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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 1959





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GLASGOW:

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(2) *Transferred from School Health Service*—10/4/59.

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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, 1959.

The purpose of any Annual Report is firstly to give an accurate picture of the state of health of the community and this is done through the vital statistics. Owing to the way these are compiled and set out, they are comparable with the vital statistics of the same community at other times and of other communities at any time. Secondly, the Annual Report gives details of what is being done to promote health, prevent disease and effect the care and after-care of the sick and handicapped. In this letter, therefore, I shall endeavour to do no more than high-light the important features of the Report.

The death rate in 1959 was 11.4 which is the same as it was in the quinquennium 1946-50.

Deaths from tuberculosis are the lowest they have ever been at 42 as against 57 last year and 241 ten years ago. In fact, tuberculosis is on the way out. The number of persons under supervision for tuberculosis has fallen by about 800 from the peak figure.

Deaths from the major infectious diseases have likewise decreased from 300 per annum at the end of the first world war to about 3 per annum to-day. I should perhaps draw attention to the fact that influenza is not included in this statement.

On the other hand, deaths from respiratory cancers have doubled in each of the last two decades.

Deaths of children under one year numbered 235 as against 201 the previous year, giving an infant mortality rate of 35 per thousand live births as against 30. The rate is, in fact, higher than the average for the quinquennium 1951-1955, so it is evident that we are making no progress at the moment. Infant mortality is particularly susceptible to specific measures for the benefit of the expectant and nursing mother and the young child. The introduction of health visitors, the Midwives Act of 1915, the Maternity Services Act of 1937 and the various rationing devices to benefit this group of the populace all had their effect and reduced infant mortality from 112 in the quinquennium 1911

to 1915 to its present level. No specific action directed at the reduction of infant mortality has been forthcoming for approximately 15 years. It is time this was remedied and to me the obvious method of remedy is to provide the necessary staff for health education which it is not now possible to undertake. This has been responsible for further reductions in the infant mortality rate in other areas.

In presenting my Annual Report for 1958 I said that the year was one partly of achievement and partly of opportunities not fully taken, and that the latter had exacted a toll of infant life. I can only repeat this observation in the 1959 Report, and must point out that the loss of infant life was last year greater than for several years previously.

Yours faithfully,

I. C. MONRO,

County Medical Officer.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BECKFORD STREET,
HAMILTON.

STATISTICS

	Lanark County (Landward).	Lanark Burgh.	Biggar Burgh.	Total.
Population estimated, 1959 (June)	319,322	8,285	1,442	329,049
Live Births (corrected) ...	6,501	129	16	6,646
Illegitimate Births (corrected) ...	170	2	—	172
Still Births (corrected) ...	130	3	—	133
Deaths (corrected) ...	3,614	118	26	3,758
Infantile Deaths (corrected) ...	226	8	1	235
Marriages Registered ...	2,104	68	16	2,188

The numbers of **Occupied** and **Unoccupied** houses, as given in the Valuation Roll, were 94,324 and 994 respectively, inclusive of Small Burghs, made up as follows :—

	Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
County of Lanark (Landward) ...	91,205	945
Burgh of Biggar ...	526	7
Burgh of Lanark ...	2,593	42
	<u>94,324</u>	<u>994</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
1951-55	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
1959	6,646	20·2	3,758	11·4	235	35

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

Tuberculosis—

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	40
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	2
Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	604
Respiratory Cancers	...	...	...	...	134

Heart Diseases—

Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	44
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	...	1,088
Other Diseases of Heart	...	58
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	68
	—	1,258

Respiratory Diseases—

Influenza	...	27
Pneumonia	...	142
Bronchitis	...	150
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	111
	—	430

Digestive System—

Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	30
Appendicitis	...	6
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	...	24
Gastritis and Duodenitis	...	2
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	...	21
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	9
Other Diseases of Liver	...	19
Other Digestive Diseases	...	15
	—	126

Nervous System—

Vascular lesions affecting central Nervous System	...	536
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	...	5
Other Diseases of Nervous System	...	49
	—	590

SITE OF LESION	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	Both Total Sexes
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	7	12
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum :	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	9	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	6	11	20
(a) Oesophagus	—	—	—	—	9	17	25	11	64	—	—	—	—	2	10	15	9	36	100
(b) Stomach and Small Intes- tine including	—	—	—	2	—	4	3	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	11	27
(c) Duodenum ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Rectum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Liver and Biliary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
passage ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	10	16	28
(e) Pancreas ...	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	3	11	—	—	—	1	2	4	7	3	18	29
(f) Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	5	6
(g) Large Intes- tine including	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowel un- specified ...	—	—	—	—	3	3	7	5	18	—	—	—	1	3	7	12	16	39	57
Respiratory Organs :	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
(a) Larynx ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Trachea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Bronchus ...	—	—	1	4	21	35	20	5	86	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	3	12	98
(d) Lung ...	—	—	—	2	9	13	1	3	28	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	—	7	35
(e) Mediastinum	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(f) Sinus and Maxillary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antrum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	7	3	3	20	20
Other Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	6	2	1	14	14
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	12	6	10	41	41
Male Genito- urinary Organs	—	1	—	1	1	7	13	10	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Skin ...	—	—	1	1	3	1	4	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	5	15
Other or Unspeci- fied Sites ...	4	—	—	2	7	7	8	2	30	—	—	2	2	5	4	6	3	24	54
Kidney ...	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	10
Totals	4	1	3	13	62	99	95	59	336	2	5	2	16	34	67	69	73	268	604

PNEUMOCONIOSIS

During the year the number of deaths attributed to Pneumoconiosis was 93. In addition a total of 76 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	13	34	31	80	Coal Miner.
—	—	1	1	1	3	General Labourer.
—	—	2	1	1	4	Steelworker.
—	—	1	—	—	1	Tomato Grower.
—	—	—	—	1	1	Painter.
—	—	—	1	—	1	Garage Watchman.
—	—	1	—	—	1	Road Surfaceman.
—	—	—	—	1	1	Motor Omnibus Inspector.
—	—	1	—	—	1	Blacksmith's Striker.
—	2	19	37	35	93	

(b) PNEUMOCONIOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE OF DEATH.

35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+	Total	Occupation
—	1	16	28	18	63	Coal Miner.
—	1	1	2	—	4	General Labourer.
—	—	2	—	—	2	Steelworker.
—	—	1	—	—	1	Clerk.
—	—	—	1	—	1	Storeman.
—	—	—	1	—	1	Motor Mechanic.
—	—	—	—	1	1	Night Watchman.
1	—	—	—	—	1	Haulage Contractor.
—	1	—	—	—	1	Moulder.
—	—	1	—	—	1	Railway Goods Guard.
1	3	21	32	19	76	

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

TABLE E.—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS RECOGNISED
DURING 1959.

				Notified.	Confirmed.	Died.
Anthrax	...	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	14	10	—
Chickenpox	...	...	...	321	321	—
Cholera	...	...	...	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	...	6	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	14	1	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	352	266	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	29	28	—
Food Poisoning...	...	...	...	26	25	—
Jaundice, Acute Infective	...	...	...	34	—	—
Leprosy	...	...	...	—	—	—
Malaria	...	...	...	1	1	—
Measles	...	...	...	828	828	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	20	20	—
Plague	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	...	...	...	47	44	14
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	...	...	...	865	599	142
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	...	...	...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic)	...	...	...	13	2	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Non- Paralytic)	...	...	...	—	1	—
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	5	5	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	10	10	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	310	296	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—
Tetanus	...	...	...	4	3	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	280	260	40
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	52	48	2
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid A	...	...	...	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	...	...	...	17	13	—
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	394	388	—
Total	...	...	...	3,642	3,169	201

**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 ... 872	2,340	3,212	11	271	282
B ... —	—	—	—	271	271
C ... —	—	—	1	264	265
D ... 19	74	93	—	121	121
Total 891	2,414	3,305	12	927	939

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

There was one proven case of diphtheria in 1959, it was fatal and unimmunised.

Fourteen notified patients were removed to hospital, and after admission the diagnosis was revised in all but one of the patients notified.

During the year 32,000 units of antitoxin were supplied through police 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 1,114	2,894	4,008	3	36	39
Scholars 945	96	1,041	2,130	417	2,547
Total 2,059	2,990	5,049	2,133	453	2,586

Scarlet Fever.

Table D II shows the prevalence of scarlet fever during the past four years, with relative rates.

TABLE D II.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1951-55 ...	499	468	—	—	1.48	—
1956 ...	322	302	—	—	0.94	—
1957 ...	203	185	—	—	0.57	—
1958 ...	239	232	—	—	0.71	—
1959 ...	310	296	—	—	0.89	—

The number of patients removed to hospital was 164.

The age incidence of cases was:—

Ages ...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases ...	2	130	158	6	—	—	—	296

The diagnosis was revised in respect of fourteen of the patients removed to hospital.

Enteric Group.

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

TABLE D III,

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
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	—
1959 ...	17	13	—	—	0.039	—

With one exception all patients notified were removed to hospital and in four instances the diagnosis was not established.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis

Fourteen notifications were received. Cases confirmed numbered 10, with no deaths. All patients were treated in hospital. After observation the diagnosis was revised in 4 instances.

Pneumonia

Nine hundred and twelve patients were brought to the notice of the Department, 800 being notified and 112 discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Death. Of these 643 were confirmed cases. Seven hundred and forty-eight patients or 82.02 per cent. were removed to hospital.

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

TABLE D IV.

Year.		Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>							
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
1959	...	912	643	142	22.08	1.95	4.31

MORTALITY.—The deaths due to pneumonia numbered *142, giving a fatality-rate of 22.08, and a death-rate of 0.431 per 1,000 of the population.

*This figure does not include 14 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 ...	67	122	113	66	42	24	36	18	30	39	36	50	643
Deaths ...	18	34	20	17	10	6	8	3	8	1	9	8	142

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 ...	599	102	82	62	33	54	116	150
Influenzal ...	44	2	3	3	1	5	16	14
Total ...	643	104	85	65	34	59	132	164
Deaths ...	142	36	9	2	2	2	23	68
Fatality-rate ...	22.08	34.6	10.58	3.07	5.88	3.39	17.42	40.85

Of the 142 deaths from pneumonia, 5 had taken place before notification was received and 112 occurred in cases which were not notified at all.

Of the 643 cases, 164 were treated at home and 479 were treated in hospital.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

The number of cases notified showed a substantial decrease from that of the previous year.

There were 13 notified cases, 3 of these being confirmed, with no deaths.

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

TABLE D V.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
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
1956	... 56	29	—	—	0.09	—
1957	... 41	15	2	13.33	0.046	0.06
1958	... 71	49	—	—	0.15	—
1959	... 13	3	—	—	0.009	—

One confirmed case was removed to Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell, one to Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow, and the other to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow.

The remaining 10 patients were removed to hospital and proved to be negative for Poliomyelitis.

None of the 3 confirmed cases had been previously vaccinated.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The Scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis remains as before and 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 1959 were:—

31st March	...	...	...	...	50,091
30th June	...	...	...	...	67,903
30th September	...	...	...	...	78,021
31st December	...	...	...	...	81,665

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.

TABLE III

Vaccinated by County Medical Staff

	Year	Children Born 1943-1958	Young Persons Born 1933-1942	Expectant Mothers	Doctors and Families	Hospital Staff and Families	Total
Number vaccinated with two injections ...	1956	2,287	—	—	—	—	2,287
	1957	7,576	—	—	—	—	7,576
	1958	12,861	21	162	15	13	13,072
	1959	8,091	1,933	235	2	1,702	11,963
TOTAL ...	...	30,815	1,954	397	17	1,715	34,898
Number given reactivating dose ...	1958	883	—	—	—	—	883
	1959	9,713	36	30	—	1	9,780
	TOTAL ...	10,596	36	30	—	1	10,663

Vaccinated by General Medical Practitioners

Number vaccinated with two injections ...	1956	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1957	5,787	—	—	—	—	5,787
	1958	17,447	65	389	116	27	18,044
	1959	15,395	6,546	907	38	50	22,936
TOTAL ...	...	38,629	6,611	1,296	154	77	46,767
Number given reactivating dose ...	1958	1,022	—	—	—	—	1,022
	1959	16,772	259	194	29	11	17,265
	TOTAL ...	17,794	259	194	29	11	18,287
Total Vaccinated by County Medical Staff and General Practitioners							
TOTAL NUMBER VACCINATED ...	...	69,444	8,565	1,693	171	1,792	81,665
TOTAL NUMBER GIVEN REACTIVATING DOSE ...	...	28,390	295	224	29	12	28,950

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No notifications.

Acute Infective Jaundice.

Thirty-four notifications—none confirmed.

Whooping Cough.

During the year 394 notifications were received and of these 388 were confirmed cases. Twenty-three patients were removed to hospital.

Table D VI shows the prevalence of whooping cough during the past four 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.
<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	—
1959 ...	394	388	—	—	1.18	—

Condition of the patients was stated to be:—Severe, 125; moderate, 123; mild, 130; not stated, 10; not whooping cough, 6; Total, 394.

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

Immunised previous to Onset of Illness.	Injections given during illness.	Non-Immunised.	No Information.
50	9	319	10

In the 50 immunised cases coming to our knowledge 10 were classified as severe, 14 as moderate, and 26 as mild.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases among School Children.

During the year, 1,499 cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were notified by the Executive School Medical Officer and Head Masters as follows :—

Measles	...	...	828	Ringworm	...	...	34
Scabies	...	...	170	Itch	...	...	3
Conjunctivitis	...	...	1	Impetigo	...	...	26
Eczema	...	...	—	German Measles	...	...	18
Mumps	...	...	98	Chickenpox	...	...	321

Scabies Scheme.

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Treatment given	(a) at Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	125
	(b) Domiciliary	...	...	...	...	...	—

Venereal Diseases.

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

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 four years:—

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chancroid	Non-specific and other Venereal Conditions	Condition other than Venereal	Total
<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
1959	1	27	1	15	34	78

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.

A full report on the educational provisions for this group appears in the Report on the Medical Inspection, &c., of Schoolchildren.

MENTALLY HANDICAPPED OVER 16 YEARS.

Individual record cards have been prepared for all known persons coming within this group whether at home or in Institutions 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.

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 up to 12 years of age.

The cost of maintaining a child in the Home is 25s. 6d. per day and the County Council agreed to an expenditure of £700 to cover the cost of 78 patient weeks.

During the year 6 patients were admitted and the duration of stay amounted to 26 patient weeks.

SENIOR OCCUPATIONAL CENTRES.

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

This Centre is conducted on a voluntary basis by the above Association and is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week from 9.30 a.m. till 3.30 p.m. and mid-day meal is prepared and served on the premises.

The County Council agreed to pay 10s. per patient attendance plus travelling expenses and during the year 6 patients attended regularly at a cost of £323 16s. 6d.

- (b) *Cambuslang and District Voluntary Care Committee, West Parish Church Hall, Cambuslang.*

This Centre, conducted by the above Committee, opened in April, 1959, and meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week from 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m. but no meals are provided.

The County Council agreed to pay 5s. per patient attendance plus travelling expenses and during the period April to December, 1959, the average number of patients attending was 13, at a cost of £177 4s. 9d.

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.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Assistant Director of Welfare Services has various duties in connection with the mentally ill and mental defectives. His report is as follows:—

LUNACY.

Throughout the year the Authorised Officers initiated or recorded the admissions of 435 patients to Mental Hospitals, of which number 431 were admissions to Hartwood Mental Hospital. Of the total number, 324 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.

Ten patients were liberated on probation from Hartwood Mental Hospital and supervisory visitation was undertaken by Visiting Medical Officers and Authorised Officers. One patient was 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 10 children who had been found to be ineducable and untrainable and no children who, having attended a Special School or Centre until attaining the age of 16 years, were considered to 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 2 children were admitted to a Mental Deficiency Institution and 6 had their names placed on a waiting list for admission. No action was taken in respect of the remaining 2 children as the parents undertook to be responsible for their proper care and maintenance.

Four 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, 2 were admitted and 2 had their names placed on the waiting list for admission.

During the year 22 admissions to Mental Deficiency Institutions were effected, 9 of these being persons under the age of 16 years and 13 over that age. Of the number admitted 5 were informal admissions, that is without certification. The number at present on the waiting list for vacancies in Institutions is 17, of whom 3 are under the age of 5 years, 7 aged 5 to 16 years and 7 over 16 years of age.

Special visits were made by the Authorised Officers in 100 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, 1958 and 1959.

(The rates for Scotland are given in parenthesis.)

Respiratory—

1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951-55	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
·49(·54)	·59(·62)	·67(·60)	·27(·25)	·17(·17)	·20(·14)	·16(·13)	·16(·16)	·12(·10)

Non-Respiratory—

1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951-55	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
·15(·16)	·19(·20)	·12(·10)	·05(·03)	·04(·02)	·03(·02)	·02(·01)	·02(·02)	·01(·01)

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	...	...	26	14	2	—
Of whom—						
Not notified or notified only at or after death	...	...	9	2	1	—
Notified less than 1 month before death	...	...	—	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	...	...	—	—	—	—
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	...	...	—	1	1	—
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	...	...	—	1	—	—
Notified from 1 year to 2 years before death	...	...	4	—	—	—
Notified over 2 years before death	...	...	13	10	—	—
Total	...	...	26	14	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	—	6	7	40	23	15	22	28	10	151
	Females	1	6	15	36	26	23	16	2	4	129
	Total	1	12	22	76	49	38	38	30	14	280
Non-Respiratory	... { Males	1	1	3	6	4	1	1	3	—	20
	Females	—	3	2	9	9	2	5	—	2	32
	Total	1	4	5	15	13	3	6	3	2	52
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	... { Males	1	7	10	46	27	16	23	31	10	171
	Females	1	9	17	45	35	25	21	2	6	161
	Total	2	16	27	91	62	41	44	33	16	332

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

NUMBER OF CASES <u>DIAGNOSED</u> 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	—	5	7	37	20	13	20	27	10	139
	Females	1	6	14	34	24	22	14	2	4	121
	Total	1	11	21	71	44	35	34	29	14	260
Non-Respiratory	... { Males	1	1	3	6	4	—	1	3	—	19
	Females	—	2	2	9	8	2	5	—	1	29
	Total	1	3	5	15	12	2	6	3	1	48
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	... { Males	1	6	10	43	24	13	21	30	10	158
	Females	1	8	16	43	32	24	19	2	5	150
	Total	2	14	26	86	56	37	40	32	15	308

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, 1958 and 1959 and how the 1959 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
1959	...	...	...	...	...	280	52
Symptom group examination (M.M.R. or other)							194
Contact group examination (M.M.R. or other)							28
Mass miniature radiography (General Public)							
including office and other staffs						...	34
Routine examination of Special Groups (M.M.R. or other)—							
School Staffs						...	1
National Service Recruits						...	2
Emigrants						...	1
Total						...	260

In addition to the new cases notified during the year there were 67 respiratory and 6 non-respiratory cases transferred from other authorities.

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

Health Services Form 7. Table VIII.—Number of Cases confirmed to be suffering from active non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year.

Form	Sex	under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65+	Total
1. Abdominal	M.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
	F.	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	4
2. Meningeal	M.	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
	F.	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Bones and Joints	M.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
	F.	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
5. Superficial Glands	M.	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
	F.	—	1	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	8
6. Genito- Urinary Organs	M.	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	1	—	7
	F.	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	—	1	9
7. Other Organs	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		1	3	5	15	12	2	6	3	1	48

Cases on Record.

			Cases in Dis- trict at begin- ing 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
1959	...	...	3,652	347	66	708	21	138	—	3,066
<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
1959	...	...	536	58	10	209	5	27	—	343

Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1959, 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	48	124	393	348	226	200	114	46	1,500
	Females	4	37	128	660	436	194	64	29	14	1,566
2. Non-Respiratory	Males	3	22	27	43	31	19	9	8	2	164
	Females	1	15	28	49	45	20	14	4	3	179
Total Respiratory and Non-Respiratory ...		9	122	307	1,145	860	459	287	155	65	3,409

Treatment.

Table showing number of respiratory cases which received Hospital treatment.

		NUMBER OF PATIENTS				
AGE GROUPS	SEX	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	9	12	14	—	7
	Female	12	23	28	—	7
15-45 years	Male	59	96	117	4	34
	Female	63	103	131	2	33
45 years and over	Male	36	88	79	8	37
	Female	11	33	32	6	6
Total	...	190	355	401	20	124

Re-housing of Affected Families.

No. of cases given Medical Recommendation for Rehousing:—

	Group I	Group II	Total
Awaiting Rehousing 1/1/59	120	276	396
New Applications ...	51	38	89
Applications Cancelled ...	12	56	68
Rehoused ...	33	16	49
Awaiting Rehousing 31/12/59	126	242	368

Domiciliary Care.

Health Visitors paid visits as undernoted :—

Number of visits								
1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951-55	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
12,278	16,476*	27,029*	34,638*	37,608	40,936	34,755	31,730	25,894

*Average.

Home Nursing.—District Nurses paid 4,327 visits to tuberculous cases carrying out nursing services and administering Streptomycin.

Domestic Helps.—Home Helps attended at 48 tuberculous households during the year.

Contact Investigation.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.—The special B.C.G. and Contact Clinics, established at Larkhall, Bishopbriggs, Cambuslang, Baillieston, Strathaven, Shotts, Blantyre, Roadmeetings Hospital 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 AND NON CONTACTS TUBERCULIN TESTED UNDER THE B.C.G. VACCINATION SCHEME.

		KNOWN CONTACTS										NON-CONTACTS									
		Tuberculin Tests										Tuberculin Tests									
Age Group	Number	Number Negative		Number Positive		B.C.G. Vaccinated†		Number Negative		Number Positive		B.C.G. Vaccinated†		Number Negative		Number Positive		B.C.G. Vaccinated†			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Under 1	147	135	146	135	1	—	*206	*185	29	48	45	—	3	*33	*48						
Over 1	53	42	49	41	4	1	39	31	11	8	11	8	—	—	9	5					
Over 2	34	32	32	32	2	—	28	27	16	6	16	6	—	—	11	3					
Over 3	29	27	27	24	2	3	26	18	2	5	2	5	—	—	1	4					
Over 4	29	30	26	27	3	3	20	17	7	5	7	5	—	—	5	5					
Over 5	99	107	88	96	11	11	61	77	15	9	14	9	1	—	12	8					
Over 10	67	44	55	39	12	5	45	31	3	9	3	8	—	1	2	7					
Over 15	50	16	14	13	36	3	11	8	3	7	3	4	—	3	3	4					
Over 20	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2					
25+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—					
TOTAL	508	434	437	407	71	27	436	394	86	101	85	92	1	9	76	86					

New born children vaccinated in hospitals outwith Lanarkshire.

101 M.

86 F.

II.—B.C.G. VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.

Group	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses	21	252	1	79	3	46
(2) Medical students ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	508	434	437	407	436	394
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:—						
(a) School leavers	179	180	113	128	95	105
(b) New born babies	—	—	—	—	20	30
(5) Others	86	101	85	92	76	86

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

During the year special tuberculosis surveys were carried out in various schools where infectious tuberculosis was discovered either in a member of the teaching staff or in a scholar.

In such cases chest x-ray examination of the teachers, and of those children who were found to be positive to tuberculin, was carried out in an effort to find the source case or associated cases.

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 ... 6,474	6,646	3,377	3,097	20.2
Illegitimate ... 172				
<i>Stillbirths—</i>	133	78	55	

BIRTHS NOTIFIED.—The number of statutory notifications received was 7,154.

The sources of notification were as follows :—

Doctors.	Midwives	Maternity Nurses.	Parents.	Insti- tutions.	Total.
13	2,622	—	10	4,509	7,154

In addition 1 notification was received as the result of a letter addressed to a parent and 1 was discovered from the returns of the local registrars, giving a gross total of 7,156. Of this figure 7,003 were live-born and 153 were stillborn.

TABLE M I.
BIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.
Visits made by Nurse Health Visitors and Infantile Mortality Rates for 1959.

DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA	BIRTHS			NUMBER OF VISITS				ATTENDANT AT CONFINEMENT				INFANT DEATHS							
	Registered			Notified		Total	Doctor or with Handy- woman	Doctor & Mid- wife	Mid- wife	B.B.A.	Insti- tution	Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births						
	Alive		Stillborn	First (0-1 Year)	Subsequent Children (0-5 Years).									Mothers Special					
	Legiti- mate	Illegiti- mate	Legiti- mate												Still- born	(1-5 Years)			
No. I	84	1	5	—	81	5	183	280	2,486	65	31	3,045	—	14	18	1	82	5	58.5
No. II	266	3	6	—	265	6	501	564	4,607	1	226	5,899	2	26	103	1	169	6	22.3
No. III	418	8	7	—	429	8	872	1,302	7,290	6	362	9,832	1	42	158	4	292	15	35.2
No. IV	450	13	14	1	462	15	1,159	2,185	11,057	3	1,106	15,510	4	25	186	6	312	25	54.0
No. V	836	21	12	—	854	13	2,088	2,781	12,754	139	775	18,537	25	46	404	19	758	37	43.2
No. VI	2,253	57	66	1	2,322	68	2,663	2,702	21,360	190	1,453	28,368	3	23	523	10	819	58	25.1
No. VII	500	13	7	—	507	7	1,092	1,110	9,698	45	917	12,862	3	57	180	5	361	14	27.3
No. VIII	510	10	7	—	513	6	1,231	1,676	7,715	36	614	11,272	5	9	143	12	497	26	50.0
No. IX	1,171	22	20	1	1,196	21	2,620	3,706	17,350	247	1,837	25,760	14	121	286	26	898	38	31.9
Biggar Burgh	15	—	—	—	16	—	34	78	256	—	—	368	—	3	8	1	10	2	133.3
Lanark Burgh	356	3	4	—	358	4	140	83	757	3	122	1,105	1	2	26	2	45	9	25.1
	6,859	151	148	3	7,003	153	12,583	16,467	95,330	735	7,443	132,558	58	368	2,035	87	4,243	235	33.5

7,161

*7,161

Calculated on corrected live births and corrected infant deaths

*Not corrected for transfers.

Corrected live births registered ... 6,646

Corrected still births registered ... 133

Corrected infant deaths registered ... 235

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

ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT.—Particulars connected with 6,679 live infants have been recorded. Of this number it has been found that 57 (0.8%) were attended by medical practitioners alone; 353 (5.3%) by doctors assisted by certified midwives; 2,021 (30.3%) by certified midwives; 4,161 (62.3%) occurred in institutions; and in the case of 87 (1.3%) the births took place before the arrival of an attendant.

STILLBIRTHS.—The total number of stillbirths was 153 and the Health Visitor enquired into 112 of these. The attendance at confinement was as follows:—doctor alone 1 (0.8%); doctor and midwife 15 (13.3%); midwife 14 (12.5%); Institution cases 82 (73.2%).

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

Cases attended by midwives	...	...	...	30.0%
Cases attended by doctors and midwives	...	...	...	5.4%
Cases attended by doctors alone	...	...	...	0.8%
Cases attended by institutions	...	...	...	62.5%
B.B.A. ...	...	...	...	1.3%

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under 1 year corrected for transfer numbered 235 and calculated on the live births corrected for transfer gives a rate of 35.0 per 1,000 live births.

AGE PERIODS

Cause of Death.	Weeks.				Total. -4	1-3	Months.			Total. -12
	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4			3-6	6-9	9-12	
1. Prematurity ...	26	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	26	
Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	
Congenital Malformation ...	21	2	1	1	25	4	3	2	38	
Congenital Heart ...	2	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	7	
Atelectasis ...	48	1	—	—	49	—	—	—	49	
Asphyxia ...	13	—	1	—	14	2	7	—	23	
Injury at Birth ...	16	1	—	—	17	—	—	—	17	
2. Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
3. Diarrhoea ...	—	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	13	
4. Pneumonia ...	3	3	3	—	9	13	2	2	34	
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
5. Tuberculosis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningeal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Abdominal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Other Causes ...	8	—	1	2	11	1	5	2	19	
	140	8	7	4	159	31	30	9	6	235

Rate per 1,000 live births registered (corrected for transfer)—35.0.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

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

	County of Lanark.				Scotland.
1891-1895				124.1	126.3
1911-1915				112.0	112.9
1931-1935				80.5	80.7
1936-1940				76.6	75.8
1941-1945				68.4	67.7
1946-1950				48.2	46.9
1951-1955				34.5	32.9
1956				33.9	28.6
1957				29.0	28.6
1958				30.0	27.7
1959				35.0	28.4

DEATHS ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH AND
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.

Throughout the year 6 deaths occurred during pregnancy or within 4 weeks after confinement. Of these cases 2 were accepted by the Registrar-General as maternal deaths, i.e. the primary cause of death was related to pregnancy. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 0.29 per 1,000 births. In the remaining cases 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
1959				0.29	0.4

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

TABLE M III.

Centres.	No. of Sessions	Total Attendances.		
		Mothers.	Children. Under 1 year. Over 1 year.	
Airdrie ...	23	34	259	95
Baillieston ...	46	14	1,826	437
Bellshill ...	48	2	1,541	470
Bishopbriggs ...	49	3	1,293	411
Blantyre ...	48	58	1,374	406
Cadzow ...	49	24	630	95
Cambuslang ...	49	69	1,365	298
Carluke ...	23	5	505	114
Chapelhall ...	23	16	497	54
Chryston ...	48	11	948	243
East Kilbride ...	46	12	1,730	135
Lanark ...	47	13	941	316
Larkhall ...	46	57	1,256	216
Lesmahagow ...	49	30	867	447
Newarthill ...	49	13	1,296	394
Newmains ...	49	20	1,151	307
New Stevenston ...	49	7	1,347	117
Shotts ...	48	63	1,447	530
Strathaven ...	23	3	255	80
Tannochside ...	46	17	682	205
Uddingston ...	49	6	1,671	430
	907	477	22,881	5,800

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	...	...	23	1	145	90
Bankhead	...	...	20	—	140	45
Biggar	...	...	21	—	126	24
Blackwood	...	...	20	—	181	37
Bothwellhaugh	...	...	23	11	355	68
Calderbank	...	...	23	2	174	69
Carmyle	...	...	23	2	344	105
Carstairs Junction	...	...	22	—	381	66
Cleland	...	...	23	—	383	51
Coalburn	...	...	23	2	332	39
Douglas	...	...	23	—	366	10
Douglas Water	...	...	23	—	174	123
Forth	...	...	23	—	408	45
Glenboig	...	...	22	1	144	45
Harthill	...	...	23	—	442	51
Law	...	...	23	—	396	45
Overtown	...	...	22	5	173	96
Salsburgh	...	...	24	1	304	54
Shettleston	...	...	22	—	557	184
Stonehouse	...	...	20	4	300	13
			446	29	5,825	1,260

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

TABLE M V.
MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS.

Centres.	No of Sessions.	Mothers.				Children.			
		Ante-natal		Post-natal		Under 1 year.		Over 1 year.	
		First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.
Airdrie ...	23	1	1	33	33	98	168	52	78
Baillieston ...	46	—	—	14	14	229	647	114	251
Bellshill ...	48	—	—	2	2	214	419	61	151
Bishopbriggs ...	49	—	—	3	3	114	320	34	89
Blantyre ...	48	2	2	54	56	173	431	130	246
Cadzow ...	49	—	—	23	24	58	147	30	85
Cambuslang ...	49	3	3	62	66	235	636	133	248
Carluke ...	23	—	—	5	5	42	57	10	22
Chapelhall ...	23	—	—	16	16	66	141	25	38
Chryston ...	48	—	—	10	11	124	327	70	128
East Kilbride ...	46	—	—	12	12	281	568	72	108
Lanark ...	47	2	2	11	11	64	107	42	84
Larkhall ...	46	1	1	54	56	132	246	69	145
Lesmahagow ...	49	9	18	7	12	58	91	62	116
Newarthill ...	49	1	1	11	12	131	415	55	110
Newmains ...	49	2	2	18	18	89	223	55	102
New Stevenston ...	49	—	—	6	7	126	319	14	67
Shotts ...	48	2	2	61	61	223	600	117	210
Strathaven ...	23	—	—	3	3	27	56	15	49
Tannochside ...	46	—	—	16	17	89	219	18	66
Uddingston ...	49	—	—	6	6	141	381	17	97
	907	23	32	427	445	2,714	6,518	1,195	2,490

DENTAL TREATMENT — MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Details of the treatment given at the clinics are shown in the report of the Chief Dental Officer on page 103.

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	...	...	33	7	144
Bellshill ...	...	...	59	75	348
Blantyre	...	...	32	44	218
Cambuslang	...	...	52	14	235
Lanark ...	...	...	36	29	157
Larkhall	...	...	18	27	130
Shotts ...	...	...	31	17	75

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, 367 children were seen for the first time and the re-attendances numbered 530, giving a total of 897 attendances.

EAR NOSE, AND THROAT AILMENTS.

Patients are referred to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon through their family doctors or from the local Child Welfare Centres.

No. of Sessions.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-visits.	Operations Recommended	Operations Performed.
21	191	50	160	146

PREMATURE BABIES

The special service for the nursing of premature babies has continued throughout the year. The nurse operating it paid 7 first visits and 250 re-visits. It will be noted that the numbers are smaller than those of previous years. This is explained by the fact that the service was suspended from 11th March to 1st June owing to the illness of the nurse and that from June to October she was engaged on general midwifery duties. 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.

WELFARE FOODS

The distribution of Welfare Foods is undertaken from 79 distribution centres, and has proceeded fairly smoothly throughout the year. Owing to the small demand for these foods the distribution centre at Glespin was discontinued in July.

The following table shows the extent of the uptake of the foods during the years 1958 and 1959:

			National Dried Milk	Cod Liver Oil	A. & D. Tablets	Orange Juice
			Tins	Bottles	Packets	Bottles
1958	...	...	181,336	27,914	8,674	137,326
1959	...	...	157,416	31,756	9,122	140,573

The weekly average issue of National Dried Milk showed a decrease of 460 tins, while Cod Liver Oil, A. & D. Tablets and Orange Juice showed an increase of 74 bottles, 8 packets and 62 bottles respectively as compared with the previous year.

DAY NURSERIES.

Nursery.		Date Opened.	Average No. on Roll.	Average Daily Attendances.	Total Attendances.
Bellshill ...	...	5.10.42	34.4	24.5	5,972
Cambuslang ...	...	12.10.42	35.8	27.6	6,738
Baillieston ...	...	1. 3.43	33.5	26.8	6,359
Blantyre ...	...	19. 4.43	29.9	21.9	5,267
Larkhall ...	...	17. 5.43	26.8	19.3	4,686

DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

A list of the District Nursing Associations undertaking Health Visiting work is given in the following statement which also shows the number of children visited and the total number of visits during the year :—

				No. of Children Visited	Re-visited.	Total Visits.
Biggar ...	...	...	...	269	594	863
Carmichael-Anstruther ...	...	...	...	129	776	905
Carnwath ...	...	...	...	129	483	612
Clydeside ...	...	...	...	238	527	765
Crawford ...	...	...	...	115	484	599
Chapelton and Glassford			...	89	574	663
Forth ...	...	...	...	433	876	1,309
Leadhills ...	...	...	...	19	87	106
Quarter ...	...	...	...	114	294	408
Stonehouse	...	...	...	334	409	743
				1,869	5,104	6,973

Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

There are seven nursing homes registered by the Local Authority. Six are fully registered and one holds a provisional certificate of registration. The total number of patients who can be accommodated is 191.

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

Domiciliary Midwifery.

The number of cases dealt with under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service was 2,872. Of this number 2,536 were confined at home, and, in addition, attendance was provided in connection with 336 patients who were subsequently removed to hospital.

During the year 2,980 applications for the services of a midwife were received.

The number of confinements attended by the midwives was as follows:—

Full-time Midwives	...	...	...	1,293
Private Practising Midwives	...	...	...	388
District Nursing Associations	...	...	...	855

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

Trilene.—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	...	...	...	73
No. of specimens submitted	...	...	...	593
No. of specimens submitted which were Rh. Negative	...	...	...	207
Antibodies present	...	...	...	14
No Antibodies present	...	...	...	193
				<hr/>
				207
				<hr/>

HEALTH SERVICES : FORM 15.

Department of Health for Scotland.

Local Health Authority Services, 1959.

RETURN OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY OR UNDER THE LOCAL HEALTH
AUTHORITY FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1959, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1959.

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

<i>Ante-Natal Clinics</i>		No. of Clinics* provided at end of year, whether held at Child Welfare Clinics or other premises.	No. of Women who attended at the Clinics during their current pregnancy.	Total No. of attendances made by women.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Local Health Authority	...	9	2,563	21,663
Voluntary Organisations	...	—	—	—

<i>Post-Natal Clinics.</i>		No. of Clinics* provided at end of year, whether held at Child Welfare Clinics or other premises.	No. of Women who attended at the Clinics for the first time after their latest confinement.	Total No. of attendances made by women.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Local Health Authority	...	9	1,864	2,599
Voluntary Organisations	...	—	—	—

(ii) *Child Welfare Clinics.*

	(1)	No. of clinics* provided at end of year (2)	No. of children attending the clinics for the first time who who were then :—		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	4,344	2,143	22,897	5,829
		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	...	46	45	44	44
Nursing Mothers	...	427	427	420	398
Pre-School Children	...	141	88	82	74

(iv) *Mother and Baby Homes.*

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

*Homes or Hostels provided by
the Authority—*

Name and Address

Nil.

*Homes or Hostels provided by
Voluntary Organisations—*

Name and Address

NIL in Area of Local Health Authority.

An arrangement has been entered into with three maternity homes in Glasgow and one in Edinburgh for the reception of young unmarried women from the County of Lanark.

Total number of women admitted during the year to homes and hostels shown in Column (1) above (ignoring re-admission after confinement) 2

(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)
<i>Nurseries provided by the Authority—</i>									
Name									
Baillieston	Yes	15	25	8	16	7.1	18.5	2	9
Bellshill	Yes	15	25	11	22	7.7	16.8	13	7
Blantyre	Yes	15	25	8	12	7.6	14.1	5	13
Cambuslang	Yes	15	25	10	23	8.6	19.2	14	28
Larkhall	Yes	15	25	8	6	8.6	10.7	6	5

Nurseries provided by Voluntary Organisations—

Name and Address

Nil

Nurseries Provided by Firms of Manufacturers—

Name and Address

Messrs. Laird-Portch Fashions Ltd., Whirlies Roundabout, Kingsway, East Kilbride.	No	14	18	3	9	2.75	7.0	—	—
---	----	----	----	---	---	------	-----	---	---

Only opened in August, 1959.

(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				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)	In force at end of year (6)			
Nursery premises ...	2	2	—	—	2	25	4	—
Child-minders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. Midwifery.

- (i) Total number of births occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residence :—Live Births, 6,998; Still Births, 154; Total, 7,152.
- (ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes)—4,565.
- (iii) Number of births in (i) occurring at home :—Live 2,558; Still 29; Total 2,587.
- (iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth :—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947*			Other domiciliary cases				Total
	Doctor engaged and present at con- finement	Doctor engaged and not present at con- finement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor & Midwife engaged	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Without doctor or midwife	All other cases.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those en- gaged on a fee-per-case basis) ...	212	1,469	—	—	—	—	—	1,681
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrange- ments made by the Authority	220	635	—	—	—	—	—	855
(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 ...	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
(e) Other cases not classified above ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	42
(f) Totals ...	432	2,104	—	9	—	—	†42	2,587

* 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 42 women who were booked for a hospital confinement but had to be confined in their own homes by the Ambulance Nurse. 34 were thereafter removed to hospital and 8 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) ... 74 37
- (i) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work ... 74 37
- (ii) Number in (a) not employed on local health authority work ... — —
- (b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year ... — —
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December, 1959 ... 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 ... 1,721 32
- (ii) When doctor was present at delivery ... 283 20
- (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 ... 1,442
- (ii) When doctor was present at delivery ... 264

- (vii) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1959 ... 44

3. Health Visiting.

Visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health Visitors) during the year to											
Expectant Mothers*		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the age of 1 and 5.		Tuberculosis Cases.		Other Cases †		Total	
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)	No. Visited (12)	Total Visits Paid. (13)
(1)											
Health Visitors employed by the Authority	641	903	11,927	58,574	15,254	58,824	3,643	25,894	9,778	16,279	160,474
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations	39	365	646	3,481	1,148	3,596	—	—	—	—	7,442

* 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	†5,088 (2,587)		†142,084 (84,116)	

† 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	... 318
(a) Whole-time	—
(b) Part-time	318
(c) Retaining fee basis	—
(ii) Number of cases for which Helps were provided during year	1,122
(iii) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement :—	
(a) At home	168
(b) In Hospital	61
(iv) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick including aged and infirm	690

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

Staff in post at 31st December, 1959.

(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	20	—	—	—	—	—
Private Practising Midwives	—	5	—	—	—	—
Total	22	5	—	—	—	—

Midwives in the area who are not employed on Local Health Authority Work :—
Private Practising Midwives (not shown above).—2

* 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 Whole- time	Employed Part- time	Number holding Health Visitor Certificate
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	30	—	15
*Health Visitors employed on all duties, including tuberculosis	53	2	52
†Nurses employed solely at Local Health Authority Clinics	10	—	4
Other Local Health Authority Nurses	2	—	—
Total	97	2	73

* One Nurse does not hold Health Visitors' Certificate.

Two Nurses at present on Health Visitors' Course.

One Health Visitor combining Health Institute and Day Nursery Matron's duties with district work.

One Health Visitor combining Health Institute Matron's duties with district work.

† Four 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	—	—	1	—	1
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	—	—	38	—	—
Midwifery and Health Visiting duties	—	—	—	—	—
Health Visiting and Home Nursing duties	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	50	—	4

y) *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.)	...	4	—	—	—	—
Others	...	*1	—	—	—	—
Deputy Matrons—						
State Registered (R.G.N., R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.)	...	4	—	—	—	—
Others	...	—	—	—	—	—
Certificated Nursery Nurses	...	12	—	—	—	—
Enrolled Assistant Nurses	...	—	—	—	—	—
Nursery Students in training	...	34	—	—	—	—
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	...	55	—	—	—	—

Four Day Nursery Matrons included in figure shown for Local Health Authority Clinics.

* One Health Visitor combining duties of Health Institute and Day Nursery Matron.

HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing in this County is undertaken by the existing District Nursing Associations and the following table shows the work carried out in the various districts.

Association.			Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases. General. Maternity.		Combined Visits.
Baillieston	...	...	3	432	—	9,301
Bellshill	...	...	3	267	69	7,761
*†Biggar	...	...	2	72	30	1,652
†Blackwood	...	...	1	54	17	2,063
Blantyre	...	...	2	265	33	9,608
†Bothwell	...	...	1	81	25	1,777
†Bothwellhaugh	...	...	1	56	40	1,400
†Cadder	...	...	2	70	53	2,173
†Caldercruix	...	...	2	153	55	3,010
†Cambuslang	...	...	3	492	7	11,094
†Carlisle	...	...	2	80	66	5,095
*†Carmichael	...	...	1	68	11	1,610
*†Carnwath	...	...	1	68	27	1,820
†Carstairs	...	...	1	64	30	2,278
*†Chapelton	...	...	1	127	18	1,710
Chapelhall	...	...	2	112	69	3,730
†Chryston	...	...	2	89	47	2,233
Cleland	...	...	1	176	—	5,688
*†Clydeside	...	...	1	48	21	1,028
†Coalburn	...	...	1	93	18	2,405
*†Crawford	...	...	1	232	3	1,483
Dalserf	...	...	1	82	—	3,027
†Douglas	...	...	1	143	—	5,068
†Douglas Water	...	...	1	168	14	2,431
Carry forward ...			37	3,492	653	89,445

Association.		Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases.		Combined Visits
			General.	Maternity.	
Brought forward		37	3,492	653	89,445
East Kilbride	...	2	347	6	5,757
*†Forth ...	...	1	99	51	3,726
†Gartcosh	...	1	143	7	1,467
†Glenboig	...	1	78	4	1,115
†Greengairs	...	1	105	27	1,885
Harthill	...	1	121	—	2,817
Hartwoodhill...	...	1	116	—	2,353
Holytown	...	1	130	—	3,529
†Lanark	...	2	164	57	3,086
Larkhall	...	1	117	—	3,245
*†Leadhills	...	1	88	2	1,436
†Lesmahagow	...	2	123	80	4,741
†Millerston	...	—	31	6	814
Newmains	...	1	116	—	4,931
†Overtown	...	2	103	35	4,126
*†Quarter	...	1	140	46	2,073
Stane ...	...	1	148	—	2,794
*†Stonehouse	...	1	72	43	2,108
†Strathaven	...	2	68	63	3,135
Tannochside	...	1	105	—	2,954
†Tarbrax	...	1	63	12	998
Tollcross	...	1	60	—	1,622
Uddingston	...	1	54	1	1,574
		64	6,083	1,093	151,731

* 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.

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.

As the children approach school age copies of these records are transmitted to the School Health Department on the assumption that early notification of handicapped children is useful and that the medical histories recorded are of interest to the School Medical Officers carrying out subsequent examinations.

At the end of the year there were 466 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	...	...	...	...	32
2. Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	...	28
3. Mental Retardation	...	...	...	...	75
4. Defects of Vision	...	...	...	...	27
5. Defects of Hearing	...	...	...	...	23
6. Acquired Defects	...	...	...	...	60
7. Congenial Defects	...	...	...	...	221
					<hr/> 466 <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 1955-1959 inclusive:—

1. EPILEPSY.

The records show 32 cases. In some of these cases convulsions began in the early months of life. Others followed upon injury or illnesses such as meningitis. Most of the cases are under constant supervision and are controlled by sedation. 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 28 cases of Cerebral Palsy of varying types. A number of them have a history of jaundice or cyanotic attacks in the neo-natal period. Associated abnormalities include mental retardation, defective hearing, hemiplegia and various eye conditions.

All cases have been under supervision at the Specialist Clinics or at Out-patients Departments of various hospitals. A number of them have been admitted to various Institutions for more continued care.

3. MENTAL RETARDATION.

The Register contains the names of 75 children who are stated to be suffering from various degrees of mental retardation. Of these 39 are diagnosed or suspected to be of the mongoloid type. During the year 7 cases were admitted to the Stewart Home, Cove, for short-term residences.

4. DEFECTS OF VISION.

Twenty-seven children are recorded as being blind, partially blind or having some serious impairment of vision. Cases include such conditions as congenital cataract, retrolental fibroplasia, albinism and various types of tumour. In a number of cases the eye has been removed and an artificial one supplied. There has been no new case of retrolental fibroplasia during the past year.

5. DEFECTS OF HEARING.

Twenty-three children are recorded as suffering from total, sub-total or partial deafness. Of these children 13 have been equipped with hearing aids, most of which are of the modern Transistor type. A number of these children are attending special classes at Auchinraith School and during the year 3 children suffering from severe deafness were admitted to Donaldson Institution, Edinburgh.

During the year the specially trained Health Visitors have continued to apply screening tests at the age of 9 months to one year. It has not been possible to apply these tests to all the children in the area but it is hoped with the increase in trained staff in the future the scope of this work may be extended.

6. ACQUIRED DEFECTS.

Sixty children are recorded as suffering from various defects

appearing after birth. These include paralysis following infectious diseases such as poliomyelitis, meningitis and metabolic disorders, e.g. diabetes, coeliac disease, etc. Two cases are suffering from muscular dystrophy and fibrocystic disease of the pancreas. A fairly large number of children (16) suffer from asthma.

7. CONGENITAL DEFECTS.

The number of children suffering from congenital defects is even larger than the previous year. This does not necessarily mean that there is a greater incidence of these defects but may be attributed to a more accurate recording of the conditions.

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

Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	20
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	10
Meningocele	...	...	...	...	5
Talipes	...	...	...	...	28
Harelip and/or Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	42
Congenital Heart	...	...	...	...	46
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...	...	...	...	13
Cretinism	...	...	...	...	2
Nystagmus	...	...	...	...	1
Imperforate Anus	...	...	...	...	1
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	53
					<hr/> 221 <hr/>

(Of the above cases, 20 showed multiple defects).

PROBLEM FAMILIES

Measures for preventing the break-up of families.

The Health Visitors continue to pay special attention to the supervision of "problem families." In this work there is close co-operation between the Health Department and the Children's Department to whom certain cases have to be referred.

Much advice and guidance is given in an endeavour to improve the conditions of these families but as the basic difficulty is very often the subnormal mentality of the mother results are frequently disappointing. In a number of cases the Children's Officer has found it necessary to remove members of the family to one of the Children's Homes.

CENTRAL STORE, LARKHALL

During the year 1,050 requisitions were passed to the Equipment Officer at the Central Store in connection with the following Services :—

Home Nursing	...	...	...	...	541
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	27
Health Institutes	...	...	...	...	94
Day Nurseries	...	...	...	...	70
Care of Mother and Child	...	...	...	...	67
Domiciliary Midwifery	...	...	...	...	153
Domestic Helps	...	...	...	...	21
Dental Department	...	...	...	...	10
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	36
Chemical Laboratory	...	...	...	...	2
Central Store	...	...	...	...	2
Chiropody Service	...	...	...	...	17
Vaccination and Immunisation	...	...	...	...	6

Of the above, 686 requisitions were supplied from new stock while 364 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	...	...	307	
* (b) Expendable Medical Equipment			4,093	
† (c) Inexpendable Medical Equipment			2,013	
(d) Beds and Bedding	...	...	145	
(e) All other Non-Medical Equipment			10,540	17,098

* 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 £4,675.

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

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	20
Home Nursing	...	...	...	...	333
Care of Mothers	...	...	...	...	2
Domestic Help	...	...	...	...	8
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1

Distribution of Articles of Bedding From New Stocks

	<i>Home Nursing</i>	<i>Domiciliary Midwifery</i>	<i>Tuber- culosis</i>	<i>Day Nurseries</i>	
Cot bedstead ...	1	—	—	—	
Mattress (Dunlopillo) ...	1	—	—	—	
Mattress (Hair) ...	1	—	—	—	
Draw sheets ...	—	—	—	18	
Pillow cases ...	—	—	4	—	
Cot sheets ...	—	—	—	24	
Cot blankets ...	—	—	—	6	
Cot counterpanes ...	—	—	—	11	
Cot pillowcases ...	—	—	—	17	
Pulley attachments (bed)	3	—	—	—	
Mackintosh sheets ...	35	—	—	—	
Jaconette (pieces) ...	—	1	—	—	
Bedrests and bedcages ...	18	—	—	—	
Bedpans, urinals and com- modes ...	21	—	—	—	
Air and Sorbo rubber rings	23	—	—	—	
Walking-aids ...	4	—	—	—	
	107	1	4	76	=188

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>	<i>Health Insti- tutes</i>	
Bedsteads ...	4	39	—	—	—	—	
Mattresses							
(Dunlopillo) ...	1	36	—	—	—	—	
Mattresses (Hair)	4	17	—	—	—	—	
Mattresses							
(Dunlopillo)							
(half-size) ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Mattress covers	4	9	—	—	—	—	
Blankets ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheets ...	26	—	—	—	2	6	
Pillows ...	11	4	—	2	—	—	
Pillow cases ...	13	—	—	1	—	1	
Bedrest and bed- cages ...	2	75	—	—	—	—	
Bedpans, urinals and commodes	3	170	—	—	—	1	
Air and Sorbo rubber rings ...	2	109	—	—	—	—	
Mackintosh sheets	—	147	—	—	—	—	
Wheel chairs ...	—	11	—	—	—	—	
Walking-aids ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Fracture boards	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Bed pulley attachment ...	—	13	—	—	—	—	
Cot beds ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Cot stand ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Cot blankets ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Cot canvas ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Bed table ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Cot counterpanes	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Domestic Help overalls ...	—	—	124	—	—	—	
Sputum mugs ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	
	87	651	124	9	5	8	=884

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

DOMESTIC HELP SCHEME

The number of requests increased again this year in all categories except that of tuberculosis which has decreased steadily since 1951. Applications from East Kilbride are being received in increasing numbers, but a good many are cancelled, after investigations and administrative work has been completed, due to inability or reluctance to pay the assessment requested. This also happens in other areas, but not to the same extent.

During the year 1,122 households received service against 1,023 in 1958 and are divided into the following categories:—

Illness	...	...	...	...	...	153
Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	229
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	48
Aged	...	...	...	...	...	690
Children	...	...	...	...	...	2

It will be noted that two main groups, aged persons and maternity cases, account for approximately 82 per cent of all cases.

Sunday service has been granted to some aged sick and an occasional hour in the evening to those who have no relatives able to visit. In many instances continuous service is required over a very long period.

The number of helpers at the close of the year was 318 and most of them are working on two or three cases. On ordinary duties 287 helps were employed, while 31, after special medical examination, were employed in the homes of tuberculosis patients.

The number of helper hours for 1959 was 348,010 against 336,098 for the previous year. The average number of helper hours per household attended was 310 or approximately fifteen weeks for all types of cases.

The total payments to the Domestic Helps during the year was £50,324 16s. 3d. compared to £46,846 5s. 9d. for 1958.

The fees received from applicants amounted to £9,156 19s. 9d. or 18 per cent of the total payments.

CHIROPODY SCHEME

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

During the year under review 643 new patients were accepted, bringing the total on the register at 31st December to 1,705

The total number of treatments given was 10,453, an increase of 2,339 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	...	369	6,065	6,434
Clinic Cases	... ..	274	3,745	4,019
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		643	9,810	10,453
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Domiciliary treatments represent 61.5 per cent. of the total.

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.

A fourth chiropodist was appointed in April, but in spite of this the Department was unable to cope with the extra cases. Approval has been given for another full-time chiropodist and it is hoped the appointment will be filled early in 1960.

Part-time staff have had to be employed to overtake the work, and during the past year the amount expended in fees and travelling was £310 5s. 10d.

Regular visits were made to Sir John Mann Home, Bellshill, Cornhill House, Biggar, Glencairn Home, Burnside, and arrangements were made to establish new clinics at Crosslaw Home, Lanark, Loancroft House, Baillieston, and at Strathaven, Blackwood and Lesmahagow.

This will bring the total of clinics to 20, which results in a saving of time and mileage, and it is the aim of this Department to establish treatment centres where the aggregation of patients justifies this course.

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	55	22	(Cornhill)
II	152	15	(Coalburn)
III	149	34	(Lanark)
				34	(Crosslaw Home)
				13	(Carstairs)
				18	(Carluke)
IV	176	37	(Larkhall)
V	76	90	(Blantyre)
VI	172	96	(Bellshill)
				23	(Sir John Mann Home)
				42	(Uddingston)
VII	124	107	(Shotts)
VIII	42	63	(Cambuslang)
				30	(Glencairn)
IX	111	20	(Baillieston)
				4	(Bishopbriggs)
			<hr/> 1,057 <hr/>	<hr/> 648 <hr/>	

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	...	...	846	July	...	...	716
February	...	...	713	August	...	...	983
March	...	...	758	September	...	...	847
April	...	...	766	October	...	...	1,068
May	...	...	1,039	November	...	...	904
June	...	...	886	December	...	...	927

The total mileage required for this work during the year was 24,301. The four full-time chiropodists travelled 23,377 miles, and part-time chiropodists 924.

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 £4,121 4s. 0d. less £646 18s. 0d. refunded by paying patients.

This shows a net increase of £1,229 15s. 11d. over the costs for 1958 which was principally due to a substantial increase in chiropodists' salaries and increased fees for part-time assistance.

The cost per treatment has increased to approximately 6s. 8d. which appears reasonable 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.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Individual health teaching is carried out by Health Visitors during their routine home-visiting, and by Health Visitors and Medical Officers at Child Welfare Clinic sessions. Group teaching is also carried out principally by means of health talks and display of health films at Clinics.

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

<i>Clinic</i>								<i>No. of Film Shows</i>
Airdrie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Baillieston ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bellshill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Blantyre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bishopbriggs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cadzow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cambuslang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Chryston ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
East Kilbride ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Lanark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Larkhall ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Lesmahagow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Newarthill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
New Stevenston ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Shotts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Strathaven ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Uddingston ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>155</u>

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

The demand from pre-formed organisations for health talks by the Medical Staff of the County Health Department continued, as a result of which 23 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) ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Associations and Guilds (Men) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Youth Fellowships ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
						<u>23</u>

HEALTH VISITING STAFF

The Supervisor of Health Visitors and a considerable number of her staff gave health talks to various women's organisations on subjects such as "The Work of the Health Visitor," "Child Care," "Accidents in the Home," etc. Six of the Health Visitors were responsible for series of lectures (6 to 8 in number) on First Aid and Home Nursing, given to Red Cross Detachments, Girls' Guildries and Girl Guides.

HOSPITAL STUDENT NURSES

The Public Health Department has co-operated with the various Hospitals in the area in the training of student nurses. Arrangements exist for student nurses to accompany Health Visitors in their home-visiting and to attend Child Welfare Clinic sessions. In this way 79 student nurses from Hairmyres, Law and Stonehouse Hospitals were given an introduction to Public Health work.

In addition, the Supervisor of Health Visitors gave lectures on "The Social Aspects of Disease" to student nurses at Law, Hairmyres, Stonehouse and Strathclyde Hospitals.

A series of lectures on Public Health was also given to student nurses at Bellshill Maternity Hospital by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

REFRESHER COURSES

Two members of the Health Visiting Staff attended a Summer School in St. Andrews organised by the Scottish Council for Health Education. This course specialised in instruction on advances and developments in the various techniques of health education.

COUNTY MILK SUPPLY

Dairy farming in the County of Lanark is a large and important industry comprising 1,020 dairy herds and ranks second among the Counties of Scotland.

The total gallonage of milk produced during the year was 26,601,722 gallons

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

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

All dairy herds in Lanarkshire are now Attested and the percentage licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951-52 is 98.82 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	
31/12/57	34	972	34	1,040	
31/12/58	31	981	21	1,033	
31/12/59	31	977	12	1,020	
			1957	1958	1959
Percentage of Graded Herds		96.73	97.97	98.82	

Milk Officers

Each of the five Milk Officers has approximately 204 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 1958 and 1959 were as follows, viz. :—

At Farms on account of—

	1958	1959
Routine Visits	4,376	4,561
Unsatisfactory Samples	2,358	2,524
Graded Licences	191	164

Outwith Farms—

Pasteurising Plants	367	346
Dealers	159	237
	<u>7,451</u>	<u>7,832</u>

The total visits show an increase of 381 compared to those for last year.

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

	Visits	Average per Farm
(a) Graded farms	7,164	7.1
(b) Ungraded farms	58	5.0
(c) All dairy farms	7,222	7.1

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	...	4,701	1,334	28.8	1,282	234	18.2
Ungraded	...	38	7	18.4	7	—	—
Gross Total		...	...	...	6,028		
Total Disconform		...	...	...	1,575		
Percentage Disconform		...	...	...	26.12 (1958—24.84)		

The percentage of samples of milk failing to conform to the required standards shows an increase of 1.28 per cent over the figure for 1958.

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	...	...	...	...	36
Slightly contaminated	...	...	...	...	11
Heavily contaminated	...	...	...	...	29
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	76
					—

Coliform Bacilli were present in 7.

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 31/12/59 the number of graded licences held in the County of Lanark was as follows :—

<i>Producers.</i>			Producers only	Producer/ Retailers	Total
Certified Milk	...	...	13	18	31
T.T. Milk	...	...	895	82	977
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	—	12	12

<i>Dealers.</i>			No. of Licence Holders	No. of Licences
Certified Milk	...	...	1	1
Certified and T.T. Milk	...	...	1	2
Certified, T.T. and Pasteur- ised Milk	...	...	9	27
Sterilised, Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	2	8
Certified and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	1	2
T.T. Milk	...	...	39	39
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	62	124
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	114	114

<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.	28	—	28
	—	—	—
	28	1	29
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

<i>Dealers.</i>	Total.
Certified	—
T.T.	14
Pasteurised	15
Sterilised	—
	—
	29
	<u> </u>

Dealers' Supplementary.... Nil

Licences suspended or revoked—Nil

Milk Supplied to School Children

Under the Milk in Schools Scheme, approximately 2,872 gallons of milk were consumed daily in the schools in the County and in the Burghs within the County.

93·3 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.

230 samples of school milk were taken during the year—208 at schools and 22 at dealers' premises before delivery to schools.

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

- (a) 7 samples of Pasteurised milk failed the Coliform Test.
- (b) 6 samples of T.T. milk failed Count and Coliform Tests.
- (c) 7 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, 1959, was 12.

This is a reduction of 9 compared to the figure for last year and indicates good progress.

SAMPLES. — 45 samples of non-graded milk were taken during the year, 38 at dairy farms and 7 at dealers' premises.

Results show that 18·42 per cent. of the samples failed the Resazurin Test, compared with 10·5 per cent. in 1958.

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	...	...	...	1,704
Herds inspected	...	...	...	967
Cows examined	...	...	...	36,371

Cows with abnormal conditions of udder :—

				1958	1959
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—
Mastitis ...	...	...	...	45	105
Sclerosis	...	...	...	—	—

The number of cows with abnormal conditions of the udder shows a marked increase from 1958.

Biological Examination of Milk

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year no samples of milk were submitted for Biological examination.

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 13 samples were examined biologically, 4 from Certified supplies and 9 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 31/12/59 there were 1,704 Attested Herds in the County of Lanark, 1,008 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, and 12 produced non-graded milk.

The remaining 684 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 66.

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 285.

It is worthy of note, however, that in approximately 38·6 per cent. of the complaints received no defects were found at the producers' premises and a sample of milk was found to conform to the required standard. Last year the percentage was 13.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY BUILDING INSPECTOR

STAFF

County Building Inspector

VACANT

Depute County Building Inspector

WM. MCKENDRICK, BECKFORD STREET, HAMILTON.

Inspectors

COLIN C. PARKER.

GEORGE HENDRY.

JAMES CLELAND.

IAN STANFIELD.

HUGH SCOTT.

‡ JAMES GRAHAM.

‡ RESIGNED 22/8/59

The number of applications dealt with by this Department during 1959 was 2,566 and this total was made up as follows:—

New Buildings ...	...	...	...	1,590
Alterations ...	...	...	...	419
Planning Applications	...	...	...	557
				2,566
				2,566

It will be observed that there has again been an increase in the number of applications dealt with, in actual fact 283 more than in the previous year. Although private garages do account for a large percentage of the increase, it will also be noted from Table IV that there has been an increase in the value of the work approved, viz:—£12,983,795 as against £7,485,662 in 1958. Tables I and II classify the various applications for new buildings and alterations respectively,

and Table III indicates the number and size of new houses contained in the applications. The number of new houses thus differs very little from that of 1958.

Figures can sometime mean little or nothing since an application may mean simply a private garage or a project costing thousands of pounds. All plans, however, whether great or small, received careful examination, with the result that most of the plans submitted were found to contravene the Byelaws in various respects. This resulted in considerable correspondence and meetings, but in most cases the architects and their clients were found to be co-operative and agreeable to make the necessary adjustments, or carry out alternative schemes suggested by this Department. One advantage in the administration of the present series of Byelaws is that an applicant is not tied to one particular method of construction, but is left plenty of scope in his design so long as the functional aspects of the Byelaws are met.

Surveys of sites of buildings were carried out where possible before approval of the plans, and thereafter the buildings were regularly inspected during the progress of the work and all drains and sanitary fittings smoke tested.

During the year the Thermal Insulation (Industrial Buildings) Act, 1957, came into operation, the purpose of which is to prescribe a standard of insulation in industrial buildings. The Act has the object of securing greater economy in the use of fuel by preventing unnecessary loss of heat through lack of adequate insulation. Plans of industrial buildings lodged for approval under the Building Byelaws must now be examined and reported on for the purposes of the Act. This involves calculations, and can be quite involved according to the nature of the materials used, as the standard of insulation varies in direct relation to the internal design temperature, while the materials to be used must comply with Class I, Spread of Flame Test, as defined in B.S. 476. Certain difficulties were experienced at first, but architects are now becoming familiar with the requirements of the Act, and accordingly in large factories more than adequate insulation is being provided without question. Smaller buildings, however, still present some trouble, as the applicants have little or no idea as to how their buildings are to be heated, let alone the provision of protection against heat loss. It is interesting to note that a higher standard of insulation is now required for industrial buildings than that required under the Building Byelaws for dwellings.

TABLE I.—NEW BUILDINGS

Number of sets of plans lodged during the year 1959 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
Avondale ...	7	—	2	—	—	1	22	1
Biggar ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	1
Blantyre ...	6	—	1	—	1	2	69	3
Bothwell ...	21	—	4	5	5	10	245	2
Cadder ...	22	—	3	—	4	3	175	2
Cambuslang ...	5	—	2	1	1	7	76	1
Cambusnethan ...	6	—	3	2	1	2	40	4
Carluke ...	15	—	1	1	3	2	46	4
Carmichael ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmunnock ...	8	—	—	1	—	1	26	1
Carnwath ...	1	—	—	2	—	—	15	1
Carstairs ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Coulter ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covington and Thankerton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Crawford ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Crawfordjohn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalserf ...	6	—	2	—	1	2	68	4
Dolphinton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas ...	2	—	1	—	1	1	10	—
Dunsyre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride ...	20	—	4	1	7	5	22	5
Glassford ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Glasgow ...	—	—	1	—	1	2	25	—
Hamilton ...	4	—	—	—	1	6	17	1
Lamington and Wandel ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Liberton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesmahagow ...	3	—	3	—	1	—	27	—
New Monkland ...	3	—	4	—	2	1	20	2
Old Monkland ...	5	—	1	2	4	5	166	2
Pettinain ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Rutherglen ...	1	—	3	1	—	3	56	1
Shotts ...	7	—	2	—	4	5	59	1
Stonhouse ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	18	1
Symington ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Walston ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Wiston and Roberton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	153	—	39	16	37	58	1,223	42

SCHEDULE A.

DEFINITION OF BUILDINGS.

Public 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 centre, 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.

Residential building means a building where persons reside under supervision, care or attention and 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 university.

Building includes an administrative building and a bank.

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

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

TABLE II.—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Number of sets of plans lodged during the year 1959 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
Avondale ...	13	—	1	—	1	5	2	—
Biggar ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Blantyre ...	14	—	1	2	2	8	2	—
Bothwell ...	37	—	9	2	11	14	5	—
Cadder ...	32	—	5	1	4	5	8	—
Cambuslang ...	6	—	1	1	6	4	4	—
Cambusnethan ...	8	—	2	2	1	2	—	—
Carluke ...	27	—	—	—	—	7	4	1
Carmichael ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmunnock ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Carnwath ...	10	—	1	—	1	3	1	—
Carstairs ...	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
Coulter ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covington and Thankerton ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford ...	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Crawfordjohn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalserf ...	17	—	5	—	—	4	6	—
Dolphinton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas ...	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	—
Dunsyre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride ...	9	2	3	2	1	5	13	1
Glassford ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Glasgow ...	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Hamilton ...	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Lamington and Wandel ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberton ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesmahagow ...	10	—	4	—	—	2	—	1
New Monkland ...	6	—	2	1	2	2	—	1
Old Monkland ...	34	—	4	3	4	6	4	—
Pettinain ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutherglen ...	15	—	2	—	2	2	3	—
Shotts ...	6	—	6	4	1	2	2	1
Stonehouse ...	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Symington ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walston ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wiston and Roberton ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	296	2	51	22	38	74	62	7

TABLE III.

						NEW BUILDINGS OF—					Total
PARISH						One - Apt.	Two- Apts.	Three- Apts.	Four- Apts.	Five- Apts. and Upwards	
e	—	—	3	4	—	7
...	—	—	2	1	1	4
...	—	8	81	22	2	113
l	—	34	558	202	70	864
...	—	6	152	95	217	470
ang	—	—	7	15	6	28
nethan	—	—	4	—	7	11
...	—	18	84	40	1	143
ael	—	—	—	—	—	—
nock	—	—	1	14	6	21
h	—	—	1	—	—	1
...	—	—	—	1	—	1
...	—	—	—	—	—	—
on and Thankerton	—	—	—	—	—	—
l	—	—	—	1	—	1
idjohn	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	—	10	63	29	—	102
ton	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	—	4	36	12	1	53
...	—	—	—	—	—	—
bride	—	188	392	100	53	733
l	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	—	—	—	—	—	—
n	—	—	—	3	1	4
on and Wandel	—	—	—	1	—	1
...	—	—	—	1	2	3
...	—	—	—	—	—	—
agow	—	12	13	1	—	26
nkland	—	4	54	19	—	77
akland	—	2	38	14	1	55
n	—	—	—	—	—	—
len	—	6	82	18	—	106
...	—	12	98	73	2	185
use	—	—	—	1	—	1
ton	—	—	1	—	—	1
...	—	—	—	—	—	—
and Robertson	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL						—	304	1,670	667	370	3,011

TABLE IV.
ESTIMATED COSTS OF WORKS.

	Resi- dential	Insti- tutional	Assembly	Office	Manu- facture	Trade	Storage	Agri- culture	Others	TOTAL
NEW ...	...	5,628,157	—	437,720	48,560	3,735,840	332,150	403,385	88,390	336,800 11,011,002
ALTERATIONS	...	182,657	—	1,419,976	20,155	163,950	154,230	11,425	13,400	7,000 1,972,793
	5,810,814	—	1,857,696	68,715	3,899,790	486,380	414,810	101,790	343,800	12,983,795

East Kilbride New Town

The work in progress at East Kilbride continues at a steady pace. During the year 1,118 houses, 1 school, 3 churches and 3 factories were completed, making a grand total to date of 7,162 houses, 79 shops, 7 schools, 8 churches and 25 factories; while work is in progress on a further 1,076 houses, 25 shops, 2 schools, 1 church and 15 factories. This work was supervised as far as possible, and all drains and plumber work tested, by an assistant from this Department.

Relations with the Development Corporation and the Corporation officials are still harmonious, and with a bit of give and take most difficulties are easily resolved.

Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950 to 1959

The Local Authority continued to make grants to private persons in terms of the above Acts for the provision of dwellings by means of conversion of other buildings, or the improvement of existing dwellings. The following figures give details of the applications submitted and the grants authorised. In all cases the properties were surveyed and reports forwarded to the County Clerk for consideration by the Housing Committee.

Applications received during year	51
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Applications granted (including applications received during previous year)—

Number of applications	...	...	...	...	46
Number of dwellings referred to	...	...	...	...	49
Estimated cost of work	...	...	£50,105	8	6
Total grant authorised	...	...	£18,455	0	7

In addition to the above applications a considerable number of enquiries were received, but in a large number of cases it was found that after the properties had been surveyed, the proposed works would not bring the houses up to the required standard, and were therefore not eligible for grants.

Work was completed on 20 projects during the year and at its close

a further 32 were still in progress. A list of the completed works is given below.

<i>Name of Applicant</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Cost</i>
John Smith, The Smithy, Elsrickle	Smithy Cottage, Peebles-Biggarr Road, Elsrickle	£1,203 13 4
Sir W. E. F. Carmichael- Anstruther	Crossridge Smithy, Carmichael	£1,559 19 4
Wm. M'Lennan, 3 Green- side Road, Carmunnock	3 Greenside Road, Carmunnock	£921 13 0
Douglas and Angus Estates	Drumalbin Farm Cottage, Carmichael	£1,345 6 9
Douglas and Angus Estates	Home Farm, Douglas	£2,093 6 4
Miss Isobel Barr, 10 Ferry Road, Bothwell	13 Langside Road, Bothwell	£959 10 1
Thomas Alexander, Huntlyhill, Ravenstruther	Huntlygate Farm (2 houses), Lanark	£1,936 13 1
Simon Foster MacDonald Lockhart	Kirklands, Dunsyre	£1,218 2 9
Joseph O'Neil, 52 Bannercross Drive, Garrowhill	52 Bannercross Drive, Garrowhill	£330 0 0
Thomas Tweedie, per J. J. Shannon, Architect, Biggar	Brownsbank Farm, Skirling	£768 12 9
John Turner, per Whyte & Barrie, Architects, Lanark	10 Main Street, Carnwath	£860 2 3
Gavin Ritchie, per Whyte & Barrie, Architects, Lanark	119 Carlisle Road, Blackwood	£1,072 10 2
Mrs. Mary Carr, 7 Chapel Street, Cleland	5/7 Chapel Street, Cleland	£664 19 2
Andrew Binnie, 75 Kirk Street, Strathaven	75 Kirk Street, Strathaven	£481 11 6

Martin Milligan, Castle Street, Strathaven	59 Castle Street, Strathaven	£516 0 0
Arch. K. Birrell, 113a Clyde Street, Carluke	113a Clyde Street, Carluke	£706 11 3
Mrs. Margaret Frame, 13 Alston Street, Glasford	171 Limekilnburn Road, Limekilnburn	£747 6 6
John M. Thomson, 39 Rosebank, Carluke	39 Rosebank, by Carluke	£810 2 3
Edgar F. F. Smith, per James Frew, Architect, Chapelton	Howieson Hall, Crossford	£889 10 0
Wm. Stevenson, per Wm. Dickie, Architect, 30 Muir Street, Motherwell	194 Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston	£869 8 9

During the year (14th June to be precise) the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, came into operation. This Act, as well as making the discretionary improvement grant more flexible, also made it obligatory on Local Authorities to give assistance by way of making a grant (maximum £155) towards the cost of providing the house with certain essential amenities which it lacks, i.e. all of the following:— (a) fixed bath or shower in a bathroom; (b) washhand basin; (c) hot water supply; (d) a water closet; and (e) satisfactory facilities for storing food; provided certain conditions are satisfied.

The Department of Health for Scotland produced a pamphlet "Improve your House with a Grant" and this has been available to the public, resulting in many enquiries. Unlike the discretionary improvement grant scheme where the policy has always been to bring an improved house up to the standard of a general needs house, i.e. one of at least three apartments, kitchenette and bathroom, the standard grant is available for all types and sizes of houses, and accordingly a number of applications have been received for the installation of standard amenities in houses which would not have been favourably considered under the existing scheme.

Twenty-one applications were received and approved during the year. No completions were intimated.

Section 3 of the 1952 Act also provides a scheme of assistance in respect of the provision of new houses for the agricultural population. Eleven applications were received and considered by the Housing Committee, 10 being approved and 1 refused. One application was withdrawn after approval.

Work was completed on 8 projects (as detailed hereunder) during the year, and 9 were still in progress at the end of the year.

<i>Name of Applicant</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Andrew MacKenzie, Righead, Strathaven	Righead Farm, Strathaven	£2,578 0 0
A. & A. Provan, Auchendale, Wheatland Drive, Lanark	Parkhall Farm, Douglas	£3,478 7 6
Simon F. Macdonald Lockhart, Lee and Carnwath Estates, Carnwath	Westown of Nemphler, Lanark	£2,001 14 9
William Peat, Burnside, Lesmahagow	Burnside, Lesmahagow	£2,035 15 0
Lindsay Steele & Son, Blackhill Farm, Crossford	Blackhill Farm, Crossford	£3,354 19 6
Hugh George, Kirkhill Orchard, Netherton, Wishaw	Kirkhill Orchard, Wishaw	£2,949 1 8
George Paterson & Son, West Whitecastle, Biggar	West Whitecastle, Biggar	£3,815 16 5
Richard Findlater, Jerviswood, Lanark	Jerviswood, Lanark	£2,801 3 0

PROVISION OF HOUSES WITH LESS THAN THREE APARTMENTS.—
Twenty-six 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

Carlisle (Crawforddyke)	...	...	...	...	8
Larkhall (Glen Avenue)	...	...	...	...	10
Harthill (Victoria Street)	...	...	...	...	4
Bothwell (Woodlands)	...	...	...	...	12
New Stevenston (Napier Square)	...	...	...	...	4
Shotts (Hill Road)	...	...	...	...	8
Rutherglen (Eastfield) (Annan Drive)	...	...	...	...	6
Plains (East Meadowhead)	...	...	...	...	4
Chapelhall (Kennelburn)	...	...	...	...	4
Tannochside (Burnhead)	...	...	...	...	10
Blantyre (Coatshill)	...	...	...	...	8
Auchinairn (East Springfield)	...	...	...	...	6
Bellshill (Thorn Farm Site)	...	...	...	...	4
Rigside (Craiglea)	...	...	...	...	4
Crossford (2nd Development)	...	...	...	...	12
Braidwood	...	...	...	...	10
Baillieston (Muirside)	...	...	...	...	2

East Kilbride Development Corporation

Calderwood III (1)	...	...	...	...	2
Westwood II (13)	...	...	...	...	26
Village VI	...	...	...	...	18
Mains V (11)	...	...	...	...	3
Murray VIII (3)	...	...	...	...	11
Murray XI (4)	...	...	...	...	8
Murray VII (4)	...	...	...	...	6
Westwood X	...	...	...	...	107
Calderwood VI (2)	...	...	...	...	7

Local Authority Housing

2,168 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.

Private Housing

There is still a large demand for houses for owner/occupation and

during the year 470 were completed and certificates of occupancy issued in respect of same. Although most of these houses are still built on a speculative basis, more and more are being designed by architects, resulting in superior dwellings to those erected in the early 1950's. The firms concerned find that it is in their own interests to build the houses conforming to the Byelaws, and almost all are willing to co-operate in all respects with this Department.

Staffing

The increase in the number of applications, together with the bringing into operation of the Thermal Insulation (Industrial Buildings) Act, 1957, and the Standard Amenities Scheme, and also taking into account further depletion of staff, has made it a very difficult year. The loyalty of the remaining staff in these circumstances and the co-operation of the other officials is all the more appreciated.

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.

It is my privilege to submit the Annual Report on the work done in the County Chemical Laboratory during 1959.

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

The mid-1959 population of the County Council's administrative area for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act was 329,049. The total number of food and drugs samples submitted by the Senior Inspector's Department was 3,139 which gives a sampling rate of 9.5 per 1,000.

During the year under review there were some changes 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 ice-cream. These new Regulations prohibit the labelling, marking or advertising of ice-cream in such a way as to suggest the ice-cream contains any fat derived from milk unless the ice-cream contains no fat other than milk fat, but permit the presence of skim milk solids to be declared. At the same time the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, were issued. They prescribed amended standards of composition, and introduced separate standards of composition for dairy ice-cream and milk ice. The Arsenic in Food

(Scotland) Regulations which apply to Scotland only, provide, that subject to certain exceptions, it shall be an offence to sell, consign, deliver, or import into Scotland any food which contains more than 1.0 part per million of arsenic. Lower limits are specified for liquids, certain soft fruit concentrates and ice-cream, while higher limits are permitted for some foods which are generally either essences or ancillary foods. In the early summer the Condensed Milk (Scotland) Regulations became operative. These regulations substantially re-enact the Public Health (Condensed Milk) (Scotland) Regulations 1931 to 1953. Certain new provisions governing labelling and composition were introduced. At the end of the year the Fluorine in Food (Scotland) Regulations were published and will come into operation in March, 1960. These regulations prescribe reduced maximum limits for fluorine content of acid phosphates used in food manufacture and of foods containing acid phosphates. During this year also a Report on Soft Drinks was issued by the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries, and Food. This report discussed the need for regulations governing the composition of soft drinks and made recommendations for the revision of the present regulations.

The analytical work related to the measurement of atmospheric pollution was continued. Smoke filters at Baillieston, Cambuslang and Shotts became operational on 1st January. Another smoke filter was installed at Bellshill and came into operation on 1st March. At Cleland a Peroxide Instrument and Rain Gauge also became operational as from 1st April.

The staffing problem became more acute this year than usual. One assistant resigned in February and another in November. Repeated advertisements failed to draw a single application.

Table No. 1.

The total number of samples received in the Laboratory for examination was as follows:—

Food and Drugs Act, 1956	...	...	...	3,139
Milk Samples from Milk Officers	...	...	...	98
Domestic Waters	...	...	...	258
Atmospheric Pollution—Rain Gauges	...			111
Peroxide				
Instruments	...			118
Smoke Pads	...			1,276
			—	1,505
Miscellaneous Samples	...	...	...	41
<i>Other Authorities—</i>				
Daer Water Board	...	...	...	70
Regional Hospital Board	...	...	...	15
Burgh of Motherwell	...	...	...	3
				—
			Total	5,129
				—

Table II shows the total number of Food and Drugs samples submitted for examination and the number which were unsatisfactory.

TABLE II

	Number Examined			Number Adulterated or Below Standard		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Butter	—	3	3	—	—	—
Buttermilk	—	1	1	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Double Cream	—	2	2	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	—	2	2	—	—	—
Glacé Cherries	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gregory's Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Cinnamon	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	—	1	1	—	1	1
Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine	—	2	2	—	—	—
Milk—Certified	—	4	4	—	—	—
Condensed	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ordinary	—	11	11	—	2	2
Pasteurised	—	321	321	—	—	—
T.T.	9	444	453	3	14	17
T.T. (Pasteurised)	—	17	17	—	—	—
Mince	25	997	1,022	4	68	72
Mixed Spice	—	2	2	—	—	—
Nescafe	—	1	1	—	—	—
Oil of Wintergreen	—	1	1	—	1	1
Peanut Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peas	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pickling Spice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pies	—	15	15	—	—	—
Potted Meat	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rum	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Shredded Beef Suet	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sausage—Link	1	19	20	1	—	1
Meat	—	16	16	—	3	3
Sliced	34	1,176	1,210	13	49	62
Steak and Kidney Pie	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky	14	—	14	—	—	—
	83	3,053	3,136	21	138	159

The number of samples with adverse reports this year was 159 (5.1%) compared to 167 (5.4%) last year. The percentage adulteration of formal and informal samples was 25.3 per cent. and 4.5 per cent. These figures show an increase on the formal samples compared to last year when the figure was 16.7 per cent., but a decrease in the informal samples when the corresponding figure was 5.0 per cent.

There was a slight increase in the total number of samples received of 47 to 3,139.

Milk.—The monthly variation of the milk fat and milk solids not fat content of milk supplied to schools and milk on sale to the public are given in Table III.

A—Milk supplied to Schools.

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

TABLE III

				A		B	
				Milk Fat	Milk Solids Not Fat	Milk Fat	Milk Solids Not Fat
January ...	...	...	...	3.48	8.85	3.47	8.82
February ...	...	...	...	3.45	8.75	3.45	8.78
March ...	...	...	...	3.47	8.79	3.58	8.78
April ...	...	...	...	3.64	8.82	3.59	8.78
May ...	...	...	...	3.46	8.84	3.52	8.85
June ...	...	...	...	3.44	8.92	3.49	8.92
July ...	...	...	...	*	*	3.54	8.84
August ...	...	...	...	3.68	8.73	3.76	8.69
September ...	...	...	...	3.71	8.74	3.73	8.89
October ...	...	...	...	3.74	8.89	3.73	8.88
November ...	...	...	...	3.45	8.91	3.53	8.89
December ...	...	...	...	3.56	8.84	3.51	8.88

* Schools on Holiday during July.

The average figures for the years 1955-1959 inclusive are:—

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
1959 ...	...	...	...	3.54	8.83	3.58	8.86

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

Ordinary Milk.—Eleven samples were received and two of these were poor quality milk.

T.T. Milk.—444 informal samples were received and of these 14 were unsatisfactory due in five instances to the presence of extraneous

water. In three samples there was a strong suspicion that milk fat had been skimmed off. A further five samples were naturally poor quality milks. The remaining sample was handed in by a householder. This milk had been delivered to her house that morning and she observed it had an unusual pink colour. When opened in the Laboratory the milk gave off a distinct smell of ammonia and on examination was proved to be strongly contaminated with caustic soda. The matter was taken up with the manager of the creamery concerned.

Pasteurised Milk.—The 321 samples examined were all found to be genuine.

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).—All samples received were genuine.

Certified Milk.—The few samples submitted were genuine.

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

Other Food and Drugs.—121 of the other 2,329 samples (5.1%) received adverse reports compared to 167 out of 2,279 (7.3%) samples received last year.

Offences against Preservative Regulations.—According to the Regulations only certain specified preservatives may be added, and the maximum quantity which may be added is controlled and in certain cases the presence of the permitted preserve must be controlled. 997 samples of mince were received and of these 68 samples (6.8%) failed to conform to the Regulations, a slight decrease on last year when the figures were 80 out of 989 samples (8.1%).

1,195 samples of sausages were received and of these 49 (4.1%) were found to contain an excessive quantity of preservative. This is a slight decrease on last year when the corresponding figure was 5.5%.

16 samples of sausage meat were examined and 3 were adversely criticised as they contained no starchy cereal as required by the Regulations.

A sample of ground ginger and a sample of oil of wintergreen failed to conform to British Pharmacopoeia standards.

During the last quarter of the year a number of the popular small meat pies were submitted for examination. This work followed a request, received by the Association of County Councils in Scotland, from the Food Standards Committee who are seeking detailed information as to the type of composition of meat pies at present on sale in order to decide whether a statutory regulation governing the composition of meat pies is desirable. The pies received all cost sixpence each and the meat content varied from 26 per cent. down to 8 per cent. It would appear that from the limited information available over this short period, excellent pies seem to be available in the shops at fair prices but in some cases, at least, price is no guide to quality.

Atmospheric Pollution.—The number of samples and specimens received this year shows a marked increase on last year. This is due entirely to the 4 stations measuring the amount of "Smoke" in the atmosphere which came into operation this year. Cambuslang, Baillieston and Shotts were started on the 1st day of January and Bellshill on the 1st March. The term "Smoke" is used to denote all fine suspended impurity collected by a test filter and the figure is expressed as milligrams per 100 cubic metres. A filter is used daily and at the end of the month the collected filters are brought to the laboratory for assessment by a reflectometer. The pattern of pollution soon took shape and followed the normal course observed with the other instruments, i.e. high during the winter months and low during the summer months. Some slight trouble was experienced at Cambuslang during July and August so the position of the equipment was changed to an adjoining shed belonging to the County Council and no further trouble is anticipated. I am indebted to the Divisional Sanitary Inspectors who change the filter papers daily and keep the necessary records. During the first year the sites chosen show marked differences in the amount of "Smoke" in the atmosphere, and consequently in the amount of air borne dirt inhaled by people living and working in the area. The following table No. IV shows what the average man living and working in the district of Baillieston, Bellshill, Cambuslang and Shotts would have inhaled, though not necessarily retained in his lungs during the months of the year.

TABLE IV

Weights are expressed as milligrams.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Baillieston	335	185	99	66	56	48	37	37	72	112	138	16
Bellshill	—	—	124	108	56	42	19	31	90	124	144	16
Cambuslang	471	253	130	132	68	42	—	—	121	180	210	21
Shotts	167	56	43	54	37	24	19	25	42	62	66	6

This table shows that Cambuslang is much dirtier than Baillieston or Bellshill and that the people in Shotts live in still cleaner conditions. It should be remembered that there were long periods of fog during the first two months of the year. The Rain Gauges show a slight increase on last year due to the erection of another rain gauge at Cleland. There is no industry in Cleland and the purpose of this gauge is to trap the finer dusts which are blown over longer distances and investigate the nature of this dust.

I propose to give the figures for the average monthly deposit of Soluble Deposit and Insoluble Deposit only. The figures quoted are in tons per square mile.

TABLE V

	1959			1958			1957		
	Soluble Solids	Insoluble Solids	Total Solids	Soluble Solids	Insoluble Solids	Total Solids	Soluble Solids	Insoluble Solids	Total Solids
Baillieston	6.66	14.55	21.21	6.75	17.67	24.42	6.85	16.81	23.66
Bellshill	6.04	10.02	16.06	6.02	9.22	15.24	5.95	8.40	14.35
Blantyre	5.71	9.72	15.43	5.76	9.34	15.10	6.18	8.09	14.27
Boghead	4.27	1.08	5.35	4.39	1.02	5.41	4.66	1.15	5.76
Cambuslang	7.66	15.03	22.69	7.96	15.87	23.83	7.99	16.66	24.65
Carfin	9.52	33.19	42.71	9.55	26.61	36.16	10.35	32.13	42.48
Carmyle	12.51	41.01	53.52	10.29	36.79	47.08	12.79	37.22	50.01
Cleland	15.35	11.44	26.79	—	—	—	—	—	—

These figures show that at Bellshill and Blantyre there appears to be a tendency for the deposit to increase, and at Cambuslang the tendency is for the deposit to decrease.

The ash obtained from the water insoluble matter from the rain gauges was analysed and the main constituents are given in table No. VI.

TABLE VI

	Baillieston	Bellshill	Blantyre	Boghead	Cambuslang	Carfin	Carmyle	Cleland
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1958								
Sand	70.7	59.4	71.4	63.3	55.3	55.9	42.9	—
Iron and Alumina, etc. ...	20.6	32.9	20.8	21.4	30.4	30.3	41.1	—
Lime (CaO)	2.4	3.2	3.8	5.4	8.8	5.9	3.4	—
1959								
Sand	68.4	53.9	70.6	69.1	57.5	44.2	45.9	30.2
Iron and Alumina, etc. ...	24.9	38.4	21.2	23.5	29.9	43.8	42.7	56.9
Lime (CaO)	2.4	3.6	4.6	2.9	7.1	8.7	4.6	7.9

It will be observed that with the exception of Cambuslang all stations show that there has been a tendency for the iron content of the deposit to increase, no doubt a reflection of the improved position of the iron industry in 1959 as compared to 1958. The position at Carfin has deteriorated seriously due to the increased activity at Ravenscraig and Cleland appears to suffer also from the red iron dust emanating from these works. At Carmyle also the position has deteriorated and it appears to me that some modification in the method of operating has led to a great increase in the dust in the atmosphere in this area.

Table No. VII gives the average monthly figures of Sulphur trioxide per 1000 square centimetres per day for the respective stations.

TABLE VII

	Baillieston	Bellshill	Blantyre	Boghead	Cambuslang	Carfin	Carmyle	Cleland	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	—
1959	8.3	7.0	5.0	2.9	9.9	6.3	19.6	9.5	7.7

Only at Bellshill (station No. 2) does there appear to be any tendency developing and in this instance the concentration in the atmosphere is diminishing.

Water.—The total number of samples accepted for examination shows a decrease on last year due to staffing difficulties.

The quality of the water provided was fairly satisfactory and the main cause of complaint was that on occasion the colour of many samples was much too high. All the main supply gathering areas are of a peaty nature and as a consequence the waters in the reservoirs are contaminated with the peaty extract which imparts a brown colour to the water. During a dry summer such as we had this year, this infusion tends to give a higher colour than in wetter colder seasons. This water is liable to be mixed with Daer Water which is a fully treated water and on occasion Daer does contain a trace of residual alumina, leading to flocculation and deposition of the organic matter in the raw water. Most of this deposition will take place in service reservoirs but some occurs in pipelines, giving water supplies an unpleasant appearance which leads to complaints on the part of the consumers. Fully treated and raw waters should not be mixed and every effort should be made to keep them separate, failing which all the county water supplies should receive full chemical treatment. This would lead to a marked improvement in the many areas supplied with water by Lanark County Council.

The treatment plant at Daer has, unfortunately, continued to give some trouble from time to time throughout the year and the colour removal has remained on much the same level as last year, that is just under 80 per cent. colour removed on the average throughout the year. The control of the aluminium residual in the water has been more satisfactory, and has never at any time reached what was the average aluminium residual last year, and in this respect the operation of the plant has been more economically controlled than in previous years.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT BY THE CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

for Year ending 31st December, 1959

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.	Mrs. CHRISTINA M. L. BISSET, L.D.S.
GORDON E. M'INTYRE, L.D.S.	Mrs. DOROTHY ARTHUR, B.D.S.
ALEXANDER WESTWOOD, L.D.S.	JOHN FARRELL, B.D.S.
Mrs. MARY M. SPRACKLAN, B.D.S.	(a) JAMES B. YUILL, B.D.S.
Miss MARGT. M'LACHLAN, L.D.S.	(b) JAMES S. CLYDE, B.D.S.

(a)—Appointed 2/2/59

(b)—Employed 12/10/59—31/12/59

Mr. James B. Yuill was appointed to the Staff on 2nd February, 1959, and was put in charge of No. 4 Mobile Dental Unit operating in the country area to the South of Larkhall.

Mr. James S. Clyde commenced on 12th October, 1959, and was operating No. 5 Mobile Dental Unit in the country area around Airdrie Burgh. Unfortunately, he was offered an appointment as lecturer on Operative Dental Surgery at Glasgow University and having accepted the post he left the Department on 31st December, 1959.

Beckford Lodge Clinic, Hamilton, has been closed for some time now and Cadzow R.C. School Clinic is due to be closed as soon as alternative premises are available. A new clinic has been opened at St. Peter's R.C. School, Hamilton and, by August, 1960, a clinic in red cedar wood will be erected at St. Cuthbert's R.C. Secondary School, Burnbank, Hamilton. A new clinic is proposed for central Hamilton and pending the erection of this building, temporary premises in red cedar will be available in St. John's Grammar School as soon as possible.

These alterations will completely modernise dental clinic facilities in the Hamilton area and the changes will be much appreciated by all concerned.

A new dental clinic is also proposed for the Cambuslang Area. This clinic will be in the Health Institute and treatment will be offered there to all Maternity and Child Welfare patients in the area and about half of the school population. The clinic at present in Gateside

J.S. School will cease to exist about May, 1960, and a replacement clinic will be necessary in or near the new school buildings in due course.

The total number examined, viz., 614 is slightly more than last year (602). Expectant mothers show a drop of 26, but Post Natal mothers and pre-school children are up by 13 and 25 respectively. The main items of inspection and treatment for these patients and those brought forward from last year are as follows:—

			<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>Post Natal Mothers</i>	<i>Pre-School Children</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Inspected	...	...	46	427	141	614
Treated	...	...	60	508	77	645
Attendances	...	...	202	2,103	108	2,413
Extractions (Local)	...	...	30	742	6	778
Extractions (General)	...	...	168	2,064	106	2,338
Fillings	...	...	29	256	39	324
Dentures Supplied	...	...	61	586	—	647
Repairs to Dentures	...	...	1	18	—	19
X-Rays taken	...	...	—	5	—	5
Gold Inlays	...	...	—	1	—	1

The year 1959 has, from the Dental Department point of view, been an uneventful one, nothing having happened to influence the work of the department in any material way.

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 1958/59 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, 1960.*

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	46	45	44	44
Nursing Mothers ...	427	427	420	398
Pre-School Children	141	88	82	74

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	45	45	45	45	45	7	7	7	7	7
Baillieston	22	22	22	22	22	5	5	5	5	5
Bellshill	32	32	32	32	30	9	9	8	8	7
Bishopbriggs	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Blantyre	31	31	30	30	28	8	36	18	15	15
Cadzow	23	23	23	23	24	7	6	6	6	5
Cambuslang	52	52	52	51	42	5	32	11	10	5
Carlisle	6	5	5	5	6	2	2	2	2	2
Chapelhall	12	12	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
Chryston	16	16	16	16	16	6	6	6	6	6
Douglas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1
Lanark	20	17	17	17	13	4	3	3	3	3
Larkhall	75	70	70	67	67	6	4	4	4	4
Lesmahagow	16	16	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
Newarthill	13	13	13	13	12	2	2	2	2	2
Newmains	25	25	25	25	26	2	1	1	—	—
New Stevenston	10	10	10	8	6	2	2	2	—	—
Shotts	49	46	46	46	45	3	2	2	1	1
Strathaven	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tannochside	23	23	23	23	18	1	1	1	1	1
Uddingston	8	8	8	6	7	1	1	1	1	2
Bellshill Day Nursery	—	—	—	—	—	21	21	10	10	8
Total	485	473	472	464	442	92	141	88	82	74

SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT 1959—GROUP RETURN

Group	Total number of Patients		Attendances		Extractions		Fillings		Other Conservative Treatment		Dentures Supplied		Special Cases												
					Local	General							Inlays	Crowns	Surgical Extrac- tions	X-rays									
	New Cases	Cases under Cases Treat.Comp'd.	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Full	Partial	Total	Repair					Jacket	Post	Intra Oral	Extra Oral					
Ante-Natal Mothers	44	60	47	202	—	30	—	168	—	29	—	15	49	12	61	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Natal Mothers	398	508	409	2,103	—	742	1	2,063	—	256	—	193	472	114	586	18	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Pre-School Girls	30	31	29	46	2	—	40	—	14	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pre-School Boys	44	46	41	62	4	—	66	—	25	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	516	645	526	2,413	6	772	107	2,231	30	285	147	208	521	126	647	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

FOOD AND DRUGS

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

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

District	Inspections made	Samples procured		Total	Analysed	
		Formal	Informal		Public Analyst	Chemical Laboratory
County Area ...	5,102	94	3,113	3,207	94	3,113
Burgh of Biggar	82	2	26	28	2	26
Burgh of Lanark	281	3	109	112	3	109
Total ...	5,465	99	3,248	3,347	99	3,248

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	...	...	...	816	816	36
Double Cream	...	...	...	2	2	—
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	54	54	4
Margarine	...	...	...	2	2	—
Pea-Nut Butter	...	...	...	1	1	—
Whisky	...	...	...	18	18	—
Mince	...	...	...	1,063	1,063	84
Link and Slicing Sausage	...	...	...	1,300	1,300	87
Honey	...	...	...	1	1	—
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	18	18	—
Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	1	1	—
Tomato Ketchup	...	...	...	1	1	—
Milk Ice	...	...	...	2	2	1
Beef Suet	...	...	...	2	2	—
Black Pudding	...	...	...	2	2	—
Potted-Meat	...	...	...	3	3	—
Sausage Rolls	...	...	...	2	2	—
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	2	2	—
Lollipops	...	...	...	2	2	—
Mayonaise	...	...	...	1	1	—
Pickling-Sauce	...	...	...	1	1	—
Rum	...	...	...	2	2	—
Gin	...	...	...	1	1	—
<i>Carry forward</i>				3,297	3,297	212

Article				Procured	Analysed	Deficient or Adulterated
<i>Brought forward</i>				3,297	3,297	212
Coffee	...	...	...	2	2	—
Self Raising Flour	...	...	...	1	1	—
Carnation Milk	...	...	...	1	1	—
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	1	1	—
Jelly Crystals	...	...	...	2	2	—
Glace Cherries	...	...	...	1	1	—
Ground Cinnamon	...	...	...	1	1	—
Margarine+10% Butter	...	...	...	1	1	—
Mixed Spice	...	...	...	2	2	—
Cream of Tartar	...	...	...	1	1	—
Butter Milk	...	...	...	1	1	—
Drugs	...	...	...	6	6	—
Apple and Strawberry Jam				1	1	—
Butter	...	...	...	3	3	—
Meat Pies	...	...	...	26	26	—
TOTAL				3,347	3,347	212

Ninety-nine 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
8	Mince	28th Jan., 1959 ...	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 31st February, 1959. Fined £10.
12	Slicing sausage ...	17th Feb., 1959	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 1st April, 1959. Fined £3.
14	Slicing sausage ...	19th March, 1959	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 13th May, 1959. Fined £3.
18	Slicing sausage ...	21st April, 1959	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 3rd June, 1959. Fined £6.
23	Link sausage ...	28th April, 1959	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 18th June, 1959. Fined £3.
24	Slicing sausage ...	28th April, 1959	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 18th June, 1959. Fined £3.
26	Mince	28th April, 1959	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 18th June, 1959. Fined £4.
36	Mince	23rd July, 1959	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 17th September, 1959. Fined £5.
45	Slicing sausage ...	1st Sept., 1959 ...	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 26th October, 1959. Fined £2.
46	Slicing sausage ...	1st Sept., 1959 ...	Plea of guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 26th October, 1959. Fined £5.
54	Slicing sausage ...	11th Sept., 1959	Plea of guilty at Glasgow Sheriff Court on 1st December, 1959. Fined £2.
55	T.T. Milk ...	15th Sept., 1959	Plea of not guilty. Diet of Proof fixed for 9th May, 1960.
56	T.T. Milk ...	15th Sept., 1959	Plea of not guilty. Diet of Proof fixed for 9th May, 1960.

57	T.T. Milk	...	15th Sept., 1959	Plea of not guilty. Diet of Proof fixed for 9th May, 1960.
58	Slicing sausage	...	18th Sept., 1959	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 12th November, 1959. Fined £10.
63	Slicing sausage	...	30th Sept., 1959	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 12th November, 1959. Fined £10.
66	Mince	...	14th Oct., 1959 ...	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 3rd December, 1959. Fined £3.
68	Slicing sausage	...	16th Oct., 1959 ...	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 3rd December, 1959. Fined £8.
91	Slicing sausage	...	15th Dec., 1959	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 20th January, 1960. Fined £7.
97	Mince	...	17th Dec., 1959	Proceedings pending.
98	Slicing sausage	...	17th Dec., 1959	Proceedings pending.
99	Slicing sausage	...	17th Dec., 1959	Proceedings pending.

SWEET MILK.—Ten informal samples were procured for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1956, two of which were found to be not genuine. On these being resampled formally the Analyst certified them to be genuine.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND) ORDERS, 1951-52.—Eight hundred and six samples of Designated milk were obtained during the year. Thirty-four of these showed slight deficiencies and were all resampled. In one case it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings. The offending producer has pled not guilty and proof has been fixed for May, 1960, so that proceedings are still pending.

CONTROL OF MILK TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.—Samples of milk being delivered to the various schools in the County have again been obtained for examination in the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories. Out of a total of 208 bottles thus obtained, 19 failed to comply with the Bacteriological standards, but all passed the Chemical examination. The distributors concerned were visited and advice given as to the best method of eliminating the source of contamination. In addition all incoming milks to the various distributors under contract to the Education Authority were also regularly sampled and found to be satisfactory.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.—The Cooking Centres throughout the County continue to be maintained and managed in a satisfactory manner.

ICE-CREAM.—Fifty-four samples of ice-cream and two samples of milk ice were purchased for examination in the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories. Some of the ice-cream samples showed a high bacterial content while four fell below the 5 per cent fat content required by the Regulations. One of the samples of milk ice also fell below the required fat content of 2·5. Repeat samples obtained formally in these instances conformed to the required standards. It is interesting to note that new ice-cream standards have been introduced throughout the year, and it is now possible to produce and sell a milk ice with a fat content of 2·5 per cent and a dairy ice of 5 per cent fat content. This has led to confusion in the ice-cream trade, and there is no doubt that the lowering of the fat content has been taken advantage of by many small producers and although the article produced and sold by them should be sold as a milk ice, there is reason to believe that much of it is still sold as ice-cream, although when samples are to be taken for examination in the Chemical Laboratory the producers notify the Sampling Officer of the fact that it is milk ice.

BUTTER.—There have been no complaints about the quality of butter being sold throughout the year.

MARGARINE.—All margarine sold now is pre-packed and is found to be giving satisfaction.

WHISKY.—Eighteen samples of whisky, all of which were procured as formal samples, were found on examination to be genuine, although there is an indication, according to the Analyst's certificate, that some whiskies indicate a measure of tampering although not sufficient to bring the alcoholic content below the legal standard.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925.—2,381 samples of Mince, Sausage or Sausage Meat were obtained from butchers throughout the County, all of which were examined for the presence of preservative. Eighty-four samples of Mince and 87 samples of Sausages were found when obtained informally to contain excessive amounts of preservative. In all cases return visits were made to the vendors concerned and formal samples obtained. As a result 19 prosecutions were instituted during the year, 16 of which were successful while in three cases proceedings are still pending.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—A quantity of various articles of food

all of which are tinned have had to be condemned as unsound or unfit for human consumption. For the most part these consist of "blown tins." A condemnation certificate is always supplied to the vendors concerned and the offending articles removed for destruction.

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

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.—Three hundred and twenty inspections were made under this Act. All samples purchased for examination in the Chemical Laboratory were found to be genuine.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.—Three contraventions of this Order were detected. Verbal cautions in all instances were given.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.—Of the thirteen samples obtained under the above Act and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst all were reported to conform to the guarantee.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.—237 contraventions of this Act were detected, 43 of which consisted of failure to observe the weekly half-holiday, or the sale of non-exempted goods. Most of these contraventions took place with 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	531
Visits to shops, etc.	1,940

Contraventions

Failure to close; Weekly half-holiday and under Closing Orders	8
Sale of non-exempted goods	3
Street trading	32
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	2
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of Act	192
	<hr/>
	237
	<hr/>

MEAT INSPECTION—SLAUGHTERHOUSES, etc.

The following tables give details of the animals slaughtered, the number of animals wholly or partially condemned and the weight in lbs. of condemned meat and organs of wholly or partially condemned carcasses.

It will be observed from Table I that the total number of animals slaughtered at Bellshill, Larkhall, Shotts and Strathaven Slaughterhouses was 46,374, of which 9,719 were found to show evidence of disease in some form. Of the 9,719, there were 272 carcasses totally or partially condemned and 9,447 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 20·96 per cent of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 23·79 per cent the previous year.

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

	Public Slaughterhouses	Private Slaughterhouses
Veterinary Surgeons ...	169	31
General Superintendent ...	218	54

TABLE I.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcasses condemned wholly or partially. Carcasses 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.
Cattle ...	9,018	5	·05	1	·01	99	1·1	61	·68	61	·68	4,750
Horses ...	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	15·24	—	—	1
Sheep ...	35,852	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	·23	18	·05	4,489
Pigs ...	1,340	—	—	—	—	1	·07	11	·82	7	·52	107
Total ...	46,374	5	·01	1	·002	100	·22	180	·39	86	·19	9,347

TABLE II.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

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.		
<i>Bellshill</i>								
Cattle ...	4,055	4	—	85	9	9	2,745	
Calves ...	64	—	—	—	4	—	1	
Sheep ...	25,966	—	—	—	36	10	3,960	
Swine ...	538	—	—	—	7	5	42	
<i>Larkhall</i>								
Cattle ...	2,034	—	1	2	51	44	927	
Calves ...	25	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Sheep ...	2,622	—	—	—	4	1	178	
Swine ...	123	—	—	1	3	—	4	
<i>Shotts</i>								
Cattle ...	1,469	1	—	12	—	1	952	
Calves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheep ...	881	—	—	—	—	—	17	
Swine ...	59	—	—	—	—	—	5	
<i>Strathaven</i>								
Cattle ...	1,460	—	—	—	1	7	126	
Calves ...	75	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Sheep ...	6,383	—	—	—	43	7	334	
Swine ...	620	—	—	—	1	2	56	

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was—Meat, 38,609 lbs.;
Organs, 152,295 lbs.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

		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.	
<i>Brancumhall Bacon Factory, East Kilbride</i>							
Sheep ...	10,994	—	—	—	—	—	309
Swine ...	13,682	1	—	235	23	11	5,885
<i>Carluke</i>							
Swine ...	2,319	—	—	14	—	—	757
<i>Carstairs Mains Farm</i>							
Sheep ...	220	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Symington</i>							
Sheep ...	179,275	—	—	—	21	8	7,949

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was—Meat, 4,715 lbs.;
Organs, 39,927 lbs.

BURGHES OF LANARK AND 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.		
<i>Biggar</i>								
Cattle ...	562	1	—	2	1	2	70	
Calves ...	33	—	—	—	6	1	—	
Sheep ...	107,094	—	—	—	24	13	1,843	
Swine ...	285	1	2	—	1	3	19	
<i>Lanark</i>								
Cattle ...	1,824	—	—	—	—	9	625	
Calves ...	47	—	—	—	24	—	—	
Sheep ...	4,237	—	—	—	28	15	205	
Swine ...	814	—	—	—	—	6	31	

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was—Meat, 5,019 lbs.;
Organs, 12,317 lbs.

COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND

INSPECTOR OF CLEANSING

FOR THE YEAR 1959

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 11/1960, 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, 1959.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,
County Sanitary Inspector.

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
BECKFORD STREET,
HAMILTON. *4th April, 1960*

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

* Retired 30/9/59

INTRODUCTION

The many statutory duties which are placed upon the Sanitary Inspector are dealt with in more detail and under the appropriate paragraphs in the body of this Report. These duties are becoming increasingly varied as the years go on and indeed it is seldom a year passes without added statutory responsibilities being placed on this Officer and the year 1959 has been no exception.

Successful operations in all spheres of environmental sanitation have been efficiently dealt with throughout the year but in this introduction it is proper, I think, that I should emphasise certain aspects of the work and in placing Housing as paramount I would direct attention to the inroads which have been made in the County in the rehousing of families from insanitary and overcrowded dwellings.

During the year 1,218 insanitary dwellings have been dealt with and closed or demolished, the occupiers being rehoused in modern homes. This is the highest number of closures dealt with in any one year and is a reflection of the continuing progress made towards the objective of a County free from slums. 2,343 insanitary dwellings remain to be dealt with during 1960 and 1961 in accordance with the three year's programme, 1959-61, submitted to the Department of Health.

By removal of the insanitary properties in Busby during 1959 it can, I think, be said that to all intents and purposes this village, in so far as the County of Lanark part is concerned, is now an area free from houses which are unfit for human habitation.

HOUSING SURVEY.—I have, in past years, taken the opportunity to point out to the County Council that the time was rapidly approaching when a realistic figure of requirements would be necessary if overbuilding was to be avoided and this could only be obtained by a factual survey of the whole County. The County Council agreed during the early part of the year that such a survey should be undertaken under the control of the County Sanitary Inspector and, as a result, temporary staff was recruited and the survey was commenced on 31st March, 1959, and completed by 3rd July, 1959. A detailed report and statistics were prepared and submitted to the County Council for consideration. The report set out the requirements in electoral divisions and showed the extent of overcrowding, subletting and the occupation of insanitary dwellings and made certain recommendations. Whilst the

report and recommendations had been more or less accepted by December the whole report had still to be finally approved by the County Council.

It is of interest to record that in assessing the current information obtained by this survey comparison with the survey of 1935-36 showed the number of houses surveyed in 1935 to be 60,485, of which 36.79 per cent were overcrowded, whereas the 1959 Survey indicated a gross overcrowding figure of 8,131 in 87,979 fit dwellings or 9.2 per cent. The percentage of overcrowding extends from 0.65 per cent in the New Town of East Kilbride to 18.21 per cent in Cambuslang.

Of the 40,501 County Council houses, 4,707 or 11.6 per cent are overcrowded by occupancy and subletting and it is estimated if decantation takes place in respect of the 1,579 overcrowded houses which should be rendered vacant the net requirements for overcrowding and subletting families would be 6,709 to which would fall to be added 3,442 in respect of insanitary houses to be condemned over the next three years, making a total overall requirement of 10,151 dwellings.

The degree of overcrowding in County Council houses extended from $\frac{1}{2}$ adult in 534 cases and 1 adult in 487 cases to the most serious instances of 1-2 apartment house overcrowded to the extent of $6\frac{1}{2}$ adults and 2-4 apartment houses with 17 persons living in each.

The extent of under occupation was much more marked, there being 3,770 County Council houses of varying sizes occupied by only one adult and 8,243 by 2 adults. If all the under occupied houses were let to the permitted number there would be no problem of overcrowding in the County as this would appear to be in reality created by maldistribution.

Much more information was assessed by the survey and there is no doubt it was a worthwhile project which will reap its reward as the years go on.

CAMBUSLANG COMPREHENSIVE REDEVELOPMENT AREA.—A commencement was made during the year in the clearance of sites within the Cambuslang Comprehensive Development Area. The Silverbank section of the district was in the process of being completely cleared by the end of the year and many families had been rehoused in the Cathkin Housing Scheme. It is gratifying that such a start has been made to clear probably the worst housing conditions in the whole of the County and it is hoped that rapid progress will continue.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.—Much discussion took place throughout the year into the question of the establishment of Smoke Control Areas in the County and a lengthy report on this was submitted for discussion to the appropriate committee during December.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.—Whilst these long awaited Regulations have now come into operation much work will require to be done before the full benefits can be obtained.

STAFFING.—During the year investigations by the O. & M. Consultants engaged by the County Council were completed and as the recommendations made will involve considerable changes in the staff administration and organisation there will be some delay in dealing fully with the requirements of both the Clean Air and Food Hygiene enactments.

These are only a few introductory paragraphs to the main report and complete details of all the operations of the Sanitary Inspectorate staff during 1959 are contained in the separate sections of the report dealing with the following more important matters:—Housing; Drainage; Water Supplies; General Nuisances; Food Hygiene; Food Inspection; Atmospheric Pollution; Dairy Farm Inspections; Factories and Workshops; Private Streets; Public Conveyances; Pest Destruction; Disinfestation, etc., and Cleansing.

Housing

The administrative procedure during the year 1959 in regard to Housing is summarised in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs:—

Number of dwellinghouses inspected	4,664
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation	2,246
Number of dwellinghouses without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house	127
Number of dwellinghouses without a separate water-closet	2,069
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Reports were made in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	618

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	671
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	209
Number of dwellings in respect of which Undertakings were signed under Section 9 (2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of houses rendered fit for human habitation as the result of informal action	...	...	...	...	...	293
Number of houses for which water-closets were provided by the owners as a result of informal action	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of houses into which a proper supply of wholesome water was introduced as a result of informal action	...	...	...	...	...	11

A.—ADMINISTRATIVE TABLE

Decision of Local Authority

District Council Area	No. of houses reported upon	Decision of Local Authority			Not Proceeded with		Awaiting Meeting of Time and Place For		Previous Year's Reports		
		D.O.	C.O.	Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	D.O.	C.O.	D.O.	C.O.	Undg.
FIRST ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SECOND ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
THIRD ...	21	14	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
FOURTH ...	95	21	57	1	—	5	4	7	26	13	2
Fifth ...	12	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	8	29	—
SIXTH ...	172	104	16	—	15	12	21	4	6	8	—
SEVENTH ...	144	121	23	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
EIGHTH ...	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
NINTH ...	149	88	47	13	—	1	—	—	134	7	2
618	351	152	14	24	25	18	206	57	4		

Table A shows the administrative action taken during the year 1959 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	618
Number of dwellings subject to Demolition Order ...	*557
Number of dwellings subject to Closing Order ...	209
Number of dwellings subject to Official Undertaking	18
	<hr/> 784 <hr/>

* In addition to the above 114 Demolition Orders were substituted for Closing Orders made in former years.

It will be noted that Table A shows only one house in the figure of Demolition Orders or Closing Orders for the Eighth District Council Area which includes Cambuslang. This is by reason of the establishment of the Cambuslang Redevelopment Areas, four in number, within which Compulsory Purchase Orders were completed whereby all dwellings became the property of the County Council and there was, therefore, no need to apply the administrative procedure of representing the insanitary dwellings for closure.

The following Demolition Orders, Closing Orders and Undertakings were cancelled during the year for the reasons given:—

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Order</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Burnbank Cottage, Ryelands	1	Demolition	Change-of-use for store granted.
133 Auchinairn Road, Bishopbriggs	1	Undertaking	Reconstruction approved.
2 Wildman Road, Law	1	Closing	Reconstruction approved.
Millhouse, Ravenstruther	1	Demolition	Change-of-use for store granted.
19/21 Hamilton Street, Larkhall	3	Closing	Reconstruction approved.
Hayhill Cottages, Thorntonhall	5	Demolition	Reconstruction approved for 2 houses.
43/45 Bredisholm Road, Baillieston	2	Demolition	Reconstruction approved.
Stone Row, Douglas Support	2	Demolition	Change-of-use for store granted.

A Demolition Order was substituted in the case of an Undertaking not complied with relative to the property containing three dwellings at 51/53 Hunthill Road, Blantyre.

B. REHOUSING TABLE.

District Council Area	No. of houses vacated							Method of rehousing by	
	On Statutory Action			On Informal Action		Others		Total	L.A. Private Alloc- Letting ation etc.
	D.O.	C.O.	Undg.	Acq.	V.U.	Ab.			
FIRST	—	—	2	—	2	1 1
SECOND	4	—	5	—	16	9 7
THIRD	19	1	17	—	37	36 1
FOURTH	52	48	3	1	127	110 17
FIFTH	25	52	—	—	105	73 32
SIXTH	43	7	10	—	166	144 22
SEVENTH	121	11	—	2	164	155 9
EIGHTH	1	21	—	—	594*	543* 51
NINTH	129	34	12	—	221	196 25
	394	174	30	585*	192	3	54	1,432*	1,267* 165

*—This figure includes 214 dwellings within the Cambuslang Redevelopment Areas which were closed on the occupiers being rehoused although the dwellings were not considered to be unfit for human habitation.

The number of families rehoused privately shows a decrease each year and this suggests a continuing desire by the occupiers of insanitary houses to be installed in accommodation provided by the Local Authority who erected 2,230 new houses during 1959 and rehoused 1,218 families from insanitary dwellings. This represents almost 55 per cent of the new houses constructed and is an increase of approximately 3 per cent on last year's figure. Notice in terms of Section 157 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, secured the removal of four unauthorised occupiers of dwellinghouses the subject of Demolition Orders.

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 ...	—	—	2	4	2	4
SECOND ...	9	21	7	8	16	29
THIRD ...	20	20	17	39	37	59
FOURTH ...	105	34	22	13	127	47
FIFTH ...	77	117	28	35	105	152
SIXTH ...	62	36	104	76	166	112
SEVENTH ...	137	1	27	12	146	13
EIGHTH ...	583	297	11	24	594*	321*
NINTH ...	190	152	31	25	221	177
	1,183	678	249	236	1,432	914

Table C shows the total number of insanitary houses closed and demolished throughout 1959 and since official Slum Clearance procedure was resumed by the Council in 1955 the following number of houses have been vacated and demolished:—

<i>Year</i>					<i>Closed</i>	<i>Demolished</i>
1956 ...	...	...	...	...	1,126	545
1957 ...	...	...	...	...	917	902
1958 ...	...	...	...	...	755	796
1959 ...	...	...	...	...	1,218	864
					4,016	3,107

* The high proportion of houses closed and demolished in the Eighth District Council area is accounted for by the action taken in the Comprehensive Development Areas, and includes 214 fit houses closed and 50 demolished.

The following statement shows the number of houses, etc., closed and demolished in each of the Development Areas:—

D. CAMBUSLANG COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA

<i>Area</i>			<i>No. of Unfit Houses Closed</i>	<i>No. of Unfit Houses Demolished</i>	<i>No. of Fit Houses Closed</i>	<i>No. of Fit Houses Demolished</i>	<i>No. of Shops Etc. Demolished</i>
SILVERBANK	...	...	200	176	—	—	12
KIRKHILL	...	...	—	2	—	—	1
HALFWAY	...	...	89	24	1	—	—
CENTRAL	...	...	76	45	213	50	1
			<u>365</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>14</u>

TABLE E.

The total of 247 unfit houses, 50 fit houses and 14 shops, etc., which were demolished within the Cambuslang Comprehensive Development Areas, were situated as follows:—

<i>Address</i>				<i>No. of Unfit houses Demolished</i>	<i>No. of Fit Houses Demolished</i>	<i>No. of Shops Etc. Demolished</i>
KIRKHILL COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA						
5/9 Cadoc Street	...	...	...	2	—	1
HALFWAY COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA						
25/48 Grahams Row	...	...	...	24	—	—
CENTRAL COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA						
27/29 Colebrooke Street	...	...	...	23	—	—
31/35 Colebrooke Street	...	...	...	22	—	1
9/11 Bank Street	...	...	...	—	15	—
4/8 Clydeford Road	...	...	...	—	35	—
				<u>45</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>1</u>

SILVERBANK COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA

5 Pretoria Street	12	—	—
11 Pretoria Street	12	—	—
2/6 Silverbank Street	9	—	2
8/10 Silverbank Street	24	—	—
12 Silverbank Street	12	—	—
1/5 Silverbank Street	21	—	1
7/9 Silverbank Street	24	—	—
30/38 Glasgow Road	9	—	4
40/48 Glasgow Road	10	—	4
2/4 Bothwell Street	18	—	1
6/8 Bothwell Street	24	—	—
1 Buchanan Drive	1	—	—
	176	—	12
GRAND TOTAL	247	50	14

The cost of these demolitions to date is £5,377.

From the following it will be observed that 180 houses subject to informal action and 294 houses subject to formal action, giving a total of 474 houses, were demolished by the owners. These were situated as follows:—

INFORMAL ACTION

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>
Glengeith Toll Cottage, Elvanfoot	1
17/18 Calder Terrace, Wilsontown	2
Old Stables, Wilsontown	1
28/30 Mount Stewart Street, Carluke	2
55/61 Gasworks Road, Carluke	4
19/65 Brownlie Road, Law	19
117 Lanark Road, Braidwood	1
Burnwood Camp, Carluke	13
24/30 Riverside Road, Kirkfieldbank	8
2/10 Sandknowe and 1/5 Stonehouse Road, Strathaven	13
12 Kittoch Street, East Kilbride	1
69 Main Street, Bellshill	1
561/567 Main Street, Bellshill	4
Coltness Cottages, Mossend	34
66 Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston	8
66/74 Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston	9
86/94 Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston	8
96/102 Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston	12
11/21 Carlisle Road, Cleland	12
140/158 Main Street, Cambuslang	4
Violet Cottages, Gartsherrie	1
101/103 Main Street, Plains	2
36/42 Church Street, Baillieston	4
2/26 Telegraph Road, Longriggend	13
Railway Cottages, Craigmauchin	1
Beechwood Villa, Mavis Valley, Bishopbriggs	2
	180

FORMAL ACTION

48/52 Hamilton Street, Carluke	...	...	...	...	...	3
9/17A James Street, Carluke	...	...	...	...	...	8
83/95 Stewart Street, Carluke	...	...	...	...	...	9
98 Main Street, Douglas	...	...	...	...	...	1
85/87A Ayr Road, Douglas	...	...	...	...	...	3
306/316 Carlisle Road, Lesmahagow	...	...	...	...	...	5
4/6 Blue Tower, Douglas	...	...	...	...	...	3
88/90 Main Street, Douglas	...	...	...	...	...	1
101/101A Main Street, Douglas	...	...	...	...	...	4
51/53 North Street, Strathaven	...	...	...	...	...	4
2/6 Muirkirk Road, Strathaven	...	...	...	...	...	4
24/38 Drygate Street and 88/98 Montgomery Street, Larkhall	...	...	...	...	...	13
6 Church Street, Blantyre	...	...	...	...	...	1
1/3 Sydes Brae, Blantyre	...	...	...	...	...	3
1/36 Craighead Rows, Blantyre	...	...	...	...	...	34
37/72 Craighead Rows, Blantyre	...	...	...	...	...	35
133/135 Main Street, Holytown	...	...	...	...	...	1
36 Hamilton Road, Bellshill	...	...	...	...	...	5
7/9 Woodhall Street, Chapelhall	...	...	...	...	...	1
South Greenside Cottage, Newhouse	...	...	...	...	...	1
161/163 Main Street, Holytown	...	...	...	...	...	2
15E/P Pollock Street, Bellshill	...	...	...	...	...	10
Muirhouse, Shieldmuir, Netherton	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drumcavil Cottages, Gartcosh	...	...	...	...	...	3
576/578 Greengairs Road, Greengairs	...	...	...	...	...	2
44/48 Church Street, Baillieston	...	...	...	...	...	4
3/8 Garnqueen Square and 108/110 Main Street, Glenboig	...	...	...	...	...	8
21/24 Garnqueen Square, Glenboig	...	...	...	...	...	4
9/16 Garnqueen Square, Glenboig	...	...	...	...	...	8
25/31 Garnqueen Square, Glenboig	...	...	...	...	...	7
41/49 Muirside Road, Baillieston	...	...	...	...	...	5
51/61 Muirside Road, Baillieston	...	...	...	...	...	6
114/116 Main Street, Plains	...	...	...	...	...	2
144/154 Main Street, Longriggend	...	...	...	...	...	5
108 and 118 Main Street, Longriggend	...	...	...	...	...	2
110 and 112 Main Street, Longriggend	...	...	...	...	...	2
2/88 Drumcavil Road, Muirhead	...	...	...	...	...	44
100/130 Drumcavil Road, Muirhead	...	...	...	...	...	16
28/42 Station Road, Caldercruix	...	...	...	...	...	8
173/177 Main Street, Caldercruix	...	...	...	...	...	4
152/162 Main Street, Caldercruix	...	...	...	...	...	6
440/446 Greengairs Road, Greengairs	...	...	...	...	...	4
51/53 Greengairs Road, Greengairs	...	...	...	...	...	2

294

Demolitions were carried out by the Local Authority in respect of 141 houses subject to statutory action and 2 houses subject to informal

action, a total of 143 dwellings, at costs shown and for the reasons given in the following statement:—

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Cost</i>			<i>Remarks</i>
		£	s.	d.	
142/144A Lanark Road, Kirkmuirhill	4	165	0	0	On default of Owner.
33 Bridge Street, Strathaven	1	0	0	0	On default of Owner— Account for £95 not yet submitted.
3/21 Academy Street, Larkhall	12	300	0	0	On default of Owner.
Victoria Street, Blantyre	16	60	0	0	On default of Owners.
Victoria Place, Blantyre	8				
70/74 Broompark Road, High Blantyre	5	100	0	0	On default of Owners.
153/171 Auchinraith Terrace, High Blantyre	9	119	7	6	Abandoned Property.
173/183 Auchinraith Terrace, High Blantyre	6				
285/307 Main Street, High Blantyre	34	340	0	0	On default of Owners.
2/6 Green Street, Bothwell	3	75	0	0	On default of Owner.
165, 167/171 Main Street, Holytown	7	125	0	0	On default of Owners.
165A/D Main Street, Holytown	4	45	0	0	On default of Owners.
5/7 Croftbank Street, Uddingston.	2	—			On default of Owner— Account for £75 not yet submitted.
74/86 Lightburn Road, Cambuslang	20	300	0	0	Site Acquisition.
1/3 Crowhill Road, Bishopbriggs	2	60	0	0	On default of Owner.
20 Baillieston Road, Sandyhills	4	90	0	0	Abandoned Property.
65/67 Main Street, Longriggend	2	80	0	0	Abandoned Property.
210 Glenmavis Road, Glenmavis	2	120	0	0	Site Acquisition.
354/362 Greengairs Road, Greengairs	2	80	0	0	Voluntary Closure— Dangerous Building.
	143	£2,059	7	6	

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.	
123 Vere Road, Kirkmuirhill	1	20	0	0	Demolished 1958.
125/127A Vere Road, Kirkmuirhill	4	63	12	0	Demolished 1958'
131/133 Vere Road, Kirkmuirhill	2	40	0	0	Demolished 1958.
112/114A Vere Road, Kirkmuirhill	4	80	10	0	Demolished 1958.
1/48 Eddlewood Rows, Eddlewood	48	30	0	0	Demolished 1958.
	59	£234	2	0	

The sum of £450 was recovered during the year for demolition work carried out by the Local Authority in respect of the undermentioned properties:—

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Cost</i>			<i>Remarks</i>
		£	s.	d.	
7/25A Carlisle Road, Kirkmuirhill	15	390	0	0	Demolished 1958.
1/3 Crowhill Road, Bishopbriggs	2	60	0	0	Demolished 1959
	<u>17</u>	<u>£450</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	

	£	s.	d.
Total costs of demolition by the County Council for the year 1959	2,293	9	6
Costs recovered	450	0	0
Actual demolition costs for year 1959	£1,843	9	6
Demolition costs for previous years 1956/58	15,948	2	4
Actual demolition costs 1956/59	£17,791	11	10

The following table shows the costs of demolition of properties during the last four years and the amount expended 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 88 per cent of the amount spent by the Local Authority on default of 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	...	...	...	...	5,239	5	0	179	15	0	5,059	10	0
1958	...	...	...	...	6,662	8	1	178	0	0	6,484	8	1
1959	...	...	...	...	2,293	9	6	450	0	0	1,843	9	6
					<u>£18,599</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>£807</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>£17,791</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>

					<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.
1956/59	...	...	...	...	6,744	10	0	807	15	0	5,936	15	0

It is expected that steps will be taken for the recovery of £1,210 expended by the County Council during the year on default of the owners to comply with the terms of the Demolition Orders served, together with £4,726 15s. still to be recovered for the years 1956/1958.

ABANDONED PROPERTIES.—The liability for the sum of £522 19s. 6d. was incurred by the Local Authority in the demolition of abandoned properties and to this must be added £832 6s. 11d. expended on the removal of dangerous and urgent nuisance conditions and rendering evacuated houses uninhabitable, giving a total expenditure of £1,355 6s. 5d. for the year.

This sum represents a slight drop from the expenditure incurred during the year 1958.

Since the practice of abandonment of properties became a serious problem from 1949 onwards a total sum of £11,891 19s. 10d. has been expended by the Local Authority as shown in the following statement:

1949	...	...	...	...	£5	7	0
1950	...	...	...	...	93	2	11
1951	...	...	...	...	208	19	6
1952	...	...	...	...	179	0	0
1953	...	...	...	...	415	15	8
1954	...	...	...	...	390	1	8
1955	...	...	...	...	391	16	9
1956	...	...	...	...	3,208	12	7
1957	...	...	...	...	3,994	7	9
1958	...	...	...	...	1,649	9	7
1959	...	...	...	...	1,355	6	5
					<hr/>		
					£11,891 19 10		
					<hr/>		

TABLE F

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Abandoned Houses remaining Occupied</i>	<i>Amount spent on Repairs, etc.</i>		
		£	s.	d.
6/12 Lanark Road, Crossford	1	3	15	0
2/24B Annsfield Road and 66/88A Strathaven Road, Eddlewood	54	46	16	4
53/69 Percy Street and 2 Brown Street, Larkhall ...	14	1	8	4
1A Academy Street, Larkhall	2	19	1	7
98/102 Wellgate Street, Larkhall	3	3	9	0
1/4 Ulva Place, Blantyre	25	12	17	6
59/99 and 94/96 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre ...	12	13	2	3
3/4 Rosendale Place, Blantyre	19	23	14	10
6/18 Douglas Street, High Blantyre	—	6	19	9
155/183 Auchinraith Terrace, Blantyre	—	59	4	0
149/151 Main Street, Holytown	4	1	12	0
3, 11/12, 15/20, 23 and 27 Woodend Terrace, Holy- town	—	5	0	0
12/20 Cochrane Street, Bellshill	7	37	11	6
13/25 Christie Street, Mossend	11	24	8	0
20 Greenrigg Street, Uddingston	1	0	18	10
45/57 Spindlehowe Road, Uddingston	13	15	8	1
22 Crofthead Street, Uddingston	6	9	7	5
82/88 Glasgow Road, Cambuslang	—	8	7	9
1/3 Silverbank Street and 40/48 Glasgow Road, Cambuslang	—	1	19	3
77/79 and 85/87 Overton Road, Cambuslang ...	4	4	0	0
65/73 Budhill Avenue, Shettleston	24	532	14	0
162 Budhill Avenue, Shettleston	12	0	11	6
	212	£832	6	11

The position of the County Sanitary Inspector as the responsible officer in respect of the need to remove nuisance and dangerous conditions affecting abandoned properties continues to be totally unsatisfactory but nothing can usefully be said on this topic which has not been well expounded in previous reports.

The sum of £84 8s. 9d. was also expended by the Local Authority in respect of undernoted properties which are the subject of Acquisition in lieu of the issue of Demolition or Closing Orders.

2-20 Croftbank Street and 9-11 Greenrigg Street, Uddingston	£71	19	0
2-20 Station Road, Caldercruix	12	9	9
	£84	8	9

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

TABLE G.—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	No. still under con- sidera- tion
Period 1st January—31st December, 1959										
1920 Act Increase	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Original Repairs Increase	...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Amended Repairs—Increase	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957 Act Increase	...	15	14	1	—	2	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	...	18	16	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
Period 6th July, 1957—31st December, 1959										
1920 Act Increase	...	—	—	—	—	18	14	1	3	—
Original Repairs Increase	...	64	5	1	1	2	2	—	—	—
Amended Repairs Increase	...	15	11	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
1957 Act Increase	...	380	249	6	—	21	17	2	—	2
TOTAL	...	459	265	7	1	49	41	3	3	2

ALLOCATION OF HOUSES.—Table H shows the location and sizes of new permanent houses allocated, and number of persons displaced.

Parish	Locality	New houses completed and occupied				Total	Total Persons Displaced
		No. of 2	Apartments 3	4	5		
Blantyre	Blantyre	4	65	27	—	96	368
Blantyre	High Blantyre	4	11	7	—	22	81
Cadder	Moodiesburn	27	335	116	—	478	1,746
Cambuslang	Glebe	—	66	12	—	78	269
Cambuslang	Cathkin	10	350	102	—	462	1,657
Cambusn'an	Newmains	8	48	28	—	84	297
Carluke	Carluke	—	32	28	—	60	244
Dalserf	Larkhall	8	118	34	—	160	572
East Kilbride	Busby	2	48	12	—	62	227
Lesmahagow	Lesmahagow	4	26	2	—	32	89
New Monkland	Plains	6	36	24	—	66	256
Old Monkland	Baillieston	8	32	14	—	54	190
Old Monkland	Calderbank	—	12	8	—	20	73
Shotts	Allanton	4	4	—	—	8	23
Shotts	Shotts	2	96	34	—	132	532
Bothwell	Bellshill	10	66	36	—	112	469
Bothwell	Carfin	—	18	6	—	24	100
Bothwell	Viewpark	4	122	80	—	206	767
		101	1,485	570	—	2,156	7,960

REHOUSING.—During the year a total of 2,156 new houses of permanent construction, 101 two-apartment, 1,485 three-apartment and 570 four-apartment houses were allocated to families living in overcrowded or insanitary conditions, the total number of persons displaced being 7,960. The families were rehoused from 1,755 existing houses, viz.:—114 one-apartment, 975 two-apartment, 588 three-apartment, 59 four-apartment, 18 five-apartment and 1 six-apartment, in addition to 344 families living in single rooms as sub-tenants and 57 families from outwith the County area.

TUBERCULOSIS FAMILIES.—Included in the foregoing figures are 35 families in which at least one person was reported to be suffering

from Tuberculosis. Since 1936 no fewer than 1,502 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 1959, 24,326 cases of overcrowding, involving 123,658 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, 16,722, and (b) Local Authority houses, 8,350.

TRANSFER OF MINERS AND TENANTS.—During the year 83 enquiries were received, of which one was cancelled, regarding the housing conditions of certain families who were to be transferred to areas out-with the Landward Area of the County of Lanark. This is 21 less than the previous year. Thirteen applications were received in respect of tenants other than miners and 69 applications in respect of miners' families. This office has not been notified by the various authorities concerned as to whether or not families have been transferred but the following are the areas in which the families were to be rehoused:—

<i>Miners</i>				<i>No. of Families</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>
Fife ... ..	...	...	...	38	Corby Development Corpora-	
Patna ... ..	...	...	...	7	tion	7
Lugar ... ..	...	...	...	1	County Burgh of Bootle ...	2
Cumnock ... ..	...	...	...	4	City of Edinburgh	2
Drongan ... ..	...	...	...	6	Burgh of Airdrie	2
Blackburn ... ..	...	...	...	2		
Kirkconnel ... ..	...	...	...	2		
Kirkcaldy ... ..	...	...	...	1		
Wallyford ... ..	...	...	...	1		
Whitburn ... ..	...	...	...	1		
Newbattle ... ..	...	...	...	2		
Danderhall ... ..	...	...	...	1		
Sanquhar ... ..	...	...	...	1		
W. Lothian ... ..	...	...	...	2		
				<hr/> 69 <hr/>		<hr/> 13 <hr/>

In all cases it was reported that the houses and cleanliness of the furniture, etc., 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>
Forth	8	Carfin	1
Carluke	1	Cleland	1
Carstairs Junction	2	Harthill	11
Douglas West	9	Shotts	13
Lesmahagow	1	Cambusnethan	1
Douglas	5	Newmains	4
Coalburn	1	Salsburgh	1
Larkhall	3	Cambuslang	5
Blantyre	1	Longriggend	1
East Kilbride	1	Calderbank	1
Bothwellhaugh	1	Carmyle	1
Bellshill	6		
Newarthill	1		82
New Stevenston	1		
Holytown	1		

In addition, 10 enquiries were received regarding miners who were transferred from and to areas within the County.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS.—Fourteen 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 141 farm servants' houses and bothies in rural areas and 165 in non-rural areas were inspected. Twenty-nine of the houses in rural areas and 10 in non-rural areas were found to be in some respects unfit for human habitation. In these areas 6 were without a separate water-closet.

SMALL ENTERPRISE TIMBER CAMPS.—Routine inspections were made throughout the year of the two 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 1959 are as follows:—

Total number of houses let during year	...	...	...	1,027
Total number of houses occupied at the end of the year				6,858
Number of houses under construction	...	...	...	1,076

It is not possible to make any concerted effort to remove entirely the problem of unfit houses in the area of the New Town due to the fact that the building of new houses here remains the full responsibility of East Kilbride Development Corporation. Gradual reduction in the number of insanitary houses is however, taking place by closure and demolition by the Development Corporation.

The Railway Inn, at the corner of Parkhall Street and Kittinghside Street, East Kilbride, was demolished and a great improvement was effected in the appearance of the Main Street on the demolition of all the properties from 4-52 and the space utilised for the erection of modern flats. Four houses in a tenement at 1-3 Maxwell Drive were also converted into two modern flats. 1959 showed the completion of the first development of the shopping area in the New Town Centre and the wide variety of shops, including large multiple stores, is helping to serve a long-felt need in the New Town.

PROVISION OF WATER-CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—As a result of informal action 12 houses were provided with water-closets by their owners and 7 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 1959 and the figures in the following statement show the present position:—

Number of houses closed or demolished	...	...	...	53
Number of water-closets provided	...	...	...	7
Number of privies abolished	...	...	...	22
Number of middens abolished	...	...	...	17
Number of pail closets abolished	...	...	...	10
Number of ash-pits abolished	...	...	...	4
Decrease in number of houses using conservancy system	...			62

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

Public drainage facilities not available	...	148
Suitable drainage outfall not available	...	7
Unfit for human habitation	... ..	91
Owners lack means to provide water-closet	...	5
	—	251

Most of the houses using the conservancy system, where public drainage facilities are not available, are situated in the Leadhills and Braehead areas, and in the absence of a scheme for the provision of public sewers in these areas there would appear to be no likelihood of a substantial reduction taking place in the numbers under this category in the immediate future. A number of houses under the "unfit" heading were, however, closed or demolished during the year and the complete elimination of this type of house from the list will not, I trust, be long delayed.

Drainage

Many drainage problems are investigated throughout 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 1959 the following more important problems were dealt with.

DAER WATER, ELVANFOOT.—Quarterly samples from various points on the Daer Water continued to be taken throughout the year with a view to keeping check on the drainage from the steadings at Kirkhope and Crookburn, and whilst slight variations were noted from time to time, none of these samples provided any cause for alarm or action in respect of pollution of the Daer Reservoir.

WATERLANDS ROAD, LAW.—Complaint about a ditch at Waterlands Road, Law, causing flooding at nearby dwellings, was made during the year but after exhaustive investigations and inspections it was decided that no action by this Department was required.

EAST KILBRIDE.—During the summer months numerous complaints were again received regarding the pollution by sewage of a number of streams in the New Town of East Kilbride. These complaints were accentuated by the long dry spells of weather experienced throughout the whole summer and the cause of the pollution was again found to be due to chokages in the drainage systems of adjacent Housing Schemes. As mentioned in previous reports the two-pipe system has been adopted in East Kilbride and owing to the use of common manholes sewage is liable to find its way into the pipes discharging surface water to the various streams and water-courses. In every instance of complaint the attention of the East Kilbride Development Corporation, Maintenance Department, was directed to the site affected and the streams were cleaned out after elimination of the sewage discharge. I am now informed that in all future drainage construction schemes drains carrying sewage will be sealed off in the common manholes to prevent sewage passing into the clean water drains when chokages occur and that this system will cover all existing drainage schemes.

Complaint received from a householder in Platthorn Road, East Kilbride, regarding an apparent chokeage on the outlet side of the septic tank serving his house was investigated when it was found that a considerable amount of excavation work had been carried out in the vicinity and a new concrete slab passageway laid to the adjacent Platthorn Scheme. Representation was made to the East Kilbride Development Corporation and eventually the concrete slabs at the side of the house were lifted when it was found that the drain pipe connecting the septic tank to the main drain had been broken up. The drains were ultimately made good and the trouble eliminated.

A complaint received from the owner of South Hill of Dripps Farm, Thorntonhall, regarding the discharge of sewage over one of his fields was investigated and found to be caused by the roots of a tree which had broken a drain carrying sewage from several houses at Peel Road, Thorntonhall. On the owners of the houses being approached the drain and septic tank were put into good order.

SHOTTS.—A complaint of a choked sewer in the Allanton area was found to be caused by the infiltration of tree roots. This was rectified by the Drainage Department.

Complaint was also received about effluent escaping from an old parochial sewer flooding a mineral railway at Springhill, Shotts.

Investigation showed that the effluent carried the drainage from three cottages belonging to the National Coal Board, road surface water from Highways Department gulleys and sub-soil water. As a result of a meeting held on the site repairs were effected by the responsible parties. It is hoped that next year the cottage drainage systems will be disconnected and drained to the Local Authority sewer.

CAMBUSLANG.—A defective common drain serving a number of houses in Lochbrae Drive, Burnside, gave rise to complaint during the year and was speedily rectified on being brought to the attention of the responsible owners.

A complaint received from a householder in Hallside Village regarding flooding of the sub-floor area by surface water from an adjoining field attached to East Hallside Farm was investigated. The field drainage here apparently extends underneath the adjoining properties and this was found to be defective. The surface water affecting the dwelling was temporarily diverted to another outlet and negotiations are proceeding between the farmer and adjoining owners to have the sub-soil drain pipe put into proper order.

BARGEDDIE.—Complaints regarding the pollution of a ditch within the farmlands of Mainhill Farm were investigated by extensive colour tests to ascertain the source of pollution. These tests revealed that some of the properties situated at the west end of Coatbridge Road, Bargeddie, Wellpark Garage and the Rhinds discharge to this ditch. Rhinsdale House, The Falls (five houses) and the Bowling Green Pavilion also discharge to the same ditch through a stone slab culvert. This arrangement of pipes and culverts is very old and although within the properties they do not appear to give any trouble, there is no doubt the effluents cause the pollution complained of by the farmer. An outfall to a public sewer might be available for some of the properties but this is a matter still to be discussed.

CULT BURN, LENZIE.—Previous investigations carried out in conjunction with the Burgh Engineer, Kirkintilloch, relative to the pollution of the Cult Burn at Lenzie, revealed that a large diameter sub-soil water pipe running parallel to the main sewer had on occasions been used for the connection of soil and waste drainage and these discharges, while diluted during winter weather, could be quite concentrated and most offensive during summer. The matter was resolved

by connecting this sub-soil water pipe into the sewer and no further pollution of the burn is anticipated.

BISHOPBRIGGS.—Complaints regarding the condition of the burn running through Cawder Golf Course were received throughout the year but apart from deodorising the effluent as it leaves the sewage purification works little improvement can be expected until the new sewage purification works for the area are in operation.

DITCH BURNT PLANTATION, STEPPS.—Although no complaints were received during the year regarding the pollution of this ditch intermittent inspections were carried out and while the smell previously complained of was still present it was greatly diminished in concentration and it is hoped that with the passage of time the pollution will completely disappear.

ARNOLD AVENUE, BISHOPBRIGGS.—A long standing complaint regarding the frequent choking of the drainage system with resultant flooding of the sub-floor area of a terrace of houses in Arnold Avenue has been remedied. After protracted negotiation with the owner/occupiers a complete new drain has been laid down along the rear of the property and this is now functioning satisfactorily.

Water Supply

During the year 195 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.

BELLSHILL.—Complaint of the unpalatable taste of the drinking water at an Industrial Estate was received. The supply is obtained from the public main and is distributed throughout the factory by a 4-in. cast iron ring main. While analysis of the public supply showed the water to be entirely satisfactory when it entered the factory, supply from this particular drinking fountain had a high bacterial count possibly due to the fact that it was situated at the end of a 200 feet length of 2-in. iron branch from which the draw off at the fountain was insufficient to keep the branch properly flushed out. The firm was

advised to re-site the fountain nearer the ring main and to advise this Department if any further trouble was experienced.

Complaint of the failure of the water supply to the upper flat of dwellinghouses above public house premises was investigated by the County Water Department and found to be due to the over-loading of a $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. supply pipe which served, not only the dwellings, but the public house and other shops on the ground flat. It was the heavy draw off for the public house, particularly for urinal flushing which was chiefly responsible for the failure of the water to reach the upper flat houses. The owners had a separate supply from the County main led into the public house and the supply to the houses was thereafter satisfactory.

A similar instance of a $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. supply pipe serving both a public house and upper flat dwellings was the subject of complaint and here also the remedy was to have separate supply pipes for the dwellinghouses and public house but as there are six different owners involved in the property there has been considerable delay in getting them to agree to carry out the remedy suggested and the matter was still being pursued at the end of the year.

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

“ While 1959 will be remembered as a year when the majority of people on holiday enjoyed fine dry weather, the County storage reservoirs were not unduly depleted and this, combined with the fact that the County Council is now able to obtain a very considerable bulk supply of water from the Daer Water Board, meant that no anxiety in regard to the maintenance of an adequate supply of water was felt throughout the dry weather.

Advantage was taken of the dry weather, however, to carry out certain repair work to the overflow cill at Camps Reservoir. During the year approximately 1,400 new connections were made for new supplies and 300 fire hydrants were installed. A total length of 48 miles of existing piping was scraped in order to effect improvements on existing supplies. Over 15 miles of new piping were laid, including $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in connection with new housing schemes, 2 miles for new rural supplies, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles within the New Town of East Kilbride, and about 2 miles in connection with road reconstructions. This latter work included a considerable length of relaying of the existing Camps main.

The new 600,000 gallon elevated water tank at Bearyards, Bishopbriggs, was completed during the year and will be brought into use in the near future. Work has also progressed very favourably on the new 600,000 gallon elevated tank at Tannochside, and it may be anticipated that this will also be in use soon. Much preliminary work has also been carried out in regard to new service reservoirs and pipelines which will be required in connection with the Second Instalment of the Daer Pipeline.

An extensive programme of work to be carried out within the next five years under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts estimated to cost approximately £700,000, and involving the laying of 70 miles of piping and the construction of a new pumping station at Glassford and the building of additional service reservoirs has now been approved by the Department of Health, and a commencement with this work will be made in the near future."

Nuisances

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.—The number of inspections made for the detection of nuisances was 29,364 and the number of nuisances recorded was 863. 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 576 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 244.

BURGH POLICE ACT.—Notices under Sections 23, 104 and 115 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 and 1903 were served in 287 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 seven properties where nuisance conditions still existed after service of the Statutory Notice. In four cases the Local Authority carried out the work under warrant and in other three cases the owner, after

having the nuisance removed, was found liable in expenses. The following is a note of the properties concerned:—

- 23-37 *Station Road, Netherburn, Larkhall*.—Drain choked. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to £4 4s. modified legal expenses.
- 63 *Birkenshaw, Larkhall*.—Waste pipe leaky. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £4 1s. with £5 5s. modified legal expenses.
- 16a *Thornton Road, Kirkmuirhill*.—Leaky roof, etc. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £43 8s. with £5 5s. modified legal expenses.
- 79, 83a and 81 *Bellfield Road, Coalburn*.—Leaky roofs; water-closet basin broken and leaky. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to a cost of £3 modified legal expenses.
- 85a *Lanark Road, Crossford*.—Leaky roof, etc. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £14 with £5 10s. modified legal expenses.
- 103 *Causewayside Street, Tollcross*.—North back sink conductor broken; drain choked. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £24 11s. 9d. with £4 4s. modified legal expenses.
- 6-8 *Maxwell Street, Baillieston*.—Water-closet defective. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to a cost of £3 3s. modified legal expenses.

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

- 346 *Main Street, Bellshill*.—Leaky roofs. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to a cost of £4 4s. modified legal expenses.
- 28 *Park Street, Cambuslang*.—Walls damp, etc. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £17 13s. 4d. with £4 4s. modified legal expenses.
- 5 *Bonkle Road, Newmains*.—Leaky roof, etc. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £39 0s. 8d. with £4 4s. modified legal expenses.
- 70 *Morningside Road, Newmains*.—Leaky roof, etc. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £18 9s. 3d. with £3 3s. modified legal expenses.
- 119 *Lanark Road, Crossford*.—Wood floor defective. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to a cost of £3 3s. modified legal expenses.

- 103 *Causewayside Street, Tollcross*.—Leaky roofs. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £30 with £4 4s. modified legal expenses.

Intimations and Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act were successful in most cases in securing the abatement of nuisances, and in a few cases the threat of prosecution obtained the desired result without final court proceedings having to be taken. A cause of undue delay in obtaining the abatement of nuisances occurred in at least four instances during the year where the nuisances concerned common interests in properties where more than one owner was involved. This occurs frequently in tenement properties where houses or shops have been sold to individual owner-occupiers. Where there is a factor for the principal owner of the property and there is an agreement for the other owners to pay him a managerial fee for looking after their common interests, no difficulty is experienced. Unfortunately, there are many properties where no such agreement exists and where a nuisance occurs which affects the whole property, intimation has to be served on each owner. Thereafter there is often reluctance on the part of any one owner to take the initiative in giving the order to a tradesman to abate the nuisance in the fear that the other owners will not agree to share the cost. In such cases the Sanitary Inspector has usually to contact each of the parties concerned in an endeavour to get them to come to a mutual agreement for the work to proceed, and there is often difficulty with the owner whose part of the property may not be directly affected by the nuisance and who therefore repudiates any liability. In this way a great deal of the Sanitary Inspector's time is taken up in what should normally have been a fairly simple matter to settle.

RUBBISH DUMPING.—The dumping of rubbish on vacant ground especially in the vicinity of Council housing schemes, is a frequent source of complaint, usually from the occupier whose house is situated nearest the dump. At first the rubbish consists mostly of garden refuse, but usually tins, disused mattresses, rubber tyres, ashes, and so forth are added to the pile till it becomes a thorough eyesore and may be a breeding ground for vermin. It is seldom possible to certify the conditions as public health nuisances and it would be well-nigh impossible to identify the persons who could be accused as being the "authors of the nuisance." One very offensive dump of this type at the corner of O'Wood Avenue and Plantation Avenue, Holytown, was

cleared by bulldozer by the Scottish Special Housing Association and a warning notice board erected in the hope that it would deter the culprits, but this seldom has a lasting effect. A similar dump at the corner of Crow Avenue and Sunnyside Crescent, Holytown, was cleared by the County Council, the site levelled and drained, and I understand the Housing Department intend to use the site for the erection of lock-up garages. In many cases the District Councils have taken over such sites and utilised them for recreation grounds, sites for old people's huts, etc., but the vacant sites used as rubbish dumps are not all suitable for use in this way and are too numerous to be taken over wholly by the District Councils without an undue burden on the rates for their maintenance.

During the year work on the infilling of a partly water-logged quarry off Viewfield Road, Bishopbriggs, by a private contractor was commenced. From the start of these operations complaints were made by local residents about, among other things, the dumping of empty food tins, smoke from the burning of rubbish, and general unsightly conditions.

Initial operations involved the infilling of the quarry hole proper and as the levels of the surrounding ground were not being altered by this work the County Planning Department had no power in connection with this particular part of the development. Action was taken by the County Sanitary Department, first of all by letter advising the owner of the standards required and types of material suitable for infilling, and later by Intimation under the Public Health (Scotland) Act. This action effected the required improvement and subsequently when operations altered the level of the existing ground the Planning Department were in a position to lay down conditions covering the general conduct of the operations.

INFESTATION.—Owing to the exceptionally long warm summer a heavy infestation of small black insects infested the houses built by a private contractor in the Bishopbriggs area. The houses were situated adjoining a field with ripe corn, and although at first it was thought that the insects might have originated in a ditch in low lying ground nearby, after further investigation and identification by the Department of Agriculture, Infestation Control Department, it was confirmed that the insects were Corn Thrips. These insects have a limited distance of flight and it is thought that the presence of a light wind was responsible for carrying the insects into the houses. Although this was the only complaint received about the insects invading houses, inspections

of corn in other parts of the district revealed quite a heavy infestation. There was little could be done to rid the houses of the insects but the fears of the occupiers of the houses were allayed after confirmation of their identity. The complaint cleared up when the weather and wind were less favourable for multiplication and assisted in the dispersal of the insects.

Infilling operations at Kenmuirhill Sand Quarry, Kenmuir Road, Tollcross, ceased during the year on the tip being purchased by a local Quarry Master. This private tip has caused a great deal of trouble over the past few years due to atmospheric pollution by smoke from burning rubbish and its termination under the former owner is not regretted.

POTATO CRISP FACTORY, MANSION STREET, CAMBUSLANG.—Complaints were received from occupiers of neighbouring properties regarding the emission of fumes from the cooking ranges in use in this factory. The complaints were directed against the smell of cooking fat which could frequently be detected in the vicinity. In an effort to minimise this, the management has given instructions for the fitting of filtering apparatus in the vents which conduct the steam from the cooking operations into the atmosphere. It is anticipated that the necessary work will be commenced early next year.

POULTRY DRESSING.—An investigation into the killing and dressing of poultry in shop premises was carried out during the year. The shop was situated on the ground floor of a three-storey tenement with a main entrance direct off the public footpath. Live poultry were brought in open sparred crates and kept in the back court at the rear of the shop until required inside the premises for killing and dressing. As the premises had been previously in use as a registered dairy they were structurally fairly satisfactory for this type of business on a limited scale, but as the business increased rapidly they became too small, and of course, the location of such a business immediately below occupied houses was most unsatisfactory.

The County Planning Officer was requested to study the facts for a decision on whether change-of-use permission was required for this business. His decision was that a material change-of-use had taken place and an application for change-of-use would be required.

Before statutory action was taken an application to erect a new detached Poultry Preparation House on vacant ground nearby was received by the County Council. This is now in operation, is well managed and operating free from complaints.

TABULAR STATEMENT GIVING DETAILS OF INTIMATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897, AND NOTICES UNDER THE BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1892 AND 1903 DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR 1959

<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	...	19	4	4	5	5	12	16	8	4	16	25	8	126
Walls and ceiling plaster broken	...	6	4	3	3	2	1	3	3	4	6	3	5	43
Windows defective	...	3	4	5	3	1	—	7	1	3	2	5	3	37
Woodwork of floors, doors, sinks, etc., defective	...	4	3	1	2	2	1	4	3	2	6	4	1	33
Smoke in houses due to defective chimney vents, grates, etc.	...	3	4	2	2	2	—	—	4	2	2	6	3	30
Dampness in houses	...	9	12	—	1	2	1	2	—	4	6	1	—	38
<i>Drainage Systems</i>														
Drains choked or defective	...	24	20	18	27	22	20	28	23	12	20	26	17	257
Sinks, waste pipes, etc., choked or defective	...	10	13	9	1	5	5	2	6	10	1	2	1	65
Soil pipes broken, etc.	...	1	2	2	1	1	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	13
Rones, leaky, etc.,	...	4	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	1	3	—	4	20
<i>Water Supply</i>														
Water service pipes defective	...	30	16	8	7	3	2	2	4	4	3	6	2	87
<i>Water Closets</i>														
Water closets choked or defective	...	3	10	7	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	6	3	42
Cisterns defective	...	2	3	6	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	—	24
<i>General</i>														
Common staircases defective	...	2	2	3	—	3	2	2	2	1	4	4	2	27
Washhouses defective	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	4
Coalhouses and coal cellars defective	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	5
Privy middens foul or defective	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Ashpits foul or defective	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	4
Surfacing of courts, etc., defective	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Accumulations of offensive matter, etc.	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Houses and bedding therein filthy	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
<i>Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892 and 1903</i>														
Water closet compartment dirty	...	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	—	3	1	1	—	15
Whitewashing of common passage and staircase	...	—	29	5	3	—	30	6	—	7	2	2	3	87
Dustbins	...	44	10	12	9	11	13	2	10	8	12	28	26	185
TOTALS	...	164	140	89	71	63	92	91	73	71	91	127	78	1,150

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 34 cases during the year where structural conditions were found to be dangerous to occupiers or foot passengers. This action proved successful in having remedial measures carried out except in one particular case where four different owners were involved and the inevitable delay has been experienced in obtaining agreement among these owners as to the sharing of the cost. This sort of difficulty is one which arises regularly nowadays in view of the fact that many young people have purchased houses in tenemental blocks of property.

During the year the condition of a two-storey brickbuilt property in the village of Greengairs gave rise to some concern in view of the fact that the property had been vacated on a Voluntary Undertaking to close and had been partly demolished by vandals. The structural conditions became so dangerous after a wind storm that immediate action was required to prevent accident to passengers on the public footpath. As the Agent for the Trustees was without funds and felt in no way responsible for making conditions at the property safe it was imperative that action had to be taken at once to have the property demolished. Instructions were given immediately by the Department to a Demolition Contractor and the site was cleared within three days of the action being commenced.

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.

It was found necessary during the year to request the Sub-Committee of the General Nuisances Committee to examine the state of a private road in the Shotts District. It was ultimately agreed that

the conditions were not such as to warrant action in accordance with the Public Health Act.

CAMP ROAD, BAILLIESTON, which had been the subject of negotiations with the interested parties, has now been kerbed, channelled and surfaced with tarmacadam and has been put into a condition suitable for the taking over as a public highway.

One other private roadway at Callieburn Road, Bishopbriggs, was the subject of complaint during the year. This roadway is badly rutted and in a poor state and is constantly in use by vehicular traffic entering the housing schemes. The repair of this section of the street, more in use by tenants of County Council houses than by abutting owners, is at present being given consideration by the County Council.

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.

It is gratifying to report that following reports made to the County Architect during 1958 regarding the inadequacy of the washing facilities provided for the pupils of High Blantyre Primary School a great improvement was achieved with the installation of 13 new wash-hand basins and two Towel-Master units. Reconstruction work was also carried out to provide additional cloakroom accommodation.

At the East Kilbride Primary School the undertaking given by the County Architect to replace the Asiatic type of water-closets and to provide separate lavatory accommodation for the infants and upper primary girls was fully implemented.

The many fine modern schools which are being constructed today in the County tend to overshadow the older schools with the result that this Department was in receipt of more complaints than formerly in respect of the conditions at these older establishments.

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 only premises in the County registered as Houses Let in Lodgings situated at 26 Union Street, Mossend, were regularly inspected and satisfactory compliance with the Byelaws relating thereto was observed.

Tents and Vans

During the year inspections of Tents and Vans, etc., numbered 140 and I would again re-iterate that the present out-dated Byelaws covering Tents and Vans should be completely revised and re-drafted. These Byelaws do little to maintain a stringent control of places of encampment and as within recent years caravans are becoming permanent and semi-permanent homes, it is essential that legislation should be enacted to provide for proper control and inspection by the Local Authority.

A number of applications for planning permission for caravan sites were approved during the year and other sites were reported to the Planning Officer for attention where planning permission had not been obtained. For example, in one particular area at Glebe Street, Bellshill, a most unsuitable site, having no water supply laid on or sanitary conveniences, was being used to house caravans. In addition, it was also being utilised for the parking of motor vans and as a dump for collecting disused motor tyres, rags, etc.

During the year complaint was made of the hutted encampment at West Fieldhead, East Kilbride. On investigation it was found that there were 51 hutments on three sites. These hutments were occupied mainly at weekends and holiday periods. A thorough inspection carried out during the Fair holidays when most of the huts were occupied disclosed a heavy degree of overcrowding although there was

no evidence of nuisance conditions. The water supply, however, for the whole camp, was provided from a shallow well which was not fitted with any means of drawing the water with the result that all types of nondescript utensils were used by the people. Samples of the water submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination showed it to be fit for drinking purposes. The question of protecting the supply was taken up with the three owners concerned and a retaining wall was built round the well and a pump installed.

Factories

The total number of factories on the register at the close of the year was 904—828 with mechanical power and 76 without mechanical power. The inspections numbered 753, including 731 of factories with mechanical power and 22 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	...	...	...	29
Inadequate Ventilation	...	...	...	3
Insufficient sanitary convenience			...	8
Unsuitable conveniences		...	...	34
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	2

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

FACTORIES USING MECHANICAL POWER

Aero Engineers ...	8	Locomotive ...	4
Aluminium ...	4	Metal Windows ...	1
Agricultural Implements	4	Motor Repairs ...	94
Aerated Waters ...	3	Moss Litter ...	3
Asphalte ...	2	Moulding ...	1
Air Guns ...	1	Metal Breaking ...	4
Blanket Manufacturing	1	Milk Bottle Tops ...	1
Bag Pipes ...	1	Monumental Sculptors ...	1
Butcher ...	86	Milk Pasteurising ...	4
Baker ...	97	Mattresses ...	1
Bricks ...	21	Nails ...	2
Blacksmith ...	16	Navy Store ...	1
Bone Meal ...	2	Oil Blending ...	1
Briquettes ...	2	Oil Bottling ...	1
Bolts and Nuts ...	1	Printing ...	14
Bleaching ...	3	Pattern-making ...	1
Boiler-making ...	1	Paper-making ...	4
Boots Repairs ...	20	Paintwork ...	5
Boot-making ...	1	Plant ...	5
Box Factory ...	1	Plumber ...	9
Building Contractors ...	3	Panel Beating ...	1
Cellulose Spraying ...	1	Plastic Engineering ...	1
Coil Spring ...	3	Preserves ...	2
Confectionery ...	4	Peat ...	2
Concrete Blocks ...	17	Potato Crisps ...	3
Cartwright ...	2	Poultry ...	1
Clock Manufacturers ...	1	Rag Sorting and Baling	2
Creamery ...	1	Roof Frames ...	1
Coachbuilding ...	6	Ropes and Twines ...	1
Cabinet-making ...	5	Radio Repairs ...	2
Curling Stones ...	1	Rotary Drills ...	1
Cement ...	2	Sawmill ...	13
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 ...	8	Saddler ...	1
Dressmakers ...	3	Slaughterhouses...	5
Drapers ...	1	Tubemaking ...	3
Electricity Generation ...	4	Textiles ...	2
Electricity Cables ...	1	Tailors ...	3
Electrical Engineering ...	19	Tile Works ...	7
Enamelled Baths ...	1	Tool makers ...	2
Fireclay ...	6	Tar ...	1
Firelighters and Firewood	7	Telphones ...	1
Food Products ...	5	Thermostatic controls ...	2
General Engineering ...	41	Tripe Dressing ...	1
Gasworks ...	3	Upholsterer ...	1
Ham Curer ...	1	Vehicle Assemblers ...	3
Hosiery ...	8	Waggons ...	4
Iron Clothes Poles ...	1	Wire Work ...	2
Iron Founding ...	10	Watchmaker ...	1
Jewel Manufacturers ...	1	Wheels ...	2
Joiners ...	58	Welding ...	2
Laundries ...	18	Woodwork ...	3
Leather Goods ...	4		
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	3
Dressmaker	6	Tripe-dressing	1
Hosiery	1	Upholsterer	1
Joiner	3	Watchmaker	2
Motor Body Breaking	3		—
Motor Repairs	3		76
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 nine 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 exit 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.

OUTWORKERS.—One list containing the names and addresses of two outworkers was received and inspections were made of all the premises which were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

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.

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.

Ten inspections of the eight registered premises were made.

Eight 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.

Five 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.

NELLFIELD CHEMICAL WORKS, BRAIDWOOD.—Inspection of these

premises throughout the year disclosed conditions which were generally found to be satisfactory.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE, CARSTAIRS MAINS, CARSTAIRS.—The private Slaughterhouse here in the grounds of St. Charles Institution was conducted in a clean and satisfactory manner during the year. It is used 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.—This Slaughterhouse is used for the slaughter of sheep only, and accommodation for all aspects of the work were adequate and suitable. The general condition and cleanliness of the premises were found to be of a high standard.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE, CARLUKE.—This Slaughterhouse, operated in conjunction with a Bacon Factory, was found to be well conducted and maintained with a very high standard of cleanliness.

OMOA KNACKERY.—No complaints of offensive odours from these premises were received and inspections throughout the year showed the business to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

BRANCUMHALL, EAST KILBRIDE.—Whilst the slaughterhouse and Bacon Factory premises here are conducted in a satisfactory manner, it is doubtful if the by-products Department can be allowed to continue without further measures being taken to deal with the smell created by the Digester plant. For some years endeavour has been made to bring some pressure to bear on Messrs. Galloway to provide chlorine treatment plant but so far with no success. It is however, evident from the rapid construction of houses being built by the East Kilbride Development Corporation and approaching now within a fairly short distance from this factory that the lack of proper treatment of fumes will cause the odours created being complained of by the residents.

Pigstyes

102 Inspections were made throughout the County during the year and whilst there are a number of pigstyes which do not conform to the new Byelaws which came into operation during 1958 the standard of cleanliness and maintenance in most cases were satisfactory.

Three plans were submitted showing new piggeries and alterations

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

The long dry summer weather was responsible for the return of a problem which has been dormant for a number of years, viz., the strong odours being emitted into the atmosphere and affecting the Blantyre area during the cooking of swill, offal, etc. at the Craighead and Blantyre-braes piggeries. Several visits were made to these piggeries and a system of dealing with the offensive odours discussed with the owners. At Craighead Piggery a condensing plant was eventually installed and brought about a marked improvement in the situation. The owners of the Blantyre braes Piggery gave an undertaking to install some form of condensation unit but this had not been dealt with at the end of the year.

A piggery in the Calderbank area was inspected during the year and found to be in a very bad state. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Officer was advised of the poor condition of the animals and the owner was ultimately taken to Court and fined £10 and the keeping of pigs in this outdated and unsatisfactory piggery discontinued.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Orders, 1957

Statement submitted by the County Sanitary Inspector as at 31st December, 1959, 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 the number of licences granted.

										<i>No. of Licences granted</i>
<i>Parish</i>										
Avondale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blantyre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bothwell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Cadder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cambuslang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cambusnethan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carluke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Carstairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Crawfordjohn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
East Kilbride	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hamilton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lesmahagow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New Monkland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rutherglen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
										<hr/> 53

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

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

(a) Administration	...	3 (part-time).
(b) Survey	... ..	8 (part-time).
(c) Operational	... ..	3 (1 operator resigned 4/4/59—no replacement).

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 these 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—718.

The number of trapping operations was 707 and gassing was carried out on 667 occasions. The total actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 8,211 in addition to 1,561 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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Dwellinghouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	533
Factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Shops and Offices ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sewage Purification Works	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hospitals ...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Schools and Day Nurseries	...	...	...	...	...	17
Yards ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cooking Centres and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	8
Home ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burns ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Vacant Ground	...	...	...	...	...	3
Library ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Recreation Ground ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Huts ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Embankment	...	...	...	...	...	1

718

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	...	...	...	...	...	127
Farms	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	8
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cemeteries	...	...	...	...	...	3
Homes	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shops and Offices	...	...	...	...	...	2
School and Day Nurseries			...	...	...	6
Cooking Centre	...	...	...	...	...	2
Training Centre (Miners)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Recreation Ground	...	...	...	...	...	2
						<hr/> 158 <hr/>

The above premises were treated for infestations by bugs, moles, bees, crickets, slaters, cockroaches, fleas, earwigs, woodworm, beetles, flies, ants and silver fish. 11 Wasps nests were also destroyed.

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>Privies</i>	<i>Middens</i>	<i>Pail</i>		<i>Ashpits</i>	<i>Cost</i>		
	<i>Shelters</i>				<i>Privies</i>			£	s.	d.
Operation	902		97		68	16	16	32 4 5

Disinfection of Houses

Further satisfactory progress was made during the year in regard to the Scheme for the disinfection of houses formerly occupied by Tuberculosis patients. This disinfection is carried out by the Disinfestation Officers and is done by spraying with a solution of Formaldehyde and treating with Ammonia as the neutralising Agent. The total number of houses disinfected was 66 comprising 39 Local Authority houses and 27 privately owned houses. The cost involved was £204 12s. 2d. approximating to £3 per house.

Atmospheric Pollution

The Clean Air Act of 1956 now wholly operative places considerable added responsibilities on the Authorised Officer.

The County Council throughout 1959 gave some consideration to the establishment of Smoke Control Areas within the County and discussed the problems associated with establishing a smoke-free atmosphere with representatives from the Burgh Authorities within the County. It was agreed that there should be co-operation between the Town Councils and the County Council when schemes for Smoke Control areas were being prepared. Consultations were also arranged with Representatives of the Ministry of Power, National Coal Board and Coal Merchants Associations in respect of the quantity of smokeless fuel which might be available in certain districts.

A small pilot survey was carried out in a number of properties in Main Street, Cambuslang, to obtain information regarding household fittings and appliances in an endeavour to assess the average costs of appliances for the burning of smokeless fuel in the event of a Smoke Control area being established.

The introduction of Smoke Control areas is definitely very worth while and it is hoped that during 1960 some real progress will be made in this connection.

In addition to the establishment of Smoke Control Areas much can be done in the control of smoke emission from factories and other premises by inspection and advice and by the close examination of new plans where furnaces are to be installed to ensure that efficient measures are to be adopted to prevent smoke emission.

Prior Approvals

During the year prior approval was given to the construction of furnaces, chimneys, etc. The plans examined throughout the year numbered 45 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>
Fire Station, Cornwall Avenue, East Kilbride. (Lanarkshire Fire Brigade Joint Committee).	Two Crane Sectional boilers fired with gas-oil. (34 feet brick chimney).
Cleland House, Carfin. (Dalziel High School Memorial Trust.)	One oil-fired sectional boiler. (24 feet 6 inch brick chimney.)
Popinjay Hotel, Rosebank	One oil-fired sectional boiler.
Auldhouse Primary School, East Kilbride.	One oil-fired boiler. (29 feet brick chimney.)
East Milton Primary School, East Kilbride	<i>Central Heating.</i> —Two Britannia oil-fired sectional boilers. <i>Domestic Hot Water.</i> —One Britannia oil-fired sectional boiler. (44 feet brick chimney).
'Bus Garage and Offices, Baillieston. (Scottish Omnibuses Ltd.).	One low pressure oil-fired boiler. (16 feet brick chimney.)
Block 4, Industrial Estate, Carfin. (Scottish Industrial Estates Ltd.)	One Ideal oil-fired sectional boiler. (Existing chimney.)
District Garage, Bishopbriggs. (L.C.C.)	One "White Rose" oil-fired sectional low pressure boiler (18 feet 6 inch brick chimney).
Nursery, Carwood Road, Biggar. (Alfred W. Tamblin.)	One "Ballantyne" tubular boiler fired with anthracite. (19 feet brick chimney.)
Pennywise, Hyndford Bridge, Lanark. (David M. Honeyman.)	One Ideal "Paragon" oil-fired boiler.
Riggend Petrol Filling Station, Riggend, by Airdrie. (John Riddell.)	One fully automatic oil-fired air heater.
Uddingston Grammar School, Uddingston.	<i>Central Heating.</i> —Two Beeston Brigadier sectional oil-fired boilers. <i>Domestic Hot Water.</i> —One existing sectional boiler—modified for oil-firing. (64 feet brick chimney).
Lesmahagow Higher Grade School, Lesmahagow. (Extensions, etc.)	<i>Central Heating.</i> —Two oil-fired sectional boilers. <i>Domestic Hot Water.</i> —One oil-fired sectional boiler. (51 feet brick chimney).
Bellshill Academy. (Extensions, etc.)	<i>Central Heating.</i> —Two oil-fired low pressure sectional boilers. (46 feet reinforced concrete chimney.) <i>Domestic Hot Water.</i> —One oil-fired sectional boiler.

New Railway Signal Box, Newton Station, Cambuslang. (British Transport Commission).	One Ideal gas-fired boiler.
Two Glass Houses, Bonkle Road, Bonkle, Newmains. (7th District Council.)	One Robin Hood oil-fired sectional boiler. (25 feet brick chimney.)
Cleland Hospital, Cleland.	<i>Central Heating, etc.</i> —Two "Multipac" coal-fired boilers with Bennis chain grate stokers. <i>Waste Incinerator.</i> —One Riley-Pellatt Incinerator. (Existing 90 feet brick chimney.)
Stevenston Street, New Stevenston, (Office and Canteen etc. for Fulwood Foundry Co. Ltd.)	One Ideal Britannia oil-fired boiler.
Bungalow, Woodhead Road, Bothwell. (Mrs. C. M. Todd.)	One Potterton oil-fired boiler.
District Garage, 121/123 Main Street. Carnwath. (L.C.C.)	One Potterton oil-fired boiler. (29 feet brick chimney.)
Four Unit Factory, Industrial Estate, Blantyre, (Scottish Industrial Estates Ltd.)	One oil-fired boiler. (50 feet brick chimney.)
Commercial Garage and Bungalow, Eddlewood House, Hamilton. (John Cole.)	One Hartley-Sugden oil-fired boiler. (20 feet brick chimney.)
Ruston-Bucyrus Ltd., London Road, Glasgow.	One gas-fired Rex De la Rue boiler.
Factory, Wilson Place, Nerston, East Kilbride. (Laycock Engineering Co. Ltd.)	One Waterbury oil-fired boiler. (26 feet steel chimney.)
Factory at College Milton, East Kilbride. (Holyrood Knitwear Ltd.)	Three oil-fired packaged boilers. (57 feet octagonal reinforced concrete chimney.)
King Street, Larkhall. Extension to laundry premises. (John Cleland.)	One John Thompson vertical cross-tube oil-fired boiler.
St. Matthew's Church, Bishopbriggs.	One Robin Hood oil-fired boiler. (22 feet 6 inch brick chimney.)
Newarthill Public School. (Extension).	Two Ideal oil-fired Britannia sectional boilers. (32 feet brick chimney.)
Hallhill House, Glassford. (Donald J. MacLennan.)	One Potterton oil-fired boiler.
Wheatlandhead Farm, Blantyre. Greenhouse and boiler-house. (Mrs. Mary S. Russell.)	One Binns & Speight coal-fired sectional steam boiler with under-feed stoker. (26 feet steel chimney.)
St. Barbara's R.C. School, Muirhead.	<i>Central Heating.</i> —Two Beeston oil-fired sectional boilers. <i>Domestic Hot Water.</i> —One Beeston oil-fired boiler. (Two 32 feet brick chimneys.)
Tomato Houses, Pettinain. (Robert Baird.)	One Erngarth Junior boiler fired by semi-anthracite. (19 feet brick chimney.)

East Kilbride Petrol Service Station, Old Coach Road, East Kilbride. (A. & A. Watson.)	One Ideal oil-fired boiler. (19 feet brick chimney.)
Station Road, Baillieston. (Scottish Omnibuses Ltd.)	Two Ideal sectional oil-fired boilers. (32 feet brick chimney.)
Motherwell Road, Bellshill. (Bellshill Hosiery Co. Ltd.)	One oil-fired sectional steam boiler. (32 feet brick chimney.)
Primary School, Calderwood, East Kil- bride.	One Beeston " Brigadier " oil-fired boiler. (37 feet brick chimney.)
Calderhead J.S. School, Shotts.	<i>Central Heating.</i> —Two Ideal oil-fired boilers. <i>Domestic Hot Water.</i> —One Ideal Britannia oil-fired boiler. (27 feet brick chimney.)
Greenhouse at 209 Morningside Road, Newmains. (John Clelland.)	One coke-fired boiler.
Cambuslang & Gilbertfield Co-operative Society Ltd., 2 Tabernacle Lane, Cambuslang.	One Robin Hood oil-fired sectiona boiler.
Bungalow, Victoria Road, Lenzie. (John K. M'Laren.)	One Desomatic oil-fired boiler.
(a) Additions to Strathaven Academy and	(a) <i>New block.</i> —2 Beeston Robin Hood oil-fired boilers. <i>Single Storey Block</i> — 2 Beeston Robin Hood oil-fired boilers.
(b) Alterations to Crosshill School, Strathaven.	(b) <i>Crosshill Annexe.</i> —Existing sec- tional boiler converted to oil and one new Robin Hood oil-fired boiler. (a) (One 48 feet brick chimney.) (b) (Existing chimney.)
New Primary School, Wester Cleddens Road, Bishopbriggs.	<i>Central Heating.</i> —Two oil-fired boilers. <i>Domestic Hot Water.</i> —One oil-fired boiler. (34 feet brick chimney.)
Garage Premises, Sandy Road, Carluke, (L.C.C.).	One " White Rose " oil-fired boiler.
Office Accommodation, Drumcavil Sand Quarry, Gartcosh.	One Trianco hopper-fed boiler fired by anthracite.
Crossgates, Bellshill. (Dairy Premises— W. W. Stevenston & Co. Ltd.)	One Cochran oil-fired boiler. (30 feet brick chimney.)

In this County, Deposit Gauges and S.O.2 Instruments have been set down for a number of years at 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 1959 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	I.D.	14.66	10.47	13.06	20.95	21.30	20.12	15.04	14.77	12.38	15.66	6.62	9.68
	S.D.	5.65	4.15	4.19	8.69	4.82	9.25	7.21	5.03	5.69	7.62	7.45	10.20
BELLSHILL	I.D.	8.92	8.28	10.51	8.38	13.51	12.02	6.42	10.00	13.34	10.72	11.19	6.93
	S.D.	5.58	8.27	5.57	7.13	3.60	6.96	3.20	5.35	5.09	6.40	7.65	7.72
BLANTYRE	I.D.	7.35	7.89	15.38	10.54	9.94	10.21	*	9.93	10.30	14.03	5.16	6.21
	S.D.	6.36	4.77	3.51	4.73	3.84	7.38	*	3.65	4.61	8.96	5.80	9.18
BOGHEAD	I.D.	1.38	0.71	0.68	1.28	1.59	1.82	0.71	1.69	0.78	0.91	0.98	0.48
	S.D.	3.85	3.77	3.08	5.03	2.52	5.93	3.71	4.83	3.12	4.02	4.56	5.79
CAMBUSLANG	I.D.	18.15	12.94	16.10	9.80	19.20	14.68	7.81	12.00	18.43	17.58	16.76	16.92
	S.D.	8.95	6.68	6.31	7.42	6.27	6.55	6.34	4.51	6.76	8.73	10.10	13.30
CARFIN	I.D.	17.40	24.76	89.10	38.20	13.68	12.35	28.20	23.00	47.30	41.22	30.20	32.80
	S.D.	8.58	8.17	14.78	11.38	5.28	6.94	9.50	4.95	9.77	11.70	10.62	12.56
CARMYLE	I.D.	44.12	41.23	29.62	N.R.A.	37.40	27.60	44.75	39.95	36.35	40.40	52.60	57.15
	S.D.	13.70	10.12	8.15	N.R.A.	5.97	11.54	15.38	10.18	10.63	16.71	16.15	19.06
CLELAND	I.D.	—	—	—	13.78	9.11	11.80	24.95	10.75	7.88	8.86	8.79	6.00
	S.D.	—	—	—	7.89	5.39	8.20	67.05	9.13	6.33	9.98	11.72	11.45

N.R.A.—No results available.

*—This sample appeared to be contaminated with soil and was not analysed.

I.D.—Insoluble Deposit.

S.D.—Soluble Deposit.

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

Station	Summer months			Winter months			Year
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	
BAILLIESTON	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I.D.	12.38	17.43	15.66	6.62	11.68	174.63
	S.D.	4.82	6.78	10.20	4.19	6.54	79.95
Total Solids			24.21	—	—	18.22	254.58
BELLSHILL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I.D.	6.42	10.61	11.19	6.93	9.42	120.22
	S.D.	3.20	5.22	8.27	5.57	6.86	72.52
Total Solids			15.83			16.28	192.74
BLANTYRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I.D.	19.93	10.18	15.38	5.16	9.34	\$106.94
	S.D.	13.65	4.84	9.18	3.51	6.43	\$62.79
Total Solids			15.02			15.77	169.73
BOGHEAD ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I.D.	0.71	1.31	1.38	0.48	0.86	13.01
	S.D.	2.52	4.19	5.79	3.08	4.34	51.21
Total Solids			5.50			5.20	64.22
CAMBUSLANG	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I.D.	7.81	13.65	18.15	12.94	16.40	180.37
	S.D.	4.51	6.30	13.30	6.31	9.01	91.92
Total Solids			19.95			25.41	272.29
CARFIN ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I.D.	12.35	27.12	89.10	17.40	39.24	398.21
	S.D.	4.95	7.97	14.78	8.17	11.07	114.23
Total Solids			35.09			50.31	512.44
CARMYLE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I.D.	27.60	37.21	57.15	29.62	44.19	\$451.17
	S.D.	5.97	10.74	19.06	8.15	13.98	\$137.59
Total Solids			47.95			58.17	588.76
CLELAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I.D.	7.88	13.04	8.86	6.0	*7.88	101.92
	S.D.	5.39	17.33	11.72	9.98	*11.05	137.14
Total Solids			30.37			18.93	239.06

*—3 months.

†—5 months.

○—9 months.

§—11 months.

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	16.0	14.6	8.2	8.5	5.8	5.4	4.7	4.8	5.7		8.1	8.6	9.9
BELLSHILL	12.8	12.3	7.8	7.3	5.4	4.1	2.8	2.8	4.2		7.1	8.3	9.0
BLANTYRE	11.6	10.4	5.5	5.1	3.9	1.8	1.4	1.9	3.3		3.0	5.6	6.5
BOGHEAD	6.1	5.1	3.0	2.4	3.2	0.9	0.7	1.2	2.3		3.5	3.1	2.9
CAMBUSLANG	23.0	15.7	9.5	10.3	9.5	3.5	2.6	4.8	7.5		9.3	10.5	12.3
CARFIN	13.7	11.0	5.0	6.5	4.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.9		5.5	7.6	6.6
CARMYLE													
Police Station	25.2	30.8	16.5	23.5	11.1	17.7	20.4	20.0	14.7		22.2	18.0	15.1
Welfare Institute	17.6	16.0	11.2	10.4	6.8	5.1	4.3	4.1	6.3		10.5	10.2	11.5
CLELAND	...	—	5.5	10.1	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.8	5.9		10.1	8.2	8.6

Action taken during the year involved investigations and enquiries into 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, etc. etc.

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

Clydesmill Power Station, Cambuslang.—Whilst no complaints of grit emission were received regarding this plant during the year an additional grit arrestor was installed in each of the four main flues of the Works and these have been successful in trapping a considerable amount of grit which formerly escaped into the atmosphere.

Neuchatel Asphalt Co., Downiebrae Road, Farme Cross, Rutherglen.—A number of complaints were received from householders in the vicinity regarding the emission of smoke and dust from the drying plant at the above Works. The matter was taken up with the firm who subsequently intimated that instructions had been given for the installation of multi-clone grit-arresting equipment to replace the existing cyclones which were inefficient. At the end of the year some of the equipment for the new installation had already been delivered at the Works and it is anticipated that fitting will commence during early 1960.

Asphalt Plant, Carfin.—Serious complaint was made during the year concerning the excessive emission of dust from the County Highways Department plant at Carfin. There are two separately operated plants here and one of these had a new cyclone dust collector installed which did not at first prove successful. This plant had to be put out of operation for a time to enable the defects in the dust collector equipment being investigated and rectified. The other plant continued in operation but pit sand was mixed with the whin dust to minimise dust emission and arrangements made for the provision of a cyclone dust collector for this plant.

Coltness Cement Works.—During the year emission from the large chimney at the above Works ceased. The company have now stopped the manufacture of clinker and material is being bought in, in the finished state. Emissions however, still come from the small chimney due to the drying of wet granulated slag. It would,

however, be fair comment that pollution of this area has been improved.

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

Station					Harestonehill	Gillhead	Lintmill Morningside
Month					Insoluble Solids	Insoluble Solids	Insoluble Solids
January	...	...	...	...	15.36	13.90	23.10
February	...	...	...	...	3.80	7.1	6.3
March	...	...	...	...	2.46	4.37	5.25
April	...	...	...	...	4.52	8.1	18.8
May	...	...	...	...	7.84	27.48	13.82
June	...	...	...	...	5.66	9.5	17.9
July	...	...	...	...	4.72	4.87	12.78
August	...	...	...	...	6.31	3.72	15.97
September	...	...	...	...	2.32	5.74	17.94
October	...	...	...	...	4.30	6.04	9.64
November	...	...	...	...	2.32	5.34	13.24
December	...	...	...	...	3.92	7.28	7.16

Tam's Lough Quarry.—The emission of dust from this quarry was the subject of complaint throughout the year and the owners were requested to take measures to carry out improvements. A new dust collecting plant has been installed and a general improvement has been achieved.

Blackridge Quarry, Westcraigs.—Dust pollution from the above quarry was also complained of throughout the year and on investigation it was found that the Limmer and Trinidad Asphalt Co. Ltd. had put plant into the quarry and were producing asphalt. Much of the trouble had been caused by old plant now discontinued and teething troubles were being experienced with the new plant. Apparently the cyclone dust extraction equipment was not in proper operation but the trouble was soon rectified with the installation of a modified type of cyclone. There is still, however, room for some improvement and the management have been asked to investigate the matter further.

Aluminium Works, Baillieston.—An improvement in these Works is now noticeable and no complaints were received during the year. The high chimney recommended by Dr. Birse, Chief Alkali Inspector for Scotland to disperse and dilute the fumes

from these Works has not yet been erected but the old defective chimney, the upper section of which had collapsed, has been completely rebuilt.

Apart from smoke originating from the means of heating the furnaces all other atmospheric pollution from these Works is a responsibility of the Chief Alkali Inspector for Scotland. As, however, Dr. Birse is not always available, on the spot investigations are carried out by members of the Sanitary Department and the information obtained is passed to Dr. Birse for further action.

Cardowan Colliery, Stepps.—The complete electrification of this colliery and the discontinuance of the steam raising plant for winding purposes has not yet been carried out. No complaint relating to grit was received during the year and the apparatus for spraying the hot ash before tipping over the ash bin was noted, during intermittent inspections, to be in frequent use.

Smoke Emission

KINGSHILL COLLIERY, ALLANTON.—Complaints still arise in respect of smoke emission from this colliery and on several occasions the management had to be notified.

JOHN WILLIAMS (WISHAW) LTD., NETHERTON.—Pollution from the chimneys of these Works was again the subject of much concern during the year. Further representations were made to the owners who were still awaiting complete conversion of the existing coal-fired plant to modern electrically controlled rotary oil-fired furnaces. Since these Works are the major offenders in this part of the County conversion will mean a vast improvement and it is hoped this will be completed by the Spring of 1960.

CLYDE ALLOY LTD., NETHERTON.—Complaints were also received regarding the emission of intermittent dark smoke from one chimney of these Works. Representation has been made to the management and negotiations are in hand to remove any cause for further complaint.

LARKHALL DYEWORKS.—The emission of heavy volumes of smoke from the chimney of these Works again gave rise to complaint but after a particularly bad emission and strong representation being made by the Department the conditions were improved.

CLYDESDALE PRESERVE WORKS, CARLUKE.—Complaints were again received in the early months of the year in connection with the emission of smoke and grit from the chimneys referred to in the last Annual Report. Flue cleaning by the firm was immediately carried out and in addition the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service asked to survey the plant and premises and to put forward any possible remedies for this recurring complaint. A complete survey was duly carried out by the N.I.F.E.S. representatives and in addition to making various recommendations regarding the actual operation of the boiler plant, they recommended that certain parts of the existing equipment be replaced by electrically operated units, thereby reducing the potential demand on the boiler. All the recommendations were accepted and put into effect by the firm concerned, and a considerable improvement resulted. Notwithstanding the fact that a greater volume of work was thereafter undertaken than in corresponding periods previously, fuel consumption was, if anything reduced, and despite the fact that the interval between flue-cleaning operations was doubled, no cause for complaint was found in respect of grit emission. It is hoped that this long-standing complaint has finally been eliminated.

ROADMEETINGS HOSPITAL, CARLUKE.—During an investigation into a complaint of emission of soot from the chimney of the heating plant at this hospital it was found that when the flues had recently been cleaned out two soot pockets had been over-looked. On these being attended to considerable improvement resulted and no further complaints were received.

TOMATO HOUSES.—SOIL STERILISATION.—A considerable volume of smoke emitted from the boilers used for soil-sterilisation at Tomato Houses leads to regular complaints in the Clyde Valley area, particularly during the three months from December to February. Premises where such operations were observed were visited and an effort made to make the owners and operators realise their obligations in this respect. While some improvement was usually noted after such visits, no permanent or long-term solution has been effected, and it is felt that, while the complaint is admittedly only seasonal, a prosecution will be necessary to awaken the operators and tomato-growers to their full responsibility, in this regard and some such measures will undoubtedly be taken in 1960.

Burning Colliery Spoilbanks

AUCHLOCHAN NO. 9 COLLIERY, COALBURN.—It was found during the year that the burning bing at this Colliery was being dealt with efficiently and the emission of smoke is now negligible.

DOUGLAS COLLIERY, DOUGLAS WATER.—In the latter part of the year it was noted that the bing at this colliery was burning and after several approaches to the Mine Manager of the Coal Board water spraying operations were put into action. The burning however appears to be fairly extensive and it will be some time before the bing can be extinguished.

STANE BING, SHOTTS.—During the year a householder situated near the burning bing at Stane complained of fumes affecting the health of his family and submitted a Medical Certificate to the Medical Officer. Thereafter the County Chemist and Medical staff conducted some experiments with a view to ascertaining the presence or otherwise of any obnoxious or dangerous gases present in the atmosphere. The result of these investigations had not been intimated to me at the end of the year.

No abnormal effusion of smoke or fumes was noted during the year but complaints were made both concerning the emission of obnoxious fumes and dust from the whin dressing. Owing to the very dry summer this dust nuisance was a hazard especially at times of high winds, despite the efforts by the National Coal Board to spray the surface with a wetting Agent.

CLELAND BING.—This burning bing was the subject of comment in last year's report but after negotiation with the owner of the bing the greater part has now been removed and nuisance conditions are considerably abated.

BURNING COLLIERY SPOILBANKS, CALDERBANK.—During the year correspondence and latterly a meeting on the site was arranged with the Estate Owner, and the owners of the mineral refuse bings with a view to having further work carried out to prevent the spread of fire.

At the meeting it was arranged that the burning bing nearest the County Housing Scheme should be cut through at a narrow connecting strip to prevent the fire spreading to the unburnt portion of this deposit. It was also arranged that the railway embankment which is

burning actively should be cut through to prevent the fire spreading along its full length. Failure to carry out this work by the owners of the mineral bings is still the subject of correspondence.

Although a good deal of work has been carried out to prevent the spread of fire in a large deposit to the west of the embankment by cutting a deep trench to separate the burning from the unburnt portion, the isolation of the other burning areas is essential if the time to burn out the material is to be curtailed.

AUCHENGEICH COLLIERY, CHRYSTON.—The conical bing at this colliery, although discontinued for some time is still burning.

In cases of deposits of burning mineral refuse where a Public Health nuisance cannot be certified no specific department appears to be responsible for the protection of children and trespassers against the dangers from accidental burning. In connection with this the need for additional legislation authorising the secure fencing of such deposits is a subject worthy of consideration.

Dairies

Visits to dairies by the staff of Sanitary Inspectors numbered 1,118.

The annual visitation of farms again revealed a number of disconformities with the Byelaws and these were directed to the attention of the persons concerned for rectification. Despite the fact that 99% of the registered farms hold T.T. Licences it is often found, when a change of farm tenancy takes place that some work of improvement is necessary to conform with modern practice. This is especially the case where the existing licence has been held for a long period. A number of such changes took place during the year and the necessary work of repair and improvement was carried out by the new tenants.

In one instance where a change of registration took place the dairy premises were not regarded as satisfactory and some unauthorised changes had been carried out since the date of the previous registration. The new applicants for registration signed an undertaking agreeing to take remedial measures to bring the premises into conformity with the Dairy Byelaws within a stipulated period but at a later date they resiled from this position. After some pressure had been brought to bear on the parties concerned it became obvious that they did not intend to fulfil their original promise and the County Council accordingly revoked the Certificate of Registration on the grounds that the premises were unsuitable to the purpose of the trade of dairymen.

The producers appealed to the Sheriff against the revocation and the Sheriff granted a continuation of the case to give the parties an opportunity to carry out the alterations and repairs. The necessary work was thereafter duly carried out by the producers and on the position being reported to the Committee it was decided to withdraw the revocation. As a sequel the action was also withdrawn from the Court by a joint minute.

The position with regard to the 17 remaining fully registered (non-designated) farms referred to in last Annual Report is now as follows:—

Renovated and granted Designated Licences	6
Mainly conform 	11
	— 17
	==

The 11 mainly conform farms do not have steam sterilising plant, but it is likely that some move in this direction will be made in the near future when the question of bonus payments to such farms by the Milk Marketing Board will be reviewed.

The work of renovating the one remaining provisionally registered farm was finished during the year and with its completion it is gratifying to report that we have come to the end of what at one time was a very formidable list of such registrations.

Some interest was aroused during the year by the proposed introduction of Milk Vending Machines and altogether six were installed at various sites within the County. The success of such machines is largely dependent, however, on their siting and in some cases the sales turn-over is very small. In one instance a machine provided at a works canteen proved uneconomic as it could not compete with the lower price of the milk already available in the dining-hall. There would appear to be no great demand for the automatic vending of milk throughout the County at present but the trend of this type of sale will require to be carefully observed so that adequate measures of control can be adopted if necessary.

An innovation which aroused much interest among the dairy farming community was the scheme of bulk collection of milk introduced towards the end of the year. This involved the inspectorate staff in dairy farming districts in a considerable amount of work as the installation of bulk storage tanks in existing milk-houses could only be carried out in many cases after considerable alteration of the dairy

apartments. The need for the tanks to be sited within easy access of the collecting road tankers presented a considerable problem in some instances but satisfactory re-arrangements were usually decided on after negotiation. Apart from the labour-saving aspect of the tanks it must be conceded that their appearance in a milkhous is much more attractive than an array of milk cans which have been subjected to much mis-handling. The following farms were included in the first scheme of collection.

South Flakefield, East Kilbride.
 Broomfield, Netherburn.
 Nether Kypeside, Kirkmuirhill.
 Southfield, Kirkmuirhill.
 South Draffan, Kirkmuirhill.
 Garlewood, Lesmahagow.
 Huntlyhill Mains, Lanark.
 Marshill Farm, Kirkmuirhill.
 Greenbank, Carluke.
 Langside, Kirkfieldbank.
 Cobblehaugh, Lanark.
 Lesserlinn, Lanark.
 West Cauldcoats, Strathaven.
 West Dykes, Strathaven.
 High Unthank, Strathaven.
 Westlinnbank, Strathaven.
 Bloomsholm, Strathaven.
 Nether Affleck, Lanark.
 Blackhill, Crossford.
 Corbiehall, Lanark.
 Hallburn, Strathaven.

The sterilisation of such tanks cannot be carried out by the normal method and the County Council therefore, made an additional dairy byelaw governing the installation of bulk storage tanks, and the method of cleansing and sterilisation, in which the use of sodium hypochlorite is permitted.

Further developments in dairy farming methods are likely in the immediate future and many enquiries have been made to this department in respect of fixed milk pipe lines direct from byre to storage tank. Interest has also been re-awakened in respect of the provision of milking parlours in conjunction with cattle courts and self-feed

silage arrangements. An amendment of the present dairy byelaws will be necessary if the keeping of dairy cows in cattle courts becomes a generally established practice and the popularity of this method will, of course, depend to a large extent on the success of the initial ventures. The need to maintain a high standard of cleanliness is paramount, however, and this should not be forgotten when economics and the labour saving aspect of dairying are under consideration.

The following is a list of farms at which work was carried out in respect of byres or dairy premises:—

New or Extended Byres—

Crossridge, Carmichael.
Tinto View, Thankerton.
Meadowhead, Carluke.
Greenbank, Carluke.
Lower Waterhead, Lesmahagow.
Burnbrae, Lesmahagow.
Low Merryton, Larkhall.
Springside, Sandford.
Lawmuir, East Kilbride.
Greenhill, Cleland.
Heathfield, Chryston.
Garnqueen, Glenboig.

New Dairy Premises—

150 Glasgow Road, Nerston.
159 Glasgow Road, Nerston.

Renovations, Improvements or Repairs.—

Eastfield, Symington.
Wiston Place, Wiston.
Scabgill, Carnwath.
Waterlands, Law.
Eastfield, Coulter.
Middlebank, Lanark.
Tanhill, Stonehouse.
High Blackwoodyards, Kirkmuirhill.
Low Blackwoodyards, Kirkmuirhill.
Starbirns, Kirkmuirhill.
Holmhead, Lesmahagow.
Nethertown, Auchenheath.

Dykehead, Kirkmuirhill.
 Greenstrands, Sandilands.
 Newtonhead, Douglas Water.
 Muirslaid, Kirkmuirhill.
 Langside, Lanark.
 Nether Affleck, Lesmahagow.
 Lesserlinn, Lesmahagow.
 Newhouse of Kirkfield, Kirkfieldbank.
 Blackhill, Crossford.
 Draffan Marshill, Draffan.
 Cauldwakening, Starthaven.
 Crofthead, Strathaven.
 Low Drumclog, Strathaven.
 Drumboy, Strathaven.
 Floors, Strathaven.
 High Hook, Strathaven.
 Meadowside, Strathaven.
 West Windyedge, Strathaven.
 Burn, Quarter.
 Crutherland, East Kilbride.
 The Farme, Glassford.
 Newark, Glassford.
 South Shields, Glassford.
 Meikle Earnock, Hamilton.
 Muirmains, Hamilton.
 Cotcastle, Stonehouse.
 Linthaugh, Stonehouse.
 Skeoch, East Kilbride.
 Auchentibber, High Blantyre.
 West Flakefield, East Kilbride.
 South Lickprivick, East Kilbride.
 High Cleughearn, East Kilbride.
 Sandyford, Newhouse.
 Garrion, Wishaw.
 Hill of Murdostoun, Cleland.
 Annieshill, Plains.
 Greenlees, Cambuslang.
 Hill of Chryston, Chryston.
 Easter Glentore, Longriggend.
 Crossgates Dairy, Bellshill.

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	... 1,035
Number of these dairy farms fully registered	1,035 or 100%
Number of dairy farms licensed to produce designated milk, i.e. Certified and T.T.	... 1,024 or 99%
Number not licensed to produce designated milk	11 or 1.0%

REGISTRATION.—The number of new certificates of registration granted by the Local Authority was 84 making a total of 1,324 registered dairies—1,035 producers and 289 retailers only—at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 36 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County Area.

The approximate number of dairy animals housed in registered byres was 21,259 and I am indebted to the Scottish Milk Marketing Board for figures showing the total quantity of milk produced in the County during 1959 which amounted to 26,601, 722 galls.

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 81 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 five 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.

	<i>Premises</i>	<i>Vehicles</i>
Number of Certificates of Registration in force at 31st December, 1959 ...	118	136
Number of applications for registration considered during 1959:—		
(i) Number granted	10	36
(ii) Number refused	Nil	Nil
(iii) Number withdrawn by applicant	Nil	Nil
Number of Certificates of Registration cancelled during 1959	6	25
<i>Exempted Premises—</i>		
Landward Area	260	—
Biggar (Burgh)	3	—
Lanark (Burgh)	10	—

Routine inspections of ice-cream premises were carried out during the year and in several cases it was found necessary to warn traders against the storage of other types of goods in the registered apartments. An improvement in the condition of the premises was usually found on revisitation and the warnings did not require to be repeated.

Food Hygiene

The long-awaited Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations were made in the early part of the year and contained provisions for hygienic handling by persons coming into contact with food in the course of a food business and for regulating the equipment and the construction and maintenance of food premises, vehicles, stalls etc.

So far as the control of the conduct and methods at food premises is concerned the regulations came into force on 1st May and the remaining provisions mainly referring to structural requirements and fittings came into operation on 1st October. There was some disappointment with the failure to provide for registration of certain types of businesses and the lack of specific standards. The regulations cover a wide range of food establishments, from the small general shop to the large bakery and canteen and it affords a measure of satisfaction to know that we are now armed with legislation giving a degree of control of the environment in which food is prepared and handled.

There will be many different interpretations of the powers contained in the regulations and in difficult cases it may even be necessary to obtain the decision of the courts. It is hoped, however, that the day-to-day experience of the administration of the powers given will ultimately lead to a uniformity in their application which will be generally accepted by all who are concerned with the handling of food.

Traders in food shops throughout the County have shown a keen interest in the Regulations and many enquiries have been directed at this Department with regard to the standard of buildings required. Lack of staff has prevented an immediate survey being made of shops, canteens, restaurants and similar premises but the buildings belonging to many merchants and organisations, including the canteens of the National Coal Board and Scottish Industrial Estates, have been dealt with on request, and advice has been given as to the alterations and improvements found necessary. The adjustment of plans submitted for Building Byelaw approval is also carefully observed in respect of food hygiene requirements. Apart from such action, however, it is hoped to gradually complete a survey of all premises involved and to deal with individual trades separately. A start has, therefore, been made on the inspection of bakehouses and when the records for these have been completed other types of food handlers' establishments will be dealt with in turn.

The information obtained by the end of the year revealed how varied the standard of buildings were and the practices of the persons conducting business. Many of the older bakehouses are congested, badly laid out and completely out-of-date with little or no storage space and a poor type of construction. There is no doubt, however, that such conditions are often allied to unsatisfactory and careless methods, and the improvements required to buildings in the provision of suitable washing facilities and the creation of easily-cleaned surfaces may have the desired effect of bringing home to the management and worker the need for a high standard of cleanliness in their daily operations.

Applications were made by two firms of civil engineering contractors for exemption of their mess huts in terms of Regulation 31 (3-a) of the new legislation. Several sites were involved and after inspection of the arrangements made at each of these and on consideration of the terms of Regulation 31 it was decided that the premises were outwith the scope of the Regulations. The granting of certificates of exemption was therefore unnecessary.

Street Traders

The premises used for the storage of various foodstuffs within the County area by operators who conduct business as Street Traders in the City of Glasgow, under licence from the Corporation, were again the subject of inspection. In all, 53 stores were inspected, and of these 50 were found to be satisfactory and 3 were reported as unsuitable. The arrangement by which the Sanitary Inspectors in Lanarkshire inspect such storage premises ensures that no loop-holes are available to permit traders to operate from premises which could not comply with the special provisions in force within the City.

Unsound Food

During the year there were 2,137 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored and seizures amounting to 57,848 lbs. of foodstuffs were made by the Sanitary Staff.

Most of the meat was sent to a knackery for the extraction of fats, etc., and a quantity was salvaged for pig feeding. The remainder of the foodstuffs was buried or burned.

Tabular statement showing unsound food (other than carcase meat found unfit at Slaughterhouse examinations) seized under Section 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>
1,717 Tins	Meat Products ...	3	6	1	27	11
707 Tins	Beans and Peas ...	—	5	—	23	4
2,059 Tins	Fruit ...	1	6	—	4	5
565 Tins	Soup and Vegetables ...	—	5	3	26	15
242 Tins	Milk and Cream ...	—	2	1	25	1
141 Tins	Fish ...	—	—	2	11	6
61 Tins	Fruit Juice ...	—	—	2	8	3
172 Tins	Fruit Preserves ...	—	—	1	17	1
162 Tins	Pudding ...	—	1	—	20	13
26 Tins	Spaghetti ...	—	—	—	21	8
—	Macaroni ...	—	—	—	—	—
14 Tins	Syrup and Treacle ...	—	—	1	—	3
6 Tins	Baking Powder ...	—	—	—	1	8
1 Tin	Coffee ...	—	—	—	—	2
3 Tins	Cinnamon ...	—	—	—	—	3
6 Tins	Creamola Foam ...	—	—	—	1	14
3 Tins	Drinking Chocolate ...	—	—	—	1	8
1 Tin	Tripe and Onions ...	—	—	—	1	—
7 Tins	Frozen Eggs ...	—	—	1	4	8
6 Tins	Ovaltine ...	—	—	—	6	—
11 Bags	Flour ...	—	—	—	21	—
8 Bottles	Ginger Ale ...	—	—	—	4	—
6 Bottles	Glycerine ...	—	—	—	—	6
7 Bottles	Vinegar ...	—	—	—	6	—
3 Bottles	Olive Oil ...	—	—	—	—	3
35 Bottles	Sauce ...	—	—	—	15	2
7 Cartons	Chicken ...	—	—	—	1	12
4 Drums	Mustard ...	—	—	—	—	1
4 Drums	Pepper ...	—	—	—	—	4
32 Jars	Beetroot ...	—	—	1	4	—
1 Jar	Gherkins ...	—	—	—	1	12
10 Jars	Sandwich Spread ...	—	—	—	3	8
1 Jar	Chicken ...	—	—	—	—	2
2 Jars	Horlicks ...	—	—	—	1	—
19 Jars	Pickle ...	—	—	—	9	8
5 Jars	Onions ...	—	—	—	1	14
26 Packets	Butter ...	—	—	—	11	—
15 Packets	Raisins and Currants ...	—	—	—	8	—
2 Packets	Epsom Salts ...	—	—	—	—	12
4 Packets	Icing Sugar ...	—	—	—	4	—
144 Packets	Margarine ...	—	—	2	16	—
15 Packets	Porridge Oats ...	—	—	—	15	—
14 Packets	Rice Krispies ...	—	—	—	6	2
71 Packets	Sugar ...	—	—	2	15	—
35 Packets	Tea ...	—	—	—	8	12
2 Packets	Cake Mixture ...	—	—	—	1	—
12 Packets	Cheese ...	—	—	—	4	11
2 Packets	Sausages ...	—	—	—	2	—
6,396 Containers		5	12	2	1	14

UNPACKED FOODS

<i>Food</i>						<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	23	—
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	20	11
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	10
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	20	—	3	22	—
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	16	4
						20	3	3	26	9

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, Leadhills and Old St. Brydes, Douglas, were received during the year.

One interment took place under control of this Department at St. Ninian's Cemetery, Stonehouse.

Inspections by Sanitary Staff

<i>Housing</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>General</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>
Unfit Dwellings	7,251	Nuisances	29,364
Overcrowded Dwellings	1,037	Dairies	1,118
Sub-let Dwellings	266	Factories	753
Dirty Dwellings	51	Tents and Vans	140
Rent Act Certificates	16	Unsound Food	2,137
Bugs, Beetles, etc., Infestation	409	Pigstyes	102
Squatter's Camps	1	Offensive Trades	34
Miscellaneous	3,235	Public Conveyances	1,702
	<u>12,266</u>	Cinemas	12
		Schools	16
		Ice Cream Premises and Vehicles	122
		Water	193
		Rag Flock	10
		Drain Tests	32
		Rats and Mice Infestation	1,311
		Seasonal Workers Premises	14
		Food Hygiene	27
		Clean Air	20
		River Pollution	51
		Scavenging	43,827
		Miscellaneous	1,254
			<u>82,239</u>

BURGH OF BIGGAR

Housing

The erection by the Town Council of four new 2-apartment dwellings at Park Place was commenced in the early months of the year, but progress has been slow and the dwellings were not ready for occupancy by the end of the year.

DEAN OF GUILD COURT.—Eight plans were submitted to the Dean of Guild Court during the year dealing with—provision of improved toilet facilities at bakehouse premises; extension of cafe premises; provision of barber's saloon from what was formerly a dwellinghouse; erection of new shop at Westercrofts; erection of lock-ups; and improvements to existing dwellinghouses. In addition, five proposals dealing principally with the erection of private garages, were satisfactorily dealt with under Minor Warrant.

The erection of woodbuilt lock-ups was commenced during the year without prior approval, no plan having been submitted. Operations were halted pending the submission of the necessary plans, and after negotiation, the original structure being found to be disconform to the Byelaws, the work was resumed in accordance with an amended plan. The work had not been completed by the end of the year.

Regular inspections were carried out of the various projects during the progress of the work, and by the end of the year six had been completed, 4 were in progress, and the remaining 3 had not been commenced.

The improvements to the Municipal Hall were completed during the year, providing a long-awaited improvement in such facilities within the Burgh.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS 1950-1952.—IMPROVEMENT GRANT.—Two applications for Improvement Grant were submitted and approved during the year, one for a dwelling on South Back Road, and the other for the reconstruction and improvement of a property in High Street. One of the projects at South Back Road had been completed by the end of the year.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.—Two applications for Standard Amenity Grant under the above Act were submitted and

approved during the year. While the work in both instances had been more or less carried out by the end of the year, the final administrative details had not been completed.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.—RENT ACT, 1957.—No applications for certificates under the above Acts were received during the year.

HOUSING ALLOCATIONS.—Five 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.

Water Supply

No complaints regarding the quality of the Burgh water supply were received during the year, and despite the abnormally dry summer, normal economy measures were sufficient to enable the supply to meet the demand at all times. Routine samples taken during the year 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.

The extension and improvement of the Burgh Sewage Purification Works referred to in last Annual Report, were commenced during the year.

It was alleged during the year by the Biggar Water Cleaning Committee that pollution by effluent from the Sewage Works was encouraging weed growth in the Biggar Water, resulting in a restriction of the flow and adversely affecting surface drainage from the adjacent lands. The Committee claimed a substantial contribution from the Town Council towards the cost of cleaning.

The Town Council disputed this, and after various samples had been taken on their behalf from the Biggar Burn and Biggar Water, it was pointed out to the Agents for the claimants, *inter alia*, that, as the stretch of water complained of below the sewage works outfall was much less affected by weeds than a corresponding stretch above the outfall, it appeared that the pollution was, if anything, having a discouraging effect on the weed growth. In view of these circumstances, the Town Council refused to accept any additional liability or responsibility. No further developments had accrued by the end of the year.

Dairies

The registered milkshop within the Burgh continues to be kept in a satisfactory manner. Milk is delivered from the Creamery in bottles and thereafter retailed from the shop and by van, 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 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: Motor Repairs 4; Bakehouses 2; Plumbers 1; Sausage Manufacturers 4; Weaving 1; Blacksmith 1; Joiners 1; Cabinetmakers 1; Gasworks 1.

Improvements to bakehouse premises to provide cloakroom and toilet accommodation were satisfactorily completed during the year.

Conditions generally throughout all the workshops were found to be clean and satisfactory.

Nuisances

Regular inspections were made throughout the Burgh for the detection of nuisance conditions, but these were few and far between. On the rare occasions when action was necessary, a word to the owner or factor, or at most an Intimation, was sufficient to have the required remedial measures carried out. No Court proceedings were instituted during the year.

Ice-Cream

There are three registered ice-cream premises within the Burgh, two for manufacture and sale, and one for sale only. Regular routine inspections were made throughout the year, and the premises were found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory manner.

Public Conveyances

No cause for complaint was to be found in the standard of cleanliness in the public service vehicles plying in this area.

Tents and Vans

No cases involving tents and vans were met with in the Burgh during the year, and no cause for complaint was to be found in the conduct of the Town Council's Caravan Site at the Public Park.

Scavenging

The collection of refuse within the Burgh continued to be satisfactorily carried out by Staff in the direct employment of the Town Council.

The maintenance and condition of the refuse coup gave cause for complaint towards the end of the year, due principally to the considerable amount of slaughterhouse refuse being disposed of without adequate and sufficient cover being available. The matter was referred to the Town Council for their consideration, but no positive action had been taken by the end of the year.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

Inspections of food under the above Act were carried out in the Burgh during the year, the items seized as a result of such inspections being buried in the refuse coup.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act

The services of the County Ratcatcher were utilised wherever necessary, in private dwellings and at the refuse coup, all with satisfactory results.

Schools

The sanitary accommodation in the schools in the Burgh continue to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

Offensive Trades

In addition to the normal business by local butchers, large-scale slaughter of sheep continued to be carried out at the Burgh Slaughterhouse during the year. Conditions could not be said to be satisfactory, due to the restricted nature of the premises in relation to the amount of work undertaken, but the premises were at all times kept in a clean condition.

Negotiations were commenced during the year with a view to acquiring a site for the erection of new Slaughterhouse premises in the vicinity of Biggar Station, and by the end of the year preliminary plans had been prepared.

Burial Grounds

No cause for complaint was to be found in the maintenance of the Burial Grounds during the year.

COUNTY OF LANARK

COUNTY SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

ON

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF
HOUSEHOLD REFUSE, Etc.

FOR THE YEAR 1959

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

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COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE

FOR THE YEAR 1928

THOMAS H. BERRY, M.D., M.P.H.
County Sanitary Engineer

PUBLIC CLEANSING—1959

Introduction

Whilst the Collection and Disposal of Household Refuse within the County Special Scavenging District during 1959 was carried out in a satisfactory manner it entailed considerable supervision owing to the large increase in the number of dwellings being erected in the Districts of East Kilbride New Town, Cambuslang and Chryston, etc., where re-organisation was constantly required and this tends to arouse complaints from occupiers who have been accustomed to having their refuse collected on specific days at specific times. Every endeavour is made, however, to avoid any major upset of arrangements which have been in operation for some years.

Cleansing operations have been in the past something to which the Planners and Architects have not, in my opinion, given the serious thought which is warranted and difficulties are still experienced when plans are placed before me in obtaining agreement with the members of those professions whether Local Authority servants or not. Conversion of Planners and Architects is necessary to the fact that the collection of household refuse is an important function in the prevention of disease and, as such, the facilities required must be given more serious attention. Even today we still find shopping centres fronting block-up areas with bins left exposed outside in an open yard where dogs, cats and small boys can playfully throw all manner of debris about.

The Collection and Disposal of household refuse from the County of Lanark with its large industrial and rural communities which are complete districts in themselves is much more complex in character than from the small and large Burghs which are of a more compact nature.

Control of vehicles and supply of labour over such areas creates difficult problems of administration and this, combined with the lack of supply of suitable labour in certain districts places a heavy burden of responsibility on the Divisional Sanitary Inspectors.

Whilst actual recruitment of labour during 1959 presented no real difficulty owing to the high level of local unemployment, particularly in the Bellshill area, the relatively large turn over of labour shows that cleansing work is not sufficiently attractive to retain men in the service. Rates of pay, payment during certified sickness, holiday pay and protective clothing provided compares favourably with that of a

similar class of labour in an outside industry but the work itself will always remain unattractive and a stigma, it would appear, unfortunately attaches to the person engaged in it no matter whether the name of " Scavenger " is changed to bin-man, loader, cleansing worker or any other appropriate designation.

The time may come, however, when dustless loading of refuse will enable the employees engaged in this work to wear a clean and tidy uniform and be unaffected by the dusty and dirty conditions under which they have presently to operate.

The subsequent paragraphs of this report have been divided into particular groupings of operations conducted within the County of Lanark as a whole and not in District Council Areas and will, I think, indicate the great advance which has been made in providing a service to the whole community comparable to any other service associated with environmental sanitation.

Present Service

In the Landward Area of the County there are approximately 91,205 occupied houses compared with 78,396 in the year 1951 and of these 89,798 or 98·4 per cent are receiving a regular household collection service.

A problem facing many householders in the Spring is the disposal of their Garden Refuse. Whilst the Department is unable to provide a separate service for the removal of this refuse, it is an instruction to the employees that " Garden Refuse (excluding stones, brick, soil, etc.) which cannot be reasonably disposed of will be removed by the Cleansing Staff, provided the whole refuse from the dwelling does not exceed one bin at each collection."

Sixty-one 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 66 houses and 1 factory and the refuse from these premises is now being collected and disposed of.

The unsatisfactory methods by which the refuse was being uplifted in the village of Westcraigs, Blackridge, by the owners, the National Coal Board, ceased during the year with the introduction of a direct labour service by the County Council to the 68 houses there.

Three Contractors are still engaged in the collection and disposal of

refuse from Calderbank, Glengowan and Caldercruix and four agricultural County Council houses at Luggiebank. The Contractors continue to give satisfaction and their work has been almost free from complaint during the year.

A request was again made by the residents of Luggiebank Village for a regular collection of household refuse from the 22 houses there. No definite decision was made on this request, but the Department agreed to investigate the position with a view to some re-organisation of the service to other villages in the area, viz:—Glenmavis, Greengairs, etc., which might result in a once-weekly service being provided in the Luggiebank area at the beginning of the financial year 1960-1961.

The table overleaf shows the distribution of premises receiving the service throughout the County:—

District	Drivers	Loaders	Bin Boys	Within or outwith C.S.S.D.	No. of Houses	No. of Shops	No. of Factories	No. of Schools	No. of Hospitals	Total No. of Premises receiving Service	Total No. of Dustbins Emptied per Week
FIRST	...	2	—	Within Outwith	753 251	32 5	9	5	—	799	1,571
SECOND	...	10	—	Within Outwith	4,127 309	221 3	— 17	6 14	1	263 4,380	287 7,809
THIRD	...	14	—	Within Outwith	5,482 458	234 7	— 47	2 14	—	314 5,780	322 11,965
FOURTH	...	21	—	Within Outwith	8,893 202	461 1	— 35	11 14	3	478 9,406	584 17,749
FIFTH	...	39	7	Within Outwith	12,906 119	311 1	63 —	6 4	—	210 13,295	295 24,975
SIXTH	...	40	—	Within Outwith	17,387 20	742 —	87 —	29 —	3	124 18,248	152 30,835
SEVENTH	...	22	—	Within Outwith	8,960 196	302 3	64 1	15 2	2	9,343 202	17,960 277
EIGHTH	...	26	4	Within Outwith	11,773 24	336 —	13 —	14 —	4	12,140 24	21,238 29
NINTH	...	49	—	Within Outwith	16,545 94	435 3	52 —	27 —	3	17,062 98	34,207 188
NINTH (under Contract)	—	—	—	Within Outwith	1,295 4	21 —	5 —	3 —	—	1,324 4	2,602 4
TOTAL	...	—	—	Within	88,121	3,095	392	149	20	91,777	170,911
TOTAL	...	—	—	Outwith	1,677	23	2	31	4	1,737	2,158
GRAND TOTAL	51	223	11		89,798	3,118	394	180	24	93,514	173,069

Labour

The difficulties of maintaining adequate cleansing services are now such that practical endeavour to improve working conditions has become a vital necessity. Higher wages are not the full answer to the problem of inadequate labour supplies, for men no longer accept employment which involves an extreme degree of physical endurance. Although this position does not appear to be the case in this County at the moment due to the high rate of unemployment, it could quickly reverse, and the department is continuing in its efforts to provide amenities and welfare facilities at various depots in order to compete with other industries when full employment returns to the County.

The minimum wages for Cleansing employees are laid down by the Joint Industrial Council, and the following table illustrates the various wage rates paid in excess of the Industrial Council rates to employees of this authority.

	Basic Rate			Dirty Money			After 13 weeks in service			TOTAL		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Foremen	10	7	3	0	12	0	—			10	19	3
Drivers of vehicles over two and not over five tons unladen weight	9	0	7	0	12	0	0	2	0	9	14	7
Drivers of vehicles over five tons unladen weight or 16 cubic yards body capacity and over ...	9	4	3	0	12	0	0	2	0	9	18	3
Loaders	8	7	9	0	12	0	0	2	0	9	1	9
Coupmen	8	7	9	0	12	0	0	2	0	9	1	9
Backcourt Sweepers	8	7	9	—			—			8	13	3
	plus 5s. 6d. p.w.											

An additional 5s. per week is paid to Drivers and Loaders who are involved in emptying Privy Middens plus $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour to Drivers of vehicles with salvage trailers.

The rates quoted include an increase to drivers of 5s. 10d. or 9s. 6d. per week depending on the unladen weight and body capacity of the vehicle driven.

The direct labour staff employed in connection with the County Special Scavenging District now comprises a personnel of 350. The following table shows the distribution of the staff within the Nine District Council Areas.

District		Drivers	Loaders	Boys	Coupmen	Public					Total
						Salvage Workers	Backcourt Sweepers	Convenience Attendants	Watchmen	Foremen	
FIRST	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
SECOND	...	3	10	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	17
THIRD ...	...	4	14	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	22
FOURTH	...	5	21	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	32
FIFTH ...	...	8	37	7	2	2	1	—	—	1	58
SIXTH ...	...	9	40	—	2	7	—	2	—	1	61
SEVENTH	...	5	22	—	2	—	—	6	—	1	36
EIGHTH	...	6	28	4	3	1	4	—	1	1	48
NINTH ...	...	11	49	—	4	1	1	6	—	1	73
TOTAL	...	52	223	11	16	13	6	23	1	5	350

The refuse collection personnel are now responsible for the removal of household refuse from 170,463 receptacles.

The task of cleansing employees is not an easy one and complaints are received in the Department throughout the year, some of which are probably justified but many show the intolerance of householders whose bin has been missed on a collection day, generally due to breakdown of a vehicle. The Cleansing employees are also blamed, in my view unjustifiably on many occasions, for crossing lawns, jumping hedges, etc., there apparently being no blame attached to such as milk boys, paper boys and others who are wont to take such shortcuts much more than cleansing operators.

The annual survey was again carried out during 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-and-a-half working days per week, and the figure per hour is calculated on loading time of 35 hours per week.

				No. of Bins emptied per week	No. of Bins emptied per man per week	No. of Bins emptied per man			
District						Per day	Per hour		
First	...	...	...	1,858	929	171	26.5
Second	...	...	...	8,131	813	149	23.2
Third	...	...	...	12,549	896	164	25.6
Fourth	...	...	...	18,044	859	157	24.5
Fifth	...	...	...	25,127	598	110	17
Sixth	...	...	...	30,855	771	141	22
Seventh	...	...	...	18,237	829	152	23.7
Eighth	...	...	...	21,267	760	139	21.7
Ninth	...	...	...	34,395	702	129	20
TOTAL				170,463	748	138	21.4

The average figure for bins emptied per man per day compares more than favourably with other authorities. The service operated in this County is approximately 90 per cent back door collection with the remainder kerbside. The kerbside service is only provided where the employees cannot gain access to the rear of rows of houses.

The below average figure in the Fifth District Council area is caused by the long carries to be undertaken by the employees in the New Town of East Kilbride, whilst in the Ninth District the probable cause is the lack of proper supervision. Confirmation by the County Council of the appointment of an additional foreman is awaited.

The appointment of two cleansing foremen for the parish of Cadder in the Ninth District and the Third District Council areas has been held up pending the finalisation of the organisation and methods survey.

Protective Clothing issued to the cleansing employees in this authority consists of the following:—

- (1) Two sets of Overalls (Bibs and Jackets) each year.
- (2) One $\frac{3}{4}$ -length Green P.V.C. Coat with Leggings each two year period.
- (3) Four pairs of Gloves each year.
- (4) One pair of Gumboots to employees who are involved in the emptying of Privy Middens each two year period.

With the protective clothing issued to the employees by the County Council there should be no excuse for any cleansing employee turning out in an untidy state, and when one considers that approximately £2,000 is spent per annum on this item, it would seem really worth while to enforce, as a condition of employment the wearing at all times of the protective clothing issued.

During the year 134 persons were engaged, of whom 66 remained with the Department at the end of the year. On the other hand, 127 employees left the service during the same period, 47 having completed 12 months service or more. The remaining 80 left after varying periods of service. The number of employees engaged during the year represented 44·8 per cent of the total establishment and the number leaving during the year 36·3 per cent. This is a decrease of 0·5 per cent and 7·9 per cent respectively from last year.

These figures would seem to suggest that the present cleansing personnel is a little more settled and it would be gratifying to be able to record a similar position if this County could boast of full employment.

For the second year in succession there was again no change in the cleansing personnel employed in the Second District Council Area. Five men had 100 per cent attendance at work compared with eight men in 1958.

Difficulty continues to be experienced in securing men in the East Kilbride area, the reason being that the Department cannot compete for personnel within the New Town where so many new industries have opened up in the past few years.

The estimated population receiving a cleansing service in the County is 308,754. In other words one cleansing employee serves 947 inhabitants.

During the year there were 4,358 man-days lost for which medical certificates were produced and a total of £3,709 13s. 9d. was expended on sick pay. This shows an increase of 389 man-days and £406 3s. 6d. over last year.

An employee with more than one year's service who qualifies for sick-pay benefit and has been off sick the maximum period, e.g. 6 weeks with full pay in any one year, again qualifies for a further period of 6 weeks on the production of a certificate signed by a registered medical practitioner stating a disablement caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, which allows payment of Industrial Injuries Benefit. It is laid down in the Sick Pay Scheme that any such period of absence shall not be taken into account in calculating the period of normal sick leave to which the employee is entitled. This means that an employee on both counts could be off work 6 weeks with full pay and a further 6 weeks with half pay, making 24 weeks in all off work in any one year.

It is obvious that, in some instances, this privilege is being abused when it is noted that Workmen's Compensation Claims have increased to 40 this year as against 31 last year, 12 of these from the Fifth District Council Area alone. Further proof of this is that the number of man-days lost during the year for Injuries received at work and through strains and sprains increased from 474 to 672 man-days and 555 to 644 man-days respectively.

There still remains a loophole in the Sick Pay Scheme which does not assist matters, e.g. "No payment shall be made to an employee in respect of the first three consecutive working days of each period of sickness provided that where in any case a continuous period of absence through sickness extends to twelve working days or more, sick pay at the appropriate rate shall be granted in respect of the first three days of that period of sickness." This means that the employee of a not too conscientious type who being fit for work after being off 7 days, normally would have returned to work and only been paid four day's sick pay, remains off duty 12 days or more so that he will receive full payment. Details of the reported sicknesses are as follows:—

Nature of Employment	No. of Days Absence		Amount of Sick Pay Expended
	Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate	
Foremen	38	—	£37 19 4
Drivers	687	137	653 14 7
Loaders	2,061	2,488	2,585 10 1
Coupmen	143	26	95 6 9
Backcourt Sweepers	149	50	101 14 5
Bin Boys	172	75	114 0 7
Salvage Men	85	—	104 3 5
Public Convenience Attendants ...	23	—	17 4 7

Altogether, the 7,134 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 areas of the First and Third District Council (estimated population 21,908) 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 20·4 days in the year.

Vehicles

A regular cleansing service is dependent equally on an efficient refuse collection vehicle both mechanically and bodily with an efficient direct labour force. The one cannot do without the other.

From a demonstration it was learned that an 16/18 cubic yard vehicle fitted with Compressor Plate had no advantage over the vehicle with the 25 cubic yard body—both carrying out almost the same volume of work.

The Fore and Aft tipping vehicle fills many of the loading and transport requirements and is of a type which can achieve suitable loads without compression.

The use of the smaller type of refuse vehicle must not be written off as it still has its part to play in the collection service in rural districts for the following reasons:—

- (1) Easier manoeuvrability in long narrow twisting country roads.
- (2) The height of the vehicle is not impeded by low hanging branches of trees and the width of hedges spreading on to the road does not foul the side of the vehicle.
- (3) Refuse coups are not so well consolidated, and the lighter the vehicle the less chance of its sinking while tipping.
- (4) The capacity of the vehicle is adequate for the amount of refuse removed.
- (5) Garaging facilities are not so difficult.

The true value of a vehicle lies largely in the hands of the driver,

and through his actions the vehicle may be classed good or bad. Similarly, with maintenance, for although many cleansing departments have really efficient garage units there are others where, in the hands of an inefficient driver, the life of a complicated vehicle must remain precarious.

The work of a Cleansing vehicle is strenuous, and after perusing the records of all vehicles it is evident that it is not an economic proposition to keep vehicles in service after a period of 7 years, which would appear to be the life economically suited for this County. The problem, however, is one which I think should be gone into very carefully and I have no doubt the Department would reap the benefit by the results it would bear in a few years time, if such a satisfactory programme of 7 yearly replacement was adopted.

In Districts where there are more than 5 vehicles operating there should be at least two spare vehicles. This would allow each vehicle to be off the road one day per month for a thorough servicing and also offset a vehicle which is to be out of service for some weeks for general or accident repairs.

Fifty 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 delivering new dustbins, and five 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 cubic yard (Side-loader) (Petrol)	17
Dennis 10 cubic yard (Side-loader) (Diesel)	10
Dennis 18 cubic yard " Paxit " (Diesel)	3
Dennis 18 cubic yard " Dual Tip " (Diesel)	1
Shelvoke & Drewry 10 cubic yard (Side-loader) (Petrol)	1
Shelvoke & Drewry 10 cubic yard (Side-loader) (Diesel)	1
Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cubic yard " Fore & Aft " (Petrol)	4
Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cubic yard " Fore & Aft " (Diesel)	7
Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cubic yard " Fore & Aft " (Comp. Plate) (Diesel)	3
Karrier 7 cubic yard (Side-loader) (Diesel)	1
Karrier 10 cubic yard (Side-loader) (Diesel)	2
Karrier 12 cubic yard " Junior Dual Tip " (Diesel)	1
Karrier 18 cubic yard " Dual Tip " (Diesel)	2
Karrier 25 cubic yard " Dual Tip " (Diesel)	1
Karrier 16 cubic yard " Gibson Pendulum Body " (Diesel)	1
Albion 16 cubic yard " Gibson Pendulum Body " (Diesel)	1
Thornycroft 10 cubic yard (Side-loader) (Petrol)	2
Bedford Lorry (Petrol)	1
Bedford Lorry (Diesel)	2
Commer Van (8-cwt.)	2
Austin Van (5-cwt.)	3

Of the total number of vehicles engaged regularly in the collection of household refuse there is one vehicle for every 6,175 of the population.

During the year this fleet, in traversing 416,753 miles, used 33,962 gallons of petrol and 24,424 gallons of fuel oil, the overall cost of which was £11,784. This is an increase of £78 from the previous year. In addition, 970 gallons of engine oil were used at a cost of £398 and a further £3,079 expended on tyres and tubes and £249 on Gear and Tipper oils, etc.

The following table shows the total vehicle maintenance costs of petrol and diesel engines during the financial year 1958-59:—

District	Petrol or Diesel	Mileage	Petrol		Diesel Oil		Miles per Gallon	Engine Oil		Repairs and Replacements				Total Annual Maintenance Cost		Overall Cost per Mile															
			Galls.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	New Tyres, etc.		Cost per Mile	£	s.		d.														
											£	s.						d.	£	s.	d.										
First	Diesel	13,987	—	—	—	1,027	214	9	0	13-6	25	13	1	6	3-9d.	—	82	9	6	101	17	0	3-1d.	411	17	0	7d.				
Second	Petrol	11,277	1,701	341	2	0	—	—	—	6-6	13½	5	6	3	7-3d.	2	13	7	162	8	3	116	12	0	5-9d.	628	2	1	13-3d.		
	Diesel	15,358	—	—	—	—	1,481	316	11	10	10-3	20½	9	3	10	5d.	5	15	0	149	0	10	252	15	0	6-2d.	783	6	6	11-4d.	
Third	Petrol	36,220	4,865	966	16	0	—	—	—	7-4	36½	14	9	10	6-5d.	19	9	3	844	16	2	99	17	6	6-2d.	1,945	8	9	12-8d.		
	Diesel	8,923	—	—	—	—	777	164	19	4	11-4	14½	5	18	5	4-6d.	5	19	6	45	4	10	84	15	7	3-4d.	306	17	8	8-2d.	
Fourth	Petrol	22,760	4,899	952	7	1	—	—	—	4-6	47½	17	18	5	10-2d.	23	5	7	587	4	10	166	7	0	7-9d.	1,747	2	11	18-4d.		
	Diesel	11,823	—	—	—	—	1,324	262	15	9	8-9	24½	10	6	9	5-5d.	12	11	3	205	16	10	124	17	0	6-7d.	616	7	7	12-5d.	
Fifth	Petrol	24,249	4,879	950	4	3	—	—	—	4-9	77½	29	7	2	9-6d.	15	8	10	1,089	10	6	219	2	6	12-9d.	2,303	13	3	22-8d.		
	Diesel	35,087	—	—	—	—	3,564	708	11	1	9-8	96½	41	15	2	5-1d.	13	17	5	602	18	11	240	17	0	5-7d.	1,607	19	7	10-9d.	
Sixth	Petrol	37,978	8,181	1,595	0	10	—	—	—	4-6	107	40	2	4	10-3d.	45	15	2	1,079	7	2	192	7	7	8d.	2,952	13	1	18-6d.		
	Diesel	17,461	—	—	—	—	2,563	516	5	5	6-8	47	19	3	3	7-3d.	15	8	11	212	5	2	129	6	9	4-6d.	892	9	6	12-2d.	
Seventh	Petrol	22,941	3,583	699	19	1	—	—	—	6-4	40½	15	13	6	7-4d.	27	15	0	665	10	7	330	10	0	10-4d.	1,739	8	2	18-1d.		
	Diesel	34,020	—	—	—	—	3,200	644	10	8	10-6	58	27	2	5	4-7d.	27	15	0	288	15	1	422	19	6	5d.	1,411	2	8	9-9d.	
Eighth	Petrol	6,037	1,408	273	19	7	—	—	—	4-2	35½	13	3	1	11-4d.	20	0	4	112	9	11	44	10	0	6-2d.	464	2	11	18-4d.		
	Diesel	28,518	—	—	—	—	3,516	708	7	3	8-1	49½	20	13	6	6-1d.	44	19	9	1,814	16	1	234	0	6	17-2d.	2,822	17	1	23-7d.	
Ninth	Petrol	32,403	6,200	1,232	17	6	—	—	—	5-2	82½	31	0	11	9-3d.	38	1	10	893	0	9	180	10	0	7-9d.	2,375	11	0	17-5d.		
	Diesel	48,093	—	—	—	—	4,742	965	12	8	10-1	126½	52	1	2	5d.	46	2	11	920	16	2	359	18	6	6-3d.	2,344	11	5	11-7d.	
Petrol Grand Total			193,865	35,725	7,012	6	4	—	—	5-4	441	167	1	6	8-8d.	192	9	7	5,434	8	2	1,349	16	7	8-3d.	14,156	2	2	17-5d.		
Diesel Grand Total			213,270	—	—	—	22,194	4,502	3	0	9-6	462½	199	6	0	5-2d.	172	9	9	4,322	3	5	1,951	6	10	7d.	11,147	9	0	12-5d.	
Overall Grand Total			407,135	35,725	7,012	6	4	22,194	4,502	3	0	7	903½	366	7	6	7d.	364	19	4	9,756	11	7	3,301	3	5	7-6d.	25,303	11	2	14-9d.

This is a very large sum of money to pay in one year to keep the wheels of the cleansing service turning. The Government, in this respect, do not assist matters when it is taken into consideration that of the total £25,304 expended, £7,240 is for tax on fuel. If this tax was withdrawn the overall cost for the year would have been reduced from 14·9d. to 10·6d. per mile.

Five refuse collection vehicles, all fitted with Diesel engines, were introduced to the service during the year. These were:—

Three Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cubic yard "Fore & Aft" Tippers (Compressor Plate).

One Karrier 25 cubic yard "Dual Tip."

One Karrier 7 cubic yard Side-loader (Kitchen Waste Collection).

In addition, there was a Bedford Lorry purchased to replace a Thornycroft lorry in the Fifth District Council Area and an Austin 5-cwt. van for the foreman in the Seventh District Council Area.

Of the 50 vehicles engaged regularly in the collection of household refuse, 33 are fitted with Diesel engines and it is hoped that, in a few years time, the remaining petrol engine vehicles will have been replaced.

Three vehicles, consisting of two Dennis and one Thornycroft side-loading and single cabin type, were withdrawn from service during the year. The Dennis vehicles had been in operation since 1945 and the Thornycroft since 1949.

Accidents

There were 42 accidents involving refuse vehicles during the year, 26 of which occurred through no fault on the part of the driver.

An interesting point is that only 4 of these accidents were caused by vehicles reversing against 17 which took place in 1958. This is surely a pointer that the drivers are becoming more efficient in the handling of their vehicles.

The number of employees' Compensation Claims due to injury while at work increased by 9 from last year to 40. There were also two Fire, four Burglary and four Miscellaneous Claims.

One of the two Fires occurred at Boggs Brae Refuse Coup, Bellshill, where a Salvage Trailer which had been left full of waste paper while the vehicle went for another load was completely burned out when the vehicle returned. The trailer had been turned round, overturned and set on fire by persons unknown.

The Burglaries were of the usual nature with the huts situated at Refuse Coups being broken into and articles stolen.

Forty-one Drivers out of a total of 54 entered in the Safe Driving Competition were nominated for awards. Twenty-seven 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 they were in any way blameworthy. Three qualified for five-year medals having driven five consecutive years without accident and seven qualified for a bar to their medal, having qualified under the same conditions as for the Diploma.

The remaining four had the distinction to qualify for a ten-years medal having driven ten consecutive years free from accident. This is surely a remarkable achievement when one takes into consideration the volume of traffic on the public highways at present, and I think it only right that they should be mentioned by name in this report.

John Peacock	...	...	...	...	Third District.
Richard Gray	...	...	...	...	Third District.
James Moore	...	...	...	...	Fourth District.
Michael Kelly	...	...	...	...	Ninth District.

Refuse Disposal

Controlled tipping is the method resorted to in the County and 47,090 loads of refuse were collected and deposited in the 23 operational refuse tips throughout the County. This amounted in weight to approximately 141,270 tons.

While there was no great difficulty in obtaining suitable land for tipping refuse, the Department found some difficulty in complying with the rigid conditions laid down by the Planning officials. If this continues the County Council may find it much more difficult to obtain land for this essential purpose.

The Mechanical Equipment now operating in the controlled tipping operations throughout the County consists of the following:—

	Make							No.
Bristol " 22 " Tractor	4
Bray Loading Shovel	4
Fordson Tractor	1
Chaseside Loading Shovel	1
Weatherill Loading Shovel	1

In the financial year 1958/59, the mechanical equipment worked a total of 9,784 hours, consumed 3,252 gallons of Gas Oil, and the total

overall maintenance costs amounted to £1,998 11s. 2d., or 4s. 1d. per hour.

The refuse coup at Hallcraig, Carluke, in its first full year in operation, presented a source of continual trouble on account of fires, particularly during the summer months and during school holidays. Digging out and blinding operations had to be carried out repeatedly, and on three occasions the Fire Brigade had to be called in to deal with the outbreak.

Three refuse coups in the Fourth District Council Area were discontinued during the year. These were situated at Newhouses Farm, Strathaven, Gallowhill Farm, Strathaven, and Tile Works, Stonehouse.

The ground at Skellyton Wood, Larkhall, was referred to the appropriate Committee for disposal as the ground was no longer required for coupling facilities.

The hot summer greatly increased the fire hazard at refuse tips and Millburn Coup, having caught fire during the summer months, was still burning in one area at the end of the year.

At High Blantyre refuse coup a problem of some years standing was solved when it was agreed to provide the owner of the adjacent piggery with a supply of drain pipes to enable him to continue the drain from his piggery over the coup surface to discharge down the coup face.

Frequent complaints were received from a householder residing on the Renfrewshire side of the River Cart regarding the outbreak of fires at Easter Farm Coup, Busby. Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the site and the continuance of complaints, it was eventually decided to abandon tipping operations at this coup and the ground was handed back to the owner.

During the hot dry summer, an invasion of flies from Fallside Refuse Coup to nearby houses, was successfully abated by repeated sprayings with Gammexane and Zaldecide insecticides. This coup is almost completely filled in, but rather than start a new tip in the vicinity, the refuse will be disposed of in the existing coup at Bogg's Brae, Bellshill.

The infilling of a pond by refuse tipping at O'Wood Coup, Holytown, would appear to be blocking the natural outlet for water and causing the adjoining agricultural land to become waterlogged. However, arrangements for the ultimate diversion of the water are in hand and will be settled with the estate factor at an early date.

The introduction of a mechanical shovel during the year at Bellside

Coup, Cleland, did a great deal to change the trend of coup work there having been able to introduce a cycle whereby old refuse was being used as top dressing, a practice only possible with mechanical equipment.

In the latter part of the year the completed coup at Calderhead in Shotts was bull-dozed to its final levels and negotiations are in progress with the owners to return the land, for other use.

A new road has been constructed into the coup at Kingshill which is now ready to take the refuse from the Shotts and Allanton areas.

The infilling of a disused settling pond was completed at Morningside Road, Newmains, thereby removing a source of danger to local children. The pond was waterlogged and a certain amount of difficulty was experienced with surface sinkage. This, however, was overcome by the use of the mechanical shovel without which the project would require to have been abandoned as impracticable.

Morrison Coup, Cambuslang, where all household refuse collected in the area is deposited, came into use in 1934, and is expected to be completed for tipping purposes during 1960. Some time must elapse, however, before the entire area can be laid out for playing fields and the whole of the site handed back to the owners.

In November, Bray and Weatherill Mechanical Shovels were delivered to the Department to be used at Hallcraig Refuse Coup, Carlisle, and Bogg's Brae Refuse Coup, Bellshill, respectively. The Weatherill Shovel replaced a Bristol Tractor which was becoming uneconomical to keep in continual operation and it is now being retained as a spare.

Generally speaking, the greatest difficulty experienced during the year was the continual outbreak of fires due to the long dry warm spell of weather, and the ever-increasing content of paper being disposed of at refuse coups. Indeed, the following is the total expenditure incurred in extinguishing fires:—

Hallcraig Refuse Coup, Carlisle	...	...	...	...	£120	10	0
Millburn Refuse Coup, Dalserf	...	...	...	...	27	7	0
Easter Farm Refuse Coup, Busby	...	...	...	...	65	9	6
O'Wood Refuse Coup, Holytown	...	...	...	...	15	15	0
Boggs Brae Refuse Coup, Bellshill	...	...	...	...	10	10	0
Morningside Refuse Coup, Newmains	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Morrison Refuse Coup, Cambuslang	...	...	...	...	2	18	6
Station Road Refuse Coup, Muirhead	...	...	...	...	5	5	0
Burntbroom Refuse Coup, Mount Vernon	...	...	...	...	10	1	6
					<hr/>		
					£267 16 6		
					<hr/>		

Garaging

The provision of satisfactory garaging facilities continues to be slow. In so far as this Department is concerned the worst areas for garaging are Lesmahagow and Bishopbriggs. The progress in constructing new premises at these places has been very slow but I am glad to say in the latter part of the year things were beginning to improve. Plans have been approved for the erection of premises on a new site at Bankhead, Lesmahagow, and at Bishopbriggs constructional works were in progress on a site at South Crosshill Farm.

Reconstruction of the former slaughterhouse premises into garage accommodation at Carluke has now been commenced and at Plains constructional works are also in progress.

At Hawthorn Garage, Shotts, the improvements completed have proved of great value to the service. Starting troubles with vehicles in the morning have more or less ceased as central heating and improved lighting conditions have removed the troubles of cold dark mornings. An early start has also meant that overtime working in the winter months due to late starts has now become unnecessary.

Nearly 100 per cent of the employees using this depot are taking full advantage of the shower baths provided and there is no doubt that these welfare facilities are playing their part in increasing efficiency in this area.

The Salvage baling store at Bellshill Cleansing Depot, which was severely damaged by fire in 1958, was quickly restored to working order in the early part of the year at a cost of approximately £1,550.

In the financial year 1958-59 it cost the Department £5,254 to garage the 76 vehicles and mechanical equipment it has to operate the service. Each vehicle, therefore, costs a little over £69 to garage annually.

Street Cleansing

While the Department is not directly responsible for Street Cleansing, this being a function carried out by the County Highways Department, it is responsible for Cleansing certain private and sub-standard streets in the County. The total cost of providing this service in the last financial year was £3,946, an increase of £484 from the previous year. Included in this expenditure is the employment of Backcourt Sweepers. Their duties are the cleansing of backcourts of tenement properties, and entail the removal of papers, tins and other miscellaneous matter from the ash surfaces and tidying the surrounds

of dustbin shelters. These duties could be considerably reduced were it not for the seemingly large number of careless or irresponsible tenants who do not take the trouble to convey their refuse properly to the dustbins.

Conditions were rendered even more difficult during the year as a result of the large number of tenants being rehoused from these properties when the sweepers had to deal with large quantities of unwanted linoleum, carpeting, bedding, bottles and old furniture which the outgoing tenants had merely deposited in haphazard fashion in the backcourt or around the bin shelters.

The introduction of the Litter Act of 1958 has had some effect in discouraging the public from dropping litter on the streets. There are many problems associated with this and the answer may be two-fold. Firstly, in the town and shopping centre areas the small litter receptacles attached to either bus stops or lamp standards should be replaced with the larger 2 cubic feet covered free standing receptacles usually sited on the pavement and painted a bright colour to catch the public eye. Secondly, as stated in last year's report, the Police will require to apply the full force which the Act allows to bring home to the general public that dropping litter is against the law.

An Anti-Litter Campaign was held in the first week in June and while a great amount of time and work was put into this campaign by the organising officials I would say it appeared to be successful in its object during the week the campaign was running but the public are apt to forget and drift back into their old litter habits unless propaganda work continues and satisfactory receptacles are provided and police action taken against delinquents.

The County Council terminated the agreement with a private contractor for the erection of litter receptacles with advertising plates attached to them. This Agreement was not altogether satisfactory and difficulties were constantly being experienced in the proper replacement and repair of litter containers. The responsibility for the provision of such litter receptacles is now a matter for the County Council.

Provision of Dustbins

During the year 185 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. This is a

decrease of 135 Notices from last year. In 27 cases, a decrease of 62 from the previous year, 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 provided. In all, 274 dustbins of varied cubic capacity were supplied by owners.

The County Council agreed that the Department should invite tenders for an annual bulk supply of dustbins for County Council tenants in the financial year 1959-60. A close liaison has been established between the County Factor's Department and this Department whereby the needs of Council tenants are referred to the Divisional Sanitary Inspector who, if satisfied that the need is genuine, arranges for the delivery of a new dustbin. This arrangement has been working very satisfactorily, and will, no doubt, result in a considerable saving being effected in the Housing account.

The number of dustbins supplied to County Council houses by the Department during the year was 4,092, being 425 less than last year. In addition, 126 bins were supplied to houses owned by the Scottish Special Housing Association and a further 152 bins were sold to private householders.

Public Conveniences

Throughout the County there are 38 conveniences with separate facilities for Ladies and Gents, 4 for the use of Gents only and 2 for Ladies only. There are also 10 separate urinal conveniences, 6 of which are constructed of iron sheeting and these are totally unsatisfactory from the hygienic aspect in this present day and age. To operate and maintain the 54 conveniences the expenditure incurred in the financial year 1958-59 was £7,829, while receipts totalled £415, making a net expenditure of £7,414.

In common with all public property and probably more so than most, these conveniences are subject to considerable malicious damage. There is no simple answer to this insufferable nuisance, but I would suggest that heavier penalties be imposed on the culprits and also that they be made to pay the full cost of the damage.

The publicity campaign carried out in the County during the year to bring to the attention of the public the amount of malicious damage inflicted on public property has not, so far, resulted in any noticeable improvement or in catching the culprits in so far as public conveniences are concerned.

While no major acts of vandalism have been carried out, the breaking of electric light bulbs, damaging door locks and pulling fittings from walls still continues on much the same scale as before. A vulnerable target is the coin-box lock, and although taking the County as a whole it would be gratifying to think that the campaign had resulted in the slight reduction in the amount expended on malicious damage, £237 10s., since June, it appears more likely that this has been due rather to the removal of the coin-box locks which were the principal targets of destruction.

The following indicates the expenditure incurred in repairing malicious damage in districts since the campaign in June up to the end of the year:—

District										Amount
First ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Second ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Third ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£0 18 9
Fourth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
Fifth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0
Sixth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 13 8
Seventh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81 6 0
Eighth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 4
Ninth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 9 7
TOTAL ...										£237 10 0

From these figures can be drawn the obvious conclusion that the campaign may probably have been worth while in certain districts.

The County Council decided that the convenience at Bothwellhaugh, closed since June, 1957, owing to the serious malicious damage inflicted thereto, should be completely demolished and steps were being taken to implement this decision at the end of the year. This convenience, which cost £2,024 10s. 4d. to erect in 1954, had a life of only three years.

A brick-built Gents Urinal at Glasgow Road, Cambuslang, was demolished in conjunction with the clearance of properties in the Silverbanks Redevelopment Area.

While the building of public conveniences has been suspended for the past few years in the County due to the restrictions on capital expenditure, it is expected, with the easing of these restrictions, that further progress will now be made in this service in the coming years.

East Kilbride

The year again saw a great expansion in building in the new town bringing in its wake the now familiar problems in connection with the cleansing service. The position here is never static, and additional houses require to be catered for more or less weekly. This expansion necessitated alterations in the scheme of collection and, at the beginning of the year, an extensive re-routing of vehicles was carried out.

There are now 7,918 houses, 110 shops, 36 factories and 8 schools in East Kilbride. To service this town twice-weekly five 16/18 cubic yard vehicles are engaged comprising a staff of 5 drivers, 26 loaders and 4 bin boys. A total of 15,430 dustbins are emptied weekly.

The service provided to the shops in East Kilbride was improved and is now to all intents and purposes a daily one, but it is regretted however, that in spite of the improved service and the provision of hessian bags for salvage purposes there is still a lack of co-operation on the part of several shopkeepers to keep the yards at the rear of their shops in a clean state. Too often no attempt is made to separate salvageable material from refuse or to fill the bins provided in a proper manner, with the result that the littering of backcourts is of frequent occurrence despite the many warnings given.

Certain lay-outs in the new Development Areas continue to present their difficulties and sometimes lead to friction between the cleansing staff and the public.

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, 1959:—

Douglas

Westcraigs

Bishopbriggs

Salvage

During the year the Department once again had no difficulty in disposing of the wastepaper collected. This is a most satisfactory position to be in compared with some other local authorities who are still restricted on a quota system.

Very little profit is to be made today on wastepaper collection, yet there are certain obligations on a local authority, which make it imperative that there must be a continued effort towards wastepaper salvage. Not to collect is to increase the risk of littering the streets and open spaces and also the outbreak of fires at refuse coups.

With the general desire to reduce the amount of wastepaper on disposal sites, this Department will continue to provide a wastepaper collection service, where possible.

The salvage receipts for the year were as follows:—

			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.			
Mixed Wastepaper	...	...	452	18	—	—	£3,014	2	5
Wastepaper (Other Grades)	...	...	310	5	—	—	1,944	8	0
Tins ...	...	...	118	17	—	—	352	8	1
Scrap Metal	...	...	10	11	1	—	84	13	6
Aluminium	...	...	—	14	1	23	83	10	4
Lead	...	...	—	—	3	15	2	0	5
Brass	...	...	—	1	2	10	4	2	0
Copper	...	...	—	—	—	9	0	9	0
Zinc	...	...	—	—	—	8	0	2	2
Rags	...	...	3	12	1	7	28	18	6
Carpet	...	...	—	9	1	14	1	3	2
Flock	...	...	—	1	1	21	0	3	7
Tyres	...	...	1	8	2	—	11	8	0
TOTAL WEIGHT			898	19	3	23			
Gross Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,527	9	2
Gross Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,672	0	0
Nett Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	855	9	2
Yield per 1,000 of population per annum	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	4

There is a decrease of £253 4s. 6d. in nett receipts from last year which is partly due to the reduced tonnage of salvage tins collected and a decrease in the price from 4s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. in the middle of the year.

The tonnage of wastepaper collected increased by 114 tons and gross receipts by £329 15s. 6d. from last year but expenditure incurred also kept an increased trend to the amount of £583.

Taking all the salvage materials collected together (except kitchen waste) the following table shows the total amount collected in each district:—

District	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Total Receipts
First	—	—	—	—	—
Second	—	—	—	—	—
Third	35	11	—	—	£231 1 7
Fourth	48	18	—	10	310 17 3
Fifth	182	6	2	—	1,104 18 1
Sixth	438	1	2	4	2,697 13 10
Seventh	10	10	1	14	64 6 4
Eighth	136	17	—	23	845 2 2
Ninth	46	15	1	—	273 9 11

The contract for the sale of wastepaper between the County Council and the Northern Waste Paper Company was renewed for a further period of 5 years from 1st January, 1959. The prices paid by this firm for the different grades of wastepaper were as follows:—

									Per ton
Mixed Waste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£6 10 0
Strawboard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0
Newspaper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10 0
Selected Waste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 0

In the Third District Area the collection of wastepaper declined considerably in the latter half of the year despite repeated appeals to the employees with the result that the post of salvage attendant was dispensed with.

A twin box Bantam Baling Press was installed at the Salvage Depot, Blantyre, and has brought about a substantial increase in the salvage output from that district.

The collection of kitchen waste service operated in the Sixth District Council Area continues in a satisfactory manner. At the beginning of the year an old Dennis side-loader, used solely to collect this material, was replaced by a Karrier "Bantam" 7 cubic yard vehicle fitted with water-tight rear doors. This eliminated the nuisance caused by the older vehicle where water escaped from underneath the rear doors on to the street and was most unhygienic.

To collect this material 283 communal and 3,427 small bins are distributed throughout the area and a total of 586 tons 13 cwts. 2 qrs. of waste food was collected. The receipts amounted to £3,102 2s. 1d. These figures show a decrease of 69 tons 7 cwts. and £367 14s. 1d. from last year and are most discouraging due to the fact that there are more bins being used than last year to collect this waste food. However, the department estimate a profit of £812 from this service over the year.

The contract for the sale of kitchen waste was renewed with Messrs. J. D. Kirkby Ltd., Pig Breeders, Blantyre, at the same price as last year, e.g. £5 6s. per ton.

From the commencement of salvage operations in July, 1944, to December, 1959, the amount and value of materials collected has been as follows:—

						Tons	Valued at
Waste Paper	...	...	...	...	...	16,870	£115,238
Other Materials	...	...	...	...	...	40,543	88,305
						<u>57,413</u>	<u>£203,543</u>

Costs

The maintenance of adequate costing in relation to the cleansing vehicles should, in my opinion, be carried out on a much more comprehensive scale. There is no more important aspect of a cleansing Department. To operate a true costing system in this Department would mean additional administrative assistance and some change in the general set up of the operations.

From costing we learn among many other things the appropriate time to replace a vehicle, and the relative economies of diesel and petrol engines.

All local authority services must be carried out efficiently and costs should be kept to the lowest possible figure commensurate with efficiency.

Unfortunately, there is no yardstick available to the Department whereby it is able to measure its own costs against those of other authorities, too many variables existing to make the officially published costing returns of real value.

Costs alone can be misleading, for they do not discriminate between services that are good but expensive, and those which are cheap but largely inefficient.

The cost of collection and disposal of household refuse in the financial year 16th May, 1958, to 15th May, 1959, was £252,540. This is an increase of £12,901 from the previous year and is due to the ever-increasing bill for wages.

In the same financial year the total receipts were £13,143, an increase of £955 from the previous year.

The following table shows the percentage of revenue expended against the various headings in the Cleansing Service:—

Subject Heading of Expenditure	1957/1958		1958/1959	
	£	%	£	%
Loan Charges	16,785	7	19,436	7.70
House Letting and Rating—Repayments to Owners	2,248	.94	2,450	.97
County (General)	5,900	2.46	6,114	2.42
Collection of Household Refuse	174,955	73	178,676	70.75
Disposal of Household Refuse ...	11,713	4.89	14,088	5.58
Garaging of Vehicles	3,300	1.38	5,254	2.08
Private Street Cleansing	3,414	1.43	3,816	1.51
Collection of Salvage	6,634	2.07	6,720	2.66
Public Conveniences	7,245	3.03	7,829	3.10
Local Government Superannuation	6,359	2.65	7,262	2.88
Miscellaneous Expenditure ...	1,086	.45	895	.35

Of the total expenditure incurred in the County on all services in the financial year 1958-59 the Cleansing allocation was 1.63 per cent. This is a slight increase from the previous financial year.

The following table shows the actual collection and disposal costs for the financial year 1958-59:—

No. of houses serviced in the County, 89,798 (Estimated Population, 308,754)	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.	£182,843	£2 0 8	£591 14 6
Nett disposal costs, including wages and maintenance	14,333	0 3 2	46 7 9
Nett cost of operating service per week ...	...	...	£3,792 0 0
Nett cost per head of the population per week	...	...	0 0 3
Nett cost per house per week ... ..	...	...	0 0 10

This year it cost £151 per week more to operate the service than last year.

It is estimated that during the current financial year 1959-60 the cost of all the Cleansing Services within the County Special Scavenging District will be £282,864 whilst the receipts from salvage plus the balance on hand at the beginning of the year will amount to £41,845, leaving a balance of £241,019 to be obtained from rates necessitating a rate of 1s. 9d. per £. This is a decrease of 2d. per £ from the previous year.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I have once again to record my thanks and appreciation to the members of my staff, both administrative and technical, for their whole-hearted co-operation throughout the year.

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,
County Sanitary Inspector.

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
BECKFORD STREET,
HAMILTON, 23rd April, 1960.

