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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 1964.





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COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
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FOR THE YEAR 1964.

THE
COUNTY OF
NEW YORK
IN SENATE
JANUARY 1880

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 1879

ALBANY:
PUBLISHED BY
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
1880

FOR SALE BY
THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
ALBANY

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School Medical Officer
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Depute County Medical Officer of Health
Depute School Medical Officer
Depute Director of Welfare Services
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 William Gibson, L.D.S.
Public Analyst and Chemist
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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.

Acting Supervisor of Midwives
Superintendent of Home Nursing Service
 Jane Ferrier, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

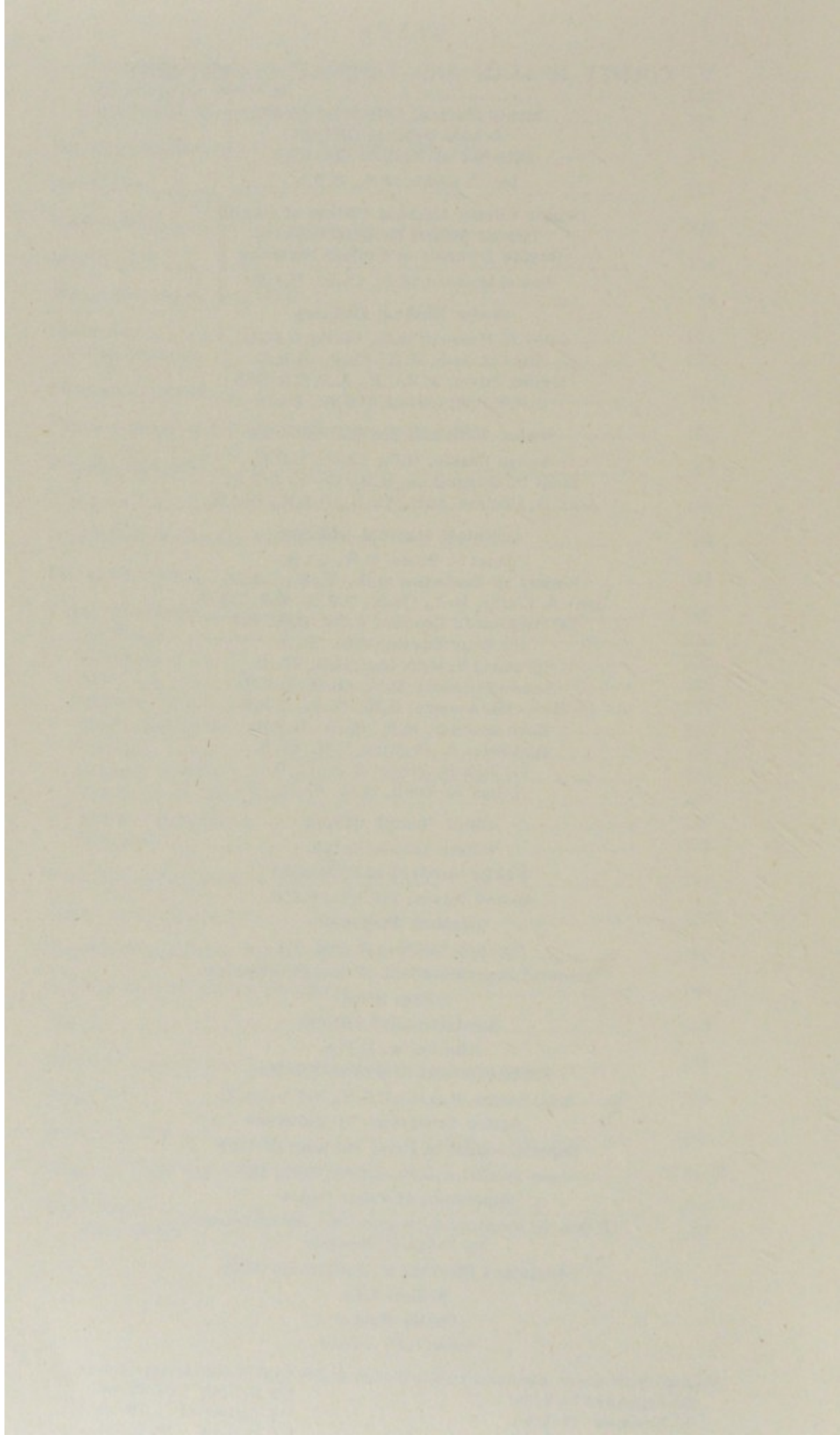
Supervisor of Home Helps
 (f) Mrs. F. Margaret Mactaggart, Dip. Social Science.
 (g) Margaret Hamilton.

Assistant Director of Welfare Services
 William Kidd
Social Worker
 Roger H.D. Perkins

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

(a) Appointed 14/9/64.	(d) Retired 26/12/64.
(b) Resigned 16/8/64.	(e) Appointed 1/10/64.
(c) Appointed 1/4/64.	(f) Retired 30/11/64.

(g) Appointed 2/12/64.



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 in 1964.

The year 1964 saw a rise in the number of births, which coupled with a rise in stillbirths and a fall in infant mortality, gave a perinatal mortality rate above that for the two preceding years.

Deaths from tuberculosis, bronchitis and pneumonia fell, but those from respiratory cancers rose sharply to exceed 4.6% of all deaths.

Infectious diseases were at a fairly low level, and gave no cause for special precautions, other than those called for in connection with the outbreak of typhoid in Aberdeen.

In the Circular Letter from the Scottish Home and Health Department calling for Annual Reports, The Secretary of State has requested observations, inter alia, on the changes to be expected in the Public Health Services of the future; contractions and expansion of services; the possibility of substituting home for hospital care; co-ordination between the various Local Authority Nursing Services and the General Practitioner service; and the effects of health education.

All the foregoing must be set against the background of change in local government, and the answers given will depend on the point of view of the writer. One point of view may be summarised by the headline "Large Counties versus Large Burghs", while another is "What should the Local Health Authority be and do in the N.H.S." Some of the following observations are relevant to both the questions posed.

In the present day, the Local Health Authority has two functions of over-riding importance, namely the supervision of the health of children, and the mental health programme.

The supervision of child health begins before birth, and at present continues till the child leaves school. There is nothing whatever to commend the current artificial barrier between the pre-school and the school child. There is, in fact, much to commend a much more energetic approach to the adolescents in schools, particularly the girls most of whom will inevitably become mothers within a few years of leaving school. The aim of this approach should be to instil the idea that the mother must be responsible for doing her best for her child, unborn or after birth, that this does not leave her very much choice concerning ante-natal care, the place of confinement, and the standards of mothercraft. Failure of any of these may lead to maladjustment, delinquency, mental kinks, neurosis, psychosis - the lot, and that the mother has a social duty to the community to do her best to avoid these. Not only that, but she must have the basic knowledge of what to do to avoid them. So health education particularly in schools can play a vital part in child health.

Similarly, child health plays a vital part in mental health. The fitter the child at birth, and the better brought up, the less deviation is there likely to be from acceptable standards of mental health and social behaviour.

In fact, the child health programme can be properly regarded as an occupational health service. Similarly the care of the aged and handicapped partakes of the nature of an occupational health service. Why therefore is there such a gap in occupational health services between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five?

The principles on which these services operate are epidemiological, that is to say, are taken from the study of epidemics of infectious disease in the community. Briefly, all disease has a pattern in a community, depending on community habits and attitudes, and the patterns were first discerned by the study of outbreaks of infectious disease, the control of which was an early duty of the Local Health Authority.

From the foregoing, it becomes clear that the contribution of the local authority to the National Health Service is enormous and varied. It calls for numerous specialists in a wide variety of disciplines, and for the most part these specialists are practitioners in their own rights. It would ill become a medical officer of health

to direct in detail the work of a dentist, a public analyst, a specially skilled medical member of his own team, a highly trained social worker, or a trained sanitary inspector. While the cases of the midwife, the health visitor and the trained nurse are in fact identical, this is not so universally realised as it should be. Clearly, the Secretary of State is amongst the less well-informed in this field, as he asks about arrangements for co-ordinating the work of health visitors, midwives and home nurse with general practitioners. He does not speak of co-ordinating the work of general practitioners with health visitors, midwives and nurses. Nor would that be the right approach either. The question is "how can the services of general practitioners, health visitors, midwives and nurses (in alphabetical order) be so united as to secure the maximum impact with the minimum staff?" It may well be that general medical practice is the part most in need of re-organisation to secure this desirable goal.

Should the function of the local health authority end at providing for co-operation with hospital services and general practitioners? Or should it take a larger share? Is there, apart from the local health authority, any need for a hospital board of management, or a local executive council, either as an administrative machine, or as a policy-making body? Alternatively, should the policy-making and administrative functions of the local health authority be taken over by one of the other bodies? If so, what is to be the status of the medical officer of health? In my last Annual Report I stressed the need for a far more positive and energetic approach to the promotion of health and the prevention of illness.

The contribution of the Local Health Authority team is the sum of the contributions of the individual specialists. No medical officer of health can expect to be fully proficient in all angles of the medical work of the department, let alone those of the other specialists. In the larger departments, the medical officer of health has become the leader of a team of experts. In small departments he may have to act as his own medical assistant, secretary and even his own office boy. It is quite clear, therefore, that far fewer Medical Officers of Health are needed, but that there should be far more doctors of specialist qualifications and status, working in health departments.

Amongst the specialists there should always be a statistician,

and only a large department serving a very considerable population can justify such an appointment. Other specialists who might well be used are bio-chemists, experts in nutrition, clinical psychologists, and bacteriologists. The present system under which public health bacteriology is treated as a sideline in hospital departments is not satisfactory.

Such re-arrangements would call for the means to train staff of all kinds. Here, however, I intend to restrict myself to medical training. In my view, every medical entrant to public health practice should be required to undergo basic training in maternal and child health, mental health, including the detection and estimation of mental deficiency, the basis of epidemiological method, statistics and an outline of public health law and practice. If possible, this should be carried out in-service, and using day or block release methods, rather than by way of prolonged academic training, which tends to discourage would-be entrants.

Every candidate for a senior public health post should hold a qualification of "membership" standing. How this is to be arranged is a problem. The Royal Colleges of Physicians require a higher standard in therapeutic medicine than the public health doctor can reasonably reach, as well as a special subject. The Universities are apt to look with less favour on a candidate for the degree of M.D. who presents work in the public health field, than one who enters from the field of clinical medicine. Perhaps the College of General Practitioners could help? After all its members are engaged in medical practice in the community, along with doctors in public health, and in contradistinction from those who practice ultra-scientific specialised medicine on hospital patients.

Finally, every doctor wishing to be a medical officer of health should first of all hold the "membership", and then undergo additional training in public health law and practice, general administration, personnel management and selection. He should be chosen by management selection techniques. Only in this way will the leader of the future public health team, which may be smaller in numbers if general practitioners participate, but far wider in professional content, be really capable of carrying through the very responsible and exacting duties of the post.

These changes in structure of the public health department and the training of its medical staff would necessitate a drastic review of the salary structure of doctors and other specialists working in public health, and a much greater degree of alignment with other branches of medicine.

The foregoing paragraphs cover most of the points on which the Secretary of State has desired information. There are, however, some ends to tie up.

Information is requested on the possibility of contracting services. The suggestion rests on a fallacy, to some extent. In war, the sequence of events is mobilisation, attack, victory and demobilisation. This is never wholly the case in the war on ill health. Here the sequence is recognition of an objective, mobilisation, attack, success followed by the occupation of territory, which must thereafter be held by a force of occupation, or surrendered, leading to the status quo ante. The force required for maintaining occupation may be less than that required for achieving it, and may be of a different composition, but there can never be total disbandment. Forces no longer required can always be diverted to another theatre of operations.

Information is also asked on the extent to which entry to hospital can be avoided by the provision of local authority services. To be quite frank, how can the medical officer of health know the answer to this? If a physician or surgeon effects a cure he has a grateful patient. If a medical officer of health effects prevention, there is no patient at all! If there is real ground for believing that admission to or retention in hospital could be diminished by better local health authority services, the first essential is to let the medical officer of health know the name, address and reason for admission of every patient entering hospital, and also the diagnosis ultimately established. If the hospital authorities do not tell the medical officer of health what needs preventing, how can he know what steps to take?

Finally, information is asked on the subject of health education. The answer I must give is that it depends on what is meant by health education. The use of posters, films, talks, and other methods of imparting information has its place. It appears to be reasonably successful in some fields, for instance child health

and cleanliness. It appears to be less successful in other directions, such as the prevention of lung cancer by reducing cigarette smoking, or the prevention of toothache by fluoridation of water.

There is, however, another branch of health education which is less adequately understood. Do we suffer from overcrowded ante-natal and child welfare clinics, school lavatories without towels and toilet paper, hospitals with obvious dirt on the walls, and so on? Health education must stem from a belief in health, and therefore from a demonstrated rejection of conditions well-known to favour ill-health. The kind of occurrence named is less frequent of occurrence than it was but is not non-existent. Let us have every establishment run by, or remotely associated with any branch of the National Health Service clearly conducted on the lines of total hygiene. Then perhaps the public will accept the exhortations directed towards health promotion, which usually pass for health education.

Before leaving the subject, certain matters of principle must be enunciated. Where does the public health service begin and end? On the one hand it clearly impinges on the hospital and general practitioner services, and on the other it reaches out into housing, water supply, food hygiene, milk and dairy management and so on. In neither case is the work wholly, or necessarily under the control of the medical officer of health, but he clearly depends on information from his hospital colleagues, and, for instance in the search for cans of corned beef, action from his colleague the sanitary inspector. Let us therefore have very careful consideration of all the issues before the medical officer of health is torn asunder from the sanitary inspector, as he was from his hospital colleagues in 1948, under a division into upper and lower tier functions. It is clear to me that, in whichever tier the medical officer of health and sanitary inspector find themselves, the other tier authority will need their help, and that they are indispensable to each other. Let me illustrate. In the summer of 1964 it became urgently necessary, on medical grounds, to locate and put out of circulation, cans of corned beef with certain identification marks on them. To this end 1,369 letters were issued by hand to traders. Of these, 431 indicated that they had cans on the premises. This in turn necessitated 715 visits of inspection, and the examination of 14,506 cans, of which 930 had to be dealt with. All this was done between June 3rd and

June 8th, and could only be done because of the close links between the two officers.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

I.C. MONRO,

County Medical Officer.

COUNTY HEALTH & WELFARE DEPARTMENT,
BECKFORD STREET,
HAMILTON.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1964.

Population

	<u>1964 (Estimate)</u>	<u>1961 (Census)</u>
Burgh of Biggar	1,863	1,403
Burgh of Bishopbriggs	15,967	-
Burgh of East Kilbride	38,537	-
Burgh of Lanark	8,369	8,436
Landward part of County	287,412	334,205
Total	352,148	344,044

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>
1955	317,470	1960	334,091
1956	319,785	1961	343,423
1957	322,777	1962	347,448
1958	325,421	1963	350,171
1959	329,049	1964	352,148

Births and Deaths

Births, deaths and the respective rates were as follows during the period 1946 to 1964.

	<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
1964	7,443	21.1	3,668	10.4	11.7	206	28

Live Births

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate or Percentage</u>
Registered in Area	7,957	-
Corrected for transfer	7,443	21.1 per 1,000 population
Legitimate	7,205	96.8% of live births
Illegitimate	238	3.2% of live births

Still-Births

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate or Percentage</u>
Registered in Area	203	-
Corrected for transfer	156	21 per 100 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>
1955	154	24	1960	166	23
1956	163	25	1961	133	19
1957	182	27	1962	146	19
1958	151	22	1963	132	18
1959	133	20	1964	156	21

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>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>Average</u>
Live Births	6,544	6,744	6,646	6,967	7,048	7,424	7,344	7,443	7,020
Still-births	182	151	133	166	133	146	132	156	150
Total Births	6,726	6,895	6,779	7,133	7,181	7,570	7,476	7,599	7,170
Deaths in 1st week	116	110	140	109	134	114	128	122	122
Perinatal Mortality Rate	44.3	37.9	35.7	38.6	37.2	34.4	34.8	35.75	37.3
Do. for Scotland	40.0	38.6	38.4	37.2	36.0	34.8	-	-	34.9

Marriages

The marriages registered in the landward part of the County totalled 2,317, which gives a rate of 6.6 per 1,000 population. This continues the slight decline in the rate noted for a few years past.

Deaths

Registered in area	4,005
Corrected for transfer	3,668

The crude death rate was 10.4 per 1,000, and, after adjustment for age and sex distribution was 11.7 per 1,000. These figures are in conformity with the trends of recent years and are below those for 1963.

The information given below is extracted from the more comprehensive survey of causes of death supplied by the Registrar General.

Women in Childbirth 2

Tuberculosis:

Respiratory	22	0.6 per 1,000 population
Non-respiratory	2	0.006 per 1,000 population

Only one of these deaths occurred before the age of 35 years.

Malignant Tumours:

All types	661
Of Respiratory System:	168

Heart Disease:

Chronic Rheumatic	44
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative	1,100
Other types	55
Hypertension with heart disease	48

Respiratory Disease:

Influenza	2
Pneumonia	94
Bronchitis	165
Other types	89

Diseases of the Digestive System:

All Types	113
-----------	-----

Diseases of Nervous System:

All Types	630
-----------	-----

Deaths due to violence:

Suicide	20
Road Accidents	68
Accidents in the home	68
Other violence	47

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+
206	21	11	8	46	48	137	323	706	958	911	293

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.

	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44
Malignant Tumours	1	-	1	4	9	27
Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System	1	1	-	3	4	12
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	1	32
Violence	8	7	3	23	13	26
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	5

MATERNITY SERVICES

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

Births notified in the Area:-

Live 8,008	Still 199	Total 8,207
------------	-----------	-------------

After transfer to the homes of the parents, registrations were:-

Live 7,443	Still 156	Total 7,599
------------	-----------	-------------

Registrations by sex and legitimacy:-

Live M. 3,819	Still M. 74	Total M. 3,893
F. 3,624	F. 81	F. 3,705
	+ 1 -sex unknown	

Illegitimate M. 120	F. 118	Total 238
---------------------	--------	-----------

Births classified by place of birth:-

Institutions of all kinds	6,449
---------------------------	-------

At home	Live 1,743	
	Still 15	

Medical Aid

Midwives found it necessary to summon medical aid to 309 cases during the year, either under Section 14(2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951 or otherwise.

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

1. Prematurity	6
2. Congenital Defect	62
3. Maternal Toxaemia	23
4. Other Maternal Illness	2
5. Rhesus Incompatibility	10
6. Ante-partum Haemorrhage	27
7. Accidents of Birth	51
8. Other causes	17
	198

INFANT DEATHS - 1964 (Corrected)

	Weeks					Months				
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	Total
Premature Birth	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	32
Injury at Birth	26	1	-	-	27	-	1	-	-	28
Atelectasis	18	-	-	-	18	-	1	-	-	19
Congenital defects	27	6	4	1	38	6	4	2	2	52
Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases	6	1	-	1	8	14	6	4	1	33
Gastro-enteritis and other alimentary diseases	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	4
Asphyxia	7	-	-	-	7	2	5	3	-	17
Violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternal Causes	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Haemolytic disease of the Newborn	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Other causes	2	2	-	-	4	6	4	2	-	16
	123	11	4	2	140	29	23	11	3	206

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 antenatal care was carried out by the Domiciliary Midwives	Number of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions and attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge.
Doctor not booked	Doctor booked		
-	1,718	1,718	161

Cases confined at home

The number of cases attended under the Domiciliary Midwifery Services was 2,036. Of this number 1,688 were confined at home and, attendance was provided for 348 patients who were subsequently removed to hospital. In addition 161 hospital booked cases 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 -	906	205	1,111
By District Nurse Midwives -	782	143	925
	<u>1,688</u>	<u>348</u>	<u>2,036</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 (8)
	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	4,606	3,532	4,300	-	-	-	630	630
For post-natal examination	2,241	2,174	2,125	-	-	-	465	465

	Number of women who attended during the year (1)	Number of Attendances (2)
At Mothercraft Classes:-		
(a) Hospital or Private Maternity Home Booked	659	2,784
(b) Domiciliary Booked	8	33
At Relaxation Classes:-		
(a) Hospital or Private Maternity Home Booked	1,052	5,483
(b) Domiciliary Booked	4	17
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	66	59
No. trained in 1964	Nil	Nil
No. of sets of apparatus in use at 31/12/64	61	3
<u>No. of Patients given Analgesia:-</u>		
Doctor not present	797	88
Doctor present	245	79
<u>No. of Patients given Pethidene:-</u>		
Doctor not present	871	
Doctor present	223	
<u>Cars in use by midwives 31/12/64.</u>		
No. of cars used by Midwives	16	
No. of cars used by District Nurse Midwives	41	

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 1964:-

No. of specimens submitted	1,330
No. which were Rh. negative	403
No. with antibodies present	35
No. with no antibodies present	1,295

Of the patients from whom specimens were submitted 75 required second specimens, 2 a third examination, 1 a fourth and 1 a fifth.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Health and Tuberculosis Visiting.

Number of Home Visits and Cases.

Visits by Health Visitors i.e. certificated Health Visitors and others doing Health Visiting	Number of Cases (1)	Number of Visits (2)
1. Expectant Mothers	1,390	1,899
2. Children Born 1964	8,382	44,786
3. Children Born 1963	7,748	32,245
4. Children Born 1958-62	19,192	46,528
5. School Children	1,107	1,746
6. (a) Persons aged 65 and over	203	703
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practioner or hospital.	16	29
7. (a) Mental Health care and after-care	11	61
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practioner or hospital.	8	18
8. (a) Other Hospital After-care	24	25
(b) Persons included above who were visited on the special request of a general practioner or hospital.	24	25
9. Tuberculous Households	1,696	6,919
10. Other Infectious Diseases	656	980
11. Other	582	1,511

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 Visitors must be systematic and the following is what is attempted:-

First Year

		<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 DutiesScreening Tests for Hearing

Number of tests carried out from January to December, 1964	- 3,359
Percentage of 1964 babies tested	- 45.6%
Number of unsatisfactory tests, babies referred for further investigation	- 12

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, 1964.

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

Table of Health Visitor Staffs at end of 1964.

	<u>Whole-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Superintendents	2	-
Centre Superintendents	6	-
Health Visitors	54	-
	<u>62</u>	<u>-</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	1
Health Visiting and Midwifery Duties	-	-	-	-	-
Health Visiting and Home Nursing Duties	-	-	-	-	-
Midwifery and Home Nursing Duties	38	1	-	32	11
Other Groups - Specify	-	-	-	-	-
Total	50	1	9	44	12

Visits paid by Health Visitors or by District Nurses Acting

Part-time in that capacity in the year to 31.12.64.

	Expectant Mothers		Children						Tuberculosis Cases		Other Cases.		Total Number of Visits Paid
			Born 1964		Born 1963		Born 1959-62						
	First Visits	Re-Visits	First Visits	Re-Visits	First Visits	Re-Visits	First Visits	Re-Visits	First Visits	Re-Visits	First Visits	Re-Visits	
Full-time Health Visitors employed by the Authority.	1,363	1,843	7,960	42,559	7,377	30,543	18,324	44,211	2,892	9,843	6,353	10,298	183,566
District Nurses/Health Visitors Employed by the Authority.	27	56	422	2,227	371	1,702	868	2,317	2	6	22	162	8,182

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

Centres	No. of Sessions	Total Attendances			
		Mothers attending for Consultation	Children		
			1964	1963	1959-62
Airdrie	22	2	104	219	99
Baillieston	46	3	1,093	1,235	430
Bellshill	48	8	1,313	926	319
Bishopbriggs	49	-	1,071	692	152
Blantyre	48	47	758	726	404
Cadzow	49	5	406	386	155
Cambuslang	49	8	624	572	192
Carluke	22	1	272	189	65
Chapelhall	22	3	219	291	84
Chryston	48	1	491	356	119
East Kilbride	46	74	1,102	612	112
Lanark	49	-	246	552	142
Larkhall	46	24	1,161	892	272
Lesmahagow	49	-	363	398	176
Newarthill	49	10	674	381	98
Newmains	49	10	735	599	94
New Stevenston	49	24	747	653	183
Shotts	48	15	624	462	158
Strathaven	23	10	167	170	79
Tannochside	46	3	859	465	70
Uddingston	49	2	868	738	296
TOTAL	906	250	13,897	11,514	3,699

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		
			1964	1963	1959-62
Auchinairn	23	-	149	59	48
Biggar	22	-	160	120	19
Blackwood	21	-	171	104	53
Bothwellhaugh	22	-	74	44	53
Calderbank	23	2	187	150	51
Caldercruix	20	-	201	130	86
Carmyle	23	-	301	223	23
Carstairs Junction	22	1	74	95	27
Cleland	23	-	208	147	23
Coalburn	23	-	122	124	5
Douglas	23	-	160	123	1
Douglas Water	23	-	71	72	69
Forth	20	-	162	150	6
Harthill	23	-	310	147	30
Law	23	-	141	100	23
Overtown	22	-	59	69	17
Salsburgh	23	-	125	85	18
Shettleston	22	-	381	267	47
Stonehouse	23	-	234	205	36
TOTAL	424	3	3,290	2,414	635

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 1964 (1)	Born in 1963 (2)	Born 1959-62 (3)	Medical Officer (4)	Health Visitor (5)	G.P. (6)	Hospital Medical Staff (7)	
3,460	2,951	1,988	906	424	-	-	1,330

Welfare Foods

The distribution of Welfare Foods is undertaken from 58 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 1963 and 1964.

	National Dried Milk Tins	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	A. & D. Tablets Packets	Orange Juice Bottles
1963	59,491	11,303	1,929	48,399
1964	46,347	13,953	1,789	56,799

The weekly average issue of National Dried milk and A. & D. tablets showed a decrease of 253 tins and 3 packets respectively while Cod Liver Oil and Orange Juice showed an increase of 51 bottles and 161 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.

Area	No. of Nurses	Number of Cases		Combined Visits
		General	Maternity	
Baillieston	3	506	12	10,363
Bellshill	2	139	38	8,006
Biggar	1	53	15	1,681
Blackwood	1	42	44	2,299
Blantyre	4	248	116	7,366
Bothwell	1	60	34	2,277
Bothwellhaugh	1	29	55	2,148
Cadder	4	71	312	7,366
Caldercruix	2	122	64	3,129
Cambuslang	2	333	26	8,596
Carluke	2	126	51	3,718
Carmichael	1	35	5	1,436
Carnwath	1	66	30	1,483
Carstairs	1	257	15	2,550
Chapelhall	2	62	105	2,856
Chapelton	1	49	45	1,289
Chryston	3	66	127	4,396
Cleland	2	99	50	6,108
Clydeside	1	57	15	1,428
Coalburn	1	47	30	2,682
* Crawford	1	65	6	1,090
Dalserf	1	60	11	3,705
Douglas	1	179	28	5,252
# Douglas Water	Jan/Apr. only	37	10	959
East Kilbride	3	475	14	10,729
Forth	2	47	51	1,519
Glenboig	1	49	63	2,244
Greengairs	1	48	17	1,208
Harthill	1	26	-	3,180
Hartwoodhill	1	103	3	3,640
Holytown	1	134	4	3,654
Lanark	2	117	36	4,290
Larkhall	1	76	25	4,448
Leadhills	May/Dec. 1	23	1	573
Lesmahagow	1	20	68	2,542
Newmains	1	57	39	4,147
Overtown	2	97	63	5,692
Quarter	1	60	61	1,867
Stane	1	88	-	3,121
Stonehouse	1	42	56	1,805
Strathaven	2	50	73	2,501
Tannochside	1	197	-	3,931
Tollcross	1	75	-	2,053
Uddingston	1	80	-	3,037
Total	65	4,662	1,818	158,364

* The District Nurse at Leadhills was on leave of absence from Jan.-April. The duties for that period were undertaken by the District Nurse at Crawford.

The District Nurse at Douglas Water resigned in April. Since then the duties have been undertaken by the District Nurse at Douglas.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, which came fully into operation on 1st June, 1962, embodies a new charter for mental health services. The concept of Prevention, care, and after-care first received statutory expression in the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, and now the new legislation grants additional powers, wider responsibilities, increased opportunities, and a fresh challenge to local health authorities to implement this concept in the provision of community services for the mentally handicapped and the mentally sick. Prevention is the early recognition of mental disorder and research into the causes of mental disorder. Care is the supervision of mentally handicapped persons and the provision of facilities for their welfare, training, and sheltered employment. After-care means rehabilitation on discharge from hospital. It means helping the person who is leaving hospital to return to fullness of health and the realisation of his capabilities.

Mental health services are boundless in scope because they embrace the whole span of life and because mental disorder is not just a personal misfortune but has consequences for the family of the person who is mentally sick or who is handicapped, for his friends, for his associates, and indeed for the community. Measures of help and relief to patients and their families demand compassionate action not only from those whose official capacity it is to help but from all who would befriend and help their fellow men in sickness, in distress, or handicapped in their faculties.

The Mental Health Services of the County Council are under the direction of a senior member of the County Medical Officer's staff. Eleven medical officers have been approved for the purposes of section 27 of the Act. A team of five Mental Health Officers carry out home visitation of persons suffering from mental handicap, whether under statutory guardianship or of informal status, and also home visitation of patients discharged from mental hospital; they arrange attendance at training centres, assist general medical practitioners in the home supervision of patients suffering from mental illness and in arranging hospital admissions, visit patients in hospital, assist in the training of nurses, and give health talks to the public. The Assistant Director of Welfare Services and the Social Worker of the Department contribute in their respective fields to the successful operation of Mental health services.

In October, 1964, the Council's senior occupational and training centre at Larkhall was opened. This is the 3rd of its kind and provides training for 30 mentally handicapped men and women. Towards the end of the year the additional wing at the Viewpark Centre and a new Centre at Cathkin were nearing completion. The former will provide training facilities for 24 mentally handicapped adult males; the latter will provide training for 50 mentally handicapped persons of both sexes above 16 years of age.

The training centres at Cambuslang and Viewpark and the special nursery at Blantyre continue to function along satisfactory lines. It is clear however that the demand on places at these centres has out-reached the facilities.

The Scottish Hansel Village, Symington, Ayrshire continues to receive young mentally handicapped adults sponsored by the Authority. Selection of candidates is made on clinical and social grounds.

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	25
(b) By statutory procedure	89

2. The total number of patients admitted to Birkwood and Kirklands Hospitals was 3.

3. Estimated number of patients awaiting admission to Birkwood or Kirklands Hospital is 39.

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	-	3	3
Mentally Defective	6	8	14
	6	11	17

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, 1964, to 31st December, 1964.

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).	21	10	-	1
2. No. of patients included in 1. under the guardianship of the authority.	5	4	-	1
3. No. of patients included in 1. resident outside the area of the authority.	5	1	-	-
4. No. of persons in the area who are not under guardianship but are receiving regular visits from the authority's staff.	373	333	55	84

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.	13	4	11	2	4	-	1	2	6
2. Children reported to the authority under section 66 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962.	33	9	31	-	7	-	-	17	9

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.
			Male		Female		Male		Female										
			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)	(16)				
1. Centres provided by the authority.	Nursery Centre, Health Institute, Blantyre.	20	13	-	7	-	11	-	7	-	10	4	-	3	-				
2. Centres provided by other bodies	Nursery Centre, Voluntary, East Kilbride.	10	-	4	-	3	-	4	-	2	6	-	1	-	1				

Number of children under school age considered suitable for a local health authority nursery centre and awaiting

a vacancy: 6 Males 4 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	
		M	F	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		w.t.	p.t.	w.t.	p.t.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		O W or C	(a) (b)													
1. Centres provided by the authority.	Viewpark O.C., Old Edinburgh Rd., Viewpark.	0	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	20	-	10	1	-	4	-
	Occ. Centre, Health Institute, Cambuslang.	0	24*	17	-	12	-	13	-	8	-	10	-	-	4	-
	Larkhall, (opened 5/10/64).	0	24*	12	-	15	-	11	-	12	-	10	1	-	2	-
2. Centres provided by other bodies.	Bankhead O.C., Rutherglen.	0	30*	-	9	-	4	-	7	-	4	6	-	-	-	1
	Beltane O.C., Wishaw.	0	60*	9	-	6	-	10	-	5	-	10	2	-	1	-
	O.C., Town Hall, Airdrie.	0	24*	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	10	-	-	2	-
	Rosehall O.C., Coatbridge.	0	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: 51 Males 35 Females.

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

MISCELLANEOUS CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Seven Nursery Classes for children under school age are registered under the provisions of the above Act. Two are conducted in private premises at Bishopbriggs and one each at Cambuslang, East Kilbride, Thorntonhall and Uddingston. The seventh 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	7	-
2. Number of places approved (Cols. (1) and (2) apply) and number of children minded (Col. (3) applies)	32	110	-

The Adoption Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.

During 1964, 14 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	84	147	123
Ridge Park	15	15	18
Wooddean	14	18	14
Flemington House	24	25	30

SOCIAL WORK

As the availability of a Social Work service has become known the demand for it has manifest itself at a considerable rate. An increase in requests from professional sources for service was anticipated, but the demand has been great from members of the public themselves seeking to obtain counselling assistance. This is particularly welcomed because it is a measure of the value the public place on using Social Work, and an indication of the position occupied by the Social Services in contemporary society.

Society today is constantly changing and the Social Services must change with it to provide an adequate structure to support people in modern living conditions. The Social Services cater for all, not merely for a poorly endowed sub-culture as was perhaps the case in former days. They are integral with modern society and provide within a basic concept of the interdependence of citizens the necessary temporary, and occasionally more long term, facilities for those not functioning in some way. Life is a changing sequence of events from the dependence period of childhood, through a general independence in manhood, to new dependence in old age. The Social Services support those for the time being unable to manage unaided and they are likely to be used at some point by every individual or family in the land.

Because they cater for a wide range of problems met with by ordinary citizens in the natural course of events the Social Services are complex. Social Work in one form is concerned with the proper running and administration of many social services; and Social Workers have the expert knowledge so necessary in determining a person's needs and directing him smoothly through a maze of complicated resources to a point where his need can be best met.

Some people will be able to use services at the point of correct guidance and will thus have their needs met. Other people will have more complex difficulties and may have deeper problems or emotional difficulties which prevent them using straight forward services, or even render them unable to use advice. Scientific study has put modern social work in a position of having built up a body of knowledge about the solution of many such difficulties. What Social Work can offer in addition to obvious Social Services is a professional aid in solving problems which occur in all sections of the community as natural events in life; particularly problems which evade the capacity of the person to solve himself partly because he is incapacitated for the time being by the crises situation and is not functioning to his usual level. Social Case work is, therefore, a scientific professional discipline versed in aiding the solution of personal problems and aims at assisting people to recover or improve more quickly. It requires skill and training and cannot be effectively executed by untrained personnel.

The evolution of a service covering the whole gamut of life and all sections of the community has meant that the range of cases en-

countered have been wide including: unsatisfactory tenants, homelessness, economic difficulties, sickness, accident or physical handicap, mental disorder, alcoholism, drug addiction, marital difficulties, illegitimacy, problems of the aged and unemployed, to mention some of the situations found. During the period under review 178 cases have been dealt with embracing, amongst other things, the difficulties outlined above. Some cases have required a simple service provision and could usefully use it; more often they have been more complex cases and required a skilled counselling service. Most cases have been inherently capable of improvement or resolution, indeed most have improved, but results have undoubtedly been more difficult to achieve as compared with last year simply because the demand has taxed the resources available to a point where inadequate time can be spent on each case resulting in more superficial work. Several classic "problem families" requiring and willing to receive intensive work have been unable to have more than "first aid". Clearly the time is near when it will be necessary to turn enquiries away or drop standards intolerably near to losing therapeutic efficacy.

Four cases only are succinctly illustrated, not because they represent the extent of the type of work but because they illustrate social case work helping in crisis situations, and the economic consequences of not doing so.

A young mother arrived at the Department and asked to leave a small baby although her intent at parting with the infant was limited because she refused reference to an appropriate Agency. She was a deserted wife and her husband's history is not a pretty story. Really this girl needed skilled help in sorting out her position. Virtually homeless, not penniless but emotionally destitute, yet implicitly a solid mother for her three children. Over a period of one year she has been fully rehabilitated into a small house, although her marriage will never be reconciled. She is now extremely happy and supports her family well.

A man was fatally injured in a road accident by an unidentified driver who did not stop, and he left a young widow with three children. Obviously the widow could not sue because she could not identify the offender. She has been helped through the stress of the crisis and in practical terms several thousand pounds in lieu of damages have been recovered and this sum is now held in Trust for the children.

Homelessness was the apparent problem of another young family who eventually ended in quarters for homeless persons. Their misery and the extreme cost to the Council was terminated after only two interviews with a qualified Social Worker. Since they have been rehoused, staff shortages have prevented adequate follow up of their case.

Considerable tension in another family consequent upon the father not having worked for four years resulted in the mother taking drugs and eventually in the reception of some of her children into care. Medical treatment alone was not succeeding because the causal

factors were social. A combined medical-social approach has lead to a resolution; the wife is cured, the husband has a good job and is productive, but above all they are a happy family again.

Certainly in the first two cases the persons involved could not be blamed for their circumstances; even in the other two cases they had little choice or responsibility for their position. Really they were not well endowed people and were just inadequate to get out of the problem alone. Each of these cases has an economic significance. Not only is the cost saved on public funds reckonable, but by becoming productive the chronically unemployed man became viable in the economy by adding his small contribution to the national product.

The provision in the future of adequate Social Services to support the citizen as appropriate through all the vicissitudes of life will call for a supply of technically trained people and every support is given to the training institutions. Four Social Work Students have completed their practical training during the period under review, and the Social Worker is in close liaison with both Glasgow University, Strathclyde University, and the Scottish Home and Health Department on all matters of training and Social Work development. Representation has been made at appropriate conferences; also, the Social Worker attended a Course for those responsible for training. Vigorous requests have been received from both Universities to take additional students into the Department, together with a request to help with a new advanced Social Work Course to start soon at Glasgow University. That Lanarkshire has established itself as a Social Work Training Authority is indicated by the heavy demand; the advantages of training are self evident, and it is deeply regretted that the present resources available are inadequate to enable meeting the additional requests of the Universities so that several students have been turned away.

Inevitably the complex nature of things make some excursions in Social Work a co-operative effort by several services and it is desired to gratefully acknowledge the excellent liaison and help afforded by the County Factor, Children's Officer, Welfare Services, National Assistance Board, R.S.S.P.C.C., W.V.S., the Health Visitors, and many others.

A Local Authority is charged with the provision of certain Social Services; the choice today is not so much between Social Services or no Social Services, but between good or poor services. Even when the Authority or Department itself does not provide the service in the end most suitable the staff are often required to assess and assist those in need toward appropriate help. This requires a staff with basic training and skill. More particularly, the Health and Welfare Department is specifically charged with providing services aimed at the prevention of illness and for the after care of those who have been ill, together with services for the elderly and the handicapped. Contemporary knowledge about the correlation between illness and stress makes Social Work more than an incidental. It is a definite step in positive health since without mitigation of the social stress many people will fail to respond to the efforts of medicine. The knowledge and skill acquired by the Social Sciences in connection with the general problems of the handicapped and elderly make

explicit the need for modern Welfare Departments to be geared so as to use the utmost available in skilled resources to mitigate the lot of those so afflicted. Because contemporary Social Services for historical reasons are somewhat fragmented, human problems often appear to the layman to be inextricably tied up with a complex of different agencies. Given a suitably trained and adequate staff in each service this is no real problem because with improved liaison arrangements the qualified Social Worker will soon untangle the equation and arrange suitable help as most appropriate in any case with the minimum expenditure in manpower.

A narrower task facing any Social Service agency is firstly to provide a general service where those in need can obtain initial assistance, even if specialist function means referral elsewhere eventually; and secondly, to provide at the highest technical level whatever more specialised service is allocated to the agency under the present structure. In the wider sense the aim of the whole Social Service is to provide both facilities and counselling which will assist the citizen in time of need, and support him through the crises of life which are inevitable for all at some time, so that each member of society may achieve the maximum possible in terms of human satisfaction.

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 Staffs.

1st January to 31st December, 1964.

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	15	13	2	1	4	5	40	5	5	13
1-4 yrs.	50	43	-	3	-	22	118	23	1	3
5-9 yrs.	5	6	2	-	-	12	25	-	2	-
10-14 yrs.	2	14	-	-	-	5	21	1	-	1
15-24 yrs.	1	9	-	3	-	8	21	3	2	2
25-44 yrs.	2	34	3	3	-	17	59	5	6	6
45-64 yrs.	-	47	1	4	2	8	62	6	10	8
65-75 yrs.	1	27	2	-	2	1	33	11	13	10
+75 yrs.	2	35	2	1	-	2	42	20	20	25
TOTAL	78	228	12	15	8	80	421	74	59	68

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Number of cases of Infectious Sickness Recognised during 1964.

	Notified	Confirmed	Died
Anthrax	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	10	9	-
Chickenpox	139	139	-
Cholera	-	-	-
Continued Fever	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Dysentery	306	293	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-
Erysipelas	9	8	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Jaundice, Acute Infective	-	-	-
Leprosy	-	-	-
Malaria	1	1	-
Measles	196	196	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	9	-
Plague	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	3	2	-
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	398	276	96
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic)	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Non-Paralytic)	1	1	†
Puerperal Fever	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	3	-
Scarlet Fever	186	182	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Tetanus	1	1	-
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	224	215	22
Tuberculosis - Non Pulmonary	40	40	2
Typhoid Fever	1	1	-
Para-Typhoid A.	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid B.	12	12	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	130	119	-
TOTAL	1,671	1,508	121

Plague, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Glanders,

Actinomycosis, Cholera, Leprosy.

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

With a few exceptions there was a significant downward trend in the infections notified.

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	586	1,861	2,447	22	516	538
B	2	4	6	12	345	357
C	-	1	1	19	569	588
D	18	82	100	7	98	105
TOTAL	606	1,948	2,554	60	1,528	1,588

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.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA/PERTUSSIS/TETANUS

		LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY'S MEDICAL STAFF				GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS								Total Immunised
		Diph. Pertussis	Diph. Pertussis	Diph. Tetanus	Tetanus	Pertussis	Total	Diph. Pertussis	Diph. Pertussis	Diph. Tetanus	Tetanus	Pertussis	Total	
<u>IMMUNISED FOR FIRST TIME</u>														
Pre-school Children	68	-	1,882	131	-	-	2,081	20	4	3,705	35	-	3,764	5,845
Scholars	21	-	32	1,291	4	-	1,348	1	-	58	15	-	74	1,422
TOTAL	89	-	1,914	1,422	4	-	3,429	21	4	3,763	50	-	3,838	7,267
<u>RE-ACTIVATING DOSES</u>														
Pre-school Children	-	-	29	7	-	-	36	-	-	160	9	-	169	205
Scholars	3,235	72	41	3,241	15	-	6,604	21	-	467	71	-	559	7,163
TOTAL	3,235	72	70	3,248	15	-	6,640	21	-	627	80	-	728	7,368

POLIOMYELITIS

Vaccinated by County Medical Staff

* A combined vaccine.
(Diph./Pertussis/Tetanus/Polio).

Persons Vaccinated	Vaccine Used	Period	Children Aged		Persons Aged		Others	TOTAL
			6 mths.-4 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	16-24 yrs.	25-40 yrs.		
With two injections -do- With three doses -do- With three injections	Salk	1956-1963	9,149	18,839	10,707	4,979	123	43,797
	Salk	1964	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Oral	1962 & 1963	4,223	2,114	1,360	4,341	1,584	13,622
	Oral	1964	2,269	72	23	79	11	2,454
	Quadrillin *	1964	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			15,641	21,025	12,090	9,399	1,718	59,873
Given first booster dose:- After two injections of Salk Vaccine -do- -do- After three Oral doses -do- After three injections of Quadrillin Vaccine.	Salk	1958-1963	5,252	10,697	5,219	1,732	51	22,951
	Salk	1964	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Oral	1962 & 1963	1,367	726	383	706	69	3,251
	Oral	1964	18	46	13	24	1	102
	Oral	1963	2	1	-	-	-	3
	Oral	1964	44	16	-	3	1	64
	Quadrillin	1964	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			6,683	11,486	5,615	2,465	122	26,371
Given second booster dose:- After three injections of Salk Vaccine -do- -do- After two Salk plus two Oral doses After four injections of Quadrillin vaccine	Salk	1961-1963	12	2,427	-	2	-	2,441
	Salk	1964	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Oral	1962 & 1963	721	4,956	1,019	618	44	7,358
	Oral	1964	35	209	5	19	4	272
	Oral	1964	4	4	-	-	1	9
	Quadrillin	1964	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			772	7,596	1,024	639	49	10,080

Vaccinated by General Medical Practitioners

Persons Vaccinated	Vaccine Used	Period	Children Aged		Persons Aged		Others	TOTAL
			6 mths.-4 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	16-24 yrs.	25-40 yrs.		
With two injections	Salk	1956-1963	14,249	25,697	17,403	12,767	661	70,777
-do-	Salk	1964	3	1	-	-	-	4
With three doses	Oral	1962 & 1963	7,898	4,932	4,885	13,842	4,661	36,218
-do-	Oral	1964	3,438	123	195	117	21	3,894
With three injections	Quadrillin	1964	132	1	-	-	-	133
		Total	25,720	30,754	22,483	26,726	5,343	111,026
Given first booster dose:-								
After two injections of Salk Vaccine	Salk	1958-1963	11,940	22,686	13,913	8,933	473	57,945
-do-	Salk	1964	2	-	-	-	-	2
-do-	Oral	1962 & 1963	3,390	2,198	1,416	2,989	391	10,384
After three Oral doses	Oral	1964	47	25	7	16	5	100
-do-	Oral	1963	22	10	6	26	2	66
After three injections of Quadrillin vaccine	Oral	1964	167	60	5	30	7	269
	Quadrillin	1964	19	-	-	-	-	19
		Total	15,587	24,979	15,347	11,994	878	68,785
Given second booster dose:-								
After three injections of Salk vaccine	Salk	1961-1963	324	9,594	149	66	3	10,136
-do-	Salk	1964	-	-	-	-	-	-
-do-	Oral	1962 & 1963	1,504	11,225	1,938	1,339	109	16,115
After two Salk plus two Oral doses	Oral	1964	88	444	11	30	3	576
After four injections of Quadrillin vaccine	Oral	1964	4	8	-	-	-	12
	Quadrillin	1964	3	2	-	-	-	5
		Total	1,923	21,273	2,098	1,435	115	26,844
Total Number vaccinated (primary course)		1956-1964	41,361	51,779	34,573	36,125	7,061	170,899
Total Number given first booster dose		1958-1964	22,270	36,465	20,962	14,459	1,000	95,156
Total Number given second booster dose		1961-1964	2,695	28,869	3,122	2,074	164	36,924

SCABIES

Cases of scabies brought to the notice of the Department numbered 81, requiring 193 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 nine 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
1964	6	32	-	29	29

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	17	5	2	-
Of whom -				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	4	-	-	-
Notified less than 1 month before death	1	-	-	-
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	-	-	1	-
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 year to 2 years before death	-	1	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death	12	4	1	-
TOTAL	17	5	2	-

INCIDENCE

NEW CASES:— Return of cases notified during the year 1964.

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Age - Groups

	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTAL
Respiratory										
(Males	-	10	14	21	17	18	19	16	13	128
(Females	1	5	17	30	16	17	5	2	3	96
(Total	1	15	31	51	33	35	24	18	16	224
Non-Respiratory										
(Males	-	-	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	13
(Females	-	-	1	6	5	8	2	3	2	27
(Total	-	-	2	8	9	9	3	5	4	40
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory										
(Males	-	10	15	23	21	19	20	18	15	141
(Females	1	5	18	36	21	25	7	5	5	123
(Total	1	15	33	59	42	44	27	23	20	264

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	-	10	13	21	17	17	18	15	12	123
(Males	1	4	17	29	16	15	5	2	3	92
(Females	1	14	30	50	33	32	23	17	15	215
(Total										
Non-Respiratory	-	-	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	13
(Males	-	-	1	6	5	8	2	3	2	27
(Females	-	-	2	8	9	9	3	5	4	40
(Total										
Respiratory and	-	10	14	23	21	18	19	17	14	136
Non-Respiratory	1	4	18	35	21	23	7	5	5	119
(Total	1	14	32	58	42	41	26	22	19	255

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, 1963 and 1964 and how the 1964 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
1964	224	40

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	53	137
Contact group examination (M.M.R. or other)	18	23	41
Mass miniature radiography (General Public) including office and other staffs	19	16	35
Routine examination of special Groups (M.M.R. or other)	-	2	2
	121	94	215

The contact position was as follows:-

No contact	78	52	130
Family contact	35	33	68
Other contact	8	9	17
	121	94	215

In addition to the new cases notified during the year there were 57 respiratory and 5 non-respiratory cases transferred from other authorities.

Cases on Record							
	Cases in District at beginning of year	New Cases	Cases Removed from Register				Confirmed Cases in District at end of year
			Died	Disease Arrested	Diag. Revised	Left District	
Respiratory							
1939	832	316	171	14	32	38	883
1955	3,331	543	77	193	23	107	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
1964	2,559	281	53	234	9	66	2,478
Non-Respiratory							
1939	936	216	52	53	47	27	957
1955	917	86	15	87	7	18	876
1956	876	58	10	203	3	12	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
1964	350	45	9	50	-	10	326

Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1964, 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										
Males	-	31	87	177	231	285	234	159	85	1,289
Females	2	15	89	218	369	308	113	49	26	1,189
2. Non-Respiratory										
Males	-	4	13	34	32	24	15	7	3	132
Females	-	1	13	42	58	34	20	15	11	194
Total Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	2	51	202	471	690	651	382	230	125	2,804

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	1	5	6	-	-
	Female	3	10	10	-	3
15 to 45 years	Male	10	47	47	1	9
	Female	6	61	56	1	10
45 years and over	Male	18	52	47	8	15
	Female	6	14	16	-	4
TOTAL		44	189	182	10	41

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	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	4
2. Menigeal	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bone and Joints	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
5. Superficial Glands	M	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	4
	F	-	-	1	2	4	1	-	-	2	10
6. Genito- Urinary Organs	M	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	1	7
	F	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	7
7. Other Organs	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
TOTAL		-	-	3	7	10	8	3	5	4	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	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
* Newborn Babies	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 1	73	82	72	82	1	-	72	82	51	62	51	62	113	97
Over 1 - Under 2	24	17	24	17	-	-	24	17	12	8	12	7	51	62
Over 2 - Under 3	14	19	14	19	-	-	14	19	8	7	8	7	12	7
Over 3 - Under 4	9	12	9	12	-	-	9	12	14	8	14	8	8	7
Over 4 - Under 5	14	13	14	13	-	-	14	13	4	5	4	5	14	8
Over 5 - Under 10	27	56	27	56	-	-	27	56	12	10	12	10	4	5
Over 10 - Under 15	24	27	24	27	-	-	24	27	6	9	6	9	12	10
Over 15 - Under 20	7	6	7	6	-	-	7	6	3	5	3	5	6	9
Over 20 - Under 25	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	5
25 +	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	194	233	193	233	1	-	285	331	111	114	111	113	224	210

Children vaccinated outwith Lanarkshire 313 M. 273 F.
 New-born children vaccinated in Lanarkshire Hospitals 60 M. 67 F.
 * Some new-born children received vaccination without previous skin tests.

DOMICILIARY CARE

- Health Visiting - Health Visitor paid visits to 9,849 tuberculous households during the year.
- Home Nursing - District Nurses paid 5,011 visits to tuberculous cases carrying out nursing services and administering Streptomycin.

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	88	379	19	51	18	40
2. Medical Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Contacts	194	233	193	233	285	331
4. Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:						
(a) School Leavers	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) New Born Babies	-	-	-	-	60	67
5. Others	111	114	111	113	224	210

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.

3,540 School Teachers were x-rayed in accordance with Section III of Sick Pay Regulations. In addition 413 Home Helps and 245 other Local Authority Staff were x-rayed. 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 1964.

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	10	4	13	17	19	29	14	15	14	15	16	5	13	2
				65+		Total		Total							
				M	F	M	F								
				11	3	110	91	201							

METHOD OF DISCOVERY

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Symptoms	74	50	124
Contact	18	23	41
Mass Radiography	18	16	34
Routine	-	2	2
	<u>110</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>201</u>

CONTACT HISTORY

	Male	Female	Total
Family	35	33	68
Others	7	9	16
Nil	68	49	117
	110	91	201

SPUTUM

No spit	24	27	51
Negative	39	37	76
Positive	43	22	65
Pleural Fluid Positive	4	5	9
	110	91	201

EXTENT OF DISEASE

Unilateral (Cavitation)	18	9	27
" (No cavitation)	40	31	71
Bilateral (Cavitation)	16	4	20
" (No cavitation)	10	27	37
No infiltration Pleural Effusion	12	7	19
" " Primary	14	13	27
	110	91	201

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE

Primary	22	23	45
Minimal	11	20	31
Isolated (Foci/Focus)	1	1	2
Miliary	-	3	3
Pleural Effusion	12	7	19
Others	64	37	101
	110	91	201
Early acute	87	76	163
Chronic with recent spread	18	8	26
Chronic	5	7	12
	110	91	201

CHRONIC RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS CASES

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
At 31.12.63	31	19	50
Cases Registered during year (Resistant Organisms)	8	6	14
<u>Number removed from Register</u>			
Died	4	1	5
Recovered	6	3	9
Remaining at 31.12.64	29	21	50

SPUTUM

Positive	16	15	31
Negative	12	5	17
Not submitted	1	1	2

SENSITIVITY TESTS

Sensitive to all three drugs	-	1	1
<u>Resistant during year</u>			
Resistant to 1 drug	1	4	5
" to 2 drugs	6	3	9
" to 3 drugs	7	6	13
" to 3+ drugs	2	1	3
	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>30</u>
Resistant at anytime	<u>22</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>37</u>

POSITIVE SPUTUM AND RESISTANCE FINDINGS

POSITIVE FINDINGS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
In New Cases	43	22	65
<u>In Cases notified prior to 1964</u>			
For First Time	2	1	3
In 1964 and Before	30	16	46
	<u>75</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>114</u>

AGE BREAKDOWN

-5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
- -	- 1	10 6	6 9	16 15	16 5	17 2	10 1

YEARS ON REGISTER

Current year		1 year		2 years		3 years		4 years		5-10 yrs.		10-15 yrs.		15+ yrs.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
43	22	6	2	1	1	2	1	2	-	7	3	12	5	2	5

EXTENT OF DISEASE

Un./Cav.		Bil./Cav.		Un./No Cav.		Bil./No Cav.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
22	10	26	19	14	3	13	6

TIME SINCE FIRST POSITIVE FINDINGS

Current year		1 year		2 years		3 years		4 years		5-10 yrs.		10+ yrs.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
45	24	5	2	2	-	1	1	2	1	11	3	9	8

PRIMARY RESISTANCE

	Male	Female	Total
Resistant to 1	1	2	3
" to 2	-	-	-
" to 3	1	-	1
	2	2	4

ACQUIRED RESISTANCE

Resistant to 1	1	4	5
" to 2	7	3	10
" to 3	7	6	13
" to 3+	4	2	6
	19	15	34

POSITIVE SPUTUM AND RESISTANCE FINDINGS DURING YEAR 1964LANARKSHIRE AREAPOSITIVE FINDINGS

	Male	Female	Total
In New Cases	76	37	113
<u>In Cases notified prior to 1964</u>			
For first time	9	-	9
In 1964 and before	69	28	97
	154	65	219

AGE BREAKDOWN

-5		5-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
-	1	1	1	12	9	16	17	33	21	31	10	41	4	20	2

YEARS ON REGISTER

Current year		1 year		2 years		3 years		4 years		5-10 yrs.		10-15 yrs.		15+yrs.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
76	37	13	1	6	2	7	1	4	1	21	7	21	9	6	7

EXTENT OF DISEASE

Un./Cav.		Bil./Cav.		Un./No Cav.		Bil./No Cav.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
42	19	59	30	23	4	30	12

TIME SINCE FIRST POSITIVE FINDINGS

Current year		1 year		2 years		3 years		4 years		5-10 yrs.		10+yrs.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
85	37	7	3	6	1	7	2	4	2	23	7	22	13

RESISTANCEPRIMARY RESISTANCE

	Male	Female	Total
Resistant to 1	2	2	4
" to 2	-	-	-
" to 3	1	-	1
	3	2	5

ACQUIRED RESISTANCE

Resistant to 1	2	9	11
" to 2	14	3	17
" to 3	22	8	30
" to 3+	6	2	8
	44	22	66

YEARS ON REGISTER

	1 year		2 years		3 years		4 years		5-10 yrs.		10+yrs.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Resistant to 1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	6
" to 2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	5	-	6	2
" to 3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	14	6
" to 3+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	2
	2	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	14	5	24	16

TIME SINCE FIRST POSITIVE FINDINGS

Resistant to 1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	-	3
" to 2	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	6	-	4	2
" to 3	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	5	2	14	5
" to 3+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	2
	2	1	1	-	2	2	1	2	17	6	20	12

PERIOD SINCE RESISTANCE FIRST SHOWN

Resistant to 1	-	4	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
" to 2	5	1	4	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	-
" to 3	5	-	5	1	3	-	2	2	1	3	5	3
" to 3+	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	1
	10	5	11	6	4	2	4	3	3	3	11	4

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Domestic Help Scheme:

During the year, 1,965 applications for help were received, of which 10.9% were subsequently cancelled.

The following table, which shows the break down by categories for the last twelve 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
1964	1,784	315	309	1,158	2

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

During the year 82 Helps left the Service and 39 new ones were taken on, bringing the total on the Panel to 467. Of this number, 21 are specially selected for work with tuberculous patients.

The Supervisor and her two Assistants travelled 15,217 miles.

The total of hours worked rose to 547,171 in 1964, against 501,724 in 1963. The average number of hours per household was 307. The wages paid rose to £104,781 in 1964, from £90,418 in 1963. Sick pay cost £1,924, and holiday pay £5,880. The sum of £46,503 was recovered from users of the scheme, approximately £32,000 more than in 1963. The total expenditure, including administration was £137,381.

Chiropody Scheme:

During 1964, the number of chiropodists rose to nine. New patients accepted numbered 701, bringing the total on the register at 31st December, 1964 to 3,379. Treatments given numbered 17,868, a decrease of 483 over the previous year. The decrease was due to a prolonged illness of one chiropodist and the delay in obtaining a replacement for another who left the service. The table below details treatment at clinics and patients' homes.

	<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Re-visits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Clinics	282	5,941	6,223
Patients' homes	<u>419</u>	<u>11,226</u>	<u>11,645</u>
	<u>701</u>	<u>17,167</u>	<u>17,868</u>

The average patient requires treatment every 4 to 6 weeks. This has now been stretched out to 8 weeks with the result that each treatment takes as long as a first visit.

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

<u>District</u>	<u>Home Cases</u>	<u>Clinic Cases</u>	
I	130	31	(Cornhill House)
II	197	24	(Lesmahagow)
III	252	70	(Lanark)
		52	(Crosslaw Home)
		16	(Carstairs)
		19	(Carluke)
IV	285	55	(Larkhall)
		32	(Eddlewood)
		30	(Strathaven)
V	289	120	(Blantyre)
		57	(East Kilbride)
VI	309	191	(Bellshill)
		23	(Sir John Mann Home)
		83	(Uddingston)
VII	247	130	(Shotts)
VIII	158	149	(Cambuslang)
		24	(Glencairn)
IX	397	66	(Baillieston)
		21	(Bishopbriggs)
		11	(Loanicroft House)
	<u>2,264</u>	<u>1,115</u>	

The monthly total of visits paid was as follows:-

January	1,210	July	1,097
February	1,913	August	1,482
March	1,386	September	1,497
April	1,304	October	2,003
May	1,488	November	1,586
June	1,300	December	1,602

Motor mileage run totalled 45,871.

The total cost for the year ending 31st December, 1964, was £10,480, of which £1,122 was repaid by patients. The average cost per treatment was 10/6d.

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, Baillieston:

During the year 901 requisitions were passed to the Equipment Officer at the Central Store in connection with the following Services:-

Home Nursing	388
Tuberculosis	3
Health Institutes	104
Care of Mother and Child	178
Occupational Centres	44
Domiciliary Midwifery	38
Domestic Help	20
Dental	5
Milk and Dairies	1
Slaughterhouses	51
Central Store	5
Chiropody	26
Vaccination and Immunisation	27
B.C.G. Vaccination	1
Mental Health	3
Chemical Laboratory	4
Daldowie Crematorium	2
Assessor's Department	1

Of the above, 647 requisitions were supplied from new stock while 254 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	618
* (b) Expendable Medical Equipment	4,412
# (c) Inexpendable Medical Equipment	8,707
(d) Beds and Bedding	115
(e) All other Non-Medical Equipment	<u>9,039</u>
	<u>22,891</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 £4,300.4.4d.

254 requisitions were dealt with from the Subsidiary Store for the undernoted Services:-

Home Nursing	251
Tuberculosis	1
Domestic Help	1
Mental Health	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 Insti- tutes</u>	<u>Occupa- tional Centres</u>	<u>Mental Health</u>	
Mattress Covers	7	-	-	-	-	1	
Blankets	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Sheets	4	6	7	5	-	3	
Draw Sheets	2	-	4	4	-	-	
Pillows	8	2	1	-	1	-	
Pillow Cases	16	4	-	16	-	2	
Bed Rests and Bed Cages	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Air and Sorbo Rubber Rings	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Mackintosh Sheets	40	-	2	3	-	-	
Bedpans, Urinals and Commodes	17	-	-	-	-	-	
Walking Aids	11	-	-	-	-	-	
Toilet Seats:							
Inflatable	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Raised	2	-	-	-	-	-	
	117	12	14	28	2	6	179

From Subsidiary Store

	<u>Home Nursing</u>	<u>Tuber- culosis</u>	<u>Health Institutes</u>	<u>Mental Health</u>
Bedsteads	9	-	-	-
Cot Bedsteads	5	-	-	-
Mattresses:				
Dunlopillo	13	-	-	-
Hair	8	-	1	1
Blankets	2	6	-	3
Pillows	-	2	-	2
Bed Rests and Bed Cages	104	1	-	-
Air and Sorbo Rubber Rings	63	-	-	-
Dunlopillo Cushion	1	-	-	-
Mackintosh Sheets	79	-	-	-
Bedpans, Urinals and Commodes	134	-	-	-
Wheel Chairs	11	-	-	-
Walking Aids	12	-	-	-
Pulley Attachments	7	-	-	-
Fracture Boards	2	-	-	-
	450	9	1	6 = 466

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 11,825 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 53,906 of which 9,839 were found to show evidence of disease in some form. Of the 9,839 there were 164 carcasses totally or partially condemned and 9,675 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 18.25% of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 21.47% 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	109	57
General Superintendent	186	35

TABLE I

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

Animals Slaughtered		Tuberculosis						Other Diseases					
Class	Number	Carcases			Organs only			Carcases			Organs only		
		Wholly		Partially	No.		%	Wholly		Partially	No.		%
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cattle	12,218	-	-	-	-	1	.008	35	.29	28	.23	5,461	44.7
Calves	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	18.66	-	-	2	1.49
Sheep	39,739	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	.16	4	.01	4,128	10.39
Swine	1,815	-	-	-	-	2	.11	7	.39	2	.11	81	4.46
TOTAL	53,906	-	-	-	-	3	.006	130	.24	34	.063	9,672	17.94

TABLE II
PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES

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	
BELLSHILL							
Cattle	5,824	-	-	-	8	8	2,726
Calves	50	-	-	-	3	-	-
Sheep	26,007	-	-	-	7	4	3,209
Swine	690	-	-	2	2	2	19
LARKHALL							
Cattle	2,386	-	-	-	20	13	1,804
Calves	21	-	-	-	3	-	2
Sheep	2,105	-	-	-	2	-	126
Swine	42	-	-	-	-	-	38
SHOTTIS							
Cattle	1,386	-	-	1	-	-	732
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep	972	-	-	-	-	-	14
Swine	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
STRATHAVEN							
Cattle	2,622	-	-	-	7	7	199
Calves	63	-	-	-	19	-	-
Sheep	10,655	-	-	-	54	-	779
Swine	1,081	-	-	-	5	-	24

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was — Meat 22,187 lbs;
Organs 111,412 lbs.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Animals Slaughtered	Carcases condemned wholly or partially Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned							
	Class	Number	Tuberculosis			Other Diseases		Organs only
			Carcases		Organs only	Carcases		
			Wholly	Partially		Wholly	Partially	
BRANCUMHALL BACON FACTORY, EAST KILBRIDE.								
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep	12,342	-	-	-	-	11	28	3,502
Swine	9,694	3	-	-	56	27	97	3,238
CARLUKE								
Swine	3,040	-	-	-	20	2	-	609
CARSTAIRS MAINS FARM								
Sheep	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SYMINGTON								
Sheep	208,648	-	-	-	-	89	2	5,842

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was — Meat 7,743 lbs;
Organs 32,839 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	658	1	-	2	4	62
Calves	39	-	-	11	-	-
Sheep	119,643	-	-	53	13	4,510
Swine	390	-	2	6	8	5
LANARK						
Cattle	2,584	-	-	3	19	1,450
Calves	28	-	-	13	1	-
Sheep	4,105	-	-	20	34	683
Swine	752	-	-	-	9	75

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was — Meat 7,175 lbs;
Organs 18,677 lbs.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT BY THE
CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

for the School and M. & C.W. Year
1st August, 1963 - 31st July, 1964.

STAFF

Dental Department

Chief Dental Officer

William Gibson, L.D.S.

ASSISTANT DENTAL OFFICERS

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

DENTAL SURGERY ASSISTANTS

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

DENTAL TECHNICIANS

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

CLERICAL STAFF

Miss Margaret Clark	Miss Etta Hardie
(f) Stewart Hawthorn	

(a) Appointed 9.9.63 Resigned 12.6.64.	(c) Appointed 1.11.63
(b) Appointed 9.9.63 as Miss Cunningham.	(d) Resigned 14.7.64.
(e) Appointed 21.10.63 Resigned 30.5.64.	
(f) Transferred to Finance Section 8.5.64.	

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, 1963 to 31st July, 1964.

Three dental officers were appointed during the year but unfortunately one of them had to resign for personal reasons so we end the year with five vacancies.

Clinic facilities remain the same as last year but the opening of a subsidiary dental clinic in the Burnbank area is imminent and the replacement of two trailer mobile units has been approved.

The West of Scotland Dental Health Campaign was held during the month beginning 16th January, 1964. Suitable talks and film shows were given to all pupils at school. The campaign character "Mr. Happy Smile" visited all primary schools and distributed toothbrushes and other small gifts to the younger children. A very successful poster competition was held in three age and nine geographical groups throughout the county.

At the request of the Scottish Home and Health Department the four Chief Dental Officers involved in the Campaign each carried out in September 1963 a pre-campaign dental survey of 1,000 school children. Half of these children were re-examined after 6 months i.e. March, 1964 and the remainder will be re-examined in September, 1964. There is no doubt that the Campaign has had a marked beneficial effect on the oral hygiene of the children. It remains to be seen if the improvement is maintained over the longer period.

On behalf of the Association of Chief Dental Officers in Scotland a D.M.F. survey was carried out on 334 children of 5 years of age in Rural, Mining, Industrial and Residential areas of the county to find the number of Decayed, Missing or Filled teeth per child. This number varied from 4.51 in the residential area to 6.03 in the mining area with an average of 5.51 for the pupils examined. The percentage of children free of dental caries varied rather widely from 15.85 in the residential area to 6.59 in the mining area with an average of 9.88 for all children.

It will be interesting in due course to get the results of the other Scottish Chief Dental Officers.

In October, 1963 I attended a conference organised by the General Dental Council on Dental Health Education. This was most interesting and the booklet containing all the relevant papers is being circulated to the dental staff.

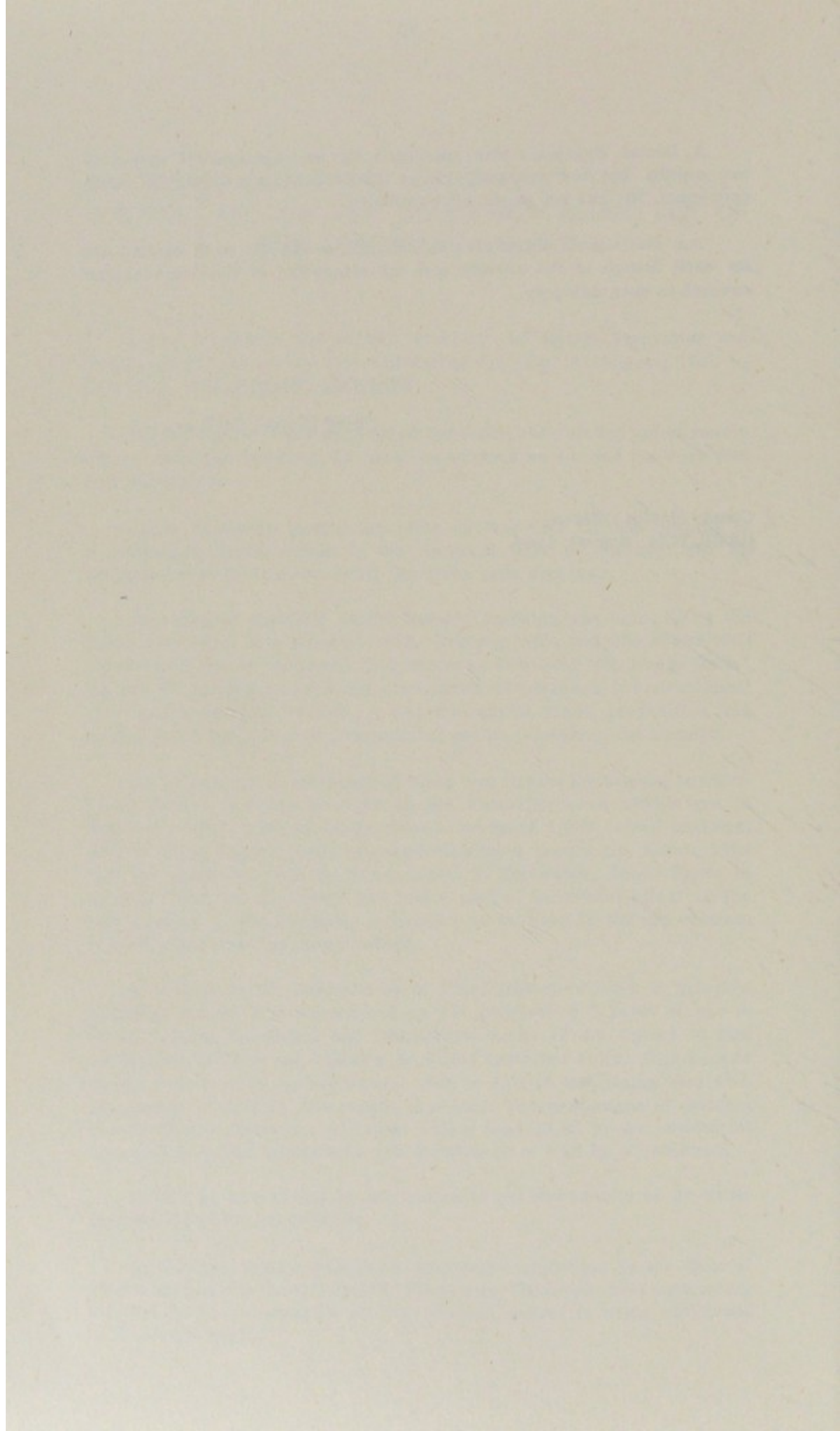
A Dental Hygienist was appointed for an experimental period of six months but she resigned before the appointment could be made permanent. She has not as yet been replaced.

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.

County Health Offices,
HAMILTON, August, 1964.



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

Year 1st August 1963 to 31st July 1964

County or Burgh LANARKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
School Population 109,315
Estimated Pre-School Population 35,000

Section I - General Statistics

	AGE ON INSPECTION																	MATERNITY	
	3 or under	4	Total ages 0-4	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	58	85	143	3,211	3,544	3,311	3,725	3,318	3,113	2,947	2,669	2,584	2,809	1,081	292	179	32,783	5	65
With dental defects	31	66	97	2,635	3,012	2,897	3,153	2,812	2,633	2,452	2,228	2,214	2,213	768	224	136	27,377	5	65
Offered treatment	31	66	97	2,635	3,012	2,897	3,153	2,812	2,633	2,452	2,228	2,214	2,213	768	224	136	27,377	5	65
Accepting treatment	31	66	97	1,156	1,255	1,184	1,197	936	860	722	496	394	326	103	25	11	8,665	5	65
Treated by L.A. Dental Officers	25	58	83	811	925	909	951	760	653	589	399	328	278	83	21	12	6,719	3	59
No. made dentally fit	21	52	73	594	685	641	740	571	484	421	286	213	161	49	15	6	4,866	4	53
Special and emergency cases	6	7	13	35	62	50	70	57	51	37	25	23	12	2	2	1	427	1	5
Attendances for Treatment	Total		Attendances for Treatment															Total	
	0-4 years		205	5-17 plus years															373
																		32	373

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	17,800	579	18,379	66
(ii) Deciduous teeth	4,864	228	5,092	103
(b) Extractions (not including orthodontic)				
(i) Permanent teeth	1,941	77	2,018	496
(ii) Deciduous teeth	6,576	279	6,855	193
Administrations of general anaesthetic	781	10	791	87
Other operations - Permanent teeth	5,611	408	6,019	49
Deciduous teeth	1,119	29	1,148	47
Dentures - Partial	71	-	71	20
Full	2	-	2	73
Repairs to Dentures	14	-	14	4
Radiographs - No. of exposures (not including orthodontic)	82	-	82	2

Section III - Orthodontic Treatment

No. of cases continued from previous year 50
New cases 148
Case completed 94
Cases discontinued 29
Case continuing at end of year 75
Attendances for treatment 1,868
No. of consultations with R.H.B. orthodontist 6

	R.H.B. Orthodontist	School D.S.	Total
No. of diagnostic examinations (not followed by treatment)		154	154
Removable Appliances fitted		6	6
Fixed		168	168
No. of extractions (non-earious)		4	4
(i) Permanent teeth		32	32
(ii) Deciduous teeth		35	35
Repairs to orthodontic appliances		15	15
Intra-oral		6	6
Extra-oral			

Section IV - Dental Staff

	Dental Surgeons (1)	Dental Hygienists (2)	Dental Surgery Assistants (3)
Establishment of posts agreed by Council	19	1 Temp.	19
No. in post at 31/7 - Whole-time	14	-	13
Part-time	-	-	-
Whole-time equivalent of part-time	-	-	-
Total whole-time equivalent	14	-	13
Average No. in post during School Year	14.19	.5	14
No. of vacancies being advertised	5	Nil	6

Section VI - Additional Information and Notes

Section V - Allocation of time

	Dental Surgeons (1)	Dental Hygienists (2)	Dental Surgery Assistants (3)
Maximum potential No. of half-days in year	470		
Actual half-days on inspection	342½		
on Treatment - School	5,084	176	
on Treatment - Ortho.	86		
on Treatment - M. & C.W.	26		
on Dental Health Education	289½	46	
on Administration	395		
Absent Illness	445	16	227
Total	6,668	238	227

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REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST
AND COUNTY CHEMIST

STAFF

Public Analyst and County Chemist
Senior Assistant Chemist
Senior Technician
Junior Technician

A.C. Wilson, F.R.I.C.
D. Yeoman, A.R.I.C.
Margaret Pate, H.N.C.
Helen Hunter.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the Home and Health Department Circular 21/1963 I have the pleasure of submitting my Annual Report on the work carried out in this Laboratory dealing with the examination of samples received under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 and related legislation.

A.C. WILSON

Public Analyst.

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

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 like facilities for dealing with samples of water, as well as a considerable volume of work relating to the measurement of atmospheric pollution. "Miscellaneous" samples are few in number but frequently require great skill and experience and are usually time consuming. During this year samples of urine, and in certain cases specimens of blood from fatal road accidents, were received and examined at the request of the Chief Constables of Lanarkshire Constabulary and of Hamilton Burgh Police. Lanark County Council's administrative area for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act had a population of 352,148. The number of Food and Drug samples examined was 1970 which gives a sampling rate of 5.6 per thousand of the population.

There have been four new Statutory Instruments added to the Regulations made under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 this year. The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) (Scotland) Regulations 1963 came into effect on 1st January, 1964.

The Meat (Treatment) (Scotland) Regulations 1964 were published on 15th January and came into operation on 30th January. These Regulations which apply to Scotland only made it an offence to sell raw or unprocessed meat which had been treated with Ascorbic Acid, Erythroic Acid, Nicotinic Acid, Nicotinamide or any salts derived from these substances.

The Soft Drinks (Scotland) Regulations, 1964 were published, part of these came into operation on 3rd June, 1964 and the remainder will come into operation in June, 1965. The principal changes are permission to use Cyclamic Acid or its sodium or calcium salts as artificial sweetening agents either with or in place of saccharin. It introduces standards for semi-sweet soft drinks and standards for low calorie drinks. The labelling of all soft drinks are regulated and these which are free from sugar will have the word "diabetic" immediately before the description of the type e.g. "diabetic orange crush". Where an artificial sweetener is used its presence must be declared.

The Dried Milk (Scotland) Regulations, 1964 will come into operation on 11th March, 1965. Maximum and minimum percentages of milk fat are prescribed for the various classes of dried milk sold to the public; a maximum moisture content is prescribed and the labelling of containers is simplified.

The final Regulation I received was the Mineral Hydrocarbons in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1964.

The Regulations which apply to Scotland only, prohibit, except for a few specified foods, the use of a hydrocarbon oil in the preparation of any food. The Regulations also specify the quality of the hydrocarbon oil which may be used in the permitted exemptions. Provision is made

in the Regulations for the condemnation of foods which contain mineral oil in contravention of the Regulations.

Table No. 1

The total number of samples and specimens examined in the laboratory during the year was:-

Food & Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956		1,990
Domestic Waters		366
Atmospheric Pollution:-		
Rain Gauges	88	
Peroxide Instruments	120	
Smoke Stains	1,356	1,564
Miscellaneous Samples		58
Other Authorities:-		
Daer Water Board		78
Lanarkshire Constabulary		123
Hamilton Burgh Police		8

Table No. 2

Table No. 2 shows the total number of Food and Drug samples submitted and the number receiving adverse criticisms:-

	Formal Samples		Informal Samples	
	Number examined	Number Adulterated or Irregular	Number examined	Number Adulterated or Irregular
Baking & Golden Raising Powder			9	
Bread			4	
Butter			27	1
Cheese (including Spreads)			12	
Coffee (including Essences)			6	
Cream			17	2
Dried Fruit			18	3
Fish Cakes	1	1	27	9
Fish Paste and Spreads			11	
Flour			4	
Flour mixtures			18	
Fruit Conserves (Tinned, Bottled)			2	
Gelatine			2	
Ice Cream	5	1	70	6
Jams, Jellies, Fruit Curds			30	2
Margarine			19	4
Meat Pies			4	2
Meat Paste and Spreads			4	1
Milk (excluding dried, evaporated)	8	2	555	11
Milk (dried, condensed)			8	1
Mince	24	7	218	26
Saccharin			2	
Salad Cream, Mayonnaise			5	
Sausage, Sausage Meat	20	3	420	19
Soft Drinks (Not fruit juices)			17	
Spices & Condiments			47	2
Spirits	52	1	96	4
Suet			2	
Sugar Confectionery			19	
Synthetic Cream			1	
Table Jellies			13	
Tomato Ketchup and Sauces			11	
All articles not included above.			145	20

The total number of Food & Drug Samples received this year shows an increase of 338 on last year and the sampling incidence has risen from 4.7 to 5.6 samples per 1,000 of the population. Because the staff has now knitted into a compact team not only has the volume of work increased but so also has the amount of detailed examination afforded to each sample. e.g. many foodstuffs were examined for the presence of

colouring matters and all fatty foods were being examined for the presence of antioxidants by the end of the year.

The number of samples receiving adverse criticisms this year was 128 i.e. 6.8 per cent. The percentage of adulterated or irregular formal and informal samples was 13.6 per cent and 6.0 per cent respectively. These figures show some improvement on the corresponding figures for last year which were 19.3 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively, and it should be appreciated that more samples were received and most samples received a fuller examination.

MILK — The total number of milk samples received was 564. The average composition of milk received is given in Table No. 3 which also gives the corresponding figures for the previous five years.

Table No. 3

	<u>SCHOOL MILK</u>		<u>SAMPLES UNDER FOOD & DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956.</u>	
	<u>Milk Fat</u>	<u>Solids not Fat</u>	<u>Milk Fat</u>	<u>Solids not Fat</u>
1964	3.61	8.80	3.62	8.82
1963	3.51	8.83	3.62	8.83
1962	3.63	8.88	3.62	8.85
1961	3.67	8.86	3.67	8.87
1960	3.46	8.83	3.50	8.84
1959	3.54	8.80	3.58	8.86

Ten samples of milk were criticised, and of these two had been obtained formally. In the formal samples there was a deficiency in milk solids not fat. In neither case was there evidence of the presence of extraneous water. Probably they were poor quality milks.

Three of the informal samples contained small amounts of extraneous water, probably due to carelessness at the creamery. The remaining samples had slight deficiencies in milk solids not fat and were probably due to inadequate mixing of the milk prior to bottling.

CEREAL MIXTURE — Three samples of prepacked cereals suitable for broth were received. All had different names so presumably were made by different firms. On the outside of each packet was a list of the ingredients which are in descending order in which the cereals are present. On examination it was found that none contained the cereals in the proportions indicated on the label and it was observed that it was the more expensive cereals which showed the deficiencies.

BUTTER and MARGARINE — During this year, as in previous years, I have had several samples of margarine which have had a slight excess of moisture. I had a meeting with the chief chemist of one of the largest manufacturers of margarine at which methods of sampling, and analytical

techniques were discussed fully. Finally samples were exchanged and analysed. Very good agreement was obtained in analysis though in this laboratory I always tended to obtain higher figures for moisture content. It was agreed that the main cause of the discrepancies was the sampling techniques. It was agreed to differ in this particular technique.

One sample of butter contained a serious amount of excess water. A follow up formal sample was satisfactory.

CREAM COOKIE and CREAM CAKE — In a shop selling either cream cookies or cream cakes the prospective buyer should never have any doubt as to whether the cream filling is dairy cream or a cream made from other edible fat. The shop is required to indicate clearly if the filling is or is not dairy cream. In some cases the shop keeper forgets to display the appropriate notice and the customer may think that what is dairy cream is in fact a substitute cream.

In the following cases no notice was displayed, nor was the sampling officer advised that the filling was not dairy cream.

In the first case the cream was a mixture of dairy cream with one third its weight of vegetable fat. A second sample which purported to be dairy cream was in fact vegetable fat containing approximately 10 per cent milk fat. The third sample was sold as imitation cream. It contained approximately 20 per cent vegetable fat whereas the standard recommended by the Food Standards Committee is that this cream should contain not less than 25 per cent edible fat.

CHICKEN FILLETS in JELLY — One sample contained only 57 per cent chicken whereas by an agreement made between the Food Manufacturers Federation and the Association of Public Analysts this type of product should contain not less than 70 per cent chicken.

PORK LUNCHEON MEAT — This was another case where the product was deficient in meat. The meat content was 76 per cent whereas the standard agreed by Food Manufacturers and Public Analysts is not less than 80 per cent pork.

ICE CREAM — Six of the 70 informal samples were deficient in fat. There were five formal follow up samples and in only one case was legal proceedings necessary. The quality of ice cream is comparable with that sold last year.

FISH CAKES — During this year 9 of the 27 samples received were deficient in fish to varying degrees. One formal sample taken was also deficient. The order controlling the amount of fish in fish cakes, The Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order, 1950, came into operation on 15th April, 1950 and there appears to be no excuse for manufacturers consistently turning out a poor product to-day.

MEAT PASTE — One sample of Turkey and Tongue paste was found to contain 47% meat. By order genuine meat paste must contain not less than 55 per cent meat.

In recent years this type of product has been slightly modified and is now labelled meat spread with butter, or simply with butter added. There is no standard for the amount of butter which should be present. Usually where the presence of butter is claimed it is common to find at least 5 per cent of butter and there appears to be no reason why this standard should not apply to this type of product where the presence of butter is claimed.

POTTED MEAT — A sample secured showed the presence of starchy cereal which is not a natural constituent of beef. When starchy cereal is blended with a cooked meat the product is described as meat paste. A Code of Practice was published in the British Food Journal in 1955 which stated:-

"The term 'potted meat' must only be applied to a product which consists solely of meat and contains no binder".

MALT VINEGAR — This is the first occasion I have had to criticise malt vinegar for many years. There is no statutory limit standards for malt vinegar but it is a well known product with well defined constants. The product criticised was deficient in total acetic acid.

MILK SCOTCHOC — A sample of this locally made product was received as the result of complaint made by a Local Authority in the South of England. They objected to the use of the word milk on the label.

Milk chocolate as well as having the usual appearance of milk chocolate should contain whole milk in such proportion that the final product sold as milk chocolate will contain not less than 4 per cent milk fat. This product fell far short of this standard. As in all other labelling offences I criticised this year the manufacturer agreed to amend the label of his product.

MEAT PIES — Two of the four samples received this year were criticised as being deficient in meat. There is no formal standard but the Food Standards Committee in a Report issued in 1963 recommended that meat pies should contain at least 25 per cent meat.

Offences against Preservative Regulations:- According to the Regulations only certain specified preservatives may be added to foods, the maximum quantity which may be added is controlled and in certain cases the permitted preservative must be declared. Mince and sausages are permitted to contain up to 450 parts (estimated by weight) of sulphur dioxide per million with the provision that the preservative is only permitted to be added to mince during the months of June to September inclusive.

The number of contraventions in the case of sausages is not great compared to the number of violations in the case of mince of 420 samples of sausage 19, (4.5%) contained an excessive amount of preservative whereas 26 (11.9%) of 218 samples of mince contained excessive sulphur dioxide.

SPIRITS — One formal sample of rum was found to contain 55% proof spirit. The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 states that spirits should not be reduced below 65% proof spirit. Spirits of this nature are usually sold from bottles labelled 70% proof spirit. If this was so in this instance then the sale of this rum contravened Section 6(1); 2(1), and 3(4) of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 in that it had a false label, it was not of the quality demanded, and it had been reduced below 65% proof spirit.

As this sample was sold as Demerara Rum it is possible that an offence under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 was also committed.

Two informal samples of whisky were criticised on similar grounds. On analysis they were found to contain 67.40% and 66.13% proof spirit. Both whiskies were sold from bottles labelled 70% proof spirit. In a warm bar or lounge a certain amount of ethyl alcohol can be lost from spirits simply by pouring the spirits from a bottle into a glass, but in my view the loss in alcohol should not be as much as occurred in the cases above.

Two informal samples of vodka were found to be only 63.9% and 64.80% proof spirit. In these cases it should be noted that both fell below the minimum standard of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 which requires that spirits shall not be reduced below 65% proof spirit. As vodka is usually bottled at 65.5% proof spirit great care must be exercised by the licensee to prevent undue loss of alcohol in a warm bar or lounge.

DRIED MILK — Seven samples of dried milk were received from School Meals Section. On Analysis it was discovered that all these samples had gone slightly sour, and the milk did not give a satisfactory product on reconstitution. The deterioration was probably due to dampness.

TINNED MEAT — A small tin of corned beef was received from the purchaser. The tin had been opened and on removing the contents a piece of wound dressing apparently containing exudate was found in the meat. The dressing must, because of the manner in which it was embedded in the meat, have been in the meat before the meat was pressed in the can. The meat was condemned and the matter taken up with the importers.

TINNED SPONGE — Another tinned product submitted was a well known brand of sponge pudding. It was found to contain several small pieces of rag of the type used by engineers and probably came from the machinery at the factory. The matter was reported to the manufacturer who sent a Senior Official to investigate and discuss the matter.

The third sample which was the subject of complaint was a bottle of beer, the seal of which was unbroken. It was complained that the bottle contained a mouse. Examination of the contents proved that the "mouse" was in fact a mould growth probably due to misuse of the bottle and a failure at the bottling plant. This type of incident which does occur from time to time appears to be a very good reason for using tins in preference to bottles for liquid refreshments of all kinds.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES — The number of samples received in this group is never large, but in most cases the examination is time consuming and interesting.

PAPER TOWELS — During this year four samples of paper towels were submitted for examination and evaluation. It was interesting to discover that even in one year certain properties of the towels were superior to corresponding samples received last.

SOAP and SOAP POWDERS — In this laboratory we are still old fashioned and use soft soaps to finish off the cleaning of glassware. On one occasion during the year it appeared to me that the quality of the soft soap was not up to standard. Naturally a sample was taken and an analysis of the soap made. The soap was below the quality specified in the contract. The suppliers admitted liability and a refund was made.

Samples of soap powder were received as a result of complaints from certain Health Institutes that the soap powder provided by the County Council was much inferior to a certain much advertised brand. A packet of the brand product was purchased at random and a sample of the soap powder which was claimed to be inferior was obtained. The soap powder supplied to the Health Institute was lumpy, had an unattractive, almost dirty yellow colour, and a soapy smell.

The brand product had a most attractive appearance, poured like dry salt, and it was beautifully perfumed.

On analysis there was little to choose between the powders as regards actual power to remove dirt from material. The difference was that the brand powder was much nicer to use and because of the perfume the finished clothes had a lovely smell. I doubt if the idea of "whiter than white" entered into the complaints.

SURFACE WATER — There was the usual crop of samples of surface water found in gardens, fields, under floors etc. In all cases attempts were made to give useful guidance as to the possible source of these waters.

RAG FLOCK REGULATIONS — Finally in this group of miscellaneous samples are included samples taken under the above Regulations. Two samples of rag flock and one of coir fibre were examined in the prescribed manner. One sample of rag flock failed to conform to the Regulations.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION — The number of samples examined was very similar to last year. The deposit gauge at Carmyle Police Station had to be removed at the end of July. There had been repeated interference with the apparatus and on five of the preceeding ten months the results were valueless. There was an element of doubt in the other five months as to whether there had or had not been interference.

The closing down of the station at this time was particularly unfortunate for the following reasons,

- (a) there was a serious incident in the area causing a very heavy deposition of grit at the beginning of September;
- (b) grit arrestors were fitted to the coke quenching towers in the autumn;
- (c) partial oil firing of certain furnaces at the Clydesmill power station has replaced solid fuel.

There is now no station in the area which will measure what improvement has been effected by the installation of grit arrestors.

The average monthly deposit at Carmyle Village shows a substantial improvement on the average monthly figure for the previous year. There are two probable explanations:-

- (a) oil firing of boilers had come into operation;
- (b) the plant is running at a very light load.

Both factors will have made a contribution to the improved conditions observed. Probably the light loading of the plant is the main factor which has lead to this improvement. The detailed figures will be found in the County Sanitary Inspector's Report, and all I intend to report are the figures for the average monthly water insoluble deposit and the corresponding figures for the previous five years.

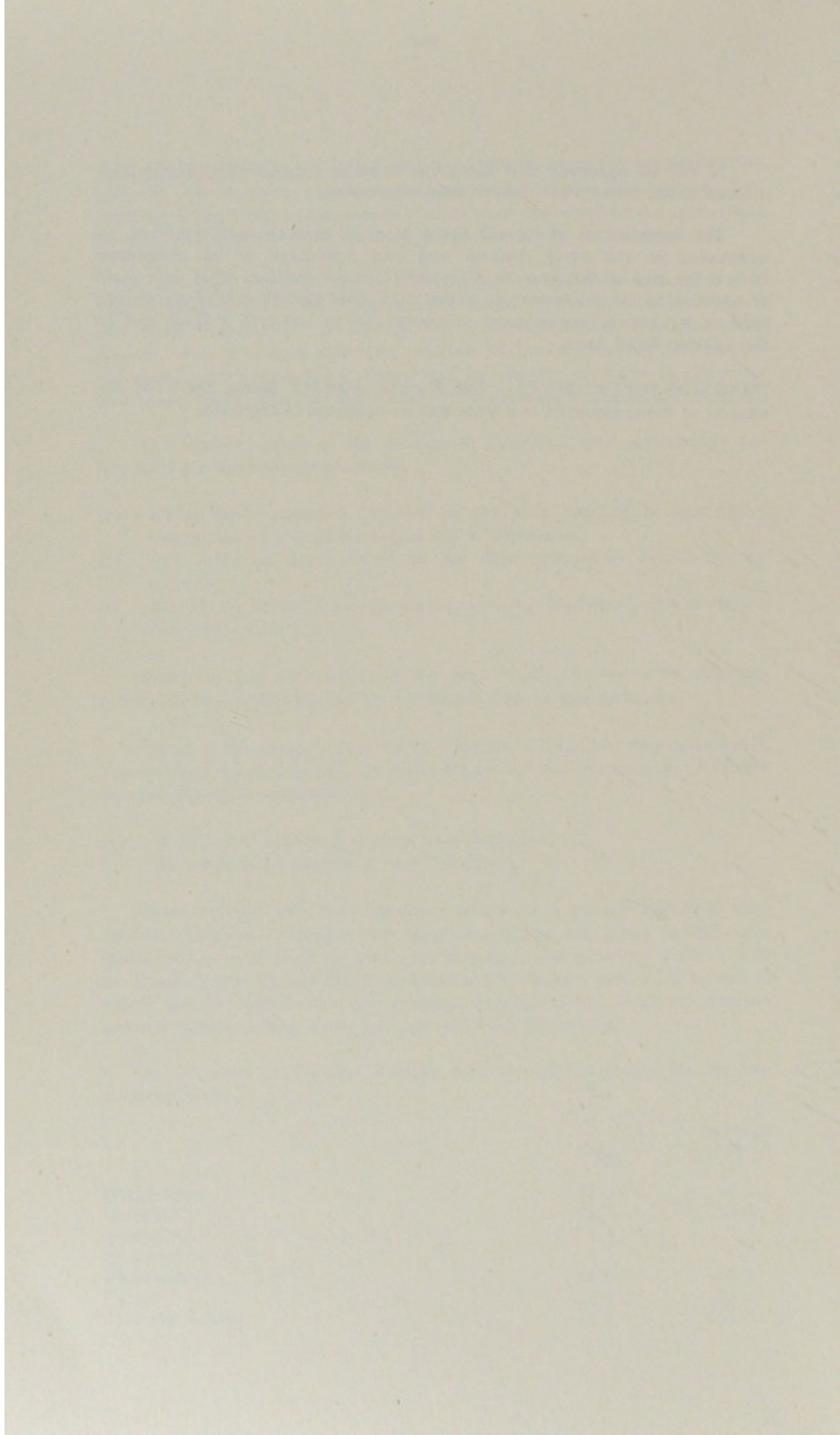
* In the case of Carmyle Village data is only available for the two previous years.

	1964	Average 1959-63
Baillieston	13.3	14.6
Bellshill	11.4	10.3
Blantyre	7.1	7.7
Boghead	1.1	1.1
Cambuslang	16.0	16.2
Carfin	22.5	21.2
*Carmyle Village	50.8	61.3

It will be observed that there has been no deterioration in the conditions of the areas where observations are made.

The installation of the oil firing plant to replace solid fuel was to commence in the early Autumn and was scheduled to be **completed** before the end of the year at Clydesmill Power Station. This new plant in addition to the grit arrestors at the coke oven battery quenchers should lead to a marked improvement in conditions in Carmyle Village and in the London Road Area.

PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS — The figures recorded during the year are similar to those reported last year and no comment is required.



COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND

INSPECTOR OF CLEANSING

FOR THE YEAR, 1964

JAMES R. McGHIE, M.Inst. P.C.

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR & MASTER of WORKS.

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 2/1965 I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the operations of my Department in dealing with the sanitary conditions of the County of Lanark during the year 1964.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

"JAMES R. McGHIE"

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR
and MASTER OF WORKS.

County Sanitary Department,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON — 26th April, 1965.

STAFF

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

JAMES R. McGHIE, BECKFORD STREET, HAMILTON.

DEPUTE COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

WILLIAM McKENDRICK, HAMILTON

SENIOR ASSISTANT 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 (Resigned 31/5/64)

Miss Alexandra Robertson

Miss Barbara H. Cox (Appointed 26/10/64).

INTRODUCTION

The year 1964 requires special mention in the annals of my Department since it saw the introduction of important new legislation and was also noteworthy in respect of the number of unfit houses closed. The highest figure for closures previously recorded was in 1959, but the 1964 figure of 1,491 houses closed exceeded that of 1959 by some 273 houses. This is an achievement of which the County Council should feel proud and although the task of clearing the County of slum dwellings has not yet been completed, progress on the scale of 1964 would indeed soon resolve this problem.

The reporting of so many houses for closure puts a considerable strain on the work of my Department, however, since the number of owner-occupied houses within tenemental property means that almost every house requires to be the subject of an individual report. Each report requires very careful checking, before it is submitted to the Housing Committee, to ensure that the details are accurate and the assessment of unfitness is in keeping with the provisions of the Housing Acts.

The Housing (Scotland) Act, 1962, altered the procedure for dealing with unfit houses by abolishing the "time and place" meeting at which owners could be heard. This meeting served the useful purpose of advising an owner of the County Council's intentions with regard to his property. With the heavy programme in Lanarkshire, reports have to be prepared, in some cases, many months before the orders are served, and it happens frequently that houses have changed tenants and owners between the date of the report and the service of the orders. The owner knows nothing of the intended procedure until the order is actually served, and this creates a difficulty in the re-housing of a new tenant who may have married only recently and come into the area from elsewhere. The result often is, that this person remains in the property under very unsatisfactory conditions, for some time after the other tenants have left, as suitable alternative accommodation is not available.

Another feature of 1964 was the number of requests from central departments for statistical information on houses closed or built over a period of years, where not merely numbers were required but the plotting down of the information on maps. In a large County such as Lanarkshire, information to be submitted in this manner takes much time to prepare, and involves my staff in considerable work which they could ill-afford from their normal duties.

The new legislation I referred to in my opening paragraph included the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, the Housing Act, 1964, the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, The Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, and all of these involve the Sanitary Inspector in additional duties, either by the setting of different and further standards as for building work, new controls in the case of offices and shops and

also animal boarding premises, or in respect of the Housing Act of new procedures for the enforcement of improvements to sub-standard dwellings.

The County Council agreed to increase the technical and clerical staff of my department for these tasks, but unfortunately additional inspectors and apprentices were unobtainable. It is imperative, however, if the new legislation is to be properly administered, that the necessary staff of inspectors and apprentices should be found with the least possible delay. In view of the national shortage, only a considerable recruitment of apprentices to the service will ultimately solve the long term problem, but for the short term there must be sufficient inducement now for inspectors to remain in Scotland for this essential work.

Other urgent tasks, with which the work of my department is concerned, are mentioned in the following pages, and include the problem of cleaning the atmosphere and operations in connection with dairy premises, food hygiene, and the action taken in preventing unfit food reaching the public to avoid another outbreak of the type experienced in Aberdeen. There are also many other subjects mentioned, but none less important than the collection and disposal of household refuse which closely affects every member of the community and takes up the last part of my report.

I might also refer at this part of the report to the transfer of various outstanding burghal functions to East Kilbride Town Council in the early part of the year. This procedure was completed when the burgh assumed control of building inspection work on 15th April, 1964.

A somewhat similar situation arose in connection with Bishopbriggs, as had occurred with East Kilbride during the previous year, in respect that Bishopbriggs attained burgh status on 16th May, 1964. The Functions of the Burgh of Bishopbriggs Order, 1964, was made prior to that date to enable the County Council to carry on with the various duties to be transferred until the Town Council could create the necessary administration. No transfer of functions, affecting my department, had taken place at the end of the year.

HOUSING

The administrative procedure during the year 1964 in regard to Housing is summarised in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs:-

Number of dwellinghouses inspected	4,814
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation	2,614
Number of dwellinghouses without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house	45
Number of dwellinghouses without a separate water-closet	2,038
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Reports were made in terms of Section 9(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	903
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	834
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.	268
Number of dwellings in respect of which Suspension Orders were made under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	18
Number of houses rendered fit for human habitation as the result of informal action	373
Number of houses for which water-closets were provided by the owners as a result of informal action	21
Number of houses into which a proper supply of wholesome water was introduced as a result of informal action.	3

TABLE A
ADMINISTRATIVE TABLE .
DECISION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY

1964 Reports					Previous Years Reports					
Division	No. of Houses reported upon	D.O.	C.O.	D.O. When	C.O. When	Not proceeded with	Continued for further consideration	D.O.	C.O.	Suspension Orders Served
FIRST	65	40	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECOND	412	333	35	29	15	-	-	33	1	-
THIRD	246	166	69	-	11	-	-	78	27	7
FOURTH	180	98	78	4	-	-	-	60	33	11
TOTALS	903	637	207	33	26	-	-	171	61	18

D.O. — Demolition Order	C.O. — Closing Order
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D.O. — Demolition Order C.O. — Closing Order

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	903
Number of dwellings subject to Demolition Orders	* 808
Number of dwellings subject to Closing Orders	<u>268</u>
	<u>1,076</u>
Number of dwellings subject to Suspension Orders.	18

* In addition to the above Demolition Orders were substituted in respect of 26 houses subject to Closing Orders.

B. REHOUSING TABLE

Division	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.	Udg.	Acq.	V.U.	Ab.			
FIRST	70	53	-	-	39	-	162	131	31
SECOND	138	45	-	226	22	-	431	405	26
THIRD	173	47	-	75	211	-	506	485	21
FOURTH	155	106	2	38	91	-	392	290	102
TOTALS	536	251	2	339	363	-	1,491	1,311	180

NOTE:— In addition to the above the undernoted houses were closed although not considered unfit for human habitation.

FIRST DIVISION	28 Houses	D.O.	- Demolition Order
SECOND DIVISION	121 Houses (120 Cambuslang Re-development Area).	C.O.	- Closing Order
THIRD DIVISION	16 Houses	Undg.	- Undertaking
FOURTH DIVISION	5 Houses	V.U.	- Voluntary Undertaking
		Ab.	- Abandoned
		Acq.	- Acquisition
	170		

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

No. of houses erected	2,760
No. of garages erected	663
No. of shops erected	Nil

During the year, 1,491 insanitary dwellings were closed, the occupiers being rehoused in modern homes. This figure is more than double the previous year's total.

Of the 3,360 insanitary dwellings referred to in the report made to the Department of Health as contained in the County Council's slum clearance programme for the three years 1962/1964, 487 were closed in 1962, 636 were closed in 1963 and 949 were closed in 1964. This reduces the original total by 2,072, but a further deduction of 73 requires to be made on account of unfit houses situated within the burgh of East Kilbride, the burgh of Bishopbriggs, and the Netherton district of the County now in the burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw. This leaves a balance of 1,215 from the original three-year programme. It was found necessary however, to deal with unfit properties outwith the programme, due to lack of maintenance, other urgent conditions which had developed, or to an increase in the building programme in certain areas. The total number of houses closed during the three years was actually 2,757 and if this figure is deducted from the original 3,360 already referred to the balance left would be 603 houses.

The balance from the foregoing figures has been incorporated in the County Council's new three year programme submitted to the Scottish Development Department for the period 1965/1967. The figure submitted to the Department is 2,579 with an additional 1,708 to be dealt with from 1968 onwards.

It is proposed to deal with the above mentioned figures in the following manner:-

<u>Proposed action</u>	<u>Period of Years</u>	
	<u>1965/67</u>	<u>1968 onwards</u>
In clearance areas under Part 3 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	Nil	Nil
Under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.	2,119	1,163
Otherwise	311	408
In the course of dealing with areas of comprehensive development under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947.	149	137
TOTALS	<u>2,579</u>	<u>1,708</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>4,287</u>	

The above figure of 4,287 houses can only be dealt with within the period if there is a sufficient building programme in each of the Electoral Divisions in the County. The number of houses will require to be altered as the years proceed due to the fact that it will be necessary to add further properties to the present unfit lists and the proposed method of action will of course be subject to alteration for various reasons, e.g. future Comprehensive Development Areas.

Undertakings were signed during the year and Suspension Orders served in respect of the undemoted properties:-

<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Orders</u>
34a/36 New Street, Stonehouse.	4	Closing Order
315/321a Strathaven Road, Limekilnburn.	7	Demolition Order
1/5 Park Place, Cambroo.	5	Demolition Order
Little Parkhead Farm, Bellishill.	1	Closing Order
182 Wishaw Road, Waterloo.	1	Demolition Order

TABLE C
CLOSURE AND DEMOLITION

Division	<u>Statutory Action</u>		<u>Informal Action</u>		Total No. of Houses Closed	Total No. of Houses Demolished
	No. of Houses Closed	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Houses Closed	No. of Houses Demolished		
FIRST	123	48	39	27	162	75
SECOND	409	86	22	89	431	175
THIRD	295	140	211	5	506	145
FOURTH	301	131	91	48	392	179
TOTALS	1,128	405	363	169	1,491	574

FIT HOUSES

FIRST	-	-	28	3	28	3
SECOND	120	78	1	1	121	79
THIRD	-	-	16	24	16	24
FOURTH	-	-	5	-	5	-
TOTALS	120	78	50	28	170	106

Since official Slum Clearance procedure was resumed in 1955 the following numbers 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
1964	1,491	574
TOTALS	8,629	6,284

The following table shows 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	12	-	-	-	-
Central	212	70	120	78	-
Kirkhill	-	-	-	-	-
Halfway	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	224	70	120	78	-

TABLE E

The 70 unfit houses and 78 fit houses 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>			
19/25 Bank Street	39	-	-
11/13 Park Street	12	-	-
15/19 - do -	-	16	-
21 - do -	9	-	-
23/35 - do -	-	17	-
18/24 Church Street	-	36	-
26 - do -	10	-	-
16/18 Mansion Street	-	9	-
	70	78	-
<u>AREA No. 3</u>	NIL		
<u>AREA No. 4</u>	NIL		
GRAND TOTALS	70	78	-

Accounts amounting to £1,465 were passed for payment for the demolition of properties in the Comprehensive Development Areas during 1964. £35,070.4.5d having been paid during 1959/63 for demolition works. The total expenditure to date in this connection now amounts to £36,535.4. 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	-	-	-	-
1964	12	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	316	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	-	-
1964	212	70	120	78	-
TOTALS	474	322	605	528	79
<u>No. 3 Kirkhill</u>					
1959	-	2	-	-	1
1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	2	13	-	-	-
1962	4	6	4	4	-
1963	6	6	8	9	1
1964	-	-	-	-	-
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
1964	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	158	181	47	25	16
GRAND TOTALS	960	824	664	566	118

The following 221 houses subject to formal action and 193 houses subject to informal action giving a total of 414 houses were demolished by the owners:-

FORMAL ACTION

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
125/129 Main Street, Symington	3
213 Lesmahagow Road, Dillarburn	1
47 Ayr Road, Douglas	1
12/18 Turfholm, Lesmahagow	2
12 John Street, Carluke	1
104 & 114 Stewart Street, Carluke	2
305/309a Strathaven Road, Limekilnburn	6
99/105 Carlisle Road, Ferniegair	7
66/88a Strathaven Road, Eddlewood	24
2/24b Annsfield Road, Eddlewood	36
3/7 Lawrie Street, Stonehouse	4
11/17 Glasgow Road, Blantyre	4
38/46 Pollock Street, Bellshill	5
423/427 Main Street, Bellshill	3
3 Stewart Street, Mossend, Bellshill	4
1/5 Hope Street & 14/36 Pollock Street, Bellshill	18
47q/x Hope Street, Mossend, Bellshill	8
Old Station House, Carfin Road, Newarthill	1
1/7b Abbotsford Place, Bellshill	16
49/51 Omoa Road, Cleland	2
61/63a Omoa Road, Cleland	4
21 Main Street, Overtown	1
Muirdyke Cottage, Glenboig	2
409 Greengairs Road, Greengairs	1
421/423 Stirling Road, Riggend	2
182a/194f Main Street, Calderbank	12
Heathfield, Lochend, Limerigg	5
530/534 Hamilton Road, Broomhouse	4
23/31 Bridge Street Longriggend	5
North and South Rows, Medrox, Glenboig	8
Schoolhouse, Longrigg, Longriggend	1
85/99 Main Street, Plains	8
1/15 Coronation Road, Carfin	8
19/39 Biggar Road, Cleland	10
45/47 Biggar Road, Cleland	2
TOTAL	221

INFORMAL ACTION

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
49/55 Ayr Road, Douglas	14
Middleton Street, Ferniegair	28
1/3a Orchard View, Ferniegair	4
42 Main Street, High Blantyre	1
40/42 Braehead Road, Thorntonhall	2
21/25 Kirklee Road, Mossend	3
Holmside Cottage, Bothwellhaugh	1
85 New Stevenston Road, Carfin	1
"Craig Vara", Eastfield, Rutherglen	1
53/76 Hallside Village, Cambuslang	24
Cathkin Stables	1
411/457 Hamilton Road, Flemington	31
121/152 Hallside Village, Cambuslang	32
118/140 Airdrie Road, Caldercruix	12
88/106 Airdrie Road, Low Caldercruix	10
85/93 Main Street, Glenboig	5
	<hr/>
	TOTAL 170
	<hr/>

PRE-FABS

5/13 Sighthill Terrace, Salsburgh	5
65/95 Carvale Avenue, Salsburgh	16
38 Carvale Avenue, Salsburgh	1
17 Duntilland Avenue, Salsburgh	1
	<hr/>
	TOTAL 23
	<hr/>

Demolitions were carried out by the Local Authority in respect of 118 houses subject to statutory action, at costs shown and for the reasons given in the following table:-

Address	No of Houses	£ s d	Remarks
8 Main Street, Douglas	1	295 - -	On default of owner
19 Braidwood Road, Braidwood	1	35 - -	- do -
7 Airdrie Road, Carlisle	1	34 10 -	- do -
23/25a Airdrie Road, Carlisle	4	180 - -	On default of owners
53/65 Hamilton Street, Carlisle	10	65 - -	- do -
161/163 Carnwath Road, Carlisle	1	75 - -	On default of owner
72/82a Kirkton Street, Carlisle	8	300 - -	On default of owners
7/9 Old Bridgend, Carlisle	2	55 - -	On default of owner
25 Muir Street and 1 Academy Street, Larkhall	2	40 - -	On default of owners
53/69 Percy Street and 2 Brown Street, Larkhall	14	200 - -	- do -
94/96 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre	12	395 - -	- do -
157/159 Main Street, Holytown	4	49 - -	On default of owner
46/58 Old Glasgow Road and 21/33 Church Street, Uddingston	16	300 - -	Acquired under Planning Acts
17/19 Calder Road and 1 Stewart Street, Mossend	6	75 - -	On default of owners
149/151 Main Street, Holytown	6	190 - -	On default of owner
10/16 Old Glasgow Road, Uddingston	4	95 10 -	On default of owners
5/9 Bonkle Road, Newmains	4	40 - -	Acquired under Planning Acts
15/19b Main Street, Overtown	9	185 - -	On default of owners
51/57 Glebe Street, Bellshill	9	200 - -	Acquired under Planning Acts
Model Lodging House, Mossend, Bellshill	1	450 - -	Acquired under Planning Acts
Coltness Cottages, Mossend, Bellshill	Nil	145 - -	Acquired under Planning Acts
Baillieston House & Lodge	2)		Acquired under Planning Acts
101 Glasgow Road, Baillieston	1)	220	Acquired under Housing Acts
	118	£3,624 - -	

The undermentioned sum was recovered during the year:-

21/24 Longlea Terrace, Auchenheath	4	70 - -	Demolished 1963
Total Demolition Costs for the year 1964		£3,624 - -	
Amount Recovered during the year 1964		70 - -	Demolished 1963
Actual Demolition Costs for the year 1964		£3,554 - -	
Demolition Costs for previous years 1956/63		27,193 19 10	
Total Demolition Costs to the County Council for the years 1956/1964		£30,747 19 10	

The demolition costs for each year are as follows:-

Year	Total Demolition Costs	Costs Recovered	Actual Demolition Costs
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 - -	120 - -	664 - -
1964	3,624 - -	- - -	3,624 - -
	£32,010 14 10	£1,262 15 -	£30,747 19 10

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 amount 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>
1956/1964	£18,082 18 -	£1,262 15 -	£16,820 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 £2,269 expended by the Local Authority on default of the owners during the year 1964, together with the £14,551 still to be recovered from years 1956/1963.

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>
39 Ramsay Road, Leadhills	-	28 - -
1/4 Ulva Place, Blantyre	25	17 11 10
3/4 Rosendale Place, Blantyre	19	20 7 4
17/21 Rosebank Avenue, Blantyre	-	49 5 -
50/60 Hope Street, Bellshill	-	33 - -
87/91 Old Mill Road, Uddingston	3	18 7 -
Annandale Place, New Stevenston	5	6 17 10
162 Budhill Avenue, Shettleston	5	5 16 6
	<u>57</u>	<u>£179 5 6</u>

Since the practice of abandonment of properties became a serious problem in 1949 a total sum of £13,265.13.7d 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
1964	179	5	6
	<u>£13,265</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>

If the costs for abandoned properties are added to the amount incurred on default of the owners the total money thus expended comes to £30,085.16.7d.

The sums spent on abandoned properties over the past three years have been considerably reduced in comparison with previous years and this is mainly due to the fact that many of the worst of such properties have been demolished on the tenants being re-housed by the County Council. A number remain and since the tenants pay no rent, every endeavour is made to ensure that they themselves carry out necessary repairs. The tenants, on the other hand, believe that they are paying rent to the County Council when the Sheriff Officer uplifts outstanding sums from them in the nature of arrears of rates. Requests are therefore frequently made by tenants for certain repair work to be carried out to the property. The Department only deal with serious nuisances or dangerous conditions however, and these are remedied on sanction being obtained from the Scottish Development Department.

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:-

County of LanarkHOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950SUMMARY OF SURVEY FIGURES AND REQUIREMENTSFOR EACH ELECTORAL DIVISIONREVISED TABLE SHOWING REQUIREMENTS IN EACH VILLAGE AS AT 31/12/64.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 1965-1967</u>	<u>Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant</u>	<u>Requirements (including unfit dwellings</u>
<u>1. Crawford</u>						
Crawford	4	-	4	1	2	3
Leadhills	3	1	4	-	-	4
<u>2. Crawfordjohn</u>						
Crawfordjohn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abington	4	1	5	-	1	4
Wiston	1	-	1	-	-	1
Roberton	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lamington	4	-	4	1	-	5
Coulter	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>3. Carmichael</u>						
Douglas Water (Rigside)	12	6	18	-	5	13
Biggar	2	-	2	-	-	2
Symington	3	3	6	-	1	5
Pettinain	2	1	3	-	1	2
Thankerton	3	1	4	1	-	5
Libberton	2	1	3	-	-	3
<u>4. Douglas</u>						
Douglas) Glespin)	22	9	31	4	6	29
Coalburn	28	16	44	25	10	59
<u>5. Lesmahagow</u>						
Lesmahagow	28	47	75	45	5	115

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 1965-1967	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (including unfit dwellings)
6. Blackwood						
Kirkmuirhill	10	50	60	6	5	61
Boghead	3	2	5	2	1	6
Auchenheath	1	6	7	1	-	8
Hazelbank	1	2	3	15	-	18
Crossford	11	6	17	18	-	35
Kirkfieldbank	9	9	18	37	4	51
7. Lanark & Carstairs						
Carstairs	6	14	20	37	3	54
Nemphlar & Cartland	6	5	11	3	-	14
8. Carnwath						
Carnwath	9	6	15	3	2	16
Elsrickle	1	-	1	-	-	1
Dolphinton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walston	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunsyre	1	-	1	3	1	3
Newbigging	-	-	-	1	-	1
9. Forth						
Forth	17	11	28	7	9	26
Wilsontown	-	-	-	15	-	15
Braehead	4	-	4	2	-	6
Haywood	-	-	-	3	-	3
10. Carluke East						
Braidwood	3	3	6	2	1	7
Kilncadzow)						
Carluke (Pt.))	37	65	102	25	16	111
11. Carluke West						
Braidwood	-	1	1	-	-	1
Law	23	11	34	12	14	32
Carluke (Pt.)	21	13	34	12	7	39
12. Dalserf						
Larkhall	19	4	23	-	6	17
Netherburn	3	3	6	17	2	21
Ashgill	15	26	41	36	11	66
13. Larkhall East						
Larkhall	94	63	157	73	22	208

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 1965-1967	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (including unfit dwellings)
14. <u>Larkhall West</u>	60	60	120	31	25	126
15. <u>Hamilton</u>						
Ferniegair	12	2	14	5	8	11
Eddlewood	52	53	105	-	45	60
Limekilnburn & Quarter	4	7	11	31	-	42
16. <u>Stonehouse</u>						
Stonehouse	35	70	105	27	3	129
Sandford	3	1	4	-	-	4
17. <u>Avondale, Etc.</u>						
Strathaven)						
Ryelands)	27	45	72	81	12	141
Glassford	2	5	7	9	-	16
Chapelton	4	7	11	7	2	16
Jackton	-	-	-	7	-	7
Busby	-	1	1	1	-	2
Thornthorpe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auldhouse	-	2	2	8	-	10
18. <u>Uddingston N.</u>						
Uddingston (Pt.)	28	27	55	150	2	203
19. <u>Tannochside</u>						
Tannochside	54	33	87	81	45	123
20. <u>Uddingston S. & Bothwell</u>						
Bothwell	23	20	43	5	5	43
Uddingston (Pt.)	6	4	10	11	-	21
21. <u>Bothwellpark</u>						
Bothwellpark	54	40	94	12	49	57
22. <u>Bellshill N.</u>						
Bellshill (Pt.))						
Mossend (Pt.))	62	47	109	48	12	145
Carnbroe	4	1	5	-	-	5
23. <u>Bellshill S.</u>						
Bellshill (Pt.)	41	138	179	11	59	131
Bothwellhaugh	18	3	21	114	-	135

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 1965-1967	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (Including unfit dwellings)
<u>24. Mossend</u>						
Mossend (Pt.)	42	49	91	137	14	214
<u>25. Holytown</u>						
Holytown	48	27	75	24	28	71
Chapelhall	31	32	63	4	27	40
<u>26. N. Stevenston</u>						
N. Stevenston	73	40	113	41	35	119
<u>27. Newarthill</u>						
Newarthill	32	48	80	28	23	85
Carfin	23	21	44	58	20	82
Holytown	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>28. Dalziel & Overtown</u>						
Overtown	20	25	45	6	19	32
Waterloo	11	8	19	1	8	12
<u>29. Newmains</u>						
Newmains	52	119	171	66	44	193
Morningside	-	1	1	3	-	4
<u>30. Stane</u>						
Allanton	14	25	39	5	8	36
Stane & Torbothie	76	53	129	53	52	130
<u>31. Dykehead</u>	78	103	181	173	49	305
<u>32. Cleland</u>						
Cleland	34	41	75	84	20	139
Hartwood	-	-	-	1	-	1
<u>33. Shottskirk</u>						
Salsburgh	32	29	61	12	24	49
Gartness	2	6	8	-	3	5
<u>34. Harthill</u>						
Harthill	32	43	75	1	20	56
Forrestfield	-	-	-	4	-	4
<u>35. High Blantyre</u>						
High Blantyre	44	76	120	28	36	112
Blantyre	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 1965-1967	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (including unfit dwellings)
36. <u>Stonefield</u>						
Blantyre	51	50	101	49	43	107
37. <u>Blantyre</u>						
Blantyre	73	74	147	106	46	207
38. <u>Carmunnock</u>						
Carmunnock	2	9	11	17	-	28
39. <u>Bankhead</u>						
Bankhead	-	15	15	-	-	15
40. <u>Rutherglen</u>						
Rutherglen (Eastfield)	56	9	65	-	24	41
41. <u>Cambuslang N.</u>						
Cambuslang (C.D.A.)	65	10	75	89	-	164
Cambuslang (Outwith)	45	27	72	20	37	55
42. <u>Cambuslang C.</u>						
Cambuslang (C.D.A.)	6	8	14	60	1	73
Cambuslang (Outwith)	7	30	37	6	4	39
43. <u>Cambuslang S., etc.</u>						
Cambuslang (C.D.A.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambuslang (Outwith)	70	48	118	2	38	82
Nerston	-	-	-	14	-	14
44. <u>Hallside</u>						
Hallside) Flemington) (Outwith)						
Newton)	32	82	114	298	-	412
Halfway (Outwith)	20	10	30	23	40	13
45. <u>Mt. Vernon & Carmyle</u>						
Carmyle	36	50	86	55	19	122
Broomhouse	6	7	13	1	4	10

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 1965-1967	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (including unfit dwellings)
<u>46. Old Monkland</u>						
Calderbank	23	13	36	-	15	21
Bargeddie	46	55	101	-	42	59
<u>47. Baillieston</u>	81	99	180	4	60	124
<u>48. Garrowhill</u>						
Baillieston	2	1	3	-	-	3
Garrowhill	9	27	36	-	-	36
<u>49. Springboig</u>						
Springboig	41	103	144	5	3	146
<u>50. Stepps</u>						
Stepps	7	50	57	-	5	52
Auchinloch & Lenzie	19	5	24	8	1	31
<u>51. Chryston</u>						
Moodiesburn)						
Chryston)	31	42	73	12	24	61
Gartcosh	29	14	43	-	16	27
<u>52. New Monkland W.</u>						
Greengairs	23	15	38	2	19	21
Glenmavis	17	16	33	6	8	31
Glenboig	55	38	93	6	39	60
<u>53. New Monkland E.</u>						
Caldercruix	37	33	70	4	21	53
Plains	21	21	42	7	20	29
Longriggend	1	1	2	8	-	10
<u>54. Bishopbriggs N.</u>						
Bishopbriggs	2	1	3	1	-	4
<u>55. Bishopbriggs S.</u>						
Auchinairn	37	50	87	-	19	68
Requirements 1965-67	2,495	2,711	5,206	2,579	1,380	6,405

Electoral Division & Villages	Houses required for overcrowded tenants	Houses required for Sub-tenants	Total requirements for overcrowding & Subtenancies	Requirements in respect of unfit dwellings 1965-1967	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (including unfit dwellings)
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COMPARATIVE TABLE

Requirements as at 31/12/63.

1964 Programme	2,556	2,890	5,446	2,216	1,389	6,273
Rehoused 1964	36	108	144	949	4	1,089
	2,520	2,782	5,302	1,267	1,385	5,184
Deduct - Transferred to Burgh of Motherwell & Wishaw	13	32	45	48	5	88
	2,507	2,750	5,257	1,219	1,380	5,096
Deduct - Transferred to Burgh of Bishopbriggs	12	39	51	4	-	55
	2,495	2,711	5,206	1,215	1,380	5,041
Add - Revision of Requirements in respect of unfit dwellings 1965/67 Programme	-	-	-	1,364	-	1,364
	2,495	2,711	5,206	2,579	1,380	6,405

NOTE:-

Rehousing 1964:- In addition to the above rehousing 191 overcrowded families in existing fit houses and 644 sub-tenants were also rehoused by the County Factor but the families 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, 1964</u>										
1920 Act Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Original Repairs Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amended Repairs Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957 Act Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Period 6th July, 1957 -</u>										
<u>31st December, 1964</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	-	-
	462	268	187	7	-	50	44	3	3	-
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			
Blantyre Bothwell	Blantyre	71	97	48	-		216	549
	Mossend	10	10	-	-		20	45
	Bellshill - Thorn Road	-	5	3	-		8	32
	Bellshill - Shirrel Farm	101	70	25	-		196	503
	Bothwell	66	147	15	-		228	709
Cambuslang	Chapelhall	22	12	16	-		50	145
	Newarthill	-	110	40	-		150	175
	Holytown	-	12	-	-		12	39
	Springhall	102	153	37	-		292	761
	Central C.D.A.	2	49	-	-		51	162
Cambusnethan	Kirkhill C.D.A.	8	30	20	-		58	180
	Silverbank C.D.A.	-	-	7	-		7	38
	Netherton	10	28	14	-		52	191
	Cleland	2	5	3	-		10	40
	Waterloo	-	44	10	-		54	196
Carlisle Carmichael Carnwath Dalserf	Newmains	40	39	7	-		86	219
	Carlisle	10	14	6	-		30	78
	Rigside	12	30	14	-		56	180
	Forth	-	17	4	-		21	72
	Larkhall - Hamilton Road	31	39	4	-		74	211
Hamilton Lesmahagow New Monkland Old Monkland Shotts	Larkhall - Meadowhill	30	121	14	-		165	483
	Eddlewood	2	4	2	-		8	22
	Blackwood	22	23	5	-		50	141
	Plains	32	38	20	-		90	287
	Baillieston	132	166	90	-		388	1,253
Stonehouse Symington	Salsburgh	4	5	1	-		10	28
	Shotts	12	102	17	-		131	438
	Stonehouse	18	54	30	-		102	336
	Symington	-	6	2	-		8	32
		739	1,430	454	-		2,623	7,545

REHOUSING:- During the year a total of 2,623 new houses of permanent construction, 739 two-apartment, 1,430 three-apartment and 454 four-apartment houses were allocated to families living in insanitary conditions, old people and industrial workers etc., the total number of persons displaced being, 7,545. The families were rehoused from 2,322 existing houses, viz. 177 one-apartment, 1,064 two-apartment, 734 three-apartment, 145 four-apartment and 52 five-apartment, in addition to 301 families living in rooms as sub-tenants, and 150 industrial workers.

TUBERCULOSIS FAMILIES:- Included in the foregoing figures are 18 families in which at least one person was reported to be suffering from Tuberculosis. Since 1936 no fewer than 1,603 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 1964, 29,499 cases of overcrowding involving 153,394 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 - 17,632 and (b) Local Authority houses - 11,465.

TRANSFER OF MINERS AND TENANTS:- Throughout the year 54 enquiries were received regarding housing conditions of certain families who had to be transferred to areas outwith Lanarkshire. This is 34 more than the previous year. 30 enquiries were received in respect of families other than miners and 24 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 re-housed:-

MINERS		OTHERS	
Area	No. of families	Area	No. of families
Cumnock	7	Linlithgow	23
Bathgate	3	Edinburgh	2
Easthouses	2	Paisley	1
Cannock	2	Aberdeen	1
Whitburn	2	Blackridge	1
Rugeley	2	Kemnay	1
Penicuik	1	Rhyl	1
Oakley	1		
Drongan	1		
Linlithgow	1		
Lugar	1		
Queenzieburn	1		
	24		30

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 houses	Area	No. of houses
Cobbinshaw	3	Newarthill	1
Newbigging	1	Newmains	1
Cartland	1	Allanton	1
Carstairs	1	Shotts	3
Carstairs Junction	1	Harthill	13
Douglas	3	Salsburgh	1
Rigside	2	Auchinloch	1
Forth	2	Lenzie	1
Lesmahagow	1	Chryston	2
Coalburn	1	Plains	1
Carluke	1	Baillieston	1
Larkhall	2	Glen boig	1
Uddingston	3	Bishopbriggs	2
Bellshill	1	Calderbank	1
New Stevenston	1		
TOTAL	24	TOTAL	30
GRAND TOTAL		54	

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

ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS:- There are only a few places remaining in the County in which seasonal workers are accommodated. Buildings at Hungryside, Bishopbriggs, are used for the purpose and as these are frequently in need of repair, inspection of the building requires to be made at the beginning of each season to ensure reasonable conditions. The accommodation at Corbiehall, Carstairs, was again the subject of complaint and intimation of certain defects had to be made before the owner complied with the byelaws. Premises were found in use at Lampits Farm, Carstairs, which were totally unsuitable as accommodation for seasonal workers. The employing firm were immediately warned in writing and stopped the use of the premises thereafter. Eight other inspections of accommodation were made and conditions found to be satisfactory.

RURAL HOUSING:- During the year 13 farm servants' houses and bothies in rural areas and 4 in non-rural areas were inspected; all of these houses were found to be in some respects unfit for human habitation.

HOUSING GRANTS

The new Housing Act, incorporating the Government's White Paper proposals referred to in last year's annual report, came into force during the year. Of particular importance is the fact that Local Authorities are given stronger powers to enforce improvements to old but structurally sound houses. The Act provides for the formation of improvement areas in which, with the tenants' consent, or on a change of tenancy, the Local Authority can enforce compulsory improvements consisting of the five standard amenities, whilst tenants of houses outwith the improvement areas may request a Local Authority to exercise its powers.

A new reduced standard for standard grants (hot water to sink together with the provision of a W.C. and larder) can now be accepted where it is not deemed reasonable to demand the full standard, the maximum grant in such a case being £75. Again, instead of a lump sum grant of £75 for the installation of a hot water system, this is now split up to permit a grant of £25 for a hot and cold water supply to a sink, £35 for a supply to the bath and £15 for a supply to a wash-hand basin. The amount of standard grant can now also be increased from £155 to £350 where (1) it is necessary to provide a bathroom by the building of a new structure or the conversion of out-buildings attached to the dwelling; (2) where drainage by septic tank is necessary for the installation of a water-closet; or (3) where a piped supply of cold water is being installed in a house for the first time.

The discretionary improvement grant has now been raised to £500 and only time will prove whether this is sufficient incentive to encourage owners to improve properties in which the houses are occupied by tenants. As in previous years, numerous enquiries were received, each involving a survey and an assessment of the house concerned. In many cases, however, because of a probable redevelopment of the area or the excessive cost of the operations when estimates were obtained, the schemes were abandoned. Most of the improvement schemes completed were therefore the result of applications received from owner/occupiers.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

24 applications involving the improvement of 22 houses, the conversion of 1 house into 2 houses (grant to be paid on one house only) and the conversion of 2 houses into 1 house were reported to and considered by the Housing Committee during the year. The estimated cost of these works amounted to £32,992.9.11d and grants to a total of £9,212.4.6d were authorised. One application was withdrawn.

Grants were paid in respect of completed works on the improvement of 20 dwellinghouses and the conversion of 6 houses into 3 houses, 1 house into 2 houses, the top floor of a large dwellinghouse into a self-contained flat, and a laundry block into a dwellinghouse, as following.

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
Eastfield Cottage, Eastfield Farm, Pettinain.	£1,363. 16. 5	£400. -. -
121 Springhill Road, Garrowhill.	£ 527. 15. -	£249. 9. -
Brownieside Cottage, Station Road, Plains	£1,527. 4 -	£400. -. -
Hazeldean Farmhouse, Strathaven.	£ 757. 6. 10	£378. 13. 5
11 Buchanan Gardens, Mount Vernon.	£ 776. 14. 6	£287. 19. 8
17 Glasgow Road, Strathaven.	£ 554. 13. 6	£260. -. -
Bowmuir, Liberton.	£1,079. 6. -	£400. -. -
25 Springfield Road, Bishopbriggs.	£1,124. 17. 6	£325. -. -
36/38 Chapel Street, Carluke	£ 717. 1. 6	£281. 3. 3
Bellside Cottage, 11 Bellside Road, Cleland.	£1,034. 7. 3	£400. -. -
116 Chapel Street, Carluke.	£1,565. 12. 9	£400. -. -
40/40a Mount Stewart Street, Carluke.	£ 752. 4. -	£376. 2. -
Muirburn Lodge, Glassford Bridge, Strathaven.	£1,706. 3. 3	£400. -. -
40 Burnhead Road, Larkhall.	£1,239. 10. -	£400. -. -
Lochhead Farm, Stonehouse.	£ 849. -. -	£387. 10. -
Netherside Cottage, Strathaven	£2,294. -. -	£400. -. -
23 Central Avenue, Cambuslang. (2 Houses)	£2,863. 19. 11	£800. -. -

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
30 Grenville Drive, Cambuslang.	£ 538. 9. 6	£269. 4. 9
West Mains, Carmichael.	£1,577. -. -	£400. -. -
204 Main Street, Chapelhall.	£ 774. 4. 6	£325. -. -
7 Gill Road, Over town.	£ 685. 6. 9	£338. 14. 10
65A/B Main Street, Forth.	£1,199. 4. 4	£400. -. -
Blair Cottage, Crossford.	£1,791. 19. 11	£400. -. -
Southshields Farm, Auldhouse.	£1,691. 8. 11	£400. -. -
21 Stuart Drive, Bishopbriggs.	£1,042. 7. 6	£400. -. -
63 Townhead Street, Strathaven.	£1,380. 1. 6	£400. -. -

STANDARD GRANTS

34 applications were considered and approved for the installation of standard amenities in 34 houses, the estimated cost being £12,561.18.7d. Grants amounting in all to £3,976.2.3d were paid in respect of completed works on the following 31 houses, the actual cost of the work being £10,691.16.2d.

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
27 Glassford Road, Strathaven.	£299. 1. 2	£149. 10. 7
39 Burnhead, Larkhall.	£545. -. -	£155. -. -
123 Clyde Street, Carluke.	£510. 7. 9	£155. -. -
45 Millheugh Brae, Larkhall.	£375. -. -	£155. -. -
Pettinain Bank Farm, Pettinain.	£326. 11. 7	£155. -. -

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
113 Drygate Street, Larkhall.	£311. 17. 1	£155. -. -
12 Main Street, Chapelton.	£193. 1. 1	£ 96. 10. 6
Burnside Cottage, Coulter.	£322. 16. 7	£155. -. -
Burnside Cottage, Coulter.	£376. 5. -	£155. -. -
77 Clyde Street, Carluke.	£572. 6. 1	£155. -. -
191 Hattonrigg Road, Bellshill.	£403. 12. 11	£155. -. -
183 Main Street, Overtown.	£284. 8. 5	£ 80. -. -
19 Hattonrigg Road, Bellshill.	£284. 12. 7	£124. 6. 3
25 Burnhead Road, Larkhall.	£350. -. -	£155. -. -
18 Hareleeshill Road, Larkhall.	£348. -. 10	£ 80. -. -
1 Wishaw High Road, Cleland.	£425. 16. 11	£155. -. -
10 Croftbank Crescent, Bothwell.	£283. 5. 9	£ 80. -. -
1 Methven Terrace, Coatbridge.	£251. 1. -	£125. 18. 6
4 Rosebank, by Carluke.	£453. -. -	£155. -. -
69 Hamilton Street, Carluke.	£312. 8. 4	£155. -. -
7 Vicars Road, Stonehouse.	£353. 5. 6	£155. -. -
57 Lindsaybeg Road, Muirhead, Chryston.	£195. 9. 3	£ 90. -. -

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
Mill Cottage, Strathaven.	£462. 15. 5	£ 70. -. -
Daisybank, Roberton.	£304. 12. 6	£152. 6. 3
15 Broompark Avenue, High Blantyre.	£ 16. 10. -	£ 8. 5. -
36 Station Road, Law, by Carluke.	£224. 6. 5	£112. 3. 2
9 Glassford Road, Strathaven.	£400. -. -	£155. -. -
4 Station Road, Strathaven.	£550. -. -	£155. -. -
4 Station Road, Strathaven.	£558. -. -	£155. -. -
252 Climpy Road, Forth.	£250. -. -	£ 80. -. -
47 Broompark Road, High Blantyre.	£184. 4. -	£ 92. 2. -

It will thus be seen that 58 houses were improved with Grant aid during the year.

PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES FOR AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

ASSISTED PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Proposals for the erection of 15 houses for occupation by agricultural workers were approved during the year involving a Grant of £240 in respect of each three apartment house and £300 for each house over three apartments. One application was refused.

8 New Agricultural Workers' houses were completed during the year and certificates for payment of Grant issued as undernoted.

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
Biggar Road, Carnwath.	£2,439. 4. 9	£300. -. -
Rutherend Farm, Chapelton.	£4,733. 4. 11	£300. -. -

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
Marchburn Nurseries, Lanark.	£2,849. 10. -	£300. -. -
Harleeshill Road, Larkhall.	£3,697. 3. 9	£300. -. -
Lairfad, Auldhouse, East Kilbride.	£1,790. -. -	£240. -. -
Hillside Farm, Lesmahagow.	£3,205. -. -	£300. -. -
Burnbank Farm, Strathaven.	£2,794. 11. 2	£300. -. -
High East Quarter Farm, Glassford.	£3,218. -. -	£300. -. -

UNASSISTED PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The demand for owner/occupied houses continues, and during the year 216 houses of three apartments, 439 of four apartments and 278 five apartments and over were completed, a total in all of 933 houses.

BUILDING BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS

2,145 plans were lodged for approval during the year, 1,530 being for new buildings and 615 for alterations to buildings. Of these, 1,098 were considered in terms of the Building Byelaws, and 1,047 under the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1963, which superseded the Byelaws and came into operation on 15th June, 1964.

Brief mention was made in last year's report of the coming into operation of the new Building Regulations. The Regulations replaced the Building Byelaws, which in one form or another, have been the means of control for all building works since 1898. The new Regulations provide a uniform code but are flexible enough to take account of advances in materials and techniques, and apply not only to Lanarkshire, but throughout the length and breadth of Scotland. Each Authority deals with applications in its own area through the medium of a Committee, known as the Buildings Authority.

All classes of buildings are now subject to control and every aspect of structure including structural strength and stability, fire precautions, sanitation, drainage, electrical installations and ventilation are covered, whilst in the case of houses, sound insulation, heat insulation, daylighting, together with standards of accommodation and equipment, are specifically laid down. The whole purpose of the Regulations is to ensure that buildings will provide safe and healthy conditions for people to live and work in.

The Regulations were made by the Secretary of State under the Building (Scotland) Act, 1959, and concurrently with the making of the Regulations he made The Building Operations (Scotland) Regulations, 1963, which provide for the safety of the public during building or demolition works.

By their nature, the Regulations are very complex and the Scottish Development Department found it necessary to issue explanatory memoranda in respect of each section.

The Regulations are directly applicable to new buildings, but there is also provision in the Act for applying them to existing buildings if it can be shown that this is desirable and reasonably practicable. Change of use is also now subject to control where the altered conditions are more onerous.

The procedure in dealing with applications is much more involved than that appertaining under the old Byelaws, and is laid down in the Building (Scotland) Act 1959 (Procedure) Regulations 1964, whilst the forms to be used for the purposes of the Act and the Regulations (41 in all) are set out in The Building (Forms) (Scotland) Regulations 1964.

Table I shows the plans of new buildings lodged for the period 1st January to 14th June under the Building Byelaws, and Table II shows the plans lodged during the same period for alterations and additions to buildings.

Tables I(a) and II(a) show the applications submitted for Building Warrant under the new Regulations from 15th June to 31st December classified according to occupancy viz.:-

Group A (Residential)	— A1 to A4
" B (Commercial)	— B1 to B2
" C (Assembly)	— C1 to C3
" D (Industrial)	— D1 to D3
" E (Storage)	— E1 to E2

The estimated cost of the work amounted to £11,644,276, the total under the Building Byelaws being detailed in Table IV, whilst the cost of the work under the new Regulations is included in Tables I(a) and II(a).

Tables III and III(a) show that plans were submitted for the erection of 2,627 dwellinghouses. The "general needs house", i.e. one of three apartments, would still appear to be in most demand.

The Buildings Authority has no discretionary powers in the administration of the Regulations and must issue a Warrant if satisfied that the proposals shown in the plans are in conformity with the Regulations. The Secretary of State, however, may grant a relaxation of the Building (Standards) Regulations, and during the period under review 16 relaxations were granted.

The Regulations are not easily understood and because of this Building Contractors, and for that matter, many Architects, are not taking the trouble to check the Regulations when preparing their plans. The whole purpose of the Regulations was to provide an easily understood guide so that submitted plans would require only a check scrutiny. This is not working out in practice and it can be safely stated that in 95% of applications correspondence and adjustment of plans are necessary.

To make matters more difficult, applicants must now serve notice on all conterminous proprietors, and whilst this may be desirable, much valuable time is taken up in attending to and explaining the proposals to affected proprietors when they call at this office to examine the plans.

During the year there was a change in the system of dealing with applications submitted by the Scottish Industrial Estates Management Corporation. Hitherto these applications were dealt with in the normal way under the Building Byelaws, but the Board of Trade have been advised that a development by a Corporation on land in which there is a Crown interest falls within the definition of Crown development. "Courtesy" plans are now submitted, and although formal procedure is dispensed with, opportunity is given to comment on the proposals. This

is the procedure which has been in operation for some time in respect of work undertaken on behalf of the Hospital Board.

It is necessary to consult the Firemaster where he has an interest e.g. buildings used for public entertainment and factories. Shops and offices also come under this requirement with the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. Observations are offered by him on all projects submitted for his scrutiny, and these are passed to the applicants so that the plans can be adjusted along with any amendments necessary to meet the requirements of the Building Regulations. The Factory Inspector is also notified of all proposals coming within his jurisdiction.

The County Surveyor is consulted regarding the availability of drainage but where no sewers are available, it is necessary to install private sewage treatment works and the attention of the Inspector for the River Purification Board is drawn to such cases. Under the Building Regulations, the Buildings Authority has a measure of control over the construction of septic tanks, but the Rivers Inspector must ensure that the effluent meets the Board's requirements. Fourteen proposals to discharge the effluent to a watercourse were intimated to the Rivers Inspector during 1964.

As in former years, the County Water Engineer has been most helpful in furnishing me with information as to the water supply situation in respect of each application submitted to him.

Dalserf	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	24	1	2	-	-
Dolphinton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Dunsyre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Kilbride	3	-	4	-	-	2	2	9	3	1	-	-
Glassford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glasgow	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	3	-	-
Lamington and Wandel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lanark	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesmahagow	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	-	-	-	-
New Monkland	2	1	1	-	-	4	2	15	-	7	-	-
Old Monkland	6	-	2	-	1	1	1	39	-	12	-	-
Pettinain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rutherglen	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	27	-	-	-	-
Shotts	3	-	2	-	-	1	1	16	2	1	-	-
Stonehouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-
Symington	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Walston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wiston and Robertson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	80	4	28	4	-	26	28	505	15	57	-	-

TABLE II — ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

Number of sets of plans lodged during the period 1st January to 14th June, 1964 in accordance with the Byelaws classified according to the proposed uses of the buildings set forth in the plans.

PARISH	Residential	Institutional	Assembly	Office	Manufacture	Trade	Storage	Agriculture	Others
Avondale	15	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Biggar	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Blantyre	11	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	6
Bothwell	20	-	4	3	4	12	1	-	7
Cadder	22	-	7	2	1	1	2	-	3
Cambuslang	3	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	2
Cambusnethan	11	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	1
Carlisle	14	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Carmichael	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carmunnock	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carnwath	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carstairs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coulter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Covington and Thankerton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Crawford	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Crawfordjohn	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Dalserf	17	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	-	2
Dolphinton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dunsyre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Kilbride	10	-	2	-	4	5	2	-	-	3
Glassford	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Glasgow	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lamington and Wandel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanark	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Lesmahagow	9	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
New Monkland	5	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	3
Old Monkland	25	-	2	-	1	3	-	3	-	2
Pettinain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rutherglen	13	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Shotts	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Stonehouse	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Symington	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Walston	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	202	2	23	10	17	48	11	6	32	

TABLE III

1st January to 14th June, 1964.

PARISH	New Dwelling-houses of				Total
	2 Apts.	3-Apts.	4-Apts.	5-Apts. and upwards	
Avondale	-	8	8	10	26
Biggar	-	1	1	-	2
Blantyre	-	-	3	-	3
Bothwell	115	394	154	4	667
Cadder	-	357	4	5	366
Cambuslang	27	73	13	-	113
Cambusnethan	-	24	11	2	37
Carluke	-	2	-	3	5
Carmichael	-	-	3	-	3
Crawfordjohn	-	-	1	-	1
Dalserf	-	78	72	17	167
East Kilbride	14	7	1	33	55
Glasgow	-	-	-	1	1
Hamilton	14	16	25	-	55
Lesmahagow	15	19	21	1	56
New Monkland	-	1	-	1	2
Old Monkland	-	-	4	-	4
Shotts	-	8	6	1	15
Symington	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	185	988	327	79	1,579

TABLE III (a)

15th June to 31st December, 1964.

PARISH	New Dwelling-houses of				Total
	2-Apts.	3-Apts.	4-Apts.	5-Apts. and upwards	
Avondale	-	-	12	16	28
Biggar	-	-	-	-	-
Blantyre	-	-	-	2	2
Bothwell	-	1	2	1	4
Cadder	-	1	1	1	3
Cambuslang	-	-	1	-	1
Cambusnethan	-	16	7	-	23
Carluke	-	33	35	27	95
Carmichael	-	-	-	-	-
Carmunnock	-	-	-	-	-
Carnwath	-	-	1	1	2
Carstairs	-	-	-	-	-
Coulter	-	-	-	-	-
Covington & Thankerton	-	-	-	-	-
Crawford	-	-	1	-	1
Crawfordjohn	-	-	-	-	-
Dalserf	59	217	42	2	320
Dalziel	-	-	-	-	-
Dolphinton	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-
Dunsyre	-	-	-	-	-
East Kilbride	-	-	1	1	2
Glassford	-	1	-	-	1
Glasgow	-	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	-	66	449	-	515
Lamington & Wandel	-	-	-	-	-
Lanark	-	-	-	-	-
Liberton	-	-	-	-	-
Lesmahagow	-	-	5	-	5
New Monkland	-	-	1	1	2
Old Monkland	-	2	6	-	8
Pettinain	-	-	-	-	-
Rutherglen	-	-	6	1	7
Shotts	-	-	-	-	-
Stonehouse	6	10	11	1	28
Symington	-	-	-	-	-
Walston	-	-	-	-	-
Wiston & Robertson	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	65	348	581	54	1,048

TABLE I(a) — NEW BUILDINGS
(15th June to 31st December, 1964.)

CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS

Occupancy Group	Occupancy Sub-Group	Description of Occupancy Use	No. of Plans submitted	Estimated Cost of Works
Residential	1	Houses not more than 2 storeys.	76	£2,516,275
	2	Houses more than 2 storeys and flats.	-	Nil
	3	Residential Clubs, Colleges, Schools, Hotels.	1)	35,000
Commercial	4	Children's Homes.	1)	
	1	Office Premises.	1	34,000
	2	Shop Premises	14	55,270
		Television etc. Studios.	4)	
Assembly		Laboratories	1)	225,900
	1	Passenger Stations.	1)	
	2	Non-residential Clubs - Schools - Ecclesiastical Buildings, etc.	15	3,835
		Restaurants, Cafes.	8	301,794
Industrial	3	Manufacture, Process or Repair of Light Metals, Electrical Goods, Cement, etc.	3	2,150
	1	Agriculture and Horticulture,	4	159,532
	2	Motor Repairers, Filling Stations, etc.	19)	
		Manufacture, Process or Repair of - Food and Drink, Textiles, Gas, Electricity, etc.	13)	691,230
Storage		Manufacture, Process or Repair of - Animal and Poultry Foods, Timber, Furniture, etc.	10)	
	3	Goods and Materials - not hazardous	5	11,950
	1(a)	Garages	15	3,595
	(b)	Hazardous Materials.	584	107,042
	2		8	16,510
TOTAL			783	£4,164,083

TABLE II(a) - ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS
(15th June to 31st December, 1964.)

CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS			
Occupancy Group	Occupancy Sub-Group	Description of Occupancy Use	No. of Plans submitted Estimated Cost of Works
Residential	1	Houses not more than 2 storeys.	153 £70,935
	2	Houses more than 2 storeys and flats.	- Nil
	3	Residential Schools	1) 5,185
	4	Hotels.	4)
Commercial	4	Children's Homes, Hospitals etc.	- Nil
	1	Office Premises	12 48,175
	2	Shop Premises	20) 45,362
		Laboratories	1)
Assembly	1	Passenger Stations, Grandstands etc.	- Nil
	2	Non-Residential, Schools, Public Houses, etc.	16 32,745
Industrial	3	Restaurants, Cafes	1 450
	1	Manufacture Process or Repair of Light Metals, Electrical Goods, Cement, etc.	4 10,100
	2	Agriculture and Horticulture	14)
		Motor Repairers, Filling Stations, etc.	3) 122,650
		Manufacture, Process or Repair of - Food and Drink, Textiles, Gas, etc.)
		Manufacture, Process or Repair of - Animal & Poultry	9)
Storage	3	Foods, Timber, etc.	4 3,425
	1(a)	Goods & Materials - not hazardous	6 2,670
	(b)	Garages	16 3,210
	2	Hazardous Materials	- Nil
TOTAL			264 £344,907

TABLE IV
Estimated Cost of Works

1st January to 14th June, 1964.

	<u>New</u>	<u>Alterations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Residential	£3,801,990	£105,213	£3,907,203
Institutional	163,440	141,200	304,640
Assembly	917,623	100,740	1,018,363
Office	29,850	53,583	83,433
Manufacture	1,011,667	209,250	1,220,917
Trade	361,730	68,481	430,211
Stores	60,984	20,870	81,854
Agricultural	24,177	4,450	28,627
Others	39,633	20,405	60,038
TOTAL	£6,411,094	£ 724,192	£7,135,286

DRAINAGE

In a large County such as this, with villages large and small and many isolated properties and dwellings, there are always drainage problems encountered throughout the year. These can be the result of defects arising or lack of attention to long existing small local systems, but whatever the cause, the sanitary inspector is usually involved in their investigation and ultimate solution. Occasionally the trouble may be due to the presence of an old septic tank the existence of which has long been forgotten, but, with a change in the mode of occupancy of a property, makes its presence felt in no uncertain manner. Extensive colour testing is a necessary preliminary to the subsequent investigations. There were a few instances of this type of complaint in 1964 and also a number of incidents where sewer storm overflows came into action in dry weather.

Some of the following locations have been mentioned in past Annual Reports and others are referred to as giving rise to complaint for the first time.

Bishopbriggs Burn:- The condition of the burn greatly improved when the new Jellyhill Sewage Purification Works came into use. The full benefit to the waters of the burn will not be seen, however, until the storm tanks referred to in last Annual Report have been brought into operation.

Bothlyn Burn, Gartcosh:- Although a new oil separator was installed at the Strip Mill it was found that some oil still gained access to the burn. The Clyde River Purification Board are negotiating with the Mill owners to install additional plant to deal with this type of pollution.

Tollcross Burn, Tollcross:- Complaint was received from a householder in Tollcross that the above burn, which is partly underground and forms the boundary between the County of Lanark and the City of Glasgow, was causing flooding of his garden. The complainer appeared to think a sewer was involved, but there is no question of sewage entering the burn.

The conditions did not constitute a public health nuisance. Nevertheless contact was made with the Glasgow City Engineer and riparian owners, who all disclaimed any knowledge of the piping of the burn or responsibility for the flooding due to the choked condition of the pipe. On the basis that the enclosing of a water-course involving the City/County boundary would be referred to in some official document a search was made of old Annual Reports. In the 1920 report reference was made to the Glasgow Boundaries Act, 1912, the terms of which required the Corporation within 10 years of 1912 to have the burn covered over or diverted to a sewer and this must have been attended to after 1920. The position is being examined by the County Council's legal staff before further reference is made to the Corporation.

East Kilbride:- Between the start of the year and the month of March, when the Town Council assumed their public health functions, there were no complaints about choked domestic sewage systems affecting the water courses in the town through the parallel rain water systems.

Quothquan:- The drainage from this small community again gave rise to complaint not only from the tanks serving the private houses and farms in the village but also because of the effluent from the tank serving the Agricultural Workers' houses owned by the County Council. Cleaning of all the main tanks took place and this resulted in an improvement at the outfalls to the ditches.

Stanmore House, Lanark:- This was formerly a large private country dwellinghouse and the drainage system was designed accordingly. It is now a home for spastic children with the result that the existing septic tank was unable to cope with the increased population and the ditch at the outfall was the subject of complaint. On the serious nature of the complaint being drawn to their attention the owners quickly agreed to pipe the ditch and made arrangements for a new drainage system with septic tank and filter to be provided in conjunction with other improvements to the house.

Strathaven:- The public sewer provided for the private housing development in the Letham Road area made it possible for several houses, previously served by septic tanks, to obtain a connection. The connection of three such houses was outstanding at the end of the year, and when these too have been dealt with the condition of Jenny's burn will be satisfactorily improved.

WATER SUPPLY

During the year 229 water samples were taken from both public and private supplies either as a routine measure or because of complaint. Several complaints were received in different areas of discolouration of the water supply usually as a result of the condition of terminal mains. One complaint was attributed however to the action of a gully emptier drawing off water from a hydrant and disturbing the sediment in the main.

Several sources were sampled for intended new water supplies.

Where the results of samples were not satisfactory the responsible authorities were advised and remedial measures were thereafter taken to improve the position.

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

"Despite the recent apparently heavy spells of rainfall, the overall rainfall for the past twelve months has been less than normal. The storage reservoirs are, however, well topped up.

During the year a total of over 50 miles of new piping was laid, including over 15 miles in connection with housing, 22 miles in rural water supplies, approximately 6 miles in the New Town of East Kilbride, and over 6 miles in connection with diversions of mains in consequence of road reconstructions. 17 miles of existing piping was scraped in order to maintain and improve supplies, and a total of 1,981 new service connections were installed. 280 new Fire Hydrants were also installed. 35 miles of piping of the new Avondale and East Kilbride Rural Water Supply Scheme have now been laid, leaving 6 miles of minor distribution main still to be completed.

Work on the new Rural Water Supply Scheme for Symington, Nemphlar and Auchengray and Braehead was completed.

Work on the new 4 million gallon reinforced concrete service reservoir at Auchentibber is now well advanced, and a substantial part of the new 2½ million gallon reinforced concrete service reservoir at Dechmont has also been done.

Tenders have also been received for the proposed new 400,000 gallon elevated water tank at Craigend, Stepps, and Tenders are at present under consideration for the proposed new rapid gravity filter plant at Dunside to treat the water from Logan Reservoir. The necessary engineering work in connection with the proposed new Service Reservoir at Gair, near Carluke, is now under way".

NUISANCES

The number of defective houses dealt with under the nuisance procedure of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, has diminished over the past few years thanks to the clearance of many slum properties. Some difficulty is now experienced with tenemental property where individual houses have been purchased by the new occupiers. Renovation of the interior of each house takes place but little or nothing is done to the common external parts of the building. Nuisance procedure may involve as many as 20 to 30 owners and the issue of Intimations and Notices, often for one common defect, is correspondingly greater.

The dumping of rubbish on vacant ground has increased during the past few years and either because people change their goods and chattels more often nowadays or because some modern household goods are less permanent than they were in the past, many articles, particularly old mattresses, prams, chairs etc. find their way to the nearest convenient vacant ground. The presence of such articles, along with garden refuse and other rubbish, does not constitute a public health nuisance and consequently no legal action can be taken against the offenders. Despite

this the owners of the ground are advised of the circumstances and asked to take remedial action. Since this Department also supervises the cleansing service, the bulky offending cast-offs are removed in the refuse vehicles to the nearest County Council tip. This is only a partial and temporary remedy however, and unless the present Planning legislations concerned with injury to amenity can be altered to deal more speedily with such places, these blots on the landscape will continue to break out and offend the eye in every area.

Public Health Act:- The number of inspections made for the detection of nuisances was 11,771. These comprised leaky roofs, damp walls, worn and holed floors and choked drains etc. Many of the defects are recurring and can be attributed to the poor state of the properties in general.

Intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health Act were served upon authors of nuisances in 323 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 158.

Prosecutions:- Court proceedings were instituted against the owners of a property where nuisance conditions still existed after service of Statutory Notices. In this case the Local Authority carried out the work under warrant. The following is a note of the property concerned:-

35/53B Craig Street,
Blantyre.

Choked Drain:- Nuisance removed at a cost of £37.7.0d with £16.2.6d modified legal expenses.

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

4 Crossgates Street,
Larkhall.

Leaky roof etc.:- Nuisance removed at a cost of £20.14.6d with £8.8.0d modified legal expenses.

31/35 Westburn Road,
Cambuslang.

Choked Drain:- Nuisance removed at a cost of £19.8.5d with £12.12.0d 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 102 cases, in respect of the cleansing of common stairs, closes and water-closet compartments, white-washing of common passages and staircases and the provision of dustbins. In addition, dustbins were provided by Owners as the result of informal action.

The following items are especially mentioned in view of their general effect on the communities concerned:-

Disused Quarries, Milton Estate, Bishopbriggs:- The site of these quarries is being filled in with rubbish by a private contractor under conditions imposed by the terms of the planning consent for this operation. The early infilling work was performed without complaint but later objection was made by this Department to surface burning and fires on the tip face, and intimation was made to the site operator that the smoke from fires constituted a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The County Planning Officer also took up the question of a breach of the planning consent. As a result an improvement took place in the method of tipping and this was maintained to the end of the year.

Springfield Road, Bishopbriggs:- The infilling of ground at this address had been the subject of an appeal under Planning provisions. In due course complaints were received about dust nuisance and rat infestation. No action could be taken with regard to dust but the rats were dealt with by the County Council pest destruction officer.

The infilling of quarry holes and waste ground generally, although ultimately beneficial to the neighbourhood, cannot be carried out without some annoyance to residents and since private operators do not undertake this work in a spirit of benevolence but as a profitable business they naturally endeavour to avoid excessive expenditure on labour. The intervention of this Department where nuisance conditions have been created is therefore necessary and timely to ensure that the operations are conducted in a manner conforming with public health legislation.

Factory, Hattonrigg Road, Bellshill:- Complaints of smell nuisance, at these premises were made by nearby residents. The process at the factory gives a preliminary treatment to certain offals from slaughterhouses for the purpose of making glandular extracts. The factory changed hands and improvements were carried out to the buildings to bring them more into line with modern requirements. Some further supervision is being maintained to ensure that conditions remain consistently satisfactory.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

A number of complaints were received relating to noise* nuisance concerning which informal action usually resulted in some improvement whenever that was possible.

Fishescoates Avenue, Burnside:- A change in the occupancy of a small engineering factory at this address led to an increase in the noise being emitted in what is almost wholly a residential area. The use of a hired diesel compressor was discontinued on representations being made to the management by this Department. Conditions were not entirely satisfactory at the end of the year although late and week-end working had been curtailed. The question of the firm's use of the premises in respect of planning permission is under consideration and further action has been delayed until this has been resolved.

Farne Cross, Rutherglen:- The modern practice of engaging in community singing in public houses, led to a complaint that dwelling-houses above a lounge bar at Farne Cross were affected by the noise at **week-ends**. The complaint was passed to the owners who had just taken over the business and they promised to investigate the possibility of providing sound proofing when other intended improvements were carried out to the premises.

Burnside:- Residents complained about the early morning noise from the handling of milk cans and the shouting of employees at a dairy situated in a residential area. The management were approached immediately and as a result the noise of the operations was reduced to more reasonable proportions.

Costain Concrete Company, Carfin:- Reference has been made to this factory in previous reports. A slight increase in the noise level was noted during the year. This was found to be due to heat exchanger plates which had been affected by corrosion. These parts have now been manufactured from stainless steel and the discharge point has not only been raised some six feet but has been fitted with an additional silencer. The results of these improvements are encouraging.

Tabular Statement giving details of Intimations under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897
and Notices under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892 and 1903 dealt with during the year 1964.

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Octr.	Novr.	Decr.	TOTAL
<u>Dwellinghouses</u>													
Roofs defective and leaky	7	16	2	6	6	4	3	3	11	9	6	4	77
Walls & ceiling plaster broken	1	1	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	19
Windows defective	-	3	2	-	-	1	3	-	4	7	-	2	22
Woodwork of floors, doors, sinks etc. defective	1	-	2	2	-	6	-	-	1	3	2	2	19
Smoke in houses, due to defective chimney vents, grates etc.	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	10
Dampness in houses	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	11
<u>Drainage Systems</u>													
Drains choked or defective	6	10	4	14	5	9	2	5	6	12	10	3	86
Sinks, waste pipes etc. choked or defective	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Soil pipes broken etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Rones leaky etc.	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	6
Septic tanks choked etc.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>Water Supply</u>													
Water service pipes defective	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	4

Water-closets

Water-closets choked or defective	5	3	-	3	-	6	3	-	2	1	4	3	30
Cisterns defective	3	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	10
<u>General</u>													
Common Staircases defective	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	6
Washhouses defective	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Coalhouses and coalcellars defective	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	9
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	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houses and bedding therein filthy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abandoned Mine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892 & 1903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Water-closet compartment dirty	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Whitewashing of common passage and staircase	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	33
Dustbins	23	5	3	2	2	2	1	-	1	4	4	18	65
Dangerous Buildings	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	49	79	16	34	21	36	16	17	34	42	37	45	426

RUINOUS AND DANGEROUS BUILDINGS

Many properties had to be kept under surveillance in this respect and while some were ultimately repaired or demolished as appropriate to the case concerned no legal action was required and the various buildings affected in this way were dealt with informally.

A change in the legislation governing dangerous buildings took place on 15th June with the coming into operation of the Building (Scotland) Act, 1959, and particularly Section 13 which requires the Master of Works to take certain action concerning the occupants of dangerous buildings, execute operations to prevent access to such buildings and serve notice on the owner to begin and complete appropriate operations to repair, secure or demolish the building to remove the danger within specified periods.

The procedure required is somewhat more involved than that which was laid down in Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, since should the notice not be complied with, an application must be made to the buildings authority, by the Master of Works, for an Order to be made requiring the operations mentioned in the notice to be carried out by the owner. A service copy of the application must be sent to the owner, each affected proprietor and any other person having an interest, 7 days being allowed for objections. The application is then put out for hearing at a meeting of the buildings authority occurring not less than 7 days thereafter.

An Order made by a buildings authority under Section 13 of the Act becomes operative 21 days thereafter if no appeal is made and the buildings authority may then authorise the local authority to execute the operations which the owner has failed to execute.

If nothing is done by the owner after the initial notice a fairly lengthy period can elapse before the local authority can themselves do the work. The erection of a barricade or other obstruction to prevent access in the initial stages might be more costly than the demolition of the building or could be impossible because of the occupancy of other unaffected adjoining buildings. The procedure appears to be unnecessarily lengthy and complex but informed criticism of its effectiveness will require to await the experience obtained of its operation over a longer period.

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.

The unsurfaced, and in places pot-holed condition, of roadways connecting a private housing development in Mount Vernon with the existing highways was the subject of complaint.

Within the development the roadways and footpaths were all properly surfaced, kerbed, channelled and drained, but the County Surveyor could not legally take them over for general maintenance purposes such as sweeping, gully emptying and gritting because the short connecting roads were not up to approved highway standard.

After lengthy negotiations the individual house owners raised the sums necessary by subscription and carried out the work required to enable the County Council to have the roadways adopted as highways.

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, in only one case were conditions found to be so unsatisfactory as to call for a special report. Repair and the thorough cleansing of the conveniences was in progress at the end of the year.

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

As forecast in last Annual Report the County Council acquired the registered premises at 26 Union Street, Mossend, as part of a future scheme for the redevelopment of the area. The building was demolished during the summer.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL
OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

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

1. Number of known caravan sites	67
2. Number of site licences granted	47
3. Number of sites exempt from site licence	4
4. Number of unlicensed caravan sites	16

The position with regard to the 16 unlicensed sites was as follows:-

Number refused planning permission	7
Number granted planning permission	4
Number for which no application has been made for planning permission.	5

4 of the 7 applicants who were refused planning permission appealed against the refusal, but these appeals had not been determined by the end of the year. The 3 others along with the occupiers of the 5 sites who had not applied for planning permission, were warned to remove the caravans, since a site licence cannot be granted unless planning permission has first been obtained. The issue of licences for the 4 unlicensed sites which obtained planning permission were being dealt with at the end of the year.

From time to time caravans are discovered on sites for which no licence has been obtained. These usually consist of single residential caravans and occasionally of a number of caravans belonging to persons of the travelling hawker or tinker class. Altogether 20 such sites were cleared of caravans in the course of the year following verbal or written warnings. The case mentioned in last year's Annual Report, where the owner of an unlicensed site had pled not guilty, came before the Sheriff in February, but the caravans had been removed before that date and the accused was admonished.

The 47 licensed caravan sites comprise 21 sites each containing a single caravan only, 10 sites with less than 10 caravans each, and only 14 sites containing 10 or more caravans. Site licences have also been issued for 2 sites not yet developed, 1 for 15 holiday caravans and 1 for 30 residential caravans. No caravans have, so far, been stationed on these sites. 3 other sites were granted planning permission during the year, but no applications have been made for site licences and no caravans have been stationed at these sites.

It is the sites containing 10 caravans or more which give most cause for concern to ensure that thoroughly satisfactory conditions are provided and maintained. Although some progress can be recorded towards this end, there is still much to be done before the requirements

laid down in the Model Standards by the Secretary of State can be considered fully implemented at these sites. Fortunately there are only 2 really large sites in the County - 1 licensed for 20 residential and 80 holiday caravans and 1 for 63 residential caravans. Neither of these sites is yet sufficiently developed to take its full complement of caravans. The remaining sites vary from 10 to 30 caravans per site. Living in a caravan has undoubted advantages for the mobile worker engaged in roadmaking, building and civil engineering construction, who would usually be unable to find suitable housing accommodation for his temporary residence near the locality of his work. For many it is an unfortunate necessity due to the difficulty of their obtaining suitable housing accommodation. The house building programme of the County Council made rapid progress during the year however and it is hoped that, if the same rate of building can be maintained, there will soon be little need or excuse for anyone residing in a caravan as a permanent home within this County.

FACTORIES

The total number of factories on the register at the close of the year was 790 - 736 with mechanical power and 54 without mechanical power.

The inspections numbered 370 including 364 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	27
Inadequate Ventilation	6
Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences	2
Unsuitable Convenience	41
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	9	Blacksmith	12
Aluminium	5	Bone Meal	1
Agricultural Implements	3	Briquettes	2
Aerated Waters	3	Bleaching	2
Asphalt	2	Boiler-making	1
Air Guns	1	Boot Repairs	13
Blanket Manufacturing	1	Box Factory	1
Bag Pipes	1	Building Contractor	5
Butcher	83	Cellulose Spraying	1
Baker	79	Coil Spring	2
Bricks	19	Confectionery	4

Concrete Blocks	14	Oil Blending	1
Cartwright	2	Oil Bottling	1
Clock Manufacturers	1	Oxygen Manufacture	1
Coachbuilding	3	Printing	9
Cabinet-making	5	Pattern-making	3
Curling Stones	1	Paper-making	5
Cement	3	Paintwork	5
Chemical	4	Plant	5
Clothing	13	Plumber	11
Chairs	2	Panel Beating	1
Corn Grinding	8	Preserves	2
Drugs	1	Peat	2
Dry Cleaning	7	Potato Crisps	1
Dressmaker	1	Poultry	3
Electricity Generation	3	Property Maintenance	1
Electricity Cables	1	Rag Sorting and Baling	2
Electrical Engineering	21	Roof Frames	1
Enamelled Baths	1	Ropes and Twines	1
Fibre Glass Produce	1	Radio/T.V. Repairs	2
Fireclay	5	Sawmill	11
Firelighters and Firewood	8	Sheetmetal	11
Food Products	5	Steelmaking	15
General Engineering	33	Spinning and Weaving	2
Gasworks	2	Stoves	1
Ham Curer	1	Soap Works	1
Hosiery	5	Shoemaker	3
Iron Clothes Poles	1	Saddler	1
Iron Founding	8	Slaughterhouses	5
Jewel Manufacturers	1	Tubemaking	3
Joiners	44	Textiles	1
Laundry	12	Tailors	4
Leather Goods	3	Tile Works	6
Lens Grinding	1	Toolmakers	3
Locomotive	4	Tar	1
Motor Tyre Distributors	1	Telephone	1
Motor Car Salesmen	1	Thermostatic Controls	2
Motor Repairs	98	Tripe Dressing	2
Moss Litter	3	Upholsterer	1
Moulding	1	Vehicle Assemblers	4
Metal Breaking	5	Waggons	2
Milk Bottle Tops	2	Wire Work	1
Monumental Sculptors	1	Watchmaker	2
Milk Pasteurising	4	Wheels	2
Nails	1	Welding	1
Navy Store	1		

FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER IS USED

Baker	5	Motor Body Breaking	3
Blacksmith	6	Motor Repairs	2
Boot Repairer	4	Plant Maintenance	2
Builder	1	Plumber	10
Cabinetmaker	1	Painter	2
Canteen	1	Photographer	1
Chemicals	1	Rag Store	1
Confectionery	1	Shoemaker	5
Dressmaker	4	Tripe-Dressing	1
Hosiery	1	Upholsterer	1
Joiner	1		<u>54</u>

OFFICES, SHOPS and RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act requires the Registration of Shops, Offices etc., where persons are employed to work therein and is designed to create standards of health, welfare and safety for such employees. Its provisions deal with the cleanliness of premises, overcrowding, temperature, soundness of constructions, fencing of dangerous machinery, noise and vibration, cleaning of machinery, lifting of heavy loads, first aid arrangements, ventilation, lighting, conveniences, working facilities, supply of drinking water, seating accommodation, and facilities for eating meals.

The duty is placed on the local authority to enforce the provisions of the Act in certain premises and for that purpose to appoint inspectors. The County Council appointed the County Sanitary Inspector and his assistants to act in this capacity, and agreed to increase the establishment to enable this additional work to be performed. Unfortunately qualified staff was unobtainable and only a limited amount of work could be tackled mainly in connection with the initial registration of the premises covered by the Act.

At the end of the year a total of 1,529 premises had been entered in the register, but the necessary survey work had not commenced. The premises were classified as follows:-

Offices	318
Retail Shops	1,002
Wholesale shops, warehouses	36
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	155
Fuel storage depots	18

Shops thus form the largest group of premises to which the Act applies within the local authority's control in Lanarkshire.

In addition to an explanatory guide on the Act the following Circulars, Orders or Regulations were issued:-

L.A. Circ. 1	—	Commencement Order.
L.A. Circ. 2	—	Registration of Premises
(Supp. No. 1)	—	" "
L.A. Circ. 3	—	Scope of the Act
(Supp. No. 1)	—	" "
L.A. Circ. 4	—	Exemptions
L.A. Circ. 5	—	Annual Reports and Records.
(Supp. No. 1)	—	" "
L.A. Circ. 6	—	Problems of Demarcation
(Supp. No. 1)	—	" "
L.A. Circ. 7	—	Provisions concerning Machinery
(Supp. No. 1)	—	Guarding of Machinery: General
(" " 2)	—	Guarding of Mincing Machines
(" " 3)	—	Guards for Bowl Type Chopping Machines
(" " 4)	—	Guarding of Food Slicing Machines
(" " 5)	—	Guarding of Potato Chopping Machines
(" " 6)	—	Guarding of Hand Operated Guillotines, etc.
(" " 7)	—	Guarding of Baling Presses
(" " 8)	—	Guards for Circular Saws, etc.
L.A. Circ. 8	—	Procedure for Notification, etc. of accidents.
L.A. Circ. 9	—	General Provisions.
L.A. Circ. 10	—	Sanitary conveniences and washing facilities.
L.A. Circ. 11	—	First Aid Provisions
L.A. Circ. 12	—	Food Slicing Machines.

Accident Classification Code

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Commencement No. 1) Order, 1964.

The Notification of Employment of Persons Order, 1964.

The Sanitary Conveniences Regulations, 1964.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Forms Order, 1964.

The Washing Facilities Regulations, 1964.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises First Aid Order, 1964.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Commencement No. 2) Order, 1964.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Annual Reports Order, 1964.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Exemption No. 1) Order, 1964.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Exemption No. 2) Order, 1964.

The Prescribed Dangerous Machines Order, 1964.

The Offices and Shops in Factories (First Aid) Regulations, 1964.

The issuing of these various Circulars, Orders and Regulations coincided with the coming into operation of the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1963, and the many memoranda published to explain the new provisions controlling building. Even if no other legislation is issued for a lengthy period it will take the staff of sanitary inspectors a very long time to retain and digest the contents of these

publications. In the absence of additional technical assistance the many tasks to be performed every day allow little time for a proper study to be made of the new provisions. Nevertheless some progress must be made in this new field and it is hoped that this can be achieved in 1965.

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 stipulated standards of cleanliness are maintained.

Inspections were made at each of the five registered premises.

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

One new registration of premises was made in respect of William J. Cunningham, 124 Main Street, Uddingston and one registration in respect of Allan Brothers, East Kilbride was transferred to the Burgh of East Kilbride.

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.

Four licences are in operation in the County and the premises are maintained in good order. One licence in respect of Animal Food (Supplements) Limited, 6 Brouster Gate, East Kilbride was transferred to the Burgh of East Kilbride.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

At the commencement of the year there were four private slaughter-houses and one knackery in the County area and these were situated in the following districts:-

Carstairs	(Sheep only)
Symington	(Sheep only)
Brancumhall, East Kilbride	(Pigs and Sheep)
Omoa	(Knackery)
Carluke	(Pigs only)

There were 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:- Work on the reconstruction and extension of these works was in progress in the early part of the year when the Town Council of East Kilbride assumed their functions under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and responsibility for ensuring the satisfactory conduct of operations then passed to the new burgh.

Omoa Knackery:- These premises continue to be conducted satisfactorily.

Nellfield Chemical Works, Braidwood:- The works were visited during the year but no cause for complaint was found at these visits.

PIGSTYES

85 inspections of pigstyes were made throughout the County during the year and the standard of maintenance and cleanliness was found in most cases to be satisfactory.

4 plans were submitted, 2 of which were for new piggeries and 2 for extensions to existing pigstyes. In the case of the new premises, (Shieldhill Farm, Quothquan and Greenhall, High Blantyre) the applications were refused because the pigstyes would have been within 100 feet of dwellings. In the two other cases adjustment of the plans took place to meet the terms of the bye-laws.

The establishment of several small pigstyes on waste ground at Muirhead, Chryston, was the subject of investigation since no approval had been obtained from the County Council. On being warned of the position some owners disposed of their live-stock and others were preparing plans for approval at the end of the year.

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

Throughout the year seven licences under this Order were 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	5
Cambuslang	3
Cambusnethan	3
Carluke	4
Carnwath	2
Carstairs	1
Crawfordjohn	1
East Kilbride	3
New Monkland	1
Old Monkland	1
Rutherglen	1
Shotts	1
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ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

The above Act provides that no person shall keep a boarding establishment for dogs or cats except under licence from the local authority and came into force on 1st January, 1964.

The purpose of the Act is to ensure that such premises are properly managed and maintained, and that the comfort and well-being of the animals is given adequate attention. Amongst the various matters to be considered in deciding whether to grant a licence are the suitability of the accommodation in respect of size, construction, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness, and the arrangements made for feeding, exercising and visiting the animals. The precautions taken to prevent the spread of infection among the animals and to protect them in case of fire must also be satisfactory.

Twenty-nine such establishments were surveyed during the year, and while all were found to be well conducted, it was necessary in some instances to require certain repairs and improvements to be carried out. Four of the premises were found to be exempt from the terms of the Act, being breeding establishments at which the occasional boarding of animals is only incidental to the main business.

By the end of the year licences had been granted in respect of fourteen boarding establishments, two had been recommended for licence, and the remaining nine premises were expected to have the required improvements and repairs carried out in the early months of the new year.

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 inspections in respect of rats and mice infestation.

IV Action (if any) taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951:-

Nil

V General

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

Many investigations were conducted during the year in connection with the infestation by rats of various premises throughout the County and the total number of premises dealt with by our Rodent Control Operatives - 1,486.

The number of trapping operations was 223 and gassing was carried out on 590 occasions. The total actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 14,324 in addition to 361 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	104
Dwellinghouses	1,217
Factories	17
Farms	17
Shops and Offices	24
Sewage Purification Works	5
Hospitals	14
Schools and Day Nurseries	23
Halls	1
Cooking Centres and Canteens	6
Hotels	3
Burns	18
Public Parks	2
New Building Site	2
Garages	6
Huts	20
Slaughterhouses	2
Occupational Centre	1
Yards	1
Vacant Ground	1
Golf Club	1
Gymnasium	1
	<hr/>
	1,486
	<hr/>

The use of Warfarin has for a long time been accepted as an effective poison for the extermination of rats but it would appear that pockets of resistance have developed in the northern part of Lanarkshire, and that this problem has also been encountered in a few other locations throughout Britain. In one serious infestation at small-holdings in the Lenzie area the normal use of this poison proved ineffective in coping with the situation. In addition to the holdings a roadway was involved and since the road was Crown land the Department of Agriculture Rodent Control Officers were consulted. In a joint effort of intensive baiting over several weeks the vermin were completely eradicated, and later inspections at the end of the year showed the premises to be still rat-free.

When the existence of resistance is suspected, frequent visits are paid over a period of at least 10 days and baits of Warfarin are checked to ascertain if all the rats present are resistant or only a particular strain in the infestation. Should the condition be confirmed a decision requires to be made whether the slow method of trapping will be necessary or if acute poisons can be used. The latter course can only be adopted after a period of pre-baiting and the taking of great care when the poisons are finally placed in position. The success of the poison depends upon the intake by the rodents on the night the poison is used and the degree of acceptance of the bait. If a sub-lethal dose only is consumed by a rat or if only a few of the rats are killed, neither the surviving rat nor the others which have not eaten the baits are likely to touch what is left of the poison.

Towards the end of the year some treatments were carried out in the Warfarin resistant areas with a proprietary poison which is toxic to rats. It acts as a vaso-constrictor, resulting in a sudden drop in blood pressure, and death results from the combined effects of shock and asphyxiation. The baits in use are supplied in cake form, wrapped in cellophane for easy and quick handling, and there is no danger to humans, farm animals, household pets or wild life. Results appear satisfactory but will be observed over a much longer period before a firm opinion can be formed about the degree of success attained under resistant conditions.

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 166 instances.

BUGS, BEETLES ETC. DISINFESTATION

Dwellinghouses	154
Office	1
Hospital	1
Schools	7
Canteen	1
Playground	1
Halls	1
	<hr/>
	166

The above premises were treated for infestations by bugs, silver fish, moles, bees, blow flies, woodworm, cockroaches, fleas, earwigs, beetles, flies and spiders. 29 wasps' nests were also destroyed.

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS

Further satisfactory progress was made during the year with 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 52 comprising 42 Local Authority houses and 10 privately owned houses. The cost involved was £169.3.1d., approximating to £3.5.0d per house.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION PRIOR APPROVALS

Proposals to instal or alter furnaces and erect chimneys at various premises were under consideration throughout the year in respect of 73 furnaces and 22 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 29 furnaces for dwellinghouses but gives particulars of the installations at other premises.

<u>Address and Occupier</u>	<u>Type of Plant</u>
Carstairs State Institution, (Ministry of Public Buildings and Works).	One sectional oil fired boiler. (43½ feet chimney)
Avon Bank Works, Larkhall. (David C. Miller & Co. Ltd.)	Chain grate stoker installed in Lanca- shire boiler.
16/18 Flakefield, East Kilbride, (Factory) (Lerose Ltd.)	One John Thompson "Demipac" Mark II oil fired boiler. (58 feet chimney).
Block 12, Newhouse Industrial Estate. (H. Miller & Co. Ltd.)	One Cochran Chieftain Horizontal Packaged oil fired boiler. (56 feet chimney)
Braehead, Larkhall. (Greenhouse) (Fourth District Council).	One Ideal Britannia coal fired boiler. (23 feet chimney).
Peel Park Place, East Kilbride. (Cincinnati Shaper Co.)	One Allen Ygnis welded steel oil fired packaged boiler. (86 feet chimney).
Calderhead Secondary School, Shotts. (County of Lanark).	Two 59KS Ideal Britannia cast-iron sectional coal fired boilers. (62 feet chimney).
Westburn, Cambuslang. (Enfield Standard Power Cables Ltd.)	Two Multipac Packaged oil fired boilers. (86 feet chimney).

<u>Address and Occupier</u>	<u>Type of Plant</u>
Larkhall Industrial Estate, (Falcon Products (Larkhall) Ltd.)	Two Ideal 58KO cast-iron sectional oil fired boilers. (60 feet chimney).
Braeview Place, East Kilbride. (T.P.S. Manufacturing Co. Ltd.).	Three oil fired heaters. (3-34 feet chimneys).
Aldersyde, Cleland. (Auchinlea Quarries & Brick- works Ltd.)	Extension to Hoffman Brick Kiln. (Existing chimney).
Block 2, Larkhall Industrial Estate, (Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland).	One sectional boiler converted from coal to oil firing.
Block 7, Larkhall Industrial Estate, (Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland).	One Potterton oil fired boiler.
Dura Road, Allanton, Shotts. (Greenhouse) (John McPherson)	One Bristol coal fired boiler.
Gartcosh Parish Church. (Gartcosh Parish Church)	One Air Heat Minor oil fired boiler.
Cumbernauld Road, Moodiesburn. (South Wales Switchgear Ltd.)	One Kayanco NLR D3 oil fired boiler (45 feet chimney).
Animal Hospital, Cumbernauld. (People's Dispensary for Sick Animals)	One Potterton oil fired boiler. (23½ feet chimney).
London Road, Carmyle. (Armac Engineering Co. Ltd.)	One oil fired heater. (43 feet chimney).
Griffin Hotel, Bothwell.	One Potterton oil fired boiler.
Old People's Home Clydeneuk, Uddingston.	Two Crane Whitehall No. 38L Heating boilers. One Crane Whitehall No. 28L hot water supply boiler.
Mossend, Bellshill. (Clyde Crane & Booth Ltd.)	One chain grate stoker fitted to super economic boiler. (Chimney increased to 62 feet).
Clarkston, Airdrie. (Springbank Quarry Co. Ltd.)	One Hartley Sugden B 2505 oil fired boiler. (35 feet chimney).
Gartferry Road, Moodiesburn. (Devro Ltd.)	Two Marshall packaged steam oil fired boilers. (64 feet chimney)
London Road, Mount Vernon, (Pickfords Ltd.)	One Diplomat gas fired boiler.
Industrial Estate Blantyre. (Factory) (Hector Powe Ltd.)	Chain grate stokers fitted to hand fired Lancashire boilers. (35 feet chimney)

No. 10 Holding, Sidehead Road, Stonehouse. (Greenhouse) (Walter Simpson).	One Omega oil fired packaged boiler. (22 feet chimney).
Burnside. (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints)	Four Lennox forced air oil heaters. (24 feet chimney).
23 Auchinloch Road, Lenzie. (Fleming Timber Buildings)	One oil fired heater. (30 feet chimney).
Dunlop Nursery, Ashgill. (David S. Roberts)	One Cavendish 5L solid fuel heating boiler.
Montrose Works, Carfin. (S.H. Mackinnon & Co. Ltd.)	One Fulton oil fired steam boiler.
Mavismill, Blantyre (Piggery) (J. Stewart)	One coke-fired boiler. (24 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 1964 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	I.D.	10.87	12.52	9.46	12.62	14.23	12.80	19.12	13.84	13.52	13.76	14.26	12.86
	S.D.	3.61	6.17	4.75	3.95	6.11	5.34	4.62	5.92	6.96	3.44	12.12	5.95
BELLSHILL	I.D.	6.32	9.87	* -	10.65	11.40	13.26	12.17	9.59	6.58	8.27	10.79	26.35
	S.D.	3.46	5.07	* -	4.63	4.50	4.29	2.53	5.02	4.60	4.26	6.94	10.23
BLANTYRE	I.D.	5.20	6.81	12.38	8.28	10.50	5.99	5.88	4.83	4.77	4.89	7.64	8.45
	S.D.	3.61	4.54	4.01	4.32	6.16	3.65	2.78	4.73	4.06	3.11	9.95	5.17
BOGHEAD	I.D.	0.78	0.56	1.13	1.45	1.43	1.99	1.08	0.91	1.29	0.63	1.28	1.53
	S.D.	2.08	4.28	2.67	1.93	4.43	0.13	2.76	2.95	2.54	2.18	12.00	3.30
CAMBUSLANG	I.D.	16.44	14.42	25.16	24.20	18.39	16.14	6.22	16.06	8.11	16.86	15.24	15.26
	S.D.	6.94	7.37	9.11	8.76	6.47	6.03	3.08	6.93	5.80	5.91	10.34	9.61
CARFIN	I.D.	16.06	15.87	16.19	30.60	29.30	18.17	13.27	15.97	31.75	33.22	30.05	19.86
	S.D.	8.42	8.54	4.90	8.31	8.88	8.16	5.23	8.41	12.65	11.13	11.95	9.76
CARMYLE POLICE STATION	I.D.	# -	29.91	15.82	36.08	¢ -	32.30	45.12	\$ -	-	-	-	-
	S.D.	# -	9.31	4.25	8.65	¢ -	6.70	7.19	\$ -	-	-	-	-
CARMYLE VILLAGE	I.D.	53.50	22.32	62.80	42.60	50.15	50.15	* -	41.30	38.60	66.50	54.90	77.20
	S.D.	9.88	17.27	4.34	8.34	8.42	8.42	* -	7.93	8.08	9.15	12.82	13.46

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

* Extraneous matter had contaminated sample.

The collecting bowl and jar disturbed - not analysed.

DEPOSIT GAUGES

SUMMARY SHOWING HIGHEST, LOWEST AND AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES
AND TOTAL SOLIDS FOR YEAR AT EACH STATION - EXPRESSED AS TONS PER SQUARE MILE

	SUMMER MONTHS			WINTER MONTHS			YEAR	
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Total	Average
BAILLIESTON	I.D.	19.12	12.62	14.35	14.26	12.29	159.86	13.32
	S.D.	6.96	3.95	5.48	12.12	6.00	68.94	5.74
	Total Solids			19.83		18.29	228.80	19.06
BELLSHILL	I.D.	13.26	6.58	10.61	26.35	12.32	125.25	11.38 *
	S.D.	5.02	2.53	4.26	10.23	5.99	55.53	5.05 *
	Total Solids			14.87		18.31	180.78	16.43 *
BLANTYRE	I.D.	10.50	4.77	6.71	12.38	7.56	85.62	7.13
	S.D.	6.16	2.78	4.28	9.95	5.06	56.09	4.67
	Total Solids			10.99		12.62	141.71	11.80
BOGHEAD	I.D.	1.99	0.91	1.36	1.53	0.98	14.06	1.17
	S.D.	4.43	0.13	2.46	12.00	4.42	41.25	3.44
	Total Solids			3.82		5.40	55.31	4.61

DEPOSIT GAUGES - continued

	SUMMER MONTHS				WINTER MONTHS				YEAR	
	Highest	Lowest	Average		Highest	Lowest	Average		Total	Average
CAMBUSLANG	I.D.									
	24.20	6.22	14.85		25.16	14.42	17.23		192.50	16.04
	S.D.	3.08	6.18		10.34	5.91	8.21		86.35	7.19
Total Solids			21.03				25.44		278.85	23.23
CARFIN	I.D.									
	31.75	13.27	23.18		33.22	15.87	21.87		270.31	22.52
	S.D.	5.23	8.61		11.95	4.90	9.12		106.34	8.86
Total Solids			31.79				30.99		376.65	31.38
CARMYLE POLICE STATION	I.D.									
	45.12	32.30	37.83		29.91	15.82	22.86		159.23	31.85 #
	S.D.	6.70	7.51		9.31	4.25	6.78		36.10	7.22 #
Total Solids			45.34				29.64		195.33	39.07 #
CARMYLE VILLAGE	I.D.									
	50.65	41.30	44.56		77.20	22.32	56.20		560.02	50.91 *
	S.D.	7.93	8.24		17.27	4.34	11.15		108.11	9.82 *
Total Solids			52.80				67.35		668.13	60.73 *

* 11 Months

5 Months

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

LEAD PEROXIDE CANDLES

Milligrams S.O_2 per 1,000 Square Centimetres per day

STATION	WINTER			SUMMER					WINTER			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Novr.	Decr.
BAILLIESTON	12.0	15.0	8.8	8.3	6.3	5.4	4.1	4.3	5.9	8.8	13.0	11.9
BELLSHILL	8.4	8.0	8.4	5.3	5.2	3.1	2.3	2.7	3.6	6.1	8.3	8.2
BLANTYRE	7.3	6.8	7.8	4.6	4.0	2.3	1.5	2.2	1.95	4.8	7.5	7.4
BOGHEAD	2.4	3.9	6.3	2.4	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.62	3.3	2.8	3.5
CAMBUSLANG	15.6	13.6	17.4	9.3	6.3	6.3	3.0	5.5	4.96	9.3	16.6	13.6
CARFIN	7.9	7.1	5.9	6.1	6.1	4.3	3.4	4.2	7.57	6.4	7.8	9.3
<u>CARMYLE</u>												
Police Station	18.0	14.4	8.3	11.6	13.7	10.8	10.7	8.4	11.4	11.3	20.6	17.2
Welfare Institute	12.0	12.7	12.7	7.7	5.7	6.2	4.4	4.1	6.08	7.5	13.7	12.3
CLELAND	18.8	11.5	7.4	13.7	14.1	7.7	6.7	5.0	-	9.5	23.0	15.5

Investigation took place throughout the year of a number of complaints affecting a variety of establishments and in most cases the informal action thereafter taken achieved an improvement. The following notes include references 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:- Careless operation resulted in two complaints of low level pollution from this plant. The management were warned on each occasion.

Carmyle:- Soot blowing at Carmyle Power Station was the subject of complaint on two occasions. Satisfactory operation of the furnaces to avoid emission of grit is the responsibility of the Alkali Works Inspector and on the second occasion of complaint the District Inspector was actually in the works conducting tests when soot blowers were operated by one of the employees in error. On another occasion when black smoke was emitted for a prolonged period during one evening the trouble was caused by the difficulty of obtaining the correct air/fuel ratio in furnaces converted to oil firing, due to delay in the delivery of electric ignition equipment. The oil-fired boilers are expected to lead to a reduction in soot emission.

Actid Ltd., Blantyre:- On the advice of the Alkali Works Inspector the chimney of the oil-fired boiler at this factory was raised to a height of 64 feet above ground level, with the object of dispersing the flue gases clear of the nearby farm steading, where corrosion of fences and metal roofs had taken place. No complaints were made during the year.

Colvilles-Clugston-Shanks Ltd:- A complaint was made that dust from the above firm's slag works at Tollcross was affecting a factory in Cambuslang. Investigations showed that the spray jets provided at various parts of the works, where dust was liable to arise, were not always operating with complete satisfaction. There was also an accumulation of dust on the surface of the yard which was disturbed whenever vehicles passed over the ground. After an approach to the factory manager, additional spray jets were fitted and the yard was swept at more frequent intervals.

Tam's Loup Quarry, Harthill:- Investigation of a dust complaint showed this to be arising from a mixing house during a period when alterations were being carried out to fit a fan for improving the dust extraction measures at this quarry. During the year a wet arrestor unit was fitted and one additional cyclone was installed.

Ferniegair:- Complaints about smoke from an asphalt mixing plant, situated west of the village, were referred to the firm concerned who thereafter renewed worn parts of the plant with satisfactory results.

Smoke Control Areas:- The smoke control area of approximately

1900 houses at Westwood, East Kilbride, passed over in March to the control of the Town Council.

The survey of the Burnside (Part) High Burnside, Springhall, Cathkin and Kirkhill, Cambuslang, district was completed in the Spring and an estimate of the cost of converting appliances or providing new appliances was submitted to the committee. A smoke control order was then made and submitted for confirmation to the Secretary of State for Scotland in the Autumn. Two objections were received, one of which was subsequently withdrawn. Confirmation of the Order had not been received at the end of the year and it is expected that this will be delayed pending an enquiry to be held early in 1965 with regard to the objection.

Two exhibitions for the purpose of displaying various types of fire appliances were held in the area and these were attended by some 4,000 people, indicating a keen interest by householders in the principles of smoke control. In addition to the exhibitors representatives, two members of the staff were in constant attendance to answer enquiries by visitors.

BURNING COLLIERY SPOIL BANKS

There were no serious complaints made of this type and further inroads were made to many of these unsightly heaps by the removal of material for infilling purposes to various sites where major road improvements and other projects are in progress.

DAIRIES

The trend towards labour-saving methods, buildings and equipment at dairy farms continued throughout 1964, but while the dreams and schemes of several producers resolved themselves into positive proposals for the erection of cubicle byres, milking parlours and self-feed silos, and several plans were given approval, no such scheme was actually completed or in full operation by the end of the year.

Difficulties have been experienced in obtaining a standard of building which would accord with the principles of the dairy bye-laws. It was expected ere this that model bye-laws would have been formulated to regulate the type of buildings considered suitable for dairy premises and the housing of dairy cattle incorporating a modern lay-out. At present, in the absence of any other guidance, the existing bye-laws must set the acceptable standard and it is difficult to convince producers who intend to modernise their systems that little relaxation can be expected in this connection. Many of the cubicle byre systems are still in the experimental stage, and this may be an obstacle to the fixing of definite standards to cover all contingencies. Some guidance as to the minimum sizes of buildings is required from the central department at the present time if many more farmers decide to adopt a modern lay-out of buildings. Otherwise, insistence on the letter of the bye-laws being complied with, under circumstances which were not envisaged when the original bye-laws were made, may lead to what could be regarded in

later years as a great deal of unnecessary expenditure on the part of producers. The making and publication of new model dairy bye-laws is therefore a matter of some urgency if a uniform standard of modern dairy buildings is to be achieved throughout the country.

With the continuing sense of grievance amongst dairy farmers that the financial returns for milk are inadequate and uneconomical, the national trend away from the dairy industry was reflected in the County area, the number of registered farms showing a reduction during the year to 927, a drop of 40 from 1963. The total quantity of milk produced, 27,679,778 gallons, also showed a reduction from the previous year.

The installation of bulk tanks again occupied a large proportion of the time of the Department, and 78 such tanks were added to the 136 already in operation. This gave a total of 214 at the end of the year, which means that 23% of Lanarkshire dairy farms are operating on this system. At 24 of the farms referred to, the tanks are being operated in conjunction with a pipeline which conveys the milk directly from the byre to the milk-house, while at 56 of the farms a round-the-byre system is in use, whereby the milk is taken by pipeline from each individual cow as it is being milked and conveyed to the bulk storage tank in the dairy.

The following table gives the number and capacity of the bulk storage tanks in use at the end of the year:-

	<u>Capacity in Gallons</u>										<u>Total</u>
	80	125	150	175	200	225	250	300	350	400	
No. of Tanks	1	13	34	64	27	1	51	8	11	4	214

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 20 steadings were dealt with in this connection.

In addition, new or extended byre accommodation was provided at the following farms:-

No. 1 Lanrigg, Chryston.
 Falla, Camwath.
 Hardgatehead, Auchengray.
 King's Inn, Carnwath.
 Sandilands, Carmichael.
 Lauriesmuir, Lesmahagow.
 Mid Drumloch, Chapelton.
 Hosenett, Stonehouse.

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 licence 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;	927
Number of these farms fully registered and licensed to produce Designated Milk (i.e. Certified or T.T.)	927 or 100%.

Registration:- The number of new certificates of Registration granted by the Local Authority was 80, making a total of 1278 registered dairies - 927 producers and 351 retailers only - at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 26 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County area.

Staphylococcus Pyogenes var Aureus:- The treatment of animals at a farm in the East Kilbride area for staphylococcus pyogenes var aureus, referred to in last year's report, was continued by the farmer's Veterinary Officer, and samples were taken whenever it was considered that some improvement might have been effected.

In the month of March the results of the samples showed that the infection had been eliminated from the smaller of the two byres, containing Jersey animals, and bottling of the milk from this byre was permitted to resume.

The milk from the remaining animals continued to be despatched in bulk for pasteurisation, and although treatment of the animals was continued, no improvement resulted so far as milk samples were concerned, and positive results were still being obtained at the end of the year.

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	108	-	108	4	2	-	2	-	-
2. Biggar	12	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Blantyre	11	1	10	3	19	-	19	-	-
4. Bothwell	29	-	29	3	69	1	66	2	2
5. Cadder	34	3	31	8	34	1	30	3	2
6. Cambuslang	11	2	9	1	21	-	21	-	-
7. Cambusnethan	32	1	31	4	14	-	12	2	-
8. Carlisle	41	1	40	3	14	4	10	-	2
9. Carmichael	19	-	19	-	2	-	2	-	-
10. Carmunnock	6	2	4	2	2	-	2	-	-
11. Carnwath	59	1	58	5	5	-	5	-	-
12. Carstairs	25	2	23	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	17	1	16	3	25	-	25	-	1
18. Dalziel	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
19. Dolphinton	7	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
20. Douglas	7	-	7	-	5	3	2	-	-
21. Dunsyre	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

22. East Kilbride	73	7	66	6	22	-	22	-	22	-	1
23. Glasgow	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	7	3	-
24. Glasford	42	1	41	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
25. Hamilton	32	1	31	4	13	-	13	-	10	3	-
26. Lamington & Wandel	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Lanark	12	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Lesmahagow	121	4	117	5	8	-	8	3	5	-	1
29. Libberton	20	3	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. New Monkland	49	2	47	13	15	-	15	-	9	6	-
31. Old Monkland	7	2	5	3	23	-	23	1	20	2	-
32. Pettinain	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Rutherglen	2	-	2	2	15	-	15	-	13	2	1
34. Shotts	52	-	52	9	19	-	19	-	18	1	2
35. Stonehouse	24	-	24	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	-
36. Symington	8	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Walston	8	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38. Wiston & Roberton	12	1	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLE COUNTY	927	41	886	98	351	14	311	26	13	13	
Biggar (Burgh)	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
Lanark (Burgh)	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	-	5	-	-

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	11	
Certified and T.T. Milk	8	
Certified, T T. and Pasteurised Milk	14	
Sterilised, Certified, T T. and Pasteurised Milk	1	
Certified and Pasteurised Milk	7	
T T Milk	58	
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	43	
Pasteurised Milk	<u>176</u>	318
<u>Dealers' Supplementary Licences</u>		
T T Milk	10	
Certified and T T Milk	1	
Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	6	
T T. and Pasteurised Milk	4	
Pasteurised Milk	4	
Certified and Pasteurised	<u>1</u>	26
		<u>344</u>

The following licences were granted during the year:-

<u>Producers</u>	<u>Producers Only</u>	<u>Producer/ Retailer</u>	<u>Total</u>
Certified	1	1	2
T.T.	<u>35</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>36</u>
	<u>36</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>38</u>
<u>Dealers</u>			
Certified			10
T.T.			20
Pasteurised			<u>18</u>
			<u>48</u>

Dealers' Supplementary.

The following table shows the number of visits made by the Milk Officers during 1964.

<u>At Farms</u>	<u>1964</u>
Routine Visits	2,127
Following unsatisfactory samples	1,142
Designated Licences	82
<u>Outwith Farms</u>	
Dealers	338
	<u>3,689</u>

The farm visits shown in the foregoing paragraph amount to a total of 3,351, or an average of 3.6 visits per farm. The reduction in the number of visits compared with the previous year is accounted for by shortage of staff due to the resignation of one Milk Officer and the lengthy absence of another owing to illness.

674 visits were also made to dairy farms during the year by the staff of Sanitary Inspectors.

Milk Samples:- Certified and Tuberculin Tested 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>		
			Percentage			Percentage
	TOTAL	Disconform	Disconform	TOTAL	Disconform	Disconform
Designated	2,081	677	32.5	615	134	21.7
	GRAND TOTAL			2,696		
	Total Disconform			811		
	Percentage Disconform			30.08 (1963 - 28.01%)		

The percentage of samples of milk failing to conform to the required standards shows an increase of 2.07% over the figure for 1963. The principal reason for this 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 2,081 of the designated samples taken at farms, which number excludes samples taken for blood, etc., examination, can be classified into the following groups.

Count under 10,000	669	or	32.15%
Count 10,000 to 30,000	624	or	29.99%
Count 30,000 to 200,000	501	or	24.07%
Over 200,000	287	or	13.79%

This shows that the bacterial count in 62.14% of the samples satisfied the standard required for Certified Milk and 86.21% the standard for T.T. milk.

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

Many defects were brought to light and advice given for their correction, and of 104 bottles examined for sterility the results were as follows:-

Bottles Sterile	55
Slightly contaminated	7
Heavily contaminated	42
Total	<u>104</u>

Coliform Bacilli were present in 13.

Milk Supplied to School Children:- Under the Milk in Schools Scheme approximately 3,843 gallons of milk were consumed daily in the schools in the County and in the Burghs within the County.

Approximately 97.5% 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.

Fifteen such complaints were received and as 18,448,096 bottles of milk were supplied to school children in the area, this represents one complaint per 1,229,873 bottles of milk consumed.

Scottish Milk Testing Scheme:- On 1st April, 1964, the Scottish Milk Marketing Board's Keeping Quality Payment Scheme, including penalty provisions, came into full operation, and in consequence, the Secretary of State decided to terminate the Scottish Milk Testing Scheme with effect from the same date.

Under the Board's scheme the milk of producers is tested once each week for hygienic quality by means of the Modified Resazurin Test, the test which was used in the Scottish Milk Testing Scheme, and producers whose milk fails the test may be subject to financial penalties. The object of the Board's scheme is precisely the same as that of the Scottish Milk Testing Scheme when it was introduced some sixteen years

ago, namely to prevent the inclusion of milk of unsatisfactory keeping quality in the bulk supplies, and to encourage and assist suppliers to improve their standards in the production and handling of milk.

As from 1st April therefore, the practice of Creameries notifying the Local Authority of supplies from their particular area which failed to pass the daily or weekly tests was discontinued, although complaints were still received from one Creamery for a few months after that date.

Up to the termination of the Scottish Milk Testing Scheme 48 complaints were received from Creameries and Milk Depots, and in each case an investigation was carried out at the producer's premises as expeditiously as possible. In the majority of complaints, the cause was attributable to some defect in the handling or washing of equipment, although at 40% of the premises concerned, no defects whatsoever were evident and samples of milk taken were found to conform to the required standards.

Since the inception of the Scottish Milk Marketing Board's scheme, figures which have been issued have shown that, up to the end of the year, 338 producers in Lanarkshire have been penalised for successive failures of the weekly Modified Resazurin Test. As it has not yet been decided to release the names of the affected producers, however, no follow-up procedure could be instituted.

143 samples of school milk were taken during the year - 117 at schools and 26 at dealers' premises before delivery to schools.

15 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	1,571
Herds inspected	824
Cows examined	58,361

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 31/12/64 there were 1,571 attested Herds in the County of Lanark, 927 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order. The remaining 644 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 6 herds - the total number of reactors being 7.

The approximate number of dairy animals housed in registered byres was 19,024.

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 83 score cards were completed in connection with the condition of the various premises involved.

Burgh of Biggar:- One milkshop and one milk bottling store are registered within the Burgh, dealing only in bottled milk. Both premises were kept in a satisfactory condition.

Burgh of Lanark:- There are six 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, 1964.	94	138
Number of applications for registration considered during 1964.		
(i) Number granted	4	18
(ii) Number refused.	Nil	Nil
(iii) Number withdrawn by applicant	Nil	Nil
Number of Certificates of Registration cancelled during 1964.	8	43
<u>Exempted Premises</u>		
Landward Area	260	-
Biggar (Burgh)	3	-
Lanark (Burgh)	10	-

107 samples of Ice Cream and 5 samples of Milk Ice were submitted for Bacteriological examination. 39 of the Ice Cream samples and one 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	6	26	7	39
Milk Ice	-	1	-	1

Failing samples are intimated to the persons concerned, and subsequent visits are made to the premises by the Sanitary Inspector, who carries out a thorough investigation in an effort to determine the cause of the unsatisfactory sample. This investigation can involve the Inspector in a considerable amount of work, and in this respect it is worthy of note that, contained in the above Table of failing samples, is a series of 13 samples all taken from the same premises as a means of localising and ultimately isolating the cause of the failure.

Routine inspections of ice-cream premises and vehicles are continually being carried out, and the contraventions found during 1964 followed a similar pattern to that of previous years, the most common being the storage of unauthorised goods in manufacturing apartments, the absence of soap and towel on vehicles, and the failure of traders to have their name and Registered number inscribed on the ice-cream vehicle. Each complaint was directed to the attention of the person concerned, and in all instances, informal action was sufficient to have the defects satisfactorily remedied.

FOOD HYGIENE

There was a total of 1,674 inspections made of food premises during the year and many of these premises were surveyed to ascertain to what extent they fell short of the requirements of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959/61. Notifications were made to the owners of businesses in which defects were found or improvements were required, and there were many subsequent inspections and meetings to discuss how best the requirements of the Regulations could be implemented. Despite the shortage of inspectors during 1964 some progress continued to be made and the following figures show the number and type of premises either brought up to the required standards or at which work was in progress by the end of the year:-

Hotels	8
Boarding Establishments	2
Restaurants	11
Canteens	17
Cafes	5
Public Houses and Licensed Clubs	17
Bakehouses	2
Butchers	13
Grocers	43
Fishmongers	1
Confectioners	5
Fruiterers	3
Poultry Packing Stations	2
Fruit Packing Station	1
Food Factories	2

Inspections of food premises were also made where unhygienic practices were suspected or following complaints by consumers. Not all of these complaints were substantiated, but where lack of cleanliness or carelessness in the preparation, storage or handling of foodstuffs was found, the persons responsible received verbal or written warnings, usually with satisfactory results. One case, merited more drastic action and was reported to the Procurator Fiscal. The parents of a child who had purchased chocolate laxative from a grocer's shop complained that the packet was infested with maggots. On investigation at the shop, maggots were also found within a wooden drawer in the serving counter where the laxative was kept along with a miscellaneous assortment of stomach powders, bandages, writing paper and razor blades. Maggots were also observed in the confectionery display cabinet on the counter, and the source was traced to refuse stored in a defective metal bin without a properly fitting lid, which was kept under the counter. On being charged the vendor pled guilty and at the Sheriff Court in Airdrie was fined £5 under the Food Hygiene Regulations for failing to provide a proper covered receptacle for refuse and to cleanse it daily. He was fined a further £30 for failing to take measures reasonably necessary to protect food from contamination.

Following the outbreak of typhoid fever at Aberdeen in May, 1964 intimation was received from the Scottish Home and Health Department that 6 lb. cans of corned beef bearing the code markings of certain meat packing stations in the Argentine and Uruguay should be withdrawn from circulation and returned direct by the holders to their suppliers. This entailed circular letters being sent out from this Department to all types of food premises in the County, requesting the occupiers to inform their nearest Divisional Sanitary Inspector whether they held any 6 lb. cans of corned beef. On receipt of such information, the Divisional Inspectors and their Assistants required to visit the premises immediately to check and ascertain if any cans bore the code markings concerned. Cans of this type were marked and set aside for return to the suppliers. Similar work had to be undertaken shortly thereafter following further intimation from the Home and Health Department that 6 lb. cans of tongue should also be withdrawn. The amount of work undertaken in connection with this operation within a period of approximately three weeks in June, can be summarised as follows:-

Number of letters issued to traders, etc.	2,261
Number of intimations received from traders	578
Number of premises visited	1,060
Number of cans inspected	16,967
Number of cans found bearing the code markings concerned	984

It was decided soon after the Aberdeen occurrence to carry out sampling, for bacteriological examination, of a wide variety of canned and open cooked meats from food premises throughout the County to ascertain whether any of these commodities showed evidence of contamination from food poisoning organisms. Fifty-two samples had been examined in the Regional Laboratory, Motherwell, by the end of the year and only two proved positive. These unsatisfactory samples, one of sliced meat roll and one of sliced pork, sold loose, showed the presence of the organism *Staphylococcus Pyogenes* var *aureus*, which indicated possible contamination in storage or handling at the retailers' premises. These premises were visited and investigation made of the method of storing, cutting and handling these commodities with a view to eliminating any sources of contamination. Advice was given to the traders and subsequent samples gave negative results.

THE FOOD (PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT)
(SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1963.

These Regulations contain provisions for regulating the construction, equipment and maintenance of slaughterhouses and meat markets, for securing the hygienic handling of meat at all stages up to its arrival at retail premises, and laying down conditions for the transport of meat, and, except for certain structural requirements relating to slaughterhouses, came into force on 1st July, 1964.

A large proportion of the vehicles used in the transport of meat from slaughterhouses to retail butchers' shops are meat lorries, i.e. ordinary motor lorries with a superstructure covered with a canvas hood, and provision is made for the discontinuance of such vehicles from a date not earlier than four years after the coming into operation of the Regulations.

A survey was carried out of all meat delivery vehicles, and 103 such vehicles were inspected. The principal defects found were the lack of a smooth impervious surface on the headboard, tailboard, or sides of the vehicles, wooden duckboards broken, and canvas covers soiled and dirty. In addition, several meat handlers were found to be wearing inadequate or soiled protective clothing, and in a large number of cases no head or neck coverings were being worn.

A reminder of their obligations under the Regulations was sent to all the contractors and meat handlers concerned. This resulted in a decided improvement in the condition of vehicles and in most cases suitable wearing apparel was provided for employees engaged in the handling of meat. Further visits are being paid early in the new year to those traders who had not complied with the regulations.

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	Inspections made	<u>Samples Procured</u>			<u>Analysed</u>		
		Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Consultant Public Analyst	County Public Analyst	Not Analysed
County Area	1,630	109	1,809	1,918	23	1,895	-
Burgh of Biggar	34	2	38	40	2	38	-
Burgh of Lanark	60	5	65	70	-	70	-
TOTALS	1,724	116	1,912	2,028	25	2,003	-

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

Article	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
Milk samples	8	580	588	2	11	13
Double Cream	-	11	11	-	2	2
Cream	-	7	7	-	-	-
Ice Cream	6	67	73	1	5	6
Milk Ice	-	8	8	-	-	-
Ice Cream Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Condensed Milk	-	3	3	-	1	1
Evaporated Milk	-	2	2	-	-	-
Oster Milk	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter Milk	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ready Whip	-	1	1	-	-	-
Birds Instant Whip	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter	-	27	27	-	1	1
Margarine	-	18	18	-	5	5
Dairy Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Whisky	41	72	113	-	2	2
Rum	7	6	13	1	2	3
Vodka	2	6	8	-	1	1
Gin	2	10	12	-	-	-
Ale	-	4	4	-	-	-
Stout	-	2	2	-	-	-
Mince	27	213	240	7	27	34
Links and Sliced Sausage	22	420	442	4	25	29
Potted Beef	-	5	5	-	1	1
Meat Pie	-	3	3	-	2	2
Stewed Steak	-	5	5	-	1	1
Beefburger	-	2	2	-	-	-
Meat Paste	-	8	8	-	1	1
Sandwich Spread	-	5	5	-	-	-
Chicken in Jelly	-	1	1	-	1	1
Corned Beef	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tongue	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pork Pie	-	1	1	-	-	-
Luncheon Meat	-	13	13	-	5	5
Chopped Ham and Pork	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mince-meat	-	2	2	-	-	-
Chicken Meat Paste	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef Stock Cube	-	5	5	-	-	-
Beef Curry	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chicken Spread	-	4	4	-	-	-
Chicken Casserole	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ham & Beef Paste	-	1	1	-	-	-
Breakfast Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
C./Fwd.	115	1,523	1,638	15	93	108

Article	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
B./Fwd.	115	1,523	1,638	15	93	108
Beef Spread	-	4	4	-	-	-
Beef & Ham Roll	-	2	2	-	-	-
Bone Chicken	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sunny Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Deville Ham	-	2	2	-	-	-
Welsh Rarebit	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chicken in Ham Paste	-	2	2	-	-	-
Ham Chicken Roll	-	1	1	-	1	1
Ham Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Shredded Beef Suet	-	2	2	-	-	-
Scotch Haggis	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fish Cake	1	23	24	1	9	10
Potted Salmon	-	1	1	-	-	-
Salmon Spread	-	8	8	-	-	-
Sardines	-	2	2	-	-	-
Fish Fingers	-	4	4	-	-	-
Cooking Fat	-	11	11	-	-	-
Jam	-	17	17	-	2	2
Lemon Curd	-	5	5	-	-	-
Marmalade	-	3	3	-	-	-
Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Honey	-	2	2	-	-	-
Nesquick	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate	-	2	2	-	1	1
Aerated Water	-	7	7	-	-	-
Iced Drink	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pineapple Juice	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Juice	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lucozade	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ginger Cordial	-	1	1	-	-	-
Shandy	-	2	2	-	-	-
Creamola Foam	-	2	2	-	-	-
Imitation Brandy Extract	-	1	1	-	1	1
Milk Syrup Shake	-	1	1	-	-	-
Milo	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vegetable Juices	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato Juice	-	1	1	-	-	-
Quick Ice	-	1	1	-	-	-
Orange Wine	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cherry Wine	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit Flavour	-	4	4	-	-	-
Jelly Crystals	-	5	5	-	-	-
Table Jelly	-	10	10	-	-	-
Coffee	-	2	2	-	-	-
C./Fwd.	116	1,666	1,782	16	107	123

Article	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
B. /Fwd.	116	1,666	1,782	16	107	123
Tea	-	7	7	-	-	-
Coffee & Chicory Essence	-	4	4	-	-	-
Virol	-	1	1	-	-	-
Essence of Rennet	-	2	2	-	-	-
Sauce	-	5	5	-	-	-
Tomato Ketchup	-	5	5	-	-	-
Tomato Puree	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato Pickle	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar	-	2	2	-	-	-
Saccharin	-	2	2	-	-	-
Baking Powder	-	3	3	-	-	-
Sultanas	-	1	1	-	-	-
Currants	-	1	1	-	-	-
Prunes	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dates	-	1	1	-	-	-
Salad Cream	-	4	4	-	-	-
Bicarbonate of Soda	-	2	2	-	-	-
Vinegar	-	12	12	-	-	-
Salt	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pickle	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pepper	-	3	3	-	-	-
Mustard	-	3	3	-	-	-
Mixed Spice	-	4	4	-	-	-
Bisto	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cinnamon	-	4	4	-	-	-
Ground Ginger	-	3	3	-	-	-
Dried Mint	-	1	1	-	-	-
Curry Powder	-	2	2	-	-	-
Mixed Cut Peel	-	3	3	-	-	-
Dried Fruit Mixture	-	2	2	-	-	-
Glace Cherries	-	3	3	-	-	-
Cheese Spread	-	3	3	-	-	-
Cheese	-	8	8	-	-	-
Custard	-	1	1	-	-	-
Semolina	-	1	1	-	-	-
Farola	-	2	2	-	-	-
Lemon Pie Filling	-	2	2	-	-	-
Sweet Pudding	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sago	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rice Creamola	-	1	1	-	-	-
Farlene Dairy Food	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dessert Strawberries	-	1	1	-	-	-
Baby Food	-	1	1	-	-	-
Liquid Egg	-	3	3	-	-	-
C. /Fwd.	116	1,778	1,894	16	107	123

Article	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
Blanc Mange	-	1	1	-	-	-
Yoghurt	-	2	2	-	-	-
Bacon Pudding	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mini Whip Meringue	-	1	1	-	-	-
Royal Dessert	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gelatine	-	2	2	-	-	-
Mixed Vegetable	-	4	4	-	-	-
Dried Vegetables	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sponge Mix	-	3	3	-	-	-
Marzipan	-	3	3	-	-	-
Desiccated Coconut	-	3	3	-	-	-
Liquid Browning	-	2	2	-	-	-
Vegetable Soup	-	2	2	-	-	-
Tomato Soup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chicken Noodle Soup	-	2	2	-	-	-
Pea & Smoked Ham Soup	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powder	-	2	2	-	-	-
Cereals	-	3	3	-	3	3
Sweets	-	21	21	-	-	-
Dried Peas	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dried Parsley	-	1	1	-	-	-
Peeled Tomatoes	-	2	2	-	-	-
Mashed Potato	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream Cookie	-	4	4	-	2	2
Cream Cake	-	3	3	-	1	1
Potato Crisps	-	1	1	-	-	-
Limmits	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bread	-	2	2	-	-	-
Flour	-	6	6	-	-	-
Corn Flour	-	3	3	-	-	-
Fruit Salad	-	1	1	-	-	-
Corn Relish	-	1	1	-	-	-
Spanish Rice	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mayonnaise	-	1	1	-	-	-
Teabreak	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rusks	-	1	1	-	-	-
Piccallilli	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gregory Powder	-	4	4	-	-	-
Health Salts	-	1	1	-	-	-
Corn Oil	-	4	4	-	-	-
Epsom Salts	-	2	2	-	-	-
Vegetable Oil	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream of Tartar	-	5	5	-	-	-
Liquid Paraffin	-	4	4	-	-	-
C./Fwd.	116	1,886	2,002	16	113	129

Article	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
B./Fwd.	116	1,886	2,002	16	113	129
Olive Oil	-	5	5	-	-	-
Castor Oil	-	2	2	-	-	-
Camphorated Oil	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tincture of Iodine	-	4	4	-	-	-
Halibut Oil Capsules	-	2	2	-	-	-
Aspirin	-	4	4	-	-	-
Ointment of Boric Acid	-	1	1	-	-	-
Indigestion Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-
Glycerine	-	3	3	-	-	-
Digestive Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Horlicks	-	1	1	-	-	-
Energen Roll	-	1	1	-	-	-
	116	1,912	2,028	16	113	129

One hundred and sixteen 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
A/F/3	T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk	22nd January, 1964.	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 19th February, 1964.
D/5/F	Demerara Rum	26th February, 1964.	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 1st May, 1964. - Admonished.
D/8/F	Fish Cakes	7th April, 1964.	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 24th April, 1964.
C/F/13	Mince	6th April, 1964.	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 10th June, 1964. Fined £5.
B/6/F	Ice Cream	7th May, 1964.	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 3rd July, 1964. Fined £5.
B/5/F	Tuberculin Tested Milk	7th May, 1964.	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 16th June, 1964.
B/7/F	Sliced Sausage	27th May, 1964.	Plea of guilty at Glasgow Sheriff Court on 5th August, 1964. Fined £10.
C/F/23	Beef Mince	25th August, 1964.	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 17th November, 1964. Fined £5.
C/F/26	Sliced Sausage	30th September, 1964.	Plea of guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 24th November, 1964. Admonished.
C/F/27	Sliced Sausage	12th October, 1964.	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 1st November, 1964. Fined £7.

Milk:- 588 samples of milk were obtained. Of these 11 showed deficiencies and were all resampled. As a result 2 official samples of milk were found to be deficient, and since the deficiencies were slight, cautionary letters to the producers proved effective. 16 samples of designated milk were also submitted for bacteriological examination, 2 of which failed to comply with the required standard.

Control of Milk to School Children:- The above samples of milk included 117 bottles delivered to Schools in the County. One was found to fail on chemical examination, but of the 117 submitted for bacteriological examination 12 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 method 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.

Food Standards:- The composition of a large number of foodstuffs and of substances which may be used, or are prohibited, in their production is governed by Orders or Regulations made by the Secretary of State under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. Regular sampling is carried out to ascertain whether these statutes are being complied with and the following infringements were detected, viz.:-

Ice Cream:- 5 informal samples of ice cream fell below the 5% fat content required by the Regulations, but when resampled formally, only one was deficient. Court proceedings were instituted and the vendor pled guilty and was fined £5.

Butter and Margarine:- One sample of butter and 5 samples of margarine were found to contain slightly more moisture than the 16% limit permitted by the Regulations. The manufacturers were notified, and this led to correspondence with the chief chemist of the firm, who claimed that they worked well within the permitted limit and quoted in confirmation the results of analyses of representative samples carried out in his laboratory. He also expressed his views on the limited accuracy of the available methods for estimating moisture in margarine.

Subsequent resampling of the same brands of butter and margarine gave satisfactory results.

Cream:- Two samples of Double Devon Cream were found to contain less milk fat than the 48% required by the Cream Order, 1951. The manufacturers expressed concern and had a sample taken from the balance of stock available in the vendor's shop. This was reported by the firms' Analyst to contain 50.4% milk fat which they stated to be quite consistent with the results regularly obtained by the Control Laboratory at the Manufacturing Depot. A subsequent sample submitted to the County Analyst was found to be satisfactory.

Preservatives:- 27 informal samples of mince and 25 of sausage were found to contain preservative contrary to the provisions of the Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962. On formal re-sampling, 7 samples of mince and 4 of sausage were found to contravene the Regulations. This resulted in 5 successful prosecutions, one of the offenders being admonished and the other 4 fined sums ranging from £3 to £10. These sums were somewhat higher than those imposed in previous years, but are not apparently sufficiently high to prove a deterrent to the use of excessive amounts of preservative in these commodities. Five prosecutions were still pending at the end of the year.

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

Alcoholic Beverages:- 5 informal samples of spirits were found to be diluted to lower than 35° under proof. On formal resampling, only one sample of rum was found to be deficient. Court proceedings were instituted, and the vendor pled guilty and was admonished.

Fish Cakes:- 10 samples of fish cakes were found to contain less than the minimum of 35% of fish prescribed by the Fish Cakes Order, 1950. A cautionary letter was sent to one of the manufacturers within the County, and as the others were within the Cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, these Local Authorities were notified to bring the circumstances to the notice of the manufacturers concerned. This proved effective, as subsequent samples were found to comply with the Order.

Meat Paste:- An informal sample of meat paste was found to contain less than the minimum of 55% of meat prescribed by the Meat Paste Order, 1951, but on resampling was found to comply with the prescribed standard.

Jam:- The Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1951 prescribes that jam shall contain not less than 68.5% soluble solids, unless packed in hermetically sealed containers, when it shall contain not less than 65%. Two informal samples from the same manufacturer were found to contain 66.5% and 67.4% of soluble solids respectively, but the County Analyst considered they should comply with the higher standard, as the containers were not in his opinion hermetically sealed. The type of cap on each container was, however, designed for hermetical sealing and no further action was taken in connection with these results.

There are many foods for which standards of composition or the minimum percentage of certain ingredients therein are not laid down in existing Orders or Regulations. Standards are recommended in reports issued from time to time by the Food Standards Committee set up to advise the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Minister of Health. This Committee issued a Report on Canned Meat in 1962 and another Report on Meat Pies in 1963. Despite the time which has elapsed since these were published, Regulations have not so far been made to enforce the recommended standards. In the absence of Regulations, successful prosecutions could not be obtained for infringements of these standards. The same position exists in respect of standards agreed between the Food Manufacturers' Federation and the Association of Public Analysts.

One informal sample of potted meat, one of chicken in jelly, one of ham chicken roll, two of meat pies and five of canned luncheon meat were found by the County Analyst not to conform to the standards recommended by the above bodies. While the sampling and analyses of foods for which no legal standards exist is useful as an indication how

far they fall below the recommended standards, it is not strictly correct to classify the articles as non-genuine or irregular. The results are recorded however, and will form a useful basis for comparison should legal standards be made at a later date.

New Food Standards Regulations.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963:- These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st January, 1964, require liquid egg for use in food intended for sale for human consumption to be pasteurised. They also prescribe the method of pasteurisation and the test to be satisfied. The only premises within the County, where liquid egg is produced, was found to conform to the Regulations and samples taken of the liquid egg were found to comply with the prescribed test.

The Mineral Hydrocarbons in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1964, which came into operation on 11th August, 1964, prohibit the use of any mineral hydrocarbons in the composition or preparation of food, subject to certain exemptions relating to dried and citrus fruit, sugar confectionery, lubricants, cheese, eggs and chewing compounds, and lay down specifications for the use of mineral hydrocarbons in the exempted foods.

The Dried Milk (Scotland) Regulations, 1964, which will come into operation on 11th March, 1965 re-enact with amendments previous Regulations and lay down minimum and maximum percentages for the milk fat content of different descriptions of dried milk, the maximum moisture content, and the declaration of milk fat content on containers.

The Soft Drinks (Scotland) Regulations, 1964, which will come into operation on 2nd June, 1965, replace with amendments previous Orders. They specify the artificial sweeteners and acids permitted in soft drinks, requirements as to composition in respect of the fruit juice or potable fruit content, descriptions for the labelling of soft drinks made from citrus fruits or their juices, the labelling and use of pictorial devices on containers, and special requirements for soft drinks for consumption by diabetics and for low calorie soft drinks.

Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

Seven contraventions of this Order were detected. Two concerned dried soup mixtures where the ingredients listed on the labels were not specified in the order of the proportions in which they were used. One was the omission from the label of the address of the premises of a firm of meat packers in Northern Ireland. Another concerned an imitation brandy extract where a sample analysed showed a smaller alcohol content than that claimed on the label. Two were the failure of retail bakery firms to indicate that the cream used in their products should be described as "imitation cream". Notification was received from a Public Health Inspector in England that a cooking chocolate on sale in his

area was manufactured in Scotland and described as "Milk Scotchoc". Objection was taken to the use of the word "Milk" for this product, as the amount of milk fat found on analysis was less than the 3.5% required for full milk. When this was drawn to the attention of the firm concerned, they altered their labels by omitting the word "Milk".

The other complaints were also speedily rectified on notification to the firms concerned.

A sample of condensed milk was found to contain slightly less milk fat than the 10% claimed on the label of the container, but on further sampling, the claim was found to be correct.

A Report on the Review of Food Labelling by the Food Standards Committee was issued during the year. This commented on the changes since the publication of the previous Report in 1949, notably the development of new food processes, the greater demand for easily prepared foods, and the increase in pre-packed foods using many new wrapping materials and containers. They recommended many amendments to the 1953 Food Labelling Order with a view to clearer labelling, more precise definition of contents, and declaration of chemical additives. Legislative effect has not yet been given to these recommendations. A second Report is in course of preparation dealing with claims on labels and in advertisements of foodstuffs.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

52 inspections were made, and 4 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.

13 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:-

Visits to shops, etc.	950
-----------------------	-----

Contraventions

Failure to close; Weekly half-holiday and under Closing Order.	4
Sale of non-exempted goods.	2
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.	4
TOTAL	<u>10</u>

Prosecutions:- Two shopkeepers were prosecuted at the instigation of the Chief Constable for trading after the permitted closing hours. Both the accused pled guilty and were admonished.

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 69 stores were inspected, and of these 68 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 34,719 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored and seizures amounting to 46,140 lbs. 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.

Complaints from members of the public about foodstuffs being contaminated or unfit for human consumption were somewhat more numerous than in previous years. This is possibly due to the greater awareness on the part of the public of the need for high standards in the handling of food, which was especially high-lighted during the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak. There is little evidence to suggest that there has been any decline in the conditions under which food is manufactured, stored or retailed, as the number of complaints remains very small in comparison with the total amount of food on sale.

Allegations that food was unfit for human consumption at the time of sale are not always easy to substantiate, due to the time which sometimes elapses before the complaint is brought to the attention of this Department. Where the complaint is found to be justified, the cause is usually due to improper storage or the retention of the article beyond its normal shelf-life. Vendors are warned to be more careful in the rotation of their stock, and advised to adopt date stamping of prepacked goods to ensure sale or disposal before their safe keeping period has expired.

Examination of chocolate biscuits alleged to be weevil infested and of a packet of fish fingers alleged to be worm infested failed to reveal any contaminating material. What were suspected to be glass particles in a packet of cheese spread were found on analysis to be harmless crystals of calcium tartrate, which had solidified during refrigerated storage.

On the other hand 12 complaints, which were substantiated, were received from purchasers about the presence of foreign matter in foodstuffs. A variety of products were involved such as meat pies, a Forfar Bridie, a loaf of bread, a bottle of beer, a bottle of mineral water and prepacked or canned foods. All the premises where the food was either manufactured, canned or packaged were outwith the County, and the complaints were brought to the attention of the firms implicated, either directly or through the Local Authorities of the areas concerned. The investigations made indicated that all reasonable precautions were being taken by each of the firms to prevent such occurrences and that satisfactory methods of manufacture and inspection of foodstuffs were observed. Nevertheless the fact that contamination did occur in the above instances indicates that further tightening up of the methods for detection of foreign matter is required. This is a problem to which the firms concerned were very much alive, and consideration is constantly being given to the introduction of methods and equipment which will either remove or detect the presence of foreign material in food.

Information was received from the Glasgow Food and Drugs Inspector of consignments of canned orange drink suspected to contain an excess of lead and tin. All the premises were visited where stocks of these cans were known to have been supplied, and arrangements made for any cans still in stock to be returned to the supplier, pending a decision on ultimate disposal.

CANNED AND PACKED FOODS

	Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qts.	Lbs.	Ozs.
3,594 Tins	Meat Products	5	6	1	16	11
3,298 Tins	Beans and Peas	1	7	2	8	1
11,660 Tins	Fruit	6	12	3	17	6
4,371 Tins	Soup and Vegetables	1	13	2	1	-
1,262 Tins	Milk and Cream	-	11	2	16	6
258 Tins	Fish	-	2	1	1	7
2,072 Tins	Fruit Juice	1	3	3	11	5
583 Tins	Fruit Preserves	-	10	-	27	11
981 Tins	Pudding	-	7	-	9	1
91 Tins	Spaghetti	-	-	2	18	6
37 Tins	Macaroni	-	-	1	6	5
13 Tins	Syrup and Treacle	-	-	-	20	-
85 Tins	Corn	-	-	2	7	2
24 Tins	Beetroot	-	-	-	17	10
12 Tins	Mustard	-	-	-	2	10
12 Tins	Cream of Tartar	-	-	-	1	8
2 Tins	Coffee	-	-	-	2	-
2 Tins	Sultanas	-	-	-	1	8
7 Tins	Creamola Foam	-	-	-	2	3
1 Tin	Sauce	-	-	-	-	5
1 Tin	Coca Cola	-	-	-	-	12
1 Tin	Salt	-	-	-	2	4
1 Tin	Tomato Paste	-	-	-	-	7
1 Tin	Baking Powder	-	-	-	-	4
43 Tins	Cheese	-	-	1	9	6
1 Tin	Curry	-	-	-	-	8
8 Tins	Spaghetti Milanese	-	-	-	9	7
2 Tins	Pickles	-	-	-	1	6
48 Tins	Ice Cream Mix	-	4	1	4	-
89 Packets	Meat Products	-	-	1	15	1
79 Packets	Beans and Peas	-	-	1	5	7
166 Packets	Fruit	-	1	-	18	2
225 Packets	Soup and Vegetables	-	1	2	-	5
87 Packets	Fish	-	-	1	20	1
1 Packet	Pudding	-	-	-	-	11
19 Packets	Puff Pastry	-	-	-	15	12
114 Packets	Ice Cream	-	2	2	5	-
194 Packets	Ice Lollies	-	4	2	2	4
2 Packets	Cakes	-	-	-	1	5
12 Packets	Cereal	-	-	-	5	14
3 Packets	Flour	-	-	-	9	-
347 Packets	Biscuits	-	1	1	5	2
5 Packets	Sugar	-	-	-	5	-
20 Packets	Cooking Fat	-	-	-	10	-
97 Packets	Butter and Margarine	-	-	1	20	8
3 Packets	Chocolate	-	-	-	3	-
1 Packet	Salt	-	-	-	1	8
3 Packets	Corn	-	-	-	2	2
16 Packets	Cheese	-	-	-	4	4
58 Jars	Meat	-	-	-	7	2
C./Fwd.		18	15	1	10	7

Food		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
	B./Fwd.	18	15	1	10	7
2 Jars	Fish	-	-	-	10	-
1 Jar	Sauce	-	-	-	-	12
3 Jars	Beetroot	-	-	-	1	10
12 Bottles	Cooking Oil	-	-	-	14	4
3 Tubes	Tomato Paste	-	-	-	1	5
2 Boxes	Fish	-	-	-	14	-
1 Cask	Butter	-	1	-	-	-
30,036 Containers		18	16	2	24	6

UNPACKED FOOD

Food		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
	Meat	1	10	-	19	13
	Tripe	-	-	-	20	-
	Fish	-	-	3	15	-
	Cheese	-	2	1	23	8
	Butter and Margarine	-	-	1	12	8
	Cake	-	-	1	2	-
	Flour	-	-	-	23	-
	Sweets	-	-	1	10	-
	Icing Sugar	-	-	1	14	-
		1	15	-	27	13

BURIAL GROUNDS

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

No requests were received for interments in the closed portions of the burial grounds at Camwath, Wilsontown, Leadhills, Old St. Brides, Douglas, or St. Ninian's, Stonehouse.

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY STAFF

<u>GENERAL</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Nuisances	11,771
Dairies	674
Factories	370
Caravans Act	293
Unsound Food	34,719
Pigstyes	85
Offensive Trades	9
Public Conveyances	148
Building Byelaws	8,493
Cinemas	2
Schools	60
Ice Cream Premises and Vehicles	113
Water Samples	229
Rag Flock	22
Drain Tests	3,579
Rats and Mice Infestation	2,340
Seasonal Workers Premises	8
Food Hygiene	1,674
Food and Drugs	1,630
Shops Act	950
Clean Air	2,537
Scavenging	64,789
Unfit Dwellings	5,648
Overcrowded Dwellings	94
Sub-let Dwellings	30
Dirty Dwellings	43
Rent Act Certificates	2
Bugs, Beetles etc. Infestation	110
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.	3,690
Meat Distribution	50
Animal Boarding Establishments	14
Miscellaneous	1,173
	<u>145,349</u>

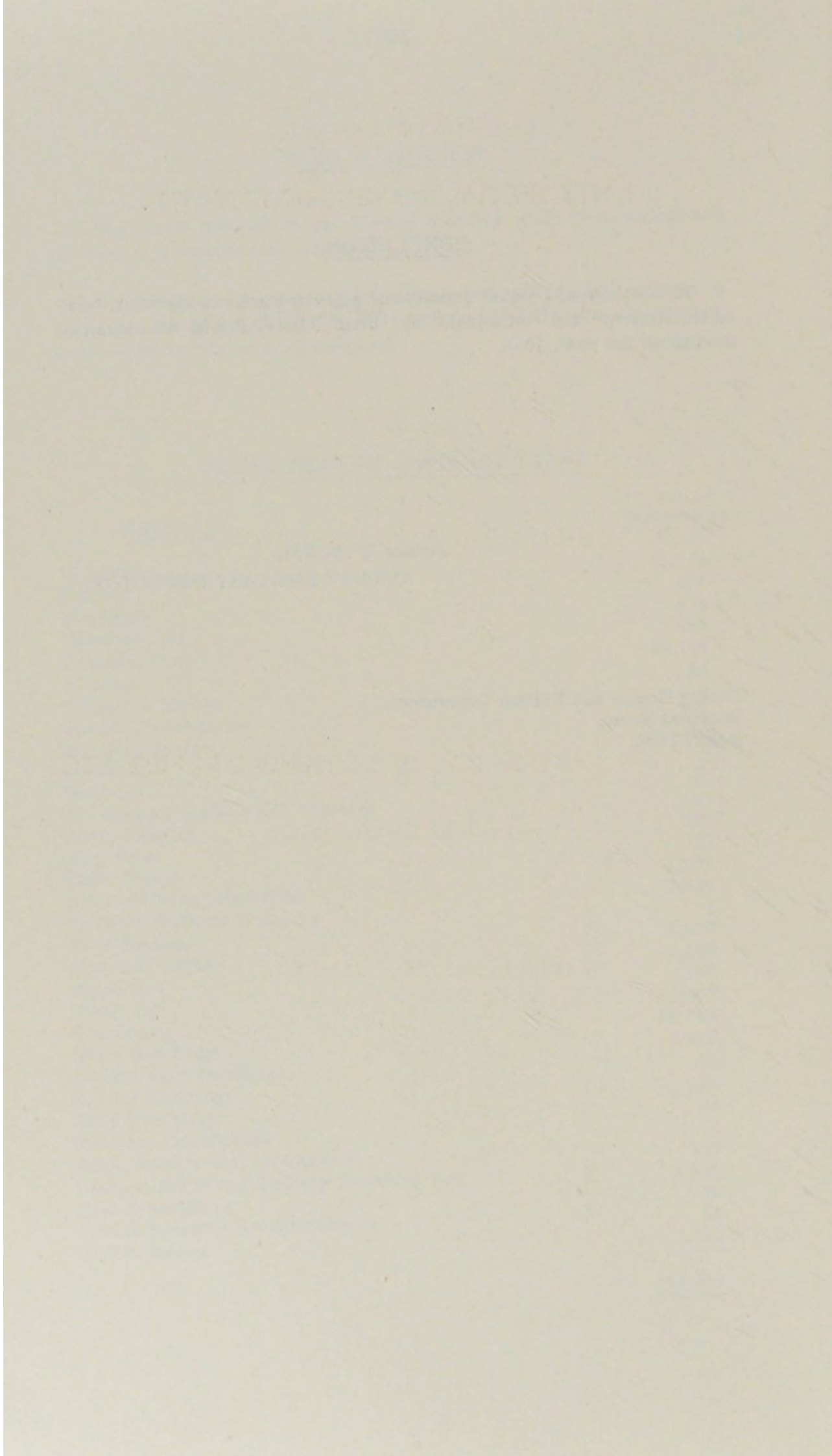
CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I would express my sincere thanks to my staff, both administrative and technical, for their whole-hearted co-operation throughout the year, 1964.

James R McGhie

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

County Health and Welfare Department,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON.



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 1964.

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

REPORT OF A JURY

OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS

ANNUAL REPORT

1884

OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK

FOR THE YEAR 1884

ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS.

INTRODUCTION

The service provided for the collection and disposal of refuse from dwellinghouses and other premises within the County Special Scavenging District is one of the most important functions undertaken by the County Council. In order to satisfy the requirements of the public it must be carried out with the maximum regularity and efficiency in all weather conditions. Such a service must be under constant supervision to ensure that no serious nuisance conditions in respect of accumulations of refuse can arise and continue to the detriment of the community.

The control of labour and the operation of vehicles and mechanical equipment over an area of some 835 square miles are in themselves onerous undertakings in normal circumstances. The numerous day-to-day situations which arise, however, as a result of staff shortages and mechanical breakdowns greatly increase these responsibilities by necessitating frequent re-distribution of staff and re-routing of vehicles in order to maintain a balanced service. Despite the difficulties encountered, the efficiency of the service throughout the County can compare more than favourably with that of any other City, Burgh or County Authority. It is the aim of the Cleansing service, despite rising costs, to continue to provide the ratepayer with an efficient service for a reasonable outlay.

On 19th March, 1964, the Town Council of East Kilbride took over responsibility for Cleansing functions within the Burgh. The existing labour force which had been operating in that area and for which no further work could be found in the County Council's employment were given the opportunity of transferring to the service of the Town Council. A total of 54 men were available for transfer and of these 49 accepted the Town Council's terms of employment, the remaining 5 electing to be declared redundant.

The new Burgh of Bishopbriggs came into being with effect from 16th May, 1964. 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 this new Authority was 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 which, it is anticipated, are unlikely to be taken over by the Town Council until 16th May, 1965.

PRESENT SERVICE

In the Landward area of the County there are now approximately 84,045 occupied houses of which 81,894 are in receipt of a regular household refuse collection service undertaken entirely by direct labour. In addition, there are some 5,241 houses within the new Burgh of Bishopbriggs in which the County Council continue to be responsible for Cleansing functions in the meantime.

During the year, 101 additional requests for a service were received from owners of premises situated outwith the boundaries of the County Special Scavenging District. These involved 107 dwellinghouses and 1 petrol filling station, the refuse from which is now being collected and disposed of under Obligation signed by the individuals concerned to pay the appropriate assessment.

The collection of refuse throughout the County is confined to what is defined as household refuse which does not include garden refuse, although in an effort to assist householders to dispose of their garden refuse the County Council agreed many years ago that all garden refuse (excluding indestructible material such as stone, brick and soil, etc.) which could not be reasonably disposed of otherwise by the tenant was to be removed, provided that the whole refuse from the dwelling did not exceed one binful at each collection. There is no doubt that certain difficulties require to be faced by the occupiers of new houses in respect of the removal of garden refuse but it must be pointed out that to collect all such material without restriction on quantity would place too great a burden on the Cleansing service in addition to which the very considerable increase in expenditure would require to be recovered through the County Special Scavenging District Rate.

A similar situation arises with regard to the disposal of trade refuse from factory premises. In this case, the Department is not obliged to make any provision for its removal but, depending on the availability of transport and the necessary staff, may arrange a special collection on a time and labour payment basis, the charges at present being 16/6d per hour for a driver and vehicle and 5/7d per hour for each loader, plus a 7½% establishment charge.

Concern has been expressed regarding the dumping of bulky household articles comprising old furniture, bedding, etc. on vacant ground and open spaces. Although such material cannot be placed in the household dustbin in the normal manner, it may quite properly be defined as household refuse and the Department, therefore, has a responsibility to ensure its removal. However, in order to avoid claims by householders for the loss of articles which may not have been intended for removal, the refuse collection personnel are instructed not to uplift any material other than that contained in the dustbin unless the occupier of the premises is present and makes a specific request. At present, the collection of bulky articles is arranged, wherever possible, in conjunction with normal refuse collection rounds and without additional

charge but in the case of heavy articles the risk of damage to the body-work and compression mechanism of refuse collection vehicles must be considered and this may call for a special collection by a more suitable type of vehicle in which case a charge may be made. The continued indiscriminate dumping of such material, however, indicates that many householders are unaware that a service is available for its disposal in a more acceptable manner and some local publicising of this service may be effective in obtaining more co-operation from the public towards the preservation of amenity.

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 Bishopbriggs:-

Division	Within or Outwith C.S.S.D.	No. of Houses	No. of Shops	No. of Factories	No. of Schools	No. of Hospitals	No. of Halls	No. of Hotels	No. of Canteens	No. of Offices	Total No. of Premises receiving Service	Total No. of Dustbins emptied per week
FIRST	Within Outwith	20,950 117	381 1	151 3	36 2	3 1	118 2	3 3	8 -	108 -	21,758 129	45,412 213
SECOND	Within Outwith	16,545 136	427 4	67 3	27 3	4 1	32 -	3 -	9 1	87 -	17,201 148	31,626 178
THIRD	Within Outwith	28,168 32	961 -	158 -	52 -	7 -	109 -	9 -	20 -	84 -	29,568 32	56,484 44
FOURTH	Within Outwith	20,413 774	828 10	155 -	58 15	8 3	171 3	27 3	5 -	113 1	21,778 809	45,078 1,011
TOTAL TOTAL	Within Outwith	86,076 1,059	2,597 15	531 6	173 20	22 5	430 5	42 6	42 1	392 1	90,305 1,118	178,600 1,446
GRAND TOTAL		87,135	2,612	537	193	27	435	48	43	393	91,423	180,046

LABOUR

Labour recruitment remains a serious problem in the populous areas of the County. During the year under review this has led unavoidably in certain areas to a reduction in the frequency of household refuse collections from twice to once weekly and, on occasions, even this frequency has only been maintained with some difficulty and as a result of overtime working. Operational efficiency is, to a very great extent, dependent upon the teamwork of the vehicle crews and the Department is fortunate, despite the shortage of suitable labour, in still having the services of a number of men with long experience.

In the first month of the year, 39 of the 67 Cleansing employees in the Bellshill area came out on unofficial strike demanding the re-instatement of three men who had been dismissed for refusing to work as directed. The demand was turned down and there was a gradual daily drift back to duty until full working was resumed five days later. During this period a daily service was maintained to shops in the area and skeleton crews provided a service to premises with particular problems of refuse storage, e.g. tenement properties, hospitals, etc. Normal operating conditions were restored by the use of overtime working.

During the year 287 persons were engaged, of whom 106 remained with the Department at the end of the year. On the other hand, 299 employees left the service during the same period, 79 having completed 12 months service or more. The remaining 220 left after varying periods of service of less than a year. The number of employees engaged during the year represented 78.4 per cent of the total permanent establishment and the number leaving represented 81.7 per cent. This is an increase of 24.8 per cent and 36.1 per cent respectively from last year.

This extremely high rate of labour turnover places a very heavy responsibility on the foremen and the Divisional Sanitary Inspector in the various areas in that there is a constant necessity to exercise close supervision over new employees who are unfamiliar with collection areas. Bearing in mind, however, the shortage of suitable labour, incidence of sickness, holidays, absenteeism and the longer carrying distances now encountered in the modern lay-out of new housing schemes, it can be said that the service provided by the Department under adverse conditions was of a reasonably high standard.

At the end of the year, there were 366 permanent employees on the direct labour staff engaged in the operations carried out in connection with the County Special Scavenging District. This is a reduction of 44 from last year and is largely accounted for by the transfer of staff to the Burgh of East Kilbride when the Town Council took over control of their own Cleansing functions in the Spring of the year. There were also 21 temporary employees who had been engaged to offset staff shortages due to sickness, absenteeism, etc.

The following table shows the distribution of permanent employees within the four Divisional areas:-

CLEANSING PERSONNEL

Division	Drivers/ Squad Leaders	Loaders	Boys	Coupmen	Salvage Workers	Backcourt Sweepers	Public Convenience Attendants	Garage Attendants	Foremen	Totals
FIRST	13	67	-	4	2	1	6	-	2	95
SECOND	10	46	8	4	3	3	1	1	2	78
THIRD	16	70	-	4	9	-	8	-	2	109
FOURTH	13	52	-	5	2	-	10	-	2	84
TOTALS	52	235	8	17	16	4	25	1	8	366

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

CLEANSING PERSONNEL WAGES

Designation	Basic Wage	Plus Rate	After 13 weeks Service	Total	J.I.C. Total
Foremen	£13.15.0	£0.12.0	£0.0.0	£14. 7.0	Not stated
Squad Leaders (Drivers - Vehicles over 5 tons)	£11. 9.6	£1.14.0	£0.0.0	£13. 3.6	Not stated
Squad Leaders (Drivers - Vehicles under 5 tons)	£11. 9.6	£1. 9.6	£0.0.0	£12.19.0	Not stated
Squad Leaders (Loaders)	£11. 9.6	£0.13.9	£0.2.0	£12. 5.3	Not stated
Drivers of Vehicles over two and not over five tons unladen weight.	£10.17.0	£1. 9.6	£0.0.0	£12. 6.6	£11.14.6
Drivers of Vehicles over five tons unladen weight and/or of 16 cubic yards and over.	£10.17.0	£1.14.0	£0.0.0	£12.11.0	£11.19.0
Loaders	£10.17.0	£0.13.9	£0.2.0	£11.12.9	£11. 5.9
Coupmen	£10.17.0	£0.13.9	£0.2.0	£11.12.9	£11. 5.9
Backcourt Sweepers	£11. 2.6	£0. 0.0	£0.0.0	£11. 2.6	£10.17.0

The table includes the undernoted increases recommended during the year by the Joint Industrial Council and approved by the County Council:-

8/9d per week to all manual workers with effect from 6th January, 1964. Varying additions to "Plus Rates" together with 7/-d per week extra to full-time employees with over 5 years service with effect from 1st June, 1964. 7/-d per week to all manual workers with effect from 1st November, 1964.

In addition, 5/-d per week is paid to drivers and loaders who are involved in emptying privy middens, and 1d per hour to drivers of vehicles towing salvage trailers.

At the end of the year the estimated population in receipt of a Cleansing service from the County Council was 294,705. In other words, there was one cleansing employee for every 805 inhabitants.

The refuse collection personnel are now responsible for the removal of household refuse from 180,046 receptacles.

The result of the annual survey carried out to determine the number of dustbins emptied by the loaders in each Division was 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	45,625	681	136	20.6
SECOND	31,804	691	138	20.9
THIRD	56,528	807	161	24.4
FOURTH	46,089	886	177	26.8
Totals	180,046	766	153	23.2

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.

Apart from the prevailing shortage of suitable labour in some areas of the County, the incidence of sickness and absenteeism among regular staff continues to give cause for added concern.

During the year there were 4,331 man-days lost for which medical certificates were submitted and a total of £4,092.0.11d was expended on sick pay. This shows a decrease of 2,312 man-days and £1,815.12.9d from last year, attributable to the large turn-over in personnel and the fact that new employees are not eligible for receipt of sick pay until they have completed one year's service.

In addition, a further 3,513 man-days were lost through employees being absent from duty without production of a medical certificate. This is an increase of 389 man-days from last year.

The total number of man-days lost, therefore, was 7,844 or 8.78 per cent of the total working days.

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

Division	No. of days Absence			Percentage of man-days lost
	Medical Certificates	Sick pay Amount	No Medical Certificates	
FIRST	1,197	£1,191.17.7	487	7.26
SECOND	1,388	1,218.13.3	822	11.61
THIRD	1,058	930. 3.8	1,784	10.68
FOURTH	688	751. 6.5	420	5.40

Details of the reported sicknesses for 1964 are as follows:-

	<u>Days</u>	<u>Sick Pay Amount</u>
Miscellaneous	640	£ 580.11. 5
Respiratory	1,128	1,163. 5. 0
Gastro-Intestinal	496	529.12.10
Rheumatic Conditions	518	553.10.10
Injuries	947	726.17. 6
Skin Conditions	158	142. 8. 8
Ear, Nose and Throat	127	135.12. 5
Strains and Sprains	317	260. 2. 3
Totals	4,331	£4,092. 0.11

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

Month	<u>No. of Days Absence</u>		
	<u>Medical Certificates</u>	<u>Sick Pay Amount</u>	<u>No Medical Certificates</u>
January	523	£ 494. 8. 6	490
February	509	488. 5. 7	293
March	413	416.17. 7	291
April	423	396. 6.10	292
May	394	335. 5. 1	224
June	242	240. 5. 9	304
July	137	135. 9. 2	278
August	176	150.11. 3	304
September	321	257.16.10	209
October	397	355.12.11	211
November	437	428. 6. 3	317
December	359	392.15. 2	300
TOTALS	4,331	£4,092. 0.11	3,513

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	49	£ 85.19. 0	-
Drivers	878	949. 3. 7	290
Loaders	2,958	2,725.16. 4	3,136
Bin-Boys	145	93.10. 1	47
Coup Attendants	49	15.13. 2	1
P.C. Attendants	21	26.13. 6	-
B.C. Sweepers	67	88. 2. 4	1
Salvage	80	53.19. 0	38
Watchmen	84	53. 3.11	-
TOTALS	4,331	£4,092. 0.11	3,513

Altogether, the 7,844 days absence can be stated to be equivalent to the loss of six refuse collection crews for a period of one year or the Fourth District Council Area of the County (estimated population 31,800) being completely deprived of a cleansing service for a period of approximately ten months.

The same number of days absence can also be stated to be equivalent to each employee being off work for a period of 21 days in the year.

VEHICLES

The work of a Cleansing Department places a very heavy strain on the vehicles employed therein, involving as it does long periods of engine idling and slow door-to-door progress. The highest standards of maintenance and the provision of an adequate number of spare vehicles are therefore essential if the service is to continue with the minimum of inconvenience to the public.

In the County of Lanark, all vehicles utilised in the Cleansing service are taken on hire from the Transport Department which is responsible for the provision of a sufficient number, including spares, to meet daily requirements and for carrying out all work of maintenance and repair.

For a number of years considerable economies have been effected as a result of the gradual replacement of the older petrol-engined refuse collection vehicles with the more efficient and longer-lasting diesel-engined type and it is worthwhile recording that the last three petrol-driven machines have now been taken out of service.

At the same time, the side-loading type of vehicle has gradually given way to the more dustless rear-loading type. Apart from the vehicle used for the collection of kitchen waste there are now only 5 side-loaders remaining, all utilised solely in the capacity of spare vehicles.

During the month of March, 7 refuse collection vehicles, 1 salvage van and 1 mini-van were transferred to the new Burgh of East Kilbride when the Town Council took over responsibility for their own Cleansing services.

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

Number Supplied	Make	Type
11	Shelvoke & Drewry	16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft" with Powerpress.
3	Austin	Mini-vans.
1	Bedford	3-ton Tipping Lorry.
1	Chaseside	Mechanical Shovel.

At the end of the year, 49 vehicles were regularly engaged in the collection of refuse, 1 in collection of kitchen waste, 3 in collection of salvage and 4 in transporting ashes to coups and other general duties. In addition, 8 small vans were utilised by the Cleansing Foremen in carrying out supervisory work and 14 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"	20
Shelvoke & Drewry,	16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft" with Powerpress	15
Shelvoke & Drewry,	16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft" with Powerpress & Bulk Loading Equipment	3
Shelvoke & Drewry,	35 cu.yd. "Pakamatic"	2
Karrier,	7 cu.yd. Side Loader	1
Karrier,	10 cu.yd. Side Loader	1
Karrier,	12 cu.yd. "Junior Dual Tip"	4
Karrier	15 cu.yd. "Dual Tip"	7
Karrier	18 cu.yd. "Dual Tip"	1
Karrier	25 cu.yd. "Dual Tip"	2
Dennis,	10 cu.yd. Side Loader	3
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	4
Austin,	5 cwt. Van	1
Austin,	"Mini"-Van	7
Karrier,	18 cu.yd. Salvage Van	3

During the year the fleet covered 586,683 miles and used 58,266 gallons of fuel. The overall average mileage per gallon was 10.0.

The delivery of new vehicles enabled arrangements to be made with the Transport Department for the withdrawal from service of the under-noted vehicles:-

<u>Make</u>	<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Year of Manufacture</u>
S. & D. 16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft"	HVA 196	1952
S. & D. 16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft"	HVA 768	1953
S. & D. 16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft"	HVA 769	1953
Dennis 10 cu.yd. Side Loader	JVA 340	1953
S. & D. 16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft"	JVD 580	1954
Dennis 10 cu.yd. Side Loader	JVD 875	1954
Dennis 10 cu.yd. Side Loader	KVA 115	1954
Dennis 10 cu.yd. Side Loader	KVA 180	1954
Dennis 10 cu.yd. Side Loader	KVA 681	1954
Dennis 10 cu.yd. Side Loader	MVA 39	1955
Karrier 10 cu.yd. Side Loader	PVD 878	1957
Commer 8 cwt. Van	OVA 824	1957
Austin 5 cwt. Van	RVA 166	1958
Austin 5 cwt. Van	RVA 364	1958

ACCIDENTS

There were 82 accidents involving refuse vehicles during the year, 40 of which occurred through no fault on the part of the drivers. These figures show an increase of 2 and 7 respectively as compared with last year.

Included in the number of accidents were 20 caused by vehicles reversing, 6 by vehicles tipping and 4 by fire damage to vehicles.

Claims by employees in respect of injuries received at work increased by 8 from last year to 53, including 1 by a driver and 2 by bin boys. The remaining 50 claims were made by Loaders in the various Divisions as shown in the following table:-

Division	No. of Compensation Claims			Total No. of Loaders
	1962	1963	1964	
FIRST	8	13	15	67
SECOND	22	10	9	46
THIRD	19	14	18	70
FOURTH	8	4	8	52

There were also one fire claim and ten miscellaneous claims during the year.

The fire, which was of unknown origin but believed to have been caused by children, completely destroyed the Nissen salvage hut at Morriston Coup, Cambuslang, involving the loss of contents comprising electric baling press, stock of baled and loose waste paper and rags, baling wire, salvage sacks and small items of tools and other equipment. The total cost of the damage was estimated at £728.12.5d.

Included among the miscellaneous claims was one in respect of damage to the Public Convenience at Coalburn by a 'bus. The remainder arose mainly through accidental damage to private property by employees while carrying out and returning dustbins or to the uplifting of articles which had been left in the vicinity of dustbins but were not, apparently, intended for removal.

34 drivers out of a total of 67 entered in the Safe Driving Competition organised by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents were nominated for awards. 22 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 six qualified for a Bar to their Five Year Medal under the same conditions as for a Diploma.

One qualified for a Ten Year Medal having driven for ten consecutive years without accident and two qualified for an Oak Leaf to their Ten Year Medal having driven for eleven and thirteen consecutive years respectively free from accident.

The remaining driver had the distinction to qualify for a Fifteen Year Brooch after completing fifteen years of accident-free driving.

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 £2.2.0d in respect of each Diploma, Bar and Oak Leaf and £3.3.0d in respect of each Medal and Brooch. The awards were presented at the various Depots by the Chairman of the Special Districts Committee.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

All household refuse collected within the County continues to be disposed of by controlled tipping. This is undoubtedly the cheapest method and serves a very useful double purpose by enabling old quarries and other waste ground to be reclaimed for agricultural and recreational purposes.

At present, the Department has 20 coups in operation, in addition to which limited quantities of refuse are disposed of at 3 coups owned by neighbouring Authorities. During the year, some 43,200 loads of refuse were deposited, having an estimated weight of 96,900 tons.

The mechanical equipment involved in coup maintenance operations consists of the following:-

<u>Make</u>	<u>No.</u>
Chaseside Loading Shovel	5
Bray Loading Shovel	4
Weatherill Loading Shovel	1
Fordson Tractor	1

During the year these vehicles operated for a total of 12,600 hours and consumed 6,913 gallons of gas oil.

FIRST DIVISION.

Crofthead Coup, Bishopbriggs. Due to the proximity of a nearby private housing development and following the successful outcome of negotiations for the lease of an alternative site at Hungryside, tipping of refuse was terminated at Crofthead and the area was graded and dressed off before being handed back to the owners.

Hungryside Coup, Bishopbriggs. Tipping commenced at this coup in

the early part of the year and progress, so far, has been satisfactory. Some difficulties have been experienced in obtaining supplies of covering material from outside sources but it has been possible, fortunately, to excavate a certain amount from the embankments and floor of the site itself. The tipping area, which comprises an old quarry, is conveniently situated to a main highway and has a good natural screening of trees and shrubs.

Daldowie Coup, Mount Vernon. This is another new coup which was brought into operation during the year. A five-year lease has been negotiated with the owners with an option to renew for a further period. By arrangement, supplies of screened refuse are obtained free of charge from Glasgow Corporation Cleansing Department and utilised for top covering as tipping progresses.

Burntbroom Coup, Mount Vernon. With the coming into operation of the coup at Daldowie, this site, which is owned by the County Council, has been dressed off and is being allowed to consolidate. The area is now being held in reserve for future use.

Avenuehead Coup, Muirhead. This coup is in a rather isolated situation and is periodically set alight or otherwise interfered with by trespassers. Endeavour is made, therefore, to keep the tipping face as low as possible. As the result of an agreement with the National Coal Board, supplies of ash and blaes for top dressing are obtained from a colliery bing nearby.

SECOND DIVISION.

Hunthill Coup, High Blantyre. Following the completion of infilling operations on this site during 1963 a considerable quantity of material excavated from local development sites was deposited to provide final cover. This has now been spread and the County Council have agreed that endeavour should be made to dispose of the ground.

Broomhouse Coup, Auchentibber. The smaller of the two quarries at this site has been completely infilled and it only now remains to grade and dress the surface with clean material which has already been brought in for this purpose. Tipping operations are now being conducted in the larger quarry and are proceeding satisfactorily.

Hallside Coup, Cambuslang. This area is now approaching the final stages of infilling and its remaining life is estimated at little over one year. One rather serious fire occurred during the first few days of the year but this was brought under control and finally extinguished without the services of the Fire Brigade being required. Several other complaints were received regarding the escape of papers into adjoining fields, particularly when vehicles were discharging their contents during high winds, and it was necessary, from time to time, to employ additional personnel to have these fields cleaned up. Despite these occasional difficulties, however, the coup continued to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Morrison Coup, Cambuslang. Infilling of this 20 acre area, owned by Strathclyde University, was completed during 1960 and in 1963 the County Council agreed that the remaining work involved in the development of playing fields should be carried out under the supervision of the County Architect. It is disappointing to record that progress in this respect has been rather slow to date. It had been hoped that an additional Rugby pitch, on which work commenced last year, would be laid out and sown down during the summer of 1964. Unfortunately certain delays occurred and although the levels of the prepared surface were finally accepted by the University in the Autumn, the quality of the top soil proposed to be brought in was found to be unsatisfactory and no alternative source was immediately obtainable to enable the area to be soiled and seeded in the time then available. This work cannot now be carried out until the Spring of 1965.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bog's Brae Coup, Bellshill. This coup takes the bulk of the refuse collected within this area. Despite some lack of suitable top dressing material, the coup was reasonably well maintained, the working level remained satisfactory and no trouble was experienced by reason of the necessity to infill a fairly extensive water-hole. Only one serious fire occurred during the year and the services of the Fire Brigade had to be called upon.

O'Wood Coup, Holytown. This area continues to fill up rapidly and a small extension obtained last year has now been almost fully developed. As in past years, unauthorised entry and indiscriminate dumping of refuse outside normal working hours still present a problem and on occasions give rise to unsightly conditions which could otherwise be avoided.

Bellside Coup, Cleland. During the year, persistent efforts were made, with ultimate success, to infill a deep hole at the western extremity of this quarry. This necessitated the establishment of a tipping face of much greater depth than is normally desirable but fortunately it was possible at the same time to obtain additional covering material in the form of excavations from a new housing development and satisfactory control was thereby maintained. The material was brought in by heavy lorries which created some disturbance to the surface of the access road but the Contractors concerned gave considerable assistance in restoring the condition of the road by providing the services of a bulldozer and numerous loads of ashes in return for the dumping facilities extended to them.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Refuse coups were again maintained at Leadhills, Crawford, Roberton, Lesmahagow, Hazelbank, Carnwath, Carstairs, Carlisle, Glassford and Larkhall.

Leadhills Coup. Due to the configuration of the ground within this site, a considerable amount of work was necessary to lower the tipping face and dress off the area already infilled in order to maintain satisfactory working conditions and improve the appearance of the coup.

Woodlands Coup, Lesmahagow. The final levelling and grading operations were carried out on this area and the ground returned to the farmer owner.

Nether Birkwood Coup, Lesmahagow. This coup is proceeding satisfactorily but is rapidly infilling and endeavour is being made to obtain additional ground to serve the requirements of the area.

Hallcraig Coup, Carluke. Several outbreaks of fire again occurred at this coup, mainly due to the actions of trespassers. On each occasion, immediate action was taken to have the outbreak extinguished. Since tipping commenced on this site, entry has been obtained by an access road traversing the adjoining Golf Course but as a result of the erection of a new clubhouse overlooking this road it was decided during the year that a new access should be formed outwith the boundaries of the course. It is anticipated that this work will proceed next Spring.

Millburn Coup, Larkhall. This coup continued to provide excellent facilities for the disposal of refuse. At present there is no lack of suitable covering material and a considerable quantity has been stockpiled for future use here and at any of the smaller coups within a reasonable radius where it may also be required from time to time.

Farne Coup, Glassford. Infilling at this site is now in its final stages and it is estimated that the remaining accommodation will be exhausted within six months. Negotiations have been conducted with a view to obtaining an alternative site at Chapelton and it is hoped that this will soon be made available.

The various coups are inspected regularly by the County Council's Pests Destruction Officers in order that any infestation by vermin may be detected and suitable measures taken for their eradication.

DEPOTS

All vehicles, plant, equipment and stores associated with the Cleansing Services in the Bellshill area were transferred in the early part of the year to the new Transport Depot at Old Edinburgh Road and the Depot at Gasworks Road was closed. The County Council later agreed that the old Depot should be let for storage accommodation and applications by the Direct Labour Department and a private firm to utilise parts of the Depot for this purpose were approved.

It was also agreed that the Depot at Stepps, which had been vacated by the Transport Department on removal to their new Headquarters, should

be retained in use to meet the requirements of the various services still operated by the Cleansing, Drainage and Roads, Water and Transport Departments in that area. Approval was given to the works of adaptation necessary to provide adequate facilities for each Department and alterations were in progress at the end of the year.

Further consideration has been given to the provision of a new Transport Depot to accommodate all County Council vehicles operating within the areas of Blantyre, Cambuslang and East Kilbride and thus enable the two existing Depots, which have very limited accommodation and facilities, to be closed. It has been decided that the proposed new Depot should be erected at Flemington and that endeavour be made to acquire a suitable site in that area.

There is still no progress to record with regard to a proposed extension to the Depot at Shotts in order to provide additional accommodation for vehicles and improved facilities for storage of equipment and the collection, baling and despatch of salvage. At present, salvage operations are conducted at some distance from the Depot in an old building, part of which did, indeed, become dangerous during the year and necessitated immediate repair. The provision of more satisfactory accommodation and working conditions is therefore of increasing concern.

STREET CLEANSING

While the Department is not directly responsible for Street Cleansing, this being a function carried out by the County Surveyor and Engineer's Department, it is responsible for the cleansing of certain private and sub-standard streets in the County. The total cost of providing this service in the last financial year was £2,978. Included in this expenditure is the employment of 4 sweepers in the cleansing of tenemental back-courts within the First and Second Divisions.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS

During the year, 65 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 13 cases, a decrease of 25 from last year, non-compliance with these Notices was reported to the Special Districts 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, 149 dustbins of varied cubic capacity were supplied by the owners.

The number of dustbins supplied to County Council houses by the Department during the year was 3,064, being 123 more than last year. In addition, 263 dustbins were supplied by arrangement to houses owned

by the Scottish Special Housing Association, 741 were sold to private householders and 95 were transferred to the Kitchen Waste Collection Service.

During the course of the year, several complaints were received from private householders who had purchased plastic dustbins, alleging damage due to rough handling by refuse collection personnel when emptying the contents into the vehicles. It was significant that all these complaints were received during periods of prolonged frost and that the dustbins in question, without exception, stood permanently in the open air exposed to the very low temperatures. In each case the Department disclaimed liability on the grounds that this type of dustbin was unsuitable for the conditions, the material having become temporarily more brittle due to the intense cold, thus creating a tendency for the sides to split when any attempt required to be made to dislodge the contents during the process of emptying. The various complainers were recommended to the use of a B.S.S. dustbin.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The County Council's immediate programme in respect of the provision of new public conveniences allows for the erection of a larger type of convenience, staffed by full-time attendants, at Cambuslang, Bellshill and Larkhall, and for a smaller type of unattended convenience at Bothwell, Carmunnock, Plains, Waterloo, Crossford, Viewpark, Caldercruix, Stepps and Harthill.

At the end of the year the convenience at Cambuslang was under construction in conjunction with the comprehensive redevelopment of the central area of the town. It is anticipated that this convenience will be completed and brought into use in the late Spring of 1965.

None of the other proposed conveniences was in the process of building at this time but negotiations to obtain suitable sites had reached an advanced stage in several cases and early progress is now expected.

In anticipation of this, a continuation programme has already been approved to permit small conveniences to be erected later at Cathkin, Moodiesburn, Kirkmuirhill, Glenboig, Leadhills, Bellshill (Orbiston) and Carluke (East).

The County Council also gave consideration to the terms of S.D.D. Circular No. 33/1964 relating to the provision of hand-washing facilities in public conveniences. While the desirability and, indeed, the necessity to provide such facilities cannot be denied on public health grounds, it was found necessary to take into account the very extensive, recurring damage being caused by vandals in the existing unattended conveniences. In many cases this has, in the past, led to the complete removal of wash-hand basins which had been provided at the time of erection. This

is indeed a very sad reflection on the attitude of the general public in that, despite the noise which must inevitably accompany these acts of wanton destruction, no person has come forward at any time to give useful information which might have led to the apprehension and prosecution of the culprits. The subject was still under discussion at the end of the year when it had been agreed that a list should be submitted of selected conveniences where wash-hand basins might be installed and that the matter should thereafter be considered.

In the financial year 1963/64 the expenditure incurred in the operation and maintenance of the 52 conveniences under the control of the Department amounted to £10,681, while receipts totalled £297 making a net expenditure of £10,384. This is an increase in net expenditure of £886 over the previous year due mainly to rising costs of maintenance and increases in wages.

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, 1964:-

Longriggend	Hartwood	Coalburn
Annathill	Allanton	Lesmahagow
Muirhead	Harthill	Blackwood
Lenzie	Shottsburn	Cartland
Moodiesburn	Cleland	Carnwath
Glenmavis	Newmains	Carlisle
High Blantyre	Morningside	Braidwood
New Stevenston	Waterloo	Strathaven
Carfin	Rigside	Chapelton
Calderbraes	Culter	Glassford
Holytown	Kirkfieldbank	Ashgill
Bothwell	Crossford	Larkhall
Shotts		

SALVAGE

The recovery of waste-paper is a national asset and the Department continues its endeavours to increase the collection of this material.

In the latter part of the year the Department was informed by the Northern Waste Paper Co. Ltd., who are the Contractors for the sale of waste-paper, that as a result of the installation of additional plant at their Mills in Aberdeen the firm were in a position to accept increased quantities of baled paper and were confident of being able to continue to do so. This is certainly a more hopeful outlook for the stability of a market which, in the past, has been impossible to forecast with any degree of accuracy.

At the same time, the Company increased the prices paid for the various grades of paper. These are now as follows:-

Mixed Waste	£7. 0.0 per ton
Strawboard	£8.10.0 per ton
Newsprint	£9. 0.0 per ton

Following the take-over of Cleansing functions by the Town Council within the Burgh of East Kilbride, an arrangement was made whereby, owing to the lack of depot facilities within the Burgh, the County Council continued to accept salvage from that area at the High Blantyre depot, refunding to the Town Council one third of the re-sale value. Later, however, as the result of a fire which destroyed the County Council's salvage depot at Cambuslang and necessitated all salvage collected within that area being transported also to High Blantyre, the accommodation there became inadequate to serve all requirements and the arrangement with the Town Council of East Kilbride was terminated.

The County Council have also continued with the collection of salvage in the new Burgh of Bishopbriggs from the date of its formation on 16th May, 1964. This arrangement will carry on until the Town Council assume control of the Cleansing services in the Burgh.

Once again the overall tonnage of salvage collected and the revenue obtained showed an increase as compared with the previous year. The receipts were as follows:-

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£. s. d
Mixed Waste	504	10	3	-	3,228. 8. 8
Strawboard	488	19	-	-	3,265. 1. 1
Newsprint	19	12	2	-	137.11. 0
Tins	35	19	2	-	89.18.10
Mixed Scrap	8	17	2	22	39.14. 6
Brass	-	1	1	8	6.11. 6
Lead	-	1	-	1	3.13.11
Aluminium	-	4	-	-	14. 2. 7
Iron	3	1	1	-	16.12. 0
Alloy	-	1	3	18	7. 2. 9
Copper	-	-	2	9	3. 9. 3
Scrap Bins	4	15	3	-	23.13. 8
Rags	3	5	1	18	16.17.10
Hair	-	-	-	21	- . 5. 3
Batteries	-	-	-	-	1. 4. 0
TOTAL	1,069	10	3	13	£6,854. 6.10

The above figures include waste-paper to the value of £215.16.0d and £256.16.2d collected by the County Council within the Burghs of East Kilbride and Bishopbriggs respectively and credited to these Authorities. The net revenue to the County Council from the sale of salvage was therefore £6,381.14.8d, an increase of £466.7.10d over the same figure for last year.

The following table shows the total amount of salvage (except Kitchen Waste) collected in each Division as compared with amounts collected in the previous year.

Division	1963 - Receipts					1964 - Receipts					£. s. d.		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£. s. d.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£. s. d.			
FIRST	72	7	2	18	469. 8. 5	137	5	2	12	836. 0. 0			
SECOND	217	16	3	16	1,411. 0. 2	253	10	0	9	1,634. 16. 9			
THIRD	596	6	1	14	3,707. 2. 8	533	14	3	20	3,404. 5. 10			
FOURTH	134	18	1	0	875. 2. 9	145	0	1	0	979. 4. 3			
TOTAL	1,021	9	0	20	£6,462. 14. 0	1,069	10	3	13	£6,854. 6. 10			

The collection of kitchen waste is still undertaken separately in the Bellshill area. The total quantity collected was 348 tons 0 cwts. 3 qrs. and receipts amounted to £1,844.12.9d, a decrease of 25 tons 13 cwts. 3 qrs. and £135.16.10d 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, 1964, the amount and value of materials collected has been as follows:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Valued at</u>
Waste Paper	20,914	£141,349
Other Materials	<u>43,194</u>	<u>101,577</u>
TOTAL	<u>64,108</u>	<u>£242,926</u>

COSTS

The expenditure involved in carrying out Cleansing functions continues to increase as a direct result of building expansion within the County. The requirements of the general public must be met and this cannot be done without additional financial commitments.

In the financial year 16th May, 1963, to 15th May, 1964, the total cost of all services provided under Cleansing through the Special Districts Committee of the County Council amounted to £413,206. This is an increase of £17,441 over the previous year due mainly to increases in Transport charges and wages.

Receipts for the financial year amounted to £21,341, a decrease of £1,053 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	1962/63		1963/64	
	£	%	£	%
Loan Charges	61,513	15.6	51,256	12.4
House Letting and Rating -				
Repayments to Owners	3,584	0.95	4,751	1.2
County (General)	5,670	1.4	7,171	1.8
Collection of Household Refuse	260,818	65.9	283,727	68.42
Disposal of Household Refuse	17,977	4.5	19,036	4.6
Garaging of Vehicles	12,860	3.3	8,863	2.2
Private Street Cleansing	2,860	0.72	2,978	0.72
Collection of Salvage	10,382	2.62	13,889	3.36
Public Conveniences	9,853	2.5	10,681	2.6
Local Government Superannuation	7,355	1.9	7,688	1.9
Miscellaneous Expenditure	2,893	0.73	3,166	0.8

The following table shows the actual collection and disposal costs for the financial year 1963/64:-

No. of houses serviced in the County - 87,105 (Estimated Population - 294,705)	Total	Cost	Cost per
		per House	1,000 of Population
Nett Collection and Disposal Costs	£306,204	£3.10.3	£1,037.19.7
Nett cost of operating service per week		£5,888. -.	-
Nett cost per head of population per week		-.	- 5
Nett cost per house per week		-.	1. 4

This year it cost £497 per week more to operate the service than last year.

It is estimated that during the current financial year 1964/65, the cost of all cleansing services within the County Special Scavenging District will be £363,580, whilst the receipts plus the balance on hand at the beginning of the year will amount to £24,378, leaving a balance of £339,202 to be obtained from rates and necessitating a rate of 1/8d per £. This is a decrease of 1/2d per £ from the previous year.

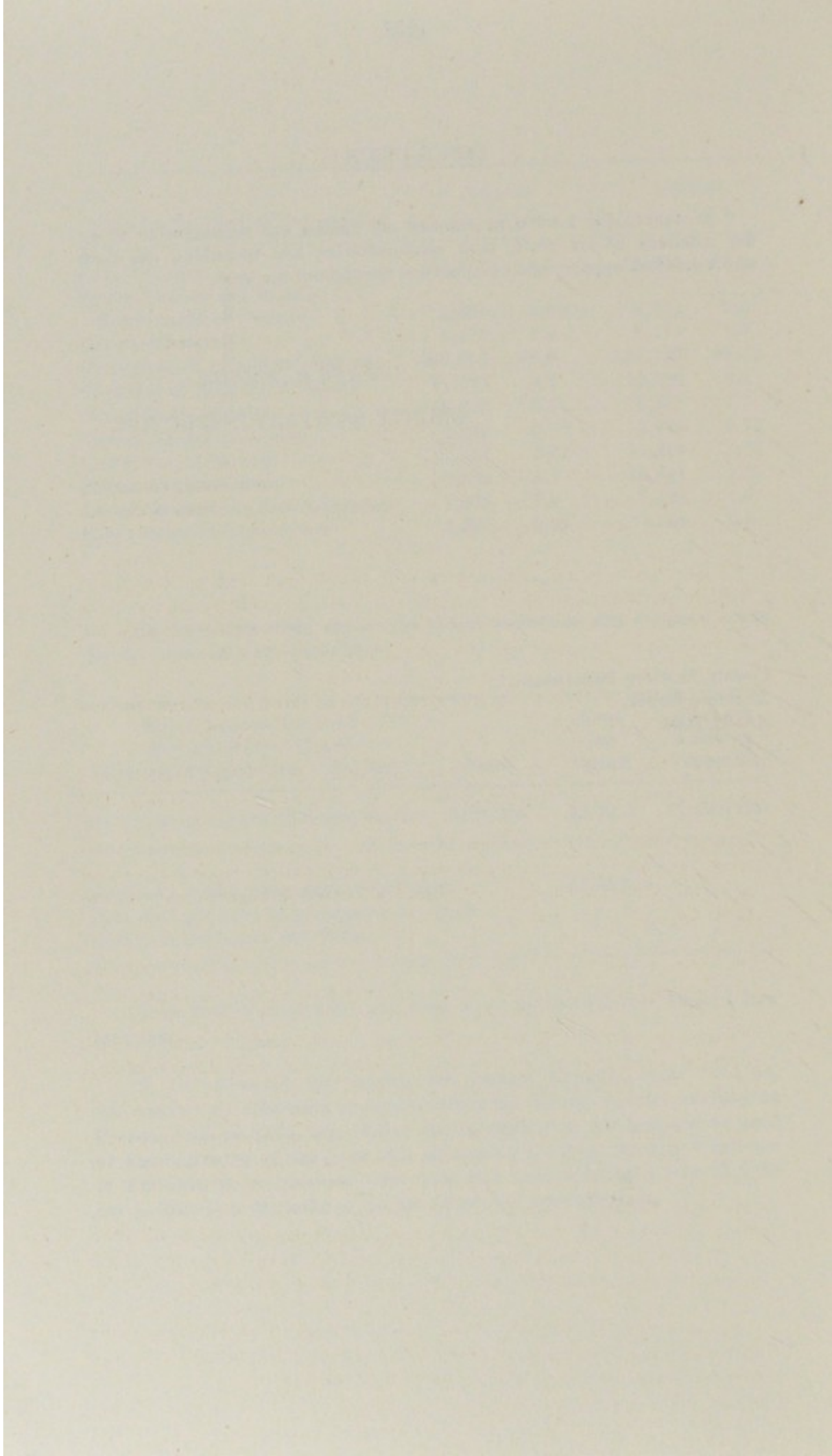
CONCLUSION

In conclusion I have to express my thanks and appreciation to all the members of my staff, both administrative and technical, for their whole-hearted support and co-operation throughout the year.

JAMES R. McGHIE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

County Sanitary Department,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON.



BURGH OF BIGGAR

Annual Report, 1964.

Burgh Extension.

During the year the boundaries of the Burgh were extended to include an additional 268 acres and 166 dwellinghouses.

HOUSING

Local Authority:- The housing scheme at Carnwath Road, consisting of four 3 apartment houses and four 2 apartment houses, was completed early in the year, and the houses let.

The work on the two houses still to be dealt with at the end of 1963 in the reconstruction project on the Arcon prefabricated houses, was carried out early in the year, thus completing the programme. In all, 30 prefabricated houses were reconstructed under this scheme.

A start was made on the proposed block of three 3 apartment houses at Burnside Terrace.

Housing (Repairs & Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. Rent Act, 1957:-
No applications for Certificates under the above Acts were received.

Housing Allocations:- Four inspections of existing housing conditions were carried out in connection with applications made for tenancy of Local Authority houses, and points allocated in accordance with the Town Council's Scheme.

Improvement Grants:- One application for an Improvement Grant was received and approved. Work was in progress at the end of the year.

Standard Grants:- Three applications for Standard Grants were received and approved. In one case the work had been completed and the grant finalised before the end of the year.

Dean of Guild Court:- Seven applications for development were made to the Dean of Guild Court during the year, and six of these received approval. The remaining application was not in conformity with the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1963, which came into force in June, 1964, and approval was withheld pending the result of an application to the Secretary of State for a relaxation. Only one of the projects approved had been completed by the end of the year.

Minor Warrants:- Eight applications, four of which were in connection with the erection of garages, were dealt with by Minor Warrant. Four of these projects were completed by the end of the year.

Seasonal Workers' Accommodation:- No accommodation for seasonal workers is provided within the Burgh.

Caravans:- The caravan site, operated by the Town Council at the Public Park was well patronised during the summer, and was conducted in a satisfactory manner.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT.

Several cases of rat infestation within the Burgh were dealt with by the County Pest Destruction Officer, whose services were also utilised on the coup as required.

SCAVENGING

The collection and removal of refuse continued to be carried out in a satisfactory manner by staff in the direct employment of the Town Council.

Cleaning and levelling operations were carried out at the coup, and an excavation was made to permit of the burying of the residue from the slaughterhouse.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

No further developments fall to be reported in connection with the building of a new slaughterhouse.

NUISANCES

As in previous years, the existence of nuisance conditions presented no problems.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES

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

FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956.

As will be seen from the table following, 40 samples of food and drugs, etc. were procured and submitted for analysis. These included several samples of sausages and mince, and all were certified as genuine.

2 samples of designated milk were taken, and these proved to be satisfactory.

A sample of school milk submitted for bacteriological examination failed the test. A warning was issued to the supplier, and a further sample taken proved to be satisfactory.

In addition, one sample of ice cream taken failed to pass the bacteriological test, as a result of which the manufacturer was warned.

<u>Samples procured</u>			<u>Analysed</u>	
Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Consultant Public Analyst	County Public Analyst
2	38	40	2	38

UN SOUND FOOD

2 inspections and 17 seizures of unsound food were made during the year.

FOOD HYGIENE

As a result of the outbreak of Typhoid Fever in Aberdeen in the early summer, a survey was carried out of all the food premises in the town, including shops, restaurants, cafes, hotels, etc. to determine if any 6 lb. tins of corned beef held in stock came from the establishments under suspicion. 200 tins of corned beef were examined, but none were found to bear the code markings notified. Later a similar survey was carried out in connection with supplies of tongue.

ICE CREAM

There are three registered ice cream premises within the Burgh, two for manufacture and sale, and one for sale only. The high standard associated with two of the premises continued to be maintained, and the samples taken were satisfactory. In the other case, a warning had to be issued as the result of a failing bacteriological sample.

FOOD PREPARATION & DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT (SCOTLAND) REGS. 1963.

Visits were made to the butchers' premises in the town for the purpose of inspecting the vehicles used for the transportation of meat from the slaughterhouse, with a view to effecting compliance with the conditions laid down in the above Regulations.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

All the factories and workshops within the Burgh were again inspected, and only in one case had a warning to be issued regarding a lack of cleanliness in the workers' toilets.

In two cases, complaints were made by H.M. Inspector of Factories regarding the lack of a ventilated space between the workshop and the sanitary accommodation. The matter was taken up with the firms concerned, and by the end of the year the required ventilated space had been provided in one case, and in the other it was under construction.

The total number of factories, etc. is 20, made up as follows:- Motor Repairs - 4, Bakers - 2, Plumbers - 1, Hosiery - 1, Knitwear Manf. - 1, Weaver - 1, Joiners - 2, Gasworks - 1, Sausage Manf. - 4, Blacksmith - 1, Slaughterhouse - 1, Agricultural Engineer - 1. The Slaughterhouse is now situated within the Burgh, as a result of this year's extension of boundaries.

DAIRIES

Permission was granted this year by the Dean of Guild Court for the conversion of stores at 159 High Street into dairy premises, comprising bottling apartment, sterilising apartment and cold store. The work was completed before the end of the year, and registration and licence were recommended.

The standard of cleanliness observed in the existing registered milkshop within the Burgh continued to be satisfactory, and no complaint was made regarding the condition of any of the retail vehicles in operation.

BURIAL GROUNDS

No cause for complaint was found in the conduct or maintenance of the burial grounds during the year.

WATER SUPPLY

On the whole, the water supply again proved adequate, although, as in previous years, complaints were received from a few premises, situated on high ground outwith the Burgh, of poor pressure in the early part of the morning during the summer months.

DRAINAGE

No problems of any major importance arose during the year in connection with the drainage or sewerage arrangements in the town.

The two new storm overflow tanks mentioned in last year's report were installed at the Sewage Disposal Works, and effected an improvement.

METHYLATED SPIRITS (SALE BY RETAIL) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937.

One application for registration under the above Act was received and granted.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

One application under the above Act was received and registration was granted.

OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

A commencement was made with the registration of premises under this Act and the numbers of registrations at the end of the year were as follows:-

Offices	12
Retail Shops	31
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	6
Fuel Storage Depots	1

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	20	20	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	20	20	-	-

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 served (7)
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NONE

