Insoluble Solids</i>
January ...	3.49	8.69	46.60	14.04
February ...	9.18	8.59	14.06	24.26
March ...	10.75	15.28	18.72	23.88
April ...	8.88	13.67	20.11	13.01
May ...	11.79	15.39	18.4	38.19
June ...	35.68	24.34	23.96	4.03
July ...	4.66	16.13	20.93	18.59
August ...	5.92	7.18	22.79	10.13
September ...	2.75	13.22	28.68	<i>Station</i>
October ...	5.56	3.23	38.83	<i>dis-</i>
November ...	7.05	9.88	63.00	<i>continued</i>
December ...	4.55	12.99	28.78	<i>meantime</i>

ALUMINIUM WORKS, BAILLIESTON.—In addition to the petition received from the residents in the east end of Garrowhill late last year, several other complaints about the emission of fumes from this factory were received.

Intermittent observations for the first two months of the year revealed that on one occasion black smoke apparently caused by smelting aluminium containing rubber covered cables from scrap aircraft parts, and on several other occasions greyish white fumes, caused annoyance to surrounding occupiers.

During the year several meetings were held between Dr. Birse, Chief Alkali Inspector for Scotland, Mr. M'Camley, his assistant, the County Chemist, members of the Public Health staff and representatives of the firm.

As the result of a recommendation made at one of these meetings the furnace was connected direct to the main chimney thus abolishing the intervening space between the furnace and the flue pipe taking fumes collected in the system of canopies. This was done in order to ascertain if improved draught would prevent fumes escaping from the main building. The small alteration to the existing chimney has not resulted in any great improvement but it has confirmed to the satisfaction of the Chief Alkali Inspector that if the plant was provided with a main chimney 100/120 feet high as recommended by him, all the fumes from the smelting process could be raised to a height whereby their dispersal and dilution would be such that nuisance conditions would be avoided.

The problem of other low level pollutions resulting from slagging the furnace, and a satisfactory means of disposing of the hot slag still remain, but are having the consideration of the Alkali Inspector.

These works are now scheduled under the Alkali Act and conditions will, therefore, be the responsibility of the Alkali Inspector so far as the fumes from the process are concerned, but the Sanitary Department will still remain responsible for any pollution which might arise from the source of heat used.

Smoke Emission

BISHOPBRIGGS.—A complaint about smoke from a chimney of a single storey cottage house entering a gable window of a 1½ storey house adjoining in one of the new private development housing schemes in Bishopbriggs has been the subject of rather protracted negotiations.

After confirming that the complaint did exist the conditions were brought to the notice of the site agent representing the building contractor. The cure for the complaint is undoubtedly the raising of the brickwork of the chimneyhead but as similar conditions might prevail in other parts of the development he suggested that in the first instance he would prefer to try a higher can. This has proved unsatisfactory and the heightening of the brickwork of the chimney-head will, of course, now be necessary.

These houses are now out of the building contractor's maintenance period and any work required will legally be the responsibility of the owner of the low cottage type house. He, however, is a victim of circumstances and although he has been advised to contact the building contractor about the matter, the Sanitary Department will also press them to have the required work carried out.

The siting of this cottage dwelling adjoining the 1½ storey type with a window in the gable is an unsatisfactory arrangement, and should, if the plans submitted give the required detail, be avoided if possible, or at least chimneyheads of a height to avoid such a nuisance should be provided.

SHETTLESTON OIL AND CHEMICAL WORKS, SANDYHILLS.—The improved conditions at these works as the result of co-operation by the management in connection with stoking arrangements and the fitting of Smoke Eliminator Doors, are still being maintained.

These works, until a few years ago, were quite isolated but with the building programme carried out by Glasgow Corporation and other private contractors the Works are now in the middle of a built-up area.

GARTCOSH FIRECLAY WORKS, GARTCOSH.—A new battery of kilns designed for firing by oil have been constructed here but up to the present coal has been the medium used to provide the heat necessary for firing.

The old type gas producer referred to in my Report of last year is still available for use but on account of short time working here it has not been in commission as much as in the previous year.

Generally the plant is out of date and before satisfactory results can be obtained a good deal of modernisation of the equipment will be necessary.

KINGSHILL COLLIERY, ALLANTON.—Despite frequent complaints to the manager of the colliery this chimney still created a polluting nuisance during the year.

CLYDESDALE PRESERVE WORKS, CARLUKE.—Complaints were received on two occasions during the year regarding the emission of grit from the chimney of the Preserve Works at Carluke. On each occasion it was noted that just over three months had elapsed since the flues had been last cleaned out and while the firm in question was most co-operative and made arrangements for cleaning as soon as the complaint was brought to their notice, it was impressed on them repeatedly that the flue-cleaning operation should not be delayed beyond three months at the very most, and in fact, it was desirable to have it done more frequently. At the time of the last cleaning, in November, a new fitting was installed whereby grit could be removed manually every week from the point where the initial build-up

occurred, and regular visits since then have found the scheme to be working satisfactorily. No further complaints in this respect were received up to the end of the year.

D. C. MILLER'S DYEWORKS, LARKHALL.—An offending chimney here has been kept under observation and visits paid to the factory. The reduction of load on the boiler by the substitution of electric power in some processes, together with the co-operation of the boiler-house staff, should greatly reduce the output of smoke.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, HIGH BLANTYRE.—Observations continued to be made throughout the district of smoke emission from the chimneys of factories, etc., particularly where trouble had been experienced before, and visits were made to a number of premises in connection with the courses offered by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service for the training of boiler operators. The installation of a new oil-fired boiler at the premises of Metal Powders Ltd., Industrial Estates, High Blantyre, removed one of the worst sources of complaint in the area.

STEAM STERILISATION OF TOMATO HOUSES.—Despite intimation during 1956 to the various tomato growers in the Clydeside area in respect of the pollution of the atmosphere causing dense smoke emission during the steam sterilisation of tomato houses, etc., this serious nuisance still persists. In many instances the emission of dense volumes of smoke is quite uncalled for and is, indeed, a waste of fuel which can be ill-afforded, apart altogether from the considerable danger to the health of the surrounding inhabitants and it will be my duty now that the Clean Air Act of 1956 is fully in operation to deal statutorily with any nuisance arising from this source from 1959 onwards.

Burning Colliery Spoil Banks

AUCHLOCHAN NO. 9 COLLIERY, COALBURN.—Several visits were made during the year to inspect water spraying operations being carried on to control the burning of the bing at this colliery. A larger water pump was installed in the summer and since then the burning of the bing has been negligible.

AUCHENGIECH COLLIERY, CHRYSTON.—The burning conical bing at this colliery has now been discontinued and Foden Dump Trucks are in use depositing the mineral refuse on another site within the colliery.

BURNING BINGS, STANE.—A disused railway siding formed from mineral refuse, at Stane Colliery, was set on fire. The fire quickly spread and brought complaints from nearby residents about fumes. The National Coal Board succeeded in cutting the siding and isolating the fire. They then proceeded to cover the burning material with a heavy dressing of whin dust. While this effort succeeded in masking and slowing down combustion, and to a certain extent confining the emission of fumes, in dry weather the fine particles of dust became airborne in the wind. The complaint was thereby aggravated. A meeting was held on the site with the officials of the Board and it was decided to spray the material with a chemical solution, which would act as a wetting agent, and so prevent the dust from rising. It so happened that the remainder of the year was fairly wet and I have been unable to ascertain what effect this action may have had on the dust. The site of the bing has been fenced off and warning notices erected.

The following is an excerpt from a report on the operations of the National Coal Board from the Area Chief Scientist in relation to work done at this burning accumulation of mineral refuse:—

“The sides of the bing were treated with flaked calcium chloride in July, 1958. The object of this treatment was twofold. We understood at that time that the main complaint concerned the amount of dust blown from the bing into neighbouring houses. We hoped that the calcium chloride being hygroscopic would tend to bind the surface of the bing and in this the treatment appeared to be very successful where there was no heating; and that, of course, covered much the greater part of the bing. The second object in treating with calcium chloride was to assist the whin dust in sealing off air from the heated bing. In this we may have been partly successful where the bing was not heated, but we have not succeeded in attaining a complete seal as is proved by the continued heat in the bing.

“When we found that calcium chloride was not affecting the warm part of the bing as we had hoped we treated the warm surface with rock salt. The object here was that during a rainy spell we expected the rock salt to be dissolved and carried into the whin-stone dust and then when the weather improved and the whinstone dust dried out the rock salt would be carried to the surface and there form a hard surface skin. In this, however, we were not entirely successful, possibly because the covering of rock salt was

not sufficiently thick. The skin formed was very thin and tender.

"We have been taking temperatures on the bing since May, 1958.

"One cannot say exactly in what state the bing now is but it should be remembered that the original fire was ignited on the east side of the bing and travelled across to the west side from which it now seems to be travelling back. We had hoped that in its first passage it would have consumed the combustible matter but this appears to have been the wrong view; how far wrong it is impossible to say.

"It does appear that smothering in whin dust is not an entirely successful treatment in this case, but owing to the proximity of the neighbouring houses it is difficult to suggest any other treatment that is likely to avoid causing an even greater nuisance than the present one. Although the bing is now emitting some fume the smell is very slight and one has to climb to the top of the bing on most days before it becomes perceptible.

"Tests have been carried out on the air sampled on top of the bing where the fume is most noticeable and the results obtained are always of the following order:—

Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	0.02 per cent.
Combustibles	...	...	...	Nil.
Oxygen	...	...	...	20.86 per cent.
Nitrogen	...	...	...	79.12 per cent.
Carbon Monoxide	...	...	...	Nil.
Hydrogen Sulphide	...	...	...	Nil.

"Several methods of sampling and detecting Hydrogen Sulphide were attempted but all showed negative results. From these it can be concluded that the amount of Hydrogen Sulphide present in the atmosphere on and around the bing is less than one part per million."

CLELAND.—A bing in the Cleland area also took fire during the year. In this case fumes were complained of, and an attempt was made by the owner to cut off the fire. This was partially successful, but no further effort was made to combat the fire. Combustion has been allowed to proceed. Fortunately, the complainants are only affected when the wind is in one direction and also the bing, in itself, is small and appears to be nearing the point where combustion of the material is complete. Already the north face is assuming the appearance of red blaes.

FASKINE, CALDERBANK.—Three disused mineral refuse bings and an old railway embankment were the subject of correspondence with the owner on account of fire.

While some excavation work has been undertaken with a "Traxcavator" and mechanical shovel the work of isolating the burning area is not progressing as fast as was at first anticipated.

Although a certain amount of fencing has been done to prevent members of the public entering the area, and several warning notice boards have been erected on the access roads, the emissions of smoke arising from these bings will continue to be kept under observation.

RAILWAY EMBANKMENT, BARGEDDIE.—During the year an unfortunate fatal accident occurred at a disused railway embankment probably formerly used for carrying coal and other minerals from worked out collieries into the area south of Drumpark. This embankment appears to have been made up of sub-soil and mineral refuse and whilst large areas of the surface are overgrown with grass, other parts appear to have burned out to the surface and other sections appear to be hot and tending to crumble.

At times during damp weather evidence of heat is visible but the emissions have not at any time been the subject of complaint and at no time has the Divisional Sanitary Inspector detected any smell in the area. Although in the immediate vicinity of the embankment the area is not densely built-up there are several houses, some tenements and a school, all within 200 yards.

Since the accident four notices intimating that the ground is dangerous, on fire, and liable to subside, have been erected, and while these will warn grown-ups away from the area there is no guarantee that smaller children could read and understand such a warning. Danger of collapse of the surface of the embankment due to undermining on account of fire is a more urgent consideration than any action required under the Public Health Act and even if it could be described as a public health nuisance the abatement of such a nuisance makes no provision for the erection of fencing.

There is no doubt in my mind that many old accumulations of mineral refuse scattered throughout the county become, through time, dangerous, due either to spontaneous combustion or to wilful action by children setting fires, etc.

Dairies

Visits to dairies by the staff of Sanitary Inspectors numbered 1,255.

During routine visits to dairy farms several instances were noted of unauthorised alterations to the premises affecting ventilation of byres or the size and arrangement of dairy buildings. The fact that such work is carried out without any consultation taking place between the farmers and the sanitary inspector proves how necessary it is that the routine inspection of dairy byres and ancillary buildings should be carried out regularly and with particular care. The various occurrences were drawn to the attention of the dairymen concerned.

Only a small number of the 29 remaining fully registered (non-designated) farms referred to in summarised form in last Annual Report now remain on the register as disconform to the dairy Byelaws. The position of these farms as at 31st December, 1958, is as follows:—

Renovated and granted Designated Licences	6	
Discontinued (including four Certificates revoked)	6	
	—	12
Mainly conform	... ..	11
Work in progress	... ..	6
	—	17

In the six cases listed under "Work in Progress" the various improvements being undertaken were nearing completion at the end of the year.

So far as the provisionally registered dairy byre premises are concerned there is now only one outstanding case coming within this category and the extensive improvements being carried out at the farm involved are in progress. The speed of advancement of the work is slower than the circumstances appear to warrant, but the case is one where the Sheriff continued the Registration in force after revocation of the Certificate by the County Council.

Great interest has been shown by the farming community in the Government Scheme of Improvement Grants for farm buildings, and much of the work carried out to such buildings so far as affecting dairy premises, was carried out under this scheme. The extent of the work performed on dairy buildings is shown in the following lists affecting in all 65 farms or dairies:—

New or Extended Byres—

Miltonhead, Carluke.
 Netherfield, Coalburn.
 Auchren, Lesmahagow.
 Low Whiteside, Lesmahagow.
 North Brackenridge, Lesmahagow.
 Collierhall, Douglas Water.
 Laigh Crewburn, Strathaven.
 Craigthorn, Glassford.
 High Merryton, Larkhall.
 South Flakefield, Chapelton.
 Burnhouse, East Kilbride.
 Bardykes, Blantyre.
 Hill, Harthill.
 Legbrannock, Newarthill.
 Newton, Cambuslang.
 Coathill, Cumbernauld.
 Palace, Glenmavis.
 Haggmuir, Glenmavis.

New Dairy Premises—

County Cottage, Auchenheath.
 Cockhill Dairy, Uddingston.
 Coltswood House, Coatbridge.
 Eastfield, Caldercruix (Forbes).

Renovations, Improvements or Repairs—

Croft-an-righ, Dolphinton.
 Boghill, Lesmahagow.
 Starbirns, Kirkmuirhill.
 Newtonhead, Douglas Water.
 Wester Braehead, Braehead, Forth.
 Carstairs Mains, Carstairs.
 East Law, Law.
 Knowhead, Carluke.
 Castlehill, Carluke.
 West Cauldcoats, Strathaven.
 East Hookhead, Strathaven.
 West Hookhead, Strathaven.
 Ryelandside, Strathaven.
 Broomfield, Larkhall.

Little Sunnyside, Larkhall.
Wellgreen, Glassford.
Craigthornhill, Glassford.
Rigmuir, Glassford.
Laigh Shawton, Chapelton.
High East Quarter, Quarter.
Burnbrae, Quarter.
Kilnhill, Quarter.
Crookedstone, Quarter.
Corslet, Quarter.
Cornhills, Hamilton.
Yards, Stonehouse.
Low Kittymuir, Stonehouse.
Greenhall, High Blantyre.
West Nerston, East Kilbride.
Cartside of Dripps, Thorntonhall.
North Hill of Dripps, Thorntonhall.
Flatt, East Kilbride.
Muirhouse, Cleland.
Watsonfoot, Carluke.
Stanebent, Shotts.
Dunsyston, Chapelhall.
Loan, Harthill.
Langside, Salsburgh.
Mid Letterick, Cambuslang.
Gartcosh Farm, Gartcosh.
Muirhead, Riggend.
North Myvot, Condorrat.
Eastfield Farm, Caldercruix.

(c) PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

PARISH	Total Farms	Full Regn. Holding Licences	Full Regn. Ord. %	Full Regn. Ord. %	Prov. Regn. %	T.T. Licences	T.T. %	Cert. Licences	Cert. %	Dealers Licences
Avondale ...	117	116	99.2	—	1	0.9	114	97.4	2	1.7
Biggar ...	16	16	100.0	—	—	—	14	87.5	2	12.5
Blantyre ...	13	13	100.0	—	—	—	13	100.0	—	—
Bothwell ...	32	32	100.0	—	—	—	31	97.0	1	3.0
Cadder ...	43	42	97.7	1	2.3	—	40	93.0	2	4.7
Cambuslang ...	12	12	100.0	—	—	—	8	66.6	4	33.4
Cambusnethan ...	38	38	100.0	—	—	—	38	100.0	—	—
Carluke ...	51	49	96.1	2	3.9	—	49	96.1	—	—
Carmichael ...	19	18	94.7	1	5.3	—	17	85.0	1	5.0
Carmunnock ...	8	8	100.0	—	—	—	7	87.5	1	12.5
Carnwath ...	64	64	100.0	—	—	—	63	98.4	1	1.6
Carstairs ...	28	27	96.4	1	3.6	—	27	96.4	—	—
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 ...	3	3	100.0	—	—	—	3	100.0	—	—
Crawfordjohn ...	12	12	100.0	—	—	—	12	100.0	—	—
Dalserf ...	20	20	100.0	—	—	—	20	100.0	—	—
Dolphinton ...	8	8	100.0	—	—	—	7	87.5	1	12.5
Douglas ...	8	8	100.0	—	—	—	8	100.0	—	—
Dunsyre ...	4	4	100.0	—	—	—	4	100.0	—	—
East Kilbride ...	85	84	98.8	1	1.2	—	79	92.9	5	5.9
Glassford ...	44	44	100.0	—	—	—	44	100.0	—	—
Hamilton ...	37	36	97.3	1	2.7	—	36	97.3	—	—
Lamington and Wandel ...	4	4	100.0	—	—	—	4	100.0	—	—
Lanark ...	16	16	100.0	—	—	—	15	93.7	1	6.3
Lesmahagow ...	131	131	100.0	—	—	—	129	98.5	2	1.5
Liberton ...	19	19	100.0	—	—	—	17	84.8	2	15.2
New Monkland ...	58	53	91.4	5	8.6	—	53	—	—	—
Old Monkland ...	7	7	100.0	—	—	—	5	71.4	2	28.6
Pettinain ...	12	12	100.0	—	—	—	12	100.0	—	—
Rutherglen ...	3	3	100.0	—	—	—	3	100.0	—	—
Shotts ...	53	49	92.5	4	7.5	—	49	92.5	—	—
Stonehouse ...	32	32	100.0	—	—	—	32	100.0	—	—
Symington ...	8	8	100.0	—	—	—	8	100.0	—	—
Walston ...	9	9	100.0	—	—	—	7	77.8	2	22.2
Wiston and Robertson ...	16	16	100.0	—	—	—	15	93.7	1	6.3
Whole County ...	1,045	1,027	98.3	17	1.6	1	0.1	996	95.3	31
									3.0	110
Lanark (Burgh) ...	1	—	—	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—

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

Total number of dairy farms in County	...	1,045
Number of these dairy farms fully registered	...	1,044 or 99.9%
Number provisionally registered	... ..	1 or .1%
Number of dairy farms licensed to produce designated milk, i.e., Certified and T.T.	... ..	1,027 or 98.3%
Number not licensed to produce designated milk		17 or 1.6%

It may be taken that the figure of 1,027 is the actual number of farms up to standard in respect of structural conditions to meet the requirements of the Dairy Bye-laws and the regulations governing the production of designated milk.

REGISTRATION.—The number of new certificates of registration granted by the Local Authority was 88 making a total of 1,325 registered dairies—1,045 producers and 280 retailers only—at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 33 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County Area.

The approximate number of dairy animals housed in registered byres was 21,464.

EXEMPTED PREMISES.—The condition and cleanliness of the 343 exempted premises were generally found to be satisfactory. The approximate number of cows in such premises was 515.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (ORDERS).—In respect of applications for designated licences 90 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.

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, 1958 ...	114	125
Number of applications for registration considered during 1958 :—		
(i) Number granted	5	27
(ii) Number refused	Nil	Nil
(iii) Number withdrawn by applicant	Nil	Nil
Number of certificates of registration cancelled during 1958	12	26
Exempted Premises :—		
Landward Area	260	—
Biggar (Burgh)	3	—
Lanark (Burgh)	10	—

There were no noteworthy developments with regard to registered ice-cream premises during the year although normal routine inspections of buildings and vehicles were carried out by the inspectorate staff. Any contraventions found were usually of a minor character and these were brought to the attention of the parties concerned.

Food Hygiene

Once again I must express my disappointment that the long awaited Food Hygiene Regulations under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, are not yet finalised.

An endeavour has been made over the past few years to anticipate the contents of the Regulations where plans are under consideration for new bakehouses, shops and food premises generally. Most persons on behalf of whom plans are submitted for such businesses are very co-operative although it is pointed out that our recommendations lack legislative force.

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-six such inspections were made during the year, 35 of which disclosed the premises to be satisfactory whilst one was reported as unsuitable.

Unsound Food and Food Inspection

During the year there were 2,055 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored and seizures amounting to 19,143 lb. of foodstuffs were made by the Sanitary Staff.

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

Tabular statement showing unsound food (other than carcase meat found unfit at Slaughterhouse examinations) seized under Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

CANNED AND PACKED FOODS

<i>Food</i>					<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
1,785 Tins	Meat Products	...	...	...	4	7	—	24	13
443 Tins	Beans and Peas	...	...	...	—	3	1	22	2
1,681 Tins	Fruit	...	...	...	—	19	2	13	13
448 Tins	Soup and Vegetables	...	...	...	—	3	3	20	7
182 Tins	Milk and Cream	...	...	...	—	1	1	8	3
150 Tins	Fish	...	...	...	—	—	3	6	11
49 Tins	Fruit Juice	...	...	...	—	—	1	26	14
25 Tins	Fruit Preserves	...	...	...	—	—	1	2	2
80 Tins	Pudding	...	...	...	—	—	2	14	14
12 Tins	Spaghetti	...	...	...	—	—	—	8	13
7 Tins	Syrup and Treacle	...	...	...	—	—	—	11	—
3 Tins	Frozen Eggs	...	...	...	—	—	2	16	—
2 Tins	Coffee	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	4
3 Bags	Flour	...	...	...	—	—	—	3	—
22 Bags	Sugar	...	...	...	—	—	—	26	—
5 Jars	Jiffy Jelly	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	6
6 Jars	Meat Paste	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	8
1 Jar	Salad Spread	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	8
1 Jar	Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	9
41 Packets	Cheese	...	...	...	—	—	—	9	3
9 Packets	Cornflakes	...	...	...	—	—	—	4	—
12 Packets	Fat	...	...	...	—	—	—	6	—
2 Packets	Oatmeal	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	—
10 Packets	Rice Crispies	...	...	...	—	—	—	3	7
5 Packets	Rusks	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	6
4,984 Containers					5	19	—	12	15

UNPACKED FOODS

<i>Food</i>					<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
Fish	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	—
Cheese	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	16	—
Carrots	...	...	...	...	1	14	1	10	—
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	—	16	2	—	—
					2	12	3	26	—

The condition of a badly moulded small loaf of wrapped bread purchased in Glasgow by a resident of Chryston was reported for investigation. The extent of the mould growth indicated that the bread was quite old, indeed its condition was such that it was quite uneatable. After confirming that the bread had been recently purchased arrangements were made for a representative of the bakery firm to examine the bread for an explanation of its condition. He confirmed without hesitation that the loaf was very old, but the arrangements at the bakery dispatch made it quite impossible for bread in such a condition to leave their premises. On further investigation at the retailer's premises in Glasgow, while it was not admitted, it appears likely that the bread was misplaced there when fresh, then found and resold later without malicious intent.

Part of a loaf containing a greyish brown elongated foreign body supplied to a farmer at Cumbernauld Station from a delivery van was the subject of examination by me and latterly the County Chemist, but no positive identification was possible.

A large consignment ($21\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.-sacks) of damaged milk powder from Ireland was condemned and eventually directed to a Mill for animal feeding.

A package of Danish butter containing a metal disc, something in the nature of a milk bottle cap, was reported by a householder in the Bishopbriggs area. The complainer was interviewed, the butter and disc taken possession of, together with all the relevant details about place and time of purchase, etc.

The premises of the supplier, a large local grocer, were visited, and from information obtained and the general condition of the shop, it appeared most unlikely that the disc had originated in the shop premises.

The matter was next taken up with the local Danish Butter Agents and it was admitted that the marking on the disc referred to one of their dairies in Denmark. The letter also stated that all necessary precautions at their factory to prevent a recurrence of the happening had been taken.

A partly used tin of corned beef containing a small bluish green foreign body was brought to my notice. This could not be identified

and the matter was taken up direct with the local branch of the manufacturer who had the specimen and meat collected for further examination. After a thorough examination of the meat and the specimen by the firm they could not offer an explanation of how the foreign body entered the meat nor could they identify the specimen.

The condition of a tin of Luncheon Meat bought through a large grocery store was the subject of a complaint from a resident in the Bishopbriggs area. On examination the meat was found to be discoloured and the tinning of the container had deteriorated. The supplier's premises were visited regarding the internal condition of the tins in stock, and on examining several of these it was found that the deteriorated condition of the inside of the containers was fairly general. When this was brought to the notice of the Area General Manager of the store the tins of Luncheon Meat in stock were immediately withdrawn.

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.

CHRYSTON EAST CHURCH OLD BURYING GROUND.—On 7th May, 1958, an Order in Council prohibiting the use of this Burial Ground for purposes other than the burial of cremated remains and cited as the Burial Grounds (Scotland) (Chryston Old Burying Ground) Order, 1958, came into operation.

As no appeal for right of burial was made at the hearing no further burials will be permitted here except, of course, for cremated remains as may be authorised by the County Council of Lanark.

Two interments took place under inspection in St. Ninian's cemetery at Stonehouse.

Inspections by Sanitary Staff

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY STAFF—

<i>Housing</i>	<i>No. of Inspec- tions</i>	<i>General</i>	<i>No. of Inspec- tions</i>
Unfit Dwellings	9,021	Nuisances	39,036
Overcrowded Dwellings	963	Dairies	1,255
Sub-let Dwellings	313	Factories	616
Dirty Dwellings	47	Tents and Vans	130
Rent Act Certificates	550	Unsound Food	2,055
Bugs, Beetles, etc., Infestation	491	Pigstyes	126
Squatters' Camps	35	Offensive Trades	63
Miscellaneous	2,355	Public Conveyances	1,922
	<hr/>	Cinemas	3
	13,775	Schools	17
	<hr/>	Ice-Cream Premises	187
		Water	206
		Rag Flock	5
		Drain Tests	47
		Rats and Mice Infestation	1,522
		Seasonal Workers Premises	21
		Scavenging	57,387
		Miscellaneous	1,197
			<hr/>
			105,795
			<hr/>

COUNTY OF LANARK

COUNTY SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

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COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

ON

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF
HOUSEHOLD REFUSE, Etc.

FOR THE YEAR 1958

THOMAS B. POLLOCK, M.R.S.A., M.Inst.P.C.,
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THOMAS B. FRASER, M.B.E., M.Sc., F.R.S.E.
County Sanitary Inspector

PUBLIC CLEANSING—1958**Introductory**

The important function of Collection and Disposal of Household Refuse from the dwellinghouses and other premises within the County Special Scavenging District is one which entails a considerable amount of organisation and takes up a great deal of time of the Inspectorate staff.

The service to be operated satisfactorily must be closely and constantly supervised as any serious breakdown in the regular removal of unwanted materials of the nature of household refuse would have an adverse effect on the public health of the community.

There is, throughout the County Special Scavenging District, a twice-weekly collection service except in a few isolated areas and such a service, properly controlled, must ensure that no serious nuisance conditions in respect of accumulations of refuse can arise and continue to the detriment of the general public.

As indicated in last year's report consideration of the question of the delegation of the function of scavenging to the District Councils had been continued until completion of the Organisation and Methods review of the whole County administration. At the end of the year a draft report by the Organisation and Methods staff had been submitted but not finalised and has not yet, therefore, been placed before the County Council.

Despite difficulties of absenteeism, severe weather, etc., the efficiency and regularity of the service throughout this County compares more than favourably with that of any city, town or county in Scotland.

It is the aim of the Cleansing Service to continue providing to the ratepayer, despite rising costs, an efficient service at a reasonable outlay.

Cleansing operations have always been considered something of a "Cinderella" in relation to the other services of the Local Authority, but within recent years by reason of the great advance which has been made in providing a service more in keeping with this mechanical age, Cleansing is assuming its rightful place as one of the most important services provided for the public.

Present Service

In the Landward Area of the County there are approximately 89,408 occupied houses and of these 86,986 or 97·3 per cent. are receiving a regular household collection service. The table on following page shows the distribution of premises receiving the service throughout the County.

Sixty-five 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 71 houses, two schools and one store and the refuse from these premises is now being collected and disposed of.

Three contractors are still engaged in the collection and disposal of refuse from Calderbank, Glengowan and Caldercruix and certain agricultural County Council houses at Luggiebank. Although the work of these contractors continues to give satisfaction, it is hoped gradually to introduce the direct labour service to these districts in the near future.

Labour

The recruitment of labour eased considerably during the year, mainly due to the unemployment in other industries throughout the County. Although this position may only be a temporary one, the department is endeavouring to encourage labour to this work by improving amenities and welfare facilities at various depots.

The minimum wages for Cleansing employees are laid down by the Joint Industrial Council and the following is a comparison of the weekly wages over the last 10 years.

				1948	1953	1958
Foremen	...	...	...	—	£8 10 6	£10 19 3
Drivers	...	...	...	£5 12 6	7 0 0	9 8 9
Loaders	...	...	...	5 5 6	6 13 0	9 1 9
Coup Attendants	...	...	...	5 5 6	6 13 0	9 1 9

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

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 Dustbins emptied per Week
FIRST	...	2	—	Within Outwith	753 252	32 5	9	5 6	— 1	799 264	1,571 290
SECOND	...	10	—	Within Outwith	4,233 311	177 2	— 10	15 2	— 1	4,435 316	7,698 329
THIRD	...	14	—	Within Outwith	5,468 453	234 8	47	14 11	2 2	5,765 474	11,942 581
FOURTH	...	21	—	Within Outwith	8,819 191	461 1	35 1	14 6	3 —	9,332 199	19,269 290
FIFTH	...	30	6	Within Outwith	11,173 132	309 1	52	14 3	— 1	11,548 137	21,558 173
SIXTH	...	40	—	Within Outwith	17,267 20	727 —	87	28 —	3 —	18,112 20	30,855 20
SEVENTH	...	22	—	Within Outwith	8,891 177	279 2	64 1	15 2	2 —	9,251 182	17,756 246
EIGHTH	...	23	6	Within Outwith	11,634 24	350 —	13	14 —	4 —	12,015 24	20,813 29
NINTH	...	47	—	Within Outwith	15,751 115	426 2	48 1	26 —	3 1	16,254 119	32,180 217
NINTH (under Contract)	...	—	—	Within Outwith	1,318 4	21 —	3 —	3 —	— —	1,345 4	2,560 4
TOTAL	...	—	—	Within	85,307	3,016	368	148	17	88,856	166,202
TOTAL	...	—	—	Outwith	1,679	21	3	30	6	1,739	2,179
GRAND TOTAL	50	209	12		86,986	3,037	371	178	23	90,595	168,381

are engaged in emptying privy middens and to drivers of vehicles of an unladen weight of over five tons and $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour if trailers are in use. All these rates mentioned are paid in excess of the rates of pay laid down by the Joint Industrial Council.

Increases of 3s. 8d. and 5s. 6d. per week were recommended by the Joint Industrial Council and approved by the County Council to take effect from 17th February and 1st November, 1958, respectively.

The direct labour staff employed in connection with the County Special Scavenging District now comprises a personnel of 346. The following table shows the distribution of the staff within the Nine District Council Areas —

District	Public									
	Drivers	Loaders	Boys	Coupmen	Salvage Workers	Backcourt Sweepers	Convenience Attendants	Watchmen	Foremen	Total
FIRST	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
SECOND	3	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14
THIRD ...	4	14	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	22
FOURTH	5	21	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	32
FIFTH ...	8	30	7	2	1	1	—	—	1	50
SIXTH ...	9	44	—	2	7	—	2	—	1	65
SEVENTH	5	22	—	3	—	—	6	—	1	37
EIGHTH	6	30	5	2	1	4	1	1	1	51
NINTH ...	11	47	—	5	1	1	6	—	1	72
TOTAL	52	220	12	17	12	6	21	1	5	346

A survey was carried out in the latter part of the year to determine the number of dustbins being emptied by the employees in each district which resulted as follows.

The figure per day is calculated on five working days per week, and the figure per hour is calculated on loading time of 35 hours per week.

District	No. of Bins emptied per week	No. of Bins emptied per man per week	No. of Bins emptied per man	
			Per day	Per hour
First	1,861	930	186	29.4
Second	8,027	803	160	22.9
Third	12,523	894	179	25.5
Fourth	19,559	931	186	29.4
Fifth	21,731	701	140	20
Sixth	30,875	812	162	23.3
Seventh	18,002	818	163	23.3
Eighth	20,842	802	160	22.9
Ninth	32,397	689	138	19.4
TOTAL	165,817	785	157	22.4

It is most difficult to determine the number of bins a man should empty per week, especially when there is so much sickness and absenteeism amongst the employees and the Department has no spare men on hand to call upon. The average number of bins emptied in the County per man per week is 785 and this figure is calculated on the basis that the crew is complete for the same period. The reason for the below average figure in the Fifth District Council Area is explained by the long carries to be undertaken in the New Town of East Kilbride.

The issue of protective clothing to the employees is, in my opinion, a necessity and should achieve the following results:—

- (1) A uniformity in dress which from a morale point of view should have a good effect on work in general.
- (2) No man can claim that the weather conditions within reason prevent him carrying out his work.

It is desirable that the clothing issued should be worn at all times but I am afraid that this is most difficult of enforcement and it is little wonder that some doubt arises as to what happens to it.

It has been recommended that the letters "I.C.C." be stamped on the back of the waterproof coats and overall jackets and on the 'bib' of the overalls.

£2,123 will be expended on the supply of protective clothing during the current financial year.

During the year 157 persons were engaged of whom 80 remained with the Department at the end of the year. On the other hand 153 employees left the service during the same period, 49 having completed 12 months service or more. The remaining 102 left after varying periods of service. The number of employees engaged during the year represented 45·3 per cent. of the total establishment and the number which left during the year 44·2 per cent. This is a decrease of 27·4 per cent. and 22·3 per cent. respectively from last year.

These figures show a considerable improvement over the previous year, but could be quickly reversed if there was improvement in local employment.

Labour for the scavenging service in the Upper Ward of the County does not present a serious problem. In the Second District Council Area no change of personnel took place during the year and in fact the latest member of the staff commenced duties in June, 1957.

The estimated population receiving a cleansing service in the County is 306,191. In other words one cleansing employee serves 945 inhabitants.

During the year there were 3,969 man-days lost for which medical certificates were produced and a total of £3,303 10s. 3d. was expended on sick pay. This shows a decrease of 411 man-days and £778 18s. 4d. over last year.

Details of the reported sicknesses are as follows:—

	Days	Amount
Respiratory Disease	1,448	£1,271 10 7
Gastric Condition	439	404 17 0
Rheumatic Conditions	338	270 14 11
Injuries	474	366 9 10
Ear, Nose and Throat	186	146 15 11
Skin Conditions	64	51 3 1
Strains and Sprains	555	456 18 10
Various others	465	335 0 1
TOTAL	3,969	£3,303 10 3

In addition, a further 3,456 man-days were lost through employees being off duty and not producing a medical certificate. This is a decrease of 949 man-days from last year.

Details of the total man-days lost in Districts are as follows:—

District					No. of Days Absence		Percentage of man-days lost
					Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate	
First	...	...	...	...	74	4	8.93%
Second	...	...	...	...	64	44	2.65%
Third	...	...	...	...	101	8	1.70%
Fourth	...	...	...	...	375	70	4.77%
Fifth	...	...	...	...	673	628	8.94%
Sixth	...	...	...	...	561	888	7.66%
Seventh	...	...	...	...	399	427	7.67%
Eighth	...	...	...	...	782	605	9.34%
Ninth	...	...	...	...	940	782	8.21%

Altogether the total number of man-days lost was 7,425 or 7.37 per cent. of the total working days.

The number of man-days lost in each month of the year was as follows:—

Month							No. of Days Absence	
							Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	520
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	428
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	334
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	279
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	208
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	162
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	263
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	212
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	283
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	256
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	239
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	272
							3,969	3,456

Nature of Employment					No. of Days Absence		Amount of Sick Pay Expended	
					Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate		
Foremen	...	...	...	...	23	Nil	£29 19	4
Drivers	...	...	...	...	554	169	490 12	1
Loaders	...	...	...	...	2,894	2,919	2,460 4	10
Coupmen	...	...	...	...	83	14	71 5	8
Back Court Sweepers	...	...	...	...	224	275	126 0	8
Bin Boys	...	...	...	...	128	75	75 1	2
Salvage Men	...	...	...	...	58	4	46 12	6
Public Convenience Attendants	...	...	...	...	5	Nil	3 14	0

Altogether the 7,425 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 Fourth District Council (estimated population 31,715) being deprived of a cleansing service for the same period.

The same number of days absence can also be stated to be equivalent to each employee being off work for a period of 21.4 days in the year.

Although these figures show a marked improvement from last year, they are still too high.

I would add that in Cleansing the physical quality of the manual intake is sometimes poor and as the worker is exposed to the inclemency of the weather this tends to cause certain respiratory disorders and the system of Sickness Scheme payments is inclined to provide a temptation for the less conscientious type of employee.

Vehicles

The expansion of housing schemes and the resultant similarity of layout which is created encourages the effort to produce a standard type of vehicle which will provide the ideal equipment to collect the refuse in a more or less dustless fashion and at an economical figure of cost. Much experimentation is going on in regard to this and it is now the aim in the County of Lanark to adopt a standard type of vehicle for cleansing work to serve all the varying districts within the County.

There are many conflicting views and opinions on the merits and demerits of the many types of cleansing vehicles and there does arise inevitably the personal preference of the responsible official and committee members which does sometimes tend to encourage the purchase of machines not altogether suitable for the particular district in which these are to operate.

There has been a rapid and spectacular advance in the design of collection vehicles but there is no doubt room for further thought on the production of a vehicle of a more uniform pattern than at present.

Successful demonstrations were carried out during the year 1957 with vehicles fitted with the Gibson Pendulum Packer body and resulted in two such vehicles being introduced into the service throughout the year. It is yet too early to assess the advantages or disadvantages of this model.

There is no doubt that in certain built-up areas where there is a fairly long haul to the disposal point large capacity vehicles fully

manned which can take the full complement of refuse in the forenoon's work and a similar quantity in the afternoon are more economical to operate than running $3/4$ loads of a smaller type of machine.

Forty-eight vehicles were engaged regularly in the Collection Service, one engaged in the collection of kitchen waste, three lorries for providing ashes for refuse tips and four small vans used by the Cleansing Foremen. In addition, there are seven spare vehicles in the fleet. The types of these vehicles are as follows:—

Make	No.
Dennis 10 cu. yard (side-loader) (Petrol)	20
Dennis 10 cu. yard (side-loader) (Diesel)	10
Dennis " Paxit " (Diesel)	3
Dennis " Dual Tip " (Diesel)	1
Shelvoke & Drewry 10 cu. yard (side-loader) (Petrol)	1
Shelvoke & Drewry 10 cu. yard (side-loader) (Diesel)	1
Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cu. yard (fore and aft) (Petrol)	4
Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cu. yard (fore and aft) (Diesel)	7
Thornycroft (side-loader)	3
Thornycroft Lorry	1
Karrier " Gamecock " 10 cu. yard (side-loader) (Diesel)	2
Karrier " Dual Tip " (Diesel)	2
Karrier " Gibson Pendulum Body " (Diesel)	1
Albion " Gibson Pendulum Body " (Diesel)	1
Bedford Lorry (Petrol)	1
Bedford Lorry (Diesel)	1
Commer Van (8 cwt.)	2
Austin Van (5 cwt.)	2

Of the total number of vehicles engaged regularly in the collection of household refuse, there is one vehicle for every 6,379 of the population.

During the year this fleet in traversing 404,026 miles used 38,603 gallons of petrol and 20,642 gallons of fuel oil, the overall cost of which was £11,706. This is a decrease of £2,382 from the previous year and almost entirely due to the increase in the number of diesel vehicles now in service. In addition, 832 gallons of engine oil were used at a cost of £337 and a further £3,512 was expended on tyres and tubes.

From these figures the following is estimated:—

Overall miles per gallon	6.8.
Petrol and Diesel cost per mile	6.9d.
Petrol, Diesel and Oil cost per mile	7.1d.
Tyres and Tubes cost per mile	2d.

While unable to give the figure expended in repairs and maintenance for the calendar year, during the financial year 1957/58 the figure was

£17,270. This was £6,508 over the estimate for that year, and an increase of £3,245 from the previous year.

Five refuse collection vehicles all fitted with Diesel engines were introduced to the service during the year. These were:—

Two Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cu. yard Fore and Aft Tippers.

One Albion 16 cu. yard Gibson Pendulum Packer.

One Karrier 16 cu. yard Gibson Pendulum Packer.

One Karrier 18 cu. yard Dual Tip.

Also two Austin 5-cwt. vans for the foremen in the Sixth and Eighth District Council areas.

There are now 28 refuse vehicles fitted with Diesel engines operating in the County.

The following is an m.p.g. comparison between vehicles fitted with Petrol and Diesel engines operating in the same Districts for one year:—

District	Vehicle	Mileage	Fuel Consumed Gallons	M.P.G.
SECOND ...	Dennis 10 cu. yard (Petrol) ...	8,083	1,457	5.5
	Dennis 10 cu. yard " Perkins " (Diesel) ...	7,308	647	11.2
THIRD ...	Dennis 10 cu. yard (Petrol) ...	13,617	1,684	8
	Dennis 10 cu. yard " Perkins " (Diesel) ...	8,087	685	11.8
FOURTH ...	Dennis 10 cu. yard (Petrol) ...	6,415	1,410	4.5
	Dennis 10 cu. yard " Perkins " (Diesel) ...	5,937	649	9.1
FIFTH ...	Dennis 10 cu. yard (Petrol) ...	5,653	1,352	4.1
	Dennis 10 cu. yard " Perkins " (Diesel) ...	9,163	940	9.7
	S. & D. 16/18 cu. yard (Petrol) ...	9,505	1,682	5.6
	S. & D. " Perkins " (Diesel) ...	8,520	899	9.4
	Karrier 16/18 cu. yard " T.S.3 " (Diesel) ...	8,063	720	11.2
SIXTH ...	S. & D. 16/18 cu. yard (Petrol) ...	7,028	1,686	4.1
	S. & D. 16/18 cu. yard " Perkins " (Diesel) ...	5,446	805	6.7
EIGHTH ...	Dennis 16 cu. yard (Petrol) ...	5,554	1,038	5.3
	Dennis 16 cu. yard " Perkins " (Diesel) ...	7,221	884	8.1
	S. & D. 10 cu. yard (Petrol) ...	5,234	982	5.3
	Dennis 10 cu. yard " Perkins " (Diesel) ...	7,056	693	10.1
	Dennis 16 cu. yard " Perkins " (Diesel) ...	6,138	885	6.9
NINTH ...	Dennis 10 cu. yard (Petrol) ...	2,434	412	5.9
	Dennis 10 cu. yard " Fordson " (Diesel) ...	1,973	196	10
	Dennis 10 cu. yard " Perkins " (Diesel) ...	8,656	795	10.8
	Karrier 10 cu. yard " T.S.3 " (Diesel) ...	2,447	235	10.4

Five vehicles, consisting of four Dennis and one Thornycroft side loading and single cabin type, were withdrawn from service during the year. These vehicles had been in operation since 1944/45.

There are now only five refuse collection vehicles with single cabin accommodation remaining in the service and are used solely as spare vehicles.

ACCIDENTS.—The number of accidents involving refuse vehicles increased from 42 last year to 43. 17 of these accidents were caused by vehicles reversing and 14 occurred through no fault on the part of the driver. There were 31 Compensation Claims due to injury to cleansing personnel, six Burglaries, five Fire and two Miscellaneous Claims.

Of the two miscellaneous claims, one was from a woman who alleged she had suffered concussion by tripping over her dustbin lid which had been left on the public footpath by the cleansing employees, and the other was for four in-lamb ewes which had died as a result of poisoning by eating material on Thankerton Refuse Coup. These claims were settled on payment of £34 9s. and £36 19s. respectively.

The five fire claims were of a more serious nature.

Unknown persons broke into the hut at Millburn Refuse Coup, Larkhall, and set it on fire, causing damage to the extent of £149 8s. 8d. Previously when this hut was damaged by fire one of the gable walls was rebuilt with brick replacing the wooden structure. With this fire the other gable was also rebuilt with brick, costing the Department £42 14s.

The salvage hut at Crofthead Refuse Coup, Bishopbriggs, was so badly damaged by fire that it was decided to replace it by a smaller erection in use elsewhere. The damage was estimated at £243 4s. 6d. and the cause unknown.

The Bristol Tractor operating at Millburn Refuse Coup, Larkhall, caught fire and was extensively damaged. The cost of this claim has not been settled yet but it is estimated to be in the region of £99.

The most serious fire occurred at the Paper Baling Shed, Cleansing Depot, Bellshill, late in the year. The estimated cost of repairing the building structure is £1,550. Contents damaged in this fire were a salvage trailer, paper baling machine and two h.p. motor, 15 tons of waste paper and five cwts. of baling wire.

35 drivers out of a total of 53 entered in the Safe Driving Competition were nominated for awards. 23 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 in which he was in any way blameworthy. Three qualified for five-year medals and the remaining nine qualified for a bar to their medal.

REFUSE DISPOSAL—During the year 46,428 loads of refuse were collected and deposited in the 32 refuse coups throughout the County, amounting in weight to approximately 83,767 tons.

In the last few years there has been a tendency to think less in terms of the disposal of refuse as the only objective of the Department and more in the spirit of the utilisation of this material to the best advantage for a given project. To achieve the double purpose of disposal and reclamation is to accomplish a task which gives the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. One must view rubbish as a commodity to be used with skill and not as a material to be given a burial in the most ostentatious manner possible.

Difficulty is now being experienced in obtaining suitable land for the purpose of tipping refuse, and in a few years time the position could quite easily be very grave indeed. However, the success or failure of controlled tipping depends to a marked degree on detailed planning and supervision. Success creates success and a well-finished piece of work might result in offers being received from land owners to carry out similar reclamation work.

In this respect the Department's shop window is Morriston Coup, Cambuslang, which is one of the best examples of controlled tipping in the country.

Sanction was obtained for Capital Expenditure, amounting to £3,997, to complete the development of an area into playing fields. The grass seed was sown in May and the playing pitch appears to be developing satisfactorily.

The entire remaining low-lying area of ground has now been handed over by the owners for tipping purposes and it is anticipated that this will be completed in approximately two years time.

The Bristol Angle-Dozer operating on this refuse coup continues to give satisfactory service and since it was brought into service in 1955, the engine has given comparatively little trouble. The tracks have been renewed twice, however, due to the wear of the teeth and the rollers and sprockets by abrasion.

While the lease of Thankerton Refuse Coup was terminated at Whitsunday, the County Council entered into an agreement with Lamington Estate for an area of ground at Burnhouse Hill, Wiston, to be used as a refuse coup. The date of entry was Whitsunday and the annual rent £10.

Although the lease of Douglas Coup does not terminate until 1960 tipping there was discontinued in the Spring of the year, due to the part remaining to be filled being too close to the Douglas Water and the danger that refuse could be carried down the river when it was running high.

Two alternative coupling sites in the Douglas area, at Happendon Quarry and on waste ground at Braedale, were investigated but on approach to the owners, permission to make use of either was not granted.

Since then, refuse from Douglas, Douglas West and Glespin has been taken to the coup at Coalburn where tipping of refuse can be carried on for many years to come.

The Refuse Coup at Lower Langshaw, Braidwood, was completed during the year, and as the Third District Council had purchased ground at Hallcraig, Carlisle, it was recommended that the Department use part of it for tipping refuse, despite the objections made by the County Sanitary Inspector.

Termination of the let of Refuse Coup at Carscallan Farm, Quarter, was notified to the owner as coupling facilities had been completed there.

Further ground at "Blue Waters," Quarter, was recommended for use as a refuse coup, but in view of the steepness of the walls of the quarry and the fact that there was serious objection to the proposal from an economic and hygienic aspect, the Department did not entertain the recommendation.

A recommendation by the Fourth District Council to provide water facilities at Millburn Refuse Coup which was to cost £350 was not agreed to.

The Refuse Coup at High Blantyre, which is owned by the County Council, is filling up very rapidly due to all refuse from East Kilbride and Blantyre being disposed of there. The Chaseside Loadmaster which was introduced to this refuse coup during the year is operating very satisfactorily and maintaining the coup in well controlled condition.

A recommendation by the District Council to erect a chain link fence along the bank of the River Calder at this refuse coup to prevent tins, etc., from being washed away when the river was in spate and creating a nuisance was postponed until such times as tipping operations had been completed in the area.

In the Sixth District Council Area all refuse collected is deposited in three coups situated within the district. By far the bulk of this refuse is deposited at Fallside where a Bristol Tractor is used for spreading and consolidating the refuse.

This coup is nearing completion and other suitable ground in the area will require to be obtained in the near future.

A Fordson Tractor, with dozer blade, was purchased for use in the other coups in this district, and because of its mobility has proved to be an excellent piece of equipment.

During the early part of the year Shotts Refuse Coup was regarded as being incapable of further development and tipping ceased. Fortunately, tipping had commenced in Newmains with a view to infilling a settling pond, which presented a danger to children. This work absorbed the refuse from the Shotts and Allanton areas and provided a breathing space while planning permission was being sought for the development of the site of the disused sewage works at Allanton.

In the Ninth District Council area the refuse coup at Mossvale, Garnkirk, was completed and the land returned to the Superior.

The development of the new coup at Heathfield Moss, Garnkirk, which is almost immediately adjoining Mossvale, is progressing satisfactorily, but as the moss has less yield than anticipated the refuse is not sinking so deep and in consequence the life of this coup will be rather less than was earlier estimated.

A new Bray Mechanical Shovel was introduced to this coup and is giving very satisfactory service.

The filling of the opencast workings in Greengairs village has been completed and a potential danger removed from the area.

The tipping of household refuse in small depressed areas on the lands of Ballochnie Farm was terminated by the farmer, but arrangements were made with the Burgh of Airdrie to use facilities within the Burgh.

In the latter part of December two Bray Mechanical Shovels were delivered to the Department, one for use at Crofthead Refuse Coup, Bishopbriggs, and the other for the various coups in the Seventh District Council area.

GARAGING.—With the relaxation of restrictions on Capital Expenditure the garaging position, I hope, will shortly improve, although at the end of the year there was little improvement in the speeding up of the provision of such facilities.

The position in the Lesmahagow area is so bad that the three scavenging vehicles operating in this district are garaged in a private garage, which is left unlocked overnight, and this at a cost of 7s. per vehicle per week, there being no other accommodation available.

The likelihood of the position at Lesmahagow improving shortly is very remote as although consent to borrowing had been received from the Central Department, the scheme meantime has been deferred pending investigation by the Architect as to the possibility of adopting an alternative site.

At Carlisle, the position remains the same as was reported last year. Fortunately, the present facilities are adequate for the vehicles operating there.

Constructional work on the new garage at Larkhall is now in progress, and approval has also been granted to the acquisition of private garage premises at Strathaven to be used by the Department.

The garage problem in the Fifth District Council area was considerably eased during the year with the opening of new accommodation at Auchinraith Road, High Blantyre, and it is now possible to keep all the vehicles under cover.

During the year, the depot at Shotts was completed and it is pleasing to note that the employees using this depot are availing themselves of the showers provided. The central heating installed was appreciated greatly during the cold weather experienced at the end of the year.

At the request of the Fire Prevention Officer, the petrol tank at Cambuslang garage was drained and pressure-tested. After two tests, each of which failed, it was discovered that the gasket between the manhole cover and the flange of the tank was defective. This was repaired and the third test applied was satisfactory.

At the beginning of the year, the County Council's new garage at Wellpark, Bargeddie, was completed, and the Department terminated an agreement with a private garage owner who had rendered a valuable service by garaging the cleansing vehicles for many years.

The two vehicles operating in the Bishopbriggs area are garaged privately, and although consent to borrowing had been obtained for

the new garage to be erected there, the acquisition of the site has not been completed.

Rental charges for garaging of vehicles in the financial year 1957/58 amounted to £615 while the cost of maintaining the depots was £2,685. This is an overall increase of £1,436 from the previous year.

STREET CLEANSING.—The Litter Act of 1958 came into operation on 7th August and had, I think, an immediate effect, although it would appear the full force of the Act will require to be applied if the public are to be made litter conscious.

The majority of street litter is often cast down unwittingly and the untidy appearance of streets and footpaths is due, in the main, to paper thoughtlessly cast aside or brushed out of doorways and entrances or blown from waste land. To this may be added straw and packing materials arising from the unloading and unpacking of goods or blown from open delivery vehicles during their passage along the streets and materials scattered on the roadway from overloaded vehicles.

To assist the public to dispose of their litter, a scheme was being prepared at the end of the year to provide 465 litter receptacles throughout the County. At the moment there are 116 existing receptacles erected by agreement with a private contractor who recovers his financial commitments by attaching advertising plates to the bins. This method depends entirely on the demand for advertising and is not a satisfactory one.

Damage to these receptacles was again frequent and replacements had to be supplied by the Contractors.

The Department is responsible for cleansing certain private streets in the County and the total cost of providing this service in the last financial year was £3,462. This is an increase of £182 from the previous year.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.—During the year 320 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 89 cases non-compliance with these Notices was reported to the Committee with a view to proceedings being instituted in terms of Section 24 of the Act. Eventually all the required dustbins

were supplied, except in one case where legal proceedings were being instituted at the end of the year. In all, 461 dustbins were provided by owners. In addition, the number of bins supplied to County Council houses by the Department was 4,517, being 315 more than last year.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—In view of the present Government restrictions on capital expenditure, the County Council's decision that no further public conveniences should be erected at the moment remained the same as last year.

This action seems a very wise one when it is considered that the cost of malicious damage and the money expended on the present conveniences during the year was estimated at £641. This means that £11 5s. is expended annually on each of the 57 conveniences spread throughout the County to rectify damage caused by vandalism.

The income received from the pre-payment locks of the conveniences in the financial year 1957/58 was £467 which is £174 short in covering the total spent on malicious damage. However, it is gratifying to record that the total cost of maintaining all the conveniences during the same year dropped by £303 from the previous year.

In the Fifth District Council area it has been found impossible to keep the penny in the slot locks in working order and the doors in all the conveniences are now provided merely with slip bolts on the inside.

The Sixth District Council recommended that the Public Convenience at Bothwellhaugh, which had been closed the previous year through malicious damage, be repaired and re-opened. The estimated cost of repairing the convenience was £110 and the County Council turned down the recommendation to re-open.

Another serious problem encountered every year is the crop of burst pipes occurring in frosty weather with the ensuing heavy loss of water, resulting in heavy accounts being passed for payment in this connection.

At the moment a publicity campaign is being prepared for joint action by the Police, Public Health and Lighting Departments to bring to the attention of the ratepayers in an unmistakable manner the burden of expenditure they are bearing in rates for repairing malicious damage. It is to be hoped that by the realisation they are "footing the bill" and depriving themselves of the proper use of very desirable amenities, they will co-operate with the authorities in trying to bring the actual culprits to justice.

EAST KILBRIDE.—There are now 6,476 houses, 102 shops, 15 factories and six schools in East Kilbride. To service this town twice-weekly three 16/18 cu. yard vehicles are engaged comprising a staff of three drivers, 18 loaders and three bin boys. Over and above the collection of refuse the shops receive an additional twice-weekly special salvage collection. A total of 12,318 dustbins are emptied weekly.

The considerable expansion of building continues in East Kilbride necessitating constant alteration in scavenging arrangements to cope with the new developments. During the year a new vehicle in the form of a Gibson Pendulum Packer was put into service and it was found that, while this vehicle has the benefit of operating throughout the morning period without recourse to the coup, it shows little improvement over the Fore and Aft Tipping vehicles already in service with regard to the total amount of refuse removed during the days' work.

The problem of lack of storage accommodation in the new shops was further accentuated by the opening of other new shops in the town centre. To overcome the difficulties a special service for shops throughout the area was introduced, following which a considerable improvement in the situation has been evident.

The new developments in the East Kilbride area pose the same old lay-out problems, involving as they do in many cases, considerable lengths of carry.

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, 1958:—

Lesmahagow.	Shotts.
Chapelton.	Carmunnock.
Strathaven.	Calderbank.
Chapelhall.	Chryston and Muirhead.
Harthill.	Greenfoot.
Newmains.	Plains.

SALVAGE.—The collection and disposal of salvage materials continues throughout the County, and the Department at the end of the year was in the position of not being able to produce enough mixed waste paper to suit the needs of the Company with whom it is under contract.

Supply and demand for waste paper is partly related to supply and demand for packaging and packaged goods which are becoming steadily more popular in every household. Unfortunately, in the bulk of this material, there is an ever-increasing quantity of transparent pitchlined, greaseproof, wet-strength paper and some plastic materials. These papers and materials cannot readily be absorbed into the repulping processes, and valuable time is lost in having to identify and remove these grades from the collected paper with the resultant drop in production.

Another drawback to the production of more waste paper is sickness and absenteeism amongst the employees. When loaders do not turn out for work, the salvage employees are taken off baling paper to replace them.

25 trailers are engaged throughout the County in the collection of salvage materials.

In the First, Second and Seventh District Council areas there is no waste paper collected. This is partly due to the lack of storage accommodation in these areas.

In the Fifth District Council area salvage baling operations were transferred to the new and more commodious premises provided at the rear of Auchinraith garage, and on order at the end of the year was a Twin Box Bantam Electric Baling Press to replace the old hand baler, to speed up the baling of the ever-increasing amount of salvage paper coming from the new shops in East Kilbride.

Fire broke out and gutted the paper baling shed at Bellshill depot which put a stop to the collection of waste paper for a month. This was a set-back to our production as the Sixth District Council area are the biggest producers of waste paper.

Prices for salvaged paper, rags and certain scrap metals were reduced during the year and the Committee for Scrap Campaign in Scotland also withdrew financial assistance in respect of the transportation of salvaged tins to the baling authorities.

The prices paid by the Northern Waste Paper Company for the different grades of waste paper were as follows:—

Mixed Waste	...	...	...	£6 10s. per ton.
Strawboard	...	...	...	£6 per ton.
Newspaper	...	...	...	£9 10s. per ton.
Selected Waste	...	...	...	£6 10s. per ton.

The salvage receipts for the year were as follows:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Waste Paper	382	4	2	24	2,544	6	0
Waste Paper (Other Grades)	266	19	3	—	1,820	16	7
Tins	137	19	—	—	708	1	10
Lead	—	—	—	14	0	7	0
Scrap Metal	14	6	2	—	67	9	8
Brass	—	—	—	17	0	8	6
Aluminium	—	9	—	13	26	8	0
Copper	—	—	—	10	—	8	6
Rags	3	1	2	7	26	13	6
Hair	—	—	2	10	—	16	6
Flock	—	6	3	4	—	13	10
Carpets	—	9	2	—	1	3	9
TOTAL WEIGHT	805	17	3	15			

Gross Receipts	£5,197	13	8
Gross Expenditure	4,089	0	0
Net Receipts	1,108	13	8
Yield per 1,000 of population per annum	3	12	5

The Third and Fifth District Councils recommended that the employees be paid an incentive bonus for the collection of salvage materials. After reviewing the terms for the renewal of the contract with the Northern Waste Paper Company for another five years, the County Council turned down the proposal.

The collection of kitchen waste in the Sixth District Council area continues to operate very satisfactorily. There is no doubt that it 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 of the opinion it should continue to be collected separately whether it shows a profit or not. Kitchen waste continually being tipped with household refuse at coups simply serves to increase the breeding of rats.

To collect this material 268 communal and 3,325 small bins are distributed throughout the area and a total of 656 tons, 2 quarters of waste food was collected. The receipts amounted to £3,469 16s. 2d.

The contract for the sale of kitchen waste was renewed with Messrs. J. D. Kirkby Ltd., Pig Breeders, at a price of £5 6s. per ton.

From the commencement of salvage operations in July, 1944, to December, 1958, the amount and value of materials collected has been as follows:—

Waste Paper	...	16,107 tons, valued at £110,279	
Other Materials	...	39,820 tons, valued at	84,634
		<hr/> 55,927	<hr/> £194,913
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Costs.—One of the principal factors in public cleansing is, of course, the question of cost and the economics of providing the service.

The cost of collection and disposal of household refuse in the financial year 16th May, 1957, to 15th May, 1958, was £239,639. This is an increase of £16,838 from the previous year and as always due entirely to wage increases and repairs and maintenance to vehicles. Indeed, the latter was £6,508 above the estimate for the same period.

In the same financial year the total receipts were £12,188, a decrease of £2,223 from the previous year.

Again this decrease was due to the reduced price and curtailment of supplies of waste paper to the mills which accounted for £1,376 of the loss. The reduced tonnage of kitchen waste collected accounted for £553 and the withdrawal of the travelling allowance for scrap tins collected for £174.

The following table shows the percentage of revenue expended against the various headings in the Cleansing Service:—

Subject Heading of Expenditure	1956/1957		1957/1958	
	£	%	£	%
Loan Charges	16,172	7.22	16,785	7
House letting and rating—Repayments to owners	2,086	.93	2,248	.94
County (General)	4,864	2.19	5,900	2.46
Collection of household refuse ...	162,987	73.16	174,955	73
Disposal of household refuse ...	10,110	4.54	11,713	4.89
Garaging of vehicles	1,864	.84	3,300	1.38
Private street cleansing	3,220	1.45	3,414	1.43
Collection of salvage	7,229	3.25	6,634	2.7
Public conveniences	7,520	3.38	7,245	3.03
Local Government Superannuation	5,908	2.66	6,359	2.65
Miscellaneous expenditure	841	.38	1,086	.45

It is interesting to note that of the total expenditure incurred in the County on all services in the financial year 1957/58 the scavenging

allocation was 1.58 per cent. This is a slight reduction from the previous financial year, but the same as in the year 1955.

The following table shows the actual collection and disposal costs for the financial year 16th May, 1957, to 15th May, 1958.

Number of houses serviced in the County 86,986 (Estimated Population, 306,191)	Total Expendi- ture	Cost per House	Cost per 1,000 of Population
Nett collection costs, including wages, repairs to vehicles, garaging, salvage, kitchen waste, etc.	£177,442	£2 0 9.6	£579 17 6.2
Net disposal costs, including wages and maintenance	11,896	0 2 8.8	38 17 6.2
Nett cost of operating service per week ... ..	...	...	£3,641
Nett cost per head of the population per week	...	...	2½d.
Nett cost per house per week ... ..	...	...	10d.

It is estimated that during the current financial year 1958/59 the cost of all the Cleansing Services within the County Special Scavenging District will be £263,505, whilst the receipts from salvage, etc., will amount to £28,215, leaving a balance of £235,290 to be obtained from rates necessitating a rate of 1s. 11d. per £. This is an increase of a penny from the previous year.

The challenge to public cleansing cannot be ignored in these days of rising costs and labour difficulties. A new outlook is required to meet both problems and I am of the opinion that this authority possesses the initiative and breadth of vision to make the necessary progress in this particular service.

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 SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
BECKFORD STREET,
HAMILTON, 21st April, 1959.

BURGH OF BIGGAR

Annual Report, 1958

HOUSING.—Plans were approved for the erection by the Town Council of four new dwellings on a cleared site at Park Place, but building work had not been commenced by the end of the year.

DEAN OF GUILD COURT.—Six plans were submitted to the Dean of Guild Court during the year. These dealt with improvements to existing dwellings, erection of a new dwelling, and the reconstruction of premises to provide garage showroom and lock-ups. Where necessary, adjustments to plans were arranged with the architects and owners concerned before actual consideration by the Dean of Guild Court.

Regular inspections were subsequently made during the progress of the various works, and smoke tests of drainage systems were duly carried out. Of the six plans submitted, two projects had been completed, two had not been commenced, and two were still in progress at the end of the year.

Extensions to bakehouse premises, and the provision of a porch for an existing dwelling, plans for which had previously been approved, were satisfactorily completed during the year. The improvements to the Municipal Hall had still not been completed by the end of the year.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1950 AND 1952.—IMPROVEMENT GRANT.—No applications for Improvement Grant were received during the year.

HOUSING ALLOCATIONS.—Two 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.

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—RENT ACT, 1957.—No applications for Certificates under the above Acts were received during the year. The three applications referred to in last Annual Report were held in abeyance for a short time to allow of the necessary repairs being carried out, and in each case the application was subsequently refused.

WATER SUPPLY.—No complaints regarding the quality or quantity of the Burgh water supply were received during the year, and samples taken were found on analysis to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE.—No major complaints were met with during the year with regard to the drainage or sewerage schemes within the Burgh.

Negotiations continued in respect of the extension and improvement of the Burgh Sewage Purification Works, and it is anticipated that work will commence in the early months of the new 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, the 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.—Inspections of all the factories and workshops within the Burgh were made during the year, when the number of such premises was found to be 16, comprising the following trades:—Engineers—One; Weaving—One; Bakers—Two; Motor Repairs—Four; Sausage Manufacturers—Four; Blacksmith—One; Plumber—One; Joiners—One; Gasworks—One.

The cleanliness of the sanitary accommodation, particularly in industrial premises, occasionally gives rise to complaint, but in the few cases where such conditions are found, intimation to the persons responsible is usually sufficient to have the complaint rectified.

The extensions to bakehouse premises, referred to in last Annual Report, were satisfactorily completed during the year. A further improvement at the same premises, to provide more satisfactory cloakroom, etc., accommodation, has been agreed to by the owner, but no positive developments had taken place in this respect by the end of the year.

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 Oxcate. The fences surrounding the coup were repaired and made good during the year, and fitted with wire netting in an endeavour to minimise the risk of loose papers, etc., being blown on to adjoining land. No complaints in this respect were received during the year.

The public conveniences in the Burgh were maintained in a clean and satisfactory manner during the year.

UN SOUND FOOD.—Inspections of food were carried out as and when requested by shopkeepers, the items seized being buried in the refuse coup.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT.—The services of the County ratcatchers 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 conducted and maintained in a generally satisfactory condition throughout the year. The recommendations by Colonel Kidston of the Department of Health for Scotland, referred to in last Annual Report, were given effect to during the year, and apart from the restricted nature of the premises in relation to the amount of work undertaken, no particular cause for complaint was found.

BURIAL GROUNDS.—No cause for complaint was to be found in the maintenance of the Burial Grounds during the year.

