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Contributors

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COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORTS

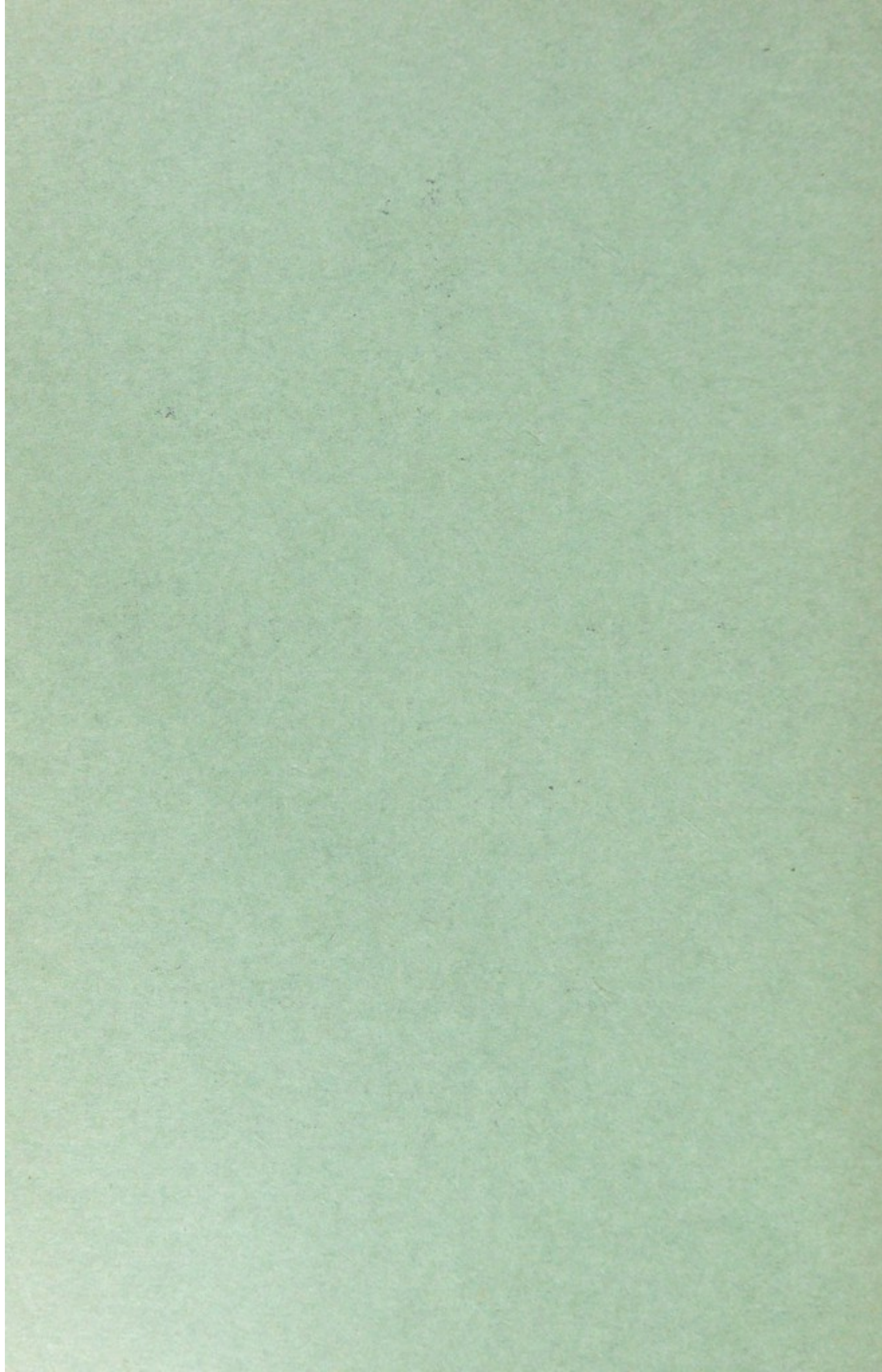
OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1963





COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORTS

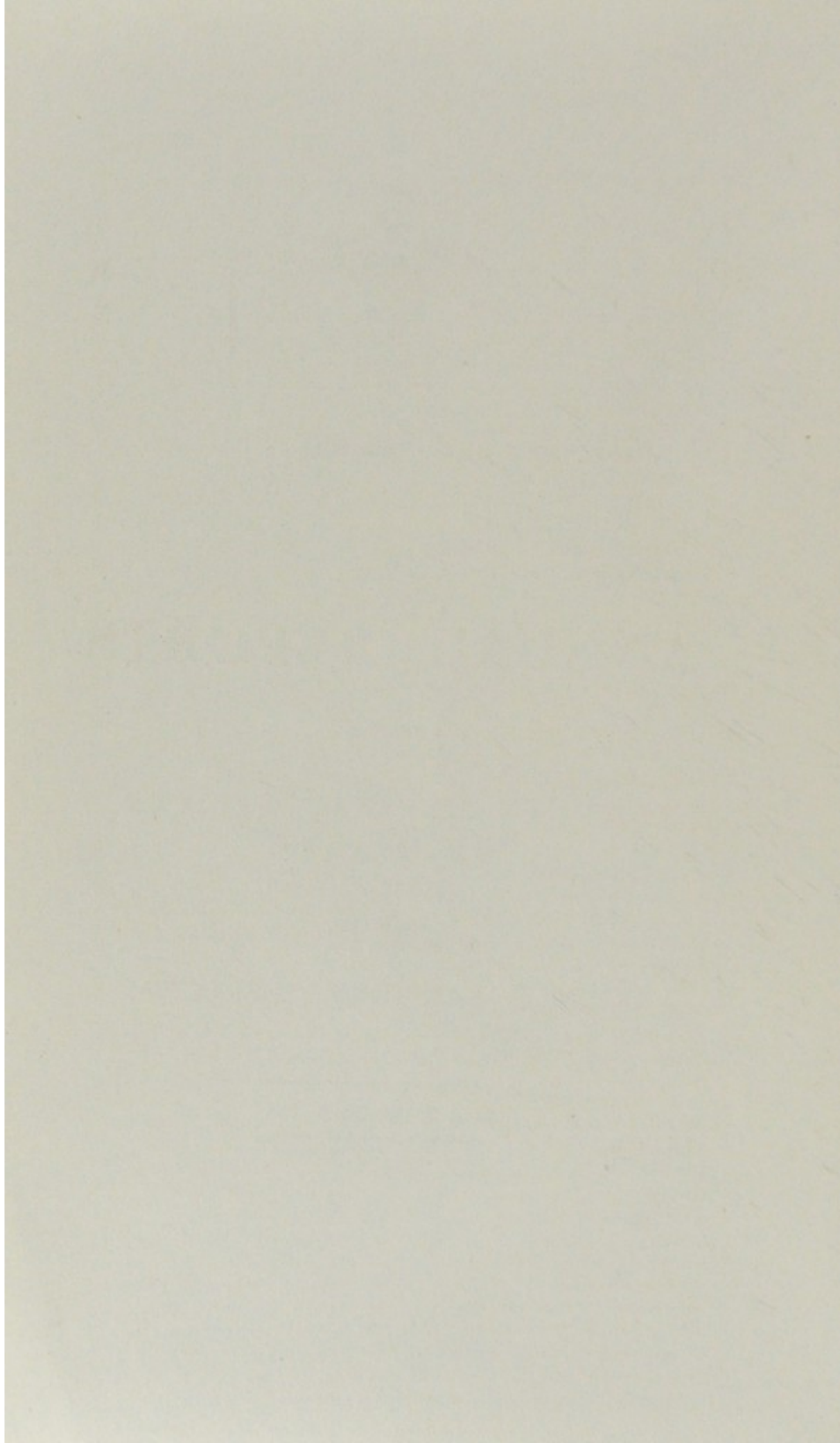
OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1963



CONTENTS

REPORT OF COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

	Pages
Accidents in the Home	52,53
Births	20
Chemical Laboratory — Report of County Chemist	91
Child Welfare Service	31
Child Welfare Centres	36,39
Clinic Work	32
Consultations	38
Dental Treatment	85
District Nursing Associations	41
Ear, Nose and Throat Ailments	-
Health Visitors — Visitation	31,35
Hearing — Screening Tests	32
Hospitals and Clinics — Co-operation	33
Paediatric Clinic	-
Phenylketonuria	32
Squint	-
Staff	34
Welfare Foods	40
Deaths	22
Dental — Report of Chief Dental Officer	85
Health Education	-
Home Nursing	41
Infectious Diseases.....	54
Anthrax	"
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	"
Chickenpox	"
Cholera	"
Continued Fever	"
Diphtheria	"
Dysentery	"
Encephalitis Lethargica	"
Erysipelas	"
Food Poisoning	"
Jaundice, Acute Infective	"
Leprosy	"
Malaria	"
Measles	"
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	"
Plague.....	"
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	"
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	"
Pneumonia, (not otherwise notifiable)	"
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic).....	"
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Non-Paralytic)	"
Puerperal Fever	"
Puerperal Pyrexia	"

Scarlet Fever	54
Smallpox	"
Tetanus	"
Tuberculosis — Pulmonary	"
Tuberculosis — Non-Pulmonary	"
Typhoid Fever	"
Para-Typhoid A	"
Para-Typhoid B	"
Typhus Fever	"
Whooping Cough	"
Scabies	59
Venereal Diseases	"
Introduction	9
Maternity Services	24
Analgesics	30
Ante Natal Clinics	28
Attendance at Confinement	27
Births - Notification and Registration	24
Infantile Mortality	25
Maternal Deaths	22
Midwifery Services	26
Post Natal Clinics	28
Routine Blood Examination	30
Still-births	21,24
Meat Inspection and Slaughterhouses — Report of Meat Inspector...	78
Mental Health Services	42,47
Miscellaneous Child Welfare Services	48
Nurseries & Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948	48
The Adoption Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1959	48
The Administration of Children's Homes (Scotland) Regulations, 1959	48
Miscellaneous Public Health Services	74
Central Store, Larkhall	76
Chiropody Scheme	75
Domestic Help Scheme	74
Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938	76
Nursing Staffs — Training	-
Population	20
Problem Families	49
Social Work	49
Staff	7
Statistics (Principal Vital)	20
Tuberculosis	60
B.C.G. Vaccination	68
Cases on Record	64
Chronic Respiratory Cases	63,72
Contact Investigation	69
Death Rates	60
Domiciliary Treatment	69
Institutional Treatment	66
New Cases	61,67

REPORT OF COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

Atmospheric Pollution	168
Burning Colliery Spoil Banks	178
Prior Approvals	168
Smoke Emissions	176
Building Bye-laws	139
Burgh of Biggar	239
Burial Grounds	202
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	159
Cinemas	158
Dairies	178
Attested Herds Scheme	188
Biological Examination of Milk	188
Burgh of Biggar	188
Burgh of Lanark	189
Exempted Premises	189
Milk (Special Designations) Orders	179
Milk Supplied to School Children	187
Registration	179
Scottish Milk Testing Scheme	187
Tuberculosis Order, 1938	188
Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds	188
Diseases of Animals Act, 1950	164
Disinfection of Houses	167
Drainage	149
Factories	160
Fly Repression	167
Food and Drugs	191
Food Hygiene	190
Houses let in Lodgings	159
Housing	107
Abandoned Properties	119
Accommodation for Seasonal Workers	130
Administrative Action	108
Allocation	128
Assisted Private Enterprise	137
Closure and Demolition of Vacated Insanitary Properties	112
East Kilbride New Town	131
Housing Survey	121
Improvement Grants	133
Overcrowding	129
Rehousing of Families from Insanitary Houses	129
Rural Housing	130
Small Enterprise Timber Camps	130
Standard Grants	135
Transfer of Miners and Tenants	129
Tuberculosis Families	129
Unassisted Private Enterprise	139
Housing (Repairs and Rents) Scotland Act, 1954	127

Ice-Cream	189
Inspections.....	203
Introduction	106
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	154
Nuisances	151
Prosecutions	151
Offensive Trades	163
Pet Animals Act	162
Pigstyes	163
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	164
Private Streets	158
Public Cleansing	207
Accidents	219
Costs	235
Disposal	220
East Kilbride	229
Extension of Boundaries	230
Garaging	225
Labour	210
Present Service	207
Provision of Dust Bins	227
Street Cleansing	226
Vehicles	216
Public Conveniences	227
Public Conveyances	158
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	162
Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings	158
Salvage	231
Schools	158
Shops Act	199
Street Traders	199
Unsound Food and Food Inspection	200
Water Supply	150
Water Samples	150

STAFF

COUNTY HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

County Medical Officer of Health

School Medical Officer

Director of Welfare Services

Ian C. Monro, M.D., D.P.H.

Depute County Medical Officer of Health

Depute School Medical Officer

Depute Director of Welfare Services

(a) Douglas Brown, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(b) Daniel Macleod, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officers

Roy R. Houston, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Alice M. Insh, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Mendel Silver, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.(Ed.)

L.R.F.P.S., (Glas.), D.P.H., D.I.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officers

George Cassie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Janet B. Cunningham, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Anne D. Lindsay, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Assistant Medical Officers

Janet M. Bruce, M.B., Ch.B.

Marjory M. Buchanan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Irene R. Clarke (nee Jamieson), M.B.,

Ch.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

(c) Alex. C. Douglas, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(d) Betty Emslie, M.B., Ch.B.

(g) Helen R.T. Hood, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Thomas P. Howat, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Henry MacAnespie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Ruby McMillan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Marion A. Prentice, M.B., Ch.B.

(e) Lillias A. Traill, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Dental Officer

William Gibson, L.D.S.

Public Analyst and Chemist

Andrew Wilson, F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

Sanitary Inspector

James R. McGhie, M. Inst. P.C.

General Superintendent of Slaughterhouses

George Milne

Administrative Officer

John Porter, D.P.A.

Superintendent of Health Visitors

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

Supervisor of Midwives

Mary Fraser, R.G.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

Superintendent of Home Nursing Service

Jane Ferrier, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

Supervisor of Home Helps

Mrs. F. Margaret Mactaggart, Dip. Social Science.

Assistant Director of Welfare Services

William Kidd

Social Worker

(f) Roger H.D. Perkins

Medical Staff are on combined Public Health and School Health Service duties.

(a) Retired 7/2/63.

(c) Retired 30/10/63

(e) Appointed 28/3/63

(b) Appointed 8/2/63.

(d) Appointed 30/9/63.

(f) Appointed 2/9/63.

(g) Retired 25/1/63.



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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 in Lanarkshire during 1963.

My first appointment as medical officer of health - not for Lanarkshire - took effect in May, 1942, so the year 1963 saw the completion of twenty-one years of service in the grade. In celebration of my "coming of age" I have therefore taken the liberty of expanding this introductory letter, and indulging in some comparisons between then and now, as well as some general observations on the future of Public Health.

The year 1942 saw the loss of Tobruk and Singapore, and the commencement of the heavy retaliatory air attacks. It also saw no Annual Reports from medical officers of health, as these became war casualties. For purposes of comparison I am therefore going back to the last Report before they ceased namely that for 1939, which will help readers to picture the state of affairs a quarter of a century ago.

My Reports normally begin with a statement of the chief vital statistics, and comments thereon, so I start with observations concerning those for 1939 and compare them with to-day's.

The population was estimated in 1939 to be 303,370 in the Landward part of the County and the small burghs. It had remained stationary or tended to fall in the preceding decade.

Births fell from 6,350 in 1931 to 5,773 in 1939. The birth-rate fell correspondingly from 21 to 19 per 1,000 population. So the annual total of births and the birth-rate have remained fairly constant for the last thirty years. It is only since 1950, when the population began to rise as a result of immigration that the total of births has risen, and the birth-rate has risen again from under 19 per 1,000 to over 21 per 1,000 population.

Still-births were not registerable until late in the pre-war decade, so it is not possible to give an extended review of trends. In the year 1939 there were 270 registrations, giving a rate of 46 per 1,000 births. The figure for 1963 was, as will be found later in this volume 132, for a rate of 19 per 1,000 total births. Clearly, therefore, in this field, improved methods, and improved utilisation of facilities by the public have achieved improvement in results.

Infant mortality was terribly high by present day standards. In 1932, no less than 573 children died before reaching the age of one year, for a rate of 90.76 per 1,000 live births - nearly a loss of every tenth live-born child. In 1938 the respective figures were 412 and 68.8. In 1939 there was a slight rise to 426 deaths and a rate of 73.8. The figures for 1963 were 226 and 31, a very solid achievement, but in the light of progress elsewhere, still far from good enough.

Infectious Diseases claim pride of place in the body of the Report for 1939. Some years ago I rearranged the order of sections in the Report, and gave the priority to the child health services. This reflected the diminished frequency of occurrence, and importance of the infectious diseases. Nevertheless, in this Report they still claim some twenty pages. A closer examination of the 1939 Report reveals, amongst other things, the following:

Diphtheria accounted for 6,859 cases between 1931 and 1939 inclusive, an average of 762 cases per annum. The highest incidence, 951 cases, occurred in 1931, and the lowest, 604 cases, in 1939. Of this total, 272 patients died, an average of 30 per annum. The highest number of deaths was not associated with the greatest number of cases, whereas the lowest number of deaths occurred in 1939, when there were fewest cases. If this level of diphtheria continued to-day it would cost somewhere about £100,000 per annum.

Brief reference was made in an earlier paragraph to the limited space devoted to diphtheria immunisation. There was nothing in the Report for 1939 to compare with pages in the present volume devoted to Immunological Procedures. It is therefore worth noting that, up to the end of 1963, the number of

persons recorded as having received primary immunisation against diphtheria was 170,550 and the number vaccinated against poliomyelitis was 164,414. For many years past, in the case of diphtheria, and for a couple of years in the case of poliomyelitis, there has been no case of the disease. This proves that these illnesses can be kept at bay, and also shows the scale of effort required to achieve this desirable end.

Scarlet Fever accounted for 13,935 cases and 108 deaths between 1931 and 1939, inclusive. The five earlier years accounted for three-quarters of the cases and five-sixths of the deaths. The diminished severity of scarlet fever has persisted to the present day.

It is as well to remember that, as recently as the period 1931-39, the Enteric Fevers, which include Typhoid and Paratyphoid, were continuously with us. In this period there were 355 cases, and 26 deaths.

It would be possible, but not very profitable, to continue the list of disappearing illnesses. Tuberculosis, however, presents an exception. In 1939, new notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 316, and deaths 171. Similarly, non-pulmonary notifications were 216, and deaths numbered 52 from this cause. Here we see really striking progress. Notifications are now about half the total named, and deaths about one-sixth. In 1939, the newly notified patient appears to have had about an even chance of survival, whereas to-day, the odds are approaching ten to one on.

In the 1939 Report, there was nothing to parallel the record of work now done in locating contacts and in providing protection by vaccination.

On 1st January, 1939, there were 400 patients in hospital, 624 were admitted during the year, 80 died, and 702 were discharged. The residue was therefore 242 in hospital at the end of the year. This, of course, was the year the black-out started, and of the emptying of hospitals to make space for air raid casualties. The numbers to-day have been so far reduced that much of the hospital accommodation previously required for cases of tuberculosis has been transferred to other uses.

During the four years from 1936 to 1939 inclusive, maternal deaths numbered respectively, 29, 16, 34 and 24, giving maternal mortality rates of 4.91, 2.69, 5.67 and 3.97 per 1,000 births. The corresponding figures for the years 1960 to 1963 are, respectively, 4, 3, 1 and 1, giving rates of 0.56, 0.42, 0.14 and 0.14 per 1,000 births. Here again there is substantial progress. Yet I recently heard of an English City where, presumably by adopting a certain approach to maternity provisions, no less than 20,000 consecutive confinements had been carried through without loss of maternal life. In the corresponding series in Lanarkshire 4 lives were lost, which is clearly 4 too many. We have still ground to make up.

The causes of death listed differ in some respects and yet in others are remarkably similar. In 1939, there were some 150 deaths from infectious conditions other than tuberculosis, in 1963 the number was 29. Pneumonia accounted for 164 deaths in each year, and Bronchitis for 141 against 198 to-day, so changes are not all progressive.

The mode of recording deaths has been changed in the interim, and it is not always easy to make exact comparisons, but it looks as if the number of deaths from malignant disease nearly doubled, rising from 384 to 640. Cancer of the lung gets no separate mention in 1939.

Violence and suicide accounted for 168 deaths in 1939 and for 171 in 1963, in spite, presumably, of a rise in deaths on the roads.

The 1939 Report contains a table in which an analysis is made of the causes of infant deaths, and the numbers dying from each cause. This table is not precisely comparable with that for 1963 but is sufficiently so to allow of drawing some conclusions.

In 1939 there were:-

112 deaths from prematurity,	against 24 in 1963
37 deaths from congenital defects,	against 43
17 deaths from injuries at birth,	against 14
9 deaths from atelectasis,	against 42
25 deaths from debility and marasmus,	against none

46 deaths from diarrhoea, against 10
 81 deaths from respiratory diseases, against 41
 24 deaths from whooping cough, against 1
 13 deaths from convulsions, against none.

The bulk of the reduction in deaths from respiratory disease occurred after the first week of life. For that period the losses were, respectively, 11 and 8.

It is possible that the causes of infant deaths were less readily understood and less accurately recorded in 1939. This would perhaps account for the apparent rise in the number of deaths due to congenital defects, and to atelectasis.

In 1939 Report contains a short statement on the Maternity Services Scheme. This came into operation in May, 1939, and was primarily designed to reduce the loss of maternal life in childbirth - a matter thrown into prominence by the Report on Maternal Mortality in Scotland which appeared a few years earlier. I cannot give figures for Lanarkshire, but I recall that, at its conclusion in Moray and Nairn in July 1948 the cases dealt with numbered almost exactly 1,500 with one maternal death, and an infant mortality rate between 35 and 40 at a time when the general rate hardly fell below 50.

This scheme provided the patient with a doctor and midwife in her home, specialist advice and hospital facilities if required, and the general supervision of the medical officer of health, to see that standards of care were at all stages maintained. It thus brought together all the components necessary for a fully successful maternity service. The National Health Service Act broke this up again, and at present the forces of preventive medicine do not wield their proper influence in the Service.

Another interesting comparison may be made with the Home Help Scheme. The 1939 Report states that help was provided to 103 homes during the confinement of the housewife. In 81 the attendance was given for a full day and in 22 for half a day from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. The total cost was £350.1.0d of which £115.5.3d was recovered from patients. I do not know of any earlier Home Help Scheme than that which began in Lanarkshire in 1938, and has grown so greatly in magnitude and usefulness since. However,

I would not dare to claim that this was the first, and should be very interested to know where the idea originated and was first formally put into operation.

There are, of course, many other interesting items in the old Report, but I should receive no thanks for mentioning them all.

Before closing this introduction, I should like to enumerate some of the stepping-stones by which we have passed from Then to Now. These stepping-stones are of several kinds - Acts of Parliament, inspired Reports, new ideas and medical discoveries.

In my view, food rationing during the war, and especially the nutritional policy adopted towards children at that time, did as much to pave the way for the present state of health as anything else. I would even suggest - rather mildly perhaps - that food rationing would be a good idea again now. Then its purpose was to secure that each person - man, woman or child - got a properly balanced diet out of the resources available. Now, its purpose would be to see that we did not overeat, as too many do to-day.

The administrative framework for to-day's health services is contained in the National Insurance, Health Service and Assistance Acts, together with the Education and Mental Health Acts.

The ideas have derived from many sources of which mention must be made of the Report on Infant Mortality in Scotland, which appeared in 1943, the Jameson and Younghusband Reports on Health Visiting and Social Services which appeared in the 1950s. The Perinatal Mortality Survey Report is, in my view, the most important epidemiological document ever prepared, being based on soundly established facts.

The medical discoveries of the period fall into two groups. Firstly the drugs must be mentioned, of which penicillin, streptomycin and the sulphonamides are undoubtedly the most important. Secondly I would mention the work done on the abilities of children, making it possible to recognise at an early age whether a child is responding normally to visual, auditory or other

stimuli. In its turn, this allows of an early approach to the treatment of those who do not so respond.

With the exception of the Mental Health Act, the statutory structure supporting the public health services is getting on for twenty years old, and some review is needed if efficiency is to be maintained. The division of medical services into three parts - hospital, general practitioner and public health is not generally realised. Evidence of this is to be found in the paragraphs which appear in the papers, from time to time, that the cost of the National Health Service in Blankshire had risen by so many pounds to such and such a total. This of course refers only to expenditure by the Local Executive Council for Blankshire on family doctors, dentists and medicines. There is no corresponding paragraph concerning the cost of hospital services in Blankshire, this is divided up amongst the Regional Hospital Board and the Boards of Management. Neither is there a corresponding note of the cost of promoting health and preventing illness in Blankshire, as this is only a part of the Blankshire County Council's budget. The public interest in this latter document is almost entirely dependent on the actual level of the rates which it entails, and we all know that the rates are, by definition, a burden, whereas the taxation levied to meet the cost of the other services is something unseen, being painlessly extracted by P.A.Y.E. and other taxation.

I have already touched on another point in this introduction. By expending the rate-payers' money on diphtheria immunisation, about £100,000 a year in hospital costs has been saved. Prior to July 1948, this saving would have helped to reduce the rates, but since that date any saving has gone to the Treasury. There is thus no financial incentive to the local health authority to maintain a high level of protection.

In fact, the three parts of the National Health Service have drifted apart. Requests for provision of extra hospital facilities are made without any reference to the possibility of preventing the conditions they are designed to treat. The general practitioner is badgered to provide more costly remedies because his patients have read about them or seen them referred to on television. And the doctor in public health is left to try and prevent illness without being told by the rest of the service what needs preventing.

What is the National Health Service meant to do? The answer is contained in the Preamble to the Act and reads "An Act to provide for the establishment of a comprehensive health service for Scotland (I write from that country), and for purposes connected therewith." How far have we fallen short in the achievement of this ideal? The treatment of the sick has stolen the limelight, even though everyone pays lip service to the old saw that prevention is better than cure.

Is it not time to have a long, hard look at all aspects of the Service? What are its objects? I venture to put them forward in order of importance:-

- Promotion of Health.
- Prevention of Illness.
- Treatment of the Sick.
- Restoration of the convalescent to health.
- Care of the handicapped.

Are we organised properly for carrying out the tasks these priorities entail? The majority of the members of the Guillebaud Committee gave an affirmative answer to this question, but the minority report stated clearly that there was scope for more preventive work than was then carried out. Minority reports in this land have a habit of being proved right in the long run. I personally believe that there is a clear call for much more effort on the preventive side, and that this could dramatically alter the demands made on the curative services. Should we not seriously set about asking of every sick person the question (pace Lord Morrison) "Is your illness really necessary?"

Finally, what are to-day's problems?

We lose too many lives about the time of birth, and possibly lose more health than is generally realised through the process of birth. There is a clear case for regarding the maternity services as the point at which reform should start. Birth is the commencement of separate life as well as the end of pregnancy, and those caring for the mother and her unborn child should raise their eyes far beyond the forty weeks after conception. That conditions such as maladjustment and delinquency may have more roots in pregnancy and parturition is being propounded on psychological grounds, and the possibility should not be disregarded.

The respiratory diseases - pneumonia, bronchitis and lung cancer also present a problem to-day. They are all in some measure related to atmospheric pollution, whether it be local, due to cigarette smoke, or more general, due to chimneys and other smoke emitting apertures. We have here a case for preventive medicine as clear as that which led to the removal of the almost legendary pump handle. Yet we prefer to breathe aerial sewage of one kind or another. I wonder how much those who extol prevention as better than cure really mean it.

Accidental violence is no doubt theoretically avoidable, but practically, avoidance depends on every human being behaving sensibly all the time. No doubt all will be sensible some of the time, and most will be for quite a lot of the time, but all the time there will be some whose vigilance fails. Accident prevention depends upon two things, firstly, trying to persuade everyone to a high standard of sensible behaviour, and secondly, trying to see that when this high standard fails, circumstances are such that injuries are less likely to occur. Obviously one should drive carefully, so as to avoid accidents, but safety straps should be worn to reduce the ill effects if one should occur.

Two relatively minor problems have been worrying me recently.

The first concerns head louse infestation. During the War, every medical officer of health had wide powers to require examination and treatment of those believed to be verminous. These ended with the National Health Service Acts, and all that is now left is with the medical officer of health who is also a school medical officer, under the Education Acts. These permit the prosecution of the parent of a school child who, under certain conditions, negligently permits the re-infestation of the child. Most parents do their best to eradicate head lice, but a few do not. Teenage hair styles - masculine to-day as well as feminine - and teenage reluctance to have hair styles interfered with, coupled with the difficulty of bringing some parents to book, makes the task of head louse eradication more difficult than it need be. This is not only a matter of skin cleanliness. The head louse can carry the Rickettsial organism of Typhus Fever though usually this is left to its cousin the body louse.

The second problem concerns the provisions for the compulsory removal of aged persons for care. The National Assistance Act gives the authority for such action, and defines the person who can be dealt with, and the circumstances under which action can be taken. The person must be aged, or infirm or suffering from grievous chronic illness, and unable to look after himself, and not being looked after by anyone else. So far so good, and I would have thought that we would wish to do all we could for poor old folk in such circumstances. But no! The Act then goes on to require that, in addition the poor old soul must be living in insanitary conditions, and a nuisance or a danger to the health of others. So if, through the sterling work of good neighbours, the family doctor, the district nurse, the home help, meals on wheels and what have you, the poor old soul is kept clean and comfortable at home, well and good. But these services cannot keep a night and day watch, and when things get beyond them and admission to a home is needed, in order to comply with the law, one would have to withdraw the services and let the old person live in filth and squalor before he or she qualifies for removal. Fortunately, in the case which focussed my attention on the point, the Court took an enlightened view. The old lady had, as old ladies sometimes do, turned night into day and vice versa. She set the chimney on fire at 2.0 a.m. and the Fire Brigade was called out. The matter was reported to me, by a neighbour who had remonstrated with the old lady, in the words "She told me to go to hell, so I telephoned you." While the precise meaning of this somewhat startling statement was not clear, it was quite clear that the time to interfere had come. The difficulty created by the wording of the Act had, of course, to be explained to the Sheriff, who however, decided that, on the facts presented he should make the necessary order. Another sheriff might have taken the contrary view, and required the literal fulfilment of the Act's provisions before making an order.

In drawing the introduction to my Report for 1963 to a close, I should like to mention briefly the retirement of Dr. Douglas Brown, the Depute County Medical Officer. He joined the Council's staff in 1929, and gave over 30 years' faithful and devoted service to the community. His detailed knowledge of all parts of the County, and of all aspects of the work of the Department was of inestimable value. I wish him well in his retirement, and hope it will be long and happy.

And in the same breath, may I extend a welcome to Mr. Roger Perkins, the County's new Social Worker, and this I gladly do both for himself and for the new approach to social difficulties and problems which his appointment represents.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

I.C. MONRO,

County Medical Officer.

COUNTY HEALTH & WELFARE DEPARTMENT,
BECKFORD STREET,
HAMILTON.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1963.

Population

	<u>1963 (Estimate)</u>	<u>1961 (Census)</u>
Burgh of Biggar	1,397	1,403
Burgh of East Kilbride	35,550	-
Burgh of Lanark	8,365	8,436
Landward part of County	<u>304,859</u>	<u>334,205</u>
Total	<u>350,171</u>	<u>344,044</u>

The mid-year estimates of population, made by the Registrar General, for the Landward and Small-Burghal parts of the county are here shown for the last ten years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1954	315,470	1959	329,049
1955	317,088	1960	334,091
1956	319,785	1961	343,423
1957	322,777	1962	347,448
1958	325,421	1963	350,171

Births and Deaths

Births, deaths and the respective rates were as follows during the period 1946 to 1963:-

	<u>Births</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>		<u>Infants under 1 year</u>	
				<u>Crude</u>	<u>Corrected</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1946-50	6,500	20.6	3,584	11.4	-	315	48
1951-55	6,055	19.2	3,499	11.1	-	209	34
1956-60	6,659	20.4	3,612	11.3	-	208	31
1961	7,048	20.5	3,993	11.6	13.1	226	32
1962	7,424	21.4	3,797	10.9	12.3	222	30
1963	7,344	21.0	3,983	11.4	12.9	226	31

Live Births

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate or Percentage</u>
Registered in area	7,678	-
Corrected for transfer	7,344	21.0 per 1,000 population
Legitimate	7,093	96.6% of live births
Illegitimate	251	3.4% of live births

Still-Births

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate or Percentage</u>
Registered in area	191	-
Corrected for transfer	146	19.0 per 1,000 total births.

The trend of still-births over the last decade is here shown:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Still-births</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Still-births</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1954	160	26	1959	133	20
1955	154	24	1960	166	23
1956	163	25	1961	133	19
1957	182	27	1962	146	19
1958	151	22	1963	132	18

Perinatal Mortality

This index is the expression, as a rate per 1,000 total births, of the sum of the still-births and the deaths in the first week of life. The data from which the calculation may be made is given, and the national rate for comparison. The national rate for England and Wales has been consistently lower for many years.

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>Average</u>
Live Births	6,393	6,544	6,744	6,646	6,967	7,048	7,424	7,344	6,901
Still-births	163	182	151	133	166	133	146	132	151
Total Births	6,556	6,726	6,895	6,779	7,133	7,181	7,570	7,476	7,039
Deaths in									
1st week	121	116	110	140	109	134	114	128	125
Perinatal									
Mortality Rate	43.0	44.3	37.9	35.7	38.6	37.2	34.4	34.8	38.2
Do. for Scotland	39.8	40.0	38.6	38.4	37.2	36.0	34.8	-	37.8

Marriages

The marriages registered in the landward part of the County totalled 2,241, which gives a rate of 6.4 per 1,000 population. This rate is somewhat below the level of 7.0 per 1,000 population, which has prevailed for the last few years.

Deaths

Registered in area	4,305
Corrected for transfer	3,983

The crude death rate was 11.4 per 1,000 population, and, after adjustment for age and sex distribution was 12.9 per 100. Both figures represent a rise over those for the previous year, but were below these for 1961.

The following information concerning the numbers of deaths from certain causes is taken from information supplied by the Registrar General,

Women in Childbirth 1

Tuberculosis

Respiratory	36	0.1 per 1,000 population
Non-respiratory	1	0.003 per 1,000 population

Of these deaths, 2 occurred before the age of 35 years. The total is the same as that for the previous year, but the distribution is slightly different, though, with the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, this is more of academic than practical importance.

Malignant Tumours

All types	640	
Of respiratory system	136	0.39 per 1,000 population

Heart Diseases

Chronic Rheumatic	65
Arteriosclerotic and	
Degenerative	1,135
Other types	76
Hypertension with	
Heart Disease	56

Respiratory Diseases

Influenza	20
Pneumonia	170
Bronchitis	198
Other types	103

Diseases of the Digestive System

All types	155
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Nervous Diseases

All types	668
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Deaths due to Violence

Suicide	19
Road Accidents	59
Accidents in the home	59
Other violence	34

Deaths by age groups were as follows:-

Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
226	28	13	7	40	38	155	356	742	1,019	999	360

Deaths under one year are dealt with under Infant Mortality. Deaths between the ages of one and forty-five may be considered avoidable, and details of their causes are given below. In all the age groups over 45, there was a slight increase in the number of deaths.

	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44
Malignant Tumours	3	3	-	8	6	35
Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System	-	-	-	1	2	10
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	-	-	1	1	5	26
Violence	9	3	5	14	12	19
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	10

In all these groups, except tuberculosis, there was a tendency for the totals to rise.

MATERNITY SERVICES

The following are the principal vital statistics concerning Maternity and Child Welfare:-

Births notified in the Area:-

Live 7,654	Still 182	Total 7,836
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After transfer to the homes of the parents, registrations were:-

Live 7,344	Still 132	Total 7,476
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Registrations by sex and legitimacy:-

Live M.3,730	Still M.62	Total M.3,792
F.3,614	F.70	F.3,684

Illegitimate M.138	F.113	Total 251
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Births classified by place of birth:-

Institutions of all kinds	5,894
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At home	Live 1,924	
	Still 17	

Medical Aid.

Midwives found it necessary to summon medical aid to 495 cases, either under Section 14(2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, or otherwise.

Table of causes of still-birth (registered in area)

Prematurity	9
Congenital Defect	48
Maternal Toxaemia	14
Other Maternal Illness	3
Rhesus Incompatibility	28
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	23
Accidents of birth	26
Other causes	31
TOTAL	182

INFANT DEATHS - 1963 (Corrected)

	Weeks					Months				
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	Total
Premature Birth	46	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	46
Injury at Birth	19	2	-	-	21	-	1	-	-	22
Atelectasis	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	21
Congenital defects	23	6	1	1	31	7	3	2	1	44
Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases	6	1	1	2	10	8	9	6	5	38
Gastro-enteritis and other alimentary diseases	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	-	7
Asphyxia	3	-	-	-	3	6	5	2	1	17
Violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternal Causes	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Haemolytic disease of the Newborn	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Other causes	6	3	1	1	11	4	7	3	1	26
TOTAL	129	12	3	5	149	28	26	15	8	226

THE WORK OF THE DOMICILIARY MIDWIFE

Number of Domiciliary Confinements attended by Midwives under N.H.S. arrangements		Number of Hospital (including Private Maternity Home) booked cases where ante-natal care was carried out by the Domiciliary Midwives.	Number of Cases (a) Booked for Home confinement but transferred to hospital (b) booked for hospital confinement but discharged early and attended by Domiciliary Midwives.
Doctor not booked	Doctor booked	Total	
-	1,888	1,888	(a) 162 (b) 53 <u>215</u>

Cases confined at home

The number of cases attended under the Domiciliary Midwifery Services was 2,232. Of this number 1,888 were confined at home and, in addition, attendance was provided for 238 patients who were subsequently removed to hospital. Of these, 162 were discharged during the puerperium and had post-natal attendance at home.

Confinements were attended as follows:-

	<u>Home</u>	<u>Hospital</u>	<u>Total</u>
By Midwives -	1,020	222	1,242
By District Nurse Midwives -	<u>868</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>990</u>
	<u>1,888</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>2,232</u>

The foregoing tables relate to women delivered, and not, in the case of multiple births, to infants.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS IN LOCAL AUTHORITY PREMISES.

	NUMBER OF WOMEN WHO ATTENDED			NUMBER OF SESSIONS HELD BY				Total Number of Sessions
	During the year (1)	Included in Column (1) who were new cases (2)	Included in Column (1) who were hospital or private mater- nity home booked cases. (3)	Medical Officer (4)	Midwife only (5)	G.P. (6)	Hospital Medical Staff (7)	
For ante-natal examination	4,168	3,187	3,962	.	.	.	581	581
For post-natal examination	2,074	2,033	1,978	.	.	.	466	466

	Number of women who attended during the year (1)	Number of Attendances (2)
At Mothercraft Classes:-		
(a) Hospital or Private Maternity Home Booked	1,248	4,005
(b) Domiciliary Booked	4	18
At Relaxation Classes:-		
(a) Hospital or Private Maternity Home Booked	600	3,684
(b) Domiciliary Booked	.	.
At combined Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes:-		
(a) Hospital or Private Maternity Home Booked		NO COMBINED CLASSES
(b) Domiciliary Booked		NO COMBINED CLASSES

Administration of Analgesia

	<u>Gas & Air</u>	<u>Trilene</u>
No. of midwives previously trained	63	61
No. trained in 1963	Nil	Nil
No. of sets of apparatus in use at 31/12/63	56	3
<u>No. of patients given Analgesia:-</u>		
Doctor not present	837	102
Doctor present	328	85
<u>No. of patients given Pethidene:-</u>		
Doctor not present	861	
Doctor present	168	
<u>Cars in use by midwives 31/12/63</u>		
No. of cars used by Midwives	12	
No. of cars used by District Nurse Midwives	38	

Blood examination of women to be confined at home

The facilities of this service were continued, general practitioners using it to submit specimens to the Blood Transfusion Unit at Law Hospital.

Examinations in 1962:-

No. of doctors using the scheme	119
No. of specimens submitted	1,413
No. which were Rh. negative	567
No. with antibodies present	26
No. with no antibodies present	544

Of the patients from whom specimens were submitted 74 required second specimens, 13 a third examination and 4 a fourth.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Health and Tuberculosis Visiting

Number of Home Visits and Cases.

Visited by Health Visitors i.e. certificated Health Visitors and others doing Health Visiting Work.	Number of Cases (1)	Number of Visits (2)
1. Expectant mothers	1,619	2,336
2. Children born in 1963	7,988	42,698
3. Children born in 1962	8,280	33,679
4. Children born 1958-61	18,329	46,065
5. School children	1,359	2,151
6. (a) Persons aged 65 and over	180	702
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	11	18
7. (a) Mental health: care and after-care	24	68
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	5	5
8. (a) Other hospital after-care	12	16
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	19	20
9. Tuberculous households	1,879	8,066
10. Other infectious diseases	1,384	2,507
11. Other	651	1,476

Home Visiting

It has been customary, for several years past, to point out that home visiting is the foundation of health visiting; that it is available to expectant and nursing mothers and to young children; that its purpose is to afford a means of keeping the mothers of young children up to date about food, fresh air, clothes, sleep, cleanliness and training; and that it affords a means of identifying as early as possible any departure from the norm of health. To do this health visiting must be systematic and the following is what is attempted:-

<u>First Year</u>		<u>Visits</u>
<u>1st Quarter</u>	2nd fortnight after birth	2
	2nd month	1
	3rd month	1
<u>2nd Quarter</u>	4th month	1
	5th month	1
	6th month	1
<u>3rd Quarter</u>	Including special visit at eighth month re immunisation	2
<u>4th Quarter</u>		1
<u>Second Year</u>	Quarterly or thereby	4
<u>Third Year</u>	Half-yearly	2
<u>Fourth Year</u>		1
<u>Fifth Year</u>		1
	Total	<u>18</u>

It has also been customary to point out that the establishment laid down, and the staff in post makes this unattainable. Selective health visiting has to be adopted, more particularly in certain parts of the County. At the time of writing the parts of the County where difficulty is being experienced in this respect is North Lanarkshire.

Specialised Health Visitor Duties

Screening Tests for Hearing

Number of tests carried out from January to December, 1963	- 1,784
Percentage of 1963 babies tested	- 25.7%
Number of unsatisfactory tests, babies referred for further investigation	- 5

Phenylketonuria

Every baby is tested between the 3rd to 6th week of life. No special return called for. No positive case detected by a health visitor has been reported.

Clinics

Health visitors attend the various child welfare clinics - major and auxiliary - in their areas.

Co-operation with Hospitals

Health visitors have for many years followed up defaulters from ante-natal clinics, and reported on home circumstances where the suitability of these has been questioned on social grounds.

It is gratifying to find that requests are coming from hospital consultants, often through almoners, for help in meeting the difficulties of discharged patients. The numbers of such requests are not as yet great, but represent a move in the right direction.

Nursing Staff

The County Council now regards its nursing staff as constituting a single branch, shortly to come under a single Nursing Officer. It therefore seems logical to make a single statistical statement of the strength of that staff.

Midwife Staff in post at 31st December, 1963.

	<u>Whole-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Midwives	19	1

Table of Health Visitor staffs at end of 1963

	<u>Whole-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Superintendents	2	-
Centre Superintendents	6	-
Health Visitors	58	1
	<u>66</u>	<u>1</u>

Combined Duties (Health Visiting, Midwifery, and Home Nursing)

Staff Employed	Whole-time	Part-time	Number of Staff with Health Visitor's Certificate	Number of Staff District Trained	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
Superintending Staff	3	-	3	3	-
Home Visiting, Midwifery and Home Nursing Duties	9	-	6	9	2
Health Visiting and Midwifery Duties	-	-	-	-	-
Health Visiting and Home Nursing Duties	-	-	-	-	-
Midwifery and Home Nursing Duties	37	-	-	35	12
Other Groups - Specify	-	-	-	-	-
Total	49	-	9	47	14

Table showing the attendance of Mothers, Infants and
Children at Child Welfare Centres

Centres	No. of Sessions	Total Attendances			
		Mothers attending for Consultation	CHILDREN		
			1963	1962	1958-61
Airdrie	22	3	151	170	60
Baillieston	46	4	1,267	987	406
Bellshill	49	1	1,301	886	323
Bishopbriggs	48	1	691	675	178
Blantyre	49	18	661	847	334
Cadzow	48	3	325	316	88
Cambuslang	48	17	751	524	290
Carluke	23	-	192	222	36
Chapelhall	22	5	272	283	58
Chryston	49	1	591	547	57
East Kilbride	46	8	920	600	80
Lanark	48	1	738	655	246
Larkhall	46	21	961	957	200
Lesmahagow	48	1	428	435	161
Newarthill	48	7	605	470	114
Newmains	48	11	747	554	76
New Stevenston	48	16	881	512	102
Shotts	49	20	548	548	207
Strathaven	23	1	72	84	107
Tannochside	46	8	655	514	94
Uddingston	48	-	971	940	459
TOTAL	902	147	13,728	11,726	3,676

Table showing the attendance of Mothers, Infants and
Children at Auxiliary Child Welfare Centres.

Centres	No. of Sessions	Total Attendances			
		Mothers attending for Consultation	Children		
			1963	1962	1958-61
Auchinairn	22	-	103	28	42
Biggar	20	-	66	38	2
Blackwood	22	-	173	127	26
Bothwellhaugh	22	-	52	66	21
Calderbank	22	-	224	205	50
Caldercruix	23	-	150	66	34
Carmyle	22	-	301	289	72
Carstairs Junction	22	-	84	95	23
Cleland	22	-	128	141	29
Coalburn	22	-	110	67	15
Douglas	22	-	150	107	4
Douglas Water	22	-	95	100	77
Forth	22	-	216	284	7
Harthill	22	-	219	106	29
Law	22	-	95	202	25
Overtown	22	-	87	90	5
Salsburgh	21	1	136	86	32
Shettleston	23	-	334	190	50
Stonehouse	22	-	257	208	24
TOTAL	417	1	2,980	2,495	567

Table showing the number of sessions held and number of visits
made by Mothers, Infants and Children

MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS

Centre	Sessions	MOTHERS				CHILDREN					
		Ante-natal		Post-natal		1963		1962		1958-61	
		1st Visit	Re-visit	1st Visit	Re-visit	1st Visit	Re-visit	1st Visit	Re-visit	1st Visit	Re-visit
Airdrie	22	-	-	3	-	32	11	32	9	27	3
Baillieston	46	-	-	4	-	197	236	86	218	103	87
Bellahill	49	-	-	1	-	240	256	141	175	122	24
Bishopbriggs	48	-	-	-	1	123	81	84	71	44	13
Blantyre	49	1	-	11	6	115	130	102	114	114	54
Cadzow	48	1	-	2	-	53	40	27	23	30	6
Cambuslang	48	1	1	11	4	175	205	102	138	123	116
Carluke	23	-	-	-	-	41	29	12	8	8	-
Chapelhall	22	-	-	4	1	56	56	34	18	26	10
Chryston	49	-	-	1	-	101	75	76	53	46	11
East Kilbride	46	-	-	6	2	214	130	69	62	49	15
Lanark	48	-	-	1	-	83	62	56	68	35	39
Larkhall	46	-	-	14	7	162	223	141	154	88	39
Leamahagow	48	-	-	1	-	48	44	46	35	56	28
Newarthill	48	-	-	1	6	83	131	51	50	56	17
Newmains	48	1	-	9	1	66	60	32	19	27	7
New Stevenston	48	1	1	9	5	129	156	60	73	70	31
Shotts	49	-	-	15	5	134	126	101	47	117	39
Strathaven	23	-	-	1	-	20	29	16	19	36	30
Tannochside	46	2	-	6	-	122	138	70	69	32	23
Uddingston	48	-	-	-	-	121	121	94	84	52	28
TOTAL	902	7	2	100	38	2,315	2,339	1,432	1,507	1,261	620

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS IN LOCAL AUTHORITY PREMISES

No. of children who attended once or more often during the year				Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions in columns (4) to (7) (8)
Born in 1963 (1)	Born in 1962 (2)	Born 1958-61 (3)		Medical Officer (4)	Health Visitor (5)	G.P. (6)	Hospital Medical Staff (7)	
16,710	14,221	4,310		902	417	-	-	1,319

Welfare Foods

The distribution of Welfare Foods is undertaken from 62 distribution centres and has proceeded fairly smoothly throughout the year no undue difficulties having been met with.

The following table shows the uptake of the foods during the years 1962 and 1963.

	National Dried Milk Tins	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	A. & D. Tablets Packets	Orange Juice Bottles
1962	79,269	9,194	2,008	38,402
1963	59,491	11,303	1,929	48,399

The weekly average issue of National Dried milk and A. & D. tablets showed a decrease of 380 tins and 2 packets respectively while Cod Liver Oil and Orange Juice showed an increase of 40 bottles and 200 bottles respectively as compared with the previous year.

HOME NURSING

The County Council's Home Nursing Service is carried out by District Nurses trained at the Queen's Institute and employed by the Local Authority.

The following table shows the work carried out in the various districts.

Association	No. of Nurses	Number of Cases		Combined Visits
		General	Maternity	
Baillieston	3	559	-	9,578
Bellshill	2	170	80	7,511
Biggar	1	46	20	1,320
Blackwood	1	92	51	3,047
Blantyre	3	166	89	6,726
Bothwell	1	57	45	2,193
Bothwellhaugh	1	47	39	1,496
Cadder	2	76	248	5,754
Caldercruix	2	144	149	4,078
Cambuslang	3	356	16	9,287
Carluke	1	71	42	3,210
Camwath	1	24	13	1,276
Carstairs	1	231	30	2,993
Chapelhall	2	6	2	150
Chapelton	1	62	31	1,213
Chryston	3	61	125	3,129
Cleland	1	247	137	9,149
Clydeside	1	59	24	1,330
Coalburn	1	60	17	2,584
Crawford and Leadhills	1	141	6	988
Dalserf	1	50	12	2,727
Douglas	1	149	33	4,995
Douglas Water	1	97	30	2,640
East Kilbride	3	377	8	9,825
Forth	1	58	69	1,601
Gartcosh		105	25	1,043
Glenboig	1	33	65	2,127
Greengairs	1	84	91	2,135
Harthill	1	148	-	1,912
Hartwoodhill	1	102	1	2,878
Holytown	1	83	-	2,913
Lanark	1	60	44	3,807
Larkhall	1	73	40	3,391
Lesmahagow	1	90	153	3,602
Overtown and Waterloo	2	109	97	6,036
Quarter	1	39	41	1,129
Stane and Shotts	1	151	1	2,338
Stonehouse	1	79	82	1,742
Strathaven	1	64	59	2,380
Tannochside	1	134	-	3,556
Thankerton	1	23	15	895
Tollcross	1	73	1	1,710
Uddingston	1	193	-	2,363
TOTAL	57	5,049	2,031	144,757

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

By January, 1963 the operation of Mental Health Services under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, which became fully operative on 1st June, 1962, was working reasonably smoothly, the initial difficulties associated with implementing a new and comprehensive piece of legislation having been overcome.

The Act embodies a new charter for Mental Health Services and as far as Local Health Authorities are concerned the corner-stone of the new legislation is the concept of Prevention, Care and After-care. Prevention implies, first, measures for the promotion of mental health and well-being, secondly, research into the causes of mental disorder, and thirdly, the early recognition of mental disorder. Care implies the development of services and facilities for the welfare, supervision, and training of mentally handicapped persons living in the community. After-care is essentially rehabilitation on discharge from hospital and this implies bringing medical and social services to bear on the task of helping the discharged patient to return to fullness of health and a realisation of his capabilities.

Mental Health Services are limitless in scope because they touch on every facet of life and embrace the whole span of life, because mental disorder is a serious economic burden on the community, and because measures of help and relief to patients and their families, a service which until recently never gained the high priority it merited, demand imaginative planning, energetic action, and the whole-hearted support of all who seek to help their fellow men in distress or labouring under handicap.

The Mental Health Services of the County Council are under the general direction of the Medical Officer of Health. A Senior Medical Officer of the Health and Welfare Department is responsible for the day to day running of the Service and the supervision of staff and has general oversight of clinical and welfare work. Ten medical officers on the staff have been approved by the Western Regional Hospital Board for the purposes of Section 27 of the Act. Six medical officers are designated Responsible Medical Officers for persons under guardianship. A team of five Mental Health Officers carries out home visitation of persons suffering from mental handicap, whether under guardianship or of informal status, arrange attendance at Occupational and Training Centres, and assist medical practitioners in the home supervision of patients suffering from mental disorder and in the making of arrangements for hospital admission. In a less direct but no less important way the Assistant Director of Welfare Services and the Social Worker of the Department contribute to the successful operation of Mental Health Services.

In September, 1963, the Council's Senior Occupational and Training Centre was opened at Cambuslang. This is the second of its kind under the County Council and provides training for 24 Mentally Handicapped

adult men and women. Towards the end of the year plans were laid for the opening of a third Centre at Larkhall and for the provision of a male wing at the Viewpark Centre.

During the year the Supervisor at the Viewpark Centre attended the Course for senior instructresses at Jordanhill Training College, two of the Mental Health Officers attended a three weeks' course in Psychiatry at Edinburgh, and a third Mental Health Officer attended a one week course in Family Psychiatry at Ipswich.

One of the most urgent needs, and one which will be felt by most Health Authorities, is the provision of a short-stay holiday home for mentally handicapped adults. This would not only meet the needs of many mentally handicapped persons who would not otherwise get a holiday but would allow those who have to care for home-bound patients a welcome relief and a chance to get off on holiday themselves. Such a Home could serve several Health Authorities in one region of the country. Administratively, it would probably be better if the Home were run under the auspices of a voluntary body, such as the Scottish Association for Mental Health.

The statistics relating to this service are as follows:-

1. The total number of patients admitted to Hartwood Hospital by the Mental Health Officers was

(a) Informally	29
(b) By statutory procedure	85

2. The total number of patients admitted to Birkwood and Kirklands Hospitals was 13.

3. Estimated number of patients awaiting admission to Birkwood or Kirklands Hospital is 32.

4. Number of mentally disordered persons who are "homeless" and are therefore in Part III Accommodation is as follows:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mentally Ill	1	3	4
Mentally Defective	5	11	16
	6	14	20

Other statistics are as per undernoted tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Return of Services provided by or under the Local Health Authority
from 1st January, 1963, to 31st December, 1963.

I. GUARDIANSHIP, SUPERVISION AND AFTERCARE
PATIENTS UNDER GUARDIANSHIP OR INFORMAL CARE (as at the end of the year)

	Mental Defectives		Mentally Ill	
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)
(1)				
1. No. of patients under statutory guardianship for whom the authority are "local health authority concerned" (whether resident in or outside the authority's area).	23	13	-	1
2. No. of patients included in 1. under the guardianship of the authority.	2	5	-	-
3. No. of patients included in 1. resident outside the area of the authority.	7	2	-	-
4. No. of persons in the area who are not under guardianship but are receiving regular visits from the authority's staff.	262	227	25	35

II. CHILDREN REPORTED BY THE EDUCATION AUTHORITY

(1)	Number reported during year (2)	Number of cases included in (2) who are now			Number of cases included in (2) who are awaiting			Cases included in (2) on which no action found necessary (9)	Cases included in (2) on which action found necessary but now completed (10)
		attending local health authority or voluntary centre (3)	receiving other form of care from local health authority (4)	in hospital (5)	place in an occupation or work centre (6)	other local health authority care (7)	hospital admission (8)		
1. Children reported to the authority under section 65 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962.	15	1	9	6	1	-	2	5	7
2. Children reported to the authority under section 66 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962.	50	12	50	-	6	1	1	30	12

III. NURSERY CENTRES

	Address	Number of places	Total number on register at end of year						Average daily attendance during year						Number of sessions per week	Number of qualified staff		Number of other staff	
			Male			Female			Male			Female				w.t.	p.t.	w.t.	p.t.
			w.t.	p.t.		w.t.	p.t.		w.t.	p.t.		w.t.	p.t.						
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)				
(1)	(2)	(3)																	
1. Centres provided by the authority.	Nursery Centre, Health Institute, Blantyre.	20	8	-	8	-	8	-	7	-	10	4	-	3	-				
2. Centres provided by other bodies	Nursery Centre, Voluntary, East Kilbride.	10	-	2	-	5	-	3	-	3	6	-	-	-	1				

Number of children under school age considered suitable for a local health authority nursery centre and awaiting a vacancy: 10 Males 5 Females.

Assistance given by parents and other voluntary workers.

IV. SENIOR CENTRES

	Address	Number of places		Total number on register at end of year				Average daily attendance during year				Number of sessions per week	Number of qualified staff		Number of other staff	
				Male		Female		Male		Female			w.t.	p.t.	w.t.	p.t.
		M	F	w.t.	p.t.	w.t.	p.t.	w.t.	p.t.	w.t.	p.t.					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		O W or C	(a)	(b)												
1. Centres provided by the authority.	Viewpark O.C., Old Edinburgh Rd., Viewpark.	O	-	24	-	23	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	-	
	Occ. Centre, Health Institute, Cambuslang.	O	24*		11	7	3	10.5	-	6	2.5	-	-	3	-	
2. Centres provided by other bodies.	Fairhill O.C., Hamilton.	O	25*		-	12	-	11	-	10	6	-	1	-	1	
	Bankhead O.C., Rutherglen.	O	30*		-	17	-	10	-	13	6	-	-	-	2	
	Beltane O.C., Wishaw.	O	60*		12	8	-	8	5	-	10	2	-	1	-	
	O.C., Town Hall Airdrie.	O	24*		2	2	-	2	2	-	10	-	-	2	-	
	Rosehall O.C., Coatbridge.	O	27*		1	-	-	1	-	-	10	1	-	2	-	

Number of mental defectives over 16 considered suitable for a local health authority senior centre and awaiting a vacancy:47..... Males35..... Females.

* Composite Figure. # Assistance given by parents and other voluntary workers.

MISCELLANEOUS CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

Five Nursery Classes for children under school age are registered under the provisions of the above Act. Four are conducted in private premises at Bishopbriggs, East Kilbride, Thorntonhall and Uddingston, while the fifth is a centre in East Kilbride run by a voluntary organisation for the day care of mentally handicapped children.

Visits of inspection were made to all registered premises during the year and it was confirmed that the various projects were being carried out satisfactorily.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

	Premises Registered at end of the year		Child Minders Registered at end of year (3)
	Provided by Commercial Firms (1)	Other Nurseries (2)	
1. Number	1	5	-
2. Number of places approved (Cols. (1) and (2) apply) and number of children minded (Col. (3) applies).	32	101	-

The Adoption Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.

During 1963, 21 examinations were made and the results sent to the Children's Officer.

Children and Young Persons.

Visits paid under the Administration of Children's Homes (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.

	Visits Paid	Examined on Admission	Examined on Dismissal
Dunavon House	77	115	103
Ridge Park	23	33	33
Wooddean	6	10	10
Flemington House	14	9	11

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The "Problem Family" is an ever present source of difficulty. The causes are diverse, but manifest themselves in some form of social inadequacy. These families receive more than their usual share of attention.

Mention has been made of the newly appointed Social Worker, who took up duty in September. He was rapidly introduced to problem families and family problems by health visitors, the Housing Factor, the Children's Officer and others, and already has had a substantial impact on them. A more detailed description of Social Work is given later, under that heading.

SOCIAL WORK

The cases dealt with by the Social Worker have covered a wide range of different types of problem, care being taken initially to adopt a broad approach so that the social needs of the people could be widely studied to assist with assessing future requirements. Most of the cases handled have been fairly complex and have presented many features including: rent difficulties, possible eviction and homelessness, matrimonial trouble, concern for children, debt and mismanagement, physical handicaps, illness or accident, mental disorder, alcoholism, illegitimacy, problems of the aged, blind, unemployed, and, of course, cases which can be termed "problem families" in the true sense.

During the period under review 100 cases were referred to the Social Worker. After enquiries 15 were considered appropriate to other specialist agencies and were therefore suitably referred. Of the cases dealt with 10 are considered to have made insufficient contact, or prematurely broken off contact, so that really useful work with them was not possible although some had clearly been assisted through a single crisis in their lives. Only one case was refused by the Social Worker because the family indicated no desire to develop and the matter had been referred too late for any hope of achieving even a small result. The other 74 cases all co-operated and improvement can be recorded in most cases. About 60 cases can be regarded as actively 'open' at present and new enquiries are being received each week.

It is only possible to give selected examples from the cases dealt with:

One "Problem Family" described on notification as 'one of the worst in Lanarkshire' has presented considerable difficulty. The parents are fundamentally mentally deficient, their house was in a state of squalor and the children were filthy, ill clad and poorly fed. There was considerable debt, mismanagement, carelessness, and a state of apathy prevailed. Rent arrears made eviction seem

inevitable and prosecution for child neglect was likely. It is pleasing to report that this home is no longer likely to break up. There are no rent arrears and eviction is not now threatened, there is only one small debt outstanding, the parents are clean in themselves, one child is in Local Authority care but for special medical reasons, the other children are now receiving reasonable attention. The father is redecorating the house thus altering the whole appearance of the place, and the general standards have been raised to possibly the full limit of the parents' low ability.

Homeless, or near homeless families, have been assisted. One mother of 8 children applied for admission to a home in the face of eviction for rent arrears. Following several months of social work help the rent arrears are now clear, other problems found have been resolved, and the family is functioning at a satisfactory level. If she had been admitted to a home as requested, the cost to the Council in respect of caring for this mother and children would have been about £54.0.0d per week - possibly for many weeks. Very little of this money would be recovered, together with the fact that her real problems would remain largely unsolved. Another virtually homeless mother with 2 small children sought assistance. It was found that her husband had sold all the family possessed when he defected. This mother has been reinstated in her house which is now basically furnished and she has made it homely for her children achieving considerable happiness for herself not forgetting the saving on public funds.

Several cases are recorded where social casework has been a preliminary to, or part of, treatment for illness. A patient was enabled to enter hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis following the removal of certain social and emotional impediments. Another lady was concealing her pregnancy and refusing to book a confinement in what promised to be a complicated maternity case: it was possible to assist her to overcome certain psychological difficulties she was having and adopt a sensible course of action. This area of medical/social work is considered to make a valuable contribution not only to the prevention of illness, but also to active treatment.

About 15% of the cases recorded could be called classic problem families presenting the dreadful picture of extreme squalor and a total absence of even primitive standards of social functioning. About half the remaining cases could be brought within a looser definition of the problem family type of case, but in general they had not completely lost their social standards. Certainly many of the cases examined would soon degenerate into the squalor and apathy of the classic 'problem family' if not given early help with less startling situations. Almost strangely the cases initially assessed as the worst have made the most striking improvements, but this is perhaps due to the fact that more time has been spent on them due to their apparent seriousness. No eviction has taken place out of the cases undertaken although one family chose to move of their own accord, rent arrears have either been cleared or usually reduced, and evidence of greater efforts toward social responsibility, including improved standards of child care, have been forthcoming. Material aid in the form of grants from suitable charities or clothing has been given at times but only cautiously and where technically useful to do so. The aim has been to try to clarify with families the reasons for their social position and to try to teach them, thus enabling positive rebuilding in their lives rather than temporarily improving some situation by affording a passing financial relief.

A social work student from the Scottish College of Commerce has successfully completed her practical training in the Department, and facilities were given to another Student to undertake a study project. The Social Worker is in close contact with the University of Glasgow, The Scottish College of Commerce, and the Scottish Home and Health Department, concerning all aspects of social work development and training in Scotland. The Social Worker has attended the appropriate conferences on Social Services and Training. The need to support the proper training in social work method for the Welfare Service Staff of the future is now well established, but this is endorsed by the fact that in 60% of the cases studied it was found that the initial presenting problem, although of consequence, was not the real problem which required radical treatment if any lasting improvement was to be effected. This fact underlines the necessity to meet each case on a professional basis carefully evaluating the individual requirements, and indicates that complex human problems cannot be dealt with in a routine way.

The success achieved in the short period under review would have been difficult without the co-operation and support of many related social agencies. There has been excellent liaison with all the social services both statutory and voluntary and it is desired to particularly acknowledge the support given by the Welfare Services, County Factor, Children's Officer, National Assistance Board, R.S.S.P.C.C., W.V.S. the Health Visitors, and the many others who have assisted.

Whilst inevitably social work efforts have been focussed on families who are among the least endowed in Society, other persons of apparently higher abilities have usefully used the Service. It is significant that when faced with certain of the crises which life holds inherent for everyone in it's normal course, illness, bereavement, etc., even folk who usually function well meet difficulties which they cannot always overcome effectively without assistance. The adoption of a broad approach to social work has taken in many such cases signifying that a well developed modern social welfare service can do more than merely provide for the poorest citizen.

The humanitarian aspect of facing up to social problems is obvious to all, but the economic significance is also very relevant. One large family prevented from breaking up or malfunctioning and falling upon it's fellowmen for support, either as a direct charge on the Local Authority for Child Care or Homelessness, or upon charges appropriate to National Funds, saves enough money to support one social worker who will keep many families and individuals functioning at a higher level. There are many social evils, child neglect, illegitimacy, unnecessary idleness, failure to support, alcoholism, drug addiction, prostitution, to name a few that daily face the Social Worker; these all lead away from National Resources which can be ill spared in a fighting economy.

These problems are as significant as overt disease and need to be met with all the modern technical skill available.

The cases mentioned in this report constitute a beginning. There is considerable scope to widen social casework services both in the areas already met and particularly to expand facilities for the physically handicapped and the elderly. For the last 15 years Britain has maintained vigorous social services among the finest in the World and has been committed to a principle of mutual liability for fellow citizens. Nevertheless, many social sores still stand out and the second fifteen years of the social revolution clearly calls for a solid social welfare service, not only so that the basic economy may expand but so that each citizen may expand with it by obtaining the most in happiness and success.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Accidents in the Home are not confined to young children but they are of frequent occurrence amongst them. This subject is, therefore, discussed here rather than elsewhere in the report.

In the absence of any statutory obligation to notify the occurrence of Accidents in the Home, it is impossible to obtain full and accurate information regarding their incidence. A certain amount of information, however, is available. For some years past, records have been kept of Accidents in the Home which became known to the Council's nursing staff and Hairmyres, Law and Stonehouse Hospitals send notes of all cases admitted or treated. These were investigated by the Health Visitors and further details obtained which are shown on the accompanying table. In order to provide an indication of the accuracy of information, the Registrar General's figures for fatal accidents in the home are included.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Table of Accidents prepared from Returns made by certain Hospitals, and by Council's Nursing Staff.

1st January to 31st December, 1963.

Age Group	TYPE OF ACCIDENT					TOTAL	Admitted to Hospital	Fatal Accidents	Registrar General's Figures
	Burns	Falls	Gas Poisonings	Other Poisonings	Suffocations	Others			
Under 1 year	9	4	-	-	5	2	1	5	14
1-4 yrs.	59	43	-	6	-	13	23	1	2
5-9 yrs.	5	11	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
10-14 yrs.	5	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
15-24 yrs.	2	12	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
25-44 yrs.	4	31	3	3	-	13	1	7	4
45-64 yrs.	2	40	2	4	-	9	1	7	13
65-75 yrs.	3	27	1	1	-	5	1	10	6
+75 yrs.	2	37	3	-	-	1	3	18	20
TOTAL:	91	212	9	14	6	50	32	48	59

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Number of cases of Infectious Sickness Recognised during 1963.

	Notified	Confirmed	Died
Anthrax	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	16	10	1
Chickenpox	174	174	-
Cholera	-	-	-
Continued Fever	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Dysentery	263	240	-
Encephalitic Lethargica	1	1	1
Erysipelas	16	11	-
Food Poisoning	4	4	-
Jaundice, Acute Infective	-	-	-
Leprosy	-	-	-
Malaria	1	1	-
Measles	379	379	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	10	-
Plague	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	18	14	7
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	643	436	170
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic)	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	6	6	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	203	194	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	193	185	36
Tuberculosis - Non Pulmonary	41	40	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid A.	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid B.	3	3	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	365	353	1
TOTAL	2,338	2,061	218

Plague, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Glanders,

Actinomycosis, Cholera, Leprosy.

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

The slight increase in some of the infections notified was insignificant and only a brief reference to their occurrence is needed.

TABLE OF IMMUNOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

Vaccination against Smallpox

	Primary Vaccination			Re-Vaccination		
	By Local Health Authority's Medical Staff	By General Medical Practitioners	TOTAL	By Local Health Authority's Medical Staff	By General Medical Practitioners	TOTAL
A	474	1,636	2,110	19	462	481
B	-	-	-	9	312	321
C	-	-	-	27	640	667
D	32	156	188	4	162	166
TOTAL	506	1,792	2,298	59	1,576	1,635

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.

POLIOMYELITIS

Vaccinated by County Medical Staff

PERSONS VACCINATED	Period	Children Aged			Persons Aged		Others	TOTAL
		6mths.-4yrs.	5 - 14 yrs.	15 - 24 yrs.	25 - 40 yrs.			
With two injections - Salk - Salk With three doses - Oral - Oral	1956-1962	9,149	18,839	10,707	4,979	123	43,797	
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1962	2,675	1,976	1,277	4,101	1,531	11,560	
	1963	1,548	138	83	240	53	2,062	
	Total	13,372	20,953	12,067	9,320	1,707	57,419	
With first booster dose - Salk - Salk - Oral - Oral	1958-1962	5,252	10,697	5,219	1,732	51	22,951	
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1962	1,288	653	348	651	64	3,004	
	1963	79	73	35	55	5	247	
	Total	6,619	11,423	5,602	2,438	120	26,202	
With second booster dose - Salk - Salk - Oral - Oral	1961-1962	12	2,427	-	2	-	2,441	
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1962	667	4,540	1,000	567	39	6,813	
	1963	54	416	19	51	5	545	
	Total	733	7,383	1,019	620	44	9,799	
With booster dose after three Oral doses	1963 (Oct.,-Dec.)	2	1	-	-	-	3	

Vaccinated by General Medical Practitioners.

With two injections - Salk - Salk With three doses - Oral - Oral	1957-1962	14,145	25,685	17,396	12,755	658	70,639
	1963	104	12	7	12	3	138
	1962	5,289	4,491	4,403	12,921	4,375	31,479
	1963	2,609	441	482	921	286	4,739
	Total	22,147	30,629	22,288	26,609	5,322	106,995
With first booster dose - Salk - Salk - Oral - Oral	1958-1962	11,929	22,683	13,912	8,925	473	57,922
	1963	11	3	1	8	-	23
	1962	3,005	2,043	1,314	2,696	339	9,397
	1963	385	155	102	293	52	987
	Total	15,330	24,884	15,329	11,922	864	68,329
With second booster dose - Salk - Salk - Oral - Oral	1961-1962	323	9,590	149	65	3	10,130
	1963	1	4	-	1	-	6
	1962	1,366	10,216	1,797	1,181	89	14,649
	1963	138	1,009	141	158	20	1,466
	Total	1,828	20,819	2,087	1,405	112	26,251
With booster dose after three Oral doses - Oral	1963 (Oct.-Dec.)	22	10	6	26	2	66
	Total	1,828	20,819	2,087	1,405	112	26,251
Total Number vaccinated Total number given first booster dose Total number given second booster dose Total number given booster dose after three Oral doses	1956-1963	35,519	51,582	34,355	35,929	7,029	164,414
	1958-1963	21,949	36,307	20,931	14,360	984	94,531
	1961-1963	2,561	28,202	3,106	2,025	156	36,050
	1963 (Oct.-Dec.)	24	11	6	26	2	69
	Total	60,053	116,091	58,398	52,334	8,169	195,045

SCABIES

Cases of scabies brought to the notice of the Department numbered 158, requiring 429 treatments at clinics.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Western Regional Hospital Board continued to provide clinics at Coathill Hospital, Coatbridge, and Oak Lodge, Hamilton.

The following table indicates the position over the past eight years:-

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chancroid	Non-specific and other Venereal Conditions	Condition other than Venereal
Quinquennial Average					
1956-60	6	24	-	21	37
1961	5	28	-	21	33
1962	2	34	-	32	25
1963	3	23	-	28	40

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of persons who died from tuberculosis in the area during the year, with particulars as to the period elapsing between notification and death was as follows:-

	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis	27	9	-	1
Of whom —				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	3	1	-	1
Notified less than 1 month before death	2	1	-	-
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	1	-	-	-
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	1	-	-	-
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 year to 2 years before death	3	-	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death	17	7	-	-
TOTAL	27	9	-	1

INCIDENCE

NEW CASES:— Return of cases notified during the year, 1963.

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	6	24	8	22	22	15	9	112
(Females	1	5	11	20	18	12	10	2	2	81
(Total	1	11	17	44	26	34	32	17	11	193
Non-Respiratory										
(Males	-	-	4	2	6	1	-	-	1	14
(Females	-	-	1	6	12	4	-	2	2	27
(Total	-	-	5	8	18	5	-	2	3	41
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory										
(Males	-	6	10	26	14	23	22	15	10	126
(Females	1	5	12	26	30	16	10	4	4	108
(Total	1	11	22	52	44	39	32	19	14	234

The established diagnosis of new cases is shown in the following tabular statements:-

NUMBER OF CASES DIAGNOSED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Age - Groups

	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTAL
Respiratory										
(Males	-	6	6	23	8	22	22	13	8	108
(Females	1	4	11	20	18	10	9	2	2	77
(Total	1	10	17	43	26	32	31	15	10	185
Non-Respiratory										
(Males	-	-	3	2	6	1	-	-	1	13
(Females	-	-	1	6	12	4	-	2	2	27
(Total	-	-	4	8	18	5	-	2	3	40
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory										
(Males	-	6	9	25	14	23	22	13	9	121
(Females	1	4	12	26	30	14	9	4	4	104
(Total	1	10	21	51	44	37	31	17	13	225

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 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1963 and how the 1963 confirmed respiratory cases were discovered.

	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>
1939	316	216
1941-45	463	253
1946-50	630	199
1951-55	483	107
1956	451	52
1957	526	45
1958	397	41
1959	280	52
1960	257	47
1961	230	55
1962	226	49
1963	193	41

Cases were discovered by the following means:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Symptom group examination (M.M.R. or other)	84	54	138
Contact group examination (M.M.R. or other)	11	13	24
Mass miniature radiography (General Public) including office and other staffs	11	4	15
Routine examination of Special Groups (M.M.R. or other)	2	6	8
	<u>108</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>185</u>

The contact position was as follows:-

No contact	70	42	112
Family contact	34	32	66
Other contact	4	3	7
	<u>108</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>185</u>

In addition to the new cases notified during the year there were 53 respiratory and 3 non-respiratory cases transferred from other authorities.

Cases on Record								
	Cases in District at beginning of year	New Cases	Cases Removed from Register				Cases not yet Confirmed	Confirmed Cases in District at end of year
			Died	Disease Arrested	Diag. Revised	Left District		
Respiratory								
1939	832	316	171	14	32	38	10	883
1954	3,211	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
1960	3,066	344	49	186	8	105	-	3,062
1961	3,062	309	61	378	13	109	-	2,810
1962	2,810	299	57	225	8	87	-	2,732
1963	2,732	246	70	266	8	75	-	2,559
Non-Respiratory								
1939	936	216	52	53	47	27	16	957
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
1960	343	52	4	29	2	12	-	348
1961	348	58	4	63	2	10	-	327
1962	327	50	8	19	-	2	-	348
1963	348	44	2	27	1	12	-	350

The Number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1963, who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Number of Cases in Age Groups

	1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and upwards	Total
1. Respiratory	-	20	87	181	231	298	231	168	89	1,305
Females	1	13	88	225	403	315	127	53	29	1,254
2. Non-Respiratory	-	5	18	37	29	30	14	8	7	148
Females	-	1	16	45	64	33	21	13	9	202
Total Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	1	39	209	488	727	676	393	242	134	2,909

Treatment

The number of respiratory cases which received Hospital treatment.

Age Groups	Sex	In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in Institutions	In Institutions on December 31
Under 15 years	Male Female	4 2	5 10	8 9	- -	1 3
15-45 years	Male Female	18 17	58 49	59 60	7 -	10 6
45 years and over	Male Female	22 2	60 13	52 6	12 3	18 6
TOTAL		65	195	194	22	44

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.

The number of Cases confirmed to be suffering from active non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year was as follows:-

	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
	F	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
2. Meningeal	M	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bone and Joints	M	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Superficial Glands	M	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	2	1	9
6. Genito- Urinary Organs	M	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	4	6	2	-	-	-	12
7. Other Organs	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL		-	-	4	8	18	5	-	2	3	40

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

Number of Contacts and Non-Contacts Tuberculin Tested under B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme.

	KNOWN CONTACTS										NON-CONTACTS					
	Tuberculin Tests										Tuberculin Tests					
	Number		Number Negative		Number Positive		B.C.G. Vaccinated		Number		Number Negative		Number Positive		B.C.G. Vaccinated	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
*Newborn Babies	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	69
Under 1	65	63	65	63	-	-	65	63	41	34	41	34	-	-	41	34
Over 1 - Under 2	32	26	32	26	-	-	32	26	15	14	15	14	-	-	15	14
Over 2 - Under 3	26	14	25	13	1	1	25	13	7	11	7	11	-	-	7	11
Over 3 - Under 4	12	18	11	17	1	1	11	17	2	5	2	5	-	-	2	5
Over 4 - Under 5	13	16	13	16	-	-	13	16	4	4	4	4	-	-	4	4
Over 5 - Under 10	45	64	42	62	3	2	42	62	16	10	16	10	-	-	16	10
Over 10 - Under 15	28	31	23	29	5	2	23	29	3	5	3	4	-	1	3	4
Over 15 - Under 20	2	5	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	5	1	4	-	1	1	4
Over 20 - Under 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	223	238	212	228	11	10	319	355	89	88	89	86	-	2	160	155

Children vaccinated outwith Lanarkshire

266 M. 246 F.

New-born children vaccinated in Lanarkshire Hospitals

89 M. 85 F.

* Some new-born children received vaccination without previous skin tests.

DOMICILIARY CARE

- Health Visiting - Health Visitor paid visits to 10,826 tuberculous households during the year.
- Home Nursing - District Nurses paid 4,449 visits to tuberculous cases carrying out nursing services and administering Streptomycin.
- Domestic Helps - Home Helps attended at 24 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, East Kilbride, Shotts, Blantyre and Bellshill have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

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

II - B.C.G. VACCINATIONS PERFORMED

Group	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Nurses	57	400	9	125	8	58
2. Medical Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Contacts	223	238	212	228	319	355
4. Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:-						
(a) School leavers	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) New Born babies	-	-	-	-	89	85
5. Others	89	88	89	86	160	155

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.

Protection of Children

In order to protect children from infection a Scheme for the Annual X-ray of all persons who have children under their care has been instituted. This comprises School Teachers, Health Visitors, Home Helps, Day Nursery Nurses, Domiciliary Midwives, Queen's Nurses and other Local Authority Staffs.

2,466 School Teachers were x-rayed in accordance with Section III of Sick Pay Regulations. These x-rays were carried out at one of the static centres at Rutherglen, Coatbridge or Motherwell or by the Mobile Mass Radiography Unit.

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS CONFIRMED BY FORM 7B FOR 1963.

The Area Consultant Chest Physician has very kindly supplied the following information concerning patients in Lanarkshire who suffer from tuberculosis.

AGE AND SEX BREAKDOWN

Under 1 yr.	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64
M. F.	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
- 1	6 4	6 11	23 20	8 15	19 7	20 8	13 2
65+				Total	Total		
M F				M F			
8 2				103 70	173		

METHOD OF DISCOVERY

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Symptoms	79	48	127
Contact	11	13	24
Mass Radiography	11	4	15
Routine	2	5	7
	103	70	173

CONTACT HISTORY

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Family	34	30	64
Others	4	3	7
Nil	65	37	102
	103	70	173

SPUTUM

No spit	11	15	26
Negative	32	27	59
Positive	53	22	75
Pleural Fluid Positive	6	6	12
Notified on Death	1	-	1
	103	70	173

EXTENT OF DISEASE

Unilateral (Cavitation)	15	10	25
" (No cavitation)	32	21	53
Bilateral (Cavitation)	16	10	26
" (No cavitation)	22	12	34
No infiltration Pleural Effusion	7	11	18
" " Primary	9	6	15
Notified on Death	2	-	2
	103	70	173

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE

Primary	14	11	25
Minimal	3	9	12
Isolated (Foci/Focus)	-	5	5
Miliary	1	-	1
Pleural Effusion	7	11	18
Others	76	34	110
Notified on Death	2	-	2
	103	70	173
Early Acute	75	60	135
Chronic with recent spread	21	7	28
Chronic	5	3	8
Notified on Death	2	-	2
	103	70	173

CHRONIC RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS CASES

CASES ON CHRONIC RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
At 31.12.62	43	22	65
Cases registered during year	3	-	3
Number removed from register:			
Died	10	2	12
Recovered	-	-	-
Removed from area	5	1	6
Remaining at 31.12.63	31	19	50

TOTAL RESPIRATORY CASES IN AGE AND SEX GROUPS

	Under 15		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
On Register	107	102	181	225	231	403	298	315	231	127
Chronic Cases	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	7	10	3

	55 - 64		65+		Total		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
On Register	168	53	89	29	1305	1254	2559
Chronic Cases	9	4	6	2	31	19	50

PERIOD ON REGISTER

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Over 15 years	8	5	13
Over 10 years	13	11	24
Over 5 years	8	3	11
Under 5 years	2	-	2
	31	19	50

SPUTUM

Positive Anytime	29	18	47
Positive During year	13	7	20

SENSITIVITY TESTS

Sensitive to all three drugs	3	1	4
<u>Resistant during year</u>			
Resistant to 1 drug	-	1	1
" to 2 drugs	1	-	1
" to 3 drugs	9	5	14
	10	6	16

Resistant at Anytime

Resistant to 1 drug	2	2	4
" to 2 drugs	3	-	3
" to 3 drugs	14	8	22
	19	10	29

UNCO-OPERATIVE PATIENTS

3	5	8
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MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Domestic Help Scheme

During the year, 1,902 applications for help were received, of which 8.5% were subsequently cancelled.

The following table, which shows the break down by categories for the last eleven years, shows that there has been a steady increase in calls for assistance. Help for the elderly is the main request, and is likely to go on increasing.

Year	Households Receiving Service	Category			
		Chronic Sick, etc.	Maternity	Aged	Mentally Ill
1953	955	248	185	522	-
1954	913	218	159	536	-
1955	885	163	120	602	-
1956	923	171	150	602	-
1957	1,027	209	178	640	-
1958	1,023	189	212	622	-
1959	1,122	203	229	690	-
1960	1,253	212	286	755	-
1961	1,371	249	273	849	-
1962	1,526	265	317	944	-
1963	1,741	283	300	1,155	3

Old age accounts for the help given to almost exactly two-thirds of all households.

During the year 67 Helps left the Service and 139 new ones were taken on, bringing the total on the Panel up to 510. Of this number, 23 are specially selected for work with tuberculous patients.

The Supervisor and her two Assistants travelled 17,182 miles.

The total of hours worked rose to 501,724 in 1963, against 449,221 in 1962. The average number of hours per household was 282. The wages paid rose to £90,418 in 1963, from £77,026 in 1962. Sick pay cost £1,575, and holiday pay £5,026. The sum of £14,655 was recovered from users of the scheme, and the total expenditure, including administration was £120,931.

Chiropody Scheme

During 1963, the number of chiropodists rose to eight. New patients accepted numbered 864, bringing the total on the register at 31st December, 1963 to 3,138. Treatments given numbered 18,351, an increase of 2,325 over the previous year. The table below details treatment at clinics and patients' homes.

	<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Re-visits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Clinics	297	6,067	6,364
Patients' homes	<u>567</u>	<u>11,420</u>	<u>11,987</u>
	<u>864</u>	<u>17,487</u>	<u>18,351</u>

The average patient requires treatment every 4 to 6 weeks. If there is much delay beyond this, he is likely to require much more treatment, taking twice as long.

The patients treated were distributed in the County as follows:-

<u>District</u>	<u>Home Cases</u>	<u>Clinic Cases</u>	
I	102	29	(Cornhill House)
II	186	16	(Lesmahagow)
III	242	64	(Lanark)
		52	(Crosslaw Home)
		15	(Carstairs)
		20	(Carluke)
IV	253	62	(Larkhall)
		30	(Strathaven)
V	288	116	(Blantyre)
VI	287	181	(Bellshill)
		27	(Sir John Mann Home)
		70	(Uddingston)
VII	241	119	(Shotts)
VIII	133	147	(Cambuslang)
		30	(Glencairn)
IX	330	65	(Baillieston)
		22	(Bishopbriggs)
		11	(Loancroft House)
	<u>2,062</u>	<u>1,076</u>	

The monthly total of visits paid was as follows:-

January	1,286	July	1,028
February	1,470	August	1,939
March	1,786	September	1,353
April	1,384	October	1,467
May	1,521	November	2,054
June	1,706	December	1,357

Motor mileage run totalled 37,628.

The total cost for the year ending 31st December, 1962, was £8,884, of which £1,130 was repaid by patients. The average cost per treatment was 8/5d.

Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

There are 7 Nursing Homes registered by the Local Authority. 6 are fully registered and one holds a provisional certificate of registration. The total number of patients who can be accommodated is 191.

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

Central Store, Larkhall

During the year 881 requisitions were passed to the Equipment Officer at the Central Store in connection with the following Services:-

Home Nursing	426
Tuberculosis	8
Health Institutes	84
Occupational Centres	44
Care of Mother and Child	105
Domiciliary Midwifery	99
Domestic Help	32
Dental	11
Milk and Dairies	2
Slaughterhouses	43
Central Store	1
Chiropody	20
Vaccination and Immunisation	4
Chemical Laboratory	1
Assessor's Department	1

Of the above, 601 requisitions were supplied from new stock while 280 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	571
* (b) Expendable Medical Equipment	5,005
# (c) Inexpendable Medical Equipment	3,519
(d) Beds and Bedding	71
(e) All other Non-Medical Equipment	7,414
	<u>16,580</u>

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

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

The total value of the new articles supplied was £3,969. 18. 0d.

280 requisitions were dealt with from the Subsidiary Store for the undernoted Schemes:-

Tuberculosis	2
Home Nursing	271
Care of Mother and Child	1
Domestic Help	4
Occupational Centres	1
Slaughterhouses	1

Distribution of Articles of Bedding

From New Stocks

	<u>Home Nursing</u>	<u>Tuber- culosis</u>	<u>Care of Mother and Child</u>	<u>Health Institutes</u>
Mattress Covers	10	-	-	-
Sheets	-	7	-	16
Draw Sheets	-	-	-	6
Pillows	3	-	-	-
Pillow Cases	-	8	2	6
Bed Rests and Bed Cages	11	-	-	-
Air and Sorbo Rubber Rings	1	-	-	-
Mackintosh Sheets	11	-	-	-
Bedpans, urinals and commodes	15	-	-	-
Walking Aids	3	-	-	-
Fracture Boards	3	-	-	-
	<u>57</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>28 = 102</u>

From Subsidiary Store

	Home Nursing	Tuber- culosis	Care of Mother and Child	Health Institutes
Bedsteads	26	1	-	-
Bedsteads Cot	5	-	-	-
Mattresses:				
Dunlopillo	14		-	-
Hair	17	1	-	-
Mattress Covers	4	1	-	-
Blankets	-	10	-	-
Blankets Cot	-	-	3	6
Sheets	-	5	-	-
Pillows	4	4	3	-
Pillow Cases	-	2	-	-
Bed Rests and Bed Cages	89	1	-	-
Air and Sorbo Rubber Rings	74	-	-	-
Dunlopillo Cushion	1	-	-	-
Mackintosh Sheets	94	-	-	-
Bedpans, urinals and commodes	126	1	-	-
Wheel Chairs	7	-	-	-
Walking Aids	8	-	-	-
Pulley Attachments	13	-	-	-
Fracture boards	3	-	-	-
	485	26	6	6 = 523

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

In the distribution of the various articles of equipment the motor van covered 10,648 miles.

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 52,830, of which 11,585 were found to show evidence of disease in some form. Of the 11,585 there were 231 carcasses totally or partially condemned and 11,354 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 21.93% of the total animals slaughtered as compared with 23.57% the previous year.

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

	<u>Public Slaughterhouses</u>	<u>Private Slaughterhouses</u>
Veterinary Surgeons	138	28
General Superintendent	190	34

TABLE I

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

Class	Animals Slaughtered Number	Tuberculosis						Other Diseases					
		Carcases			Organs only			Carcases			Organs only		
		Wholly		Partially		No.	%	Wholly		No.	%	Partially	
		No.	%	No.	%			No.	%			No.	%
Cattle	12,626	-	-	1	.008	-	-	56	.44	43	.34	7,424	58.79
Calves	241	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	20.33	-	-	-	-
Sheep	38,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	.16	4	.01	3,798	9.9
Swine	1,601	-	-	-	-	2	.125	12	.75	4	.25	130	8.12
TOTAL	52,830	-	-	1	.002	2	.004	179	.34	51	.01	11,352	21.49

TABLE II

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned							
		Tuberculosis				Other Diseases			
		Number	Carcases		Organs only	Carcases		Organs only	
Wholly	Partially		Wholly	Partially					
BELLSHILL									
Cattle	6,900	-	1	-	15	14	4,783		
Calves	38	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Sheep	28,735	-	-	-	19	2	3,197		
Swine	640	-	-	1	8	3	42		
LARKHALL									
Cattle	1,934	-	-	-	32	23	1,670		
Calves	22	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Sheep	464	-	-	-	3	1	28		
Swine	93	-	-	1	2	-	74		
SHOTTS									
Cattle	1,472	-	-	-	-	-	859		
Calves	2	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Sheep	669	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Swine	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
STRATHAVEN									
Cattle	2,320	-	-	-	9	6	112		
Calves	179	-	-	-	46	-	-		
Sheep	8,494	-	-	-	40	1	571		
Swine	867	-	-	-	2	1	14		

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was — Meat 31,750 lbs;
Organs 138,671 lbs.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

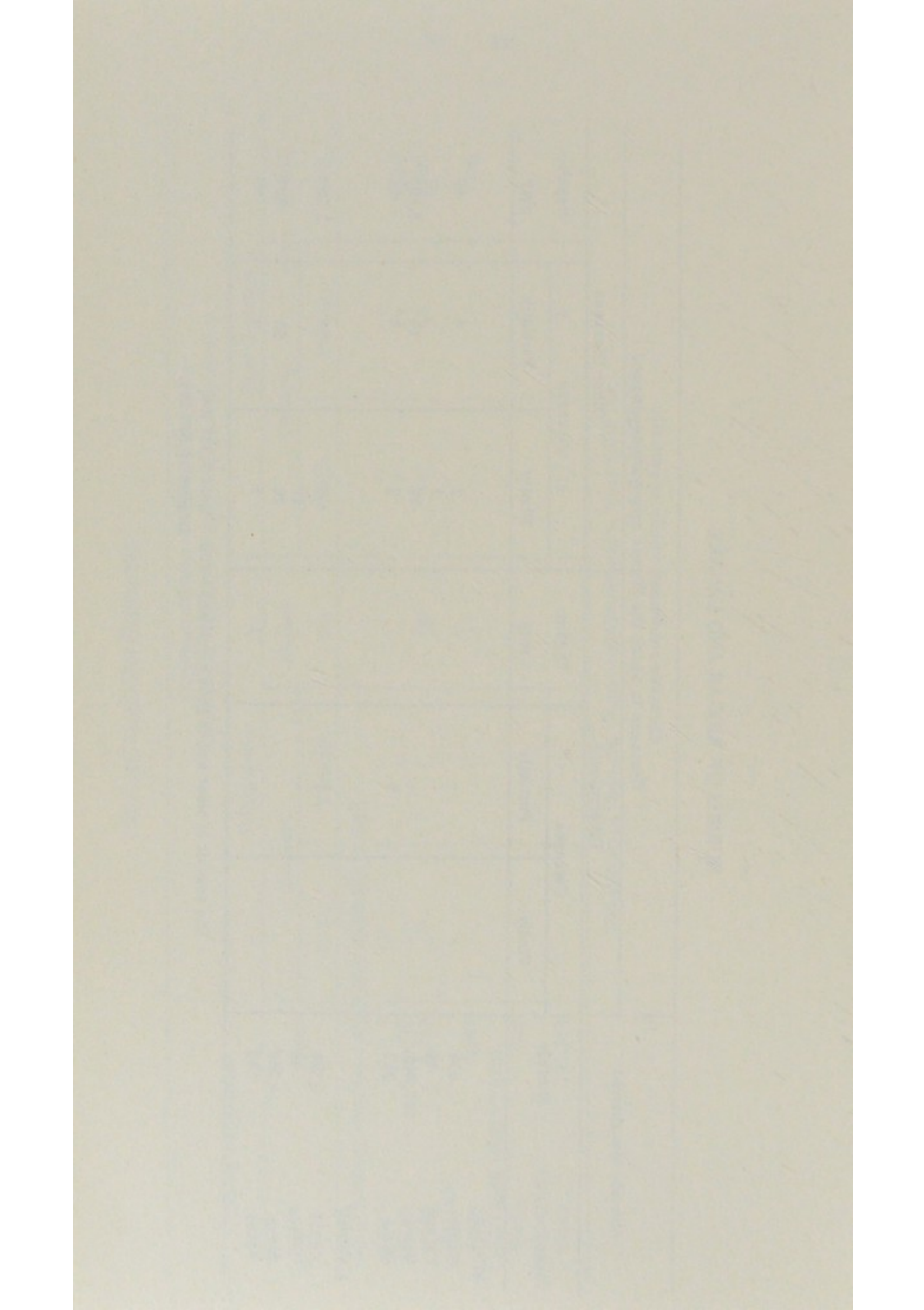
Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned							
		Tuberculosis				Other Diseases			
		Class	Number	Carcases		Organs only	Carcases		Organs only
Wholly	Partially			Wholly	Partially				
BRANCUMHALL BACON FACTORY, EAST KILBRIDE.									
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep	13,481	-	-	-	-	4	14	2,460	
Swine	6,535	2	-	-	80	14	83	2,044	
CARLUKE									
Swine	2,867	-	-	-	14	-	-	666	
CARSTAIRS MAINS FARM									
Sheep	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SYMINGTON									
Sheep	193,738	-	-	-	-	41	2	4,424	

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was — Meat 4,016 lbs;
Organs 25,037 lbs.

BURGHES OF BIGGAR AND LANARK

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned					
		Tuberculosis			Other Diseases		
		Carcases		Organs only	Carcases		Organs only
Class	Number	Wholly	Partially		Wholly	Partially	
BIGGAR							
Cattle	656	-	-	-	2	4	60
Calves	44	-	-	-	5	-	-
Sheep	111,845	-	-	-	38	18	3,106
Swine	387	-	9	-	2	3	11
LANARK							
Cattle	2,589	-	1	-	5	17	1,384
Calves	35	-	-	-	19	-	-
Sheep	4,265	-	-	-	28	21	529
Swine	663	-	-	1	1	6	69

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was — Meat 7,357 lbs;
Organs 17,657 lbs.



FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT BY THE
CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

for the School Year 1st August, 1962 - 31st July, 1963
and the M. & C.W. Year 1st August, 1962 - 31st July, 1963.

STAFF

Dental Department

Chief Dental Officer

William Gibson, L.D.S.

ASSISTANT DENTAL OFFICERS

Mrs. Mary H. Owens, L.D.S.	Mrs. Christina M.L. Bisset, L.D.S.
Miss Margaret S. McDonald, L.D.S.	John Farrell, B.D.S.
Gordon E. McIntyre, L.D.S.	James B. Yuill, B.D.S.
Alexander Westwood, L.D.S.	(a) James Blair, L.D.S.
Miss Margaret McLachlan, L.D.S.	(b) Neil L. MacEwan, B.D.S.
Mrs. Agnes P. Thom, L.D.S.	Miss Jean W. Kennedy, B.D.S.
	(c) Mrs. Wilma Hepburn, B.D.S.

DENTAL SURGERY ASSISTANTS

Miss Mary Gold	(d) Miss Mona Bowie
Miss Janet Espie	Miss Marlene Bole
Miss Jean Buchanan	Miss Janet Vance
Miss Violet Baxter	(e) Miss Bethia McMillan
Miss Isobel Thomson	Miss Helen Reid
Miss Janet Daly	Miss Elizabeth Gordon
	Miss Marilyn McMahon

DENTAL TECHNICIANS

Senior Technician in Charge -	Robert F. Neil
Senior Technician -	William C.A. Paris
Dental Technician -	Hugh Reid

CLERICAL STAFF

Miss Margaret Clark	Miss Etta Hardie
	Stewart Hawthorn

(a) Resigned 15.4.63.
(b) " 22.2.63.

(c) Appointed 13.5.63.
(d) Resigned 18.3.63.
(e) Resigned 28.2.63.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY
COUNCIL AND. OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF
THE COUNTY OF LANARK

I beg to submit the annual report of the Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the staff during the year 1st August 1962 to 31st July 1963. The Maternity and Child Welfare year has now been made to coincide with the school year and therefore this involves a repetition of the M. & C. W. statistics for the period 1st August to 31st December 1962.

The establishment of officers was raised from 13 to 19 with effect from 5th June 1963 and with two resignations and one appointment during the period we end the year with 7 vacancies. We can only hope to attract additional staff in the new session.

Static clinic facilities have been much improved by the opening of an excellent clinic at Cambuslang Health Institute and the old No. 1 Mobile Unit based at Lanark has been replaced by a very modern, fully equipped, all electric mobile surgery. This is a big step forward in the treatment facilities available to the children of the Upper Ward.

In May 1963 the Scottish Home & Health Department organised a two day conference in Dunblane for all Chief Dental Officers in Scotland. All aspects of Local Authority dental services were fully discussed to the advantage of all concerned. Later we received the final report of the Study Group which was set up to examine Local Authority Dental Services. This is an excellent document containing many recommendations for improving the service. Most of these have been in operation in Lanarkshire for some years and others are in process of being introduced.

The West of Scotland Dental Health Campaign, planned for 8th November to 8th December 1963 is taking up a great deal of administrative time coping with the many problems associated with a Campaign of this magnitude. Assistance is however being willingly given wherever it is requested and this augurs well for the ultimate success of the Campaign.

The Dental Officers have not been involved in Campaign duties yet and have been continuing their surgery duties in the usual way.

The statistical tables give full details of all the work carried out for each branch of the service and the allocation of time in sessions devoted to each category.

WILLIAM GIBSON

Chief Dental Officer.

Dental Department,
County Health Offices,
HAMILTON, August, 1963.

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LOCAL AUTHORITY DENTAL SERVICES (SCHOOL AND M. & C. W.)

School Year 1st August 1962 to 31st July 1963

M. & C. W. Year 1st August 1962 to 31st July 1963

County or Borough LANARKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

School Population 106,102

Estimated Pre-School Population 33,900

Section I - General Statistics

	AGE ON INSPECTION																	MATERNITY	
	3 or under	4	Total ages 5-17	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 or over	Total ages 5-17 plus	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Routine dental inspection	36	71	107	2,380	2,972	2,900	2,860	2,694	2,778	2,647	2,592	2,454	2,367	226	205	115	27,650	11	129
With dental defects	28	52	80	1,995	2,574	2,542	2,518	2,273	2,301	2,055	2,041	1,804	1,716	168	101	60	22,508	11	127
Offered treatment	28	62	90	1,995	2,574	2,542	2,518	2,273	2,301	2,055	2,041	1,804	1,715	168	101	60	22,508	11	127
Accepting treatment	26	58	84	861	1,013	943	893	750	728	627	545	461	362	118	15	9	7,325	11	103
Treated by L.A. Dental Officers	19	36	55	675	843	843	835	753	672	582	528	444	377	124	18	8	6,702	12	84
No. made dentally fit	17	45	62	512	641	637	639	604	573	467	365	295	271	104	14	7	5,131	11	88
Special and emergency cases	6	2	8	9	13	4	9	4	8	4	1	3	4	3	-	1	63	-	-
Attendances for Treatment	Total 0-4 years																	Total 5-17 plus years	
	134																	27,851	

Section II - Details of Treatment

	School			M. & C. W.
	Routine (1)	Special and Emergency (2)	Total Columns 1 & 2 (3)	
(a) Fillings				
(i) Permanent teeth	16,370	1	16,370	100
(ii) Deciduous teeth	3,955	1	3,956	94
(b) Extractions (not including orthodontic)				
(i) Permanent teeth	2,576	22	2,598	508
(ii) Deciduous teeth	7,435	54	7,489	91
Administrations of general anaesthetic	625	9	634	49
Other operations - Permanent teeth	6,700	10	6,710	80
Deciduous teeth	1,022	-	1,022	51
Dentures - Partial	86	-	86	32
Full	3	-	3	112
Repairs to Dentures	5	-	5	9
Radiographs - No. of exposures (not including orthodontic)	56	-	56	3

Section III - Orthodontic Treatment

No. of cases continued from previous year 58
 New cases 106
 Cases completed 73
 Cases discontinued 41
 Cases continuing at end of year 50
 Attendances for treatment 1,406
 No. of consultations with R.H.B. orthodontist -

	R.H.B. Orthodontist	School D.S.	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)
No. of diagnostic examinations (not followed by treatment)	2	-	2
No. of cases treated -			
(a) without appliances	7	-	7
(b) with removable appliances	77	-	77
(c) with fixed appliances	7	-	7
No. of extractions (non-odontic)	29	-	29
(i) Permanent teeth	24	-	24
(ii) Deciduous teeth	5	-	5
Repairs to orthodontic appliances	10	-	10
Radiographs - No. of exposures			
Extra-oral			

Orthodontic Appliances Fitted

120

130

Section IV - Dental Staff

	Dental Surgeons (1)	Dental Hygienists (2)	Dental Surgery Assistants (3)
Establishment of posts agreed by Council	19	Nil	19
No. in post at 31/7 - Whole-time	12	-	11
Part-time	-	-	-
Whole-time equivalent of part-time	-	-	-
Total whole-time equivalent	12	Nil	11
No. of vacancies being advertised	7	-	8
Total half-days worked during year ended 31/7/63.			
(a) In School Health Service	5,306	-	5,274
(b) In Maternity and Child Welfare Service	15 1/2	-	145 1/2

Section V - Allocation of Time

	Dental Surgeons (1)	Dental Hygienists (2)	Dental Surgery Assistants (3)
Estimated number of half-days occupied in -			
Dental Health Education	262	-	-
Treatment (other than orthodontic)	4,730	-	-
Orthodontic treatment	35 1/2	-	-
Administration	406 1/2	-	-
Absence due to illness	212	-	274
Total	5,686	-	274

Section VI - Additional Information and Notes

Establishment increased from 13 as from 5/5/63.
 Resignations 22/2/63 and 15/4/63.
 Appointment 13/5/63.

16,370 fillings includes 16 Gold Inlays
 18 Crowns
 25 Root Treatments.

The totals for M. & C. W. Inspection and Treatment are for the full year to 31st July, 1963 and therefore include the figures already published in last year's report for the period 1st August to 31st December, 1962.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has put together a very comprehensive picture of the country's progress. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has put together a very comprehensive picture of the country's progress.

Table 1	
Year	Value
1950	100
1951	105
1952	110
1953	115
1954	120
1955	125
1956	130
1957	135
1958	140
1959	145
1960	150

Table 2	
Year	Value
1950	100
1951	105
1952	110
1953	115
1954	120
1955	125
1956	130
1957	135
1958	140
1959	145
1960	150

The third part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has put together a very comprehensive picture of the country's progress. The fourth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has put together a very comprehensive picture of the country's progress.

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REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST
AND COUNTY CHEMIST

STAFF

Public Analyst and County Chemist	A.C. Wilson, F.R.I.C.
Senior Assistant Chemist	D. Yeoman, A.R.I.C.
Senior Technician	Margaret Pate, H.N.C. (Chemistry)
Junior Technician	Helen Hunter.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege of submitting my Annual Report on the work carried out in the County Chemical Laboratory during 1963.

The laboratory has, during the year, provided an analytical service dealing with samples submitted under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, and related legislation, for the County Council. It has also provided similar facilities for dealing with samples of water as well as a considerable volume of work relating to the measurement of atmospheric pollution. A small section of the Laboratory's work, but one which frequently requires great skill and experience is that dealing with the group of "Miscellaneous Samples." During this year also, samples of urine or blood obtained under the Road Traffic Act, 1960 were examined at the request of the Chief Constables of Lanarkshire Constabulary and Hamilton Burgh Police.

The Lanark County Council's Administrative Area for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act had a population of 350,171. The number of Food and Drug samples received from the area was 1,662 which gives a sampling rate per 1,000 of the population of 4.7 per annum.

There has been little change, this year, in the law actually in force relating to food and drugs. The Soft Drinks Orders were amended and now cover all citrus fruits. Labelling provisions are specified and while the percentage of sugar has been increased the quantity of saccharin permitted has been reduced. These Regulations come into operation on 20th July, 1964.

The Bread and Flour (Scotland) Regulations were published and come into operation on 1st September, 1964. These Regulations apply to Scotland only. They prescribe the permitted ingredients and the requirements as to the composition of bread containing milk solids or added protein. Restrictions are imposed on claims that bread, biscuits, rusks, or cereal breakfast foods are starch reduced or can aid slimming, and prohibit claims that any of these foods has specific weight reducing properties.

The last Order to be published and received during 1963 was the Liquid Egg (Pasteurising) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963. These Regulations which apply to Scotland only require that no liquid egg shall be used as an ingredient in the preparation of food intended for human consumption unless it has been pasteurised. This order comes into operation in 1st January, 1964.

Two Reports of considerable interest were issued by the Food Standards Committee during 1963. They were the Reports on Meat Pies, and Antibiotics in Milk in Great Britain. The Report on Meat Pies is another of the series relating to value for money. This Report the result of many months' work, recommends that a meat pie should contain 25 per cent of meat. There is every reason to believe that an Order to this effect will be published in 1964.

The Report on Antibiotics in Milk must cause much disquiet when it is realised that more than ten per cent of all milk sold in Scotland contained appreciable traces of antibiotics which should not be present. The various dangers which can arise if the practice of farmers putting milk containing antibiotics on to the market is not stopped are enumerated.

The work on atmospheric pollution continues and it is hoped that the results obtained may convince at least one large industrial unit to take certain remedial measures.

The Staffing position eased a little during 1963. One junior was recruited early in the year and a senior assistant, D. Yeoman, A.R.I.C., joined the staff in July. This has led to a fuller examination of many samples of food, but the staff is still not adequate to carry out the recommendations of Scottish Home and Health Department Circular No. 21/63.

ANDREW WILSON

Public Analyst.

Chemical Laboratory,
County Health & Welfare Department,
Beckford Street, HAMILTON.

Table No. 1

The total number of samples received in the laboratory for examination was:-

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956		1,662
Domestic Waters		275
Atmospheric Pollution:-		
Rain Gauges	96	
Peroxide Instruments	120	
Smoke Stains	1,340	1,556
Miscellaneous Samples		39
Other Authorities:		
Daer Water Board		76
Lanarkshire Constabulary		85
Hamilton Burgh Police		10

Table No. 2

Table No. 2 shows the total number of Food and Drug Samples submitted and the number reported against.

		Formal Samples		Informal Samples	
		Number examined	Number Adulterated or Irregular	Number examined	Number Adulterated or Irregular
Aerated Water				6	
Ale and Cider				2	
Almonds (Ground)				1	
Apples				2	
Baking Powder				1	
Butter and Margarine				33	5
Buttermilk				3	
Beef and Ham Pastes				9	3
Cheese and Cheese Spreads				4	1
Chicken Pastes and Spreads				7	3
Cocoa				2	
Coffee and Coffee Essences				4	
Cooking Fats				7	
Condensed Milk				5	
Cream				5	
Dried Fruit				1	
Fish Cakes				4	1
Ice Cream and Milk Ices	5			48	
Jelly Crystals				3	
Meat Pie				7	13
Milk - Certified	1			13	1
Pasteurised				5	
T.T.	11		5	238	9
T.T. (Past.)				78	
Ordinary				1	
Mince	31		4	230	24
Pharmaceutical Preparations				23	1
Preserves				20	
Sausage - Link	13		4	138	8
Sliced	46		16	321	45
Sausage Roll				1	1
Spices and Condiments				30	
Spirits	59		2	42	2
Miscellaneous				82	

The number of samples receiving adverse criticisms this year was 155 i.e. 9.3%. The percentage of adulterated or irregular formal and informal samples was 19.3 and 8.2 respectively. These figures show an increase in both formal and informal samples compared to last year when the percentage adulteration or irregularity was 14.2 and 5.9 respectively.

MILK - The total number of samples of milk of all grades received was 447. The average composition of the milk received is given in Table No. 3 below which includes the corresponding figures from 1958.

Table No. 3

Year	<u>SCHOOL MILK</u>		<u>SAMPLES UNDER FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1956</u>	
	<u>Milk Fat</u>	<u>Solids not Fat</u>	<u>Milk Fat</u>	<u>Solids not Fat</u>
1963	3.51	8.80	3.62	8.83
1962	3.63	8.83	3.62	8.85
1961	3.67	8.88	3.67	8.87
1960	3.46	8.86	3.50	8.84
1959	3.54	8.83	3.58	8.86
1958	3.66	8.80	3.62	8.78

It will be observed that the quality of the school milk has fallen slightly compared to previous years.

CERTIFIED MILK - 1 informal sample was unsatisfactory as it was 8.6 per cent deficient in milk fat. The follow up formal sample indicated a deficiency in fat of 18 per cent. A successful prosecution followed and a fine of £5 was imposed.

T.T. MILK - Of the 238 samples examined 9 were considered to be unsatisfactory. The usual criticism was that the samples were deficient in milk fat. In two samples the presence of extraneous water was indicated by the Freezing Point (Hortvet) Test. There were 5 follow up formal samples. In one case only was the deficiency serious enough to merit prosecution. The vendor was fined £30. One sample of T.T. Milk received in the laboratory was found to contain a moth.

T.T. (PAST.) MILK - No sample of this class of milk gave rise to criticism this year. As has been observed many times in previous years T.T. (Past.) Milk is of consistently high quality.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PRESERVATIVE REGULATIONS.

According to the Regulations only certain preservatives may be used and the maximum quantity which may be added is controlled.

24 of the 230 samples (10.4%) of mince were found to contain excessive amounts of preservative, and 53 of the 459 samples of sausages (11.5%) also contained excessive quantities of preservative. The corresponding figures for last year were 7.8% and 6.8% respectively. It will be observed that there has been an increase in the number of offences under this Regulation compared to 1962.

The Regulations state that the amount of sulphur dioxide should not exceed 450 parts per million, but it would appear that many butchers are under the impression that they must add at least 450 parts of sulphur dioxide per million.

The worst sample I received contained 4,300 parts of sulphur dioxide per million, i.e. ten times the maximum amount permitted by the Regulations.

BEEF CURRY - This is one example of a large number of products on the shelves of the shops and supermarkets to-day for which there is no statutory standard. The label "Beef Curry" creates the impression that this is a superior product probably providing a meal for two persons. It has a much more impressive name than meat paste or sausages. Meat Paste is required by Regulation to contain at least 55% meat and it is a poor sausage that does not contain 55% meat. The sample of beef curry was found to contain 31% meat, 30% starchy cereal, and 39% added water. If the extraneous water was due to the addition of curry sauce and the label on the can had stated it contained sauce I would have expected 65% meat, but as it was labelled simply as Beef Curry I think a reasonable meat content would have been 85% meat.

BUTTER and MARGARINE - I directed attention last year to the fact that 3 of the 31 samples (9.6%) of the samples contained moisture in excess of the 16% permitted by the Regulations. This year 5 of the 33 samples (15.1%) examined contained excessive amounts of moisture. Again it will be observed a deterioration in the value of the food sold to the housewife.

CHICKEN IN JELLY - This is a prepacked product which appears to be quite popular with the housewife but unfortunately there is no formal standard. In 1958 the Association of Public Analysts at a joint meeting with the Food Manufacturers Federation agreed that products described as "Chicken in Jelly" or "Turkey in Jelly" should contain 70% of the designated meat. Unfortunately one or two samples fell below this standard.

CREAM CHEESE SPREAD - Cheese is an important component of the daily diet for which there are no standards. It was once a well known and easily recognised product, but in recent times much of it is sold wrapped in foil. Cream cheese because of its high fat content was a soft cheese which could be spread. For many years there has been a large

selection of spreading cheeses in the shops which are prepared by processing cheese and frequently increasing the water content. Whilst a cream cheese is a spreading cheese it does not follow that a spreading cheese is a cream cheese. In my view a cream cheese should contain 45% butter fat in the cheese as it is sold. The sample criticised contained only 31.3% butter fat in the cheese as sold.

FISH CAKES - One sample of fish cakes was found to be 60% deficient in fish. The sample contained 14% white fish, whereas genuine fish cakes should contain 35% fish.

GREGORY'S MIXTURE - One sample was criticised because it did not conform to the standard of the British Pharmacopoeia.

ICE CREAM - While 5 of the 48 samples examined were unsatisfactory it should be recalled that this is a product which is gradually improving in quality. In 1958 the percentage of ice creams criticised as unsatisfactory was as high as 47%, in 1963 it had fallen to 10.4%.

MEAT PIES and SAUSAGE ROLLS - There is no official standard for this very popular article of food. A few years ago it was not uncommon for pies to contain upwards of 25% of meat. To-day pie cases are the same size but the quantity and quality of the filler has been reduced.

On one day during the year 3 samples of pies were received from the same district. One was labelled pork and cost 11½d and had been made by a large manufacturer. The other two were described as meat pies and cost 6½d and 6d respectively. The 6d pie was also made by a large manufacturer and like the pork pie was wrapped in cellophane. The 6½d pie was made by a little local shop. On analysis it was found that:

the pork pie costing 11½d contained 17.6% meat							
"	meat	"	"	6½d	"	11.0%	"
"	"	"	"	6d	"	34.0%	"

I have no doubt the two large manufacturers exercised the normal control which is expected of large modern food factories.

The Food Standards Committee issued a Report during this year in which they recommend a meat content of not less than 25%. It is expected that a Regulation giving effect to this recommendation will be published in 1964.

ROAST DRIPPING - One sample received had a very poor appearance and texture. Analysis showed it to contain 1.9% free fatty acids, whereas according to the Oils and Fats Order, 1949, dripping should not contain more than 1.5% free fatty acids. In all probability this sample had been lying in the shop too long.

SPIRITS - 56 formal and 43 informal samples were received. 2 formal and 2 informal samples were unsatisfactory. This is the first time for many years that unsatisfactory samples have been received.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - The number of samples examined this year is similar to the number examined last year. The new deposit gauge I installed in Carmyle Village in 1962 to assess the nuisance created by air borne sewage has now been in operation for a full year. The results obtained from this gauge are such as to demonstrate clearly that remedial measures are urgently required to alleviate the nuisance conditions in this area.

Detailed figures of the results obtained will be found in the County Sanitary Inspector's Report, and all I intend to report here are the figures for the average monthly water insoluble deposit and (except in case of Carmyle Village) the corresponding figures for the last 5 years.

Table No. 4

Tons per Square Mile

	<u>1963</u>	<u>Average 1958-62</u>
Baillieston	13.5	15.5
Bellshill	9.7	10.3
Blantyre	6.9	8.0
Boghead	1.1	1.1
Cambuslang	16.3	15.8
Carfin	14.8	22.7
Carmyle (Police Station)	32.6	42.7
Carmyle (Village)	74.9	47.7
		(Average for 1962 only)

It will be observed that in general there has been a tendency to improvement except in Carmyle Village where there has been a serious deterioration in conditions compared to 1962. During a warm period towards the end of July conditions in certain parts of the housing scheme were so bad that householders were unable to open windows, or put out washings to dry or bleach because of the excessive fall out of fly ash in the area.

I raised the matter with the Alkali Inspector, who has always been most helpful and co-operative. He approached the manager of the power station which was the main source of the nuisance, and the British Electricity Authority who are the owners. They agreed to investigate the performance of the furnaces and grit arrestors. Agreement has now been reached and certain important modifications are to be made which

should show certain reductions in the fly ash in the area. Solid fuel is to be replaced in the older plant by a light fuel oil low in sulphur. Half the old low pressure boilers are to be scrapped, the other half and two of the intermediate pressure boilers are to be converted to light fuel oil. These measures should show appreciable improvement but it must be stressed that all sources of complaint will not be eradicated.

These improvements will, I trust, be the first stage in a general improvement scheme, which will convert the whole power station to oil firing.

PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS.

The figures recorded over the year are similar to those reported in previous years and call for no special comment.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1960.

By agreement with the Chief Constables of Lanarkshire and the Burgh of Hamilton I examine samples of urine or blood obtained under the above Act.

Samples are taken, where possible, by the doctor who is called to examine a person detained by the police, but only in a case where the accused pleads not guilty does the sample come to me for the determination of ethyl alcohol. The total number of samples received and examined during 1963 was 95.

All fees earned by me for analysis of these samples and any fees for court work are paid to the County Council. The total sum paid into the County funds for this work was of the order of £400.

In addition to the analysis all sampling units are prepared for the two police forces in this laboratory. The police purchased the bottles and beakers, which are sterilised, preservative added and the bottles and beakers are sealed in a polythene bag. Just over 400 sampling units were supplied during 1963. No charge is made for this additional work.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

The number of samples in this group was not great but the work in certain instances was time consuming.

PAPER TOWELS - During February the County Council had under review the question of hand towels for general staff use. The possible use of paper towels was considered and in order to assess the value of a selection offered by the Trade, samples were sent to the laboratory. Various tests were employed such as rate of absorption; total absorption; smell when wet; size; dust, etc., and eventually a "best buy" was recommended. The recommendations were forwarded to the Supplies Officer who was able to compare my recommendations with the prices he had been quoted. I believe a positive decision to purchase paper towels was taken but it is odd that no follow up samples were submitted from time to time to ensure that the towels supplied were of the quality of the sample examined.

PLASTER - Samples of plaster were received from a house where there was a persistent complaint of damp walls. Analysis show that the percentage of magnesium salts (which are hygroscopic) was much in excess of the maximum recommended by the British Standards Institution, and if not the cause was at least a strong contributory factor.

OCCASIONAL WATER - This is a group of which a variety of samples are received at the laboratory. They are usually waters which appear under floors, or in gardens and the question always is "Where did it come from? Is it a burst water supply pipe, or a burst drainage pipe or a spring or just where did it come from?".

DUST IN HOUSES AND SCHOOL - In Baillieston complaints were made that a particular small business was creating a dust nuisance in the neighbourhood. Samples of dust from window ledges, and a school were received and examined microscopically. No evidence to connect the small business with the dust nuisance could be found.

A white dust powder from a house cupboard was also received. In this case it was discovered that there was an invasion of flour mites. Plenty of soap and water soon brought complete relief.

A certain amount of work was done for us with the Drainage Department. An example of this work was the identification of coal gas in a sewer in Strathaven. Gas from a faulty gas pipe was finding its way into the sewer and a potentially dangerous position was developing. Samples were received from one or two sewage works.

Samples of soap powder were examined on behalf of the Public Health Department.

TEA - Samples of tea which had been the subject of a complaint were submitted by a sampling officer at the request of a shop-keeper. Examination showed the samples to be badly infested with mould. Mould in tea is not a common complaint to-day and is caused by dampness. As the packets holding the tea were in good condition it was assumed that there had been carelessness at the warehouse where the tea was packed.

RAG FLOCK REGULATIONS - Finally in this group are included samples taken under these Regulations.

Two samples Algerian Fibre and a Woollen Felt Mixture fail to conform strictly to the Regulations.

WATER.

The observations and criticisms I have made about the County Water Supply in previous years are still valid. The water is not yet up to the standard the public are entitled to expect in 1963. It still contains excessive amounts of colour in certain districts, and where it is mixed with Daer Water a brown deposit of organic matter settles out.

The Daer Water Supply has deteriorated in at least one district in recent years. Traces of iron began to be detected in the water a year or two ago but the concentration was not enough to give rise to complaint. In the course of this last year there has been a serious deterioration in the quality of the water in the area and many complaints have been made. The water which was once sparkling clear and attractive is now, on occasion, a milky brown opalescent water which is far from attractive. The iron content has on occasion reached as high as 7 milligrams per litre. A good domestic supply should be free from iron or at most the concentration should not exceed 0.3 milligrams per litre.

COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND

INSPECTOR OF CLEANSING

FOR THE YEAR, 1963.

JAMES R. McGHIE, M.Inst. P.C.
COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TO THE SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT
AND
THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the Scottish Home and Health Department's Circular 1/1964 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 1963.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

"JAMES R. McGHIE"

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

County Sanitary Department,
Beckford Street,
Hamilton - 12th June, 1964.

STAFF

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

JAMES R. McGHIE, BECKFORD STREET, HAMILTON.

DEPUTE COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

WILLIAM McKENDRICK, HAMILTON.

SENIOR ASISTANT COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTORS

JOHN TURNBULL,

HAMILTON

PETER M. POLLOCK,

HAMILTON

DIVISIONAL SANITARY INSPECTORS

Colin C. Parker

Hamilton (Building)

George B.S. Craig

Hamilton (Cleansing)

John White

Baillieston (Division I)

Richard Black

Blantyre (Division II)

James F. Neilson

Bellshill (Division III)

Peter Kane

Lanark (Division IV)

MILK OFFICERS

Miss Christine Henderson

Miss Jessie M. Bews

Miss Elizabeth Scott

Miss Alexandra Robertson

INTRODUCTION

The work of the sanitary inspector in County areas covers a very wide field and although some of the subjects dealt with may be unspectacular and possibly unexciting to administer there are many others which affect the public very closely and produce a quick re-action of protest when the ratepayers feel they are not receiving the service or attention which the circumstances warrant.

Housing can always be relied upon to arouse considerable interest and the fact that more than 50 per cent of the 98,337 occupied houses in Lanarkshire are council property is indicative of the Authority's endeavour over the years to provide satisfactory homes for those who require them. The removal of slum property and the provision of modern homes in the shortest possible time are the two prior housing needs and are concerned very closely with the health of the community. Towards this end the number of houses closed was an improvement on the previous year but was still insufficient to adequately reduce the current unfit housing list. Progress is of course governed by the rate of house building and since a very large number of council houses was in course of construction at the end of the year, this should lead to an even more satisfactory rate of slum clearance in 1964.

There was also an increase in the number of houses built by the Development Corporation in East Kilbride which added to the work of inspection under Building Byelaws. The new Town of East Kilbride was declared to be a burgh as from 16th May, 1963 and at that date the responsibility of the County Council to fulfil certain of their statutory functions within the town boundaries was terminated. Since the election of a town council and the appointment of officials was not immediately possible, it became necessary for the Secretary of State to make the Functions of the Burgh of East Kilbride Order, 1963, which made it possible for the County Council to continue to administer the appropriate functions for a period beyond 15th May and a further amendment to the Order extended this period to 16th May, 1964.

This report, as on previous occasions, deals therefore with the sanitary inspector's duties in the new town for the full year. Even after the various functions have been completely taken over by the Town Council, there will still remain as a County responsibility the duties under Milk and Dairies, Food and Drugs, Ice Cream Regulations, unsound food, food hygiene and pest destruction. In a town with a population of more than 35,000 and where several large food premises are situated, considerable time is taken up in fulfilling the necessary duties under these several headings.

My report includes commentaries on the various subjects already mentioned, on the Clean Air Act, Caravan etc. Act, Building Inspection, drainage, water supply etc., and last but not least public cleansing.

HOUSING.

The administrative procedure during the year 1963 in regard to Housing is summarised in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs:-

Number of dwellinghouses inspected	5,365
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation	2,486
Number of dwellinghouses without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house	42
Number of dwellinghouses without a separate water-closet	2,284
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Reports were made in terms of Section 9(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	545
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	273
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	118
Number of dwellings in respect of which Undertakings were signed under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	-
Number of houses rendered fit for human habitation as the result of informal action	298
Number of houses for which water-closets were provided by the owners as a result of informal action	20
Number of houses into which a proper supply of wholesome water was introduced as a result of informal action.	

TABLE A. ADMINISTRATIVE TABLE

DECISION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY

1963 Reports				Previous Years Reports								
DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA	No. of houses reported upon	D.O.	C.O.	Undg.	D.O. When	C.O. When	Not proceeded with	Continued for further consider- ation	Suspen- sion Orders served	D.O.	C.O.	Undg.
FIRST	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECOND	14	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	-
THIRD	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOURTH	120	21	10	-	56	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIFTH	90	44	30	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIXTH	135	51	5	-	59	20	-	-	-	-	6	-
SEVENTH	36	1	13	-	22	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
EIGHT	48	8	13	-	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NINTH	95	66	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	-
TOTAL	545	208	104	-	177	56	-	-	2	23	14	-

D.O. - Demolition Order
C.O. - Closing Order
Undg. - Undertaking

Table A. Shows the administrative action taken during the year 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,	545
Number of dwellings subject to Demolition Orders.	* 231
Number of dwellings subject to Closing Orders.	118.
Number of dwellings subject of official Undertaking.	-
	<u>349</u>

* In addition to the above Demolition Orders were substituted in respect of 42 houses subject to Closing Orders.

B. REHOUSING TABLE

AREA	NO. OF HOUSES VACATED										TOTAL	Method of Rehousing by	
	On Statutory Action					On Informal Action						L.A. Allocation	Private Letting etc.
	D.O.	C.O.	Undg.	Acq.	Others	V.U.	Ab.	Others					
FIRST	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		1	-	
SECOND	27	9	3	-	-	28	-	1	68		58	10	
THIRD	11	17	1	-	-	21	-	2	52		34	18	
FOURTH	27	21	-	28	-	32	-	13	121		101	20	
FIFTH	6	10	-	-	-	13	-	1	30		12	18	
SIXTH	63	26	-	4	-	118	2	11	224		193	31	
SEVENTH	17	36	-	20	-	31	-	3	107		93	14	
EIGHTH	-	-	-	5	-	92	-	1	98		67	31	
NINTH	17	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	32		30	2	
TOTALS	168	131	4	57	-	339	2	32	733		589	144	

NOTE:- In addition to the above, 29 houses in the Eighth District (Cambuslang Redevelopment Area) and 12 houses in the Second District were closed although not considered unfit for human habitation.

D.O. - Demolition Order
C.O. - Closing Order
Undg.- Undertaking

V.U. - Voluntary Undertaking
Ab. - Abandoned
Acq. - Acquisition

The undernoted is the building programme carried out by the Local Authority during the year.

Houses erected	1,147
Garages erected	248
Shops erected	3

During the year 733 insanitary dwellings were closed, the occupiers being rehoused in modern homes. This figure shows an increase from the previous year.

Of the original 3,360 insanitary dwellings on the current three-year programme (1962/1964), 636 were closed during the year, and since 487 had been closed during 1962, the balance left at the end of the year was 2,237.

Undertakings for the undernoted properties were signed during the year.

- 2 houses at 5/7 Milton, Lesmahagow.
- 2 houses at 71/73 Carnwath Road, Carluke.

TABLE C.
CLOSURE AND DEMOLITION

DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA	Statutory Action		Informal Action		Total	Total
	No. of Houses Closed	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Houses Closed	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Houses Closed	No. of Houses Demolished
FIRST	-	-	1	-	1	-
SECOND	39	4	29	17	68	21
THIRD	29	35	23	-	52	35
FOURTH	76	19	45	1	121	20
FIFTH	16	-	14	2	30	2
SIXTH	93	73	131	91	224	164
SEVENTH	73	51	34	-	107	51
EIGHTH	5	116	93	18	98	134
NINTH	29	31	3	5	32	36
	360	329	373	134	733	463

FIT HOUSES

SECOND	-	-	-	12	-	12
EIGHTH	29	10	-	-	29	10

Since official Slum Clearance procedure was resumed in 1955 the following number of houses have been closed and demolished:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Closed</u>	<u>Demolished</u>
1956	1,126	545
1957	917	902
1958	755	796
1959	1,218	844
1960	1,004	1,038
1961	852	683
1962	533	439
1963	733	463
TOTALS	7,138	5,710

The following tables show the number of houses etc. closed and demolished in each of the Development areas:-

TABLE D.

CAMBUSLANG COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA

AREA	No. of unfit houses closed	No. of unfit houses demolished	No. of fit houses closed	No. of fit houses demolished	No. of Shops etc. demolished
Silverbank	8	-	-	-	-
Central	8	-	6	-	-
Kirkhill	6	6	8	9	1
Halfway	16	92	15	1	11
TOTALS	38	98	29	10	12

TABLE E.

The 98 unfit houses, 10 fit houses and 12 shops etc., which were demolished within the Cambuslang Comprehensive Development Areas were situated as follows:-

Address	No. of Unfit Houses Demolished	No. of Fit Houses Demolished	No. of Shops etc. Demolished
<u>AREA NO. 1</u>		NIL	
<u>AREA NO. 2</u>		NIL	
<u>AREA NO. 3</u>			
1/3 Cairns Road	2	-	-
4 Vicarland Terrace	4	-	-
6/8 Vicarland Terrace	-	9	1
	6	9	1
<u>AREA NO. 4</u>			
189/215 Hamilton Road & 1/5 Craigallian Avenue	63	-	8
6/12 Mill Road	23	-	-
2 Mill Road & 210/216 Hamilton Road	6	-	3
194/196 Hamilton Road	-	1	-
	92	1	11
 GRAND TOTALS	 98	 10	 12

Accounts amounting to £1,965 were passed for payment for the demolition of properties in the Comprehensive Development Areas during 1963, £33,105. 4. 5d. having been paid during 1959/1962 for demolition works. The total expenditure to date in this connection now amounts to £35,070. 4. 5d.

The Total number of houses etc. closed and demolished in the Comprehensive Areas since 1959 is given in the following table:-

TABLE F

AREA	No. of Unfit Houses Closed	No. of Unfit Houses Demolished	No. of fit Houses Closed	No. of fit Houses Demolished	No. of Shops etc. Demolished
<u>No. 1 SILVERBANK</u>					
1959	200	176	-	-	12
1960	94	36	-	-	2
1961	-	82	-	-	7
1962	2	-	-	-	-
1963	8	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	304	294	-	-	21
<u>No. 2 CENTRAL</u>					
1959	76	45	213	50	1
1960	110	103	255	202	69
1961	59	104	2	198	9
1962	9	-	9	-	-
1963	8	-	6	-	-
TOTALS	262	252	485	450	79
<u>No. 3 KIRKHILL</u>					
1959	-	2	-	-	1
1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	2	13	-	-	-
1962	4	6	4	4	-
1963	6	6	8	9	1
TOTALS	12	27	12	13	2
<u>No. 4 HALFWAY</u>					
1959	89	24	1	-	-
1960	-	65	23	24	5
1961	31	-	1	-	-
1962	22	-	7	-	-
1963	16	92	15	1	11
TOTALS	158	181	47	25	16
GRAND TOTALS	736	754	544	488	118

The following 179 houses subject to formal action and 146 houses subject to informal action giving a total of 325 houses were demolished by the owners:-

FORMAL ACTION

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
Craigendhill Cottage, Kilncadzow	1
21 Carnwath Road, Carluke	1
1/16 Station Row, Law	16
2 Marlage, Ashgill	1
85/87a Meikle Eamock Road, Eddlewood	7
20 Greenrigg Street, Uddingston	1
1 Blantyre Road, Bothwell	1
2/8 Mauldslie Street, Bellshill	4
184/232 High Street and 3/13 Mosshall Street, Newarthill	29
47/73 Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston	34
7 Green Street, Bothwell	4
1/2 Wire Row, Netherton	2
60/66 Main Street, Overtown	8
Hassockrigg Row, Harthill	3
1/5 Church Place, Omoa Road, Cleland	5
36/42 Bellside Road, Cleland	4
13/28 Houldsworth Street, Newmains	16
Station Houses, Netherton	2
19/39 Biggar Road, Cleland	10
18a/e and 20/30 Gillies Lane, Baillieston	12
Avenuehead Cottage, Gartcosh	1
33 Main Street, Glenboig	1
23/29 Church Street, Baillieston	4
9/21 Telegraph Road, Longriggend	6
Kilgarth Farm House, Gartsherrie	1
179/183 Main Street, Caldercruix	2
Frew's Buildings, Whiterigg	3
	179

INFORMAL ACTION

2 Nethanvale Terrace, Lesmahagow	1
41/61 Carlisle Road, Lesmahagow	11
109/133 Lanark Road, Crossford	17
18 Castle Street, Strathaven	1
38 Parkhall Street, East Kilbride	2
2/20 Croftbank Street and 9/11 Greenrigg Street, Uddingston	34
25 Kirklee Road, Mossend	1
15/17 Kirklee Road, Mossend	2
17 Union Street, Mossend	6
34/64 Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston	30
1/13 Calderbraes, Uddingston	13
59/67 Main Street, Bellshill	5
1/13 Caledonian Place, Newton	13
14/16 Caledonian Place, Newton	3
2/4 Manse Road, Carmunnock	2
Daldowie Farm Cottages, Broomhouse	4
Railway Cottage, Heathfield, Chryston	1

Demolitions were carried out by the Local Authority in respect of 52 houses subject to statutory action, at costs shown and for the reasons given in the following table:-

<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>£ s d</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
21/24 Longlea Terrace, Auchenheath	4	70 - -	On default of owners
98/102 Stewart Street, Carluke	3	35 - -	-do-
106/112 Stewart Street, Carluke	4	80 - -	-do-
57/67a Stewart Street, Carluke	8	75 - -	-do-
53/55 Stewart Street, Carluke	2		On default of owners. Account for £30 not yet passed.
127/131 Raploch Street, Larkhall	3	90 - -	On default of owners
49/53 Birkenshaw, Larkhall	8	49 - -	-do-
15 West Main Street, Harthill	1	95 - -	-do-
276/282 Cambuslang Road, Eastfield, Rutherglen	18	200 - -	-do-
Thrashbush Cottage, Glenmavis	1	40 - -	-do-
	<u>52</u>	<u>£734 - -</u>	

In addition the following accounts were passed for payment:-

87/89 Kirkton Street, Carluke	<u>2</u>	<u>£50 - -</u>	Demolished 1962. This expenditure was recovered.
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Total Demolition Costs for the year 1963	£784 - -
Amount recovered during the year 1963	50 - -

Actual Demolition Costs for the year 1963	734 - -
Demolition Costs for previous years 1956/62	26,459 19 10

Total Demolition Costs to the County Council for the years 1956/1963	<u>£27,193 19 10</u>
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The Demolition Costs for each year are as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Demolition Costs</u>	<u>Costs Recovered</u>	<u>Actual Demolition Costs</u>
1956	£4,404 4 3	-	£4,404 4 3
1957	5,239 5 -	£179 15 -	5,059 10 -
1958	6,662 8 1	178 - -	6,484 8 1
1959	2,293 9 6	450 - -	1,843 9 6
1960	3,041 16 -	260 - -	2,781 16 -
1961	3,602 12 -	-	3,602 12 -
1962	2,359 - -	75 - -	2,284 - -
1963	784 - -	50 - -	734 - -
	<u>£28,386 14 10</u>	<u>£1,192 15 -</u>	<u>£27,193 19 10</u>

The Amount expended by the Local Authority on default of the owners to comply with the terms of the Demolition Orders served together with the amounts still to be recovered is as follows:-

<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount expended by Local Authority on Default of Owner</u>	<u>Amount Recovered</u>	<u>Total amount still to be Recovered</u>
1956/1963	£15,813 18 -	£1,192 15 -	£14,621 3 -

The above figures show the high cost expended by the Local Authority in carrying out demolition work where the owner has defaulted and it can be taken for granted that this figure will continue to rise each year. It is, however, anticipated that steps will be taken if possible for the recovery of £734 expended by the Local Authority on default of the owners during the year 1963.

ABANDONED PROPERTIES:- The undernoted statement shows the amount spent on each abandoned property during the year.

<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of Houses Occupied</u>	<u>Amount spent on repairs etc. £ s d</u>
38/42 King Street, Stonehouse	5	14 5 4
71/95 Percy Street & 22/28a Brown Street, Larkhall	18	3 4 -
1/4 Ulva Place, Blantyre	25	4 5 -
3/4 Rosendale Place, Blantyre	19	17 12 11
17/21 Rosebank Avenue, Blantyre	4	6 15 -
Woodend Terrace, Mossend	7	5 - -
22 Crofthead Street, Uddingston	6	28 14 6
87/91 Old Mill Road, Uddingston	8	16 - -
1/7 Kirk Street, Uddingston	10	19 13 8
103 Causewayside Street, Tollcross	-	56 - -
105 Causewayside Street, Tollcross	-	55 18 5
	<u>102</u>	<u>£227 8 10</u>

Since the practice of abandonment of properties became a serious problem from 1949 onwards a total sum of £13,086.8.1d has been expended by the Local Authority as shown in the following statement:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>
1949	5	7	-
1950	93	2	11
1951	208	19	6
1952	179	-	-
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
1960	485	19	-
1961	342	7	8
1962	138	12	9
1963	227	8	10
	£13,086	8	1

If you add to the cost of abandoned properties the cost of demolition on default of owners the figure reaches the enormous sum of £27,707.11.1d.

HOUSING SURVEY:- The rehousing which has been carried out since the Housing Survey of 1959 has been, so far as possible, recorded and the following statement shows the requirements now:-

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950

SUMMARY OF SURVEY FIGURES AND REQUIREMENTS

FOR EACH ELECTORAL DIVISION

REVISED TABLE SHOWING REQUIREMENTS IN EACH VILLAGE AS AT 31/12/63.

HOUSES REQUIRED TO ABATE OVERCROWDING - ALLOWING FOR DECANTATION

<u>Electoral Division & Villages</u>	<u>Houses required for over- crowded tenants</u>	<u>Houses required for Sub- tenants</u>	<u>Total requirements for over- crowding & Subtenancies</u>	<u>Requirements in respect of unfit dwellings 1964</u>	<u>Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant</u>	<u>Requirements (Including unfit dwellings)</u>
<u>1. Crawford</u>						
Crawford	4	-	4	6	2	8
Leadhills	3	1	4	-	-	4
<u>2. Crawfordjohn</u>						
Crawfordjohn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abington	4	1	5	-	1	4
Wiston	1	-	1	-	-	1
Roberton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lamington	4	-	4	1	-	5
Coulter	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>3. Carmichael</u>						
(Douglas Water (Rigside	13	6	19	5	5	19
Biggar	2	-	2	-	-	2
Symington	3	3	6	-	1	5
Pettinain	2	1	3	-	1	2
Thankerton	3	1	4	2	-	6
Libberton	2	1	3	-	-	3
<u>4. Douglas</u>						
(Douglas (Glespin	22	9	31	3	6	28
Coalburn	28	16	44	12	10	46
<u>5. Lesmahagow</u>						
Lesmahagow	28	47	75	36	5	106
<u>6. Blackwood</u>						
Kirkmuirhill	10	50	60	3	5	58
Boghead	3	2	5	-	1	4
Auchenheath	1	6	7	1	-	8
Hazelbank	1	2	3	3	-	6
Crossford	11	6	17	10	-	27
Kirkfieldbank	9	9	18	17	4	31

Electoral Division & Villages	Houses required for over-crowded tenants	Houses required for Sub-tenants	Total requirements for over-crowding & Subtenancies	Requirements in respect of unfit dwellings 1964	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (Including unfit dwellings)
7. Lanark & Carstairs						
Carstairs	6	14	20	50	3	67
Nemphlar & Cartland	6	5	11	-	-	11
8. Camwath						
Camwath	9	6	15	-	2	13
Elsrickle	1	-	1	-	-	1
Dolphinton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walston	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunsyre	1	-	1	-	1	-
9. Forth						
Forth	17	11	28	12	9	31
Wilsontown	-	-	-	34	-	34
Braehead	4	-	4	5	-	9
Haywood	-	-	-	3	-	3
10. Carluke East						
Braidwood	3	3	6	-	1	5
(Kilncadzow (Carluke	37	66	103	14	16	101
11. Carluke West						
Braidwood	1	1	2	-	-	2
Law	23	11	34	-	14	20
Carluke(Pt.)	21	13	34	4	7	31
12. Dalserf						
Larkhall	19	4	23	21	6	38
Netherburn	3	4	7	8	2	13
Ashgill	15	26	41	26	11	56
13. Larkhall East						
Larkhall	94	73	167	61	22	206
14. Larkhall West						
	61	65	126	73	25	174
15. Hamilton						
Ferniegair	12	2	14	7	8	13
Eddlewood	52	53	105	1	45	61
Limekilnburn & Quarter	4	7	11	43	-	54
16. Stonehouse						
Stonehouse	35	80	115	33	3	145
Sandford	3	1	4	-	-	4

Electoral Division & Villages	Houses required for over-crowded tenants	Houses required for Sub-tenants	Total requirements for over-crowding & Subtenancies	Requirements in respect of unfit dwellings 1964	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (Including unfit dwellings)
17. Avondale						
(Strathaven	27	46	73	52	12	113
(Ryelands						
Glassford	2	5	7	4	-	11
Chapelton	4	7	11	3	2	12
18/ East Kilbride S.						
21. Jackton	-	-	-	7	-	7
Busby	-	1	1	1	-	2
Ø East Kilbride	1	6	7	-	-	7
Thornthorpe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auldhouse	-	2	2	8	-	10
East Kilbride N.						
Ø East Kilbride	5	32	37	21	2	56
Nerston	-	-	-	14	†	14
22. High Blantyre						
High Blantyre	44	81	125	62	36	151
Blantyre	-	-	-	5	-	5
23. Stonefield						
Blantyre	51	53	104	45	43	106
24. Blantyre						
Blantyre	74	78	152	83	47	188
25. Uddingston N.						
Uddingston (Pt.)	31	29	60	93	2	151
26. Tannochside						
Tannochside	54	33	87	76	45	118
27. Uddingston S. and Bothwell						
Bothwell	25	23	48	57	5	100
Uddingston (Pt.)	6	5	11	11	-	22
28. Bothwellpark						
Bothwellpark	54	41	95	12	49	58
29. Bellshill N.						
(Bellshill (Pt.)	64	49	113	36	12	137
(Mossend (Pt.)						
Carnbroe	6	1	7	5	-	12

Electoral Division & Villages	Houses required for over-crowded tenants	Houses required for Sub-tenants	Total requirements for over-crowding & Subtenancies	Requirements in respect of unfit dwellings 1964	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (Including unfit dwellings)
30. <u>Bellshill S.</u>						
Bellshill(Pt.)	41	143	184	11	59	136
Bothwellhaugh	18	4	22	130	-	152
31. <u>Mossend</u>						
Mossend(Pt.)	43	51	94	84	14	164
32. <u>Holytown</u>						
Holytown	48	33	81	31	28	84
Chapelhall	31	32	63	-	27	36
33. <u>N. Stevenston</u>						
N. Stevenston	74	40	114	15	35	94
34. <u>Newarthill</u>						
Newarthill	32	57	89	29	23	95
Carfin	26	24	50	29	20	59
Holytown	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. <u>Dalziel & Overtown</u>						
Overtown	30	36	66	-	21	45
Waterloo	11	8	19	14	8	25
Netherton	3	21	24	48	3	69
36. <u>Newmains</u>						
Newmains	52	125	177	34	44	167
Morningside		1	1	5	-	6
37. <u>Stane</u>						
Allanton	14	25	39	-	8	31
Stane & Torbothie	76	53	129	101	52	178
38. <u>Dykehead</u>	78	105	183	42	49	176
39. <u>Cleland</u>						
Cleland	34	42	76	28	20	84
Hartwood	-	-	-	1	-	1
40. <u>Shottskirk</u>						
Salsburgh	32	29	61	13	24	50
Gartness	2	6	8	-	3	5
41. <u>Harthill</u>						
Harthill	32	45	77	1	20	58
Forrestfield	-	-	-	5	-	5

Electoral Division & Villages	Houses required for over-crowded tenants	Houses required for Sub-tenants	Total requirements for over-crowding & Subtenancies	Requirements in respect of unfit dwellings 1964	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (Including unfit dwellings)
42. <u>Carmunnock</u>						
Carmunnock	2	9	11	17	-	28
43. <u>Bankhead</u>						
Bankhead	-	15	15	-	-	15
44. <u>Rutherglen</u>						
Rutherglen (Eastfield)	59	9	68	-	25	43
45. <u>Cambuslang N.</u>						
Cambuslang (C.D.A.)	71	10	81	56	-	137
" (Outwith)	45	27	72	18	37	53
46. <u>Cambuslang C.</u>						
Cambuslang(C.D.A)	6	8	14	72	1	85
" (Outwith)	7	30	37	3	4	36
47. <u>Cambuslang S.</u>						
Cambuslang(C.D.A.)-		-	-	1	-	1
" (Outwith)	70	49	119	5	38	86
48. <u>Hallside</u>						
Hallside)C.D.A.)2 Flemington)		1	3	-	-	3
Newton) " (Outwith)	50	94	144	238	40	342
49. <u>Mt. Vernon & Carmyle</u>						
Carmyle	36	50	86	14	19	81
Broomhouse	6	7	13	-	4	9
50. <u>Old Monkland</u>						
Calderbank	23	13	36	1	15	22
Bargeddie	47	57	104	-	43	61
51. Baillieston	81	103	184	25	60	149
52. <u>Garrowhill</u>						
Baillieston	2	1	3	-	-	3
Garrowhill	9	27	36	-	-	36
53. <u>Springboig</u>						
Springboig	47	108	155	12	3	164

Electoral Division & Villages	Houses required for over-crowded tenants	Houses required for Sub-tenants	Total requirements for over-crowding & Subtenancies	Requirements in respect of unfit dwellings 1964	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (including unfit dwellings)
54. Bishopbriggs N.						
Bishopbriggs	14	40	54	5	-	59
55. Bishopbriggs S.						
Auchinairn	37	51	88	-	19	69
56. Stepps						
Stepps	7	51	58	-	5	53
Auchinloch	19	5	24	5	1	28
57. Chryston						
(Moodiesburn	31	42	73	17	24	66
(Chryston						
Gartcosh	29	15	44	-	16	28
58. New Monkland W.						
Greengairs	24	16	40	1	20	21
Glenmavis	17	16	33	2	8	27
Glenboig	55	38	93	7	39	61
59. New Monkland E.						
Caldercruix	38	35	73	13	21	65
Plains	21	22	43	8	20	31
Longriggend	1	1	2	7	-	9
Requirements 1963-64	2,562	2,928	5,490	2,237	1,391	6,336

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Requirements as at 31/12/62.						
1962/64						
Programme	2,610	3,088	5,698	2,874	1,402	7,170
Rehoused 1963	48	160	208	637	11	834
	2,562	2,928	5,490	2,237	1,391	6,336
* Deduct - transferred to Burgh of East Kilbride	6	38	44	21	2	63
Requirements as at 31/12/63. (1964 Programme)						
	2,556	2,890	5,446	2,216	1,389	6,273

NOTE:- **Rehousing 1963:-** In addition to the above rehousing 58 overcrowded families in existing fit houses and 331 sub-tenants were also rehoused by the County Factor but the families concerned were not recorded in the Original Survey Requirements.

HOUSING (REPAIRS & RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954 - RENT ACT, 1957.

From Table G it will be noted that no applications for Certificates of Disrepair or for Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

TABLE G. - APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES

	Tenants - Certificates of Disrepair					Landlords - Certificates of Revocation				
	No. of Applic- ations Received	No. Granted	No. Refused	No. With- drawn	No. still under consideration	No. of Applic- ations Received	No. Granted	No. Refused	No. With- drawn	No. still under consideration
<u>Period 1st January -</u>										
<u>31st December, 1963</u>										
1920 Act Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Original Repairs Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amended Repairs Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957 Act Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Period 6th July, 1957 -</u>										
<u>31st December, 1963</u>										
1920 Act Increase	-	-	-	-	-	18	14	1	3	-
Original Repairs Increase	64	5	58	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
Amended Repairs Increase	15	11	4	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
1957 Act Increase	383	252	125	6	-	22	20	2	-	-
TOTAL	462	268	187	7	-	50	44	3	3	-

Allocation of Houses:- Table H shows the location and sizes of new permanent houses allocated and the number of persons displaced.

TABLE H

PARISH	LOCALITY	New houses completed and occupied No. of Apartments					Total	Total Persons Displaced
		2	3	4	5			
Bothwell	Bellshill	58	83	38	-		179	595
	Tannochside	22	68	30	-		120	373
Cambuslang	New Stevenston	24	24	-	-		48	122
	Halfway C.D.A.	8	56	-	-		64	186
Cambusnethan	Central C.D.A.	4	18	-	-		22	63
	Netherton	48	75	15	-		138	401
Carluke	Law	-	12	12	-		24	104
	Carluke	32	62	16	-		110	296
Carnwath	Carnwath	6	14	6	-		26	84
	Larkhall	15	15	10	-		40	115
Dalserf	Eddlewood	76	42	10	-		128	311
	Lesmahagow	16	27	5	-		48	147
Hamilton	Blackwood	12	10	-	-		22	48
	Coalburn	11	11	-	-		22	51
New Monkland	Glenmavis	6	4	4	-		14	37
	Greengairs	4	3	5	-		12	39
Old Monkland	Plains	-	6	3	-		9	32
	Carmyle	2	8	4	-		14	47
Shotts	Broomhouse	2	13	3	-		18	68
	Cleland	4	4	-	-		8	24
Symington	Salsburgh	8	6	6	-		20	68
	Symington	-	6	2	-		8	19
		358	567	169	-		1,094	3,230

REHOUSING:- During the year a total of 1094 new houses of permanent construction, 358 two-apartment, 567 three-apartment and 169 four-apartment houses were allocated to general needs of families and families living in overcrowded or insanitary conditions, the total number of persons displaced being 3,230. The families were rehoused from 906 existing houses, viz. 79 one-apartment, 445 two-apartment, 293 three-apartment, 65 four-apartment, 17 five-apartment, and 1 six-apartment, in addition to 188 families living in rooms as sub-tenants, and 6 key-workers.

TUBERCULOSIS FAMILIES:- Included in the foregoing figures are 15 families in which at least one person was reported to be suffering from Tuberculosis. Since 1936 no fewer than 1,585 such families have been rehoused under the Local Authority's decrowding scheme.

OVERCROWDING:- From the date of the Overcrowding Survey of 1935 to the end of 1963, 28,520 cases of overcrowding involving 148,304 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 - 17,586 and (b) Local Authority houses - 10,532.

TRANSFER OF MINERS AND TENANTS:- Throughout the year 26 enquiries were received, regarding housing condition of certain families who were to be transferred to areas outwith Lanarkshire, of which two were cancelled. This is 9 more than the previous year. Ten enquiries were received in respect of families other than miners and 14 enquiries in respect of miners' families. This office has not been notified by the various authorities concerned as to whether or not the families have been transferred but the following are the areas in which the families were to be rehoused:-

MINERS		OTHERS	
Area	No. of families	Area	No. of families
Bathgate	2	City of Edinburgh	1
Queenzieburn	2	Airdrie	3
Cumnock	4	Renfrew	1
Gorebridge	1	Paisley	1
Penicuik	2	Stoneyburn	1
Whitburn	2	Linlithgow	1
Cannock	1	Broxburn	1
		Aberdeen	1
	14		10

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

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

Area	No. of families
Forth	1
Rigside	1
Cobbinshaw	1
Carluke	3
Stonehouse	1
Blantyre	1
Bellshill	2
Chapelhall	1
Caldercruix	1
Shotts	2
Harthill	1
Cambuslang	2
Moodiesburn	1
Chryston	2
Auchinloch	1
Bishopbriggs	1
Mount Vernon	1
Annathill	1
	24

In addition 7 enquiries were received regarding families who were to be transferred to Areas within the County.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS:- The owner's attention again required to be directed to the condition of the accommodation for workers at Hungryside, Bishopbriggs, and some improvements were carried out to the premises. A warning was also issued to the owner of premises at Corbiehall Farm, Carstairs, with a similar result. 9 other inspections were made of seasonal workers' accommodation and in most cases the premises were found to be in a reasonably satisfactory condition.

RURAL HOUSING:- During the year 4 farm servants' houses and bothies in rural areas and 2 in non-rural areas were inspected; all of these houses were found to be in some respects unfit for human habitation.

SMALL ENTERPRISE TIMBER CAMPS:- Routine inspections were made throughout the year of a small private enterprise timber camp. This was found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

EAST KILBRIDE:- There was a further rise in the rate of house building from that of the previous year and the table below also shows a very steep rise in the area of commercial premises completed during the year. The number of shop premises made ready for occupancy was also up from the previous year's figure due to the further development of the town centre. The table is as follows and includes last year's figures in parenthesis:-

	Completed during year	Completed to date	In progress at end of year
Houses	710 (692)	9,906	1,509 (1,408)
Shops	17 (-)	123	48 (65)
Churches	1 (2)	12	3 (2)
Factories and Warehouses (square feet)	312,000(84,280)	2,068,780	135,000(361,000)

These figures do not include buildings for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

HOUSING GRANTS

Grants are of two kinds - "discretionary" and "standard". A discretionary improvement grant covers a wide range of improvements such as the complete modernisation of an old but structurally sound dwelling, the conversion of large dwellinghouses into two or more flats containing at least three apartments, and the conversion of other buildings into dwellinghouses. These grants cover works of improvement or conversion, and only such repairs as are necessary to eliminate inherent structural defects, but not ordinary maintenance and replacements, or making good defects due to neglect. The amount payable may be half the total cost of the improvement up to a maximum of £400 per house. The other type of grant available is the standard grant. These grants are available as a right in cases where a house, which is otherwise in good repair and will be available as a habitable dwellinghouse for at least 15 years, lacks certain standard amenities, viz. a bath, inside W.C., washhand basin, food store and a hot water system. These improvements are intended for houses which may be brought up to this minimum standard without much new building work, the amount of grant available being half the cost up to a maximum of £155. Where a grant is refused, the applicant, if he so desires, must be told the reasons for refusal.

On occasions, work has been put in hand immediately on granting of Building Byelaw approval and before making application for grant, but by the terms of the Act, the person concerned is automatically disqualified. It is sometimes difficult to make people appreciate this.

It has been suggested that the reason for so few people taking up the grants offered is that they are not aware of the scheme. This is difficult to understand in view of the publicity given in the national press, television, etc. since the inception of the scheme.

During the year the Government produced a White Paper on Housing which devoted a Section to "Improvement, Maintenance and Repair." It would appear the intention is to try a more systematic approach to the problem, but only in the case of rented accommodation. It is stated that unlike owner/occupiers, few landlords have taken advantage of the Improvement Grants. The intention is therefore to require that rented houses with a reasonable life ahead, and capable of being so improved, should have the five "standard amenities". The government intend that the obligation to improve should take effect only on a change of occupation or when the tenant asks for it. The reason for this is that some people, particularly older people, who may have lived in a house for many years, do not want to be disturbed and are content with the house in the way they have always known it. There can be no reason why eventually every suitable house should not be provided with the minimum amenities now generally accepted as necessary to proper living conditions. This was mentioned in my report of last year.

During the year it was thought the Government would review its policy on Grants (and to this end invited representations from various bodies) and in particular the desirability for an increase in the maximum amount of grant payable in view of the current cost of improvement work or the extent to which improvements and conversions are being prevented by the present limit. No change had been agreed to by the end of the year.

The number of applications dealt with again showed a drop over the previous year. Only 17 applications (which included applications received but not dealt with during the previous year) involving 18 dwellings were approved at an estimated cost of £21,649.12.11d., and the grant authorised was £6,613.12. 3d. One application was refused and one withdrawn.

As in previous years, the number of enquiries received far outnumbered the applications, but due to a number of factors, the principal one being the possibility of a redevelopment of the area. It was not possible to advise the enquirers that their applications would receive favourable consideration. In some cases, however, the properties were not worth preserving, and the cost of repairs would have made the projects prohibitive.

Work was completed on 26 projects (as undernoted) during the year and 24 were still in progress. One application was cancelled. In this case, a conversion was involved and the applicant wished to sell the upper floor house.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

<u>Name of Applicant</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Amount of Grant</u>
Douglas & Angus Estates, Springhill, Douglas.	Woodlands Farm, Carmichael.	£907 8 3	£400
Douglas & Angus Estates, Springhill, Douglas.	Pepperknowes Cottage, Carmichael.	£1,259 18 11	£400
James Carruthers, Nisbet Farm, Coulter, per J.J. Shannon, Architect, Biggar.	Townfoot, Coulter.	£2,380 4 4	£400
Thomas C. Bell, Cormiston House, Biggar.	Cormiston House Farm Cottage, Biggar.	£1,922 5 1	£400
Miss I. Cooper, 6 Central Avenue, Cambuslang.	6 Central Avenue Cambuslang. (Ground floor)	£1,101 14 10	£400
Misses Miller, 6 Central Avenue, Cambuslang.	6 Central Avenue, Cambuslang (Upper floor)	£1,109 3 8	£400
William Smith, 142 Carlisle Road, Blackwood.	142 Carlisle Road, Blackwood.	£960 - -	£400
George Stewart & Allan Stewart, 15 Elmbank Street, Glasgow.	6 Uddingston Road, Bothwell. (Ground floor) (Upper floor)	£1,092 18 8 £1,530 18 1	£400 £400
Percy Hatchard, 43 Church Street, Larkhall.	43 Church Street, Larkhall.	£1,237 12 -	£400
William Milligan, 57 Hunter Street, Shotts.	19 Main Street, Shotts.	£1,952 15 -	£400
John Nisbet, per James A.L. Robinson, 20 Silverwells Crescent, Bothwell.	28 Carrick Drive, North Mount Vernon.	£856 5 7	£275
George Campbell, 930 Argyle Street, Glasgow.	104 Union Street, Larkhall.	£1,449 19 4	£400

<u>Name of Applicant</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Amount of Grant</u>
Walter McEwan, per Cullen, Lochhead & Brown, Architects, Hamilton.	31/33 Burnhead, Larkhall.	£1,110 5 9	£400
Mrs. A.S. Mason, per A. McInnes Gardiner & Partners, 223 West George Street, Glasgow.	Kirkfield House, Uddingston Road, Bothwell. (Ground floor) (Upper floor —Cancelled)	£920 9 6 £842 10 6	£400 -
John Wilson, per W.H. Dickie, Architect, 36 Braedale Avenue, Motherwell.	42 Hamilton Road, Strathaven.	£1,735 2 9	£400
Andrew Baird, per James Frew, Architect, Wildcroft, Chapelton.	West Drumloch Farm, Chapelton.	£1,477 3 6	£400
Miss Sarah Anderson, per James Frew, Architect Wildcroft, Chapelton.	7/9 Stonehouse Road, Sandford.	£2,768 2 8	£400
Miss Sarah Anderson, per James Frew, Architect, Wildcroft, Chapelton.	3/2 Stonehouse Road, Sandford.	£2,178 3 6	£400
Andrew Harrison, 56 Main Street, Forth.	Woodside Cottage, Mill Road, Allanton.	£946 4 4	£400
D. Mulholland, Easter Farm, Old Glasgow Road, Uddingston; per James Frew, Wildcroft, Chapelton.	60 Church Street, Uddingston.	£1,656 18 11	£400
Samuel Maddock, per W.H. Dickie, Architect, 36 Braedale Avenue, Motherwell.	19 Glassford Road, Strathaven.	£735 8 1	£335
Mrs. A. MacPherson, 107 Langmuirhead Road, Auchinloch.	107 Langmuirhead Road, Auchinloch.	£579 - 5	£273 14 2
George McKee, 107 Rosehall Road, Shotts.	107 Rosehall Road, Shotts.	£1,202 19 6	£400

<u>Name of Applicant</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Amount of Grant</u>
John McCowan, 2 Mount Harriet Drive, Stepps.	2 Mount Harriet Drive, Stepps.	£1,030 -	£400
W.K. Carruthers, Nethertoun Farm, Auchenheath.	Nethertoun Farm, Auchenheath.	£550 - -	£275
Mrs. Catherine Love, per W.H. Dickie, Archi- tect, 36 Braedale Avenue Motherwell.	82 Biggar Road, Cleland.	£981 15 3	£348

As with the Improvement Grants, the Standard Grant Scheme also showed a drop, 34 applications being approved at an estimated cost of £15,718.11. 5d.

19 projects were completed during the year and the appropriate grant paid, as undernoted. Improvements on 17 houses are still proceeding.

STANDARD GRANTS

<u>Name of Applicant</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Amount of Grant</u>
Matthew D. Conner, per W.H. Dickie, Architect, 36 Braedale Avenue, Motherwell.	Green Farm, Overtown.	£336 10 -	£155
Thomas Hamilton, 15 Sandyford Place, Hattonrigg Road, Bellshill.	15 Sandyford Place, Hattonrigg Road, Bellshill.	£335 8 4	£155
Edward Stevenson, 51 Bellfield Road, Coalburn.	51 Bellfield Road, Coalburn.	£205 - -	£102.10.
D. Campbell & Son Ltd., per James Frew, Architect, Wildcroft, Chapelton.	60 Glasgow Road, Strathaven.	£316 9 6	£155
John Mowbray, 69 Montgomery Street, Larkhall.	69 Montgomery Street, Larkhall.	£343 4 1	£155

<u>Name of Applicant</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Amount of Grant</u>
Miss Margaret Dempster, per W.H. Dickie, Architect, 36 Braedale Avenue, Motherwell.	103 Lanark Road, Braidwood.	£350 - -	£155
Neil Logan, 31 Brown Street, Larkhall.	31 Brown Street, Larkhall.	£317 - -	£155
Mrs. Mary Hutton, 163 Maxwellton Avenue, East Kilbride.	Half-Merke Cottage, 150 Maxwellton Avenue, East Kilbride.	£300 - -	£80
Henry Connor, 194 Torbothie Road, Shotts.	194 Torbothie Road, Shotts.	£282 18 -	£141.9.-
John D. Connor, 196 Torbothie Road, Shotts.	196 Torbothie Road, Shotts.	£227 12 8	£113.16.4
Geoffrey Griffiths, Rose Cottage, Phillipshill, nr. Busby.	Rose Cottage, Phillipshill, nr. Busby.	£364 12 3	£155
George Stewart, per Whyte & Barrie, Architects, Lanark.	Lower Stobwood, Forth.	£238 16 9	£115
R.H. Smith, The Birks, Kilncadzow, Carluke.	The Birks, Kilncadzow, Carluke.	£342 10 11	£155
Miss Alice Chapman, 13 Main Street, Carnwath.	85 Main Street, Carnwath.	£679 17 5	£155
John Lindsay, 15 Glassford Road, Strathaven.	15 Glassford Road, Strathaven.	£252 2 8	£126.1.4
James Bennie, 3 Hamilton Road, Larkhall.	9 Croft Road, Larkhall.	£399 2 5	£155
John Campbell, 3 Lesmahagow Road, Strathaven.	49 Glasgow Road, Strathaven.	£301 9 -	£150.14.6
Andrew McVey, 8 Woodhall Road, Calderbank.	8 Woodhall Road, Calderbank.	£271. 15 5	£135.17.8
John Paterson, Howlands, Carluke.	Howlands, Carluke.	£238 18 4	£119.9.2

PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES
FOR AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

ASSISTED PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Section 3 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952, provides a Scheme of Assistance in respect of the provision of new houses for the agricultural population. The amount of grant, viz, £240 for a three apartment house and £300 for a larger house has been reviewed by the Government on a number of occasions, but it has always been concluded that there was not a case for increasing the present maximum. It was introduced at a time when agriculture was less prosperous and less well equipped than it is today, and when there was a need for new cottages on farms to replace unsatisfactory accommodation. The Government feel that this no longer obtains. In Lanarkshire, however, there is still a demand for new houses, farmers finding it much more economical to provide new accommodation than to improve old farmhouses, which, apart from their general condition, invariably have large rooms, high ceilings, long passages, inadequate stairs, etc. The present demand is for houses which are easily managed.

During the year under review, 10 applications for the erection of 10 houses were received and approved, whilst during the year 1962, 10 applications were also received and approved. Details of these were omitted from the 1962 report.

12 houses were completed during the year, and 10 the previous year, details of which are as undernoted, viz.

1962

<u>Name of Applicant</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
William Moffat & Sons, East Tarbrax, Shotts.	East Tarbrax, Shotts.	£2,271 4 -	£300
William Hamilton, Newfield Farm, Blantyre.	Newfield Farm, Blantyre.	£2,481 16 -	£240
William F. Allan, per James Frew, Architect, Chapelton.	East Kittochside Farm, Busby.	£3,841 - -	£300
Anthony Campbell, Mansefield Nurseries, Braidwood.	Mansefield Nurseries, Braidwood.	£3,378 - -	£300
William Craig, Thornton Farm, Thorntonhall.	Thornton Farm, Thorntonhall.	£2,558 3 6	£240

<u>Name of Applicant</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Amount of Grant</u>
Charles Jamieson, Budshaw Farm, Chapelhall.	Budshaw Farm, Chapelhall.	£2,485 - -	£300
A. & A. Torrance, Crookedstone Farm, Quarter.	Crookedstone Farm, Quarter.	£3,149 - -	£300
Thomas Tennent, West Forth Farm, Forth.	West Forth Farm, Forth.	£3,270 - -	£300
Henry Brindle, Albert Park, Braidwood.	Albert Park, Braidwood.	£3,000 - -	£300
Alex C. Watson, per James Frew, Architect, Chapelton.	Overton Road, Strathaven.	£3,028 - -	£240

1963

Robert Frame, South Quarter Farm, Quarter.	South Quarter Farm, Quarter.	£2,029 17 11	£240
Neil B. Morris, 24 Neidpath Road, Newton Mearns.	Mid Letterick Farm, Cambuslang. (2 houses).	£4,253 7 9	£600
C.A.G.E. Cranston, Corehouse, Lanark.	Corehouse Estate, Lanark.	£2,788 - -	£240
James A. McGarva, Nether Abington, Abington.	Nether Abington, Abington.	£2,202 9 10	£300
Mrs. C. Lammie, Wellburn Farm, Lesmahagow.	Wellburn Farm, Lesmahagow.	£2,249 4 6	£300
Colin H. Brooks, c/o 2 Central Crescent, Ashgill by Larkhall.	Ashgill Road, Ashgill by Larkhall.	£3,979 7 1	£300
John Marshall, per Dorran Construction Co. Ltd., 146 West Regent Street, Glasgow.	Calderside Farm, High Blantyre.	£2,308 16 8	£300
John Torrance, Knowetop Farm, Quarter.	Knowetop Farm, Quarter.	£4,745 - -	£300
George H. Bruce, Fordmouth Farm, Carnwath.	Westsidewood Farm, Carnwath.	£2,829 6 7	£300

<u>Name of Applicant</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
John Wight & Sons, per James Frew, Architect, Wildcroft, Chapelton.	Midlock Farm, Crawford.	£3,305 - -	£300
Thomas Scott, Muirhead Farm, Cleghorn.	Muirhead Farm, Cleghorn.	£2,832 18 2	£300

Work is still proceeding on 6 houses.

UNASSISTED PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Last year there was a slight drop in the number of houses erected by private enterprise, 584 as against 663 the previous year, but this was probably due to inclement weather conditions. This year the number completed and occupied has risen even higher, 748 in all, 170 of which were of three apartments, 291 of four apartments and 287 of five or more apartments. The standard demanded continues to rise and many of the houses are fitted with central heating and other modern equipment formerly only provided in a very limited number of homes. At one time the emphasis was on the cost of a private house which required to be as low as possible. The apparent ability of the individual to spend much more freely on his dwelling is resulting in the provision of a much better house, and even with the higher costs involved the demand for owner/occupied houses is still increasing.

BUILDING BYELAWS

2,838 plans were lodged for approval, as undernoted,

1.	Plans of new buildings	1,686
2.	Plans for alterations and additions to existing buildings.	621
3.	Applications in principle	170
4.	Planning applications only, but referred to County Sanitary Inspector for observations.	361

Tables I and II give particulars of the buildings involved in these applications. There was a considerable increase in the number of plans over the previous year, being indeed a record for any year, and as to be expected, the estimated cost of the proposed works rose from just over 14½ million pounds last year to £16,275,892 this year, all as shown in Table IV.

Most of the plans submitted either did not conform to the Byelaws or lacked sufficient information, and this involved considerable correspondence, meetings, etc. but in most cases the applicants or their architects were only too willing to make the necessary adjustments, or carry out alternative schemes suggested by this Department.

Table III shows that plans for the erection of 946 houses were submitted for approval, and it will be seen that three apartment houses were again the most popular.

On receipt of the plans surveys of sites and buildings were carried out where deemed necessary, and after approval of these, the works in progress were regularly inspected, drains examined and smoke tested, and on completion of the works, the drains and plumber work finally tested. All dwellinghouses erected by private enterprise were inspected on completion and a certificate of occupancy issued in respect of each house so completed.

Bad workmanship was occasionally in evidence and where it was, Certificates of Occupation were withheld until the defects had been remedied. Too often, however, it is found that dwellings are occupied before the final inspection is made. The new occupant is then reluctant to have his new home disturbed by the builders to correct some Byelaw defect that to the layman may seem unimportant or unnecessary. Difficulty may be experienced with the owner, but more often than not with the builder. Fortunately regular inspection ensures that the work is not so far advanced that it would be both costly and inconvenient to carry out remedial measures.

It is quite common for solicitors acting for a purchaser of a new dwelling to hold up completion of the contract until a Certificate is issued. These solicitors feel that they are acting in the best interests of their clients and that the Certificate is a guarantee as to the standard of workmanship. This is not the primary reason for the Certificate and its purpose is to certify that the house is fit for habitation.

It must be borne in mind that the Inspector is not a surveyor acting on behalf of a purchaser. His duty is to the Local Authority only - he must be satisfied that the Building Byelaws have been complied with and this is the purpose of his inspection. Unfortunately there may be a degree of variance in the enforcement of the Building Byelaws from one Local Authority to another and where a certain standard is being insisted on, persons interested are not slow to point out that a much lower standard will be accepted in another Authority. This variance makes the Building Byelaws somewhat difficult to administer, and a firm stand is necessary. The coming into operation of the new Building Regulations should remedy this.

No occupancy certificates are required for other than dwellinghouses, but this will be altered on the coming into operation in 1964 of the new Building Regulations, when all work will require to be certified before occupancy.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF THE MOST CHRISTIAN
KING OF FRANCE, CHARLES THE SEVENTH.

IN WHICH ARE RELATED THE
CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE

DISSENTS OF THE PRINCES OF FRANCE
FROM THE KING.

BY
JACQUES AUGUSTE DUMESNAY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH
BY

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1795.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

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TABLE I -

Number of sets of plans lodged during the year
according to the proposed uses of

PARISH	Residential	Institutional	Assembly
AVONDALE	26	-	-
BIGGAR	2	-	-
BLANTYRE	5	-	1
BOTHWELL	21	-	2
CADDER	13	-	4
CAMBUSLANG	4	-	2
CAMBUSNETHAN	11	-	-
CARLUKE	11	-	1
CARMICHAEL	-	-	-
CARMUNNOCK	1	-	-
CARNWATH	1	-	-
CARSTAIRS	-	-	-
COULTER	1	-	-
COVINGTON & THANKERTON	-	-	1
CRAWFORD	1	-	-
CRAWFORDJOHN	-	-	-
DALSERF	6	-	-
DOLPHINTON	-	-	-
DOUGLAS	-	-	-
DUNSYRE	-	-	-
EAST KILBRIDE	22	-	3
GLASSFORD	3	-	-
GLASGOW	2	-	-
HAMILTON	4	-	-
LAMINGTON & WANDEL	-	-	-
LANARK	4	-	1
LIBERTON	-	-	-
LESMAHAGOW	8	-	-
NEW MONKLAND	4	-	1
OLD MONKLAND	7	-	1
PETTINAIN	-	-	-
RUTHERGLEN	1	-	4
SHOTTS	6	-	-
STONEHOUSE	3	-	-
SYMINGTON	1	-	-
WALSTON	-	-	-
WISTON & ROBERTON	-	-	-
TOTALS	168	-	21

NEW BUILDINGS

1963 in accordance with the Byelaws classified
the buildings set forth in the plans.

Office	Manufacture	Trade	Storage	Agriculture	Others
-	-	-	18	4	2
-	-	-	4	-	1
-	-	2	31	2	17
1	8	7	192	-	47
4	2	-	377	-	13
1	-	1	43	-	6
1	-	1	48	-	4
1	-	4	47	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	7	1	-
-	-	-	9	2	1
-	-	-	4	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	2	2	-	1
-	-	1	-	-	2
1	3	-	39	2	7
-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	7	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	1
4	3	7	17	-	21
-	-	2	4	-	-
-	-	-	14	-	2
-	-	-	10	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	3	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	3	67	-	4
1	4	1	14	-	1
5	3	6	140	-	7
-	-	-	65	-	-
-	1	2	36	-	6
1	2	2	18	2	9
-	-	-	5	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-
20	28	42	1,222	17	168

TABLE II - ALTERATIONS

Number of sets of plans lodged during the year
according to the proposed uses of

PARISH	Residential	Institutional	Assembly
AVONDALE	22	-	-
BIGGAR	6	-	1
BLANTYRE	3	-	2
BOTHWELL	50	-	5
CADDER	51	-	2
CAMBUSLANG	7	-	2
CAMBUSNETHAN	8	-	3
CARLUKE	14	-	1
CARMICHAEL	-	-	-
CARMUNNOCK	9	-	1
CARNWATH	13	-	2
CARSTAIRS	2	-	-
COULTER	2	-	-
COVINGTON & THANKERTON	1	-	-
CRAWFORD	5	-	-
CRAWFORDJOHN	-	-	-
DALSERF	30	-	3
DOLPHINTON	-	-	-
DOUGLAS	2	-	-
DUNSYRE	1	-	-
EAST KILBRIDE	14	1	1
GLASSFORD	3	-	-
GLASGOW	3	-	-
HAMILTON	2	-	-
LAMINGTON & WANDEL	-	-	-
LANARK	4	-	-
LIBERTON	1	-	-
LESMAHAGOW	11	-	2
NEW MONKLAND	5	-	1
OLD MONKLAND	47	-	2
PETTINAIN	-	-	-
RUTHERGLEN	21	-	-
SHOTTS	17	-	1
STONEHOUSE	7	-	-
SYMINGTON	1	-	-
WALSTON	-	-	-
WISTON & ROBERTON	2	-	-
TOTALS	364	1	29

AND ADDITIONS

1963 in accordance with the Byelaws, classified
the buildings set forth in the plans.

Office	Manufacture	Trade	Storage	Agricultural	Others
2	2	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	1	-	-
-	3	6	1	-	1
10	17	16	6	1	2
3	2	6	5	-	-
1	2	10	1	-	1
1	1	3	-	-	1
1	2	3	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	3	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	-	-	-
1	2	10	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
8	10	13	2	-	1
-	1	1	1	2	-
-	-	3	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3	3	1	1
1	2	2	-	1	-
1	5	7	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-
1	-	2	2	-	-
-	-	3	2	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
30	50	95	30	10	12

TABLE III

PARISH	NEW DWELLING HOUSES OF					TOTAL
	ONE-APT.	TWO-APTS.	THREE-APTS.	FOUR-APTS.	FIVE-APTS & UPWARDS	
AVONDALE	-	-	1	10	4	15
BIGGAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLANTYRE	-	14	63	28	-	105
BOTHWELL	-	-	2	6	4	12
CADDER	-	20	79	199	1	299
CAMBUSLANG	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMBUSNETHAN	-	76	197	33	2	308
CARLUKE	-	-	1	2	-	3
CARMICHAEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARMUNNOCK	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARNWATH	-	-	-	-	1	1
CARSTAIRS	-	-	-	-	-	-
COULTER	-	-	-	1	-	1
COVINGTON & THANKERTON	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRAWFORD	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRAWFORDJOHN	-	-	-	-	-	-
DALSERF	-	-	-	3	2	5
DALZIEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOLPHINTON	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOUGLAS	-	-	-	-	-	-

DUNSYRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	83
EAST KILBRIDE	-	-	19	58	3	-	-	45
GLASSFORD	-	6	24	24	15	-	-	-
GLASGOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
HAMILTON	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
LAMINGTON & WANDEL	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
LANARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIBERTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
LESMAHAGOW	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	11
NEW MONKLAND	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	28
OLD MONKLAND	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
PETTINAIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
RUTHERGLEN	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2
SHOTTS	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
STONEHOUSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
SYMINGTON	-	-	-	12	4	-	-	-
WALSTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISTON & ROBERTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	135	440	344	27	-	-	946

TABLE IV

ESTIMATED COST OF WORKS

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>ALTERATIONS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Residential	£9,150,420	£84,171	£9,234,591
Institutional	10,000	Nil	10,000
Assembly	1,616,090	26,200	1,642,290
Office	314,760	8,780	323,540
Manufacture	3,049,455	33,045	3,082,500
Trade	1,567,590	21,495	1,589,085
Stores	75,803	10,410	86,213
Agricultural	5,550	34,790	40,340
Others	237,555	29,778	267,333
TOTALS	£16,027,223	£248,669	£16,275,892

DRAINAGE.

The year 1963 again produced the usual crop of complaints of unsatisfactory drainage conditions in widely scattered parts of the County. Many of these were not the responsibility of the Sanitary Inspector, but investigations were always carried out and the appropriate department or party advised of the circumstances. Some of these occurrences are referred to as follows.

Bishopbriggs Burn:- In addition to the usual complaints, from persons using Cawder Golf Course, about the polluted condition of the burn in its lower reaches, complaints were also received from members of the general public about pollution in the area of the Public Park. The old sewage purification works at Jellyhill have now been discontinued however, and the new works are in use. The improved means of treatment should remove any cause for further complaint by members of Cawder Golf Club. Pollution in the Public Park was caused, on two occasions, by chokages in the sewer which brought the storm overflows into operation, and no time was lost by the County Surveyor in having the chokages cleared. At other times the greater flow in the pipes was the result of the increase in the size of the town, where extensive building operations are in progress, and this caused the storm overflows to function more frequently during rain than was the case in the past. The increased flow gives rise to intermittent discharge of dilute sewage to the Burn in the area of the Public Park. The provision of stormwater tanks in the new Purification Works is under way at present and when these are in use the conditions in the Park should be satisfactory.

Hulks Road, Riggend:- A new tank for the treatment of effluent, designed to the specification of the Clyde River Purification Board's Inspector, is now in use to deal with all discharges before entry to the ditch.

Ditches, Crow Wood Golf Course, Muirhead:- The condition of the ditches running through the Golf Course has been intimated by the Clyde River Purification Board to the parties responsible.

Bothlyn Burn, Gartcosh:- Investigation of a complaint that oil was discharging to the burn revealed a very heavy pollution of this nature in the vicinity of the new Strip Mill. The Clyde River Purification Board, who had been consulted about measures to prevent this type of pollution, were notified and it was found that a leakage of oil in the hydraulic pumping gear at the Works had developed rather serious proportions, so much so, that the traps were incapable of intercepting the oil. In an endeavour to prevent recurrences of this nature the Board are pressing the firm concerned to instal a system of alarm lights or bells to indicate leakages before they become serious.

Cult Burn, Lenzie:- The obstructed condition of this burn was the subject of a joint inspection with an Officer of the Clyde River Purification Board. Obstructions noted were brought to the attention of the riparian owners by the Board's Inspector but as the presence of sewage could not be detected, no action could be taken by this Department.

East Kilbride:- The pollution of water courses in the Town occurred intermittently due to chokage of the domestic sewage system causing an overflow into the parallel rainwater system discharging to these water courses. A number of such complaints were received during the year and any irregularities were quickly rectified after the source of the trouble had been traced.

Thorntonhall:- The death of one cow and the illness of another was attributed to allegedly foul drainage in fields at Braehead Village, Thorntonhall, but investigation could not produce any justification for this allegation. Eventually the veterinary surgeon on the case pronounced lead poisoning as the cause of death, which had probably originated from tins of paint discarded in the hedgerows just previously cut down to make way for a new fence.

Caledonian Circuit, Cambuslang:- In addition to the discontinuation of pumping operations at Gateside Colliery, mentioned in last Annual Report, an open portion of the burn in the vicinity of the Housing Scheme has now been piped.

Quothquan Drainage:- Investigation of a complaint, that pollution of a stream near Quothquan Mill Farm had caused the death of many fish in the Stream, revealed that a farmer had discharged the contents of his steading settlement tank to the burn, because of a chokage. The farmer was warned against this practice, but, as this is a matter for the Clyde River Purification Board, the occurrence was reported to their Inspector who was still dealing with the complaint at the end of the year.

Tarbrax:- The new drainage scheme for this village, undertaken by the West Lothian Water Board, was completed during the year and is functioning satisfactorily.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year 219 water samples were taken from both public and private supplies either as a routine measure or because of complaint. In other cases sources were sampled for intended new rural private supplies. The results of the Bacteriologist's and Chemist's analyses were generally satisfactory and where the results were not acceptable, the responsible authorities were advised. Remedial measures, involving the cleaning of storage tanks, the scouring of mains etc. were included in the action taken to improve the position.

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

"As a whole, average rainfall was recorded throughout the past year at the various County rainfall stations and as a consequence more than ample supplies have been available.

The prolonged cold spell of the earlier part of the year resulted, however, in many individual cases of freezing of service piping and of small main piping in very exposed places.

During the year a total of 38 miles of new piping was laid including 12 miles in new rural supplies, 10 miles in housing schemes, 3 miles in the New Town of East Kilbride and 8 miles in road and bridge reconstructions.

A total length of 9 miles of existing piping was scraped to maintain and improve supplies, 289 new Fire Hydrants were installed and 1490 new service connections given off.

24 miles of piping for the new Avondale and East Kilbride Rural Water supply Scheme have now been laid leaving 17 miles to be completed during 1964. The new service tank at Hairshawhill has also been completed.

The 6 million gallon service reservoir at Greenhill is now complete as is also the 400,000 gallon elevated storage tank at Auchinairn.

Work has also begun on the 4 million gallon service tank at Aucnentiibber and it is intended that a commencement be made with the 2½ million gallon service reservoir at Dechmont in the Spring of 1964.

Engineering work has also begun on the proposed new rapid gravity filter plant at Dunside Reservoir."

NUISANCES.

Public Health Act:- The number of inspections made for the detection of nuisances was 1,477. These comprised leaking 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 507 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 161.

Prosecutions:- Court proceedings were instituted against owners of 4 properties where nuisance conditions still existed after service of the Statutory Notice. In 3 cases the Local Authority carried out the work under warrant and in another case the Owner after having the nuisance removed was found liable in expenses. The following is a note of the properties concerned:-

187 Glasgow Road,
Blantyre.

Leaky roof etc:- Nuisance removed at a cost of £6.16.7d with £5.5.0d modified legal expenses.

309a Strathaven Road,
Limekilnburn.

Leaky roof etc:- Nuisance removed by Owner who was found liable to £4.4.0d modified legal expenses. (Legal expenses paid 2/9/63).

305/309a Strathaven Road,
Limekilnburn.

Choked drain:- Nuisance removed at a cost of £3.7.6d with £6.6.0d modified legal expenses.

2/26 Maxwell Street,
Baillieston.

Choked drain:- Nuisance removed at a cost of £19.3.3d with £7.7.0d modified legal expenses.

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

109 Old Mill Road,
Uddingston.

Leaky roof etc:- Nuisance removed by Owner who was found liable to £7.7.0d modified legal expenses.

147 Main Street,
Cambuslang.

Leaky roof etc:- Nuisance removed at a cost of £16.9.11d.

3 Morriston Street,
Cambuslang.

Water-closet:- Basin leaky, etc. Nuisance removed at a cost of £27.16.11d with £6.6.0d modified legal expenses.

305/309a Strathaven Road,
Likekilnburn.

Ashpit:- Brickwork of walls open-jointed etc. Nuisance removed at a cost of £3.5.6d with £5.5.0d modified legal expenses.

2 Maxwell Street,
Baillieston.

Leaky roof etc:- Nuisance removed by Owner who was found liable to £6.6.0d modified legal expenses.

3 Morriston Street,
Cambuslang.

Water-closet:- Basin broken. Nuisance removed at a cost of £27.6.11d with £6.6.0d modified legal expenses.

Burgh Police Act:- Notices under Section 115 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 and Notices under Section 23 and 104 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903 were served in 104 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. In addition 488 dustbins were provided by Owners as the result of informal action.

Many and varied are the complaints made to the Department's Inspectors under the description of nuisance and in a large number of cases these are not of a type which can be dealt with on public health grounds. Where this is the case every endeavour is made to assist the complainants with advice as to what action is possible. Some of the cases encountered require more than mere passing attention.

The following matters were especially noted:-

Crowhill Quarry, Bishopbriggs:- Infilling operations at this Quarry, which was the subject of Court Action last year, have been completed and only selected loads suitable for top dressing were accepted for the final cover.

Mount Vernon:- This tip, operated by Glasgow Corporation Cleansing Department, is referred to in last Annual Report. Rapid infilling took place with builders' debris and screened refuse to a point above the natural water level in the Quarry and thereafter there were no complaints of smell.

Hattonrigg Road, Bellshill:- Complaint was received about the conduct of a business where offal from slaughterhouses is cut into pieces, packed into polythene bags, and sent elsewhere for glandular extracts to be prepared. The factory, in its present condition, is totally unsuitable for this type of work and after negotiations with the firm plans were submitted and approved for major alterations to the premises.

Hareshaw, Cleland:- Serious mineral subsidence occurred in a field on Greenhill Farm, Cleland, causing cavities to a depth between 4 and 8 fathoms. The place was the site of old mine shafts and after intimation to the National Coal Board the areas were infilled.

Carmunnock:- Persistent complaints were made by a resident about odours and smoke from a beetroot boiling plant on ground near his house. Although the smoke did not constitute an offence under the Clean Air Act and the odours were not of such a nature as to be offensive the owner made certain improvements to ensure that the plant could operate efficiently with the minimum emission of cooking vapours.

The keen demand for infilling material from old colliery spoil banks caused complaints from several places as a result of removal operations. Appropriate advice was given to the operators with a view to the avoidance of gross nuisance conditions. In one case, however, where the spoil bank was near houses, the residents themselves took positive action by obstructing the contractor's vehicles to prevent their passage to and from the site. Work was resumed later after the contractor had improved the loading arrangements.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

There is a greater awareness of noise by the public since the advent of the Noise Abatement Act and it is a fact that the increased number of vehicles on the road, the use of heavy vehicles on earth moving, compressors on road breaking etc., and the number of radios and juke boxes all have contributed their quota to disturb the peace and quiet of everyday life. Complaints are frequently made by residents when a new commercial undertaking is introduced in their vicinity that they are disturbed by the noise of machinery. There are so many factors to consider with this type of nuisance, however, that proof of a breach of the Act is not an easy matter. Informal action for suppression of the noise and the operation of equipment at reasonable times usually achieve some success, and although the complainant may not be completely satisfied, the Department can generally do no more to obtain a reduction in the noise level. A few cases under this heading are referred to as follows:-

Coal Merchant's Yard, Baillieston:- Further complaints regarding the use of an elevator loader in this yard resulted in the loader being removed to a position much more remote from the school adjacent. Complaints of the men shouting at work were referred to the Police, but the question of the dust emitted causing a nuisance in the classrooms was investigated by removing the sweepings from ledges and sills within the school for examination by the County Chemist. He reported, however, that no coal dust was present, and no action was therefore possible in this case.

24 Budhill Avenue, Shettleston:- Noise from a refrigeration plant in a butcher's shop was investigated and resulted in the very old and noisy equipment being replaced by a modern cold chamber of much more satisfactory and hygienic design.

Bredisholm Road, Baillieston:- A haulage contractor's yard, which had expanded on changing hands, was the subject of complaints and required investigation in the early morning, late evening and at week-ends. These showed that every reasonable precaution was being taken by the firm to prevent undue noise and the disturbance of sleeping residents.

Sawmill:- The use of the premises at Carluke was discontinued during the year but towards the end of the year another firm took over the business. Operation of a circular saw at the premises was not regarded as an offence under the Act and the use of a cross-cut saw referred to previously was not persisted with after a discussion with the proprietor. Observations are continuing at the premises.

Water Supply.

Water service pipes defective	-	4	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	12
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Water-closets.

Water-closets choked or defective	2	4	8	8	9	4	1	5	4	1	2	51
Cisterns defective	3	5	4	2	3	4	1	1	2	-	1	26

General.

Common Staircases defective	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	2	10
Washhouses defective	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	11
Coalhouses and coalcellars defective	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Privy middens foul or defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dry closets foul or defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashpits foul or defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surfacing of courts etc. defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulations of offensive matter etc.	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houses & bedding therein filthy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abandoned Mine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892 & 1903.

Water-closet compartment dirty	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
Whitewashing of Common passage and staircase	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dustbins	17	14	7	7	2	3	2	1	22	10	9	96
Dangerous Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2

TOTALS

	56	57	51	65	42	43	20	48	59	47	62	61	611
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RUINOUS AND DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

The condition of many older properties again required the attention of this Department because of the precarious state of roofs, walls, stairs, or out-buildings. In most cases the buildings concerned are unoccupied and the defective structures are taken down, but where the premises are still in use it becomes necessary to have the building made secure. Occurrences of this kind require regular visitation and attention until the conditions are remedied, since an accident may take place if the danger is not removed.

One type of business which can add to the Department's anxieties in this respect is that of the small demolition contractor who takes on far too many jobs. He usually removes the most valuable material first and then takes down the shell bit-by-bit when he has more time. A number of "unfit" properties were demolished privately during the year and constant vigilance had to be maintained on the work of at least one firm to ensure that the public were protected from the unsatisfactory condition of partly demolished buildings.

PRIVATE STREETS.

The various private streets within the County were inspected throughout the year and informal action taken where necessary to ensure that they were kept free from nuisance conditions.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

Public conveyances were the subject of many inspections by the staff throughout the year and the state of cleanliness of these vehicles was generally found to be satisfactory.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The various public schools within the County were inspected and while several matters requiring attention were brought to the notice of those responsible, the general cleanliness of the classrooms and lavatories was found to be satisfactory.

CINEMAS.

There are now very few cinemas remaining within the County Council area, but all of these were inspected and the conditions generally found to be satisfactory.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The only premises in the County registered under this category are at 26 Union Street, Mossend, and regular inspections were made to ensure that the accommodation was being maintained in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. It is more than likely that this will be the last full year of the existence of this business since the owners are running down the establishment in anticipation of their ceasing to operate. It is expected that the County Council will acquire the premises and have them demolished.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The position with regard to caravan sites within the County as at the end of the year was as follows:-

1.	Number of known caravan sites	60
2.	Number of applications received for site licences	51
3.	Number of sites exempt from licence	4
4.	Number of licences granted	44
5.	Number of sites for which planning permission was refused	10
6.	Number of sites for which no application has been made for a site licence	5

The number of applications for site licences, which had not been granted by the end of the year was 7, of which 2 comprised cases awaiting a decision on their planning applications and 5 concerned cases where site licences were in course of preparation for issue at an early date. The occupiers of the 10 sites refused planning permission had either no caravans thereon or had them removed after notification of refusal, except in one case where the occupier expects to obtain permanent housing accommodation at an early date.

Twenty caravan sites were dealt with during the year for which no application for a site licence had been made. Thirteen of these sites contained only one caravan at each site, and the remainder two or more caravans. Twelve of the parties concerned had the caravans removed or ceased to permit their use for human habitation after they had been warned of their contravention of Section 1 of the Caravan Act. In other three cases Court action was necessary and in one of these a plea of guilty resulted in the accused being admonished by the Sheriff, whilst with another, having a similar plea, a fine of £50 was imposed. The third party pled not guilty, and trial was fixed for 27th February, 1964. In each of these cases the caravans were ultimately removed. The other five caravan sites without a site licence were still being dealt with by the end of the year.

The 44 licensed caravan sites within the County consist of 20 containing only a single caravan, 11 containing less than ten caravans, and only 12 containing ten or more caravans per site. It will thus be seen that the smaller sites predominate in the County. It is the larger sites which still give most ground for dissatisfaction. As 8 of these are classed as residential sites where the caravans are occupied throughout the year, the importance of having good conditions maintained at all times is obvious. Considerable progress has been made in bringing some of them up to the requirements of their site licences, but some have still much work to do before this is accomplished, and resort to legal proceedings will have to be considered where undue delay is experienced in having the full requirements implemented.

FACTORIES.

The total number of factories on the register at the close of the year was 882 - 823 with mechanical power and 59 without mechanical power. The inspections numbered 484 including 478 of factories with mechanical power and 6 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	19
Inadequate Ventilation	11
Insufficient Sanitary Convenience	9
Unsuitable Convenience	18
Not separate for sexes	1

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

FACTORIES USING MECHANICAL POWER

Aero Engineers	10	Bleaching	2
Aluminium	5	Boiler-making	1
Agricultural Implements	4	Boot Repairs	16
Aerated Waters	3	Box Factory	1
Asphalt	2	Building Contractor	5
Air Guns	1	Carpet Cutting	1
Blanket Manufacturing	1	Cellulose Spraying	1
Bag Pipes	1	Coil Spring	2
Butcher	100	Confectionery	4
Baker	81	Concrete Blocks	14
Bricks	20	Cartwright	2
Blacksmith	13	Clock Manufacturers	1
Bone Meal	2	Creamery	1
Briquettes	2	Coachbuilding	5
Bolts and nuts	1	Cabinet-making	5

Curling Stones	1	Printing	14
Cement	3	Pattern-making	2
Chemical	4	Paper Baling	1
Clothing	15	Paper-making	5
Chairs	2	Paintwork	5
Corn Grinding	9	Plant	5
Drugs	1	Plumber	11
Dry Cleaning	6	Panel Beating	1
Dressmakers	1	Plastic Engineering	1
Electricity Generation	3	Preserves	2
Electricity Cables	1	Peat	2
Electrical Engineering	22	Potato Crisps	2
Enamelled Baths	1	Poultry	3
Fibre Glass Produce	1	Property Maintenance	1
Fireclay	5	Rag Sorting and Bailing	2
Firelighters and Firewood	7	Roof Frames	1
Food Products	5	Ropes and Twines	1
General Engineering	44	Radio Repairs	3
Gasworks	2	Sawmill	12
Ham Curer	2	Sheetmetal	12
Hosiery	6	Steelmaking	16
Iron Clothes Poles	1	Spinning and Weaving	2
Iron Founding	10	Stoves	1
Jewel Manufacturers	1	Soap Works	1
Joiner	54	Shoemaker	4
Laundry	13	Saddler	1
Leather Goods	3	Slaughterhouses	5
Lens Grinding	1	Tubemaking	5
Locomotive	4	Textiles	1
Metal Windows	1	Tailors	4
Motor Tyre Distributors	1	Tile Works	6
Motor Car Salesmen	1	Toolmakers	3
Motor Repairs	105	Tar	1
Moss Litter	3	Telephone	1
Moulding	1	Thermostatic Controls	2
Metal Breaking	6	Tripe Dressing	2
Milk Bottle Tops	2	Upholsterer	2
Monumental Sculptors	1	Vehicle Assemblers	4
Milk Pasteurising	4	Waggon	3
Nails	2	Wire Work	1
Navy Store	1	Watchmaker	2
Oil Blending	1	Wheels	2
Oil Bottling	1	Welding	2
Oxygen Manufacture	1		

OVERALL TOTAL - 823

FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER IS USED

Baker	5
Blacksmith	6
Boot Repairer	4
Builder	1
Cabinetmaker	1
Canteen	1
Chemicals	1
Confectionery	1
Dressmaker	5
Hosiery	1
Joiner	2
Motor Body Breaking	3
Motor Repairs	2
Plant Maintenance	2
Plumber	11
Painter	2
Photographer	1
Rag Store	1
Saddler	1
Shoemaker	5
Stove Repairs	1
Tripe Dressing	1
Upholsterer	1
	59

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

The primary object of this legislation is to ensure 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.

Inspections were made at each of the five registered premises.

Two samples were taken and the results of the examination of these samples conveyed to the users.

PET ANIMALS ACT.

This 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 a satisfactory state in respect of size, sanitation, lighting ventilation and cleanliness.

One shop in East Kilbride was discontinued during the year and a new licence was granted in respect of a pet shop in Uddingston. This maintained the number of licences in operation in Lanarkshire at 5, and inspections of all the premises were carried out during the year. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

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.

Brancumhall, East Kilbride:- The reconstruction and extension of these works progressed slowly throughout the year. No complaints were received about odours from the factory.

Omoa Knackery:- These premises continue to be kept under surveillance and it is pleasing to record once again that the various processes continue to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Nellfield Chemical Works, Braidwood:- These works required several visitations during the year arising from complaints about foul odours escaping to the surrounding atmosphere. Breakdown of the condensing plant was the cause on every occasion and the management were warned about maintaining their plant to a higher degree of efficiency.

PIGSTYES.

53 inspections of pigstyes were made throughout the County during the year and whilst there are a number of pigstyes not in conformity with the new Byelaws which came into operation during 1958 the standards of cleanliness and maintenance in most cases were satisfactory.

3 plans were submitted showing new piggeries and extension to an existing piggery. In 2 cases the plans were in accordance with the Byelaws regulating pigstyes and were approved. In the remaining case the plan was disconform but the application for approval was withdrawn before the proposals could be submitted to the Committee.

Eastfield, Caldercruix: An extension to an existing piggery commenced prior to the submission of plans was the subject of an investigation and report. After plans were submitted and the site visited it was noted that part of the new building was within 100 feet of dairy premises and also that there were other deficiencies concerning the Byelaws regulating Pigstyes. Suitable adjustments to the plan were made by the applicant to ensure compliance with the Byelaws.

Hamilton Road, Halfway:- The remaining piggery in this densely populated area was acquired by the County Council as part of the redevelopment scheme. Its demolition during the year removed a source of complaint, for although the business was well conducted its proximity to houses was always liable to objection by the surrounding residents.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

Throughout the year one licence under this Order was granted and none refused. The following table shows the licences in operation in the various Parishes:-

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>No. of Licences Granted.</u>
Avondale	1
Blantyre	7
Bothwell	10
Cadder	4
Cambuslang	3
Cambusnethan	1
Carluke	2
Carnwath	2
Carstairs	1
Crawfordjohn	1
East Kilbride	2
New Monkland	1
Rutherglen	1
Shotts	1
	<u>37</u>

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

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

(a)	Administration	2 (Part-time)
(b)	Survey	22 (Part-time)
(c)	Operational	2

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 inspection 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 - 1,079.

The number of trapping operations was 185 and gassing was carried out on 663 occasions. The total actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 11,711 in addition to 709 mice.

The following tables shows the type and number of premises dealt with during the year by the Rodent Control Operatives employed by this department:-

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Refuse Tips	92
Dwellinghouses	358
Factories	21
Farms	10
Shops and Offices	24
Sewage Purification Works	4
Hospitals	8
Schools and Day Nurseries	23
Halls	2
Cooking Centres and Canteens	5
Kennel	1
Burns	12
Public Park	1
Creamery	1
Garages	4
Huts	8
Welfare Club	2
Ditch	1
Yards	1
Railway Embankment	1
	1,079

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 162 instances.

BUGS, BEETLES ETC. DISINFESTATION.

Dwellinghouses	146
Office	2
Hospitals	2
Cemeteries	2
Shops	2
School and Day Nurseries	2
Factories	3
Halls	2
Public Park	1
	162

The above premises were treated for infestations by bugs, moles, bees, blow flies, woodworm, crickets, cockroaches, fleas, earwigs, beetles, flies and ants. 28 wasps' nests were also destroyed.

Snake:- An unusual pest required attention when our help was sought by a large victualling store where a snake had been discovered on the premises. The snake was treated with great respect when caught since the store receives supplies from overseas. Advice was obtained from a zoo in the area and this was to the effect that the reptile was a grass snake.

After the snake had been killed, however, and the corpse taken to Wilson's Zoo in Glasgow, it proved to be an adder. It would appear therefore that the experts can be wrong at times and it was indeed fortunate that great care was taken by the sanitary inspectors who dealt with this case.

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

	Dustbin Shelters	Privies	Middens	Pail Privies	Ashpits	Cost
Operation	842	10	7	-	-	£46. 6. 7

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS.

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 36 comprising 32 Local Authority houses and 4 privately owned houses. The cost involved was £129.1.11d approximating to £3.10.0d per house.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

PRIOR APPROVALS.

Proposals to instal furnaces and erect chimneys at various premises were under consideration throughout the year in respect of 78 furnaces and 40 chimneys. After negotiation and adjustment of the details in certain cases, particularly with regard to chimneys, the various applications were approved. The following list does not include details of the prior approval of 24 furnaces for dwellinghouses but gives particulars of the installations at other premises.

<u>Address and Occupier</u>	<u>Type of Plant</u>
Baird Hill Church, East Kilbride, (Church of Scotland).	One Ideal oil-fired boiler. (43 feet brick chimney).
Market Garden, Level Crossing, Fiddlers Bridge, Braidwood. (W. Paton)	Three Luvemax oil fired heaters. (Three 12 feet metal chimneys).
Newhouse Industrial Estate, (Square Grip Re-inforcement Co. (Scotland) Ltd.)	Five oil-fired air heating units. (Five 40 feet metal chimneys)
Waste Heat Boiler Building, Hallside, Cambuslang. (Clyde Alloy Steel Co. Ltd.)	Three Cochran Sinuflo oil-fired boilers. (Three 150 feet chimneys).
Block 2, Torbothie Road, Shotts. (Advance Factory).	Two Ideal Britannia coal-fired boilers. (45 feet chimney).
Milton Farm, Lesmahagow. (J. Muir & Son).	One Robin Hood coal-fired sectional boiler. (20 feet chimney).
Moffats Limited, Uddingston.	Two oil-fired boilers. (Two 70 feet chimneys)
Block 5, Unit 18, Industrial Estate, Carfin. (Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland)	One Potterton oil-fired boiler. (25 feet steel chimney).
Advance Factory, Vere Road, Blackwood. (Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland)	One Ideal sectional coal-fired boiler with underfeed stoker. (45 feet brick chimney).

<u>Address and Occupier</u>	<u>Type of Plant</u>
Factory, Old Edinburgh Road, Bellshill. (H.P. Taylor Ltd.)	One "Diplomat" gas-fired boiler.
Norfolk House, East Kilbride. (Licensed Restaurant)	One Ideal gas-fired boiler. One Elite gas-fired boiler. (Two 35 feet chimneys)
Metallurgical Laboratory, Tollcross Works, Tollcross. (Stewarts & Lloyds Ltd.)	One Ideal gas-fired boiler.
Telephone Exchange, Kenmuir Drive, Bishopbriggs. (Ministry of Works).	One coal-fired sectional boiler.
Mount Vernon Hotel. (Golden Gates Hotel (Glasgow) Ltd.)	One Crane oil-fired boiler. (24 feet chimney).
Block 1, Industrial Estate, Chapelhall. (Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland)	One Beeston "Colonel" sectional boiler.
Block 2, Industrial Estate, Chapelhall. (Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland)	One Beeston "Colonel" sectional boiler.
Block 1, Industrial Estate, Larkhall. (Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland)	One Beeston "Colonel" sectional boiler.
Blantyre Miners Welfare Institute, Blantyre. (Coal Industry Social Welfare Organisation, 24 Royal Circus, Edinburgh)	One Ideal coal-fired boiler. (42 feet chimney)
Y.M.C.A. Halls, Bellshill.	One Harris Caloribloc oil-fired air heater. (30 feet chimney).
Biggar High School, Biggar	Two coal-fired boilers. (44 feet chimney)

<u>Address and Occupier</u>	<u>Type of Plant</u>
Bishopbriggs High School, Bishopbriggs.	Two coal-fired boilers. (70 feet chimney)
Clydebridge Steel Works, Cambuslang. (Colvilles Ltd.)	One continuous pusher type furnace (gas and oil-fired) (150 feet chimney)
Nerston Residential School. (Glasgow Corporation)	Two oil-fired sectional boilers. (45 feet chimney)
Newhouse Industrial Estate.	Two coal-fired sectional boilers. (54 feet chimney).
Factory, North Road, Bellshill. (Harkness Ltd.)	One Marshall packaged oil-fired boiler. (58 feet chimney).
Jocks Burn Nursery, Carluke. (Wm. Martin & Sons Ltd.)	One Multipac oil-fired boiler. (52 feet chimney)
Crossgates Creamery, Bellshill. (Stevenson's Dairies)	One Vertical Water Tube oil- fired boiler. (52 feet chimney)
Rosebank Church, Cambuslang.	One Potterton gas-fired boiler. (34 feet chimney)
Meredith & Drew Ltd., Block 5, Newhouse Industrial Estate. (Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland).	One "Demipac" oil-fired boiler. One Ideal oil-fired boiler. (68 feet chimney) (74 feet chimney).
Clydebridge Steel Works, Cambuslang. (Colvilles Ltd.)	One Roller Hearth Plate Heating Furnace.
Bogg Park, Calderbraes, Uddingston. (John Musgrave)	One Crane Cavendish coke-fired boiler. (20 feet chimney)
Bellshill Public Baths. (6th District Council)	Two coal-fired sectional boilers. (Two 60 feet chimneys)
Bredisholm Road, Bargeddie (Vibroplant Ltd.)	One oil-fired boiler. (18 feet chimney).

<u>Address and Occupier</u>	<u>Type of Plant</u>
Tennant Avenue, College Milton, East Kilbride. (Cooper & Co. Stores)	One Powermaster oil-fired boiler. (66 feet chimney)
Wiston Lodge, Biggar. (Scottish National Council of Y.M.C.A.)	Two Potterton oil-fired boilers.
Sidehill, Strathaven. (Mr. Wm. Hamilton)	One oil-fired heater. (25 feet chimney).

In this County deposit gauges and SO₂ 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 1963 is contained in the following tables.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Results of Monthly Observations expressed as Tons per Square Mile.

	WINTER			SUMMER					WINTER			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Novr.	Decr.
BAILLIESTON	10.98	7.03	14.84	17.07	15.85	13.40	14.38	11.54	21.70	11.20	6.63	7.00
	4.65	3.24	6.48	7.24	5.60	3.98	5.52	4.17	9.17	6.66	9.03	3.60
BELLSHILL	13.07	9.35	8.72	12.31	8.38	11.38	7.16	8.89	- *	7.54	10.66	9.07
	7.81	4.25	6.51	4.21	3.47	4.23	4.46	3.21	- *	6.39	8.94	4.01
BLANTYRE	7.26	9.41	10.17	9.78	8.40	6.92	5.00	4.86	5.30	4.75	4.98	6.27
	3.22	3.88	5.21	4.65	4.43	3.17	3.07	2.92	6.22	5.02	6.41	2.79
BOGHEAD	1.80	0.51	0.93	1.18	1.25	1.87	1.26	2.49	0.67	0.61	1.03	0.75
	3.15	-	3.22	3.23	3.70	1.95	3.79	2.96	5.28	6.22	5.30	2.35
CAMBUSLANG	22.18	20.35	14.84	18.10	7.40	11.62	27.20	12.38	12.24	9.37	19.70	19.12
	8.76	6.02	6.64	7.28	5.63	4.96	10.63	4.12	7.79	5.42	9.45	7.72
CARFIN	13.12	9.14	19.26	13.62	13.56	13.64	8.85	11.70	13.95	26.51	23.10	11.51
	5.11	4.38	9.03	5.32	6.23	5.86	4.34	4.42	8.36	6.74	9.95	5.74
CARMYLE	22.32	14.70	29.63	31.16	43.60	21.20	58.61	36.85	38.20	- *	30.02	- *
POLICE												
STATION	5.88	3.72	9.30	9.77	10.31	5.99	6.33	6.81	10.53	- *	9.61	- *
CARMYLE	52.40	55.31	95.00	44.38	126.00	42.50	114.60	53.20	90.50	100.70	42.38	82.75
VILLAGE	12.14	4.93	15.09	7.98	12.05	5.11	7.15	6.99	11.84	19.66	10.74	11.28

I.D. Insoluble Deposit
S.D. Soluble Deposit

* Gauge disturbed - sample not analysed.

DEPOSIT GAUGES - continued

	SUMMER MONTHS				WINTER MONTHS			YEAR	
	Highest	Lowest	Average		Highest	Lowest	Average	TOTAL	AVERAGE
CAMBUSLANG	27.20	7.40	14.82		22.18	9.37	17.59	194.50	16.21
	10.63	4.12	6.74		9.45	5.42	7.33	84.42	7.04
			21.56				24.92	278.92	23.25
CARFIN	13.95	8.85	12.55		26.51	9.14	17.11	177.96	14.83
	8.36	4.34	5.76		9.95	4.38	6.83	75.48	6.29
			18.31				23.94	253.44	21.12
CARMYLE POLICE STATION	58.61	21.20	38.27		30.02	14.70	24.17	308.29	30.83 #
	10.53	5.99	8.29		9.61	3.72	7.13	78.25	7.83 #
			46.56				31.30	386.54	38.66 #
CARMYLE	126.00	44.38	78.53		100.70	42.38	71.42	899.72	74.98
	12.05	5.11	8.52		19.66	4.93	12.31	124.96	10.41
			87.05				83.73	1024.68	85.39

* 11 Months # 10 Months

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

LEAD PEROXIDE CANDLES

Milligrams S.O.₃ per 1,000 Square Centimetres per day.

STATION	WINTER			SUMMER							WINTER		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.		Oct.	Novr.	Decr.
BAILLIESTON	15.9	12.2	8.2	8.7	6.0	5.0	4.2	4.7	6.9		8.4	10.5	12.1
BELLSHILL	11.2	10.2	6.7	5.8	4.9	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.7		3.8	7.6	11.0
BLANTYRE	9.5	10.8	6.2	3.8	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	3.0		4.4	6.2	8.7
BOGHEAD	5.7	11.3	3.9	2.4	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5		2.7	3.8	6.6
CAMBUSLANG	19.4	19.9	10.0	8.5	10.0	6.3	6.3	5.4	6.1		6.7	8.1	15.1
CARFIN	7.9	9.1	7.6	4.3	6.4	3.3	2.9	4.5	3.9		7.6	6.2	9.6
CARMYLE													
Police Station	14.8	12.5	18.2	17.4	21.4	8.1	7.2	9.3	11.9		15.7	12.5	11.8
Welfare Institute	13.0	14.1	10.1	12.2	9.2	4.4	3.4	6.1	7.4		7.5	12.2	12.4
CLELAND	16.6	13.4	11.5	12.3	12.7	6.0	3.9	6.4	9.5		12.8	9.8	13.7

Investigation of a number of complaints affecting a variety of establishments took place throughout the year and in most cases the informal action thereafter taken achieved an improvement. The following notes include reference to some of the sources which have given trouble in the past and include cases where major improvements are required before the cause of complaint can be properly eliminated.

Aluminium Works, Baillieston. These works are the responsibility of the Alkali Works Inspector, but in order to deal speedily with complaints the Divisional Sanitary Inspector, who is on the spot, investigates and takes immediate action involving remedial measures if at all possible. The Alkali Inspector is advised at the same time so that unsatisfactory conditions are not allowed to continue for any length of time and he is kept aware of any contraventions.

Investigation was made of low level pollution blown over the adjacent school and proved to be caused by the tipping of slag, before it had properly cooled, near the school boundary wall. This practice was quite contrary to previous arrangements made with the firm to avoid trouble from this source and the Divisional Inspector's prompt action prevented any prolongation of the trouble.

Carmyle. Intermittent complaints are made about the emission from Clyde's Mill Power Station with regard to which reference has been made in previous Annual Reports. The Alkali Works Inspector is also the responsible officer for this factory and he has held frequent consultations with the Electricity Board for the purpose of improving the parts of the existing older plant which is to remain in operation. Efforts in this direction have not been completely successful and the increasing demand for electricity has probably prevented the elimination of obsolete plant at as early a date as had been anticipated. Carmyle is situated within an industrial area where there are considerable emissions from various chimneys and low level sources, and it is therefore essential that every endeavour be made to provide and maintain the most up-to-date arrestment plant to ensure that the atmosphere is reasonably clean.

Clyde Iron Works. Intermittent complaints were made about emissions from the Sinter Plant at these Works and were the subject of investigation by the Alkali Inspector. It is anticipated that conditions will improve when the plant is working on full load.

Huntershill Quarry, Bishopbriggs. Complaints of smoke and fumes from the burning of rubbish at various private tips in the Bishopbriggs area have been made in the past. In this case the tip is owned by Glasgow Corporation Transport Department and since the site is surrounded by houses the use of an incinerator to burn rubber and grease impregnated paper stripped from electric cable gave the residents justification to complain still further. The practice was stopped when the Transport Department's attention was directed to the complaints.

Clyde Paper Works, Rutherglen. A further complaint about the emission of fly-ash from these works was caused by the collapse of a brick baffle in the furnace. No further complaints were made after this had been re-built.

Actid Ltd., Blantyre. The Alkali Inspector continued his investigation of the complaint by the employees of an adjoining factory but could find nothing to justify the claim that emissions could cause damage to the paintwork of cars. Another complaint by a farmer whose fields and steading are situated nearby, claimed that emissions from the factory were affecting vegetation and causing corrosion of fences and metal roofs etc. This was under investigation by the Alkali Inspector at the end of the year.

Weaving Factory, Kirkfieldbank. A series of observations of the chimneys at this factory, using the Ringleman Chart, revealed contraventions of the Clean Air Act. The cause was attributed to stoking methods and the firm co-operated in taking remedial measures with the result that no further complaints have been received.

Other complaints dealt with concerned cooking contras, schools, asphalt plants, tomato houses etc. and there were the usual incidents of smoke from portable boilers during sterilising operations at the last mentioned. In last annual report it was recorded that a Clydesdale grower hoped to utilise oil-burning equipment from one of his static boilers. It was not found practicable to use this equipment in the portable boiler, however, and the tomato grower resorted to the use of anthracite instead.

Chain grate stokers were fitted to Lancashire boilers at Birkwood Institution and Bellfield Sanatorium, Lanark, and it is gratifying that the Hospital Board are thus setting a good example to other premises where less satisfactory stokers are in use.

East Kilbride New Town. The number of houses within the Westwood Smoke Control Area continued to increase and there were several complaints about lack of fuel and the sale of unsuitable fuel by merchants. One of these complaints referred to "paraffin coke" which is not suitable for use in open fires unless perfectly dry.

Smoke Control Areas. Two additional sanitary inspectors were engaged to deal with the survey work required for a programme of further smoke control areas. They commenced operations in an area of more than 2,000 houses in September, and much of the work involved had been completed by the end of the year. The memorandum issued by the Scottish Development Department in December referring to a White Paper on "Domestic Fuel Supplies and Clean Air Policy" revealed that future smoke control areas could not rely on the improved open grate as the standard conversion for the calculation of grant since suitable fuel for this type of appliance would not be in abundant supply. There was insufficient time at the end of the year for the Local Authority to consider the implications of the new policy in their programme of smoke control areas.

BURNING COLLIERY SPOIL BANKS.

There were few complaints of nuisance from this source during the year and in those cases where material is still burning the area is either being kept under control by water spraying or is of only insignificant proportions. A great many spoil banks are disappearing all over Lanarkshire aided by the heavy demand for infilling material and the scheme for the clearing of derelict land.

DAIRIES.

The dairy industry continues to advance in the field of labour-saving methods and equipment, and as more and more farmers become interested in these techniques and appliances and acquainted with the various schemes and systems, there is a corresponding increase in the time of the Sanitary Inspectors in dealing with the many enquiries received. Many visits were made and lengthy discussions held with producers who, while still not entirely convinced of the particular merits of one system over another, invariably wanted to hear the Sanitary Inspector's views before coming to a positive decision.

As the underlying motives for most of the progressive ideas are for the saving of labour and consequent economy of working, the trend in many cases is not so much in an effort to reduce staff and thereby effect a saving on wages, but rather to increase the stock, and resultant production, without the need for increased labour. Several producers were actively considering the introduction of the cubicle system of housing dairy animals, in conjunction with a milking parlour and a self-feed arrangement, and considerable time was spent in negotiations and discussion of the various projects to ensure that, so far as was applicable, the alterations and improvements proposed would conform to the requirements of the Dairy Byelaws.

While all this progressive thought resulted in more and more time and consideration being given to the various aspects of improved milk production, the number of registered farms still showed a reduction during the year to 967, a drop of 17 from 1962. The total quantity of milk produced, 28,719,464 gallons, also showed a reduction from the previous year.

The installation of bulk storage tanks continues to engage the attention of the Department, and 38 such tanks were added to the 98 already in operation. This gave a total figure of 136 at the end of the year, which means that over 14% of Lanarkshire dairy farms were operating on this system. The following table gives the number and capacity of the tanks in use at the end of the year:

	Capacity in Gallons										Total
	80	125	150	175	200	225	250	300	350	400	
No. of Tanks	1	8	8	47	18	1	32	8	9	4	136

Routine visitation of farms again revealed a number of disconformities with the Dairy Byelaws, and these were directed to the attention of the dairymen concerned. Repair and renovation of dairy premises is a never ending operation, and altogether 35 steadings were dealt with in this connection during the year. In addition, new or extended byres were provided at the following farms:-

Raith, Bothwellhaugh.
Mountcow, Salsburgh.
Inchneuk, Glenboig.
West Brackenridge, Strathaven.
Hazeldean, Stonehouse.
Burnbrae, Quarter.
South Brackenridge, Lesmahagow.
Auchmeddan, Lesmahagow.
Letham, Strathaven.

As reported in an earlier paragraph, there were fewer dairy farms in Lanarkshire at the end of the year and a table showing the number of registrations and types of licences held in each parish is given on the following page of this report. Briefly the relative figures so far as these affect producers are as follows:-

Total number of Dairy farms in County:	967
Number of these farms fully registered and licensed to produce designated milk (i.e. Certified or T.T.)	967 or 100%

Registration:- The number of new certificates of Registration granted by the Local Authority was 80, making a total of 1285 registered dairies - 967 producers and 318 retailers only - at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 29 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County area.

Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951/52.

In the course of routine inspections it was found that three producers of Certified Milk were utilising bottles, without further treatment, as they were returned from the Creamery. While the bottles had in fact been washed and sterilised at the Creamery, they were being exposed to contamination during transit and, even more so when, as invariably happens, they were dumped in the farm yard at the door of the dairy. Each of the producers concerned was written to and reminded of the

provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders which specifically state that such bottles shall be sterilised on the premises to which the licence relates on each occasion before being used for the milk. The practice was subsequently discontinued, and at two of the premises sterilisation of the bottles was thereafter carried out at the farm, the remaining producer having his milk despatched in bulk.

Staphylococcus Pyogenes var Aureus. On intimation being received from the City of Glasgow that a sample of milk from a farm in East Kilbride area had been found to be heavily infected with staphylococcus pyogenes var aureus, the bottling of all supplies from the farm in question was suspended and the milk despatched in bulk for pasteurisation. Treatment of the animals was undertaken by the farmer's Veterinary Officer, but although this treatment was comprehensive and continuous, the organism was still being isolated from samples of the milk at the end of the year and bottling had consequently not been resumed.

Salmonella Typhi-murium: The bottling and retail of Certified milk from a farm in Biggar area was suspended following a report by the Veterinary Officer that salmonella typhi-murium had been isolated from two calves which had died at the farm. The milk thereafter was despatched in bulk for pasteurisation pending investigation and sampling. A further development took place in that the City of Edinburgh reported that ten cases of illness attributable to salmonella infection had been found, and that Certified milk from this farm and two other farms in the County of Lanark was suspect.

Samples of milk were subsequently taken from all three farms, and on all being found negative, the two farms with no history of salmonella typhi-murium were allowed to continue, while investigations proceeded at the original premises. It was decided that, despite the fact that all milk samples were proving negative, bottling should not be resumed till such time as all the animals had been examined and tested. In the course of this examination, salmonella was isolated from the faeces of two animals, and both were immediately segregated from the rest of the herd.

Ultimately, about six weeks after the infection had first been discovered, and on a succession of tests and samples proving negative, the farmer was permitted to resume the bottling of Certified Milk.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PREMISES REGISTERED AND
THE NUMBER OF DESIGNATED LICENCES IN EACH PARISH

PRODUCERS					RETAILERS ONLY				
	Total Registered	Cert. Licences	T.T. Licences	Producers holding Dealers Licences	Total Registered	Ordinary only	Designated Licence Holders	Supplementary Licences	Pasteurisers
1. Avondale	109	.	109	3	2	.	2	.	.
2. Biggar	12	2	10	1	1	.	.	1	.
3. Blantyre	14	1	13	3	15	.	15	.	.
4. Bothwell	32	.	32	5	59	2	55	2	2
5. Cadder	36	3	33	7	31	1	27	3	2
6. Cambuslang	11	2	9	1	21	.	21	.	.
7. Cambusnethan	35	1	34	6	16	.	14	2	.
8. Carlisle	46	1	45	3	9	3	6	.	2
9. Carmichael	19	.	19	.	2	.	2	.	.
10. Carmunnock	8	2	6	2	2	.	2	.	.
11. Carnwath	61	1	60	5	4	.	4	.	.
12. Carstairs	26	2	24	2	3	.	3	.	1
13. Coulter	6	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
14. Covington and Thankerton	8	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.
15. Crawford	3	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	.
16. Crawfordjohn	11	1	10	1	1	.	.	1	.
17. Dalserf	18	1	17	3	22	.	22	.	1
18. Dalziel	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
19. Dolphinton	7	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.
20. Douglas	7	.	7	.	5	3	2	.	.
21. Dunsyre	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.

22.	East Kilbride	79	8	71	6	19	1	18	-	1
23.	Glasgow	-	-	-	-	10	-	7	3	-
24.	Glasford	43	1	42	1	2	-	2	-	-
25.	Hamilton	33	1	32	5	12	-	9	3	-
26.	Lamington and Wandel	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Lanark	12	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Lesmahagow	124	3	121	4	6	2	4	-	1
29.	Libberton	20	3	17	3	-	-	-	-	-
30.	New Monkland	51	1	50	10	14	-	8	6	-
31.	Old Monkland	7	2	5	3	23	-	21	2	-
32.	Pettinain	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Rutherglen	2	-	2	2	14	-	12	2	1
34.	Shotts	54	-	54	9	17	-	16	1	2
35.	Stonehouse	26	-	26	-	3	-	3	-	-
36.	Symington	8	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Walston	8	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
38.	Wiston and Roberton	12	1	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLE COUNTY		967	40	927	97	315	13	275	27	13
Biggar (Burgh)		-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Lanark (Burgh)		1	-	-	-	5	1	4	-	-

Designated Licences:- Details of the numbers of dealers' licences included in the table are as follows:-

<u>Dealers' Licences</u>	<u>No. of Licence Holders</u>	
Certified Milk	10	
Certified and T.T. Milk	4	
Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	11	
Sterilised, Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	-	
Certified and Pasteurised Milk	6	
T.T. Milk	47	
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	32	
Pasteurised Milk	170	280
<u>Dealers' Supplementary Licences</u>		
T.T. Milk	9	
Certified and T.T. Milk	1	
Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	7	
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	6	
Pasteurised Milk	4	27
		307

The following licences were granted during the year:-

<u>Producers</u>	<u>Producers Only</u>	<u>Producer/ Retailer</u>	<u>Total</u>
Certified	1	13	14
T.T.	20	1	21
	21	14	35
<u>Dealers</u>			
Certified			13
T.T.			11
Pasteurised			15
			39
Dealers Supplementary			1

Dairy Farms were visited by the Milk Officers during 1963 and the following table shows the number of visits made, viz:-

<u>At Farms</u>		<u>1963</u>
Routine Visits		2,467
Following unsatisfactory samples		1,646
Graded Licences		179
<u>Outwith Farms</u>		
Dealers		392
		<u>4,684</u>

The farm visits in the foregoing paragraph amount to a total of 4,292 or an average of 4.4 visits per farm and the reduction in the number of visits in comparison with the previous year is mainly accounted for by the absence for a lengthy period of one Milk Officer due to illness. An additional 648 visits were paid to dairy farms by the staff of sanitary inspectors during 1963.

Milk Samples:- Graded milk is submitted to the Count and Coliform Tests and pasteurised milk to the Phosphatase and Coliform Tests.

The following table does not include samples taken under Food and Drugs legislation but shows the total number of samples of milk taken from all sources as a check on the cleanliness of the various supplies, viz:-

	<u>At Farms</u>			<u>Outwith Farms</u>		
	TOTAL	Disconform	Percentage Disconform	TOTAL	Disconform	Percentage Disconform
Graded	2,967	860	29.0	660	156	23.6
GROSS TOTAL				3,627		
Total Disconform				1,016		
Percentage Disconform				28.01 (1962 - 25.36)		

The percentage of samples of milk failing to conform to the required standards shows an increase of 2.65 per cent over the figure for 1962. The principal reason for this poor result is the fact that the depleted staff of milk officers required to concentrate on complaints and had little time for sampling from the more satisfactory farms.

The bacterial count of 2,967 of the graded samples taken at farms which number excludes samples taken for blood etc. examination, can be classified into the following groups.

Count under 10,000	800	or	26.96 per cent
Count 10,000 to 30,000	985	or	33.20 per cent
Count 30,000 to 200,000	824	or	27.77 per cent
Over 200,000	358	or	12.07 per cent

This shows that the bacterial count in 60.16 per cent of the samples satisfied the standard required for Certified Milk and 87.93 per cent the bacterial standard for T.T. milk.

It is interesting to compare the results of samples from bulk storage tanks and those taken at farms where the conventional cans are still in use. The comparative tables are as follows:-

Samples from Cans

Count under 10,000	721	or	28.08 per cent
Count 10,000 to 30,000	836	or	32.55 per cent
Count 30,000 to 200,000	710	or	27.65 per cent
Over 200,000	301	or	11.72 per cent
Total	<u>2,568</u>		

Count only	140	or	19.92 per cent
Coliform only	379	or	53.91 per cent
Count and Coliform	<u>184</u>	or	26.17 per cent
Total	<u>703</u>		

Samples from Bulk Storage Tanks

Count under 10,000	79	or	19.80 per cent
Count 10,000 to 30,000	149	or	37.34 per cent
Count 30,000 to 200,000	114	or	28.57 per cent
Over 200,000	<u>57</u>	or	14.29 per cent
Total	<u>399</u>		

Count only	16	or	9.94 per cent
Coliform only	105	or	65.22 per cent
Count and Coliform	<u>40</u>	or	24.84 per cent
Total	<u>161</u>		

It will be noted that a very high per centage of the failing tank samples failed on account of the presence of coliform.

Sterility of Milk Bottles:- Considerable attention was paid during the year to sterility of milk bottles after washing and sterilisation.

Many defects were brought to light and advice given for their correction and of 130 bottles examined for sterility the results were as follows:-

Bottles Sterile	57
Slightly contaminated	18
Heavily contaminated	<u>55</u>
Total	<u>130</u>

Coliform Bacilli were present in 8.

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 as quickly as possible. A report is then submitted on the general conditions prevailing at the farm and on the action taken with regard to the complaint. An outline from this report is sent to the complainer.

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 351.

It is worthy of note, however, that in approximately 46.7 per cent of the complaints received no defects were found at the producers' premises and samples of milk taken at the farms involved were found to conform to the required standard. Last year the percentage was 63.9

Milk supplied to School Children:- Under the Milk in Schools Scheme approximately 3,471 gallons of milk were consumed daily in the schools in the County and in the Burghs within the County.

Approximately 97.5 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 immediately and reports are made to the County Council and the Director of Education.

Twenty-six such complaints were received and as 18,230,648 bottles of milk were supplied to school children in the area, this represents one complaint per 701,178 bottles of milk consumed.

138 samples of school milk were taken during the year - 120 at schools and 18 at dealers' premises before delivery to schools.

12 of these samples did not conform to the required standard.

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds:- By the Agricultural Act, 1937, the veterinary inspection of dairy herds was taken over by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland as from 31st March, 1938, and I am indebted to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector for the following statement of the work carried out during the year:-

Herds registered	1,600
Herds inspected	758
Cows examined	54,901

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.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938:- No animals were dealt with under the above Order during the year.

Attested Herds Scheme:- As at 31/12/63 there were 1,600 Attested Herds in the County of Lanark, 967 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order. The remaining 633 were not dairy herds and were, therefore, not registered. The scheme is supervised by the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture. During the year, reactors to the Tuberculin Test were found in 5 herds - the total number of reactors being 6.

The approximate number of dairy animals housed in registered byres was 19,823.

Exempted Premises:- There are 343 farms or holdings throughout the County area where milk cows are kept but the premises are exempt from registration under the terms of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914. The approximate number of cows in such premises was 515.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders:- In respect of applications for designated licences 87 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.

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>
Number of Certificates of Registration in force at 31st December, 1963.	98	163
Number of applications for registration considered during 1963.		
(i) Number granted	6	59
(ii) Number refused	Nil	Nil
(iii) Number withdrawn by applicant	Nil	Nil
Number of Certificates of Registration cancelled during 1963	23	83
<u>Exempted Premises</u>		
Landward Area	260	-
Biggar (Burgh)	3	-
Lanark (Burgh)	10	-

44 samples of Ice Cream and 5 samples of Milk Ice were submitted for Bacteriological examination. 15 of the Ice Cream samples and 1 Milk Ice sample failed to comply with the required standards. The samples failed as follows:-

	<u>Count only</u>	<u>Coliform only</u>	<u>Count and Coliform</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Ice Cream	3	9	3	15
Milk Ice	-	1	-	1

The failure of the above samples was intimated to the persons concerned, and each of the premises was thereafter visited and inspected. In most of the cases the cause of the unsatisfactory sample could be attributed to defective methods, usually in the cleansing of equipment, and repeat samples invariably showed the defect to have been eliminated.

Routine inspections of ice-cream premises and vehicles were carried out during the year when the usual types of contraventions were encountered, viz:- storage of unauthorised goods in manufacturing apartment, absence of soap and towel on vehicle, and failure to have name of trader inscribed on vehicle. The complaints were all directed to the attention of the persons concerned.

FOOD HYGIENE

756 inspections of food premises were made to ascertain whether they comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959. Where defects required to be remedied or improvements carried out, the owners of the food businesses concerned were notified, and where necessary subsequent visits were made to discuss or advise on the most suitable methods for carrying out the work. A considerable amount of work is already in progress or expected to commence in the near future.

The following table shows the number of premises where work was completed during the year to comply with the Regulations:-

Hotels	13
Restaurants	6
Works' Canteens	4
Public Houses and Licensed Clubs	9
Cafes and Fish Frying Premises	8
Bakehouses	4
Butchers	6
Grocers	23
Fishmongers	2
Confectioners	1

Some complaints were received during the year alleging unhygienic conditions or practices at food businesses. Inspections were made in all cases, and where the allegations were found to be justified, the matters in default were taken up with the persons responsible and subsequently rectified.

No cases of suspected food poisoning were reported during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS

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	Samples Procured			Analysed		
	Inspections made	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Consultant Public Analyst	County Public Analyst Not Analysed
County Area	1,375	169	1,496	1,665	68	1,596
Burgh of Biggar	29	3	26	29	2	27
Burgh of Lanark	37	1	45	46	1	45
TOTALS	1,441	173	1,567	1,740	71	1,668

The following table shows the nature and the number of samples purchased for analyses and the number found adulterated or irregular.

Article	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
Milk samples	14	439	453	6	10	16
Double Cream	-	3	3	-	-	-
Cream	-	6	6	-	-	-
Ice Cream	4	45	49	-	4	4
Milk Ice	2	5	7	-	1	1
Ice Cream Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Condensed Milk	-	4	4	-	-	-
Evaporated Milk	-	4	4	-	-	-
Butter	-	21	21	-	3	3
Margarine	-	14	14	-	2	2
Peanut Butter	-	3	3	-	-	-
Whisky	57	40	97	2	2	4
Rum	1	-	1	-	-	-
Vodka	1	-	1	-	-	-
Gin	1	3	4	-	-	-
Ale	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mince	31	240	271	5	31	36
Links and Sliced Sausage	62	481	543	17	55	72
Potted Beef	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Pie	-	10	10	-	6	6
Sausage Roll	-	3	3	-	-	-
Hamburger	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Paste	-	7	7	-	-	-
Sandwich Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chicken in Jelly	-	3	3	-	-	-
Minced Turkey in Jelly	-	2	2	-	-	-
Mince Pie	-	2	2	-	2	2
Pork Pie	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mutton Pie	-	4	4	-	3	3
Chopped Ham and Pork	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mince-meat	-	1	1	-	-	-
Steaklets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef Stock Cube	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef Curry	-	1	1	-	-	-
Steak and Kidney Pudding	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fish Cake	-	6	6	-	1	1
Potted Salmon	-	1	1	-	-	-
Salmon Spread	-	6	6	-	-	-
Cooking Fat	-	8	8	-	-	-
Jam	-	15	15	-	-	-
Lemon Curd	-	5	5	-	-	-
Marmalade	-	1	1	-	-	-
Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-
C/Fwd.	173	1,394	1,567	30	120	150

Article	Number Examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
B/Fwd.	173	1,394	1,567	30	120	150
Honey	-	2	2	-	-	-
Liquid Fruit Pectin	-	1	1	-	-	-
Drinking Chocolate	-	2	2	-	-	-
Aerated Water	-	5	5	-	-	-
Cider	-	1	1	-	-	-
Orange Juice	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lime Juice Cordial	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tonic Water	-	1	1	-	-	-
Grapefruit Juice	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit Flavour	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jelly Crystals	-	1	1	-	-	-
Table Jelly	-	7	7	-	-	-
Coffee	-	4	4	-	-	-
Tea	-	5	5	-	-	-
Essence of Rennet	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sauce	-	13	13	-	-	-
Tomato Ketchup	-	5	5	-	-	-
Tomato Puree	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato Chutney	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar	-	2	2	-	-	-
Saccharin	-	1	1	-	-	-
Baking Powder	-	2	2	-	-	-
Yeast	-	1	1	-	-	-
Currants	-	3	3	-	-	-
Raisins	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dates	-	1	1	-	-	-
Salad Cream	-	3	3	-	-	-
Bicarbonate of Soda	-	3	3	-	-	-
Vinegar	-	9	9	-	-	-
Salt	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pickle	-	2	2	-	-	-
Pepper	-	3	3	-	-	-
Mustard	-	3	3	-	-	-
Mixed Spice	-	3	3	-	-	-
Bisto	-	3	3	-	-	-
Cinnamon	-	2	2	-	-	-
Ground Ginger	-	3	3	-	-	-
Ginger	-	2	2	-	-	-
Curry Powder	-	3	3	-	-	-
Mixed Cut Peel	-	2	2	-	-	-
Ground Almonds	-	2	2	-	-	-
Glace Cherries	-	3	3	-	-	-
Cheese Spread	-	5	5	-	-	-
Custard	-	2	2	-	-	-
Semolina	-	1	1	-	-	-
C/Fwd.	173	1,514	1,687	30	120	150

Article	Number Examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
B/Fwd.	173	1,514	1,687	30	120	150
Gelatine	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mixed Vegetable	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dehydrated Mixed Vegetable	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sponge Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Marzipan	-	1	1	-	-	-
Desiccated Coconut	-	1	1	-	-	-
Liquid Browning	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dried Sage	-	1	1	-	-	-
Onion Soup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Eating Apple	-	2	2	-	-	-
Marmite	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gregory Powder	-	3	3	-	-	-
Glauber Salts	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cascara	-	3	3	-	-	-
Epsom Salts	-	3	3	-	-	-
Solution of Artificial Colouring	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream of Tartar	-	6	6	-	-	-
Liquid Paraffin	-	2	2	-	-	-
Olive Oil	-	6	6	-	-	-
Castor Oil	-	1	1	-	-	-
Iodine	-	2	2	-	-	-
Tincture of Iodine	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cough Mixture	-	2	2	-	-	-
Aspirin	-	3	3	-	-	-
Beecham's Powders	-	1	1	-	-	-
Setler's Indigestion Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Milk of Magnesia	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bisnal Magnesia	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bisodol	-	1	1	-	-	-
Askit Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-
Surgical Spirit	-	1	1	-	-	-
	173	1,567	1,740	30	120	150

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

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action Taken
B/1/F	Sliced Sausage	16th January, 1963.	Plea of guilty at Sheriff Court on 19th March, 1963. Fined £3.
C/F/1	Whisky	9th January, 1963.	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 8th February, 1963.
B/2/F	Sliced Sausage	24th January, 1963	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 21st February, 1963.
B/6/F	Sliced Sausage	13th February, 1963.	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 4th April, 1963. Admonished.
D/1/F	Mince	19th February, 1963.	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 7th March, 1963.
B/9/F	T.T. Milk	28th February, 1963.	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 22nd March, 1963.
A/F/4	Mince	4th March, 1963.	Plea of guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 22nd May, 1963. Fined £4.
D/5/F	Sliced Sausage	4th April, 1963.	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 22nd April, 1963.
C/F/25	Beef Mince	3rd April, 1963.	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 8th May, 1963.
D/7/F	T.T. Milk	9th April, 1963.	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 30th April, 1963.
A/F/9	Sliced Sausage	9th April, 1963.	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 8th May, 1963.
D/10/F	Mince	15th April, 1963.	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 11th June, 1963. Admonished.
C/F/27	Beef Sausage	9th May, 1963.	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 3rd July, 1963. Fined £2 or 20 days.

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action Taken
B/15/F	Sliced Sausage	30th April, 1963	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 3rd July, 1963. Fined £2.
D/11/F	T.T. Milk	15th May, 1963.	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 12th July, 1963. Fined £30 or 30 days.
D/12/F	Sliced Sausage	23rd May, 1963.	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 31st July, 1963. Admonished.
D/14/F	Sliced Sausage	23rd May, 1963.	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 31st July, 1963. Admonished.
C/F/31	Beef Sliced Sausage	22nd May, 1963.	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 31st July, 1963. Admonished.
B/17/F	Sliced Sausage	5th June, 1963.	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 27th September, 1963. Fined £5.
B/18/F	Sliced Sausage	5th June, 1963.	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 16th July, 1963. Fined £1 or 10 days.
B/19/F	Sliced Sausage	5th June, 1963.	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 31st July, 1963. Admonished.
D/17/F	Sliced Sausage	11th June, 1963.	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 19th July, 1963. Admonished.
D/19/F	Whisky	6th August, 1963.	Information lodged with Procurator Fiscal, Lanark, but no proceedings taken by Fiscal.
C/F/44	Sliced Sausage	13th August, 1963.	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 26th August, 1963.
B/29/F	Certified Milk	12th August, 1963.	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 9th October, 1963. Fined £5 or 30 days.

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action Taken
D/25/F	Sliced Sausage	22nd August, 1963.	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 9th October, 1963. Fined £2.
D/28/F	Sliced Sausage	19th September, 1963.	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 12th November 1963. Fined £5 or 30 days.
D/29/F	Mince	26th November, 1963.	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 13th December, 1963.

Milk: 453 samples of milk were obtained. Of these 10 showed deficiencies and were all resampled. As a result 5 official samples of Tuberculin Tested milk and one of Certified milk were found to be deficient. In 4 of the samples of Tuberculin Tested milk, the deficiencies were slight and verbal warnings or cautionary letters to the producers proved effective. Court proceedings were instituted against one producer of Tuberculin Tested milk, who pled guilty and was fined £30, and against one producer of Certified milk, who also pled guilty and was fined £5. 17 samples of designated milk were also submitted for bacteriological examination, 8 of which failed to comply with the required standard.

Control of Milk to School Children: The above samples of milk included 126 bottles delivered to Schools in the County. None were found to fail on chemical examination, but of the 126 submitted for bacteriological examination, 11 failed to comply with the bacteriological standard. In each instance the distributors concerned were visited, and their methods and equipment were examined and general advice given as to the best methods for overcoming the deficiencies observed. Incoming milks to the various distributors of school milks were also regularly sampled and submitted for chemical examination. In all cases these samples were found to be satisfactory.

Ice Cream: 45 informal samples of Ice Cream and 5 informal samples of Milk Ice were purchased and submitted for Chemical examination. 4 Ice Cream samples fell below the 5% fat content required by the Regulations and 1 Milk Ice sample failed to satisfy the 2.5% fat content.

Butter: 21 samples of butter were obtained, 3 of which were found to contain slightly more moisture than the 16% limit permitted by the Food Standards (Butter and Margarine) Regulations, 1956. The vendors were informed and asked to notify their suppliers. Subsequent samples of the same brands were found to be well within the permitted limits.

Margarine: 14 samples of margarine were obtained, of which 2 were found to contain slightly more moisture than the 16% permitted limit, but subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

Alcoholic Beverages: 97 samples of whisky, 1 of rum, 4 of gin, 1 of vodka and 1 of ale were obtained. All were found to be genuine, except 2 of whisky which were found to be diluted with water to lower than 35° under proof. As the deficiency in one case was slight, the offender was sent a cautionary letter. In the other case, information against the offender was lodged with the Procurator Fiscal, who declined to take proceeding.

The Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962.

Samples of mince, sausage or sausage meat obtained from butchers' premises for the presence of preservatives numbered 814. Of these, 31 samples of mince and 55 samples of sausage were found to contain excessive amounts of preservative. In consequence return visits were made to the vendors concerned and official samples purchased. This resulted in 15 successful prosecutions. 7 of the offenders were admonished and the other 8 were fined sums ranging from £1 to £5.

All other foodstuffs examined for the presence of preservatives were found to comply with the above Regulations.

Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

Some discrepancies in the order in which the ingredients of certain foodstuffs were listed on the wrappers or containers were brought to the attention of the suppliers and subsequently rectified.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

55 inspections were made, and 5 applications were granted for the registration of premises for the sale of poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List. 3 applications were granted for the registration of premises for the sale by retail of methylated spirits.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

No contraventions were detected during the year.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

8 samples of fertilisers were obtained from retailers and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst along with the relative invoices. These were reported as genuine. No requests were made during the year by purchasers to have samples of fertilisers or feeding stuffs analysed under Section 3 of the Act.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The following table shows the number of inspections and the contraventions found:-

Inspection of localities	88
Visits to shops, etc.	1,059

Contraventions

Failure to close; Weekly half-holiday and under Closing Order	15
Sale of non-exempted goods	3
Street Trading	12
Failure to give assistants proper intervals for meals	-
Failure to give assistants afternoon off weekly	-
Employing young persons over 16 years and under 18 years more than 48 hours per week	-
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of Act	37
Total	<u>67</u>

Prosecutions: Three shopkeepers were prosecuted at the instigation of the Chief Constable for trading after the permitted closing hours. Two were admonished and one was fined £3.

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 63 stores were inspected, and of these 62 were found to be satisfactory and 1 was 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.

UN SOUND FOOD

During the year there were 16,814 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored and seizures amounting to 33,204 lb. of foodstuffs were made by the Staff of Sanitary Inspectors.

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.

Altogether 19 complaints were received from members of the public concerning food stuffs purchased by them which were alleged to be contaminated or unfit for human consumption. All of these complaints were investigated, 10 by members of this Department where the place of sale or manufacture was within the County and 9 by the Food and Drugs Inspectors of other Local Authorities where the source was outwith the County. In 5 cases chemical or bacteriological examination of the foodstuffs complained of revealed no evidence of contamination. 7 complaints concerned meat pies, sausage rolls and bridies in a mouldy condition and unfit for human consumption - these required investigation both at the manufacturing and retail premises. Little or no evidence was found that these articles were dispatched in an unsound condition, and it usually transpired that they had been retained in the shops before sale longer than the manufacturers guaranteed for safe keeping, even under refrigerated conditions. It has been firmly impressed on the shopkeepers concerned that unless they adhere strictly to the prescribed time limits and turn over their stock in the proper rotation, complaints of this nature are likely to arise.

The presence of foreign matter in foodstuffs was suspected in 7 of the complaints. These comprised a moth in a meat pie, a flour moth in a loaf, dirt in a milk bottle, a beetle in a tin of pears and a small piece of metal in a cake. While the cause in each case appeared purely accidental, the firms concerned expressed their regrets and undertook to take strict precautions against a recurrence. What was suspected as a beetle in a baker's roll was found on microscopical examination to be a small piece of wood or chaff. Black spots on the meat in a tin of chopped ham and pork was attributed by the analyst as due to the presence of iron, probably caused by contact with the seams at the side of the can. An alleged chlorine flavour in a packet of Frankfurters could not be confirmed; and a more probable explanation was bacterial action following the admission of air through imperfect sealing of the packet.

When one considers the immense amount of foodstuffs on sale to the public, the number of complaints of unsound or contaminated articles reaching this Department is relatively small. Nevertheless the investigation of such complaints is worthwhile, since it prevents undue complacency on the part of manufacturers, distributors and retailers and serves to keep them aware of the points where further precautions may be necessary.

CANNED AND PACKED FOODS

		Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
3,308	Tins	Meat Products	5	14	3	17	7
1,702	Tins	Beans and Peas	-	16	-	8	10
7,455	Tins	Fruit	4	2	2	25	-
2,297	Tins	Soup and Vegetables	-	18	-	16	9
678	Tins	Milk and Cream	-	7	2	18	-
174	Tins	Fish	-	-	3	12	13
850	Tins	Fruit Juice	-	9	-	15	-
93	Tins	Fruit Preserves	-	1	2	-	-
451	Tins	Pudding	-	3	2	2	10
47	Tins	Spaghetti	-	-	1	10	13
7	Tins	Macaroni	-	-	1	1	2
7	Tins	Syrup and Treacle	-	-	-	20	8
28	Tins	Corn	-	-	1	5	8
1	Tin	Frozen Egg	-	-	1	-	-
250	Packets	Meat Products	-	-	3	24	9
242	Packets	Beans and Peas	-	-	3	22	10
9	Packets	Fruit	-	-	-	4	2
95	Packets	Soup and Vegetables	-	-	1	10	15
188	Packets	Fish	-	-	2	23	15
21	Packets	Pudding	-	-	-	8	4
17	Packets	Puff Pastry	-	-	-	8	9
52	Packets	Ice Cream	-	-	-	12	10
74	Packets	Ice Lollies	-	-	-	4	10
12	Packets	Shortcrust Pastry	-	-	-	5	4
76	Packets	Cakes	-	-	-	24	5
29	Packets	Cereal	-	-	-	19	12
25	Packets	Flour	-	-	2	19	-
4	Packets	Corn Flour	-	-	-	2	-
71	Packets	Biscuits	-	-	1	3	4
100	Packets	Sugar	-	1	-	11	-
86	Packets	Cooking Fat	-	-	1	15	8
399	Packets	Butter and Margarine	-	1	2	24	12
13	Packets	Currants	-	-	-	9	12
2	Packets	Drinking Chocolate	-	-	-	1	-
4	Packets	Shortbread	-	-	-	2	-
1	Packet	Salt	-	-	-	1	-
1	Packet	Sponge Mix	-	-	-	-	10
2	Packets	Cooking Chocolate	-	-	-	2	-
2	Packets	Oatcakes	-	-	-	-	8
11	Packets	Barley	-	-	-	11	-
21	Packets	Porridge Oats	-	-	1	13	-
7	Packets	Bread Sauce	-	-	-	1	12
5	Packets	Stuffing	-	-	-	1	4
9	Packets	Cake Covering	-	-	-	4	8
9	Packets	Instant Whip	-	-	-	1	15
24	Packets	Farley's Rusks	-	-	-	4	8
2	Packets	Cheese Crisps	-	-	-	-	11
1	Packet	Corn	-	-	-	-	5
108	Packets	Cheese	-	-	2	7	14
13	Packets	Tea	-	-	-	3	4
3	Packets	Milk Compound	-	-	-	3	-
1	Packet	Ginger Bread	-	-	-	-	8
C/Fwd.			13	5	-	21	8

Food		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
B/Fwd.		13	5	-	21	8
1 Container	Custard Powder	-	-	-	-	11
1 Jar	Meat	-	-	-	-	3
2 Jars	Fish	-	-	-	-	3
34 Jars	Sauce	-	-	-	13	9
1 Jar	Peanut Butter	-	-	-	-	8
1 Jar	Cheese	-	-	-	-	8
1 Jar	Onions	-	-	-	-	6
1 Jar	Beetroot	-	-	-	1	-
12 Jars	Horse Radish	-	-	-	3	12
6 Jars	Mixed Pickles	-	-	-	9	-
1 Jar	Mustard	-	-	-	-	4
1 Jar	Fruit Preserve	-	-	-	-	5
6 Bottles	Jaap's Rennet	-	-	-	1	8
6 Tubes	Tomato Paste	-	-	-	4	2
6 Cartons	Meat Products	-	-	-	6	6
1 Carton	Soup & Vegetables	-	-	-	-	8
5 Cartons	Fish	-	-	-	2	8
2 Bags	Desiccated Coconut	-	1	3	24	-
129 Cans	Ice Cream Mix	-	10	2	14	-
19,304 Containers		13	18	-	20	13

UNPACKED FOOD

Food		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
	Meat	-	15	1	21	5
	Fish	-	-	1	25	8
	Cheese	-	1	3	15	12
	Butter	-	-	1	16	-
	Cherry Cake	-	-	-	2	-
	Malt Loaf	-	-	-	1	-
	Walnuts	-	-	-	7	-
		-	18	1	4	9

BURIAL GROUNDS

The burial grounds in the County continue to be well maintained and kept in a satisfactory condition.

One further request was received for burial in St. Ninian's Churchyard, Stonehouse, and on conditions being ascertained as satisfactory the interment was carried out. No requests were received for interments in the closed portions of the burial grounds at Carnwath, Wilsontown, Leadhills or Old St. Brides, Douglas.

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY STAFF

<u>GENERAL</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Nuisances	13,091
Dairies	648
Factories	484
Caravans Act	367
Unsound Food	16,814
Pigstyes	53
Offensive Trades	56
Public Conveyances	441
Building Byelaws	11,255
Cinemas	-
Schools	72
Ice Cream Premises and Vehicles	250
Water Samples	219
Rag Flock	3
Drain Tests	3,526
Rats and Mice Infestation	1,719
Seasonal Workers Premises	10
Food Hygiene	756
Food and Drugs	1,441
Shops Act	41
Clean Air	4,417
Scavenging	80,042
Unfit Dwellings	3,451
Overcrowded Dwellings	168
Sub-let Dwellings	38
Dirty Dwellings	81
Rent Act Certificates	-
Bugs, Beetles etc. Infestation	116
Miscellaneous	437
	139,996

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I would express my sincere thanks to my staff, both administrative and technical, for their whole-hearted co-operation throughout the year, 1963.

James R. McGhie,

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

County Health & Welfare Department,
Beckford Street,
Hamilton - 12th June, 1964.

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 1963

JAMES R. McGHIE, M.Inst. P.C.,
County Sanitary Inspector

COMMITTEE OF LAYMEN

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1901

PRESENTED TO THE CONGREGATION
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING
Held at the Church of the Holy Trinity
on the 10th of May 1902

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

FOR THE YEAR 1901

REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE OF LAYMEN

INTRODUCTION

Public Cleansing is an essential function which is directly associated with the health and welfare of the community. It requires a great deal of organisation and occupies a considerable amount of time on the part of the Inspectorate staff. The Department's responsibility in this field continues to increase year by year.

To be operated satisfactorily, the service must be under careful and continual supervision in order to avoid any serious breakdown of functions which might threaten to have an adverse effect on public health. Despite the difficulties encountered in maintaining an adequate and suitable labour force in certain of the more industrial areas and in keeping the fleet of cleansing vehicles at a reasonable level of operational efficiency, the standard of service provided was again generally satisfactory. Advantage is now being taken of modern developments in the design of vehicles and mechanical equipment to further improve the service and to enable the work to be carried out as hygienically as possible, at the same time rendering it less arduous in nature to the employees responsible for day-to-day collection and disposal operations.

PRESENT SERVICE

In the Landward area of the County there are approximately 87,948 occupied houses of which 86,565 are in receipt of a regular household refuse collection service undertaken entirely by direct labour. In addition there are some 10,389 houses within the new town of East Kilbride which was granted Burgh status during the year but in which the County Council continued to be responsible for Cleansing functions until such time as the new Town Council could assume control.

The normal frequency of service is twice per week except for a few of the smaller rural communities where considerable travel is involved and where it has been found that the output of refuse is such that a once-weekly service is sufficient. On the other hand, more frequent attention is given to the larger shopping centres and tenemental properties in the more populous areas.

During the year 84 additional requests for a service were received from owners and occupiers of premises situated outwith the boundaries of the County Special Scavenging District. These involved 111 houses, 1 petrol filling station, 1 remand home, 1 hotel and 2 caravans, the refuse from which is now being collected and disposed of under Obligation signed by the individuals concerned to pay the appropriate assessment. Over the years considerable administrative work has been involved in the annual preparation of accounts for this type of service but, where possible, extensions are now being made so as to include many of these subjects within the boundaries of the Special District and enable the scavenging assessment to be recovered through normal Rates Demand procedure.

The initial difficulties which were experienced last year as the result of the installation of refuse chutes and bulk storage containers in a new housing development at Halfway, Cambuslang, have largely been overcome as the occupiers have gained experience in using the chutes in such a manner as to avoid chokages. Similar trouble has been experienced, however, in another development and has again necessitated several visits by the Inspectorate staff to give the tenants instruction in the proper use of the system.

Numerous requests are received from time to time for the collection of trade refuse from factory premises and, while the Department makes no special provision for its removal, a service may be arranged on a time and labour payment basis depending on the availability of a vehicle and necessary staff, the charges for the service being - driver and vehicle 21/-d per hour and loader 6/-d per hour. On occasions it is found that the nature of the material to be uplifted and/or its inability to be stored for collection in suitable containers would render it difficult to handle and involve considerable time in removal and the Department has no alternative but to refuse any request made under such circumstances. It is interesting to note, however, that several private firms are now endeavouring to interest industrial concerns in a scheme for collection and disposal of trade waste, these firms being prepared to supply large capacity containers on hire which are uplifted periodically at an agreed additional charge and a replacement container left on the site. Many establishments will no doubt find an answer to their problems of industrial waste disposal in this scheme.

Garden refuse also creates an annual problem for many householders who are not sufficiently versed in the art of compost-making to appreciate the beneficial effects to be derived from the return of this material to the soil in the form of humus. While the Department does not provide a service for the separate collection of garden refuse it may be disposed of by utilising available space in the household dustbin, the refuse collection employees being instructed that "garden refuse (excluding indestructible material such as stone, brick and soil, etc.) which cannot be reasonably disposed of by the tenant is to be removed by the loaders, provided the whole refuse from the dwelling does not exceed one binful at each collection "

The following table shows the distribution throughout the four Divisional Areas of premises receiving a regular cleansing service and includes those within the Burgh of East Kilbride:—

Division	Within or Outwith	No. of										Total No. of Premises receiving Service	Total No. of Dustbins emptied per week
		Houses	Shops	Factories	Schools	Hospitals	Halls	Hotels	Canteens	Offices			
FIRST	Within	20,145	384	129	39	3	114	4	5	92	20,915	43,410	
	Outwith	102	1	1	2	1	-	3	-	-	110	196	
SECOND	Within	27,194	581	150	38	4	49	6	17	121	28,160	54,563	
	Outwith	162	2	2	3	2	-	-	1	-	172	230	
THIRD	Within	28,292	967	163	51	7	110	9	23	86	29,708	54,693	
	Outwith	202	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	211	288	
FOURTH	Within	20,062	829	152	58	8	169	25	4	109	21,416	44,414	
	Outwith	795	12	-	14	4	2	2	-	1	830	1,083	
TOTAL	Within	95,693	2,761	594	186	22	442	44	49	408	100,199	197,080	
	Outwith	1,261	18	5	21	7	2	5	1	3	1,323	1,797	
GRAND TOTAL		96,954	2,779	599	207	29	444	49	50	411	101,522	198,877	

LABOUR

The recruitment and retention of suitable labour continues to present a serious problem in the populous areas of the County where most of the available labour is attracted to other work offering higher wages and providing better working conditions.

The collection of refuse from houses, shops, factories and other premises, however, must continue with regularity and it is only when this service is interrupted by labour difficulties or mechanical breakdowns that the general public become aware of the importance of the work carried out by the Cleansing personnel. Indeed, these employees in the course of their day-to-day duties have more personal contact with the public than any other service provided by the County Council and they are subjected, therefore, to much more criticism in respect of their attitude and conduct.

While the Department retains a small core of dependable, long-serving employees, labour turnover among the remainder is high. During the year 220 persons were engaged, of whom 113 remained with the Department at the end of the year. On the other hand, 187 employees left the service during the same period, 72 having completed 12 months service or more. The remaining 115 left after varying periods of service of less than a year. The number of employees engaged during the year represented 53.6 per cent of the total permanent establishment and the number leaving represented 45.6 per cent. This is a decrease of 12.2 per cent and 14.6 per cent respectively from last year.

At the end of the year there were 410 permanent employees on the direct labour staff engaged in the operations carried out in connection with the County Special Scavenging District. At this time there were also 20 temporary employees, a figure which fluctuates considerably from time to time, who had of necessity been engaged as the result of sickness and absenteeism among permanent staff. The following table shows the distribution of permanent employees within the four Divisional Areas:-

CLEANSING PERSONNEL

	Drivers/ Squad Leaders	Loaders	Boys	Coupmen	Salvage Workers	Backcourt Sweepers	Public Convenience Attendants	Watchmen	Garage Attendants	Foremen	Totals
FIRST	13	64	-	4	1	1	6	-	-	2	91
SECOND	17	83	12	5	7	3	1	1	1	3	133
THIRD	15	68	-	3	8	-	8	-	-	2	104
FOURTH	13	51	-	4	2	-	10	-	-	2	82
TOTALS	58	266	12	16	18	4	25	1	1	9	410

The responsibility for Divisional control over the operations of the Cleansing employees falls to the Divisional Sanitary Inspector and entails a considerable amount of work on the part of himself and his assistants. The appointment of foremen, however, has been of tremendous benefit in dealing with such matters as engagement of labour and training of new employees, re-routing of vehicles, breakdowns and accidents, coup maintenance, salvage, holiday arrangements, preparation of time sheets, records and statistics, etc. etc. The appointment of squad leaders on each refuse collection team has also been of material assistance in dealing with many on-the-spot enquiries made by householders and in improving crew efficiency resulting in the receipt of fewer complaints.

The following table shows the rate of wages paid to employees in this County compared to the minimum rate as laid down by the Joint Industrial Council:—

CLEANSING PERSONNEL WAGES

Designation	Basic Wage	Dirty Money	After 13 weeks in service	Total	J.I.C. Total
Foremen	£12.13.3	£-.12.-	-	£13. 5.3	Not stated
Squad Leaders (Drivers - Vehicles over 5 tons)	£11.11.3	£-.12.-	-	£12. 3.3	Not stated
Squad Leaders (Drivers - Vehicles under 5 tons)	£11. 7.9	£-.12.-	-	£11.19.9	Not stated
Squad Leaders (Loaders)	£10.13.9	£-.12.-	£-. 2.-	£11. 7.9	Not stated
Drivers of vehicles over two and not over five tons unladen weight.	£10.15.3	£-.12.-	-	£11. 7.3	£10.15.3
Drivers of vehicles over five tons unladen weight and/or of 16 cubic yards and over.	£10.18.9	£-.12.-	-	£11.10.9	£10.18.9
Loaders	£10. 1.3	£-.12.-	£-. 2.-	£10.15.3	£10. 8.3
Coupmen	£10. 1.3	£-.12.-	£-. 2.-	£10.15.3	£10. 8.3
Backcourt Sweepers	£10. 1.3 (plus 5/6d per week)		-	£10. 6.9	£10. 1.3

An additional 5/-d per week is paid to drivers and loaders who are involved in emptying privy middens, and 3/4d per hour to drivers of vehicles towing salvage trailers.

The table includes an increase of 8/9d per week awarded to all manual workers with effect from 16th May, 1963, and a further increase of 1/2d per week to drivers of vehicles over two tons and not over five tons unladen weight and 1/-d per week to drivers of vehicles over five tons unladen weight with effect from 1st October, 1963. These increases were recommended by the Joint Industrial Council and approved by the County Council.

At the end of the year, the estimated population in receipt of a cleansing service from the County Council was 329,947. In other words, there was one cleansing employee for every 804 inhabitants.

The refuse collection personnel are now responsible for the removal of household refuse from 198,877 receptacles.

The annual survey was again carried out to determine the number of receptacles being emptied by the loaders in each Division and resulted as follows:—

Division	No. of Bins emptied per Week	No. of Bins emptied per Man per Week	No. of Bins emptied per man	
			per Day	per Hour
FIRST	43,606	681	136	20.6
SECOND	54,793	660	132	20.0
THIRD	54,981	808	161	24.5
FOURTH	45,497	892	178	27.0
Totals	198,877	747	149	22.6

The figure per day is calculated on 5 working days per week and the figure per hour on a loading time of 33 hours per week. The average figure for bins emptied per man per day compares more than favourably with many other Authorities.

During the year, sickness and absenteeism again led to difficulties on many occasions in maintaining regular, twice-weekly collections of refuse. Frequently it was impossible to obtain temporary replacements at short notice and vehicles were required to operate without full crews.

During the year there were 6,643 man-days lost for which medical certificates were produced and a total of £5,907.13.8d was expended on sick pay. This shows an increase of 1,916 man-days and £1,221.15.1d over last year and does not bear out the hope that last year's amendment to the Sick Pay Scheme, allowing full sick pay to be awarded after only 6 consecutive days of illness instead of 12 as formerly, would result in improvements in attendance.

In addition, a further 3,124 man-days were lost through employees being off duty and not producing a medical certificate. This is a decrease of 195 man-days from last year.

The total number of man-days lost, therefore, was 9,767 or 9.72 per cent of the total working days.

Details of the total man-days lost in each Division are as follows:—

Divisions	No. of days Absence			Percentage of man-days lost
	Medical Certificates	Sick pay Amount	No Medical Certificates	
FIRST	1,369	£1,132.16.11	590	8.7%
SECOND	2,351	2,090. 8. -	1,116	10.6%
THIRD	1,481	1,582.16. 7	1,149	10.3%
FOURTH	1,442	1,101.12. 2	269	8.5%

Details of the reported sicknesses for 1963 are as follows:

	<u>Days</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Miscellaneous	1,482	£1,087.15.10
Respiratory	1,796	1,178.16. 1
Gastro Intestinal	814	807. 8. 6
Rheumatic Conditions	525	577.10. 4
Injuries	831	495. 5.10
Skin Conditions	218	168.11. 6
Ear, Nose and Throat	322	307.16. 1
Strains and Sprains	655	664. 9. 6
TOTALS	6,643	£5,907.13. 8

The number of man-days lost in each month of the year was as follows:—

Month	No. of Days Absence		
	Medical Certificates	Sick Pay Amount	No Medical Certificates
January	693	£ 729.14.10	424
February	1,097	1,061.16. 5	286
March	687	591. 5. 2	271
April	461	381. 5. 6	298
May	485	401.12. -	191
June	427	332.14. 7	164
July	275	249.11. 3	226
August	239	199. -. 6	233
September	404	336.13.11	191
October	634	622.19. 1	309
November	678	563.18. 7	280
December	563	437. 1.10	251
TOTALS	6,643	£5,907.13. 8	3,124

The following table shows the number of man-days lost by each category of employee in the Cleansing Service:-

Nature of Employment	No. of Days Absence		
	Medical Certificates	Sick Pay Amount	No Medical Certificates
Foremen	22	£ 39. 4.10	-
Drivers	1,267	1,012. -. 6	214
Loaders	4,762	4,406.16.11	2,795
Bin Boys	286	246.13. 8	59
Coup Attendants	117	52.12. 2	1
P.C. Attendants	118	87. 6.10	-
B.C. Sweepers	-	-. -. -	15
Salvage	71	62.18. 9	40
Watchmen	-	-. -. -	-
TOTALS	6,643	£5,907.13. 8	3,124

Altogether, the 9,767 days absence can be stated to be equivalent to the loss of eight refuse collection crews for a period of one year or, in other words, the Second and Fourth District Council Areas of the County (estimated population 45,372) 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 24 days in the year.

VEHICLES

In the Cleansing Service in particular, it is essential that vehicles be maintained at the highest standard of operational efficiency if the continual output of waste material from dwellinghouses and other premises is to be regularly collected and systematically disposed of in the interests of public health. In recent years the incidence of breakdowns and the intervals of time which have elapsed when vehicles were in the workshops for repair have, on occasions, caused considerable difficulty in the constant endeavour to maintain a twice-weekly service.

As from 16th May, 1963, all vehicles and mobile plant held in the charge of the various County Council Departments were transferred to the ownership of a newly-established Transport Department which is now responsible for providing a sufficient number of vehicles etc. to meet the day-to-day requirements of each user Department and for carrying out all maintenance and repair work.

It is the responsibility of the Transport Department to ensure that each vehicle and item of plant is inspected at regular intervals in order that any defects may be more speedily detected and remedied before they develop further. Eventually, responsibility will also be taken for washing, greasing and complete servicing of all machines with a view to ensuring a higher standard of maintenance through the use of fully-trained labour.

In common with those of other Departments, each vehicle in the Cleansing Service is now operated on hire from the Transport Department at an hourly rate which takes into account the costs of depreciation, repairs and maintenance, fuel and oil, garaging and all other standing charges. The rate varies according to the types of vehicle in use and is determined by the Transport Department from vehicle costing records which are now maintained completely by that Department.

The fleet of vehicles operating within the County Special Scavenging District continues to grow in number to meet the additional demands on the service created by new housing and industrial development. New additions to the fleet are now ordered by the Transport Department after prior consultation with this Department in order that vehicles and mechanical equipment may be standardised so far as possible and that continued consideration may be given to the latest developments by the manufacturers.

In recent years the increasing use of cardboard and other packaging materials and the introduction into dwellinghouses of alternative methods of heating to the open coal fire have together given rise to a considerable change in the composition of refuse. The bulky material which is now a very prominent constituent necessitates the provision of some form of compression equipment in vehicles, particularly where disposal sites are some distance removed from areas of collection, in order that maximum advantage may be taken of available body capacities.

Many of the vehicles in service at present are fitted with some means of compression and, with the exception of those required for operation in some rural areas where the necessity has not yet arisen, all new additions and replacements to the fleet will be similarly equipped.

The following new vehicles were introduced into the service during the year:-

Number Supplied	Make	Type
1	Shelvoke & Drewry	35 cu.yd. "Pakamatic".
1	Shelvoke & Drewry	16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft" Tip with Powerpress and Bulk Loading Equipment.
2	Karrier	15 cu.yd. "Dual" Tip.
1	Karrier	Salvage Van.

The "Pakamatic" vehicle is fitted with a continuously operating compression ram which has proved to be very satisfactory in operation and has effected a considerable improvement in the rate of loading. As a result, this vehicle, although smaller in actual body capacity than the vehicle which it replaced, has been able to operate over a wider area due to the compression efficiency, in addition to which the number of loads transported daily to the disposal site has been reduced. There is no doubt that this type of vehicle can, in future, be utilised to great advantage in some of the more populous areas of the County and this will be borne in mind as the necessity arises to order additional vehicles for use in these areas.

At the end of the year 57 vehicles were regularly engaged in the collection of refuse, 1 in collection of kitchen waste, 4 in collection of salvage and 3 in transporting ashes to coups and general duties. In addition, 9 small vans were utilised by the Cleansing Foremen in carrying out supervisory work and 13 older refuse collection vehicles were held in reserve as spares.

The types of these vehicles are as follows:-

<u>MAKE</u>		<u>No.</u>
Shelvoke & Drewry,	10 cu.yd. side loader	1
Shelvoke & Drewry,	16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft" (Petrol)	3
Shelvoke & Drewry,	" "	23
Shelvoke & Drewry,	16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft" with Powerpress	7
Shelvoke & Drewry,	16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft" with Powerpress & Bulk Loading Equipment.	3
Shelvoke & Drewry,	35 cu.yd. "Pakamatic"	1
Karrier,	7 cu.yd. Side Loader	1
Karrier,	10 cu.yd. Side Loader	2
Karrier,	12 cu.yd. "Junior Dual Tip"	4
Karrier,	15 cu.yd. "Dual Tip"	6
Karrier,	16 cu.yd. "Gibson Pendulum Body"	1
Karrier,	18 cu.yd. "Dual Tip"	2
Karrier,	25 cu.yd. "Dual Tip"	4
Dennis,	10 cu.yd. Side Loader	9
Dennis,	18 cu.yd. "Paxit"	2
Dennis,	18 cu.yd. "Dual Tip"	1
Albion,	16 cu.yd. "Gibson Pendulum Body"	1
Bedford,	3 ton Tipper Lorry	3
Commer,	8 cwt. Van	1
Austin,	5 cwt. Van.	3
Austin,	"Mini" Van.	5
Karrier,	18 cu. yd. Salvage Van.	4

During the year this fleet covered 591,637 miles and used 61,122 gallons of fuel. The overall average mileage per gallon was 9.6.

The delivery of new vehicles enabled arrangements to be made for the withdrawal from service of the undernoted vehicles which had reached the end of their useful life and were no longer economical to retain in operation:-

<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Year of Manufacture</u>
Shelvoke & Drewry, 10 cu.yd. side loader.	JVA 374	1953
Shelvoke & Drewry, 16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft"	KVA 488	1954

ACCIDENTS

There were 80 accidents involving refuse vehicles during the year, 33 of which occurred through no fault on the part of the drivers. These figures show a decrease of 9 and 21 respectively as compared with last year.

Included in the number of accidents were 21 caused by vehicles reversing, 9 by vehicles tipping, 1 by fire damage to a vehicle caused by hot refuse and 1 by a loader driving a vehicle without permission.

Claims by employees in respect of injuries received at work decreased by 16 from last year to 45, including 1 by a foreman, 1 by a driver and 2 by coup attendants. The remaining 41 claims were made by loaders in the various Divisions as shown in the following table:-

Division	<u>No. of Compensation Claims</u>			Total No. of Loaders
	1961	1962	1963	
FIRST	4	8	13	64
SECOND	27	22	10	83
THIRD	16	19	14	68
FOURTH	12	8	4	51

There were also one burglary, one fire and seven miscellaneous claims during the year.

The garage premises at Shotts were broken into one week-end and the engine of a refuse vehicle was started and found running when the garage was opened on the Monday morning. Some 14 gallons of diesel fuel had been used up in addition to which the starter motor was burned out, the batteries were run down and some other minor damage had been caused to the vehicle. The culprit or culprits remained undetected.

A fire of unknown origin occurred in the Nissen hut at Millburn Coup, Larkhall, in the early part of the year causing considerable damage to the premises and destroying, in addition to some small items, some 6 tons of waste paper, 4 fire extinguishers and 10 new dustbins at a total cost of £68.1.8d. The hut was repaired at a cost of £245.

Included among the miscellaneous claims was one in respect of the breaking of the windows in a Foreman's Office at the High Blantyre Depot by unknown persons. The remaining claims arose mainly through accidental damage to property by employees while carrying out and returning dustbins and to the uplifting by employees of articles which had been left in the vicinity of dustbins but were not, apparently, intended for removal.

42 drivers out of a total of 63 entered in the Safe Driving Competition organised by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents were nominated for awards, 28 received Diplomas which are given annually to drivers who have for one calendar year not been involved in an accident, while driving or in charge of a vehicle, for which they are in any way blameworthy.

Two qualified for Five Year Medals, having driven for five consecutive years without accident and eight qualified for Bars to their Five Years Medal under the same conditions as for a Diploma.

One qualified for a Ten Year Medal having driven for ten consecutive years without accident.

The remaining three had the distinction to qualify for the award of an Oak Leaf to their Ten Year Medal, two having driven for fourteen and one for twelve consecutive years free from accident.

In recognition of the service rendered to the Department by the recipients of the various awards and to encourage other drivers to attain similar standards, the County Council also made a monetary award of £2.2.-d in respect of each Diploma, Bar or Oak Leaf and £3.3.-d in respect of each Medal. The awards were presented by the Chairman of the Special Districts Committee.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

All household refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at 21 operational sites in widespread locations throughout the County. In addition, facilities have been made available for the disposal of limited quantities of refuse at 3 coups owned by other Local Authorities thus avoiding otherwise lengthy journeys and loss of valuable time. During the year 45,828 loads of refuse were deposited having an estimated weight of some 108,040 tons.

The mechanical equipment now utilised to maintain the coups in operational condition consists of the following:-

<u>Make</u>	<u>No.</u>
Bray Loading Shovel	4
Fordson Tractor	1
Chaseside Loading Shovel	4
Weatherill Loading Shovel	1

At each of the larger coups in the more populous areas one shovel is in constant daily use but in the rural areas where a number of coups are only in intermittent use one shovel may be employed in the main-

tenance of several sites. The mobility of the four-wheeled vehicle is of considerable advantage in such circumstances over the use of a tracked machine. Indeed, as a result of high maintenance costs and the need for complete overhaul involving considerable expenditure, the last remaining tracked vehicle was withdrawn from service during the year. The remaining mechanical equipment operated over a total of 12,665 hours and consumed 6,519 gallons of gas oil.

FIRST DIVISION.

Crofthead Coup, Bishopbriggs. Few complaints were received during the year regarding operations on this site and infilling proceeded satisfactorily. As the result of the proximity of a new private housing development, however, it was agreed to seek an alternative site, particularly as the lease at Crofthead is due to expire during 1964. Negotiations continued for the use of a site at Hungryside and agreement was eventually reached with the owners. At the end of the year the legal formalities were nearing completion and it is anticipated that entry will be taken to the ground early in the new year. The lease at Crofthead will then be terminated.

Burntbroom Coup, Mount Vernon. This tip was conducted in a very satisfactory manner, the surface and tipping face being dressed daily with screened refuse obtained from Glasgow Corporation Cleansing Department free of charge. The life of this site is now limited, however, to a few years and negotiations have been conducted with the South of Scotland Electricity Board for the lease of another quarry nearby. These have been successfully concluded and the new coup will soon come into operation. The coup at Burntbroom will be dressed off, allowed to consolidate and the remaining area held in reserve.

Avenuehead Coup, Muirhead. Some trouble continues to be experienced at this coup as a result of the activities of trespassers, although fires have been somewhat less numerous than in the past. Covering material continues to be available at a nearby colliery and is transported to the site by one of the Department's own vehicles.

SECOND DIVISION.

Hunthill Coup, High Blantyre. Infilling of this area was completed during the year and a considerable quantity of material excavated from housing development sites was brought on to the area to provide final cover. Much of this material remains to be spread and levelled and this work will be undertaken in the forthcoming year to enable the site to be disposed of. Negotiations were completed for the lease of an alternative tipping site at Broomhouse Farm, Auchentibber.

Broomhouse Coup, Auchentibber. There are two quarry-holes available for infilling within the area of ground leased on this site and there

is a possibility of a third being handed over for a similar purpose at a later date. Operations commenced in September in the smaller of the two quarries which is receiving all the refuse collected within the Blantyre and East Kilbride areas and is filling rapidly. It is anticipated, however, that the Town Council of the new Burgh of East Kilbride will take control of their own refuse collection and disposal services early during 1964 and acquire their own disposal site. In the meantime, the quantity of refuse being deposited at Broomhouse is considerable and the limited amount of covering material which is available has led to some difficulty in maintaining satisfactory operational conditions. Several outbreaks of fire have also occurred necessitating the services of the Fire Brigade.

Site of Old Destructor at Blantyre Braes. The area of ground extending to some 3¾ acres which was formerly the site of the old Blantyre Destructor was the subject of an enquiry by the Fifth District Council who obtained provisional approval from the Scottish Development Department for a scheme of clearance, levelling and tree planting. As this ground was of no further use for cleansing purposes the County Council agreed that it should be transferred to the District Council.

Hallside Coup, Cambuslang. This coup again continued to be conducted in a most satisfactory manner. A few complaints were received regarding papers being blown into nearby fields while vehicles were discharging but these were quickly cleaned up. Ashes from the Clyde's Mill Power Station at Cambuslang are delivered daily by a private Contractor for covering the refuse and the Department has also been fortunate in finding two other local sources of supply from which limited quantities are available.

Morrison Coup, Cambuslang. Although the infilling of this low-lying ground was completed in 1960 a considerable amount of work remains to be carried out to complete the laying out of playing fields on the new level. The County Council had endeavoured through negotiations with the owners, The Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow, to obtain discharge of their remaining responsibilities on payment of a lump sum to be mutually agreed upon, particularly in view of the fact that the College are at present laying out new sports fields at Stepps to which they will eventually transfer. It was finally intimated, however, that the College would not be in a position to occupy their site at Stepps for a number of years and they requested that the County Council should proceed with additional work at Morrison Park in accordance with the Agreement of Lease entered into in 1934. The County Council, therefore, accepted an offer obtained from the County Architect to lay out an additional area as a Rugby Pitch and the work was commenced during the summer months. This, it is anticipated, will be completed during 1964 when consideration will then be given to some further development. The area still remaining to be laid out was sprayed with chemical to control the growth of weeds.

THIRD DIVISION.

O'Wood Coup, Holytown. Infilling of this area is proceeding rapidly. The Department, however, obtained a small extension during the year into a field on the west side of the coup which will extend the life somewhat and at the same time permit a more satisfactory final level to be attained. Some difficulty is still being experienced with unauthorised dumping and in most cases the culprits cannot be traced. On one occasion, however, enquiries led to a firm of contractors who had dumped a large quantity of clay and, as a result, a driver and bulldozer were supplied by the firm concerned to spread and level this material. As a result of discussions which took place last year with regard to drainage of surface water from that part of the area conterminous with new road construction works, the Highways Department laid new drains inside the coup boundary and these have had the effect of considerably reducing the quantity of surface water which accumulated on the North side.

Bellside Coup, Cleland. Operating conditions at this coup are somewhat difficult at present due to the long steep gradient leading down to the working face and the effects of rain during prolonged periods of inclement weather which quickly affects the surface over which the vehicles are required to travel. Endeavour is being made to infill a deep hole at the western extremity of the area in order that maximum use of the site may be achieved and once this has been accomplished it should then be possible to plan future tipping operations so as to afford more satisfactory working conditions. Several outbreaks of fire occurred during the year and required to be dealt with by the Fire Brigade.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Refuse coups were in use during the year at Leadhills, Crawford, Robertson, Lesmahagow, Hazelbank, Camwath, Carstairs, Carluke, Glassford and Larkhall. The mechanical shovels in use on the two larger coups at Carluke and Larkhall were utilised whenever available to level and grade the surfaces of the other sites.

Roberton Coup. The area available for tipping was extended during the year and the necessary adjustments made to fencing.

Woodlands Coup, Lesmahagow. The depositing of refuse in this coup was discontinued during the year, the quarry having been infilled completely. Some levelling and grading work remains to be carried out and this will be undertaken as weather permits during next year when the ground will then be returned to the farmer owner.

Nether Birkwood Coup, Lesmahagow. This coup is proceeding satisfactorily although its life is somewhat limited and additional accommodation will require to be obtained in the not too distant future.

Coalburn Coup. This site was located in close proximity to a housing scheme and gave rise to complaints due to frequent outbreaks of fire caused mainly by mischievous children. Use of the ground was finally discontinued last year and during this year the area was levelled and graded and the let terminated.

Rigside Coup. The final levelling operations were carried out on this site and the ground returned to the owner.

Hallcraig Coup, Carluke. Several outbreaks of fire occurred at this coup during the Summer months and in view of its proximity to the local Golf Course these were dealt with on each occasion as a matter of urgency. The coup is maintained in a generally satisfactory condition although some unauthorised, indiscriminate dumping was carried out by persons taking illegal entry and it was necessary to erect a warning notice board. Some fencing repair work was also carried out to avoid the escape of any loose paper and the situation in this regard is being kept under observation. Towards the end of the year part of the tipping face was affected by a sudden outburst of underground water. The source of this was never detected and the flow ceased as abruptly as it had commenced.

Carnwath Coup. Concern was expressed by the Forestry Commission regarding the possibility of a nearby plantation of young trees being affected by any outbreak of fire which might occur on this site. The tipping face in use at this time was on that part of the site nearest to the plantation and it was immediately dressed off with soil and a new face commenced on another part of the area. Tipping will now only take place in the vicinity of the plantation during the winter months. The Forestry Commission also intimated that it was intended to carry out controlled burning of all waste vegetation within their plantation during the Spring of 1964 to avoid any possibility of the outbreak of grass fires and offered at the same time, to treat the undeveloped area of the coup in a similar manner. Advantage will be taken of this suggestion when the occasion arises.

Farme Coup, Glassford. The life of this coup is now of limited duration and it is estimated that a little more than one year's tipping remains. Adequate supplies of covering material have not been available in the area and as the final layers of refuse are being deposited a few complaints are being received regarding wind-blown papers. In the main, the fencing around the site is sufficient to contain these in normal weather conditions but on occasions of very high wind some escape of lighter material is virtually unavoidable. Arrangements are made in such circumstances to have the material gathered up with the minimum of delay. An alternative tipping area is now being sought.

The various coups are inspected regularly by the County Council's Pest Destruction Officers in order that any infestation by vermin may be detected and suitable measures taken for their eradication.

GARAGES.

Some further progress was made during the year with the provision of suitable additional garaging accommodation and depot facilities.

The operations of the County Transport Department were transferred from the original Headquarters at Stepps to a large, new, modern Depot at Bellshill. The new premises include accommodation for all the Cleansing vehicles operating in the Bellshill area and for conducting salvage recovery work. Office premises are also available for the Cleansing Foreman and the long-standing requirements of the Cleansing personnel in respect of changing room, locker accommodation, spray baths, canteen and other welfare facilities of up-to-date standards have finally been satisfied. At the close of the year arrangements were being made for the transfer of all vehicles, plant, equipment and stores from the existing Cleansing Depot at Gasworks Road, Bellshill, which will thereafter be closed pending the County Council's decision as to its disposal.

As a result of the removal to Bellshill, consideration was also being given to the disposal of the Transport Depot at Stepps. Three refuse collection vehicles are still garaged here for which alternative accommodation would require to be found within reasonable distance. Investigation is being made, however, as to the Depot requirements of other County Council Departments in this area and the premises may yet be retained in service depending on the outcome of these enquiries.

The most noticeable improvement has been the completion by the Transport Department of their new District Garage at Lesmahagow in which three Cleansing vehicles are now accommodated. For many years these have been housed in a dilapidated private garage which was little more than an open shed with an earth floor. The facilities available in the new Garage have had a most heartening effect on the refuse collection crews and, in particular, the drivers who are now displaying more interest in the appearance of their vehicles.

In recent years the accommodation at the District Garage, Blantyre, has caused some concern as a result of the expansion of the refuse collection fleet in this area due to the development of the new town of East Kilbride. This situation was relieved considerably when the Transport Department acquired additional premises in Hamilton and a number of vehicles utilised by another Department were transferred there from the Blantyre Depot. The necessity for some Cleansing vehicles to stand outside overnight has now been eliminated.

The proposed extension to the District Garage at Shotts to provide increased accommodation for vehicles and improved facilities for collection, baling and despatch of salvage has still not materialised although the matter is to receive further consideration in the new year.

In the financial year 1962/63 it cost the Department £12,860 to garage all the vehicles and various items of mechanical equipment now utilised in the Cleansing Service. This is an increase of £916 from last year and is due to increased costs in the upkeep of County garages. Each vehicle, therefore, costs £131. 4. 6d. to garage annually, an increase of £4. 3. 3d. per vehicle from last year.

STREET CLEANSING.

Street Cleansing operations in the County are carried out by staff under the control of the County Surveyor and Engineer, who recovers annually from this Department the cost of cleansing certain private and sub-standard streets.

Litter continues to be responsible for a considerable proportion of the expenditure on street cleansing despite publicity given to the penalty imposed by the Litter Act of 1958. The appearance of many streets and footpaths in Housing Schemes and shopping centres, particularly at week-end periods, is witness to the fact that the general public have not yet developed a litter-conscious attitude even although suitable receptacles have been provided at points where such trouble is most likely to be experienced.

An equally objectionable practice is the increasing habit of householders and tradesmen of depositing all sorts of miscellaneous material including garden refuse, old mattresses, oil drums, cartons, soot, bottles and tins, decaying fruit, building debris, etc. in road lay-bys and on any other conveniently located vacant ground. The conditions created by such practices, in addition to detracting from local amenity, are frequently conducive to infestations by vermin.

A number of years ago the County Council entered into an Agreement with a firm of Advertising Contractors for the supply of litter receptacles bearing advertisements at selected localities. Due to the damage caused to these by vandals and frequent delays in obtaining replacements, the Agreement was eventually terminated to take effect as the firm's contracts with the various advertisers expired. The last 16 contracts ran out during 1963 and the receptacles have been removed. These have been replaced by a more robustly constructed type of receptacle provided, maintained and serviced under the control of the County Surveyor and Engineer.

The Department continues to employ 1 man in the First Division and 3 in the Second Division in the cleansing of tenemental backcourts. Their duties entail the removal of papers, tins and other miscellaneous debris from the ash surfaces and tidying of the areas in and around communal dustbin shelters. The necessity for the employment of this type of labour within the Second Division is gradually becoming less

as the County Council acquire additional tenement properties for clearance in connection with comprehensive redevelopment plans for the Cambuslang area.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS

During the year, 106 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 41 Notices from last year. In 38 cases, a decrease of 1 from last 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 receptacles were provided. In all, 203 dustbins of varied cubic capacity were supplied by owners.

The number of dustbins supplied to County Council houses by the Department during the year was 2,941, being 388 less than last year. In addition, 254 dustbins were supplied to houses owned by the Scottish Special Housing Association, 652 were sold to private householders and 89 were transferred to the Kitchen Waste Collection Service.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Two new public conveniences were completed and brought into use in the early part of the year at Murray Square and Calderwood Square, East Kilbride, arrangements for construction, supervision and maintenance having been undertaken by the East Kilbride Development Corporation as these conveniences were not included in the County Council's approved priority programme. Construction of a proposed new large convenience at the Town Centre had not commenced by 16th May, the date from which East Kilbride was granted Burgh status and, in so far as the County Council's interest in this project was concerned, responsibility then passed to the new Town Council. The latter took over control of all public conveniences within the Burgh as from 16th December, 1963, including the existing accommodation at Maxwell Drive which, at that time, was the only convenience under the charge of this Department.

In the early part of the year the Special Districts Committee gave final approval to plans, prepared by the County Architect in consultation with this Department, showing constructional details of two new types of convenience to be erected in accordance with the priority programme in various parts of the landward area of the County. These make provision for erection of a larger type of convenience, with accommodation for full-time attendants, in some of the more populous areas and a

small, unattended convenience in certain rural areas. It has been further agreed that there should be no charge to the public for the use of the facilities provided.

There is, unfortunately, no progress to record as yet in actual construction of new conveniences, due to difficulties which have been encountered in endeavouring to obtain suitable sites by agreement. While local residents and landowners generally recognise the necessity for the provision of these facilities, it would appear that few are prepared to sell or lease ground for the purpose. This attitude may be due in part to a desire to avoid the attraction which such premises continue to have for undesirable and irresponsible persons bent on acts of defacement and destruction.

During the previous year the County Council had agreed, subject to the adjustment of terms and conditions, to sell to the occupier of Cemetery Lodge, Carluke, an adjoining area of waste ground which had been acquired in 1937 for the purpose of erecting a public convenience but which had not been developed. While negotiations for the sale were in progress, intimation was received of the death of the prospective purchaser and the County Council thereupon agreed to retain this ground in the meantime, having ascertained that the Third District Council would continue to undertake any maintenance work necessary to keep the site in a tidy condition.

The Royal Assent was given during the year to the Public Lavatories (Turnstiles) Act, 1963, which imposed a duty on Local Authorities, not later than six months after the passing of the Act, to remove all turnstiles from public conveniences controlled or managed by them with the object of eliminating any hardship or distress which may have been caused to disabled and elderly persons where access was regulated in this manner. The Act also provides that no turnstile shall, in future, be installed in any such convenience. No action was called for by this Department as none of the existing conveniences was so equipped.

To operate and maintain the 53 conveniences under the control of the Department, the expenditure incurred in the financial year 1962/63 was £9,853 while receipts totalled £355 making a net expenditure of £9,498. This is an increase in net expenditure of £1,056 over the previous year and can be mainly accounted for by increased maintenance costs during the exceptionally severe weather in the first few months of the year.

EAST KILBRIDE

By deliverance of the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, the new town of East Kilbride was declared to be a Burgh with effect from 16th May, 1963. The County Council, however, were empowered beyond that date, by Order made by the Secretary of State, to continue to exercise the various Statutory functions for which the new Burgh became responsible, pending the election of a Town Council, the appointment of officials and staff and the receipt of intimation that the Town Council were in a position to assume control on their own behalf. This Department, therefore, continued to operate the refuse collection and disposal services and although there had been preliminary discussions with regard to the transfer of vehicles and staff, the Town Council had still not taken over control at the end of the year.

Expansion of building continued and again necessitated periodic alteration in refuse collection arrangements. In the case of some vehicles, collection routes were seldom static for any length of time. It was estimated at the close of the year that some 10,389 houses, 166 shops, 82 factories, 43 offices, 17 halls, 14 schools, 9 canteens, 2 hotels and 1 hospital, all within the Burgh area, were in receipt of a service and the total number of dustbins emptied per week was estimated at 21,018. These operations involved the use of 1 foreman's van, 8 refuse collection vehicles and 1 salvage van with a staff of 1 foreman, 9 drivers, 41 loaders and 8 youths, although three of the refuse collection vehicles and their crews were only working part time within the actual area of the Burgh, their remaining time being occupied with similar work in the surrounding County districts.

In normal circumstances arrangements were made for the usual twice weekly collection of domestic refuse although, as in previous years, occasions arose when due to mechanical breakdown and/or sickness and absenteeism on the part of employees, it became necessary to reduce the frequency of service. The prolonged spell of severe weather in the early part of the year caused some delays as the result of the rate of loading being adversely affected due to the loaders being required, in very many cases, to negotiate long stretches of ice-covered access paths and flights of steps while carrying out and returning dustbins. The situation was made more difficult by the continuing increase in the number of private vehicles parked for lengthy periods in streets and cul-de-sacs. In many cases, the householders who telephoned to enquire as to the reason for any delay were completely unappreciative of any explanation as to the circumstances. Whenever possible, overtime working was arranged to deal with arrears of collection.

One unfortunate incident occurred in the early part of the year when during the course of a refuse collection vehicle demonstration the contents of the vehicle suddenly burst into flames, presumably due to the inclusion of some hot refuse which had been present in a dustbin but

had not been detected. The vehicle, which was of a well-known type and was under the control of the manufacturers' demonstrator, was immediately closed up to exclude air and the nearest Fire Brigade was called. In order to extinguish the fire completely it was necessary, unfortunately, to tip the load on to the roadway from which it was later uplifted and removed to the disposal site. The vehicle, however, suffered some damage and the remainder of the demonstration had to be cancelled. The incident served to show residents in the neighbourhood the damage which can be caused and the inconvenience and interference with normal operations which may follow as the result of some householder carelessly permitting hot refuse to be deposited in the dustbin.

The separate thrice-weekly collection of waste-paper and cardboard from shops and factory premises continued to operate satisfactorily. In the case of some premises where this material appeared to accumulate with unusual rapidity an additional collection was arranged whenever the services of a spare vehicle and necessary staff were available. Some further improvement was noted as a result of the Department's endeavours to secure the co-operation of shopkeepers in collapsing cartons prior to storage to await collection. Not only does this assist shopkeepers to conserve valuable accommodation on their premises but collection is also facilitated and maximum use may be made of the carrying capacity of the collecting vehicle.

EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES

Extensions to the existing County Special Scavenging District were agreed to during the year in the following areas, taking effect as from 16th May, 1963:—

Bishopbriggs	Crawfordjohn	Rosebank
Chryston & Muirhead	Abington	Quarter
Luggiebank	Symington	Braidwood
Mollinsburn	Thankerton	Law
Riggend	Covington	Carluke
Stepps	Pettinain	Kilncadzow
Bargeddie	Libberton	Cartland
Baillieston	Quothquan	Forth
Mount Vernon	Culter	Carnwath
Busby	Stonehouse	Lanark
Thorntonhall	Larkhall	Hazelbank
Jackton	Strathaven	Coalburn
Newmains	Sandford	Lesmahagow
Kingshill	Glassford	Douglas Water
Shotts	Drumclog	Kirkfieldbank
Carfin	Ashgill	Crossford
Bogside	Dalserf	Blackwood
Leadhills		

SALVAGE

The advantages to be obtained by the recovery and sale of waste paper and other marketable products found in domestic waste cannot be assessed in terms of revenue alone. These items form a considerable proportion of present day household refuse and must, in any case, be collected and removed. In certain areas of the County where this was formerly carried out by refuse collection vehicles in the course of their rounds, the provision of vans for separate collections of salvage from factories and shops in particular has released the more expensive vehicles from this task and enabled them to undertake additional refuse collection work in new housing developments. Another most important factor in maintaining this service is that large quantities of waste paper are thereby excluded from refuse coups thus prolonging the life of the disposal sites and reducing the danger of serious outbreaks of fire.

During the year, restrictions which had been placed on the quantity of mixed waste paper being despatched to the Mills were removed and there was less necessity, therefore, to continue the intensive separation of other grades of paper which had been previously carried out to enable all stocks to be cleared. This also relieved problems of storage of the various grades which had been experienced in some areas while separate loads were being accumulated for despatch. One time-consuming job which still remains, however, is the separation and exclusion of the increasing quantities of "contraries" such as polythene, carbon papers, tin-foil, grease-proof papers, plastics and other items which cannot be accepted for pulping by the Mills.

The Department had no difficulty in disposing of all the materials collected, with the exception of tins which had been sold loose to a neighbouring Local Authority. The latter intimated during the year that owing to a severe decline in the market, which has not yet recovered, they were unable to accept any deliveries until further notice.

As the result of endeavours to increase salvage recovery, the overall tonnage collected and revenue obtained again showed an increase. The receipts for the year were as follows:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>£. s. d.</u>
Mixed Waste	483	2	-	-	3,140. 4. 5
Strawboard	455	19	-	-	2,922. 17. 11
Newsprint	25	13	1	-	179. 12. 9
Tins	45	6	2	-	115. 8. 2
Mixed Scrap	9	4	2	8	63. 11. 9
Aluminium	-	4	3	24	17. 10. 4
Brass	-	1	-	15	6. 1. 6
Copper	-	-	2	22	5. 16. 2
Lead	-	1	-	2	2. -. 6
Rags	1	15	2	-	7. 14. 7
Hair	-	-	1	7	8. 9
Alloy	-	-	-	26	1. 7. 2
TOTAL	1,021	9	-	20	£6,462. 14. -

The above figures include waste paper to the value of £547. 7. 2d collected by the County Council while continuing to provide a service within the Burgh of East Kilbride during the period from its formation on 16th May until the end of the year.

The following table shows the total amount of salvage materials (except kitchen waste) collected in each division as compared with amounts collected in the previous year.

Division	1962 - Receipts					1963 - Receipts					£. s. d.		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£. s. d.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£. s. d.			
FIRST	34	11	3	-	214. 2. -	72	7	2	18	469. 8. 5			
SECOND	281	13	-	1	1,764. 7. 7	217	16	3	16	1,411. -. 2			
THIRD	462	7	3	17	2,726. 14. 10	596	6	1	14	3,707. 2. 8			
FOURTH	101	14	3	4	591. 1. 10	134	18	1	-	875. 2. 9			
TOTAL	880	7	1	22	£5,296. 6. 3	1,021	9	-	20	£6,462. 14. -			

The Contractors for the purchase of waste paper from the County Council are the Northern Waste Paper Co. Ltd., with whom the Contract has now been renewed for a further period of ten years. The other materials are disposed of through local channels.

In the First Division the Depots, collecting areas and coups are located over a wide area and it is difficult to collect, separate and bale paper economically. In the Bishopbriggs district a refuse collection vehicle is still in use to provide a separate salvage service to the shopping area. In this case there is no great distance to travel to the Depot, at which a single-box electric baler has now been installed in replacement of an old wooden hand-baling machine which had become unfit for further service. A salvage van was obtained during the year, however, to undertake special collections from shops and factories in other districts within the Division and a hand-baling machine at the Bargeddie Depot was also replaced by a twin-box electric baler. Improvement is now being noted in the salvage returns from this Division and collections may be expected to increase further.

Sickness and absenteeism among refuse collection personnel in some areas of the County does, from time to time, affect the output of baled material. On occasions it may be necessary to transfer balers to the more urgent and important task of assisting with refuse collection although every endeavour is made to avoid any such necessity. In the Bellshill area in particular the amount of salvage being brought in daily is such that any interference with normal baling operations would very quickly create a serious situation by the rapid accumulation of loose material within the salvage store. Indeed, the amount of waste paper collected within this area has increased considerably, largely due to the service now being given by the special van which was brought into operation last year. At the end of the year the Department removed all salvage activities from the old Bellshill Depot at Gasworks Road to new accommodation provided within the recently constructed County Transport Depot. The salvage premises now provide better working conditions for the employees but the available storage accommodation is somewhat more restricted. It is hoped that this may yet be remedied by the erection of a covered loading bay at the side of the building to provide separate storage space for baled material.

No progress has yet to be reported in connection with the proposals to extend the existing salvage accommodation in the District Garage at Shotts.

The separate Kitchen Waste collection service continues to operate in the Bellshill area although, unfortunately, the quantity of this material collected becomes less each year. Its exclusion from the ordinary household refuse does, however, assist materially in minimising the danger of rat infestation at the refuse coup. The total quantity of waste food collected was 373 tons 14 cwts. 2 qrs. and receipts amounted to

£1,980. 9. 7d, a decrease of 35 tons 2 cwts. 2 qrs. and £186. 8. 7d respectively from last 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, i.e. £5. 6. 0d per ton.

From the commencement of salvage operations in July, 1944, to December, 1963, the amount and value of materials collected have been as follows:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Valued at</u>
Waste Paper	19,901	£134,718
Other Materials	<u>42,790</u>	<u>99,509</u>
TOTAL	<u>62,691</u>	<u>£234,227</u>

COSTS

The expenditure involved in operating the public cleansing services, which are vital and necessary to any community, continues to rise each year as the labour force and fleet of vehicles expand to meet additional commitments created by new Local Authority and private housing developments.

In the financial year 16th May, 1962, to 15th May, 1963, the total cost of all services provided under Cleansing through the Special Districts Committee of the County Council amounted to £395,765. This is an increase of £51,385 over the previous year, due mainly to increases in wages and loan charges.

Wages, by far, account for the largest single item of expenditure and the total wages bill for all services connected with the Department was £231,899, an increase of £30,861 from the previous year.

Receipts for the financial year amounted to £22,394, an increase of £4,225 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	1961/62		1962/63	
	£	%	£	%
Loan Charges	38,651	11.2	61,513	15.6
House Letting and Rating -				
Repayments to Owners	3,488	1.0	3,584	0.95
County (General)	7,716	2.2	5,670	1.4
Collection of Household Refuse	238,482	69.3	260,818	65.9
Disposal of Household Refuse	15,995	4.6	17,977	4.5
Garaging of Vehicles	11,944	3.5	12,860	3.3
Private Street Cleansing	2,350	0.68	2,860	0.72
Collection of Salvage	7,253	2.1	10,382	2.62
Public Conveniences	8,869	2.6	9,853	2.5
Local Government Superannuation	7,099	2.1	7,355	1.9
Miscellaneous Expenditure	2,533	0.72	2,893	0.73

The following table shows the actual collection and disposal costs for the financial year 1962/63:-

No. of houses serviced in the County - 96,954 (Estimated Population - 329,947)	Total	Cost	Cost per
		per	1,000 of
		House	Population
Nett Collection and Disposal Costs	£280,354	£2. 17. 10	£849. 11. 2
Nett cost of operating service per week		£5,391. -.	-
Nett cost per head of the population per week		-. -. 4	
Nett cost per house per week		-. 1. 1¼	

This year it cost £468 per week more to operate the service than last year.

It is estimated that during the current financial year 1963/64, the cost of all the cleansing services within the County Special Scavenging District will be £408,974 whilst the receipts plus the balance on hand at the beginning of the year will amount to £43,835, leaving a balance of £365,139 to be obtained from rates and necessitating a rate of 1/8½d per £. This is an increase of 1½d per £ from the previous year.

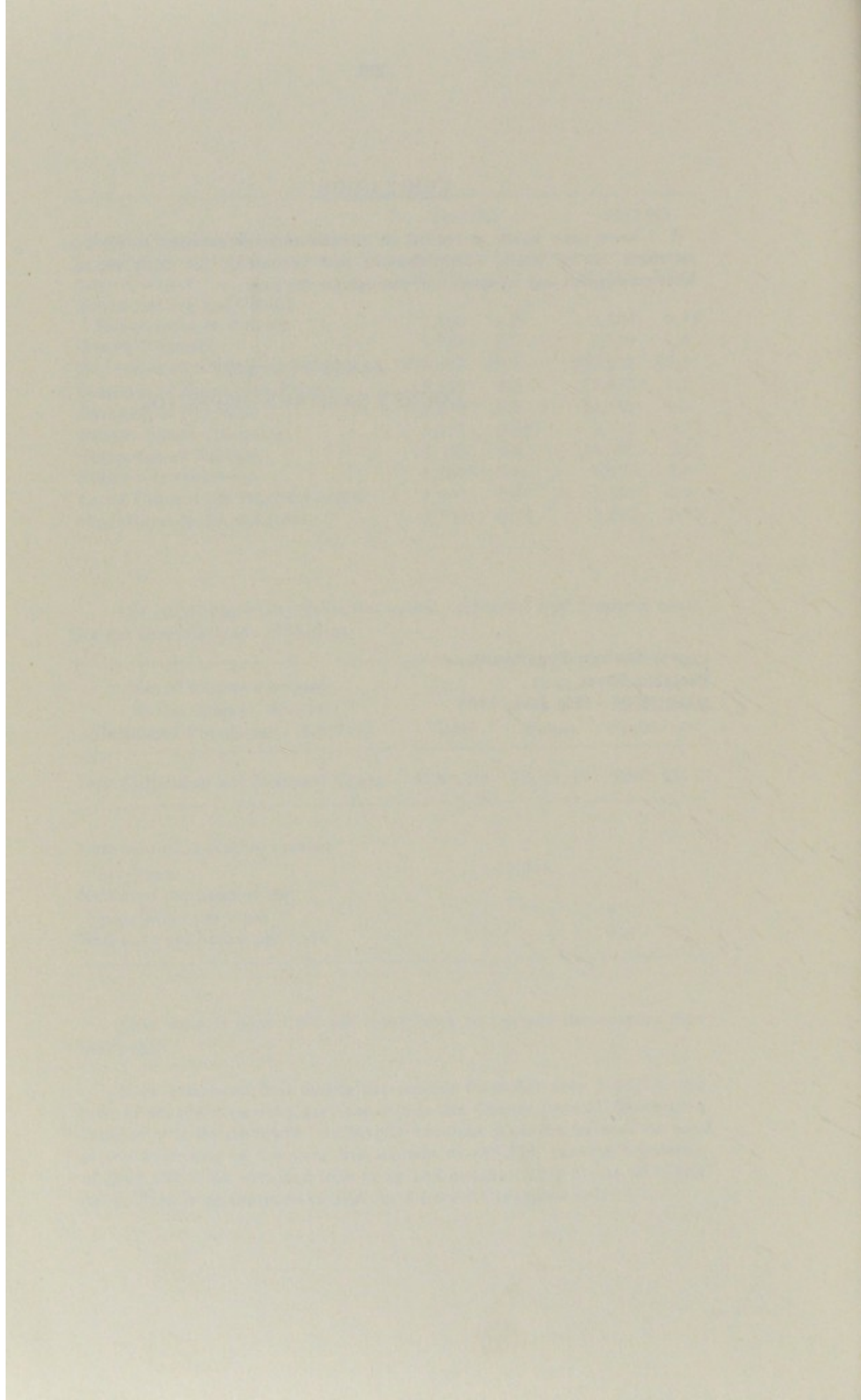
CONCLUSION

I have once again to record my thanks and appreciation to all the members of my staff, administrative and technical, for their whole-hearted support and co-operation throughout the year.

JAMES R. MoGHIE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

County Sanitary Department,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON - 12th June, 1964.



BURGH OF BIGGAR

Annual Report, 1963.

HOUSING

Local Authority:- Work continued on the housing scheme at Camwath Road, consisting of four 3 apartment and four 2 apartment houses, but none were available for letting by the end of the year.

The scheme to convert four 2 apartment houses at Burnside Terrace West Row into two modern 3 apartment houses with kitchens and bathrooms, was completed during the year, and the houses let.

The reconstruction project on the Arcon prefabricated houses continued, and, by the end of the year, the work on a further twelve houses was completed, leaving only two houses to be dealt with in this programme.

Dean of Guild Court:- Consent was granted by the Dean of Guild Court in the case of three applications for development. Of these, two had been completed by the end of the year, and one was in progress.

Of the nine projects approved but not completed last year, one was not proceeded with, two were in progress, and six were completed during the year.

In addition, eleven applications, mainly in connection with the erection of garages, were dealt with by Minor Warrant.

Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950-62 - Improvement Grants - While the works in connection with three applications for Improvement Grants, one approved in 1959 and two in 1962, were fully completed, the details in respect of one of the cases had still to be finalised by the end of the year. No new applications were received during the year.

Standard Grants:- The work in connection with the application for a Standard Grant, approved last year, was completed, and the grant finalised. No new applications were received during the year.

Housing (Repair and Rents)(Scotland) Act, 1954. Rent Act, 1957:-
No applications for Certificates under the above Acts were received during the year.

Housing Allocations:- Ten inspections of existing housing conditions were carried out in respect of applications for Local Authority houses and points allotted in each case in accordance with the Town Council's scheme.

Seasonal Workers' Accommodation:- No accommodation for seasonal workers is provided within the burgh.

WATER SUPPLY

Apart from a few complaints received during the Summer from premises on high ground outwith the Burgh regarding the lack of pressure in the early morning, the water supply again proved adequate. All samples taken during the year were satisfactory.

DRAINAGE

No problems of a major nature were encountered during the year with regard to the drainage and sewerage arrangements within the Burgh. The main sewer from the Knocklea area was renewed in cast iron through the Biggar Burn at the Cadger's Brig, and three manholes in the vicinity were heightened.

Difficulties connected with overloading were again experienced at the Sewage Purification Works, and the scheme, proposed by the Consultant Engineers, to provide two new storm overflow tanks, awaited the final approval of the Scottish Development Department at the end of the year.

DAIRIES

The registered milkshop within the Burgh continued to be maintained in a satisfactory manner. As previously reported, the milk is delivered in bottles from the Creamery, to which they are returned daily. Retail is from the shop and by van. The other retailers delivering milk by van within the Burgh were also found to be satisfactory.

Registration and licence were granted during the year in respect of two additional vehicles for the sale of designated milk.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

All the factories and workshops within the Burgh were again inspected, and conditions in general were found to be satisfactory. The total is 15, made up of the following trades: Motor Repairs 4; Bakehouses 2; Plumbers 1; Sausage Manufacturers 4; Weaving 1; Blacksmith 1; Joiners 1; and Gasworks 1.

NUISANCES

As in previous years, the incidence of nuisance conditions presented no problems, and no action was called for.

ICE CREAM

There are three ice cream premises within the Burgh, two for manufacture and sale, and one for sale only. While the standard of methods and cleanliness was high in the case of two premises, in the case of the other, an investigation had to be carried out following an unsatisfactory bacteriological sample.

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 encountered within the Burgh during the year.

The improvements, subject to which the Town Council was granted a licence in connection with the Caravan Site at the Public Park, were carried out, and the site functioned in a satisfactory manner during the year.

SCAVENGING

The collection of refuse within the Burgh continued to be carried out in a satisfactory manner by staff in the direct employment of the Town Council.

Use of the tractor, fitted last year with a shovel and blade, made it possible to carry out regular levelling and dressing operations at the coup. The refuse from the slaughterhouse continued to be disposed of at the coup, but no complaints arose from this source during the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

The services of the County Pest Destruction Officer were utilised, as necessary, in connection with infestations at private dwellings and also at the coup.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Plans for the erection of a new slaughterhouse were passed, and received the sanction of the Secretary of State, but reconsideration of the costs involved, held the project up, and, by the end of the year, no firm decision had been reached.

SCHOOLS

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

BURIAL GROUNDS

No cause for complaint was found in the conduct or maintenance of the burial grounds during the year.

FOOD & DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956

Three inspections and thirteen seizures of unsound food were carried out in the Burgh during the year. All items seized were buried in the refuse coup.

As will be seen from the following table, 29 samples of foodstuffs, including sausages and mince, were procured from shops within the Burgh, and submitted for analysis. Three informal samples were certified as non-genuine, and repeat formal samples of the items concerned were taken. Two of these again proved non-genuine, and warning letters were sent to the vendors.

<u>Samples procured</u>			<u>Analysed</u>	
Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Consultant Public Analyst	County Public Analyst
3	26	29	2	27

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

During the year 26 inspections were carried out in connection with the above Regulations. These included hotels, tearooms, bakehouses, butchers' shops, etc.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Prescribed particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

Part I of the Act.

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	15	15	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	15	-	-

2 - Cases in which Defects were found - None

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
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NONE

