

**[Report 1968] / Medical Officer of Health, Lanark County Council.**

**Contributors**

Lanarkshire (Scotland). County Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1968.

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COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

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# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

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FOR THE YEAR 1968.

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## CONTENTS

### REPORT OF COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

	Pages
Accidents in the Home.....	50, 51
Births .....	15
Chemical Laboratory – Report of County Chemist .....	123
Child Welfare Service .....	26
Child Welfare Centres .....	32, 35
Clinic Work .....	27
Consultations .....	34
Dental Treatment .....	121
District Nursing Associations .....	36
Ear, Nose and Throat Ailments .....	-
Health Visitors – Visitation.....	26, 31
Hearing – Screening Tests .....	27
Hospitals and Clinics – Co-operation .....	28
Paediatric Clinic .....	-
Phenylketonuria .....	27
Squint .....	-
Staff .....	29
Welfare Foods.....	36
Deaths .....	16
Dental - Report of Chief Dental Officer .....	113
Health Education.....	74
Home Nursing.....	36
Infectious Diseases .....	52
Anthrax .....	"
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	"
Chickenpox .....	"
Cholera .....	"
Continued Fever .....	"
Diphtheria .....	"
Dysentery .....	"
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	"
Erysipelas.....	"
Food Poisoning .....	"
Jaundice, Acute Infective .....	"
Leprosy .....	"
Malaria.....	"
Measles .....	"
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	"
Plague .....	"
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal .....	"
Pneumonia, Acute Primary .....	"
Pneumonia, (not otherwise notifiable) .....	"
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic) .....	"
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Non-Paralytic) .....	"
Puerperal Fever .....	"
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	"
Scarlet Fever.....	"
Smallpox .....	"
Tetanus .....	"
Tuberculosis – Pulmonary.....	"
Tuberculosis – Non-Pulmonary .....	"



Typhoid Fever .....	52
Para-Typhoid A .....	"
Para-Typhoid B .....	"
Typhus Fever .....	"
Whooping Cough .....	"
Scabies .....	58
Venereal Diseases .....	58
Introduction .....	9
Marriages .....	16
Maternity Services .....	19
Analgesics .....	25
Ante Natal Clinics .....	23
Attendance at Confinement .....	22
Births - Notification and Registration .....	19
Infantile Mortality .....	20
Maternal Deaths .....	17
Midwifery Services .....	21
Peri Natal Mortality .....	16
Post Natal Clinics .....	23
Routine Blood Examination .....	25
Still-births .....	16, 19
Meat Inspection and Slaughterhouses - Report of Meat Inspector	75
Mental Health Service .....	37, 42
Miscellaneous Child Welfare Services .....	43
Nurseries & Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948 .....	43
The Adoption Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1959 .....	43
The Administration of Children's Homes (Scotland) Regulations, 1959 .....	43
Miscellaneous Public Health Services .....	71
Chiropody Scheme .....	72
Domestic Help Scheme .....	71
Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938 .....	74
Nursing Staffs - Training .....	-
Population .....	15
Problem Families .....	44
School Health Service .....	81, 112
Social Work and Welfare Services .....	44, 49
Staff .....	7
Statistics (Principal Vital) .....	15
Tuberculosis .....	59
B.C.G. Vaccination .....	67
Cases on Record .....	63
Chronic Respiratory Cases .....	70
Contact Investigation .....	68
Death Rates .....	59
Domiciliary Treatment .....	68
Institutional Treatment .....	65
New Cases .....	60, 66
Vaccination & Immunisation .....	53, 58



## REPORT OF COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963 .....	209
Atmospheric Pollution .....	214
Burning Colliery Spoil Banks .....	223
Prior Approvals.....	214
Smoke Emissions .....	221
Smoke Control Areas .....	222
Building Regulations .....	179
Burgh of Biggar .....	285
Burial Grounds .....	254
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 .....	196
Cinemas .....	196
Dairies .....	224
Attested Herds Scheme .....	233
Brucella Abortus .....	226
Burgh of Biggar .....	233
Burgh of Bishopbriggs.....	233
Burgh of Lanark .....	233
Exempted Premises .....	233
Milk (Special Designations) Orders .....	230
Milk Supplied to School Children.....	232
Registration .....	226
Scottish Milk Testing Scheme .....	232
Tuberculosis Order, 1938 .....	233
Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds .....	233
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957 .....	208
Disinfection of Houses .....	213
Drainage .....	184
Factories.....	200
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 .....	249
Fly Repression .....	213
Food and Drugs .....	241
Labelling of Food Order, 1953 .....	248
New Legislation.....	248
Food Hygiene.....	235
Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963 .....	240
Housing.....	145
Abandoned Properties.....	166
Accommodation for Seasonal Workers .....	171
Administrative Action .....	146
Allocation .....	168
Assisted Private Enterprise.....	178
Closure and Demolition of Vacated Insanitary Properties .....	156
Housing Grants.....	176
Housing Statement - Unfit Houses .....	149
Improvement Grants .....	176
Overcrowding .....	170
Rehousing of Families from Insanitary Houses.....	170
Standard Grants .....	177
Transfer of Miners and Tenants.....	170
Tuberculosis Families.....	170
Unassisted Private Enterprise .....	178



Housing (Repairs and Rents) Scotland Act, 1954 .....	167
Ice Cream.....	234
Inspections .....	255
Introduction.....	144
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 .....	249
Noise Abatement Act, 1960 .....	190
Nuisances .....	188
Offensive Trades.....	207
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 .....	202
Pet Animals Act .....	207
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 .....	249
Pigstyes.....	208
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 .....	211
Private Streets.....	196
Public Cleansing .....	259
Accidents.....	270
Costs.....	282
Disposal.....	271
Depots .....	276
Extension of Boundaries.....	279
Labour .....	263
Present Service.....	260
Provision of Dustbins .....	277
Street Cleansing.....	276
Vehicles .....	268
Public Conveniences .....	278
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.....	207
Riding Establishments Act, 1964 .....	209
Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings .....	194
Salvage .....	279
Schools .....	196
Shop Act.....	250
Storm Damage.....	172
Street Traders .....	250
Swimming Baths.....	187
Unsound Food and Food Inspection .....	251
Water Supply.....	185
Water Samples .....	185

## STAFF

## COUNTY HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

**County Medical Officer of Health**  
**School Medical Officer**  
**Director of Welfare Services**

- (1) Ian C. Monro, M.D., M.R.C.P.(E), D.P.H., F.R.S.H.  
 (2) Roy R. Houston, M.D., D.P.H.

**Depute County Medical Officer of Health**  
**Depute School Medical Officer**  
**Depute Director of Welfare Services**

- (3) Mendel Silver, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.(Ed.)  
 L.R.F.P.S.(Glas.), D.P.H., D.I.H.

**Senior Medical Officers**

- Alice M. Insh, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
 George Cassie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
 Henry MacAnespie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
 (4) David Y. McD. Hart, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Assistant Senior Medical Officers**

- Ann D. Lindsay, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.  
 Ruby McMillan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
 Marjory M. Buchanan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.O.R.C.O.G.  
 (5) John M. Terris, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Medical Officers**

- Ann Austin, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
 Thomas Bowden, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.(Ed.), L.R.F.P.S.(Glas.)  
 Janet M. Bruce, M.B., Ch.B.  
 Catherine Campbell, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.R.C.O.G.  
 Jean L. Cooper, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.  
 Margaret L. Coulson, B.Sc., M.B., B.S.  
 (6) Thomas W. Cross, M.B., Ch.B.  
 Janet B. Cunningham, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
 Bernadette A. Gallacher, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.(E), D.C.H., D.P.H.  
 Mary D. Gardner, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
 (7) David S. Henderson, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.  
 Dorothy Hunter, M.B., Ch.B.  
 (8) Janet F. McLees, M.B., Ch.B.  
 (9) Elizabeth Pomphrey, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.R.C.O.G.  
 (10) Robert S. Smith, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.S.(Glas.)  
 Liliias A. Traill, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
 Anne M. Watt, M.B., Ch.B.  
 Aileen J. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.O.R.C.O.G.  
 (11) Jean M. Young, M.B., Ch.B.



**Chief Dental Officer**

William Gibson, L.D.S.

**Public Analyst and Chemist**

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

**Sanitary Inspector**

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

**General Superintendent of Slaughterhouses**

John Glassford

**Administrative Officer**

John Porter, D.P.A.

**County Nursing Officer**

Miriam D. Wardle, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

**Depute County Nursing Officer**

(18) Margaret S.M. MacKinnon, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

**Area Nursing Officers**

Ann U. Cameron, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

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

Margaret G. Jack, R.G.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.

(13) Edith D. McKeating, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

(14) Cath. C. Anderson, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

(15) Elizabeth N. Campbell, R.G.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

**Supervisor of Home Helps**

Margaret Hamilton

**Social Worker**

(16) Roger H.D. Perkins

(17) John Campbell

Medical Staff are on combined Public Health and School Health Duties.

School Health Service - Nursing Staff, 46

- Clerical Staff, 11

(1) Retired 31.7.68  
 (2) Appointed 1.8.68  
 (3) Appointed 1.8.68  
 (4) Appointed 3.9.68  
 (5) Appointed 27.9.68  
 (6) Resigned 2.6.68  
 (7) Appointed 17.6.68  
 (8) Resigned 4.2.68  
 (9) Appointed 19.2.68

(10) Appointed 1.10.68  
 (11) Resigned 27.8.68  
 (12) Retired 8.4.68  
 (13) Resigned 31.5.68  
 (14) Appointed 17.6.68  
 (15) Appointed 2.9.68  
 (16) Resigned 7.3.68  
 (17) Appointed 8.3.68  
 (18) Appointed 1.3.68



TO THE SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
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 welfare state, and on the environmental and sanitary conditions for the calendar year ended 31st December, 1968.

This is my first Annual Report. The introduction to an Annual Report seems to vary both in character and in length with the passage of years not only within one Authority but also from one Authority to another. This is all to the good because a stereotyped pattern might become a stagnant pool of thought. If the body of the Report should be, to invoke Hamlet's words "the abstracts and brief chronicles of the time", then, the prologue should focus attention on some central themes. In the succeeding paragraphs I have chosen three.

First, I should like to pay tribute to Dr. Ian C. Monro, my predecessor in office for nearly fourteen years. When he retired midway through 1968 Dr. Monro had been a Medical Officer of Health for twenty-six years in all. In this County he brought to his office outstanding gifts and a wide experience. By the spoken and written word and by his endeavours he furthered the cause of public health and preventive medicine not only in this County but throughout the whole public health scene. His former colleagues and I in wishing him many years of health and happiness ahead hope that from time to time he may feel inclined from his abode in the north to offer comment and wise counsel in the days to come when so much change is contemplated in the structure of the National Health Service and in Local Government.

The second topic concerns Early Neonatal Mortality, that is, the death of babies during the first week of life.

It is only in comparatively recent times that attention has been directed to the causes of death among babies just before and in the first week after birth. It was only in 1939 that stillbirths became registrable in Scotland and hitherto the maternity and child care services were concerned mainly with the problems of the death of mothers arising from pregnancy and confinement and



of the death of infants during the whole first year of life. Before 1935, the year when the first sulphonamides were introduced, one out of every two hundred pregnancies resulted in the death of the mother principally from infection. Since then the danger from infection has been virtually eliminated, and this together with other advances in the medical and environmental field has reduced the death rate of expectant mothers to about two in ten thousand, a fall of ninety six per cent. Similarly, the death of babies during the first year of life used to be dominated by infection usually from the end of the first month to the end of the first year. Since the beginning of this century the infant mortality rate has fallen by ninety per cent. As with maternal mortality, most of this fall has resulted from 1935 on account of the control of infection together with general medical advance and betterment of social conditions.

Nowadays, more than two thirds of infant deaths occur in the first few weeks of life largely due to factors associated with congenital abnormalities and immaturity. These trends have focussed attention increasingly on deaths of babies during the weeks before and the week after delivery. These two periods are grouped together as perinatal mortality because they depend on factors present before, during, and immediately after birth. For this discussion we are concerned only with one aspect of perinatal mortality, namely, deaths in the first week of life. The causes are complex because they are related to not only the standard of medical care but also on Nature's process of reproduction and the life history of each mother.

The following table gives a comparison of Early Neonatal Mortality in Lanark County over a period of twenty years. 1948 is an appropriate year to compare with the present day because it was a year in which Vital Statistics generally were at a low ebb. It was a year in which all the stresses and strains of six years of war-time experience and its immediate aftermath seemed to reach a culmination. It was, for example, one of the worst years on record for the number of new cases and of deaths from tuberculosis and in those days, before the modern era of chemotherapy and early diagnosis had altered the picture, the level of this disease was one of the principal indices of the general health and social well-being of the community.



## Death of babies during the First Week of Life - Lanark County

1948	20	deaths	per	1,000	live	births
1949	17	"	"	"	"	"
1956	19	"	"	"	"	"
1958	16	"	"	"	"	"
1963	17	"	"	"	"	"
1965	16	"	"	"	"	"
1966	13	"	"	"	"	"
1967	12	"	"	"	"	"
1968	14	"	"	"	"	"

Thus the decrease in the death rate of babies during the first week of life since 1948 is thirty per cent. Within the space of twenty years this is not dramatic improvement but certainly substantial. It is due to many causes, better obstetrical and paediatric care, improved hospital facilities, a rise in the general standard of living, a general improvement in the health and physique of expectant mothers, younger age at marriage, a decreasing incidence of the very large family, and the health educational work of the nursing staff of the Public Health Department. In 1948 forty per cent of babies were born in maternity hospitals; today it is ninety per cent. Also, since 1948 the wider availability of family planning clinics and the growing acceptance of modern family planning methods have reduced the number of pregnancies where there was an increased risk both to the safety of the mother and to the new-born baby either on medical grounds or by reason of home conditions.

Unwanted pregnancies have always constituted a high risk group and are associated with the less defined causes of perinatal mortality. It will be interesting to see what effect on the incidence of still-birth and of early neonatal death has the controversial and much discussed Abortion Act.

Of the eighty-nine babies who did not survive the first week of life in 1968 the following were the factors associated with death.



(1) Premature birth	44 per cent
(2) Congenital abnormalities	17 " "
(3) Atelectasis	16 " "
(4) Birth injury	11 " "
(5) Asphyxia	3 " "
(6) Haemolytic Disease of the New-born	3 " "
(7) Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases	2 " "
(8) Others	4 " "

Respiratory distress syndrome is the most important cause of death in the first week of life. It is associated with immaturity whether this is judged by short gestation or low birth weight. In immature babies there is a close correlation between the death rate and the birth weight. The former rises as the latter falls. Although only five per cent of babies are less than five and a half pounds at birth this group accounts for nearly half of the deaths in the first week of life.

Congenital abnormalities are the only cause of early neonatal death which have shown no significant change in the past twenty years. In most cases there is an interaction of genetic and environmental factors. This remains one of the most challenging fields for medical research.

A further improvement in the over all death rate in the first week of life can be expected from greater evaluation of those pregnancies which impose an element of risk to the new-born baby, intensive research into such questions as prematurity, toxæmia and haemorrhage in the expectant mother, the prevention of Rh incompatibility, the condition of the unborn baby during the process of labour, and not least unremitting high standards of care for the expectant mother and her baby. Finally, on a subject to be touched on in the next few paragraphs, if there was an administrative unification of the ante-natal, post-natal, and baby care services provided by the maternity hospitals, general medical practitioners, and local health authorities, this would enhance all those factors which make for the survival and progress of the new-born.

The third item on which I should like to comment is the publication in December 1968 by the Secretary of State of the Green Paper: Administrative Re-organisation of the National Health Service. My comment is brief as I hesitate to add "more matter with less art" to the volume of print which has accrued on



this subject, and in any case the discursive proposals of the Green Paper may soon be succeeded by the definitive proposals of a White Paper.

The proposals of the Green Paper taken in its entirety seem to me to present a courageous and realistic basis for the reconstruction of the administrative framework of the National Health Service. The need to unify under one administrative entity the tripartite division of the Health Service and to plan all health functions on a regional basis is imperative. It is only by taking account of these two principles that the objectives can be realised, first, to provide the best form of care for the person who needs it; second, to run the Health Service with the greatest efficiency both in terms of finance, and of deployment of resources of medical, nursing, and administrative man-power; thirdly, to plan growth of the Service in terms of community services, hospitals, health centres, research establishments, laboratories, and teaching facilities; and fourthly, to weld together the various specialties for a concerted effort against the medical and social causes of disease and disability.

If the practice of medicine is to take full advantage of scientific and technological progress and if it is to devote the fruits of this progress to the greater good of humanity, then the Health Service must have a sound and flexible administrative structure which will make it possible to effect new advances, to plan resources intelligently, to enable those who work in the Service to operate as a team, and to combine all resources for the study of disease, the prevention of illness, the care of the sick, and the promotion of health.

The National Health Service will celebrate its twenty-first birthday in 1969. In reaching maturity it has far greater cause for pride than for regret in its youthful years. The Act which launched the Service in 1948 was a magnificent legislative concept and an unprecedented step forward in the medical and welfare field. There became available to every citizen, whatever his financial resources, the widest range of medical, dental, and other professional skills, including hospital and specialist care. The fact that the administrative structure now needs some overhauling is not an occasion for depreciating the original scheme but rather a tribute to the interest taken by the average citizen in the working of the Service, to the unceasing concern for the alleviation of sickness and the promotion of health of those who operate



the service, to the flood-tide of advance in medical science and technology, and to all who seek to co-ordinate resources in promoting the well-being of their fellow-men.

The central theme of the Green Paper is unification of the three branches of the National Health Service. This is the right objective and I believe its achievement will help to fulfil our greatest aims for the Service. The Green Paper does not say which authority at regional level should administer a unified Health Service. Two possibilities are posed, a new body specially constituted for the purpose, called an Area Health Board; alternatively, the Health Service would become a function of Local Government. Comment on these alternatives would not be valid until the Report of the Royal Commission on Local Government in Scotland is reviewed in all its implications. If the final outcome is Area Health Board structure, it is of fundamental importance to our democratic system that the interests of Local Government be adequately represented.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

ROY R. HOUSTON.  
County Medical Officer.



PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1968.

Population

	<u>1968 (Estimate)</u>	<u>1961 (Census)</u>
Burgh of Biggar	1,722	1,403
Burgh of Bishopbriggs	19,154	-
Burgh of Lanark	8,340	8,436
Landward part of County	283,964	334,205
<b>Total</b>	<b>313,180</b>	<b>344,044</b>

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>
1959	329,049	1964	352,148
1960	334,091	1965	356,924
1961	343,423	1966	360,884
1962	347,448	1967	366,133
1963	350,171	1968	313,180

Births and Deaths

Births, deaths and the respective rates were as follows during the period 1946 to 1968.

	<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	12.5	208	31
1961-65	7,314	20.9	3,851	11.0	12.4	216	30
1966	7,273	20.2	3,865	10.7	12.1	175	24
1967	7,598	20.8	3,675	10.0	11.3	161	21
1968	6,268	20.0	3,683	11.8	13.3	148	24

Live Births

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate or Percentage</u>
Registered in Area	5,927	-
Corrected for transfer	6,268	19.7 per 1,000 population
Legitimate	5,982	95.4% of live births
Illegitimate	286	4.6% of live births

Still-Births

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate or Percentage</u>
Registered in Area	123	-
Corrected for transfer	98	15 per 1,000 total births

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Still-births</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Still-births</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1959	133	20	1964	156	21
1960	166	23	1965	140	19
1961	133	19	1966	133	18
1962	146	19	1967	121	16
1963	132	18	1968	98	15

Perinatal Mortality

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

	<u>1956-60</u>	<u>1961-65</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>Average</u>
Live Births	6,659	7,314	7,598	6,268	6,960
Still Births	159	141	121	98	130
Total Births	6,818	7,455	7,719	6,366	7,090
Deaths in					
1st week	119	123	79	89	102
Perinatal					
Mortality Rate	39.9	35.3	25.9	29.4	32.6
Do. for Scotland	38.8	33.6	27.5	25.9	31.5

Marriages

The marriages registered in the landward part of the County totalled 2,194, which gives a rate of 7.0 per 1,000 population.

Deaths

Registered in area	3,519
Corrected for transfer	3,683

The crude death rate was 11.8 per 1,000, and, after adjustment for age and sex distribution was 13.3 per 1,000.



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

Women in Childbirth	-										
Tuberculosis:											
Respiratory	18 0.057 per 1,000 population										
Non-respiratory	2 0.006 per 1,000 population										
Malignant Tumours:											
All types	638										
Of Respiratory System	138										
Heart Disease:											
Chronic Rheumatic	53										
Ischaemic Heart Disease	975										
Other types	146										
Hypertension with heart disease	72										
Respiratory Disease:											
Influenza	20										
Pneumonia	136										
Bronchitis	183										
Other types	76										
Diseases of the Digestive System.											
All types	93										
Diseases of Nervous System:											
All types	696										
Deaths due to violence:											
Suicide	19										
Road Accidents	52										
Accidents in the home	53										
Other violence	39										
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+
148	31	20	9	28	40	117	302	621	996	973	398

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	3	1	4	4	31
Cerebrovascular and other diseases of nervous system	-	2	1	2	2	8
Chronic rheumatic heart, Hypertensive, Ischaemic and other forms of heart diseases	4	2	-	-	10	30
Violence	4	4	4	17	15	26
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	1	3

## MATERNITY SERVICES

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

Births notified in the Area:-

Live 7,728	Still 183	Total 7,911
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Births classified by place of birth:-

Institutions of all kinds 7,232

	Live	Still
Bellshill Hospital	4,677	155
Calderbank House	654	1
Hairmyres Hospital	258	1
Lady Home Hospital	68	-
Lockhart Hospital	318	1
William Smellie Hospital	1,077	22
Domiciliary	675	.3

1 Unknown Child found

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

Live 6,268	Still 98	Total 6,366
------------	----------	-------------

Registrations by sex and legitimacy:-

Live M. 3,181	Still M. 54	Total M. 3,235
F. 3,087	F. 44	F. 3,131
Illegitimate M. 136	F. 150	Total 286

### Medical Aid

Midwives found it necessary to summon medical aid to 164 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	7
2. Congenital Defects	48
3. Maternal Toxaemia	8
4. Other Maternal Illness	3
5. Rhesus Incompatibility	6
6. Ante-partum Haemorrhage	18
7. Accidents of Birth	20
8. Other causes	71

181



INFANT DEATHS - 1968 (Corrected)

	Weeks					Months				
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	Total
Premature	39	1	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	40
Injury at Birth	10	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	-	11
Atelectasis	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	14
Congenital Defects	15	1	3	-	19	4	1	1	-	25
Pneumonia and Other Respiratory Diseases	2	1	-	-	3	6	11	5	3	28
Gastro-Enteritis and other Alimentary Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	3	9
Asphyxia	3	-	-	-	3	6	6	-	-	15
Violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternal Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Other causes	3	-	1	-	4	2	3	-	1	10
	<u>89</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>156</u>

THE WORK OF THE DOMICILIARY MIDWIFE

Number of Domiciliary Confinements attended by Midwives under N.H.S. arrangements		Number of hospital (including Private Maternity Home) booked cases where ante- natal care was carried out by the Domiciliary Midwife.	Number of cases delivered in hospital and other institutions and attended by Domiciliary Midwives on discharge.
-	614	-	(5) 483
		(4)	(5)
	614		483



Cases confined at home

The number of cases attended under the Domiciliary Midwifery Services was 725. Of this number 614 were confined at home and attendance was provided for 111 patients who were subsequently removed to hospital. In addition 483 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	302	51	353
By District Nurse Midwives	312	60	372
	<u>614</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>725</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 maternity home booked cases (3)	Medical Officer (4)	Midwife only (5)	G.P. (6)	Hospital Medical Staff (7)	
For ante-natal examination	3,951	3,057	3,947	116	-	-	530	646
For post-natal examination	800	779	800				414	414



	Number of women who attended during the year (1)	Number of Attendances (2)
At Mothercraft Classes:- (a) Hospital or Private Maternity Home Booked	167	600
(b) Domiciliary Booked	-	-
At Relaxation Classes:- (a) Hospital or Private Maternity Home Booked	858	4,556
(b) Domiciliary Booked	-	-
At combined Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes:- (a) Hospital or Private Maternity Home Booked	290	1,461
(b) Domiciliary Booked	-	-

### Administration of Analgesia

No. of midwives	66
-----------------	----

#### No. of Patients given Analgesia:-

Doctor not present	350
Doctor present	72

#### No. of Patients given Pethidene:-

Doctor not present	359
Doctor present	65

#### Cars in use by midwives 31.12.68

No. of cars used by Midwives	7
No. of cars used by District Nurse Midwives	52

### 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, and a total of 1,658 specimens were examined during the year 1968.



## CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

### Health and Tuberculosis Visiting

#### Number of Home Visits and Cases.

Visited by Health Visitors i.e. Certificated Health Visitors and others doing Health Visiting Work	Number of Cases (1)	Number of Visits (2)
1. Expectant Mothers	1,491	2,064
2. Children born in 1968	6,928	41,905
3. Children born in 1967	8,167	32,704
4. Children born in 1963-1966	19,772	46,086
5. School Children	1,206	2,149
6. (a) Persons aged 65 and over	634	1,718
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	29	44
7. (a) Mental Health: Care and After-care	36	114
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	8	17
8. (a) Other Hospital: After-care	72	107
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	22	50
9. Tuberculous households.	767	2,993
10. Other infectious diseases	661	995
11. Other	757	1,662

### 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.

Specialised Health Visitor DutiesScreening Tests for Hearing

Number of tests carried out from January to December, 1968	- 3,914
Percentage of 1968 babies tested	- 56.0%
Number of unsatisfactory tests, babies referred for further investigation.	- 30

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.



## NURSING SERVICE

During the last four years the Nursing Service has been re-organised, the re-organisation based on a structure afterwards recommended in the Salmon Report. All the Nursing Services have been combined and are under the administration of the County Nursing Officer. The County is divided into four areas under the direction of four Nursing Officers trained in all disciplines. During 1968 four Assistant Nursing Officers have been appointed, and are in post. The Staff of the four areas meet every four weeks and invite various speakers, mostly professional.

### Mothercraft and Relaxation

Staff have been under instruction from physiotherapists and sixteen Centres for Mothercraft Relaxation have been opened in the County for expectant mothers. These centres are well attended and are conducted by Health Visitors and Midwives.

### Hospital Liaison

Liaison with local general and maternity hospitals has developed. County staff are invited to study days held by hospitals. Liaison Officers are working between Law, Stonehouse, Strathclyde and Bellshill Hospitals.

### General Practitioner Liaison

Groups of nurses and health visitors are meeting and working with groups of general practitioners and this practice is developing.

### Teaching Unit

This Unit, under the direction of the Principal Tutor and one assistant is growing and has already offered many courses.

### District Nursing

In November the Unit was recognised by the Scottish Home and Health Department as a Training School for the National Certificate and a theoretical school for other Local Authorities. The School had already trained sixteen members of staff for the Certificate of the Queen's Institute.

### Hospital Students

Three weeks courses are held throughout the year for third year students from Law, Stonehouse and Hairmyres Hospitals. Other courses held have been for School Nurses, Assistant School Nurses, Hostel Workers, Social Work Trainees.

Domiciliary Midwifery

	Whole-time	Part-time	No. of Staff approved as teachers	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
Midwives	7	-	3	-

Health Visiting

	Whole-time	Part-time	No. of Staff with Health Visitor's Certificate	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
Centre Superintendents	2	-	2	-
Tutors	2	-	2	-
Field Work Instructors	3	-	3	-
Health Visitors	46	1 (includes 1 Bona Fide H.V.)	47 (2 Students on H.V. Training Course)	12
TOTAL	53	1	54	12



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

	Whole-time	Part-time	No. of Staff with Health Visitor's Certificate	No. of Staff District Trained	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
Superintending Staff	9	-	9	8	1
Health Visiting, Midwifery and Home Nursing Duties	7	-	7	7	-
Midwifery and Home Nursing Duties	43	6	-	33	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3</b>

**VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS OR BY DISTRICT NURSES ACTING  
PART-TIME IN THAT CAPACITY IN THE YEAR TO 31.12.68**

	Expectant Mothers		Children						Tuberculous Households		Other Cases		Total Number of Visits Paid
	1st Visits	Re-Visits	Born 1968		Born 1967		Born 1963-66		1st Visits	Re-Visits	1st Visits	Re-Visits	
			1st Visits	Re-Visits	1st Visits	Re-Visits	1st Visits	Re-Visits					
Full-time Health Visitors employed by the Authority	1,481	2,049	6,542	39,940	4,872	30,996	18,903	43,628	767	2,993	10,822	15,673	135,279
District Nurse/H.V. employed by the Authority	10	15	386	1,965	295	1,708	869	2,458	-	-	468	644	6,790



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

Centres	No. of Sessions	Total Attendances			
		Mothers attending for Consultation	Children		
			1968	1967	1963-66
Airdrie	22	1	112	143	89
Baillieston	46	-	960	785	146
Bellshill	49	2	1,459	973	156
Bishopbriggs	49	-	682	405	107
Blantyre	49	2	834	806	261
Cadzow	49	14	639	625	192
Cambuslang	49	-	549	555	246
Carluke	23	1	221	120	30
Chapelhall	23	1	189	293	123
Chryston	49	-	652	391	98
* East Kilbride	18	-	210	376	100
Lanark	49	-	491	447	74
Larkhall	46	-	1,053	832	171
Lesmahagow	49	1	421	485	209
Newarthill	49	-	714	468	145
Newmains	49	1	798	531	105
New Stevenston	49	3	1,072	903	191
Shotts	49	6	957	697	261
Strathaven	23	7	140	211	95
Tannochside	46	1	725	285	46
Uddingston	49	-	769	645	190
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>13,647</b>	<b>10,976</b>	<b>3,035</b>

\* East Kilbride figures until 15.5.68 only.

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

Centres	No. of Sessions	Total Attendances			
		Mothers attending for Consultation	Children		
			1968	1967	1963-66
Auchinairn	21	-	36	18	10
Biggar	22	-	84	24	10
Bishopbriggs	49	-	516	326	41
Blackwood	22	-	198	168	72
Calderbank	21	-	130	94	106
Caldercruix	22	-	205	277	205
Carmyle	21	-	364	190	50
Carstairs Junction	22	-	105	65	4
Cleland	19	-	155	149	10
Coalburn	21	-	95	82	4
Douglas	23	-	149	175	1
Douglas Water	25	-	98	91	3
Forth	14	-	210	182	-
Harthill	22	-	269	110	19
Law	22	-	168	89	20
Mount Vernon	24	-	312	111	6
Salsburgh	23	-	287	248	32
Springboig	22	-	463	377	111
Stonehouse	22	-	356	207	110
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>2,983</b>	<b>814</b>



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

MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS

Centre	Sessions	MOTHERS				CHILDREN					
		Ante-natal		Post-natal		1968		1967		1963-66	
		1st Visit	Re-visit	1st Visit	Re-visit	1st Visit	Re-visit	1st Visit	Re-visit	1st Visit	Re-visit
Airdrie	22	-	-	1	-	33	20	32	20	31	12
Baillieston	46	-	-	-	-	186	99	104	50	89	18
Bellshill	49	-	-	2	-	248	135	142	67	94	29
Bishopbriggs	49	-	-	-	-	208	112	109	50	71	11
Blantyre	49	2	-	-	-	164	68	83	53	128	33
Cadzow	49	1	-	8	5	90	183	82	184	47	70
Cambuslang	49	-	-	-	-	134	117	108	121	112	42
Carlisle	23	-	-	1	-	42	30	18	12	14	5
Chapelhall	23	1	-	-	-	48	25	42	35	49	14
Chryston	49	-	-	-	-	184	154	100	73	58	25
East Kilbride	18	-	-	-	-	90	19	105	36	58	13
Lanark	49	-	-	-	-	71	57	58	30	37	16
Larkhall	46	-	-	-	-	135	89	42	91	36	56
Lesmahagow	49	1	-	-	-	20	3	18	16	21	11
Newarthill	49	-	-	-	-	133	155	57	74	82	37
Newmains	49	-	-	1	-	81	58	33	28	49	18
New Stevenston	49	1	-	1	1	166	174	142	77	121	26
Shotts	49	-	-	6	-	173	177	95	118	112	67
Strathaven	23	-	-	7	-	27	21	29	34	23	32
Tannochside	46	-	-	1	-	182	126	55	54	30	9
Uddingston	49	-	-	-	-	139	105	105	99	78	18
TOTAL	884	6	-	28	6	2,554	1,927	1,559	1,322	1,340	562

\* East Kilbride until 15th May, 1968 only.

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 1968 (1)	Born in 1967 (2)	Born in 1964-66 (3a)	Born in 1963 (3b)	Medical Officer (4)	
3,719	3,220	2,064	10	937	384	-	-	1,321	



### Welfare Foods

The distribution of Welfare Foods is undertaken from 56 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 1967 and 1968.

	National Dried Milk Tins	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	A. & D. Tablets Packets	Orange Juice Bottles
1967	26,388	12,893	2,206	84,097
1968	21,158	20,649	6,759	61,966

The weekly average issues of National Dried Milk and Orange Juice showed a decrease of 100 tins and 425 bottles respectively when compared with last year, whilst the issues of Cod Liver Oil and A. & D. Tablets show a considerable increase.

### 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 done by the Service in the four Medical and Nursing Areas.

Area	No. of Nurses	Number of Cases		Combined Visits
		General	Maternity	
1	16	1,025	434	33,529
2	16	1,121	141	51,427
3	20	1,040	109	29,243
4	19	1,427	395	57,205
Total	71	4,613	1,079	171,404



## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Mental Health Services of the County Council are under the direction of a Senior Member of the County Medical Officer's Staff. Twenty Medical Officers have been appointed for the purposes of Section 27 of the Act. A team of seven Mental Health Officers carry out home visitation of persons suffering from mental handicap, whether they are under guardianship or informal status. The Mental Health Officers also carry out home visitation of the mentally ill, either at the request of the hospital psychiatrist in the case of those discharged from hospital, or at a request of the family doctors when the mentally ill are living in the community.

One of the problems which arises from time to time, is the mentally handicapped adult, who, because of his behaviour in the community, has to be admitted to hospital for training and supervision. On admission to hospital the patient behaves well, and in a short period of time, he is discharged from hospital because of his good behaviour. After discharge from the hospital, the patient inevitably finds himself in trouble again, due to the very poor environment that he lives in, where the parents themselves are of limited intelligence, and consequently unable to cope with the problem of supervising and looking after a mentally handicapped person.

In cases of this type, the Mental Health Officer is very limited in the amount of help he can give to the patient, and really, the only effective method of supervising cases of this kind, is the provision of a hostel in the community, where the experienced staff of the hostel, can give the supervision and encouragement that the individual requires. Plans have been made for the provision of a hostel in the future, and there is no doubt, that the provision of residential accommodation for cases of this type, will be a big step forward in community care.

The co-operation of the various Departments in the County, and the various agencies outside, is gratefully acknowledged. Without the close co-operation of other interested parties, the community care of the mentally disordered would not function as well as it does.

The Senior Occupational and Training Centres at Cathkin, Larkhall, Cambuslang, and Viewpark, continue to function successfully. A glance at the statistics show that some of the centres are admitting more trainees than was originally intended. Fortunately because of a certain number being off from time to time, the numbers actually attending daily at the centre have enabled us to cope with the problem of transport.

The Senior Occupation Centre at Lanark opened in January, 1968, and this has of course been of benefit to those in the upper ward, where there were no facilities previously. The Centre can admit 25 trainees, and there has been a steady attendance at the Centre over the past year.



The special Day Nursery at Blantyre, continues to provide a most essential service, to those who have severely mentally handicapped children under the age of 5 years. Normally children admitted to the Centre leave the Day Nursery at the age of 5 years, and are admitted to a Junior Occupation Centre. However, some of the children are so severely handicapped that they cannot be admitted to a Junior Occupation Centre, usually because they are not toilet trained. In these circumstances the children stay at the Nursery until the age of 7 years.

The Scottish Hansel Village, Symington, Ayrshire, has seven young mentally handicapped adults, sponsored by this Authority. Selection of candidates is made on clinical and social grounds.

Return of Services provided by or under the Local Health Authority

from 1st January, 1968, to 31st December, 1968.

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).	14	9	-	-
2. No. of patients included in 1 under the guardianship of the authority.	3	6	-	-
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.	397	306	157	198



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 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)	Cases included in (2) on which action found necessary (9)	
1. Children reported to the authority under section 65 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962.	9	3	2	2	.	.	2	1	6
2. Children reported to the authority under section 66 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962.	34	6	26	.	3	.	.	8	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.
			w.t.	p.t.	w.t.	p.t.	w.t.	p.t.	w.t.	p.t.		(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(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	9	-	11	-	9	-	9	-	10	3	-	2	-
2. Centres provided by other bodies.	Nursery Centre, Voluntary, East Kilbride.	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	10	1	-	-	-
	Day Centre, Airdrie.	10	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
	Cadder Hall, Voluntary, Bishopbriggs.	8	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-

No. of children under School age considered suitable for Local Authority Nursery Care and awaiting a vacancy.....3 Males .....1 Females.

# Assistance given by Parents and 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		No. of qualified staff		No. of other staff	
		M	F	Male		Female		Male		Female		w.t.	p.t.	w.t.	p.t.	w.t.	p.t.
				(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(b)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
1. Centres provided by the authority.	Viewpark O.C., Old Edinburgh Rd., Viewpark.	25	25	28	-	27	-	22	-	22	-	10	3	-	3	-	
	Occ. Centre, Ø Cambustang.	25*	-	16	-	12	-	14	-	10	-	10	2	-	1	-	
	Lanark, (opened Jan. 1968)	25*	-	12	-	9	-	9	-	6	-	10	2	-	1	-	
	Larkhall.	25*	-	13	-	13	-	11	-	10	-	10	2	-	1	-	
	Cathkin, # (opened Feb. 1965)	50*	-	27	-	29	-	23	-	22	-	10	5	-	1	-	
2. Centres provided by other bodies.	The Loaning O.C., Motherwell.	60*	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	10	4	-	2	-	
	O.C. Town Hall, Airdrie.	20	20	2	-	4	-	2	-	4	-	10	3	-	-	-	
	Rosehall O.C., Coatbridge.	27*	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	1	-	1	-	

No. of mental defectives over 16 considered suitable for a local authority senior centre and awaiting a vacancy:.....12.....Males.....8.....Females.

\* Composite figure.  
 Ø Includes 18 Burgh of Rutherglen Cases: M-4; F-14, also  
 13 " " East Kilbride Cases: M-4; F-9,  
 2 " " Rutherglen Cases: M-1; F-1  
 2 " " East Kilbride Cases: M-1; F-1.

## MISCELLANEOUS CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

### Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Thirty-one Nursery Classes situated in various towns throughout the County are registered under the provisions of the above mentioned Act.

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 Regulations 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	-	31	-
2. Number of places approved (Cols. (1) and (2) apply) and number of children minded (Col. (3) apply)	-	588	-

### The Adoption Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1959

During 1968, 36 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	53	77	71
Ridge Park	18	22	19
Wooddean	7	7	4
Flemington House	16	16	20



## SOCIAL WORK

This year has seen much change in the Social Work Section. At the beginning of the year one Senior Social Worker and five Welfare Assistant/Trainee Social Workers were in post. The position was much improved with one Senior Social Worker, three Social Welfare Officers, and four Welfare Assistant/Trainee Social Workers in post at the end of the year. Two other Welfare Assistants were accepted for training as Social Workers and were seconded on Certificate in Social Work Courses for two years full-time study.

At present fieldwork is organised on a basis of four areas corresponding to the existing areas recognised by the County Medical and Nursing Services. These four areas also correspond broadly to the four housing areas recognised by the County Factor.

Responsibility for the direction of fieldwork rests with the Senior Social Worker who is responsible to the County Medical Officer through the Senior Medical Officer for care of the aged, infirm and physically handicapped.

One Social Welfare Officer and one Welfare Assistant have been allocated to each of three areas. The fourth area is the responsibility of a Welfare Assistant. This area produces as many demands for services as the other areas, which are not being fully met. The need to appoint one more trained worker is indicated.

The section was not asked to provide practical work placements for students from Universities or Colleges of Education during the year.

The following table shows the increase in the volume of work undertaken by the section.

	<u>C/F from 68</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Re- Referred</u>	<u>Closed</u>	<u>C/F</u>
Physically Handicapped	48	592	16	318	338
Aged Persons	53	151	4	118	90
General	58	217	23	170	128
Totals	159	960	43	606	556

C/F from 68    159 + Referred 43    New Cases 960 = 1,162

During the year twelve applications were received for assistance towards payment of accommodation in Mother and Baby Homes provided by voluntary agencies. In each case contact was made by a Social Worker, initially to obtain information necessary prior to accepting financial liability.

Only one case required further contact with the Social Worker. The majority having their needs met by staff of the homes and being well supported by their own families. Overnight accommodation was arranged

in Hamilton Home for one young unmarried pregnant woman estranged from her family because of the unwanted pregnancy. In this case the Social Worker was able to help both parties to resolve their difficulties. This young woman chose to enter the district maternity hospital to be confined.

Homelessness or threatened homelessness continues to be a problem. During the year two families were admitted to Part III accommodation being homeless due to unforeseen circumstances. The others admitted were homeless as a result of ejection for rent arrears, or, as a result of a breakdown of relationships resulting in ejection from sub-tenancies.

Accommodation for the homeless is of three types.

1. Hamilton Home, where fathers are not admitted.
2. Coatshill Hostel, where entire families are admitted.
3. Halfway Housing which would appear to be the most acceptable and economical method of fostering a stable home background for children under the supervision of a social worker.

Transfer from Hamilton Home to Coatshill Hostel or Halfway Housing has not been in progress long enough to enable claims of success to be made. Only two families progressed sufficiently to enable them to return to Council tenancies.



## WELFARE SERVICES

### Residential Homes

There are still a great many aged people requiring beds in our Eventide Homes and at the 31st December, 1968, 51 persons were on the waiting list. While sites have been chosen for further Homes at Larkhall, Viewpark, Chryston, Plains and Shotts, it would appear that the present financial restrictions will put back the building programme for some years to come. In fact the lack of finance will be a major setback to a Department which has been under enforced economy for years and which only now is getting into its stride for a speedy overhaul. Extensive repairs and remodelling at Crosslaw House, Lanark, have had to be shelved and the lift at Cornhill has also been rejected, for a period, for the same reasons. However, the new Home at Loancroft House, Baillieston, was given approval and work is due to commence in January, 1969.

The bed position at 31st December, 1968, is as undernoted:-

	<u>No. of Beds</u>
Cornhill	31
Crosslaw	51
Loancroft	13
Sir John Mann House	33
Kirkton House	36

The two Homes run by Joint Committees namely, Thrashbush House and Hamilton Home have 13 patients and 57 respectively. The latter including 5 temporary.

At the end of the year there were 25 patients in voluntary Homes and 6 in other local authority Homes. This Authority is also sponsoring 11 handicapped persons in Special Homes equipped to deal with their particular handicap.

All applicants for admission to Eventide Homes are now examined by one of the County's Medical Officers to ascertain that they can be catered for by the facilities available in the Old People's Home concerned.

The liaison which now exists between the Welfare Department and the Hospitals' Geriatric Consultants continues to flourish and this ensures that the needs of our elderly citizens are catered for in the best possible way whether it be in hospital or in one of our Homes. With the development of welfare facilities in the future to assist elderly people, requiring some measure of support, to remain within the community, Old People's Homes will require in the coming years to cater for a frailer type of resident. This will ultimately entail a higher staff to residents ratio than in the past.

## Homeless Families

During 1968 thirty families were taken into care all of whom were accommodated initially in Hamilton Home.

The new Hostel at Coatshill House, Blantyre, was eventually staffed in May and has been operational throughout the remainder of the year. This so far has been a successful venture with very little disharmony among the residents which is surprising when one considers the close proximity they have to live with one another.

The families here are more or less self-sufficient providing their own food, cooking same, paying for their own electricity and keeping their own quarters clean and tidy. Husbands are also admitted to Coatshill and this gives the Social Workers more contact with the entire family.

The old Police Stations at Carfin and Holytown continue to house two families each and the house at 5 Murray Terrace, Carnwath, now has a single family. The latter is not entirely suitable as it is too large for a single unit and not easily adaptable for two units. The availability for employment for a man in this area is not good and travelling to other districts especially where shifts are to be worked is not easy. The tenants in these houses pay an economic charge and also a small sum for the use of furniture etc. Close supervision is kept on these families and if they are suitable recommendations for re-housing are passed to the County Factor.

## Handicapped Persons.

During the year 546 handicapped persons were dealt with. Aids, appliances, ramps and rails were supplied as required and it may be said that the aids which are given to the handicapped give them more independence which is their greatest need, and while there are many problems to be faced to try and attain this very few remain unsolved. It should be noted that applications have again increased since last year due to the fact that Social Workers and Welfare Assistants have been included in the establishment.



The undernoted table shows in detail the extent of the service:-

New Baths	51
External Handrails	163
Internal Handrails	77
Bath Appliances	430
Ramps	53
Holiday Accommodation	7
General Aids	113
Preparation of Sites	8
Sponsoring Training at Work Centres	2
Alterations to Houses	8
Wash-hand Basins	2
Lowering Kerbs	2
Electric/Light/Bell System for Deaf	1
Garage Repairs	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL	918
	<hr/> <hr/>

The cost of supplying these items was £9,207.12.11d.

The number of applicants waiting to be dealt with at the end of the year was 75.

A number of persons is also sponsored by Lanark County Council in Occupational Centres and Sheltered Workshops outside the County area, e.g. Occupational Centre, Red Cross House, Largs, and the Occupational Centre, Coatbridge, where if they are found to have special aptitudes they progress to Sheltered Workshops. Similar arrangements exist at the Epileptic Colony, Bridge-of-Weir.

### Deaf and Dumb

The Department continues to work in close co-operation with the Mission to the Adult Deaf and Dumb. A grant per capita is made annually to assist towards the cost of the various services such as home teaching of the alphabet, lip reading and recreation. In 1967 this per capita payment was raised from £5 to £9 per head. There are 173 deaf and dumb persons on the register at the present time.

### Blind

At the 31st December, 1968, there were 536 blind persons resident in Lanarkshire. Of these 206 were male and 330 female. Included in these figures are 7 children of school age.

Over 37 are in employment and this Department sponsors 17 men and 3 women in Sheltered Workshops for the Blind.

### Care of the Aged.

Apart from aids and appliances many old folk are assisted by the Old Age Pensioners' Associations, Old Folks' Committees, W.R.V.S. Meals on Wheels, Luncheon Clubs, etc., and the County Council contributed approximately £7,632 annually to 105 voluntary organisations.

### Care of Gardens

The Scheme continues with the work still being undertaken by the District Council at the agreed sum of £14 per applicant. They were to provide such service as possible within the limits of this sum. The work in No. 1 District and Biggar Burgh is being undertaken by the Direct Labour Department. Complaints are still being received in some areas about the service but in the main it is much appreciated by the old folks who are unable to do anything for themselves in the garden.

### Interments

During the year the Department was responsible for carrying out 48 burials in the County area. Stillborn children accounted for 13 of this number.



### 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 arrangements have been made with the Regional Hospital Boards for the notification of cases treated or admitted to hospital. 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, 1968.

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	8	5	-	2	3	6	7	24	7	13	
1-4 years	21	15	-	6	1	5	16	48	1	1	
5-9 years	4	6	-	-	-	3	6	13	1	-	
10-14 years	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	
15-24 years	2	8	-	-	-	6	6	16	-	2	
25-44 years	4	14	-	4	2	13	10	37	6	10	
45-64 years	4	15	1	-	1	3	9	24	5	5	
65-75 years	3	19	-	-	-	3	16	25	7	6	
+ 75 years	3	26	1	-	-	1	19	31	19	16	
TOTAL	49	109	2	12	7	42	91	221	46	53	



INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Number of cases of Infectious Sickness recognised during 1968.

	Notified	Confirmed	Died
Anthrax	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	9	9	2
Chickenpox	68	68	-
Cholera	-	-	-
Continued Fever	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Dysentery	90	54	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-
Erysipelas	8	8	-
Food Poisoning	60	56	2
Jaundice, Acute Infective	65	65	-
Leprosy	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-
Measles	444	441	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	-
Plague	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	2	2	2
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	436	313	92
Pneumonia, (Not otherwise notifiable)	579	579	579
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic)	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	3	3	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	-
Scarlet Fever	86	85	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Tetanus	1	1	-
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	128	124	18
Tuberculosis - Non-Pulmonary	26	26	2
Typhoid Fever	2	1	-
Para-Typhoid A.	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid B.	-	1	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	32	32	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,043	1,872	698

Plague, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Glanders,  
Actinomycosis, Cholera, Leprosy.

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

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
<b>A</b>	1,159	1,807	2,966	10	624	634
<b>B</b>	6	229	235	19	577	596
<b>C</b>	47	59	106	18	224	242
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,212	2,095	3,307	47	1,425	1,472

**A** — Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th - 10th day

**B** — Equivocal Reaction

**C** — No Local Reaction



IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA/PERTUSSIS/TETANUS

	LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY'S MEDICAL STAFF			GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS									
	Diph. Pertussis	Diph. Tetanus	Total	Diph. Pertussis	Diph. Tetanus	Total	Diph. Pertussis	Diph. Tetanus	Total	Diph. Pertussis	Diph. Tetanus	Total	Total Immunised
	<u>IMMUNISED FOR FIRST TIME</u>												
Pre-school Children	-	87	2,097	40	8	2,813	30	7	2,898	-	-	-	4,995
Scholars	-	623	660	1	-	70	1	223	295	-	-	-	955
TOTAL	9	710	2,757	41	8	2,883	31	230	3,193	-	-	-	5,950
	<u>RE-ACTIVATING DOSES</u>												
Pre-school Children	1	279	617	49	8	1,693	338	33	2,121	-	-	-	2,738
Scholars	1	3,633	3,684	20	7	1,755	600	355	2,737	-	-	-	6,421
TOTAL	2	3,912	4,301	69	15	3,448	938	388	4,858	-	-	-	9,159

At the request of the National Coal Board Anti-tetanus Vaccine was supplied to enable 169 Lanarkshire miners, employed in the Scottish South Area, receive immunisations against Tetanus.





## 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	Salk	1956-1967	9,149	18,839	10,707	4,979	123	43,797	
- do -	Salk	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	
With three doses	Oral	1962-1967	14,363	2,854	1,479	4,589	1,639	24,924	
- do -	Oral	1968	1,920	41	2	-	-	1,964	
With three injections	Quadrilin*	1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total			25,432	21,734	12,188	9,568	1,763	70,685	
Given first booster dose:-									
After two injections of Salk Vaccine	Salk	1958-1967	5,252	10,697	5,219	1,732	51	22,951	
- do -	Salk	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	
After three Oral doses	Oral	1962-1967	1,387	773	396	730	70	3,356	
- do -	Oral	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	
After three Oral doses	Oral	1963-1967	765	3,738	139	396	66	5,104	
- do -	Oral	1968	204	1,243	7	3	3	1,460	
After three injections of Quadrilin Vaccine	Quadrilin*	1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total			7,608	16,451	5,761	2,861	190	32,871	
Given second booster dose:-									
After three injections of Salk Vaccine	Salk	1961-1967	12	2,427	-	2	-	2,441	
- do -	Salk	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	
After two Salk plus two oral doses	Oral	1962-1967	844	5,552	1,036	673	52	8,157	
- do -	Oral	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	
After four injections of Quadrilin vaccine	Oral	1964-1967	4	9	-	-	1	14	
		1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total			860	7,988	1,036	675	53	10,612	

Persons Vaccinated	Vaccine Used	Period	Children Aged		Persons Aged		Others	TOTAL
			6 mths.-4 yrs.	5-15 yr. a.	16-24 yrs.	25-40 yrs.		
With two injections	Salk	1956-1967	14,254	25,698	17,403	12,768	661	70,784
- do -	Salk	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-
With three doses	Oral	1962-1967	23,367	5,977	5,192	14,266	4,724	53,526
- do -	Oral	1968	2,681	56	9	2	2	2,750
With three injections	Quadrilin*	1964-1967	354	13	-	-	-	367
		1968	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			40,656	31,744	22,604	27,036	5,387	127,427
Given first booster dose:-								
After two injections of Salk Vaccine	Salk	1958-1967	11,954	22,686	13,913	8,933	473	57,959
- do -	Salk	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-
After three Oral doses	Oral	1962-1967	3,439	2,225	1,425	3,005	396	10,490
- do -	Oral	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-
After three injections of Quadrilin vaccine	Oral	1963-1967	3,011	6,547	205	469	71	10,303
	Oral	1968	643	1,352	29	12	3	2,039
	Quadrilin*	1964-1967	152	52	3	1	-	208
		1968	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			19,199	32,862	15,575	12,420	943	80,999
Given second booster dose:-								
After three injections of Salk Vaccine	Salk	1961-1967	324	9,594	149	66	3	10,136
- do -	Salk	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-
After two Salk plus two Oral doses	Oral	1962-1967	1,894	12,282	1,975	1,412	114	17,677
- do -	Oral	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-
After four injections of Quadrilin Vaccine	Oral	1964-1967	5	11	1	-	-	17
	Quadrilin*	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			2,228	21,892	2,125	1,478	117	27,840
Total Number vaccinated (Primary course)		1956-1968	66,088	53,478	34,792	36,604	7,150	198,112
Total Number given first booster dose		1958-1968	26,807	49,313	21,336	15,281	1,133	113,870
Total Number given second booster dose		1961-1968	3,088	29,880	3,161	2,153	170	38,452



## VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES

During 1968 in accordance with recommendations of the Scottish Home and Health Department on Vaccination of Children against Measles it was decided to offer such Vaccination to Children in Lanarkshire between one and seven years of age. Returns show that during 1968 there were 1,576 Children Vaccinated in that age-grouping.

## SCABIES

Cases of scabies brought to the notice of the Department numbered 215 requiring 457 treatments at clinics.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

The Western Regional Hospital Board continued to provide a clinic at Oak Lodge, Hamilton.

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

	Quinquennial Average		1966	1967	1968
	1956-60	1961-65			
Syphilis	6	3	-	4	3
Gonorrhoea	24	30	37	63	30
Trichomonas	-	-	-	7	18
Non-specific and other Venereal conditions	21	26	31	25	54
Non-Venereal conditions	37	34	40	48	44

### 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	11	7	2	-
Of whom -				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	2	3	1	-
Notified less than 1 month before death				
Notified from 1 - 3 months before death	1	-	-	-
Notified from 3 - 6 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 6 - 12 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 year to 2 years before death	-	1	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death	8	3	1	-
TOTAL	11	7	2	-



## INCIDENCE

NEW CASES:— Return of cases notified during the Year 1968.

## NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

## Age Groups

	Under 1	Age Groups										TOTAL
		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			
Respiratory	-	4	6	16	8	6	9	18	8	75		
F	-	4	6	12	10	8	7	4	2	53		
Total	-	8	12	28	18	14	16	22	10	128		
Non-Respiratory	-	1	1	1	3	4	-	1	1	12		
F	-	2	-	3	3	3	2	-	1	14		
Total	-	3	1	4	6	7	2	1	2	26		
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	-	5	7	17	11	10	9	19	9	87		
F	-	6	6	15	13	11	9	4	3	67		
Total	-	11	13	32	24	21	18	23	12	154		

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										
M	-	4	6	16	8	6	9	17	6	72
F	-	4	6	12	9	8	7	4	2	52
Total	-	8	12	28	17	14	16	21	8	124
Non-Respiratory										
M	-	1	1	1	3	4	-	1	1	12
F	-	2	-	3	3	3	2	-	1	14
Total	-	3	1	4	6	7	2	1	2	26
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory										
M	-	5	7	17	11	10	9	18	7	84
F	-	6	6	15	12	11	9	4	3	66
Total	-	11	13	32	23	21	18	22	10	150



The following table shows the number of new cases brought to notice during the years from 1958, and how the 1968 confirmed respiratory cases were discovered.

	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>
1958	397	41
1959	280	52
1960	257	47
1961	230	55
1962	226	49
1963	193	41
1964	224	40
1965	198	31
1966	203	28
1967	124	24
1968	128	26

Cases were discovered by the following means:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Symptom Group Examination (MMR or other)	55	40	95
Contact Group Examination (MMR or other)	10	10	20
Mass Miniature Radiography (general public) including office and other staffs	6	2	8
Routine Examination of Special Groups (MMR or other)	1	-	1
	<u>72</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>124</u>

The contact position was as follows:-

No contact	50	27	77
Family contact	21	21	42
Other contact	1	4	5
	<u>72</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>124</u>

In addition to the new cases notified during the year there were 12 respiratory and 4 non-respiratory cases transferred, from other authorities.

Cases on Record									
Respiratory	Cases in District at beginning of year	New Cases	Cases removed from Register				Cases not yet confirmed	Confirmed Cases in District at end of the year	
			Died	Disease Arrested	Diag. Revised	Left District			
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	
1965	2,478	251	35	255	7	49	-	2,383	
1966	2,383	228	39	693	9	46	-	1,824	
1967	1,824	144	37	413	10	55	-	1,453	
1968	1,453	140	30	152	6	116	-	1,289	
Non-Respiratory									
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	
1965	326	33	3	29	-	10	-	317	
1966	317	30	4	90	1	3	-	249	
1967	249	26	4	61	1	6	-	203	
1968	203	30	5	18	-	20	-	190	



Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1968, 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
Respiratory	-	8	56	93	93	121	121	121	90	703
Males	-	13	46	109	131	141	81	47	18	586
Non-Respiratory	-	1	5	14	12	23	9	5	7	76
Males	-	1	3	17	36	28	9	4	16	114
Total Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	-	23	110	233	272	313	220	177	131	1,479

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	-	9	8	1	-
	Female	-	6	6	-	-
15-45 years	Male	7	32	29	2	8
	Female	9	25	22	-	12
45 years and over	Male	17	49	39	8	19
	Female	1	19	14	5	1
TOTAL		34	140	118	16	40



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. Meningeal	M	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bones and Joints	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
5. Superficial Glands	M	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
6. Genito- Urinary Organs	M	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	6
	F	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	6
7. Other Organs	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	3	1	5	6	5	2	1	3	26

The following are the numbers of tests and vaccinations carried out during the year:- 1968

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

	KNOWN CONTACTS										NON-CONTACTS									
	Tuberculin Tests						B.C.G. Vaccinated				Tuberculin Tests									
	Number		Number Negative		Number Positive		M.		F.		M.		F.		Number Negative		Number Positive		B.C.G. Vaccinated	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
*Newborn Babies	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	56
Under 1	69	82	69	82	-	69	82	36	30	36	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	30	
Over 1 - Under 2	21	16	21	16	-	21	16	7	4	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	
Over 2 - Under 3	18	22	18	22	-	18	22	6	3	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	
Over 3 - Under 4	10	9	9	9	1	9	9	2	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	
Over 4 - Under 5	13	10	13	10	-	13	10	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	
Over 5 - Under 10	36	36	35	35	1	35	35	5	6	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	
Over 10 - Under 15	18	26	17	22	1	17	22	7	6	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	
Over 15 - Under 20	2	5	2	4	-	2	4	3	7	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	
Over 20 - Under 25	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
25 +	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
<b>TOTALS</b>	188	208	185	201	3	287	310	72	66	72	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	121	

Children Vaccinated outwith Lanarkshire M. 306 F. 328  
 Newborn Children vaccinated in Lanarkshire Hospitals M. 51 F. 57

\* Some newborn children received vaccination without previous skin tests.



### DOMICILIARY CARE

- Health Visiting – Health Visitors paid visits to 4,368 Tuberculosis households during the year.
- Home Nursing – District Nurses paid 3,195 visits to Tuberculosis 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.

### B.C.G. VACCINATIONS PERFORMED

Group	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Nurses	65	425	3	79	3	77
2. Medical Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Contacts	188	208	185	201	287	310
4. Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:						
(a) School Leavers	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) New born babies	-	-	-	-	51	57
5. Others	72	66	72	65	130	121

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

## Protection of Children

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

During the year 36 members of the Nursing Staff, 151 Home Helps and 152 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 1968.

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
-	-	4	4	7	7	15	9	6	10	6	6	8	4	14	3
				65+		Total		Total							
				M	F	M	F								
				6	2	66	45	111							

### METHOD OF DISCOVERY

	Male	Female	Total
Symptoms	47	34	81
Contact	10	9	19
Mass Radiography	6	2	8
Routine	3	-	3
	<u>66</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>111</u>



CONTACT HISTORY

	Male	Female	Total
Family	22	21	43
Others	1	4	5
Nil	43	20	63
	66	45	111

SPUTUM

No Spit	8	7	15
Negative	30	24	54
Positive	28	14	42
	66	45	111

EXTENT OF DISEASE

Unilateral (Cavitation)	10	4	14
"    (No Cavitation)	23	19	42
Bilateral (Cavitation)	5	2	7
"    (No Cavitation)	14	10	24
Primary	7	9	16
Pleural Effusion	6	1	7
Others	1	-	1
	66	45	111

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE

Primary	11	11	22
Minimal	10	9	19
Isolated (Foci/Focus)	1	-	1
Miliary	-	1	1
Pleural Effusion	5	4	9
Others	39	20	59
	66	45	111
Early Acute	46	36	82
Chronic with recent spread	16	4	20
Chronic	4	5	9
	66	45	111

## MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

### Domestic Help Scheme:

During the year, 2,034 applications for help were received, of which 2.9% were subsequently cancelled.

The following table, which shows the break-down by categories for the last ten years, shows that there has been a steady increase in calls for assistance from the elderly, this category now accounts for over 76% of all requests for service.

Year	Households Receiving Service	Category			
		Chronic Sick, etc.	Maternity	Aged	Mentally Ill
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
1965	1,900	388	289	1,220	3
1966	1,868	402	213	1,253	—
1967	1,911	315	191	1,398	7
1968	1,974	320	142	1,508	4

Included in the households receiving service are 297 households who have been receiving service continuously for a period of over 5 years and of these 53 have received service for over 10 years.

During the year 124 Helps left the Service and 121 new ones were taken on, bringing the total on the Panel to 495. Of this number 14 are specially selected for work with tuberculosis patients.

The Supervisor and her three Assistants travelled 26,338 miles.

The total of hours worked decreased to 617,125 in 1968, against 620,557 in 1967. The average number of hours per household was 313. The wages paid rose to £147,021 in 1968 from £144,528 in 1967. Sick pay cost £4,884 and holiday pay £10,630. The sum of £62,786 was recovered from users of the Scheme, which is £629 less than in 1967. The total expenditure, including administration was £201,573.



### Chiropody Scheme:

During 1968, the number of chiropodists employed increased to fifteen. New patients accepted number 1455, while 1020 patients no longer required treatment and had their names removed from the register. This brings the total number of patients on the register at 31st December, 1968 to 5426. Treatments given numbered 31,468, an increase of 1,707 over the previous year. The table below details treatment at clinics and patients' homes.

	<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Re-visits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Clinics	612	12,003	12,615
Patients' homes	<u>763</u>	<u>18,090</u>	<u>18,853</u>
	<u>1,375</u>	<u>30,093</u>	<u>31,468</u>

Each patient has treatment approximately every 6 weeks and 60% of these treatments are given in the patients' homes.

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

<u>District</u>	<u>Home Cases</u>	<u>Clinic Cases</u>	
I	164	39	(Cornhill House)
II	281	21	(Le smahagow)
III	406	86	(Lanark)
		56	(Crosslaw House)
		20	(Carstairs)
		39	(Carluke)
IV	394	151	(Larkhall)
		38	(Eddlewood)
		85	(Strathaven)
		31	(Stonehouse)
East Kilbride			
Burgh	220	163	(East Kilbride)
VI	486	295	(Bellshill)
		33	(Sir John Mann House)
		148	(Uddingston)
VII	333	136	(Shotts)
VIII	511	261	(Cambuslang)
		180	(Blantyre)
		22	(Bankhead)
		38	(Kirkton House)
		36	(Glencairn)
IX	741	184	(Baillieston)
		43	(Bishopbriggs)
		24	(Chryston)
		17	(Loancroft House)
	<u>3,536</u>	<u>2,146</u>	

The introduction of new chiropody clinics during the year at Stonehouse, Bankhead and Chryston together with increased service at existing clinics has reduced domiciliary treatments from 64% to 60% of the total number of treatments. Continued expansion of facilities for clinical treatment is contemplated. This benefits patients as facilities for treatment are better in a clinic than a patients' home and also the chiropodist's time is wholly used for treatment as no travelling between patients is involved and this enables more patients to be treated each session.

The monthly total of visits paid were as follows:-

January	2,779	July	2,168
February	2,624	August	2,825
March	2,561	September	2,421
April	3,004	October	2,151
May	2,586	November	3,441
June	2,375	December	2,533

Motor Mileage run totalled 83,304.

The total cost for the year ended 31st December, 1968 was £21,469 of which £2,351 was repaid by patients. The average cost per treatment was approximately 13/8d.



## HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year a total of 84 lectures were undertaken by Medical, Dental and Nursing Staffs of this Department (70 lectures requiring illustration by film and sound equipment). From that total of lectures, 32 were given to various Young Wives' and Mothers' Groups and Women's Guilds on subjects ranging through Oral Hygiene, Nutrition, Children's Health, Prevention of Illness, Prevention of Accidents in the Home, Family Planning, Anti-smoking and the Dangers of Drug Addiction.

Thirty-eight lectures were given to Nursing Staffs and Students dealing with Examination of the Newborn, Childhood Ailments, Growth and Development of Children, Nutrition, Oral Hygiene, Control of Infection, Prevention of Accidents in the Home, Methods used in screening campaigns for the early detection of cancer among women, Mental Health, Nursing of long term patients at home also other topical subjects such as the Problem of Drug Addiction and Social and Moral Welfare problems.

The remaining lectures were given to Youth Clubs, Play Groups and Parent Teacher Associations and the subjects dealt with the adverse effects to the health of the individual and to the community of Smoking, Drug Addiction also the Unhygienic methods of Handling and Preparing of Foods by retailers and in the home.

376 Lectures and demonstrations were given by the Nursing Staffs on Mothercraft and related subjects at clinics throughout the County Area. The value of these lectures is greatly appreciated especially by young women having their first baby. This is the first full year in which Mothercraft and its related subjects have been dealt with to such an extent.

### Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938:

There are 6 Nursing Homes registered by the Local Authority and the total number of patients who can be accommodated is 186.

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.

## 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 50,365 of which 26,503 were found to show evidence of disease in some form. Of the 26,503 there were 182 carcasses totally or partially condemned and 26,321 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 52.62% of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 38.23% 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	111	5
General Superintendent	83	61



TABLE I

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

Class	Number	Tuberculosis						Other Diseases							
		Carcases			Organs only			Carcases			Organs only				
		Wholly		Partially	Wholly		Partially	Wholly		Partially	Wholly		Partially	Organs only	
		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%
Cattle	15,951	—	—	—	2	.013	32	.20	17	.11	11,279	70.71			
Calves	144	—	—	—	—	—	21	14.58	—	—	16	11.11			
Sheep	31,544	—	—	—	—	—	75	.24	12	.04	14,236	45.13			
Swine	2,726	—	—	.257	28	1.027	9	.33	9	.33	760	27.88			
TOTAL	50,365	—	7	.014	30	.059	137	.27	38	.07	26,291	52.20			

## PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Animals Slaughtered	Carcases condemned wholly or partially Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned							
	Class	Number	Tuberculosis			Other Diseases		Organs only
			Wholly	Partially	Organs only	Wholly	Partially	
BELLSHILL								
Cattle	6,553	-	-	-	-	10	7	5,038
Calves	81	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Sheep	15,929	-	-	-	-	17	3	9,102
Swine	1,022	-	-	3	-	6	5	303
LARKHALL								
Cattle	5,023	-	-	2	-	16	6	3,488
Calves	26	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
Sheep	8,442	-	-	-	-	35	1	4,011
Swine	379	-	7	2	-	-	1	226
SHOTTS								
Cattle	1,312	-	-	-	-	5	-	766
Calves	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep	1,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	190
Swine	115	-	-	-	-	1	-	11
STRATHAVEN								
Cattle	3,063	-	-	-	-	1	4	1,987
Calves	28	-	-	-	-	16	-	15
Sheep	5,933	-	-	-	-	23	8	933
Swine	1,210	-	-	23	-	2	3	220

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was — Meat 19,744 lbs;  
Organs 193,885 lbs.



PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Animals Slaughtered	Carcases condemned wholly or partially Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned								
	Tuberculosis			Other Diseases					
	Class	Number	Carcases		Organs only	Carcases		Organs only	
Wholly			Partially	Wholly		Partially			
*BIGGAR									
Cattle	618	-	-	-	5	10	237		
Calves	18	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Sheep	46,008	-	-	-	38	26	5,288		
Swine	257	-	-	-	-	-	1		
CARLUKE									
Swine	3,208	-	-	48	2	1	634		
CARSTAIRS MAINS FARM									
Sheep	129	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SYMINGTON									
Sheep	154,068	-	-	-	137	4	14,593		

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was — Meat 4,829 lbs;  
Organs 24,180 lbs.

\* Period 19/9/68 to 31/12/68

BURGHIS 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		
	Wholly	Partially	Wholly	Partially	Wholly	Partially	Wholly	Partially	
*BIGGAR									
Cattle	678	—	—	—	6	2	—	243	
Calves	66	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	
Sheep	57,719	—	—	—	40	25	—	6,047	
Swine	647	—	1	2	1	2	—	24	
LANARK									
Cattle	2,795	—	—	—	—	16	—	1,780	
Calves	10	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	
Sheep	3,808	—	—	—	4	15	—	717	
Swine	907	—	—	7	1	5	—	27	

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was — Meat 7,167 lbs;  
Organs 64,145 lbs.

\* Period 1/1/68 to 18/9/68.



Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Population	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000
Area	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Population Density	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Urban Population	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	700,000	750,000	800,000	850,000	900,000	950,000	1,000,000
Rural Population	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	700,000	750,000	800,000	850,000	900,000	950,000	1,000,000
Urban Density	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5	10
Rural Density	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5	10
Urban Growth Rate	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Rural Growth Rate	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Total Growth Rate	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%

TABLE 1. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR THE YEAR 1960

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1961, Table 100.

REPORT ON THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE OF THE  
COUNTY OF LANARK FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31st JULY, 1968.

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INTRODUCTION

The School Health Service is staffed by a team of medical officers (on combined Health and Welfare/School Health Service duties) school nurses, and clerical staff, accompanied by a good liaison and co-operation with the County Health Visitors.

The aim of this service is to carry out a close and continuing supervision of the health of children in school, to make sure that they are appropriately placed in the school setting which will best fulfil their needs, and to give advice to Teachers, Parents and others in this regard. The service caters for the individual child as well as the general needs of the community of school children, and is geared to a system of early detection of defects which might eventually interfere with the child's ability to benefit from education, and to follow up any abnormalities, and give guidance wherever it is required and to whomsoever requires it.

In carrying out this work, there has to be a close co-ordination and co-operation with other workers such as general practitioners, hospital specialists, probation officers, careers officers, children's officers, etc. etc.

A short definition, such as this, of the work of a service merely gives the broadest indication of what is involved and the details will be enlarged in the ensuing paragraphs.

A relatively major change was instituted this year as a result of the Scottish Home and Health Department's Health and Welfare Circular No. 24/1967, which outlined changes to be made in the method of carrying out the routine school medical inspection. This placed the accent on the entrant examination at 5 years of age and a 'leaver' examination at age between 13 years and 14 years when the child is approaching his last year of compulsory schooling.

These examinations became more detailed and searching and the results were entered in a new form of record card in a manner which was suitable for processing in the computer at The Scottish Home and Health Department's Research Unit in Edinburgh. As a result of this, much more detailed facts and figures, and statistical tables are



available to each authority on the health of school children. This change inevitably created a large amount of re-organisation and re-orientation, but this was carried through satisfactorily.

Despite the fact that few routine examinations of the intermediate age groups were done, we failed to complete the examination of all children in the specified age groups. Of the 20,000 or so children who fell to be examined routinely, only 14,462 were examined.

This is explained by a number of factors. There was a delay of some 6 weeks at the beginning of the school session in receiving the record cards from the Scottish Home and Health Department which retarded the commencement of the programme. Another important factor is the establishment of medical officers engaged in this work. The medical officer's time spent on school health service work is approximately equivalent to 14 full-time medical officers. This gives a ratio of one medical officer to approximately 8½ thousand school children. The report of the School Home and Health Department working party on School Health Services dated 1967 recommends a ratio of one medical officer to 7 thousand school children.

Absence from duty for medical reasons is always a variable factor, and the service had a particularly unfortunate year in this respect.

Requests for medical examinations for all sorts of reasons continue to increase year by year as well as other forms of service - lecturing duties, advice, recommendations, reports, etc.

The premises which form the Headquarters and nerve centre of the School Health Service give rise to concern, being much too cramped and overcrowded to allow efficient administration. For a service which holds and handles some 150,000 records, record keeping and tracing can become something of a nightmare in cramped quarters.

Despite these difficulties, the School Health Service has completed a year of vigorous and intensive work with enthusiasm and application, and has been encouraged by the co-operation and interest shown by all with whom we have the privilege of working on the rewarding task of promoting the well being of our school children.

## LIST OF STAFF

The details of the staff of the School Health Service are included in the list set out on page      of the report.

In addition, the School Health Service has a staff of 46 school nurses.

## CATEGORIES OF SCHOOLS IN THE EDUCATION AREA.

Primary	215
Secondary	28
High	18
Senior Secondary	18
Nursery Schools	2
Special Schools	5
Junior Occupational Centres	8
Technical Colleges	5
Agricultural College	1
Secondary, High and Senior Secondary Schools with Primary Department (included in the figure of 28 above)	19
Classes in General Hospitals	4

## POPULATION FIGURES.

Number of children on school register	118,147
Number of children in average attendance	108,476
Population of Lanarkshire (Mid June 1968 estimate)	606,900

## FINDINGS OF ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine school medical examination is the method by which each child's state of health is checked and any abnormalities noted or dealt with, or any known abnormalities considered in relation to the child's education, and helpful advice given. The routine medical examination takes place under the new scheme as stated above, at 5 years and 13 years of age, and in the intervening period attempts are made to carry out further checks, particularly of vision and hearing acuity.

Individual cases and special examinations are also dealt with by the Medical Officer on his school visits working in close association



with the headmaster and with teachers who are daily in touch with the pupil. In this way the current medical needs of all pupils, outwith the official age groups as well as within, are met on each school visit. In this way we are trying to achieve a wide and more comprehensive health supervision of the child at school, and more frequent school visits each year. Any defects found are reported to parent and family doctor.

In all routine examinations, by prior notice, parents are given an invitation to attend at the medical examination to provide background information and history, and for any abnormalities found, to be discussed.

Difficult cases may be referred for detailed investigation at the local School Clinics, where other examinations for special purposes e.g. for absenteeism, pre-apprenticeship applicants, part-time employment etc. are also carried out.

These and other activities come within the province of the School Health Service and whilst providing a varied range of duty, take up a great deal of time.

Minor ailments treatment is still part of our programme but is steadily decreasing with the fuller implementation of the National Health Service. Attendances at treatment centres, however, still suggest that the need for a special service of this type is of value both as a preventive service and to conserve the child's time for educational purposes. The total number of treatments for the year stands at 44,083.

Many ear, nose, throat, eye, skin and orthopaedic cases demand specialist opinion. Prior consultation with the family doctor on this matter provides the necessary liaison. A copy of each report is later sent to him. Treatment of severe defects such as rheumatism, cardiac disease, epilepsy and orthopaedic conditions frequently requires decisions regarding specific care in hospital, hospital school or residential home. These are carried through from headquarters.

Referral to consultants for specialist opinion can be made to the service's own clinic in the case of defects of eyes, ears, nose, throat, hearing etc., and in other cases to the outpatient departments of local hospitals, with which the School Health Service has a particularly good relationship.

Booster immunisation for diphtheria and tetanus was again carried out and demanded a good many sessions of our doctors' time, especially at the session's beginning. In addition a number of children continue to be found at school who have had no immunisation in infancy, and they are given a full primary course.

Table 1.

	<u>Number Examined</u>	<u>Number with Defects</u>	<u>Percentage with Defects</u>
All children examined	14,462	7,499	50.10
All boys examined	7,386	3,968	51.49
All girls examined	7,076	3,531	48.71
All 1962 children examined (entrants)	10,252	5,561	54.17
All 1962 boys examined (entrants)	5,265	2,987	56.73
All 1962 girls examined (entrants)	4,987	2,574	51.61
All 1954 children examined (leavers)	4,210	1,938	46.03
All 1954 boys examined (leavers)	2,121	981	46.25
All 1954 girls examined (leavers)	2,089	957	45.81

Table 1 shows the number of examinations carried out and the number and percentages of defects found in the various categories. To say that 50% of all children examined had a defect of one kind or another is not to say that half the children were found to be unhealthy. Some of these defects are very minor ones, but have to be noted. It is also indicative of a very high standard of routine medical examination by the Senior Medical Officers.



Table 2.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY AUTHORITIES AND SCOTLAND

EDUCATION AUTHORITY	ENTRANTS				LEAVERS			
	No. of Examinations		Percentage with Defects		No. of Examinations		Percentage with Defects	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Lanark	5,265	4,987	56.73	51.61	2,121	2,089	46.25	45.81
Glasgow City	9,136	8,755	53.49	52.58	7,437	7,408	43.34	43.08
Dunbartonshire	914	879	45.62	43.00	1,101	746	35.97	31.77
Renfrewshire	3,294	3,268	54.86	49.51	2,417	2,548	47.91	45.88
West Lothian	38	29	26.32	31.03	470	162	34.89	57.41
Stirling County	1,600	1,488	54.94	50.60	1,206	1,268	42.95	45.03
Scotland	39,992	38,733	51.19	46.75	29,147	28,987	40.58	40.71

Table 2 shows the percentage of defects found in the various groups, compared with the figures for some of the neighbouring authorities in the West of Scotland, and Scotland as a whole.

Table 3.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS BY AUTHORITIES  
AND SCOTLAND

EDUCATION AUTHORITY	ENTRANTS				LEAVERS			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	Height (Ins.)	Weight (lbs)	Height (Ins.)	Weight (lbs.)	Height (Ins.)	Weight (lbs.)	Height (Ins.)	Weight (lbs.)
Lanark	43.73	43.70	43.41	42.53	61.55	102.25	60.76	105.30
Glasgow City	42.46	42.32	42.33	41.30	60.07	98.22	59.98	102.73
Dunbartonshire	43.90	44.17	43.68	43.03	61.29	103.17	61.41	106.82
Renfrewshire	43.30	43.22	42.92	41.89	60.26	98.68	60.34	103.62
West Lothian	42.79	42.87	42.17	41.76	61.83	103.38	61.37	107.53
Stirling County	44.35	45.57	43.91	44.21	61.38	103.42	61.22	109.80
Scotland	43.22	43.34	42.92	42.18	60.85	100.84	60.68	105.37

Table 3. Average heights and weights in the various groups, compared with the figures for some of the neighbouring authorities in the West of Scotland and Scotland as a whole.

It is interesting to note that in the 5-6 year old age groups the boys are heavier than the girls, but in the 13-14 year old age groups the girls are heavier.

Table 4.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS BY NUMBER IN FAMILY

SCOTLAND

YEAR 1967

No. in Family	ENTRANTS				LEAVERS			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	Height Ins.	Weight lbs.	Height Ins.	Weight lbs.	Height Ins.	Weight lbs.	Height Ins.	Weight lbs.
1	43.72	44.31	43.34	43.43	61.74	107.56	61.30	110.58
2	43.59	43.95	43.33	42.84	61.50	104.18	61.21	108.26
3	43.26	43.34	42.97	42.21	61.07	101.45	60.85	106.03
4	43.01	42.97	42.69	41.78	60.65	99.58	60.59	104.55
5	42.66	42.38	42.31	41.09	60.37	97.52	60.34	102.92
6	42.41	42.03	42.21	40.98	59.98	96.92	59.97	101.66
7	42.42	42.21	42.04	40.35	59.69	95.40	59.88	100.83
8	42.05	41.48	41.70	40.44	59.63	95.02	59.45	99.62
9	41.91	41.42	41.72	40.20	59.14	93.81	59.58	100.80
10	42.31	41.52	41.82	40.40	59.00	94.06	59.44	99.04
11	42.31	42.24	41.56	39.44	59.33	94.32	58.76	94.73
12	42.45	42.94	42.24	40.73	60.42	99.42	59.49	101.62
13	41.64	41.14	41.94	39.53	59.50	93.70	58.86	98.24
14	44.67	45.50	43.40	43.07	59.32	92.53	59.69	99.56
15	42.00	43.25	40.83	39.33	58.50	90.00	60.17	101.17
16	42.00	41.00	43.00	44.00	58.50	91.00	59.33	103.33
17	41.00	38.00	38.50	35.00	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	59.00	79.00	53.00	69.00
19	-	-	40.00	36.00	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	58.00	87.00	-	-



Table 5.

## AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS BY NUMBER IN FAMILY

LANARK

YEAR 1967

No. in Family	ENTRANTS				LEAVERS			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	Height (Ins.)	Weight (lbs.)	Height (Ins.)	Weight (lbs.)	Height (Ins.)	Weight (lbs.)	Height (Ins.)	Weight (lbs.)
1	44.31	45.19	43.95	43.75	63.07	113.01	61.22	109.75
2	44.08	44.27	43.73	43.15	61.87	104.75	61.46	107.85
3	43.75	43.44	43.44	42.43	61.53	102.46	61.02	105.96
4	43.49	43.32	43.34	42.34	60.93	101.30	60.66	105.29
5	43.33	43.28	42.89	41.50	62.67	96.63	60.42	101.88
6	43.00	42.03	42.69	41.39	60.40	99.18	59.76	103.76
7	42.99	42.74	42.76	41.39	60.05	94.68	59.80	101.72
8	42.67	43.13	42.49	41.35	59.57	93.40	59.41	98.44
9	42.45	42.00	42.10	41.07	60.63	103.31	59.03	98.87
10	43.10	43.10	42.40	40.20	59.65	98.29	59.80	98.95
11	43.17	43.83	41.75	40.13	61.40	97.60	57.88	93.75
12	42.25	42.75	42.20	40.70	61.33	101.67	60.50	102.40
13	42.00	40.50	43.00	39.67	62.00	108.33	60.75	108.50
14	46.00	55.00	41.33	40.33	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	42.00	39.00	63.00	105.00	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	40.00	36.00	-	-	-	-

Tables 4 and 5 confirm an accepted sociological phenomenon that as a general rule the larger the family gets, the subsequent children are progressively lighter and smaller. The tables, however, show some exceptions in certain groupings.

TABLE 6.

## FINDINGS OF ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION

DIAGNOSIS	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFECTS FOUND				RATES OF DEFECTS FOUND PER 10,000 CHILDREN EXAMINED			
	Males	Females	Entrants	Leavers	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS	
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
PRIMARY T.B.	3	1	3	1	4	57	-	48
VIRAL WARTS AND VERRUCA	74	81	86	69	155	741	942	1,650
ATHLETES FOOT	9	3	5	7	12	57	40	283
INFESTATION BY LICE OR SCABIES	35	59	72	82	94	513	902	377
HARMANGIOMA	24	25	41	8	49	323	481	330
DIABETES MELLITUS	5	4	7	2	9	76	60	47
LATE EFFECTS OF RICKETS	0	3	1	2	3	-	20	-
SMPLE OBESITY	50	68	24	94	118	38	20	141
AFFECTIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER	26	40	34	12	66	418	642	189
STAMMER	192	93	274	11	285	3,476	1,825	424
ENURESIS	325	275	564	36	600	5,717	5,274	1,132
BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS	9	4	12	1	13	152	80	47
BORDERLINE MENTAL RETARDATION	32	21	32	21	43	342	281	660
MILD MENTAL RETARDATION	4	0	1	7	10	38	20	94
PROFOUND MENTAL RETARDATION	1	0	1	0	1	19	-	-
CEREBRAL PALSY	0	1	1	0	1	-	20	-
MINOR EPILEPSY	8	4	10	2	12	133	60	47
MAJOR EPILEPSY	6	5	6	5	11	57	60	47
JACKSONIAN EPILEPSY	4	3	4	3	7	57	20	94
UNSPECIFIED EPILEPSY	2	0	0	2	2	-	-	-
CONJUNCTIVITIS	15	15	30	10	30	228	160	141
BLEPHARITIS	98	99	197	64	197	1,197	1,494	1,650
STYE	6	1	7	2	9	95	40	47
REFRACTIVE ERRORS	489	514	475	527	1,002	4,577	4,692	11,645
CORNEAL OPACITY	133	153	220	66	286	2,032	2,266	1,226
SHORT SIGHT	48	4	0	52	52	-	-	1,915
COLOUR VISION DEFICIENCY	3	7	6	4	10	38	80	47
BLINDNESS - ONE EYE	34	29	55	8	63	551	521	236
ACUTE OTITIS MEDIA	18	20	18	20	38	152	201	144
CHRONIC OTITIS MEDIA	2	1	3	0	3	38	20	-
DEAFNESS BOTH EARS	0	3	1	2	3	-	-	-
DEAFNESS ONE EAR - PARTIAL DEAFNESS - OTHER EAR	0	3	1	2	3	-	-	-
COMPLETE DEAFNESS ONE EAR - OTHER EAR	17	14	26	5	31	247	261	189
IMPAIRED HEARING ONE OR BOTH EARS	178	131	258	51	309	2,868	2,146	1,273
COMMON COLD	264	209	417	56	473	4,444	3,670	1,414
ACUTE TONSILLITIS	9	6	14	1	15	152	120	47
BRONCHITIS	55	29	81	3	84	988	582	141
BRONCHITIS-UNQUALIFIED	9	4	13	0	13	171	80	-
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS	22	13	28	7	35	304	241	283
BRONCHIAL ASTHMA	73	40	83	30	113	1,045	561	849
ENLARGED TONSILS & ADENOIDS	595	651	1,132	114	1,246	10,237	11,801	2,640
NASAL CATARRH	59	44	78	25	103	798	722	802
HAY FEVER	6	6	6	6	12	57	60	144
DENTAL CARIES	324	287	469	142	611	4,653	4,492	3,725
ANOMALIES OF TOOTH	3	1	0	4	4	-	-	141
INGUINAL HERNIA	25	3	24	4	28	399	60	189
HYDROCOELE	4	0	4	0	4	76	-	-
BOILS & CARBUNCLES	5	0	1	4	5	19	-	189
IMPETIGO	4	4	8	0	8	76	80	-
PILONIDAL CYST	2	1	3	0	3	38	20	-
SEROBHEMIC DERMATITIS	6	4	5	5	10	57	40	141
ECZEMA	57	55	40	32	112	817	742	660
DERMATITIS UNSPECIFIED	35	24	47	12	59	551	361	283
PSORIASIS	10	15	8	17	25	57	100	310
ACNE VULGARIS	34	65	0	99	99	-	-	1,603
PERTHES DISEASE	2	1	3	0	3	38	20	-
CURVATURE OF SPINE	8	7	5	10	15	57	40	236
FLAT FOOT	51	42	70	23	93	779	582	471
MALLUX VALGUS	2	14	2	14	16	19	20	47
OTHER FOOT DEFORMITIES	26	32	46	12	58	399	501	236
AORTIC SEPTAL DEFECT	0	2	1	1	2	10	20	-
FALLOTT'S TETRALOGY	1	1	1	1	2	57	140	-
VENTRICULAR SEPTAL DEFECT	2	0	1	1	2	-	-	47
INTERCOSTAL CYST	9	10	16	3	19	152	160	47
CO-ACTATION OF AORTA	1	0	1	0	1	19	-	-
ABNORMALITY OF HEART	131	0	122	9	131	2,317	-	424
UNDESCENDED TESTICLE	7	0	6	1	7	114	-	47
HYPOSPADIAS	1	0	1	0	1	19	-	-
CONGENITAL HYDROCOELE	11	8	15	4	19	171	120	94
TALIPES	3	5	6	2	8	38	80	47
SWOLLEN NAUVUS	25	20	40	5	45	380	401	236
ABNORMALITY OF GAIT	8	22	22	8	30	95	341	141



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SPECIAL CASES

In addition to the routine examination of the specified age groups, the school medical officers carried out examinations in school on a certain number of intermediate age groups plus the special cases referred to them by parents and teachers viz:

of which:—

Number examined	983
Verminous infestation	20
Impetigo	3
Scabies	10
Other skin diseases	43
Conditions of ear, nose and throat	40
Blepharitis	28
Conjunctivitis	8
Squint	23
Other diseases of the eye	12
Referred for refraction	69
Defective hearing	82
Speech defect	31
Infectious disease	5

OTHER EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT BY SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Examination of absentees from school and irregular attenders.	856
Examination of handicapped children for educational placing:-	
Physically handicapped to Special School	12
Mentally handicapped to Special School	110
Mentally handicapped to Junior Occupational Centre	24
Examination of children who wished to take up part-time employment.	483
Which employment consisted of:-	
Delivery of papers	159
Delivery of milk and rolls	93
Delivery of groceries etc.	231
Examination of children who are to appear in Court.	89
Examination of children admitted to Remand Home.	291
Examination of children going to holiday camps and school camps.	2,516
Special examinations of children attending school clinics.	1,705



Examination of severely mentally handicapped children who were, after examination, found to be ineducable and untrainable.	19
Examination of school leavers for the guidance of the Youth Employment Service.	4,955
Immunisation of children in school for Diphtheria and Tetanus.	5,456
Examination of ex-school cleaners who have become medically unfit.	19

In addition to the above, many thousands more examinations were carried out in relation to:-

1. Review of children with defects, handicaps, or serious conditions who are attending ordinary school, or who are unfit to attend any school.
2. Examination of children for admission to residential school.
3. Examination of children suspected of requiring special educational treatment but who are found not to require it.
4. Examination of children requiring or suspected of requiring transfer to or from Special school and Junior Occupational Centre.
5. Examination of children who are ill or handicapped and who require home tuition.
6. Follow-up examinations of children found to have defective hearing at the audiometric sweep testing of certain age groups.
7. Examination of pre-school children who have, or who are suspected of having, conditions or disabilities which will affect their educational prospects when they become of school age.
8. Examination of "under - 5's" children for admission to nursery schools or kindergarten classes in special schools.
9. Examination of schoolteachers, janitors, and other members of staff of schools who become unfit for duty.
10. Examination of handicapped children being sponsored by the Education Authority for Further Education Training Colleges.
11. Examination of children who have had moderately disabling conditions, and who are about to start school, for advice and recommendations re. schooling.
12. Examinations of children for admission to hospitals for the mentally disordered.
13. Examinations of children who are temporarily disabled and who may be recommended special transport to and from school for a period of time.

14. Regular examination of the children attending special school.
15. Regular examination of children attending junior occupation centre.
16. Examination of children who require to attend the Breathing Exercise Clinics.

### MEDICAL TREATMENT

Our treatment services are still in some demand and in the limited field in which they operate they fulfil their preventive function in assessing potentially disabling conditions.

### TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS

Number of main clinics	11
Number of subsidiary clinics	21

(For further details see Tables 7 and 8).

### DETAILS OF CLINICS, ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENTS

<u>Clinics</u>	<u>Main Clinics.</u>	<u>Treatments</u>
Airdrie		836
Baillieston		2,644
Bellshill		1,544
Blantyre		1,474
Cambuslang		1,424
Coatbridge		785
Hamilton		646
Larkhall		103
Motherwell		208
Rutherglen		1,681
Wishaw		859
		<u>12,204</u>

Number of treatments:	for eye conditions	1,397
	for ear conditions	558
	for skin conditions	10,213
	for nasal conditions	36

Treatment is also carried out at the five special schools in the County.

Total number of treatments given in Special Schools 18,963



SUBSIDIARY CLINICS

<u>Clinics</u>	<u>Treatments.</u>
Allanton	592
Benhar	278
Burnhead	1,434
Carluke	343
Chryston	480
Douglas	205
Earnock	347
East Kilbride	361
Forth	763
Harthill	518
Keir Hardie Mem. P.	996
Kirkwood	509
Lanark	642
Lesmahagow	61
Mobile	1,292
Newmains	408
Robert Smillie Mem. P.	532
Shotts	147
Shottskirk	355
Townhead (Coatbridge)	1,250
Uddingston	<u>1,403</u>
	TOTAL
	<u>12,916</u>

Other examinations of a special type carried out at the various clinics, main and subsidiaries totalled - 743.

Table 7 (1967-68)

## MINOR AILMENTS - TREATMENT AT MAIN CLINICS

CLINIC	NO. OF FIRST ATTENDANCE	NUMBER OF TREATMENTS																																		
		DISEASES OF THE EYE						DISEASES OF THE SKIN										DISEASES OF THE EAR			DISEASES OF THE NOSE			FIRST AID		OTHER ATTENDANCES			Breathing Exercises							
		Blepharitis	Conjunctivitis	Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis	Hordelolum	Other Diseases	TOTAL	Impetigo Contagiosa	Pediculosis Capitis with Impetigo Contagiosa	Pediculosis Capitis	Dermatitis Seborrhoica	Eczema	Scabies	Ringworm of Head	Ringworm of Body	Septic Sores	Psoriasis	Warts	Other Diseases	TOTAL	Otorrhoea	Ceruminous Collection	Other Diseases	TOTAL	Nasal Catarrh	Other Diseases	TOTAL	Major Injuries	Minor Injuries	TOTAL	Special Cases	Cleanliness Re-inspection	Other Cases	TOTAL	New Cases	Treatments
Airdrie	403	78	-	-	8	-	86	100	8	6	2	2	108	-	-	163	-	286	50	725	15	6	2	23	2	-	2	-	4	4	30	252	5	287	-	-
Baillieston	206	114	-	-	44	71	229	167	-	555	112	-	35	-	2	742	-	673	48	2,334	16	61	2	79	2	-	2	-	25	25	360	757	-	1,117	4	568
Bells Hill	233	104	8	1	-	1	114	28	-	117	14	29	99	-	-	44	1	1,028	11	1,371	34	20	2	56	3	-	3	3	96	99	151	382	17	540	22	163
Blyth	422	206	12	-	24	34	276	27	1	-	-	-	80	-	-	497	-	302	255	1,152	3	35	2	40	6	-	6	-	7	7	342	287	11	640	4	159
Camuslang	453	124	9	-	14	24	171	46	5	1	-	-	107	-	-	457	20	277	282	1,195	12	21	11	44	14	-	4	4	14	18	300	488	101	889	2	128
Coatbridge	322	88	-	-	6	-	94	43	13	14	10	1	139	1	20	97	1	206	56	601	3	78	7	88	2	-	2	-	1	1	55	266	1	342	-	-
Hamilton	117	105	8	1	3	6	123	5	1	1	1	-	225	-	2	108	-	105	22	470	21	27	4	52	1	-	1	1	13	14	229	285	9	523	-	-
Larkhall	27	16	-	-	-	2	18	-	1	-	-	-	29	-	-	6	-	42	-	78	3	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	34	1	110	1	4
Motherwell	154	31	3	-	3	1	38	8	1	1	3	19	3	-	1	35	-	58	20	149	7	3	9	19	-	2	2	1	26	27	47	188	62	287	7	20
Rutherglen	387	103	3	-	3	19	128	23	-	20	-	2	18	-	-	304	2	477	604	1,450	20	59	23	102	1	-	1	-	186	189	89	637	20	746	21	307
Wishaw	368	112	4	-	1	3	120	6	-	-	-	1	1	20	-	38	-	619	3	688	25	18	5	48	3	-	3	-	34	34	27	20	129	176	-	-



EXPERIMENT 10

PREPARATION OF THE SOLUTIONS

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

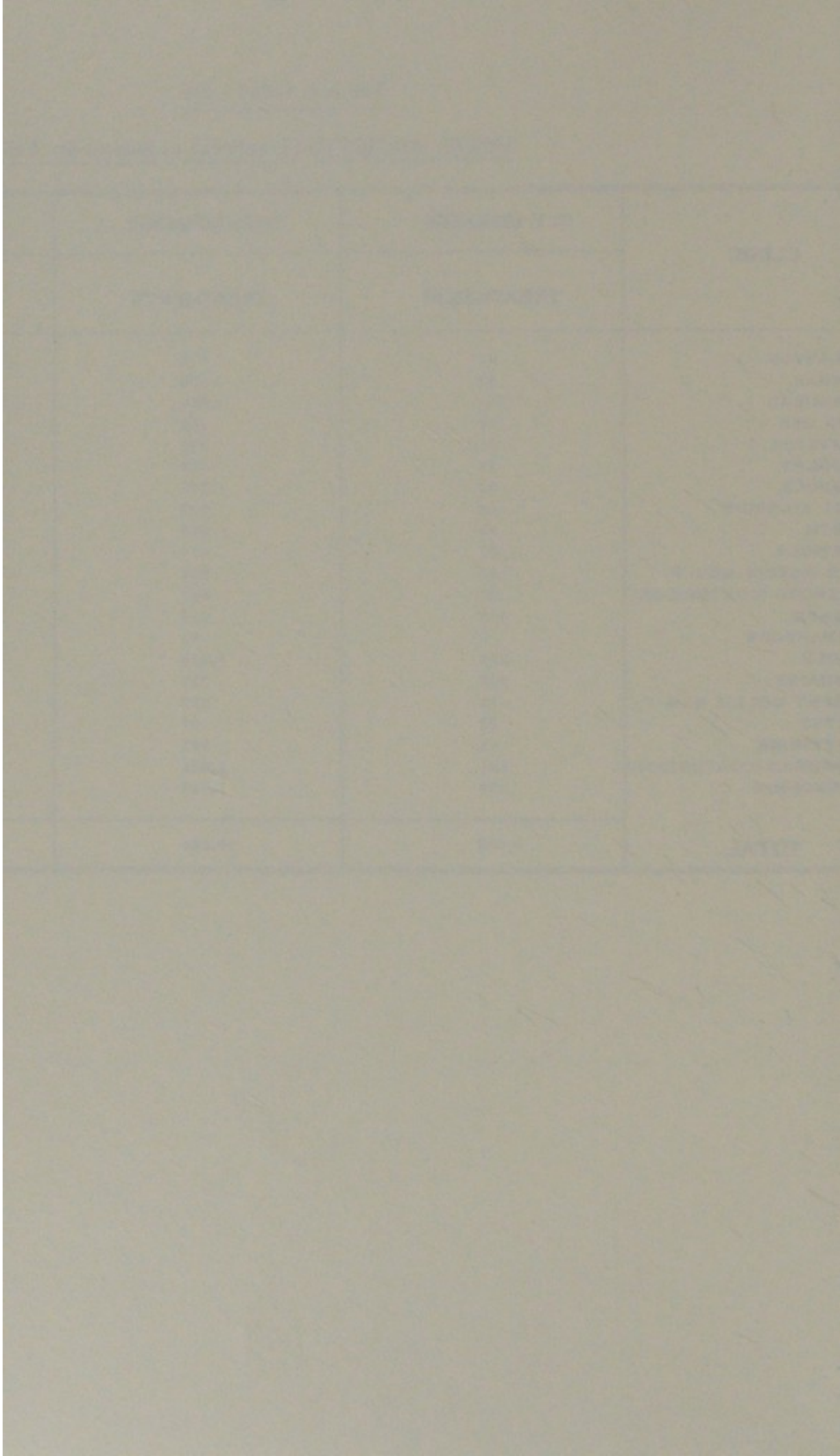
Concentration of Solution	Temperature of Water	Time of Day	Observations
100% NaCl solution	20°C	10:00 AM	White precipitate formed
100% NaCl solution	25°C	11:00 AM	White precipitate formed
100% NaCl solution	30°C	12:00 PM	White precipitate formed
100% NaCl solution	35°C	1:00 PM	White precipitate formed
100% NaCl solution	40°C	2:00 PM	White precipitate formed
100% NaCl solution	45°C	3:00 PM	White precipitate formed
100% NaCl solution	50°C	4:00 PM	White precipitate formed
100% NaCl solution	55°C	5:00 PM	White precipitate formed
100% NaCl solution	60°C	6:00 PM	White precipitate formed
100% NaCl solution	65°C	7:00 PM	White precipitate formed
100% NaCl solution	70°C	8:00 PM	White precipitate formed
100% NaCl solution	75°C	9:00 PM	White precipitate formed
100% NaCl solution	80°C	10:00 PM	White precipitate formed
100% NaCl solution	85°C	11:00 PM	White precipitate formed
100% NaCl solution	90°C	12:00 AM	White precipitate formed
100% NaCl solution	95°C	1:00 AM	White precipitate formed
100% NaCl solution	100°C	2:00 AM	White precipitate formed

Table 8. (1967 - 68)

MINOR AILMENTS (Treatment at Subsidiary Clinics).

CLINIC	EYE DISEASES	SKIN DISEASES	EAR DISEASES	DISEASES OF NOSE
	TREATMENTS	TREATMENTS	TREATMENTS	TREATMENTS
ALLANTON	81	471	16	24
BENHAR	43	200	18	17
BURNHEAD	361	1,069	4	-
CARLUKE	74	269	-	-
CHRYSTON	96	382	2	-
DOUGLAS	35	170	-	-
EARNOCK	62	272	13	-
EAST KILBRIDE	68	278	7	8
FORTH	99	664	-	-
HARTHILL	73	414	19	12
KEIR HARDIE MEM. P.	57	861	51	27
KIRKWOOD (COATBRIDGE)	65	442	2	-
LANARK	117	525	-	-
LESMAHAGOW	7	54	-	-
MOBILE	271	1,015	5	1
NEWMAINS	161	235	12	-
ROBERT SMILLIE MEM. P.	15	512	4	1
SHOTTS	32	97	18	-
SHOTTSKIRK	48	281	18	8
TOWNHEAD (COATBRIDGE)	184	1,061	5	-
UDDINGSTON	189	1,212	2	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>10,484</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>98</b>





EYE CLINICS

Eye clinics where consultant ophthalmologists are in attendance are held in various parts of the county and in the special schools.

Number of new examinations	3,045
Number of re-examinations	5,634
Number of spectacles prescribed	2,311
Other treatments carried out	644

In addition to refractive errors and defective vision generally the following other conditions were investigated and attended to:—

Convergent Squint	73
Divergent Squint	11
Alternating Squint	9
Blepharitis & Conjunctivitis	4
Choroido-retinal changes	6
Cataract	4
Ptosis	1
Nystagmus	16



The following table shows the results of the various tests conducted during the year 1912.

1912	Number of new specimens
1911	Number of new specimens
1910	Number of new specimens
1909	Number of new specimens

The following table shows the results of the various tests conducted during the year 1912.

1912	Number of new specimens
1911	Number of new specimens
1910	Number of new specimens
1909	Number of new specimens
1908	Number of new specimens
1907	Number of new specimens
1906	Number of new specimens
1905	Number of new specimens
1904	Number of new specimens
1903	Number of new specimens
1902	Number of new specimens
1901	Number of new specimens
1900	Number of new specimens

Table 9. (1967 - 68)

VISUAL TREATMENT.

Showing number of children who received full ophthalmic examination, number re-examined, and the number for whom spectacles were prescribed or who were otherwise treated.

TREATMENT CENTRE	Number of children examined	Number of children re-examined	Total Attendances	Number for whom Spectacles were prescribed	Number treated otherwise or advised	Cases uncompleted and Cases not requiring treatment
Airdrie	458	421	879	315	117	26
Baillieston	89	170	259	57	28	4
Bellshill	329	767	1,096	271	58	-
Biggar	45	35	80	20	25	-
Bishopbriggs	41	180	221	31	10	-
Cambuslang	270	339	609	169	96	5
Chryston	51	156	207	44	7	-
Douglas	17	23	40	13	4	-
East Kilbride	188	286	474	156	26	6
Forth	23	36	59	12	11	-
Hamilton	324	944	1,268	274	49	1
Lanark	173	157	330	116	56	1
Larkhall	189	215	404	138	36	15
Motherwell	222	529	751	173	49	-
Shotts	117	187	304	89	28	-
Strathaven	53	109	162	48	3	2
Wishaw	319	940	1,259	269	20	30
Auchinraith Special	28	29	57	26	2	-
Dalton Special	30	41	71	27	3	-
Drumpark Special	50	19	69	37	13	-
Knowetop Special	29	51	80	26	3	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,045</b>	<b>5,634</b>	<b>8,679</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>90</b>

These Clinics were conducted by the undernoted Ophthalmic Specialists:-

Dr. Galbraith  
Dr. Howat  
Dr. Donoghue

Dr. Fell  
Dr. Winning  
Dr. McLean



Table 2 (continued)

TABLE 2 (continued)

Table 2 (continued) shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable of the dependent variable. The dependent variable is the dependent variable. The independent variables are the independent variables. The dependent variable is the dependent variable. The independent variables are the independent variables.

Variable	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
1	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15
2	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28
3	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41
4	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.54
5	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.67
6	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.80
7	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.93
8	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06
9	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.19
10	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.32
11	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45
12	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.58
13	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71
14	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.84
15	1.94	1.95	1.96	1.97
16	2.07	2.08	2.09	2.10
17	2.20	2.21	2.22	2.23
18	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.36
19	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.49
20	2.59	2.60	2.61	2.62
21	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75
22	2.85	2.86	2.87	2.88
23	2.98	2.99	3.00	3.01
24	3.11	3.12	3.13	3.14
25	3.24	3.25	3.26	3.27
26	3.37	3.38	3.39	3.40
27	3.50	3.51	3.52	3.53
28	3.63	3.64	3.65	3.66
29	3.76	3.77	3.78	3.79
30	3.89	3.90	3.91	3.92
31	4.02	4.03	4.04	4.05
32	4.15	4.16	4.17	4.18
33	4.28	4.29	4.30	4.31
34	4.41	4.42	4.43	4.44
35	4.54	4.55	4.56	4.57
36	4.67	4.68	4.69	4.70
37	4.80	4.81	4.82	4.83
38	4.93	4.94	4.95	4.96
39	5.06	5.07	5.08	5.09
40	5.19	5.20	5.21	5.22
41	5.32	5.33	5.34	5.35
42	5.45	5.46	5.47	5.48
43	5.58	5.59	5.60	5.61
44	5.71	5.72	5.73	5.74
45	5.84	5.85	5.86	5.87
46	5.97	5.98	5.99	6.00
47	6.10	6.11	6.12	6.13
48	6.23	6.24	6.25	6.26
49	6.36	6.37	6.38	6.39
50	6.49	6.50	6.51	6.52
51	6.62	6.63	6.64	6.65
52	6.75	6.76	6.77	6.78
53	6.88	6.89	6.90	6.91
54	7.01	7.02	7.03	7.04
55	7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17
56	7.27	7.28	7.29	7.30
57	7.40	7.41	7.42	7.43
58	7.53	7.54	7.55	7.56
59	7.66	7.67	7.68	7.69
60	7.79	7.80	7.81	7.82
61	7.92	7.93	7.94	7.95
62	8.05	8.06	8.07	8.08
63	8.18	8.19	8.20	8.21
64	8.31	8.32	8.33	8.34
65	8.44	8.45	8.46	8.47
66	8.57	8.58	8.59	8.60
67	8.70	8.71	8.72	8.73
68	8.83	8.84	8.85	8.86
69	8.96	8.97	8.98	8.99
70	9.09	9.10	9.11	9.12
71	9.22	9.23	9.24	9.25
72	9.35	9.36	9.37	9.38
73	9.48	9.49	9.50	9.51
74	9.61	9.62	9.63	9.64
75	9.74	9.75	9.76	9.77
76	9.87	9.88	9.89	9.90
77	10.00	10.01	10.02	10.03
78	10.13	10.14	10.15	10.16
79	10.26	10.27	10.28	10.29
80	10.39	10.40	10.41	10.42
81	10.52	10.53	10.54	10.55
82	10.65	10.66	10.67	10.68
83	10.78	10.79	10.80	10.81
84	10.91	10.92	10.93	10.94
85	11.04	11.05	11.06	11.07
86	11.17	11.18	11.19	11.20
87	11.30	11.31	11.32	11.33
88	11.43	11.44	11.45	11.46
89	11.56	11.57	11.58	11.59
90	11.69	11.70	11.71	11.72
91	11.82	11.83	11.84	11.85
92	11.95	11.96	11.97	11.98
93	12.08	12.09	12.10	12.11
94	12.21	12.22	12.23	12.24
95	12.34	12.35	12.36	12.37
96	12.47	12.48	12.49	12.50
97	12.60	12.61	12.62	12.63
98	12.73	12.74	12.75	12.76
99	12.86	12.87	12.88	12.89
100	12.99	13.00	13.01	13.02

Source: Author's calculations based on data from the Survey of Consumer Finances, 2010-2019.

## EAR, NOSE AND THROAT AND AUDIOLOGY.

The County is fortunate in having the services of two Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants to staff the E.N.T. clinic where children who are suffering from defects of hearing and other conditions of the Ear, Nose and Throat can be expertly examined. This clinic is held on two days per week throughout the school session except during holiday periods. The clinic is closely supported by the Audiometric Unit.

Children who required operation, had this carried out at Cleland Hospital, viz:—

### Cleland Hospital.

Operations for removal of Tonsils & Adenoids	331
Operations for ear conditions	204
Operations for Nasal conditions	58
Number examined and no operation required	60

## AUDIOMETRIC UNIT

During the year 1967-68 Audiometric Testing in schools increased considerably with the introduction of the testing of two age groups. Testing of all children born in 1961 was completed and approximately 50% of children born in 1956 were also tested. Outwith these two age groups the number of children tested as special cases, requested by Head Teachers and School Medical Officers, and those who were routinely tested because of previous defect, also increased. Figures show that altogether 20,681 children were tested in schools during this year.

Next session our aim is to complete the testing of two age groups per year. By this method all children will have a hearing test in the Infant Department and again during their final year before entering Secondary Schools.

Twice monthly visits to Auchinraith Special School continue. All children in the Deaf Section were tested routinely, extra time and attention being given to the assessment of the children in the Nursery Classes. Children from all other sections of the school were also tested who were suspected of having impairment, and during these visits 95 children were tested.

Testing of school and pre-school children at the Audiometric Unit has again increased and in this year a much higher percentage of the pre-school children have been found to be severely deaf, 13 in 1967-68 compared with 4 in 1966-67.

During the last few weeks of this year the staff of the Audiometric Unit have taken on the additional service of issuing Hearing Aids to all children who have been recommended to wear a Hearing Aid by the



E.N.T. Consultant attached to the School Health Service E.N.T. Clinic. This service means that parents do not have an extra journey to Bellshill or Glasgow to have this fitted and also that the aid is issued to the child by a Technician whom the child has already met during preceding hearing tests. All equipment necessary for the service is supplied to us from Glasgow Royal Infirmary. In the first few weeks of this service 4 Hearing Aids were issued and impressions taken for individual ear moulds.

GROUP	No. Tested	Normal	Defective	I	IIa	IIb	III	Unilat.
<u>SCHOOL TESTING</u>								
Children born in 1961	10,707	9,960 93.02%	747 6.98%	473 4.42%	266 2.48%	6 .06%	-	2 .02%
Children born in 1956	5,893	5,630 96.42%	209 3.58%	140 2.4%	59 1.01%	1 .02%	-	9 .15%
Special Cases	2,312	1,815 81.53%	427 18.47%	240 10.38%	178 7.7%	1 .04%	-	8 .35%
Retest of children previously found to be defective	1,769	724 40.93%	1,045 59.07%	547 30.92%	425 24.02%	18 1.02%	-	55 3.11%
<u>CLINIC TESTING</u>								
New Cases	1,044	477 44.41%	597 55.59%	407 37.9%	177 16.48%	3 .28%	-	10 .93%
Retest of children previously found to be defective	566	87 15.37%	479 84.63%	268 47.35%	200 35.34%	2 .35%	-	9 1.59%
Pre-School Children New cases	148	96 64.87%	52 35.13%	25 16.89%	14 9.46%	13 8.78%	-	-
Retest of children previously found to be defective	51	20 39.22%	31 60.78%	11 21.56%	10 19.61%	10 19.61%	-	-
Extra visits by above pre-school children when necessary for accurate assessment.	169							



### CO-OPERATION WITH PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

The liaison of the School Health Service with parents is appreciated. In numerous ways communications reaching our Section indicate gratitude for service rendered and advice given by the Staff.

Current pressure on teachers in view of staff shortages is well known and it is not surprising that teachers do not have time to study closely health conditions affecting their pupils. Most teachers, however, do take the opportunity of the presence of the doctor in the school for discussion of individual health problems. Observations by the teacher are an invaluable aid in spot-lighting health needs of the child. These are noted and followed up.

We are happy to say that heads of schools keep in close touch with our Service and we value the collaboration which constantly takes place between individual Headmasters and the Central Office.

Daily contacts with the staff of the Director of Education should be specially mentioned, particularly those with his Bursaries and Health Services and Attendance Sections.

### CO-ORDINATION WITH PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

Integration of school health work in the landward areas with County child welfare section, infectious diseases section and environmental hygiene section took place providing continuing liaison with the Public Health Services of the County on a firm basis. Links have also been happily maintained with Burgh Health Services. Co-ordination includes:-

- Telephone interchanges of many matters of common interest.
- Notification and control of infectious disease in schools.
- The common use of Clinics.
- Examination of child contacts of T.B. cases.
- X-ray examination of chest conditions in school children.
- Contacts between Nursing Staffs.
- Treatment of scabies and verminous conditions.
- Early notification of pre-school children who may have handicapping conditions affection their education when they reach school age. This could with benefit be more intensive than at present.

### HEALTH EDUCATION.

Health education is carried out by all members of staff - to individual children, to small groups, and at every opportunity which may present itself when coming into contact with children and parents. There is, however, a great gap in the provision of this service on a



broad and formal basis with a proper curriculum. At the moment, the School Health Service responds to requests from individual schools by providing lecturers to speak to varying age groups on healthy living and the acquiring of desirable attitudes and habits. The lecturers can include Doctors, Nurses or Health Visitors depending on what is appropriate. But obviously, only a very few schools can be tackled in this way, as there is just not the staff at present to promote a wider campaign. The pupils in early adolescence are particularly ill served in this regard and this is a national problem, and a national deficiency. This age group are known to require help, advice, answers and information on the function of their own bodies, their place in the community, their rights and responsibilities in our Society, particularly in the sphere of boy - girl relationships. Teachers and parents do what they can in this matter, but in the main feel a little inadequate to tackle some of the more sensitive subjects. Our visits to schools where we have had an opportunity to talk to many of these youngsters reveal that they are eager for advice and guidance, but this is all too commonly not available.

#### INSPECTION OF SCHOOL PREMISES.

At the end of their routine visits for medical inspection, Medical Officers have made an inspection of all school premises and have, as formerly, assessed and reported on the adequacy or otherwise of school heating, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness, lavatory standards, drinking water and washing facilities. Those considered to be hazardous to the health of pupils are the subject of special reference to the Education Department. A considerable number of improvements have been made in older buildings, but many continue to provide extremely outdated and undesirable sanitary facilities due to the antiquity of the premises.

The outdoor toilet blocks are a well known blight and present many problems in maintenance and cleanliness. These toilets regularly freeze up in winter and become unusable.

Washing facilities in some schools are of a most primitive type, where water can only be turned on by the operation of a central key tap by an adult. This results in children often not washing after toilet. Provision of toilet paper is sometimes inadequate due often to abuse and vandalism, and this has been reported in the strongest terms. A child should be able to expect, at school, the provision of facilities of a standard not less than he has available at home.

On the other hand, the facilities provided by the more newly built schools are of a very satisfactory standard.

It is an interesting comment on the lowering of the age of puberty in girls to note that we now have to deal with many requests from Primary schools for the provision of equipment for the disposal of personal hygiene pads.



Another serious deficiency noted in some of the larger schools is the absence of adequate rest room accommodation for pupils who become unwell at school. There have been occasions when, if a boy or girl were taken ill at school, only one could be accommodated to lie down. Some schools have no rest room facilities at all.

Medical Suites are provided in all the newer schools, but in many of the older schools the school doctor has to put up with extremely inadequate apartments to carry out the examinations. School teachers and Head teachers are in the main extremely helpful and co-operative at the time of the doctor's visit and go out of their way to see that provision is the best that can be made available.

Rather disturbing, however, are the cases where the medical suite has been taken over for other school purposes, e.g. storing books or gymnasium equipment or tuck shop supplies, made into a staff room, taken as an extra classroom, etc., and is not available to the doctor, despite early notification of his impending visit to the School. It is to be hoped that these situations will decrease in incidence.

#### SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

The following special schools and occupational centres continue to supply the needs of handicapped children ascertained as requiring special educational treatment.

Ridgepark Special School, Lanark.  
 Auchinraith Special School, Bothwell.  
 Dalton Special School, Cambuslang.  
 Drumpark Special School, Bargeddie.  
 Knowetop Special School, Motherwell.  
 Hamilton Occupational Centre.  
 Bothwellpark Occupational Centre.  
 Cambuslang Occupational Centre.  
 Coatbridge Occupational Centre.  
 Newmains Occupational Centre.  
 Auchinraith Unit for Spastic Children.  
 Loaning Occupational Centre.  
 Moffat Mills Occupational Centre.  
 East Kilbride Occupational Centre.

Pupils are collected near their homes and conveyed to and from the schools by motor 'buses. The schools serve mainly the more densely populated areas of the County, but increased services to rural areas are being provided.

A minor ailments clinic under the supervision of a health visitor provides valuable treatment for minor conditions, while a medical officer visits each school at regular intervals to see scholars and supervise the health of each child. Health Visitors also pay home visits when considered necessary.



Physically handicapped children are specially examined every six months for transfer, if physically and educationally fit, to an ordinary school. Mentally retarded children are re-assessed every year or two as to their ability for a higher school, but most of these pupils remain for the statutory period of education in a special school until the age of 16. At that age a special conference takes place between headmasters, doctor, parent and youth employment officer to advise on prospects and suitability regarding employment.

In the occupational centres more severely defective children are trained in social skills to render them more able to achieve a place in the Community and these centres give great relief to parents who have exacting tasks of caring for a severely handicapped child for considerable periods.

Blind and educationally blind children can attend the Royal School for the Blind, Edinburgh, or, to St. Vincent's School for the Blind, Tollcross, Glasgow.

Crippled children and those suffering from chronic disabilities can be admitted to East Park Homes at Glasgow and Largs or to Castlecraig Residential School, Peebles. These and other residential schools are visited yearly by the Health Services Sub-Committee.

Epileptic children who are educable and who require special attention can be accommodated at The Colony for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir.

There are special classes in each of the special schools for the education of children who are partially sighted. They are admitted for special educational treatment on the advice of the School Ophthalmic Surgeons, who continue supervision of their defect by periodic examinations. The total number of children so accommodated is 23.

Children who regain their fitness are transferred back to ordinary schools as soon as is thought educationally and physically possible.

Mentally retarded children, who, after trial for a sufficient period in an occupational centre, are not making any progress, are excluded and reported to the Local Authority for supervision under the Mental Health Act, 1960.



Provision is also made for other handicapped children outwith and within the County as follows:-

Physically Invalid Children:

Castle Craig Residential School, West Lothian.	18
Colony for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir.	3
Coltness House, Wishaw.	2
Corseford Residential School, Johnstone.	9
East Park Home for Infirm Children, Glasgow - 5	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    Largs - 3	8
Thomas Delarue School for Spastics, Tonbridge, Kent.	1
Trefoil Residential School, Edinburgh.	3
Stanmore House for Spastics, Lanark.	4

Mentally Invalid Children:

Garvald Residential School, West Linton.	4
Ochil Tower Residential School, Auchterarder.	1

Maladjusted Children:

Harmony House School, Balerno, Midlothian.	1
Lendrick Muir School, Rumbling, Kinross.	5
Orchardton House Residential School, Castle Douglas.	1

Deaf-Mute and Educationally Deaf Children:

Donaldson's School for the Deaf, Edinburgh.	13
St. Vincent's School for the Deaf, Tollcross.	7
Woodford School for the Deaf, Essex.	1

Blind or Educationally Blind Children:

St. Vincent's Special School, Tollcross.	5
The Royal Blind School, Edinburgh.	15

Partially Sighted Children:

Exhall Grange School, Coventry.	2
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Training of the Disabled:

James Little Training College, High Blantyre.	9
The Lord Mayor Treloar College, Alton, Hants.	1

Children at Special Classes outwith the Educational Area:

Glasgow School for the Deaf.	1
Parkhouse School, Glasgow.	3

In addition, if a child is unfit to attend school for varying periods, he can be recommended home tuition, usually by a local teacher if one can be found who is available, to give a few sessions to the child per week.

Despite this provision there are still some groups of children who are inadequately catered for in Scotland by virtue of their special needs.

Secondary school pupils who suffer from severe and crippling bronchial asthma often exhibit remissions to the extent of being almost symptom free when they can live in a closely supervised and stable environment away from home. There is no such unit in Scotland for this age group, although Castlecraig Residential School provides this type of care for primary school children.

Mentally retarded pupils who are educable but who become unstable and behave in an unpredictable and often outrageous manner, often settle down when they can be away from home for a time and attend a residential unit and continue their schooling in such surroundings. The provision for this type of child in Scotland is meagre, and it is to be hoped that the residential wing of Ridgepark School for mentally handicapped pupils will be available and functioning in the not too distant future.

Pupils who suffer from maladjustment and emotional disturbance became more frequent year by year, and often these children cannot be educated in an ordinary school setting for one reason or another. There is urgent need for units which would provide both day and residential accommodation for such pupils, with specially trained staff and a low pupil/staff ratio, which would also serve as an observation and investigation unit in the context of the child's continuing education.

#### MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

The following table shows the gallonage of milk consumed each month during the period under review.

Period from August 1967 - June 1968.

<u>Month</u>	<u>No. of <math>\frac{1}{3}</math> Pints</u>
August, 1967	783,734
September	2,018,297
October	2,192,664
November	2,044,417
December	1,530,874
January, 1968	1,904,486
February	1,999,796
March	2,014,346
April	1,194,900
May	2,130,831
June	1,818,594
	<u>19,632,939</u>

Total Gallonage - 818,039.



### SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

The standard of accommodation for school meals continues to improve. The Education Committee's policy of individual school kitchens has developed and there are now in the County many schools with their own kitchen. The participation of pupils in the service remains steady at about one-third of the school roll.

These meals are provided at an extremely low cost and are well balanced and nutritional. One has to pause and wonder at the situation which is reported at some schools where some parents send a note to the headmaster stating that they have given permission to their offspring to decline the school lunch, and instead to purchase 6d worth of chips at the local shops. It would appear that here is another area where health education is clearly called for, of parents as well as children.

### NURSERY SCHOOLS

Children in the Nursery Schools were regularly examined by one of the School Medical Officers, and general supervision and advice given.

The School Health Service facilities for visual, dental, ear, nose and throat conditions are at the disposal of these schools, and minor ailments, of course, are treated by a School Nurse.

### CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

A separate yearly report on the above Service is submitted by the Director of Education to the Health Services Sub-Committee. We continue to be very grateful to Mr. T. Kyle, M.A., Ed. B. (Hon.) Principal Psychologist and his staff for all their help.

We are fortunate in Lanarkshire that a high degree of co-operation and liaison exists between the School Health Service and the Child Guidance Department because many of the cases which are referred for attention require the help of both departments and this is all the more relevant as the numbers of children requiring help continues to rise year by year.

**TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT BY THE**  
**CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER**

for the School and M. & C.W. Year  
1st August, 1967 – 31st July, 1968.  
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**STAFF**

**Dental Department**

Chief Dental Officer

**William Gibson, L.D.S.**

**AREA DENTAL OFFICERS**

Alexander Westwood, L.D.S.	Archibald Macdonald, L.D.S.
Miss Jean W. Kennedy, B.D.S.	Stanley T. Hyslop, L.D.S.

**DENTAL OFFICERS**

Mrs. Mary H. Owens, L.D.S.	Andrew McLean, L.D.S.
Miss Margt. S. McDonald, L.D.S.	John Hill, L.D.S.
Miss Margt. McLachlan, L.D.S.	Miss Joan Dunbar, B.D.S.
Mrs. Christina M.L. Bisset, L.D.S.	John Adamson, L.D.S.
John Farrell, B.D.S.	Miss Anne C. Russell, L.D.S.
James B. Yuill, B.D.S.	William A. Thain, L.D.S.
(a) Mrs. Mary E. Thomson, B.D.S.	Mrs. Janette Cleland, L.D.S.
Jackson Scott, L.D.S.	(b) Mrs. Marilyn Orcharton, B.D.S.
Mrs. Margt. T.M. McKnight, L.D.S.	Mrs. Beatrice R. Miller, L.D.S.
Mrs. Edna G.S. Sheehan, B.D.S.	(c) Neil L. MacEwan, B.D.S.
(a) Resigned 8.12.67	(b) Resigned 7.7.68
(c) Re-appointed 8.3.68	

**DENTAL SURGERY ASSISTANTS**

(a) Miss Mary Gold	Miss Elizabeth Laurie
Miss Janet Espie	Miss Marjorie Lindsay
Miss Jean Buchanan	Miss Melita Leishman
Miss Violet Baxter	Miss Seonaid Fleming
Miss Isobel Thomson	(e) Miss Marion Curr
Miss Janet Daly	Miss Christine Young
Miss Helen Reid	(f) Miss Shona McKnight
(b) Miss Eliz. Gordon	(g) Miss Arne Groundwater
Miss Mary Clydesdale	Miss Janette Simpson
Miss Ellen McLuckie	(h) Miss Alison MacFarlane
(c) Miss Linda Kirkland	(i) Miss Sheila Mowbray
Miss Mary Clark	(j) Miss Sandra Macpherson
Miss Jean Halferty	(k) Miss Norma Coia
(d) Miss Moira Allan	(l) Miss Marjorie Reynolds
Miss Janet Brown	(m) Miss Nancy Smith



- |                       |                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Resigned 11.67    | (g) Resigned 19. 7.68            |
| (b) Resigned 5. 1.68  | (h) Appointed 2.10.67            |
| (c) Resigned 20. 9.67 | (i) Served 10.10.67 -<br>2. 6.68 |
| (d) Resigned 28. 9.67 | (j) Appointed 11.12.67           |
| (e) Resigned 22. 3.68 | (k) Appointed 3. 1.68            |
| (f) Resigned 15. 9.67 | (l) Appointed 22. 4.68           |
| (m) Appointed 29.4.68 |                                  |

#### DENTAL TECHNICIANS

Technician in Charge	—	Robert F. Neil
Technician	—	Hugh Reid
Technician	—	Robert Drummond

#### CLERICAL STAFF

Miss Margaret Clark	Mrs. Annie Gray
Miss Etta Hardie	(b) Miss Bernadette McMahon
(a) Miss Mary Rattigan	

(a) Transferred to Welfare 13.11.67	(b) Appointed 13.11.67
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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 for school children and the M. & C.W. priority groups from 1st August, 1967 to 31st July, 1968.

During the year two officers resigned from the staff for domestic reasons and a former member of staff was re-appointed. This left us with eight vacancies in our total officer establishment of 31. Due to the National Economic situation the Council decided to peg for one year the total of officers at 25 which, for the present, means we end the year with two vacancies. This decision could have meant a serious delay in our expansion programme but, in fact, it made little difference because new applications did not come in as they might have done. I have hopes that recruitment will improve soon.

No new clinics have been opened this year but preparatory work is going on for several in new schools.

Dental Health Education received its usual prominence and a further 14,000 Dental Health Packs and "Happy Smile" lapel badges were issued to the new school intake. Dental Health talks are given to outside organisations whenever a request is made for a speaker but more such requests would be welcomed. There is no doubt in my mind that we are winning the battle for Dental Health but worthwhile results are not immediate. The seeming indifference of many parents to accepting our offer of treatment or of visiting a General Dental Practitioner is difficult to understand but equally the appreciation voiced by parents who do bring their children for treatment is most encouraging.

A total of six officers attended Post Graduate Courses on Orthodontics and the Dental Care of Young Children and one officer went on a course on Organisation of Dental Services. All expressed their appreciation of being given the opportunity to attend. The benefits gained from the instruction are quite considerable and the informal discussions with colleagues from other areas between and after lectures are also of value.

Statistically the figures given in the tables under the various headings are not significant except that rather more time is being spent on Orthodontic Treatment. In the case of Pre-school children the results show a satisfactory increase under all headings but, once more, the reverse is the case in respect of mothers.



The tables set out in detail all the work carried out by the staff and give all the information required by the Scottish Home and Health Department.

WILLIAM GIBSON,

Chief Dental Officer.

County Health Offices,  
HAMILTON.  
August, 1968.





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

Year 1st August 1967 to 31st July, 1968.

School Population 118,861

Estimated Pre-School Population 37,000

INSPECTED - ROUTINE Age Groups	Totals	Group Totals
3	133	
4	188	
TOTAL	321	
5	4861	
6	5654	
7	5660	
8	5515	
9	5500	TOTAL 5 - 9 27190
10	5135	
11	5223	
12	5843	
13	5485	TOTAL 10 - 14 26885
14	5199	
15	2560	
16	1323	TOTAL 15 & OVER 4670
17	787	
TOTAL 5 - 17	58745	
WITH DEFECTS		
3	113	
4	166	
TOTAL	279	
5	4081	
6	4783	
7	4710	
8	4565	
9	4533	TOTAL 5 - 9 22672
10	4143	
11	4073	
12	4510	
13	4198	TOTAL 10 - 14 20882
14	3958	
15	1659	
16	660	TOTAL 15 & OVER 2730
17	411	
TOTAL 5 - 17	46284	
OFFERED TREATMENT		
3	113	
4	166	
TOTAL	279	
5	4081	
6	4783	
7	4710	
8	4565	
9	4533	TOTAL 5 - 9 22672
10	4143	
11	4073	
12	4510	
13	4198	TOTAL 10 - 14 20882
14	3958	
15	1659	
16	660	TOTAL 15 & OVER 2730
17	411	
TOTAL 5 - 17	46284	
ACCEPTING TREATMENT		
3	113	
4	160	
TOTAL	273	
5	1752	
6	2084	
7	2049	
8	1895	
9	1781	TOTAL 5 - 9 9561
10	1546	
11	1472	
12	1243	
13	936	TOTAL 10 - 14 5920
14	723	
15	299	
16	87	TOTAL 15 & OVER 415
17	29	
TOTAL 5 - 17	15896	

TREATED BY DENTAL OFFICERS		Group Totals
Age Groups	Totals	
3	109	
4	159	
TOTAL	268	+ 1 R.
5	1458	
6	1884	
7	1833	
8	1750	TOTAL 5 - 9
9	1657	8582
10	1488	
11	1381	
12	1188	TOTAL 10 - 14
13	867	5655
14	731	
15	275	TOTAL 15 & OVER
16	97	408
17	36	
TOTAL 5 - 17	14645 + 123 R.	
MADE DENTALLY FIT		
3	76	
4	121	
TOTAL	197	
5	1163	
6	1495	
7	1487	
8	1461	TOTAL 5 - 9
9	1375	6981
10	1225	
11	1125	
12	844	TOTAL 10 - 14
13	621	4352
14	537	
15	214	TOTAL 15 & OVER
16	72	313
17	27	
TOTAL 5 - 17	11646	
EMERGENCY TREATMENT - 1st VISIT		
3	1	
4	7	
TOTAL	8	
5	23	
6	31	
7	31	
8	33	TOTAL 5 - 9
9	27	145
10	14	
11	11	
12	13	TOTAL 10 - 14
13	7	50
14	5	
15	2	TOTAL 15 & OVER
16	2	5
17	1	
TOTAL 5 - 17	200	
EMERGENCY TREATMENT - MADE DENTALLY FIT		
3	-	
4	4	
TOTAL	4	
5	15	
6	23	
7	23	
8	17	TOTAL 5 - 9
9	15	93
10	10	
11	6	
12	7	TOTAL 10 - 14
13	4	30
14	3	
15	1	TOTAL 15 & OVER
16	-	1
17	-	
TOTAL 5 - 17	124	



SCHOOL			TOTALS	GROUP TOTALS
ATTENDANCES	First	Routine	14768	15361
		Special	200	
	Subsequent	Ortho	393	
		Routine	43748	
No. of Broken Appts.	Special	4	48901	
	Ortho	5149	14491	
Completed Dentally Fit		Routine	11646	11770
		Special	124	
FILLINGS	Permanent	Routine	29176	29188
		Special	12	
	Deciduous	Routine	11457	11458
		Special	1	
EXTRACTS.	Permanent	Routine	2896	3187
		Special	31	
		Ortho	260	
	Deciduous	Routine	9928	10292
		Special	172	
		Ortho	192	
General Anaesthetics		Rout. & Ortho	1671	1672
		Special	1	
Other Operations.	Permanent	Routine	13428	13455
		Special	27	
	Deciduous	Routine	5012	5022
		Special	10	
Dentures		Part	126	127
		Full	1	
		Repairs	42	
No. of X-Rays (Not Ortho)		In	388	388
		Ex.	-	
ORTHODONTICS	a) No. B/F		212	706
	No. of New Cases		393	
	b) No. completed		307	
	No. discontinued		95	
	C/F to next return (a-b)		203	
	a) Examinations - Consult		106	
	D.O.		600	
	b) No. of a) not followed - Consult		-	
	by treatment D.O.		207	
	Removable app. fit. - Consult		-	
	D.O.		528	
	Fixed app. fit - Consult		-	
	D.O.		7	
	Repairs		77	
	X-rays Intra		104	
Extra		-		
Attendances - Consult		-		
D.O.		5542		
			5542	

PRE-SCHOOL			TOTALS	GROUP TOTALS
Attends.	First	Routine Special	269 8	277
	Subsequent	Routine Special	422 -	
Completed Dentally Fit		Routine Special	197 4	201
Fills.	Deciduous	Routine Special	393 -	393
		Deciduous	Routine Special	317 7
General Anaesthetics			Routine Special	81 -
Other Opns.	Deciduous	Routine Special	242 2	244
		No. of X-Rays	In. Ex.	- -
Insp.	MOTHERS			
		Ante Natal Post Natal	7 12	19
Attends.	First	Ante Natal Post Natal	4 12	16
	Subsequent	Ante Natal Post Natal	33 96	
TOTAL			145	145
Completed Denty. Fit		Ante Natal Post Natal	4 11	
TOTAL			15	15
Fills.	Permanent	Ante Natal Post Natal	12 15	27
		Permanent	Ante Natal Post Natal	31 75
Gen. Anaes.			Ante Natal Post Natal	1 2
Other Opns.		Ante Natal Post Natal	10 13	23
Dentures	Partial	Ante Natal Post Natal	1 -	1
	Full	Ante Natal Post Natal	5 23	28
	Repairs	Ante Natal Post Natal	- 1	1
No. of X-Rays		In. Ex.	1 -	1



	Dental Surgeons	Dental Surgery Assistants	Dental Auxiliaries	Dental Hygienists
<b>NUMBERS OF STAFF</b>				
Estab. of posts agreed by Council	31	31	NIL	NIL
No. in post at end of school year				
(i) Whole-time	23	22	-	-
(ii) Part-time	-	-	-	-
(iii) Whole-time equiv. of part-time	-	-	-	-
(a) (iv) Total whole-time equiv.	23	22	-	-
(b) Average no. in post during School yr.	23.66	22.8	-	-
No. of vacancies at end of School yr.	8	9	-	-
<b>ALLOCATION OF TIME</b>				
(c) Maximum potential no. of hf. dys. in yr.	10980		-	
Actual half-days:-				
Inspection	501			
Treatment - School	8964½		-	-
Treatment - Ortho	324½			
Treatment - M. & C.W.	36½		-	-
Dental Health Education	33		-	-
Administration	528			
Absent Illness	436	358	-	-
Miscellaneous	156½	17	-	-
<b>Total Actual Half-days</b>	<b>10980</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

- (a) This is (i) plus (iii)
- (b) Estimated number in terms of whole-time staff, after deducting periods when posts were vacant or staff were on extended sick leave or study leave.
- (c) The number of half-days the dental staff should work in the year (After deducting annual leave and other holidays - sick leave is not deductible) This figure should balance with "Total Actual Half-days."

#### ADDITIONAL NOTES AND INFORMATION

- (1) The 29,064 Permanent Fillings include 44 Gold Inlays, 19 Crowns and 61 Root Treatments.
- (2) The 156½ Miscellaneous Sessions are made up as follows:-
- |                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| (a) Post Graduate Courses          | 52 sessions |
| (b) Leave of Absence               | 74 sessions |
| (c) Vandalism, Power Failures etc. | 30½         |
- (3) During the year 123 patients had more than one course of treatment.
- (4) By a decision of the Council, owing to the National Economic situation the maximum number of officers must not exceed 25 meantime.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST  
AND COUNTY CHEMIST

STAFF

Public Analyst and County Chemist	A. C. Wilson, M.Chem.A., F.R.I.C.
Senior Assistant Chemist	D. Yeoman, A.R.I.C.
Assistant Chemist	Vacancy
Technician	J. Brown, H.N.C.
Technician	Richard F. Budd (1)
Junior Assistant	Elizabeth Smith (2)
Junior Assistant	Thomas MacLaren (3)

(1) Appointed	9th December, 1968.
(2) Resigned	28th July, 1968.
(3) Appointed	19th August, 1968.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the 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. In addition samples are received under Section 6 of the Road Traffic Act 1960 and the Road Safety Act, 1967, and miscellaneous samples received from other departments.

A.C. WILSON,

Public Analyst.

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



The laboratory has continued to provide a wide variety of analytical investigations and advisory services to all County Council Departments requesting assistance, and has had a special responsibility under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 and related legislation.

The laboratory has also provided similar facilities, for dealing with the examination of samples of water, to the Public Health Department and to the Lanark Water Board.

There has been a considerable amount of work relating to the measurement of atmospheric pollution.

The number of samples of blood and urine taken under the Road Traffic Act, 1960, as amended and the Road Safety Act, 1967 showed a sudden increase towards the end of the year.

There were relatively few samples classed as "miscellaneous samples" but this group invariably require considerable knowledge, skill and experience and frequently are time consuming.

The Lanark County Council administrative area for the purpose of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 had a population of 313,200. The number of samples received was 1,686 which gives a sampling rate of 5.4 samples per 1,000.

#### New Regulations and Reports.

The following Statutory Instruments were received.

The Solvents in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1968.

The Imported Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1968.

The Skimmed Milk with Non Milk Fat (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1968.

The Trades Description Act, 1968.

The Solvents in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1968 came into operation on 9th November, 1968 and restrict the importation or sale of solvents to those solvents detailed in the Schedule of the Order. The solvents, which are liquid products, facilitate the incorporation of soluble ingredients into food.

The imported Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1968 came into operation on 1st August, 1968. These Regulations are designed to protect the public in relation to imported food, and replace the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937-1948.

The Regulations contain definitions of foods and specifies the Authorities who will be responsible for enforcing the Regulations. The responsible Authority will normally be a Port Health Authority, but where container depots are situated inland, then the enforcing Authority will be the inland Local Authority. Provisions are made for the examination of all imported foods by authorised officers of the Local Authority, and for submission of samples to a public analyst.



The Skimmed Milk with Non Milk Fat (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1968, came into operation on 26th September, 1968.

These Regulations exempt the products from certain labelling requirements and particularly from the requirement that they must bear on the label the words "Unfit for Babies". This concession has been granted to specified products made by a limited number of manufacturers.

The Trades Description Act, 1968 which came into operation on 30th November, 1968 is legislation affecting Weights and Measures Authorities. A varying amount of analytical work will be necessary under this Act. In certain instances this Act will overlap the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 and in these instances the sampling procedures of the Food and Drugs Act will apply.

Sections 30 and 31 refer to the testing of goods and it appears to be very likely that the Public Analyst will be requested to do much of the testing required on samples taken under the Act.

The following reports were received:

1. Food Standards Committee Report on Soups
2. The Report on Azodicarbonamide
3. Report on Further Classes of Food Additives
4. Report on Jams and other Preserves.

The Report on soups has been expected for some time because of the obvious rapid increase in the sale of canned soups and dry soup mixes. These preparations are essentially pleasant, but expensive drinks.

The Food Standards Committee have set out a number of recommendations designed to protect the public. It is perhaps fortunate that the Committee did not decide to prescribe minimal nutritional standards, and the manufacturers can concentrate on marketing a product which would be attractive to the public.

Azodicarbonamide: The report on the claim that this substance should be added to the list of substances permitted to be used as bread improvers has been rejected for the time being. This decision is in keeping with the policy that the number of substances employed in the bread industry should be kept at a minimum.

Report on Further Classes of Food Additives: In this report the Food Additives and Contaminants Committee have considered a wide range of additives which had never before been the subject of a review and had never been subject to control. The conclusions were that the classes of compounds referred to as PH regulators, humectants, sequestrants, glazing agents, anti-foaming agents, anti-caking agents and firming or crisping agents should be reviewed and generally they consider it essential to establish the principle that the amounts to be added to food should never exceed the minimum quantity necessary to obtain the desired technological effect. This will be most important particularly



in foods intended for consumption by babies and invalids. They also recommend that if Regulations should follow from this Report the Regulations themselves should be reviewed not more than five years after they are made.

This report cannot be outlined in a brief summary and requires to be read carefully.

Report on Jams and other Preserves: This is a lengthy report which I do not propose to summarise in detail but would say that the recommendations will lead to improvement in quality where any changes are made.

The Committee rejected the representations that artificial sweeteners be permitted in jams other than diabetic jams.

#### Samples - Statistics.

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

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956		1,686
Domestic Waters		155
Atmospheric Pollution - Rain Gauges	83	
	Peroxide Instruments	113
	Smoke Stains	1,037
Miscellaneous Samples		97
Other Authorities - Lanark Water Board		212
	Lanarkshire Constabulary	505

The following table shows the number of Food and Drug samples submitted and the number receiving an adverse criticism.

<u>Food &amp; Drugs</u>	<u>Formal.</u>	<u>No. Irregular</u>	<u>Informal Sample</u>	<u>No. Irregular</u>
Baking Powder			3	
Bread			10	1
Butter			27	
Cheese			45	3
Coffee			7	
Cream			21	1
Dried Fruit			11	
Fish Cakes	1		4	
Fish Paste	1	1	5	1
Flour			5	
Flour Mixtures			36	3
Fruit Conserves			12	
Gelatine			3	
Ice Cream	1		60	3
Iced Lollies			-	
Jams Jellies			39	2
Margarine			12	1
Meat Pies			22	5
Meat Pastes	1		24	3
Milk	2	1	380	40
Milk (dried)			9	
Mince	21	2	139	21
Saccharin			-	
Salad Cream			5	
Sausage	44	16	395	40
Soft Drinks			34	1
Spices			45	1
Spirits	22	1	28	1
Suet	1		5	1
Sugar Confectionery			25	1
Synthetic Cream			17	1
Table Jelly			7	
Tomato Ketchup			19	
All others			198	8
	94	21	1,592	138

The following Report is a precis of the four quarterly Reports I made to the County Council as requested by Section 35(1) of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

On the instruction of the County Council I have included the samples analysed by J.B. McKean, F.R.I.C., who is also a public analyst for Lanark County Council.



The total number of samples analysed was 1,686 comprising 94 taken formally and 1,592 taken informally. 21 formal samples (22 per cent) and 138 informal samples (8.6 per cent) were adulterated, or otherwise irregular. The corresponding figures for last year were 21 per cent and 7.6 per cent respectively.

The mid 1968 population of the County Council's administrative area for the purpose of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 was 313,200. The total number of samples received was 1,686 which gives a sampling rate of 5.4 per 1,000 of population.

Canned Meat. The Canned Meat Product Regulations 1967 were published in 1967 and come into operation on 31st May, 1969. In the interval the manufacturers and retailers have had a 2 year period of grace to enable them to improve products and clear all stocks on hand.

Prior to these Regulations the Food Manufacturers Federation had agreed with the Association of Public Analysts in 1959, that all luncheon meat would conform to the new prescribed standard of 80 per cent of meat. In England, it appears from the Reports published by the public analysts that manufacturers frequently withdrew stocks from areas where deficiencies in the meat content of their luncheon meat products have been directed to their attention. I cannot help wondering if the cans which are withdrawn then find their way to Lanarkshire as it is only on rare occasions I find a can of luncheon meat which contains 80 per cent of meat.

One sample of Lamb Stew was found to contain only 25.5 per cent of meat, and another can labelled Mince and Onions was found to have only 41 per cent of mince. A can described as Hot Dog Sausages, which are sausages canned in brine were found to contain only 50 per cent of meat.

In all the above cases action will be possible once the Canned Meat Product Regulations come into operation.

Canned and Bottled Fruit and Vegetables. For some considerable time it has appeared to me that amount of fruit and vegetables in cans and bottles has been becoming progressively less, and corresponding to this the volume of liquid appears to have become greater. During the year several samples of canned fruit and vegetables have been submitted for examination.

It soon became obvious that when a manufacturer stated a weight or volume on a can or a bottle what he meant was that the figure stated was the total weight of liquid plus edible matter in the can or bottle, and if the figure stated was fluid oz. then that volume was the capacity of the bottle. The weights and volumes are usually described as 'net' weight and 'net' volume. On several cans of peas, beans, mixed vegetables the instructions given are to heat the contents of the cans and drain off the liquid before serving the vegetables. In my view the words 'net weight' should apply only to the weight of vegetables or fruit.



To give one or two examples:-

<u>Fruit or Vegetable</u>	<u>Net Weight Stated</u>	<u>Drained Weight Found</u>
Strawberries in Syrup	8.3 oz.	6 oz.
Cocktail Cherries	2.5 fl.oz.	1.7 fl. oz.
Carrots	10.5 oz.	7 oz.
Red Cabbage	15.5 oz.	8.5 oz.
Peas	5 oz.	4 oz.

I submit that when a customer looks at the label on a can or bottle and a weight or volume is stated the customer is entitled to expect that weight or volume is the weight or volume of edible matter the buyer is receiving for money spent. When a 'net' weight of a can of peas, or beans, or vegetables is stated then what the manufacturer means is that the figure stated is the weight of the edible contents plus any liquid he has added and not the weight of the edible contents only. As far as I am aware it is not the normal custom and practice to consume the liquid in the can, in fact as I noted above the manufacturer advises the consumer to discard the liquid in some instances. As the cost of production rises the producer can easily decrease the weight of peas in each can and make good the deficiency by adding a slightly richer, solution of salt, sugar and green dye to compensate for the loss of weight due to their being fewer peas in the can and still conform to the Code of Practice for peas which requires that a can of peas shall have 18 per cent TOTAL SOLIDS. To carry this argument to the ridiculous, but none the less logical conclusion, it would be possible to make a solution of salt, sugar and green dye to have a total solids of 19 per cent, add two peas and sell this as a can of peas, and still conform to the agreed Code of Practice.

It appears to me that the weight or volume stated on a can or bottle should mean the drained weight of edible matter in the can or bottle. This is the standard practice which applies to jams and preserves, canned meat, meat and fish spreads, and in fact all canned products except vegetables and fruit.

Finally I wish to direct attention to one case of considerable importance though strictly it is not a Food and Drugs case and was not completed at the end of the year, even though I give the verdict.

During the fourth quarter of 1967 a tin of salmon was brought in by a sampling officer. The label claimed the 'net' weight was 3¾ oz. In my view the word 'net' meant the weight of the salmon. I reached this conclusion from the definition in the Concise Oxford Dictionary which defines 'net' as "remaining after necessary deductions". I condemned the sample under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. The legal opinion was that no action could be taken under this Act.

The matter was referred to the Weights and Measures Inspector and in due course 10 cans of salmon were submitted for examination. The results of the examinations confirmed my earlier finding and the



average deficiency of salmon by weight was of the order of 25 per cent. Proceedings were taken under the Weights and Measures Act, 1963, and the Sheriff in reaching his decision decided the word 'net' referred only to the edible matter in the can of salmon and did not include the weight of brine in the can.

Cream in Cream Cakes. Where fresh dairy cream is being used as a filling in cake there is no necessity for the shop-keeper to display a notice to this effect, but the purchaser should know what type of cream is used. If no notice is displayed then the inference is that the cream used in the cakes is dairy cream.

Three samples of cream cakes were criticised as the cream portion was not genuine in respect that it was not dairy cream as interpreted by Section 58(1) of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

Foreign Matter in Food. The presence of foreign matter in food is always viewed with distaste. If insects are present then the examination in the laboratory is directed towards identifying and determining the magnitude of the infestation. A can of fruit with part of the fruit still in the can was the subject of complaint. The odd feature was that the flies which were the reason for the complaint, were just under the surface of the liquid and not mixed with the fruit.

It was obvious, from the appearance of the can that it had been opened, some of the contents removed, then the can must have been placed in a corner, or a cupboard. The flies, which were house flies, had gained access during the period of storage.

A cream sandwich biscuit was submitted for examination. Whilst the two halves of the biscuit were satisfactory the cream filling contained a piece of cotton thread. I do not know if a satisfactory reason to explain the presence of the cotton thread was ever found.

Throughout the year there is a small but steady flow of complaints regarding bread. This complaint is usually of small dark or blackish pellets embedded in the bread which are claimed to be rodent excreta. In this instance, as in most cases, the alleged foreign matter is charred starchy matter.

A complaint about Strained Vegetables in Broth was basically the same, and again it proved to be small masses of starch which had been overheated and become discoloured.

A Pasteurised Milk, which had been opened, had a large number of brownish particles floating on the surface. They proved to be tiny pieces of chocolate from a chocolate flake.

Another sample of Pasteurised Milk had a large number of creamy coloured sacks adhering to the inside of the unopened bottle. They were discarded larval sheaths of some flies which I could not identify. Clearly there was some serious fault at the creamery.



A fourth complaint involving milk appeared to be a simple incident in the normal run of complaints, but in fact is the most serious complaint I have investigated. The two samples No. C.294 and C.295 were pint bottles of Pasteurised Milk. At breakfast the children in the house complained that the milk had a salty taste.

The samples were brought to the laboratory by the Sampling Officer. The analyses of these samples produced some very unusual reactions before it was established that the samples were heavily contaminated with sodium chlorate, a popular weed killer which is readily purchased in many shops. The contaminant was so unusual I reported the incident to the police and later a man was charged and he was remitted to the High Court.

One sample of Orange Crush had a thin layer of oil on the surface which proved to be paraffin oil. This type of incident occurs from time to time when some person has improperly used a soft drink bottle to hold paraffin oil. The normal cleaning processes at the factory will not remove all traces of paraffin and when the bottle is recharged with some soft drink the contents will have a revolting taste.

A chocolate wafer biscuit was submitted because of the disgusting taste. This biscuit, which had been purchased in a small shop in a back street, had been stored in close proximity to firelighters and the smell of anthracene had been absorbed by the chocolate which was rendered inedible.

A can of corned meat was found to contain the debris of several flies which suggests a certain degree of infestation at the factory where the meat was processed and canned.

Ice Cream. The improvement in the fat content in the ice cream noted in previous years appears to have continued this year. I use the term appears to have continued because at certain times of the year in certain areas, the Sampling Officers have great difficulty in obtaining samples. When the Officer calls at a shop he is told there is no ice cream in the shop and the merchant will not be making any until much later in the day as his whole business is in the Housing Estates at night. As a result of this most of the samples received appear to be from large manufacturers.

Lumpfish Caviar. This preparation was produced in Hamburg. Caviar is defined in the Oxford English Dictionary as the roe of the sturgeon. Lumpfish or Lumpsacker is fairly common fish round the Scottish Coast. It is little used commercially, the fish being rather watery. Some years the Germans and the Dutch appear to have started to import the fish, and this product appeared in the shops. It is a mock caviar and in my view this fact should be stated on the label. The label also stated "VAKUUM PACKED" but no vacuum could be detected in the sample I examined. The sample was found to contain benzoic acid contrary to the Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962, and brown food colour not permitted by the Colouring Matter in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1966.



Margarine. The incorporating of emulsifying salts into fatty foods such as margarine and butter assists the food to easily absorb the maximum amount of water permitted by the Regulations. In one sample of margarine examined the water content was in excess of the 16.0 per cent permitted, probably due to incomplete blending of fat and water at the factory. Two other samples of margarine or more correctly the plastic containers, holding the margarine were criticised. Both were samples of a new blend packed in plastic containers with snap-on lids. Unfortunately the plastic used in the cover was too light a gauge for the area to be covered and the caps warped exposing the contents to possible contamination.

This was a technical problem which was readily overcome by the manufacturer.

Meat Pies. The Regulations controlling the meat content of meat pies came into operation on 30th May. Pies simply described as "Meat Pies" must contain 25 per cent meat, and pies described as "Scotch Pies" are only required to contain 20 per cent of meat.

During the years 1948-1958 the average meat content of pies in Lanarkshire was about 6-8 per cent. I started criticising pies where the meat content fell below 20 per cent of meat. The sampling officers went back to the manufacturers time and again telling them how to improve the quality of their product. As a result of this missionary work the quality of pies slowly but surely improved, and even before the Act came into operation some manufacturers were producing pies which contained more than 20 per cent of meat.

I do not expect that as a result of this Act all pies will immediately improve and contain 20 per cent of meat, but in the course of the next year or two, I will be surprised if many pies do not contain at least 20 per cent of meat.

Milk. The outstanding feature of the milks criticised was that again a very large number of PREMIUM Milks failed to conform to the Standard for milk fat prescribed in Schedule 2, Part 1, para. 8(c) of the Milk (Special Designation) (Scotland) Order, 1965 which states "Any sample of premium milk taken before delivery to the consumer shall contain not less than 3.5 per cent by weight of milk fat, and 8.5 per cent by weight of milk solids not milk fat".

In the first six months of the year 37 samples were analysed and 15 of these (40 per cent) were unsatisfactory.

Two samples of Pasteurised Milk which were submitted were rotten sour, and quite unfit for human consumption. This was obviously the fault of the dairyman who could not have been keeping his stock turning over.

One other Pasteurised Milk was deficient in milk fat and contained extraneous water.



Preserves, Low Sugar Jam. The Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953 states "Jam shall contain a percentage of soluble solids of not less than 68.5 per cent, unless packed in hermetically sealed containers when it shall contain not less than 65 per cent soluble solids".

One sample I received contained only 43.6 per cent of soluble solids. Jams prepared specially for diabetics are exempt from the Regulations if they are clearly labelled DIABETIC JAM. This sample was not so labelled, though it did state it was for low caloric diets and was suitable for diabetics I cannot believe that a doctor treating a patient for diabetes would be happy if he learned that the patient was taking a jam containing as much sugar as this manufacturers product, or that this product has been approved by the Diabetic Association.

Preservatives in Food. There was the usual crop of butchers who insist on adding preservatives to mince during that period of the year when preservatives are not permitted, or add excessive amounts of preservative to sausages at all times of the year. It appears to me that there are more contraventions during the winter months than there are during the warmer periods of the year. In my view this demonstrates there is little if any need to add sulphur dioxide to mince at any time of the year.

One case of rather more than usual interest occurred during the year.

A sampling officer carrying out normal food inspection duties in a butcher's shop noticed a large tin labelled "Super Salox" in the back shop. The butcher told him he used it occasionally to give his mince and sausage a good colour. There was no list of ingredients on the can, only instructions to add it to the rusk when making sausage meat. It was quickly established it was not seasoning or a permitted preservative. The white powder was in fact a mixture containing 12 per cent of ascorbic acid, and 7 per cent nicotinamide in a reducing sugar. Any raw meat treated with preparation will have a fresh attractive appearance. The addition to, or the treatment of raw and improcessed meat with these substances is prohibited in Scotland by The Meat (Treatment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1964. Ascorbic acid and nicotinamide in mince and sausages has caused illness in many people the usual symptoms include tingling, prickling and burning sensations, itching and sometimes fainting. This butcher stated he was unaware that this preparation could cause illness and was prohibited.

Pastes and Spreads. Two samples of meat paste and one of fish paste were criticised as they were deficient in meat or fish content respectively. The meat spreads were unsatisfactory as they contained less than 55 per cent meat.

The fish spread was different in that the words on the label allied to the general appearance of the product would tend to mislead as well as the fact that the spread was deficient in fish.



The general description of the group of products to which the fish spread belonged was described as "TOASTY GRILLS" and in a small red panel underneath printed in white letters are the words "Cheese with Parsley Flavour" or "Liver and Bacon" or "Sardine and Tomato" respectively. The products Cheese with Parsley Flavour, and Liver and Bacon conformed to the Cheese and Meat Paste Regulations but the Sardine and Tomato did not conform to the Food Standards (Fish Paste) Regulations.

When the matter was raised with the manufacturer he claimed he sold the product as a Toasty Grill and not as a Fish Paste. In my view the description Sardine and Tomato has been an accepted name for a fish paste for many years. The public has been conditioned to associate the name Sardine and Tomato with a fish paste and overprinting with the words "Toasty Grill" will not change this position.

It appears to me that the customer will classify the words "Toasty Grill" as a brand name, or Trade Mark, and buy the Sardine and Tomato as a fish paste.

Shandy. The manufacturers are still producing and selling this product in cans which has a very low alcoholic content.

Shandy is normally a mixture of approximately equal parts of beer and lemonade. An average beer contains 5 to 6.5 per cent proof spirit so it is reasonable to expect a shandy to contain in excess of 2 per cent proof spirit. As drinks with 2 per cent proof spirit can not be sold in unlicensed premises and canned shandy is designed to be sold in such premises it does not appear to be unreasonable to expect canned shandy to contain 1.8 per cent proof spirit and not the 1.3 per cent or less which is usually present today.

Spirits. During this year many sampling officers when purchasing informal samples of spirits have recorded the measure the publican or hotel advertise they are selling as required by the Weights and Measures Act, 1963. In most instances the measures advertised are the quantities given, but in the earlier part of the year there were four occasions when there were serious discrepancies e.g. where one fourth of a gill was displayed the measure received was one fifth; and where one fifth gill was stated only one sixth was received. Cases such as these are channelled to the Weights and Measures Inspector.

### ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1960 and ROAD SAFETY ACT, 1967.

The introduction of the Road Safety Act, 1967, produced a profound state of shock in the motoring public and the number of samples of urine and blood dropped sharply.

As time passed however drivers began "to take a chance" again and the number of samples of blood and urine submitted for analyses increased rapidly. The number of females suspected of being in charge



of a car while the level of alcohol was above the prescribed limit was very small, but one lady produced the highest blood alcohol I recorded during the year.

On one or two occasions I had samples from the same person, on a second occasion, the most remarkable instance being two specimens of blood from one man for two separate offences within the period of five days. On the second occasion the blood alcohol was greater than the earlier sample.

In practically all cases the experienced reporting officer is perfectly satisfied that the blood alcohol is in agreement with the general behaviour of the accused at the time of the incident. There are occasions when the officer is surprised that the blood alcohol level is so high, and it probably indicates the accused is an alcoholic. There are other occasions when the blood alcohol is below the level the officer expects. There are probably many explanations for this condition, but I wonder if any serious investigation has ever been carried out into the concentration of carbon monoxide from exhaust gases inside a motor car. Exhaust gases can gain access into a motor car because of mechanical failure in the exhaust system, or, fumes can be drawn into the car by the air conditioning system of a car. This latter case could arise easily if one car is behind a car, or lorry in a stream of traffic for any distance or it could happen at traffic lights, or in a hotel car park. The exhaust gases from a car contain about 4 per cent of carbon monoxide when a car is being driven and roughly twice as much when the car is idling. Carbon monoxide in the blood stream reduces the amount of oxygen carried to the brain and will reduce inhibitions and cause faulty judgement. From this it appears that the effect of a small amount of alcohol will be enhanced if the accused person is suffering from mild carbon monoxide poisoning.

If the Clean Air Act were applied perhaps motor car manufacturers could be compelled to modify the exhaust systems of motor vehicles to reduce the concentration of carbon monoxide in the exhaust gases.

Finally, I wonder if more could not be done to reduce the number of cases caused by lack of knowledge on the part of the accused who is frequently not aware of the potency of his favourite tipple.

Practically everyone knows that spirits are 70 proof spirit because this is clearly stated on the label, but, beer is quite a different matter. Beer is beer, though many men prefer one brand to another and are quite unaware that the proof spirit content of beers can vary widely, one beer can have two or three times as much proof spirit as another and even beers of similar type can have varying amounts of proof spirit.

I believe if the alcoholic content of beers were stated clearly on the label, or better, the approximate alcoholic content, a man of average weight could expect to have in his blood stream after drinking a pint of beer then I believe there could be a drop in the number of cases coming before the Courts each year.



The amount of money collected by the County Treasurer for samples analysed on behalf of the Crown was £1,767.

### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The following table gives the amounts of water insoluble matter deposited in the areas indicated, and the average figures for the previous 5 year period. The results are expressed as tons per square mile.

	<u>Baillieston</u>	<u>Blantyre</u>	<u>Boghead</u>	<u>Cambuslang</u>	<u>Carfin</u>	<u>Carmyle Village</u>
1963-1967	11.8	6.6	1.0	15.8	23.4	56.4
1968	9.9	7.9	1.0	23.1	40.5	42.1

It will be observed that there has been a great increase in the dust burden of the atmosphere in the Cambuslang and Carfin areas, which are in close proximity to integrated iron works, as measured by the amount of water insoluble matter collected in the Deposit Gauges. There was an increase of 31 per cent in dirt deposited at Cambuslang compared to the 5 year average, and compared to 1967 the increase was 97 per cent. There was an increase of 75 per cent in the amount of air borne dirt deposited at Carfin compared to the 5 year average, and compared to 1967 the increase was 50 per cent. Analysis of the ash from the water insoluble matter showed the iron content (expressed as iron oxide) at Cambuslang to be of the order of 40 per cent in the ash and at Carfin it averaged 70 per cent. The Iron Works in both areas, and particularly the Sinter Plants, are probably the main source of this nuisance in these areas. There may be two explanations:-

- (a) a large increase in iron production, or
- (b) a fall off in the efficiency of the grit arrestor equipment, or

possibly a combination of both the above particularly in the works concerned are overloading the grit arrestors. Whatever the cause, a complete review of the clean air procedures at the works concerned should be a top priority to the management.

This aerial sewage is, not only a nuisance to the domestic population, but at least one large industry in the Cambuslang area is having to bear an unnecessary production cost to ensure clean air in their factory in order to maintain manufacturing standards.

The amount of water insoluble matter emitted from Clydesmill Power Station and measured at Carmyle Village has fallen by 25 per cent compared to the average annual deposit for the 5 years, but, at 42.1 tons per square mile still leaves much room for improvement in view of the housing development taking place in the area.

#### Peroxide Instruments.

The peroxide instruments, which measure acid sulphur gases in the air, at the Welfare Hall, Carmyle, and at Thorn Road, Bellshill were repeatedly destroyed by vandals and the stations have been abandoned.



The other instruments are still in service at the end of the year, and as they showed little variation from previous years no comment is necessary.

### MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

There were more samples in this group this year than in previous years and there was, if anything, greater variety than usual.

There were the usual problems of water appearing in gardens, or under floors and the laboratory tried to give the Sanitary Inspector some guidance as to the probable source, indicating where possible whether it was surface water, domestic water, or of sewage origin. One case was unusual in that the water was contaminated with oil from an oil fired domestic heating system. The owner of the system did not appear to be aware that he was losing fuel.

There were a number of complaints of insects causing nuisance in houses or offices. In one instance the nuisance was inside the Health and Welfare Offices. The complaint arose after alterations to the lighting system allowed insects to fall through the ceiling of certain rooms on the upper floor. The insects were identified as bird lice probably from the pigeons which had gained access to the area under the roof. The second was a slight infection of *niptus holocus* which was readily treated.

The School Meals Section submitted several samples of food from cooking centres from time to time. The samples were usually of dried milk or custard powder. On occasion the milk powder had a moisture content in excess of the maximum permitted by the Dried Milk Regulations, or had excessive acidity which can cause curdling when used to make Custard. One case of curdled custard was due to the fact that flour had been delivered to the cooking centre in place of custard powder.

All samples of foods examined are not taken under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. The Milk Officers submitted samples of milk from a Creamery where the milk had an odd taste. In this case too much detergent solution had been used in washing bottles and there had been inadequate rinsing.

Another sample of milk from the Staff Canteen was found to be deficient in milk fat and to contain extraneous water.

Two bags of Popcorn contained suspicious looking blackish brown particles. The mystery was easily solved as the particles were in fact carbonised sugar, caused by overheating when the popcorn was being cooked.

The Weights and Measures Department provided many samples this year as they carried out an investigation into the actual weight of edible salmon inside a can of salmon. The cans were the same size and weight,



but, the quantity of salmon varied greatly. Some cans claimed a net weight of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  oz., some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and some  $3\frac{3}{4}$  oz. When opened the cans contained varying amounts of fish, some as much as 97 per cent of the weight claimed on the can. Others contained much less, in some instances as little as 69 per cent of the weight claimed on the can. The difference was varying weights of brine solution in the can. The less fish the more liquid in the can. The problem could be easily overcome if the canners, in addition to stating the 'net' weight of contents would also state the 'net' weight of edible fish.

This investigation encouraged me to examine other canned products such as canned vegetables and canned fruits, and these results are given in the Food and Drugs Section of this Report.

The Weights and Measures Inspector also receives complaints from members of the public about the measure of spirits received when the order is, for example, a double Vodka and Orange. Provided the alcoholic content of the spirit ordered is noted by the Inspector I can analyse the sample and calculate the measure of spirit given. None of the complaints received by the Inspector this year could be substantiated.

Some little assistance was given to Lanarkshire Constabulary this year in one case. A dog died for no apparent reason and the owner claimed that a neighbour had poisoned the dog. The stomach and contents of the dog were analysed and a considerable quantity of strychnine was found to be present. The police also submitted an unlabelled bottle containing a white powder for identification. The powder proved to be strychnine.

Engineers from the County Architect's Department submitted several samples of blaes to determine its suitability or otherwise for infilling building sites.

Samples of filling materials were submitted under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Material Regulations.

Complaints were received about the colour of water received in one house in East Kilbride which received Daer Water. The lady of the house complained that the water was red and provided a sample of water she had collected and two pairs of grey children's stockings which were undoubtedly red.

The colour was extracted from the water and the stockings and it was finally established that the colour had come from a well known make of ball point pen. The contamination was confined to one house.

Toward the end of the year the Trades Description Act came into operation and I anticipate that in 1969 the miscellaneous samples will provide the Laboratory with many colourful problems.



## WATER SUPPLY

The systematic sampling of water supplies obtained at the head works by the Water Engineers' staff and taken in the district by the sampling officers, continued throughout the year.

There were more complaints than usual about the quality of the water in the districts during 1968. The complaints were without exception, about the appearance of the water or because of excessive amounts of solid matter in suspension.

In many previous reports I have directed attention to the fact that this condition would arise if untreated water from Camps, Logan and Glassford was mixed with treated water from Daer Reservoir. Treated water from Daer Reservoir has a trace of residual aluminium (of the order of 0.05 milligrams per litre) in solution and when this water is mixed with water from the other reservoirs, which contain organic matter in solution, and suitable conditions occur the aluminium flocculates out of solution taking the organic matter with it creating the very poor appearance that gives rise to the complaints. These complaints may be expected to continue until all the water supplies which have their origin in peaty areas, are treated with aluminium to remove the offending organic matter.

The Lanarkshire Water Board have now accepted full responsibility for the collection and distribution of water within the County and Burghs of Lanarkshire and I have been authorised to provide all the assistance I can to the Board. This will create a large amount of additional work for some time to come until a full record of the quality of water from all the supplies has been obtained and recorded. In addition there will be a considerable amount of special examinations called for to assist the Engineer and the Board to draw up new Bye-laws. The number of such samples this year was 64. In certain instances it was considered desirable to carry out the determinations required at the Works or service reservoirs, as temperature changes and agitation of the samples during transit to the laboratory, could, and probably would have changed the concentration of the gases in solution in the water to be analysed.

I expect that during the Spring, or early Summer, of 1969, a programme of systematic sampling of supplies to be taken by the Boards' Officers will be drafted out and this scheme when put into operation, will ensure the purity and wholesomeness of all supplies will be closely supervised.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting. The second part details the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including surveys, interviews, and focus groups. The third part presents the findings of the study, highlighting key trends and insights. The final part concludes with recommendations for future research and practical applications of the findings.

The document is organized into several sections, each addressing a specific aspect of the research. The first section provides an overview of the study's objectives and scope. The second section describes the methodology employed, including the selection of participants and the instruments used for data collection. The third section presents the results of the data analysis, supported by statistical tests and graphical representations. The fourth section discusses the implications of the findings for theory and practice. The fifth section offers suggestions for further research and ways to apply the study's conclusions in real-world settings.

The research findings indicate that there are significant differences in behavior and attitudes across different demographic groups. These differences are influenced by a variety of factors, including education, income, and cultural background. The study also identifies several key challenges that individuals face in managing their finances and making informed decisions. These challenges are often related to a lack of financial literacy and access to resources. The findings suggest that targeted interventions and educational programs could help address these issues and improve financial outcomes for vulnerable populations.

In conclusion, this study provides valuable insights into the financial behaviors and attitudes of the target population. The findings have important implications for policymakers, educators, and service providers. By understanding the underlying factors that influence financial decision-making, stakeholders can develop more effective strategies to support individuals in achieving their financial goals and improving their overall well-being.

COUNTY OF LANARK

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF

**COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR**

AND

**INSPECTOR OF CLEANSING.**

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**FOR THE YEAR, 1968.**

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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 33/1968 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 1968.

I am,  
Your obedient Servant,

"JAMES R. McGHIE"

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR  
and MASTER OF WORKS.

County Sanitary Department,  
Beckford Street,  
HAMILTON.

## 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 Christine M. Huggins (Resigned 15/9/68)  
Miss Margaret Willan (Appointed 25/3/68)  
- do - (Resigned 15/9/68)  
Miss Elizabeth M. Colley (Appointed 8/11/68)  
Miss Elizabeth P. Wright (Appointed 11/11/68)



## INTRODUCTION

The year 1968 will long be remembered by the inhabitants of the West of Scotland for the night of the storm on 14th/15th January which made many people homeless and left a trail of destruction and debris in its wake. The picture presented when day-light came on 15th January was unparalleled in peace-time and could be likened to the aftermath of the "blitz". Roads and foot-paths were strewn with stones, bricks, chimney-cans, slates and parts of ridging and rones.

The staff of sanitary inspectors immediately went to work surveying their areas to make a general assessment of the extent of the damage. Calls were made on request to damaged properties and informal action taken to advise owners and factors of dangerous conditions and urgently required temporary repairs. Many owners responded quickly to these requests and by providing temporary protection enabled tenants to return to their homes.

Because of the statutory duties placed upon him, the sanitary inspector becomes immediately involved when disasters of this kind occur - whether from the aspect of public health nuisance, the unfitness of houses or the existence of dangerous conditions. The storm created problems under all of these headings and although the complete solution was not forthcoming immediately in every case the temporary measures taken helped to alleviate the worst effects of the storm.

Reference is made throughout this report to the action taken to deal with the conditions produced by the storm and also to the many other functions which fall to be attended to by the sanitary inspector in this County. The wide field of duties covered cannot be dealt with successfully without the willing co-operation of the staff and my thanks are once again due to them for their willingness to respond to all the extra calls made on their services in the period following the storm and for their support in fulfilling the demands of other regular duties throughout the year.

## HOUSING

The administrative procedure during the year 1968 in regard to Housing is summarised in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs:-

Number of dwellinghouses inspected	4,054
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation	3,340
Number of dwellinghouses without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house	12
Number of dwellinghouses without a separate water-closet	1,350
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Reports were made in terms of Section 15 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1966	307
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made under Section 15 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1966	315
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 15 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1966	199
Number of dwellings in respect of which Suspension Orders were made under Section 15 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1966	15
Number of houses rendered fit for human habitation as the result of informal action	1,121
Number of houses for which water-closets were provided by the owners as a result of informal action.	14
Number of houses into which a proper supply of wholesome water was introduced as a result of informal action	Nil



TABLE A  
ADMINISTRATIVE TABLE  
DECISION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY

Division	No. of Houses reported upon	1968 Reports				Previous Years Reports			Suspension Orders Served	
		D.O.	C.O.	D.O. When	C.O. When	Not proceeded with	Continued for further consideration	D.O.		C.O.
FIRST	14	3	11	-	-	-	-	1	12	2
SECOND	81	57	24	-	-	-	-	62	53	1
THIRD	108	44	64	-	-	-	-	4	-	5
FOURTH	104	64	33	4	3	-	-	-	2	7
TOTALS	307	168	132	4	3	-	-	67	67	15

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 15 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1966, as follows:-

Number of dwellings represented as unfit for human habitation	307
Number of dwellings subject to Demolition Orders.	*235
Number of dwellings subject to Closing Orders	199
Number of dwellings subject to Suspension Orders	15

\*In addition to the above, Demolition Orders were substituted for Closing Orders in respect of 80 dwellings.



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.	Undg.	Acq.	V.U.	Ab.				
FIRST	31	42	-	-	15	-	88	74	14	
SECOND	118	67	-	65	16	-	266	260	6	
THIRD	106	64	-	8	26	-	204	188	16	
FOURTH	75	26	1	2	44	-	148	120	28	
TOTALS	330	199	1	75	101	-	706	642	64	

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

FIRST DIVISION -  
 SECOND DIVISION -  
 THIRD DIVISION 7 houses  
 FOURTH DIVISION 6 houses  
13 houses

D.O. - Demolition Order  
 C.O. - Closing Order  
 Undg. - Undertaking  
 Acq. - Acquisition  
 V.U. - Voluntary Undertaking  
 Ab. - Abandoned

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

No. of houses erected	2,046
No. of garages erected	608
No. of shops etc. erected	3

The County Council erected 2,046 houses during the year and closed 776 temporary houses of the pre-fab type.

As a result of the building programme alternative accommodation became available to occupiers of unfit properties and the number of houses listed for closure was thus reduced. At the end of 1967 the balance of unfit houses to be dealt with was 2,963 houses. During 1968 a further 400 houses were added to this total which raised the balance to 3,363 houses. From this last mentioned figure 706 houses were closed and another 66 houses were removed from the list due to their renovation or repair prior to official action being taken.

At the end of 1968 there was therefore a total of 2,591 houses remaining to be dealt with during the five years 1969-1973. Detailed figures for these houses within each electoral division are given in the following table.

### HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1966.

Statement by Electoral Divisions showing the numbers of UNFIT HOUSES still to be closed.

D.C.	E.D.	LOCALITY	No. of Houses occupied as at 1.1.68	No. of Houses added during 1968	Total No. of unfit Houses 1968-1973 Programme	No. of Houses closed during 1968	No. of Houses removed from lists	Balance of unfit Houses as at 31.12.68
1	1	Crawford	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Leadhills	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	Crawfordjohn	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Abington	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Wiston	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Roberton	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Lamington	-	1	1	-	-	1
		Coulter	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-



D.C.	E.D.	LOCALITY	No. of Houses occupied as at 1.1.68	No. of Houses added during 1968	Total No. of unfit Houses 1968-1973 Programme	No. of Houses closed during 1968	No. of Houses removed from lists	Balance of unfit Houses as at 31.12.68
1	3	Douglas Water	18	-	18	7	-	11
		Rigside	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Symington	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Thankerton	1	-	1	-	1	-
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Pettinain	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Libberton	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	4	Douglas	24	-	24	1	-	23
		Douglas West	84	-	84	-	-	84
		Glespin	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Coalburn	12	-	12	1	-	11
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	5	Lesmahagow	75	-	75	11	-	64
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	6	Kirkmuirhill	30	-	30	7	-	23
		Boghead	1	-	1	-	-	1
		Auchenheath	1	-	1	-	-	1
		Kirkfieldbank	37	-	37	24	4	9
		Hazelbank	12	-	12	-	6	6
		Crossford	25	-	25	-	-	25
3	7	Carstairs	1	1	2	2	-	-
		Carstairs Junct.	2	-	2	2	-	-
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Nemphlar	1	-	1	-	-	1
		Cartland	5	-	5	-	-	5
		Lanark	1	-	1	-	-	1
3	8	Carnwath	5	1	6	-	-	6
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Elsrickle	1	-	1	-	-	1
		Dolphinton	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Walston	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dunsyre	3	-	3	-	-	3
		Newbigging	1	-	1	-	-	1

D.C.	E.D.	LOCALITY	No. of Houses occupied as at 1.1.68	No. of Houses added during 1968	Total No. of unfit Houses 1968-1973 Programme	No. of Houses closed during 1968	No. of Houses removed from lists	Balance of unfit Houses as at 31.12.68	
3	9	Forth	5	-	5	2	-	3	
		Wilsontown	7	5	12	3	-	9	
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Haywood	3	-	3	1	-	2	
		Braehead	1	-	1	-	-	1	
3	10	Braidwood East	6	-	6	-	-	6	
	11	Braidwood West	1	2	3	-	-	3	
	10	Carlisle East	37	5	42	15	7	20	
	11	Carlisle West	24	-	24	8	-	16	
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	11	Law	8	1	9	-	-	9	
4	12	<u>Larkhall-</u>							
		Dalserf	1	-	1	1	-	-	
		Ashgillhead	57	-	57	22	-	35	
			Netherburn	12	-	12	-	-	12
		13	Larkhall East	61	6	67	12	1	54
		14	Larkhall West	40	-	40	13	-	27
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	15	Ferniegair	2	1	3	1	-	2	
		Eddlewood	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Limekilnburn	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Quarter	1	-	1	-	-	1	
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-		
4	16	Stonehouse	61	2	63	6	-	57	
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Sandford	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	17	Strathaven	87	-	87	7	16	64	
		Ryelands	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Glassford	7	1	8	2	-	6
			Chapelton	3	-	3	-	-	3
			Landward	-	-	-	-	-	
4	17	Busby	1	-	1	-	1	-	
		Jackton	5	-	5	-	4	1	
		Thorntonhall	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Auldhouse	6	-	6	-	1	5	



D.C.	E.D.	LOCALITY	No. of Houses occupied as at 1.1.68	No. of Houses added during 1968	Total No. of unfit Houses 1968-1973 Programme	No. of Houses closed during 1968	No. of Houses removed from lists	Balance of unfit Houses as at 31.12.68
6	18	Uddingston North	145	48	193	39	-	154
	20	Uddingston South	64	-	64	3	-	61
		Bothwell	99	-	99	-	-	99
6	19	Tannochside	13	-	13	12	-	1
	21	Bothwellpark	1	-	1	1	-	-
6	22	Bellshill North	232	3	235	3	-	232
	23	Bellshill South	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24	Mossend	154	44	198	4	-	194
	23	Bothwellhaugh	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	25	Chapelhall	3	-	3	-	-	3
	33	Gartness	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	25	Holytown	22	-	22	-	-	22
	26	New Stevenston	104	26	130	23	-	107
	27	Newarthill	20	-	20	-	5	15
		Carfin	58	-	58	12	-	46
7	28	Overtown	6	2	8	-	-	8
		Waterloo	1	-	1	1	-	-
		Netherton	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	29	Newmains	12	6	18	6	-	12
		Morningside	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	30	Allanton	4	-	4	-	4	-
		Stane & Torbothie	34	1	35	27	-	8
	31	Dykehead	130	10	140	27	-	113
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	32	Cleland	51	-	51	33	-	18
		Hartwood	1	2	3	1	-	2
7	33	Salsburgh	3	-	3	1	-	2
7	34	Harthill	31	-	31	11	-	20
	53	Forrestfield	4	-	4	-	-	4

D.C.	E.D.	LOCALITY	No. of Houses occupied as at 1.1.68	No. of Houses added during 1968	Total No. of unfit Houses 1968-1973 Programme	No. of Houses closed during 1968	No. of Houses removed from lists	Balance of unfit Houses as at 31.12.68
8	35	High Blantyre	70	6	76	19	1	56
	36	<u>Blantyre -</u>						
		Stonefield	87	2	89	37	-	52
	37	Blantyre	142	12	154	84	-	70
8	38	Carmunnock	18	-	18	-	-	18
8	43	Nerston	14	-	14	-	2	12
8	39	Bankhead	-	-	-	-	-	-
	40	<u>Rutherglen -</u>						
		Eastfield	103	94	197	-	-	197
	41	<u>Cambuslang North -</u>						
		Outwith	56	16	72	33	-	39
		Central C.D.A.	48	-	48	29	-	19
	42	<u>Cambuslang Central -</u>						
		Outwith	14	-	14	14	-	-
		Central C.D.A.	5	2	7	5	-	2
		Silverbank C.D.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Kirkhill C.D.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	43	<u>Cambuslang South -</u>						
		Outwith	25	-	25	21	-	4
		Halfway C.D.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	44	<u>Hallside -</u>						
		Hallside Outwith	1	-	1	1	-	-
		Newton Outwith	18	-	18	1	-	17
		Flemington						
		Outwith	20	-	20	20	-	-
		Halfway Outwith	3	-	3	2	-	1
		Halfway C.D.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	45	Mount Vernon & Carmyle	49	-	49	17	-	32
9	45	Broomhouse	8	-	8	1	-	7
	46	Bargeddie	14	7	21	3	-	18
	47	Baillieston	30	5	35	10	1	24
	48	Garrowhill	-	-	-	-	-	-
	49	Springboig	11	72	83	11	-	72
9	46	Calderbank	3	-	3	1	-	2



D.C.	E.D.	LOCALITY	No. of Houses occupied as at 1.1.68	No. of Houses added during 1968	Total No. of unfit Houses 1968-1973 Programme	No. of Houses closed during 1968	No. of Houses removed from lists	Balance of unfit Houses as at 31.12.68
9	50	Stepps	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Bishopbriggs	1	-	1	-	-	1
		Auchinairn	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Auchinloch	6	-	6	-	-	6
		Lenzie	2	-	2	-	-	2
9	51	Chryston	6	-	6	1	4	1
		Gartcosh	89	-	89	-	-	89
9	52	Glenboig	104	-	104	25	-	79
		Greengairs	10	-	10	-	3	7
		Glenmavis	6	-	6	-	-	6
		Landward (Luggiebank)	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	53	Caldercruix	17	16	33	12	1	20
		Plains	6	-	6	6	-	-
		Longriggend	9	-	9	1	4	4
TOTALS			2963	400	3363	706	66	2591

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>Order</u>
19/20 Longlea Terrace, Auchenheath.	2	Demolition Order
Underthorn Cottages, Yieldshields, Carluke.	2	Demolition Order
East Lodge, Thornhome, Carluke.	1	Demolition Order
54 Camnethan Street, Stonehouse.	1	Closing Order
50 Carlisle Road, Ferniegair.	1	Demolition Order
Clayhedges, Burnhouse Farm, East Kilbride.	1	Demolition Order
116/118 Hirst Road, Harthill.	2	Closing Order
112/114 Hirst Road, Harthill.	2	Closing Order
99 Torbothie Road, Shotts.	1	Demolition Order
11 Gillies Lane, Baillieston.	1	Demolition Order
15 Gillies Lane, Baillieston.	1	Closing Order

The following Orders were determined during the year:-

<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Order</u>
Old Smithy, Rigside, Douglas Water.	1	Closing Order
2 Church Street, Chapelton.	1	Closing Order
8 Church Street, Chapelton.	1	Closing Order
34 Crossgates, Larkhall.	1	Closing Order



The following Suspension Order was determined where previously a Demolition Order was in force:-

289 New Edinburgh Road, Uddingston. 1 house

This had the effect of bringing the Demolition Order back into operation.

The following Undertakings were cancelled, where modernisation had been completed:-

31 Crossgates, Larkhall. 1 house

16-18 Bellside Road, Cleland. 2 houses

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		
<u>UNFIT HOUSES</u>						
FIRST	73	24	15	11	88	35
SECOND	250	453	16	-	266	453 *
THIRD	178	201	26	75	204	276
FOURTH	104	150	44	133	148	283
TOTALS	605	828	101	219	706	1047
<u>FIT HOUSES</u>						
FIRST	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECOND	-	21	-	-	-	21 #
THIRD	6	-	1	3	7	3
FOURTH	6	8	-	1	6	9
TOTALS	12	29	1	4	13	33
<u>TEMPORARY HOUSES (County Council)</u>						
FIRST	-	-	254	254	254	254
SECOND	-	-	209	218	209	218
THIRD	-	-	258	293	258	293
FOURTH	-	-	55	106	55	106
TOTALS	-	-	776	871	776	871

\* This includes 346 demolished in the Cambuslang Comprehensive Development Areas during 1965-1967.

# This includes 19 demolished in the Cambuslang Comprehensive Development Areas during 1966.

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
1965	1,184	1,109
1966	558	1,071
1967	676	340
1968	706	1,047
	<u>11,753</u>	<u>9,851</u>

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

TABLE D

CAMBUSLANG COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREAS.

<u>AREA</u>	<u>No. of unfit Houses Closed</u>	<u>No. of unfit Houses Demolished</u>	<u>No. of fit Houses Closed</u>	<u>No. of fit Houses Demolished</u>	<u>No. of Shops etc. Demolished</u>
Silverbank	-	-	-	-	-
Central	29	8	-	-	-
Kirkhill	-	-	-	-	-
Halfway	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	29	8	-	-	-



TABLE E

The 8 unfit houses which were demolished within the Cambuslang Comprehensive Development Areas were situated as follows:—

<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of Unfit Houses Demolished</u>	<u>No. of Fit Houses Demolished</u>	<u>No. of Shops etc. Demolished</u>
<u>AREA NO. 1</u>		Nil	
<u>AREA NO. 2</u>			
4 Somervell Street	8	-	-
<u>AREA NO. 3</u>		Nil	
<u>AREA NO. 4</u>		Nil	
<u>GRAND TOTALS</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Accounts amounting to £845 were passed for payment for the demolition of properties during 1968 in the Comprehensive Development Areas, £53,666. 1. 4d having previously been paid for demolition works during 1959/67. The total expenditure to date in this respect now amounts to £54,511. 1. 4d.

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	-	-	-	-
1965	51	72	-	-	-
1966	1	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>
<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	-
1965	123	185	38	40	51
1966	61	17	-	19	-
1967	14	72	-	-	2
1968	29	8	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>132</b>
<u>No. 3 Kirkhill</u>					
1959	-	2	-	-	1
1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	2	13	-	-	-
1962	4	6	4	4	-
1963	6	6	8	9	1
1964	-	-	-	-	-
1965	8	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>



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. 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	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>171</b>

The following 186 houses subject to formal action and 219 houses subject to informal action, making a total of 405 houses, were demolished by the owners:-

#### FORMAL ACTION

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
13-15 Quarry Road, Law.	2
Shawgill Cottage, Law	1
157 Carnwath Road, Carluke	2
53-55 Belstane Road, Carluke	2
2-4 Goremire Road, Carluke	2
Old Millhouse, Carstairs	1
26-28 Bog Road, Lesmahagow	2
130-144A Riverside Road, Kirkfieldbank	16
180-182 Carlisle Road, Blackwood	5
34-44 Thornton Road, Kirkmuirhill	6
46-54 Thornton Road, Kirkmuirhill	4
1 Southfield, Kirkmuirhill	1
13-20 Draffan Rows, Kirkmuirhill	8
5-9A Holm Road, Crossford	5
7-13 & 19 Coalburn Road, Coalburn	7
15-17 & 21 Coalburn Coad, Coalburn	3
65-67 London Street, Larkhall	1
70-72 Drygate Street, Larkhall	2
25-31 Academy Street, Larkhall	4
37 Millheugh, Larkhall	1

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
98-100 Machan Road, Larkhall	2
62-64 Drygate Street, Larkhall	2
69 London Street, Larkhall	4
14-16 High Glengowan, Larkhall	1
31-33 Millar Street, Glassford	2
18 Bam Street, Strathaven	6
115-135 Carlisle Road, By Stonehouse	12
Hallside Farm Cottage, Dalton, Cambuslang	1
6 Busheyhill Street, Cambuslang	9
400 Hamilton Road, Flemington, Cambuslang	10
404 Hamilton Road, Flemington, Cambuslang	4
1-7A Park Street, New Stevenston	5
228-232 Jerviston Street, New Stevenston	10
68-70 Bonkle Road, Newmains	2
99 Chapel Road, Morningside, Newmains	2
141 Mill Road, Allanton	1
9-31 Torbothie Road, Shotts	12
1 Bridgend, Shotts	1
71-81 Springhill Road, Shotts	6
98-100 Rosehall Road, Shotts	2
2 Swinstie View, Cleland	1
227-233 Hamilton Road, Broomhouse	4
1-8 Inchneuk Terrace, Glenboig	8
2-4 Elswick Drive, Caldercruix	2
81B-C Main Street, Calderbank	2
TOTAL	186

INFORMAL ACTION

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
2-16 Sommerville Place, Carstairs Junction	16
1-19 Strawfrank Road, Carstairs Junction	16
20-30 Strawfrank Road, Carstairs Junction	10
31-37 Strawfrank Road, Carstairs Junction	8
88-102 Strawfrank Road, Carstairs Junction	32
1-51 Swinhill Terrace, Ashgillhead	51
Railway Cottages, Station Road, New Stevenston	4
73-87 Newarthill Road, Carfin	7
2-64A Benhar Road, Shotts	64
190-212 Main Street, Caldercruix	11
TOTAL	219

In addition to the foregoing the County Council, as owners, demolished 871 temporary houses. Details of the numbers of these houses by locality are given in table G which follows and also included are the numbers closed and demolished during 1964-1967.



TABLE G

## CLOSURE AND DEMOLITION OF TEMPORARY HOUSES

SCHEME	Total No. of houses	No. closed during 1964-1967	No. demolished during 1964-1967	Balance remaining to be closed	No. closed during 1968	No. demolished during 1968	Balance remaining to be closed
Crawford	10	-	-	10	-	-	10
Coulter	10	-	-	10	7	7	3
Ponfeigh	30	30	30	-	-	-	-
Rigside	40	-	-	40	-	-	40
Thankerton	10	4	4	6	6	6	-
Libberton	6	2	2	4	4	4	-
Douglas	14	14	14	-	-	-	-
Glespin	17	-	-	17	-	-	17
Coalburn	16	16	16	-	-	-	-
Lesmahagow	10	10	10	-	-	-	-
Auchenheath	14	5	5	9	8	8	1
Carstairs	4	3	-	1	1	4	-
Cartland	4	-	-	4	-	-	4
Nemphlar	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
Carnwath	10	-	-	10	-	-	10
Newbigging	7	-	-	7	-	-	7
Forth	119	28	25	91	2	1	89
Braidwood	10	-	-	10	-	-	10
Carluke	16	14	10	2	2	6	-
Law	48	11	11	37	2	2	35
Larkhall/ Dalserf	272	229	184	43	23	68	20
Eddlewood	59	59	59	-	-	-	-
Strathaven	40	-	-	40	-	-	40
Glassford	14	14	14	-	-	-	-
Tannochside	21	21	2	-	-	19	-
Bellshill/ Mossend	471	225	206	246	98	117	148
Holytown	6	-	-	6	-	-	6
New Stevenston	383	79	74	304	72	75	232
Newarthill/ Carfin	13	1	1	12	12	12	-
Overtown	10	5	5	5	-	-	5
Waterloo	29	4	4	25	1	1	24
Newmains	129	129	128	-	-	-	-
Stane & Torbothie	75	75	75	-	-	-	-
Dykehead	200	3	2	197	57	46	140
Cleland	38	15	8	23	18	23	5
Salsburgh	70	70	70	-	-	-	-
Blantyre/High Blantyre	277	79	56	198	171	178	27
Cambuslang	318	280	278	38	38	40	-

SCHEME	Total No. of houses	No. closed during 1964- 1967	No. demolished during 1964- 1967	Balance remaining to be closed	No. closed during 1968	No. demolished during 1968	Balance remaining to be closed
Mount Vernon &							
Carmyle	55	10	10	45	22	22	23
Bargeddie	102	44	44	58	54	54	4
Baillieston	33	33	33	-	-	-	-
Stepps	33	5	5	28	27	27	1
Auchinloch/							
Lenzie	24	3	3	21	2	2	19
Chryston	26	25	25	1	-	-	1
Glenboig	77	25	25	52	20	20	32
Greengairs	49	3	2	46	16	16	30
Glenmavis	69	-	-	69	34	34	35
Luggiebank	4	-	-	4	-	-	4
Caldercruix	125	9	9	116	24	24	92
Plains	79	24	24	55	55	55	-
	3499	1606	1473	1893	776	871	1117



Demolitions were carried out by the Local Authority in respect of 288 houses subject to statutory action, at costs shown and for the reasons given in the following table:-

<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
2 Carstairs Road, Carstairs	1	93	-	-	Default of owner
3 Orchard Street, Carluke	1	170	-	-	Default of owner
52-56 New Trows Road, Lesmahagow	4	300	-	-	Default of owners
3 Kirk Street, Strathaven	1	250	-	-	Default of owner
2-2A Millar Street, Glassford	2	100	-	-	Default of owner
19 Millar Street, Glassford	1	130	-	-	Default of owner
66-68 & 74 Drygate Street, Larkhall	3	70	-	-	Default of owners
1-4 Ulva Place & 146 Station Road, Blantyre	25	312	6	-	Default of owners
2-4 Hamilton Drive, High Blantyre	2	90	-	-	Default of owner
424-434 Hamilton Road, Flemington, Cambuslang	6	250	-	-	Default of owners
1-3 Richmond Place & 156-158 Hamilton Road, Halfway, Cambuslang	24	375	-	-	Default of owners
16-26 Tabernacle Lane, Cambuslang	8	190	-	-	Default of owners
1-5 Spittal, Hallside, Cambuslang	3	-	-	-	Default of owner - Account for £75 not yet passed.
3, 5 & 11 Burnside Terrace, Cambuslang	4	350	-	-	Default of owners
12-20 Cochrane Street, Bellshill	7	200	-	-	Default of owners
168-180 Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston	12	100	-	-	Default of owners
61-65 Carfin Street, New Stevenston	3	-	-	-	Default of owners - Account for £50 not yet passed.

<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
85-91 Carfin Street, New Stevenston	4	75	-	-	Default of owner
9-13A Jerviston Street, New Stevenston	6	150	-	-	Default of owners
758-768A Old Edinburgh Road, Viewpark, Uddingston	11	400	-	-	Default of owners
117 Old Mill Road, Uddingston	1	100	-	-	Default of owner
149-153 New Edinburgh Road & 1-8 Alpine Terrace, Uddingston	74	1145	-	-	Default of owners
85-87 Main Street, Shotts	2	75	-	-	Default of owner
92 Rosehall Road, Shotts	1	50	-	-	Default of owner
9-11 Springhill Road, Shotts	2	120	-	-	Default of owners
11-13B Main Street, Cleland	6	75	-	-	Default of owner
393-399A Hamilton Road, Broomhouse	8	407	-	-	Default of owners
75-77 Percy Street, Larkhall	2	225	-	-	Acquired under Housing Acts.
117-123 & 129-179 Muir Street, Larkhall	31	400	-	-	Acquired under Housing Acts
230 Glasgow Road, Blantyre	3	-	-	-	Acquired under Planning Acts - Account for £195 not yet passed.
20 Croftbank Street (Livingstone Terrace), Uddingston	7	-	-	-	Acquired under Planning Acts - Account for £225 not yet passed.
23-27 Watson Street & 44-52 Spindlehowe Road, Uddingston	23	250	-	-	Acquired under Housing Acts.
11 West Main Street, Harthill	-	75	-	-	Acquired under Planning Acts.
	<u>288</u>	<u>£6,527</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>	

Total Demolition Costs for the year 1968 £6,527. 6. 0d  
Amount recovered during the year 1968 - - -

Actual Demolition Costs for the year 1968 £6,527. 6. 0d  
Demolition Costs for previous years 1956/67 £49,891. 10. 5d

Total Demolition Costs to the County Council  
for the years 1956/68 £56,418. 16. 5d

The Demolition Costs for each year are as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Demolition Costs</u>	<u>Costs Recovered</u>	<u>Actual Demolition Costs</u>
1956	£4,404 4 3	£ - - -	£4,404 4 3
1957	5,239 5 -	179 15 -	5,059 10 -
1958	6,662 8 1	178 - -	6,484 8 1
1959	2,293 9 6	450 - -	1,843 9 6
1960	3,041 16 -	260 - -	2,781 16 -
1961	3,602 12 -	- - -	3,602 12 -
1962	2,359 - -	75 - -	2,284 - -
1963	784 - -	120 - -	664 - -
1964	3,624 - -	- - -	3,624 - -
1965	7,502 11 7	269 14 -	7,232 17 7
1966	5,950 - -	80 - -	5,870 - -
1967	6,213 16 6	173 3 6	6,040 13 -
1968	6,527 6 -	- - -	6,527 6 -
	<u>£58,204 8 11</u>	<u>£1,785 12 6</u>	<u>£56,418 16 5</u>



The amount expended by the Local Authority on default of the owners to comply with the terms of the Demolition Orders served together with the 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>
1956/1968	£38,884.16.7d	£1,785.12.6d	£37,099.4.1d

The amount of demolition expenditure outstanding from owners in default continues to grow as each year passes and although efforts are made to recover this expenditure from the owners concerned the extent to which this is successful cannot be regarded as satisfactory since less than 5 per cent of the total sum had been recovered by the end of 1968.

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>
1-4 Ulva Place, Blantyre	-	4 17 6
3-4 Rosendale Place, Blantyre	-	5 5 -
12-20 Cochrane Street, Bellshill	-	3 13 9
15-17 Church Street, Uddingston	18	8 19 2
162 Budhill Avenue, Shettleston	-	7 17 7
107 Causewayside Street, Tollcross	-	19 9 2
	<u>18</u>	<u>£50 2 2</u>

Since the practice of abandonment of properties became a serious problem in 1949 a total sum of £13,771.19.8d, has been expended by the Local Authority as shown in the following statement.

<u>Year</u>	<u>£ s d</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>£ s d</u>
1949	5 7 -	1959	1,355 6 5
1950	93 2 11	1960	485 19 -
1951	208 19 6	1961	342 7 8
1952	179 - -	1962	138 12 9
1953	415 15 8	1963	227 8 10
1954	390 1 8	1964	179 5 6
1955	391 16 9	1965	215 4 -
1956	3,208 12 7	1966	116 13 5
1957	3,994 7 9	1967	124 6 6
1958	1,649 9 7	1968	50 2 2
			<u>£13,771 19 8</u>

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

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

TABLE H - 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
Period 1st January -										
31st December, 1968.										
1920 Act Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Original Repairs Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amended Repairs Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957 Act Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period 6th July, 1957 -										
31st December, 1968.										
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	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>



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

TABLE I

PARISH	LOCALITY	New houses completed and occupied No. of Apartments					TOTAL	Total Persons Displaced
		2	3	4	5	6		
Blantyre	Stonefield Road	80	189	39	-	-	308	986
	Wheatlands	-	25	-	-	-	25	81
Bothwell	Bellshill	18	102	28	-	-	148	523
	Carfin	-	27	16	-	-	43	208
	Holytown	-	98	35	-	-	133	467
	New Stevenston	9	25	13	-	-	47	158
	Tannochside	-	38	14	-	-	52	184
	Uddingston	7	52	38	-	-	97	391
Cadder	Moodiesburn	-	89	15	-	-	104	350
Cambuslang	Central C.D.A. No. 2	18	33	32	-	-	83	272
	Lightburn Road	18	-	-	-	-	18	18
	Vicarland Road	-	2	1	-	-	3	11
	Westburn Road	-	36	-	-	-	36	139
Cambusnethan	Allantou	-	4	2	-	-	6	21
	Newmains	-	136	12	-	-	148	386
Carlisle	Crawfordyke	16	22	24	-	-	62	174
Carnwath	Forth	-	4	2	-	-	6	21

Carstairs	Carstairs Village										141
Coulter	Coulter	6	28	9	-	-	-	43			40
Covington & Thankerton	Thankerton	-	15	4	-	-	-	19			66
Dalserf	Shaws Farm	28	97	17	-	-	-	142			426
	Hareleeshill	-	19	9	-	-	-	28			97
Glasgow	Stepps	2	16	7	-	-	-	25			89
Hamilton	Eddlewood	8	36	12	-	-	-	56			175
Lanark	Cleghorn	-	11	9	-	-	-	20			77
Lesmahagow	Auchenheath	4	22	-	-	-	-	26			64
	Kirkfieldbank	-	20	3	-	-	-	23			58
Libberton	Libberton	-	3	3	-	-	-	6			20
New Monkland	Caldercruix	-	26	-	-	-	-	26			75
	Glenboig	8	6	6	-	-	-	20			58
	Glenmavis	6	15	11	-	-	-	32			112
	Greengairs	-	10	-	-	-	-	10			37
	Plains	-	51	25	-	-	-	76			308
Old Monkland	Baillieston	6	25	11	-	-	-	42			143
	Bargeddie	-	32	12	-	-	-	44			207
	Carmyle	-	13	8	-	-	-	21			86
Shotts	Cleland	18	48	20	-	-	-	86			281
	Cove Crescent	-	26	10	-	-	-	36			141
	Springhill Road	6	72	38	-	-	-	116			441
		258	1,483	489	-	-	-	2,230			7,532



REHOUSING:- During the year a total of 2,230 new houses of permanent construction, 258 two apartment, 1,483 three apartment and 489 four apartment houses were allocated to families living in insanitary conditions, old people and industrial workers etc., the total number of persons displaced being 7,532. The families were rehoused from 1,769 existing houses, viz. 84 one apartment, 523 two apartment, 992 three apartment, 143 four apartment, 24 five apartment and 3 six apartment, in addition to 460 families living in rooms as sub-tenants and 1 from outwith the County.

TUBERCULOSIS FAMILIES:- There were no allocations involving persons suffering from tuberculosis in the foregoing figures. Since 1936 however, no fewer than 1,611 such families have been rehoused under the Local Authorities decrowding scheme.

OVERCROWDING:- From the date of the overcrowding survey of 1935 to the end of 1968, 30,357 cases of overcrowding involving 157,421 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 - 18,277 and (b) Local Authority houses - 11,674.

TRANSFER OF MINERS AND TENANTS:- Throughout the year 13 enquiries (including 1 subsequently cancelled) were received regarding housing conditions of certain families who had to be transferred to areas outwith Lanarkshire. This is 18 less than the previous year. 10 enquiries were received in respect of families other than miners and 2 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
West Lothian	1	Edinburgh	4
Cumnock	1	West Lothian	6
	2		10

In all but one of the cases it was reported that the houses and cleanliness of the families were satisfactory, and in this case it was recommended that the family be supervised.

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

MINERS		OTHERS	
Area	No. of families	Area	No. of families
Harthill	1	Biggar	1
Salsburgh	1	Harthill	6
		Auchenheath	1
		Blantyre	1
		Bellshill	1
	2		10

ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS:- The sanitary accommodation at Hungryside suffered serious damage to the roof and walls as a result of the January storm. After repairs were carried out the premises were inspected and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

The other premises remaining in the County, at which seasonal workers were accommodated, were inspected during the year and found to be satisfactory.



## STORM DAMAGE

All types of property were affected by the exceptional gale which hit this part of the country during the night of 14th-15th January. The main task of my staff during the days following the storm was to inspect privately owned buildings throughout most of the County area, particularly in the more densely populated places containing tenemental property. In this way a check was made of the damage suffered by structures generally, including walls, chimneyheads, roofs and windows. Attention was also given to complaints from tenants about dangerous parts of buildings and concerning damaged roofs, the penetration of which by rain water presented a danger to ceilings or electric circuits, and made the continued use of the houses hazardous. In every such case quick contact was made by the local inspectors with the property factors or the owners concerned and where there was no response to the request for safety or protective measures to be taken, written notice was sent to the appropriate party.

It is reasonable to claim that about half of the private dwellings in the landward area suffered damage of some kind. In many cases, especially the cottage type of property, where storm damage was covered by insurance, repairs were effected within a few months of the storm.

The greatest problems existed with the tenement type of property where many of the houses are now individually owned, often by young couples who are paying up their houses and have, in most cases, insured the contents but not the fabric. Many such properties suffered serious damage to chimneyheads which in turn caused considerable damage to roofs. The immediate efforts were confined to the removal of the remnants of the chimneyheads and any loose debris remaining on the roofs and to the temporary covering of the broken roofs.

Following this action the next problem was to assess the prospect of repairing the damage to tenements in the light of all the circumstances:-

- (a) ability and willingness of the owner to have the work done;
- (b) the relative cost of the repair in relation to the general standard of the property;
- (c) if otherwise unfit the period which was likely to elapse before re-housing was possible; and
- (d) in the light of all these circumstances, the possibility of the County Council requiring to repair damaged buildings as a statutory duty.

It was quite clear that it would be essential in some cases to carry out expensive repairs to some private properties in order to maintain as great a number of houses in a usable condition as possible, particularly where a ruined chimneyhead, roof or gutter affected many houses in the same building.

Numerous visits were paid by the staff to damaged houses and where "let" houses were involved the landlords were advised of the necessary repairs and in the case of tenements in multiple ownership the various



owners were advised of their responsibilities. In this way many temporary measures were taken to remove danger and protect roofs from the weather. In the absence of any serious attempt to take remedial measures, numerous cases were the subject of action under the nuisance procedure of The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, others under the Building (Scotland) Act, 1959 as dangerous buildings, and others less serious through intimation by letter. Lack of funds, however, and the inability to obtain the services of tradesmen were obstacles to the execution by the owners of remedial work of a permanent and more expensive nature.

On 26th January, 1968, the Scottish Development Department issued a circular to local authorities giving information about a scheme for Government Assistance to local authorities towards the cost of repairing damage arising from the storm, explaining the terms on which assistance would be given and inviting local authorities to submit applications.

The scheme permitted local authorities to undertake the responsibility for repairs to houses in private ownership and to recover the costs from the owners concerned. Any deficit falling on the local authority as a result of this work would attract a special 75 per cent government grant. It was envisaged that this deficit might arise in cases, particularly of owner occupiers, where insistence on recovery of the whole cost of the repair would cause hardship, even if the recovery were spread over a period of years. It was for the local authority, in the light of all the circumstances of each case, to decide the actual amount to be recovered from the owner.

Following a number of enquiries being received from the owners and factors of privately owned tenement houses in the landward area of the County, the Health and Welfare (Executive) Sub-Committee on considering the position agreed to adopt the following scheme:-

Where applications for assistance were received, the position with regard to each property would be assessed (e.g. its expected life; the total cost; where properties were "unfit" the availability of alternative accommodation etc.) and where the owner or factor was unable to commission repairs:-

- (1) the owner would be required to notify his insurers, if any;
- (2) the building would be inspected by a technical or professional officer of the County Council in company, if possible, with a representative of the owner and the Contractor:-
  - (a) to decide whether it was capable of satisfactory repair, and
  - (b) to prepare an outline statement of the repairs to be authorised.
- (3) where possible an estimate would be obtained from the Contractor;
- (4) the owner would be required to sign a document giving authority to the County Council to carry out the work and undertaking to repay the cost of approved repairs;
- (5) when the owner had signed the necessary authority and undertaking the County Council would instruct the Contractor to carry out the repairs;



- (6) on completion of the work:-
- (a) the County Council would pay the Contractor on the basis of the estimate or if necessary on the basis of the agreed rates;
  - (b) the County Council would take steps to recover the cost from the owner, if necessary over a period of years, and
  - (c) if the County Council was unable to recover the cost they could consider taking over the property in default.

The Secretary of State approved of the scheme and welcomed the County Council's initiative and confirmed that a special grant of 75% would be paid on the net deficit between the expenditure incurred on private houses and receipts obtained from the owners.

A total of 402 forms of undertaking were issued to owners of private dwellings upon requests being received to participate in the scheme of assistance, 80 relating to individual owners and 322 in respect of "let" property. Eighty-three forms were completed and returned in respect of 106 dwellinghouses and authorisations were sent to the factors or agents concerned for permanent repair work to be carried out to 70 of these. This resulted in 50 houses receiving permanent repairs under the scheme of assistance during the year. Applications in respect of the remaining 36 dwellinghouses were still to be considered by the Health and Welfare Committee at the end of the year.

The County Council agreed to pay the entire cost of repair in one case where the owner-occupier had satisfactorily completed repairs to his house without participating in the scheme, but had subsequently been unable to meet the cost of these repairs. In this case the payment made was based on hardship grounds as the person involved was in receipt of National Assistance.

In April, the Scottish Development Department intimated that they would call for monthly progress reports on storm damage repairs. The information returned in respect of private houses at 31st December, 1968, was as follows:-

Total number of houses damaged	5,788
Number of houses repaired as at 31st December, 1968	5,200

In view of the very scattered nature of the County however, and the very widespread effect of the storm, the number of houses shown to be damaged could only be an approximation.

By the end of the year all but 588 of the houses damaged had still to be permanently repaired, but more than half of this number are sub-standard and have been or are likely to be affected by closing or demolition orders in terms of Section 15 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1966, at various times within the foreseeable future. A review of these cases will be necessary to assess the position with regard to the carrying out of repairs other than those considered as urgently necessary for the removal of nuisance conditions.

Most of the remaining houses still to be repaired are situated in large tenemental type properties in the areas bordering on the City of Glasgow. In the majority of these cases, the factors who undertake the normal factoring services for the properties are also concerned with a large number of properties in the City itself and normally employ Glasgow firms of tradesmen to carry out this work. Some of these tradesmen, apart from being overburdened by the amount of storm damage repair work in the City, are under some form of direction by a central labour organisation formed by the Corporation of Glasgow to deal with the problem in the City, which would account for the delay in permanent repair work being carried out to the properties in this County. Indeed, in some cases where forms of undertaking had been submitted and written mandates sent to the factors authorising them to instruct the work as per the schedules of the forms of undertaking the tradesmen had been unable to effect the repairs at the end of the year because of pressure of work elsewhere. It is anticipated, however, that permanent or semi-permanent repairs, depending on the future life of the properties concerned, will be completed during the early part of 1969.



## HOUSING GRANTS

Interest is still being maintained in the two grant schemes, improvement and standard, although the number of enquiries dropped slightly from last year. 192 surveys of houses were made, and, as in former years, the County Planning Officer was consulted in each case to advise on the planning position before a decision on the application could be made. For the same reasons mentioned in previous reports the formal applications, 30 in number, submitted to and considered by the Housing Committee fell far short of the preliminary enquiries. These applications consisted of proposed improvements to 23 houses, the conversion of 1 house into 2 houses, the combination of 12 houses to form 6 houses, and the conversion of a mill building into a house.

The approved works were estimated to cost £60,241.19.11d, and the grant-aid promised amounted to £15,093.6.10d.

Applications previously considered:- Improvements to 23 houses, the combination of 4 houses into 2 houses, the conversion of 2 houses into 4 houses (grant paid on 3 houses) and the conversion of a shop into a house, were completed during the year and grants paid as undernoted:-

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
Woodend, Dolphinton	£2,429.18. 9	£400. 0. 0
5 Sidehead Road, Stonehouse	1,612.14. 4	500. 0. 0
6 Shawton Road, Chapelton	974. 0. 0	500. 0. 0
47 Drygate Street, Larkhall	1,681. 0. 6	500. 0. 0
1 Bowman Flat, Larkhall	1,352.10. 0	500. 0. 0
84/86 Main Street, Cleland	1,357.15. 0	500. 0. 0
Tashieburn, Forth	1,932. 0. 0	500. 0. 0
96 Main Street, Newmains	2,123. 3. 5	500. 0. 0
Shawton Farm, Chapelton	3,825.19. 0	500. 0. 0
27 Camnethan Street, Stonehouse	970. 0. 0	492. 0. 9
146 Strathaven Road, Eddlewood	1,453. 5. 0	500. 0. 0
Midton Cottage, Gartcosh	2,395. 4. 0	500. 0. 0
Dykehead Farm, Hamilton	1,943.17. 7	500. 0. 0
West Coldstream Farm, Strathaven	2,679. 7. 0	500. 0. 0
40 Strutherhill, Larkhall	1,079. 0. 0	469. 0. 0
2 Quarry Street, Larkhall	1,277. 1.10	500. 0. 0
19 Bowling Green Road, Strathaven	1,214. 9. 5	500. 0. 0
The Peel, Busby	4,576. 0. 0	500. 0. 0
30 Townhead Street, Strathaven	2,599. 0. 0	1,000. 0. 0
57 Kirk Street, Strathaven	1,388.18.11	500. 0. 0
26 Hutchison Place, Cambuslang	850. 4. 0	389.18. 0
3 Manse Brae, Dalserf	1,884. 4.10	500. 0. 0
68 East Kilbride Road, Busby	2,200. 0. 0	500. 0. 0
17 Baillieston Road, Glasgow, E.2.	756.19. 0	311. 5. 3
Linthaugh, Stonehouse	989. 3. 0	500. 0. 0
3 Lanark Road, Braidwood	1,526. 1. 6	500. 0. 0
Boat Farm, Thankerton	2,401. 2. 6	500. 0. 0
3 Flemington Farm Cottages, Cambuslang	963. 0. 0	481.10. 0
	<u>£50,435.19. 7</u>	<u>£14,043.14. 0</u>



### STANDARD GRANTS

New Applications:- 15 applications for the installation of Standard Amenities in 16 houses were approved during the year, the estimated cost of the proposed works being £6,541.13.4d.

Applications previously considered:- Grants amounting in all to £6,511.5.10d were paid in respect of the installation of standard amenities in the undernoted 35 houses, the actual cost of this work being £16,106.10.8d.

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
89 Kirk Street, Strathaven	£325.10. 0	£155. 0. 0
33 Dalmarnock Road, Rutherglen (6 houses)	2,700. 0. 0 (450 per house)	930. 0. 0
2 Church Street, Chapelton	320. 0. 0	155. 0. 0
140 Auchinraith Road, High Blantyre	320. 0. 0	155. 0. 0
19 Townhead Street, Strathaven	519. 9. 8	155. 0. 0
110 Hirst Road, Harthill	863.12. 6	350. 0. 0
9 Alston Street, Glassford	310. 0. 0	155. 0. 0
30 Carstairs Road, Carstairs	544.17. 9	250. 0. 0
19 McNeil Street, Larkhall	435. 0. 0	215. 0. 0
East Hookhead Cottage, Drumclog	420. 0. 0	155. 0. 0
East Park, Elsrickle	710. 0. 0	350. 0. 0
Gillmill, Blackwood	387. 5. 0	190. 0. 0
13 Alston Street, Glassford	396. 8. 9	130. 0. 0
58 Biggar Road, Cleland	297.18. 5	148.19. 2
7 Manse Road, Crawfordjohn	560. 6. 2	280. 0. 0
45 Claude Street, Larkhall	650. 0. 0	300. 0. 0
19 Lanark Road, Crossford	306.17. 3	153. 8. 7
61 Main Street, Braehead	700. 0. 0	335. 0. 0
204 Lanark Road, Hazelbank	801.11. 0	130. 0. 0
75 Main Street, Chryston	217.16. 2	108.18. 1
16 Camwath Road, Braehead	503. 0. 0	215. 0. 0
Whitehill Farmhouse, 111 Glenmavis Road, Airdrie	615.18.11	190. 0. 0
128 Machan Road, Larkhall	560. 0. 0	280. 0. 0
52 Hamilton Road, Cambuslang	371.14. 3	155. 0. 0
24 Rosebank, Carluke	472. 0. 0	155. 0. 0
71 Manse Road, Newmains	418.16. 0	115. 0. 0
Pollockshill, Newhouse (2 houses)	402. 0. 0	170. 0. 0
59a Station Road, Law	376. 4. 3	155. 0. 0
115 Langmuirhead Road, Lenzie	600. 4. 7	275. 0. 0
	<u>£16,106.10. 8</u>	<u>£6,511. 5.10</u>

From the foregoing it will be seen that a further 63 houses were either improved or formed with the aid of grants during the year. The total number of houses now improved in this way since the inception of both schemes is 699.



PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES FOR MEMBERS  
OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

ASSISTED PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Four applications for the erection of 4 houses in terms of the Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1968, in respect of the provision of housing accommodation for occupation by agricultural workers were approved during the year, viz. 1 of three apartments, 1 of four apartments, and 2 of five apartments; the three apartment house being eligible for grant of £240, and the larger houses for grant of £300. Three applications were refused.

Six houses were certified as being completed during the year as undernoted:-

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
Burnbrae Farm, Quarter (4 apt.)	£3,375. 0. 0	£300. 0. 0
Claddengreen Farm, East Kilbride (5 apt.)	5,554. 3. 1	300. 0. 0
Strathbogie Farm, Elsrickle (5 apt.)	4,518.12.10	300. 0. 0
The Shieling, Rosebank, Carluke (4 apt.)	5,550. 0. 0	300. 0. 0
Newland Nurseries, Rosebank, Carluke (5 apt.)	6,294. 0. 0	300. 0. 0
Stoneyburn Farm, Crawford (4 apt.)	3,463. 0. 0	300. 0. 0
	<u>£28,754.15.11</u>	<u>£1,800. 0. 0</u>

UNASSISTED PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The following table shows the number of houses completed during the year:-

<u>Apartments per house</u>	<u>For Sale</u>	<u>For Letting</u>	<u>Total</u>
2 or less	16	-	16
3	194	-	194
4	294	-	294
5 or more	227	-	227
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>731</b>

At the end of the year, a total of 889 houses, were under construction.

BUILDING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1959THE BUILDING STANDARDS (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1963-67.THE BUILDING OPERATIONS (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1963.

2,282 Applications for Building Warrant, 27 of which were subsequently cancelled, were received during the year, this being an increase of 7 over last year.

Table 1 gives details of the applications received during the year; Table 2 classifies the applications into various groups; and Table 3 shows the number of warrants issued during the year.



TABLE 1  
APPLICATIONS FOR BUILDING WARRANT

Category	PRIVATE				PUBLIC			
	Warrants		Minor Warrants		Warrants		Minor Warrants	
	No.	Est. Cost	No.	Est. Cost	No.	Est. Cost	No.	Est. Cost
Houses	336	£ 3,263,793	212	£ 61,708	32	£ 10,363,650	-	£ -
Schools	2	46,500	-	-	19	1,877,350	-	-
Shops	59	168,225	24	7,825	-	-	-	-
Offices	29	340,445	6	1,959	3	6,370	1	200
Factories	51	1,109,940	2	660	1	108,000	-	-
Miscellaneous	211	3,119,179	1,231	158,958	46	746,834	17	4,178
TOTAL	688	8,048,082	1,475	231,110	101	13,102,204	18	4,378

Total estimated cost £21,385,774

Table 2  
CLASSIFICATION OF APPLICATIONS

	No. of applications
New building	358
Alter and Extend	272
Amendment of Warrant	108
Demolition	37
Minor Warrant	1,491
Change of Use	13
Limited Life	3
	2,282

TABLE 3  
BUILDING WARRANTS ISSUED

Category	PRIVATE						PUBLIC					
	Warrants			Minor Warrants			Warrants			Minor Warrants		
	No.	Est. Cost £	No.	Est. Cost £	No.	Est. Cost £	No.	Est. Cost £	No.	Est. Cost £	No.	Est. Cost £
Houses	245	3,849,993	152	67,832	23	9,743,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schools	3	18,400	-	-	10	2,017,560	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shops	43	263,050	18	5,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices	23	64,390	5	1,291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories	43	2,829,490	4	1,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	139	595,313	900	103,941	30	499,647	-	-	26	5,980	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>7,620,636</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>179,504</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>12,260,207</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5,980</b>				

Total estimated cost £20,066,327



All applications for Building Warrant, costing more than £500 or buildings having a cubic capacity of more than 4,000 cu.ft., were considered by the Buildings Authority. There were no refusals, the plans of all 559 major applications submitted to the Authority having been adjusted to meet the requirements of the Regulations by agreement with the applicants or their agents, except where the Secretary of State directed otherwise.

As in previous years very few of the applications submitted complied with the Regulations and rather than lodge objections to the granting of the Warrants, the applicants were given the opportunity of adjusting the plans or applying to the Secretary of State for a relaxation of the Regulations, a right of which some took advantage, since 33 'Directions' were made. In two cases the Secretary of State refused to give a Direction, and the applicants had therefore no option but to amend the plans to comply with the Regulations.

Ten objections were formally lodged with the Clerk to the Buildings Authority, two by the Master of Works and eight by affected proprietors. The two objections by the Master of Works (both in respect of lack of sufficient toilet accommodation in station buildings) were subsequently withdrawn, the applicants in the interval having submitted revised plans to comply with the Building Standards Regulations. One objection by an affected proprietor was also withdrawn, the objector having decided that his interests were not affected. Seven objections were heard by the Buildings Authority, but since the proposals were in conformity with the Building Standards Regulations the Authority agreed that in each case the appropriate Warrant should be granted.

During routine inspections a number of buildings were found to be either erected or in course of erection, or a deviation from the approved plan had taken place without the sanction of the Buildings Authority. Where these unauthorised developments were discovered a Notice under Section 10 of the Act was served on the person concerned giving him a period of time to show cause to the Buildings Authority why he should not be required to execute the operations necessary to make the building conform to the Regulations. Seventy-four Notices were served during the year, resulting in most cases in applications being lodged or the irregularities being remedied soon thereafter. Eight cases, where no action had been taken within the prescribed period, were reported to the Clerk to the Buildings Authority. Six of these cases were considered by the Authority, but it was only necessary to serve Orders in three instances, since during the interval the terms of the Notices had been complied with except in one case which was continued to allow an application to be submitted.

Court proceedings were taken in connection with a contravention of the Act, work on a new service station having commenced without a Warrant being obtained. The owner was found guilty, but given an absolute discharge, at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 7th February, 1968.

In addition, one case of a continuing offence, that of an unauthorised conversion of a shop to a cafeteria for which a fine of £35 was imposed



on 18th May, 1967, was reported to the Buildings Authority and it was agreed that the matter again be reported to the Procurator Fiscal with a view to Court proceedings being instituted.

Twenty courtesy plans were received, one from the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works; one from the Board of Management for Glasgow Royal Infirmary; seventeen from the Scottish Industrial Estates; and one from Western Regional Hospital Board. In each case the proposals were examined in terms of the Building Standards Regulations and the various 'Crown' Departments advised as to any amendments necessary to comply with the Regulations.

As in former years it was found necessary to make a number of consultations before disposing of applications, 460 being referred to the Water Engineer; 353 to the County Surveyor (Drainage Section); 982 to the County Surveyor in respect of new accesses to highways and 169 in respect of applications under Section 8 of the Act to erect barricades, etc., and/or deposit materials on roads; 163 to the Firemaster, who has an interest in buildings frequented by the public and factories, offices and shops; 134 to the County Factor involving County Council property; and 44 to the County Assessor.

In addition the Factory Inspector was advised that 17 applications had been lodged in respect of factory premises, and the Rivers Pollution Inspector was informed of 39 developments involving discharges to water courses.

87 reports were forwarded to the County Planning Officer in respect of planning applications.

12,501 routine inspections were made of the works in progress, and 4,245 tests made of the drains and sanitary fittings. The Clerk to the Buildings Authority was authorised to issue Certificates of Completion in respect of 2,215 Local Authority houses, 593 private houses and 24 other buildings, as well as 2 temporary Certificates to allow of partly completed buildings being occupied.

Towards the end of the year the Draft Building Standards (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1968, were issued, along with a Memorandum explaining the amendments. The draft Regulations and the Memorandum were to be made available for public inspection together with a Notice allowing representations to be lodged until 31st December, 1968. The proposed amendments are quite extensive, and are designed to bring the Building Standards Regulations up to date in the light of experience and of developments in building practice.



## DRAINAGE

There were a number of drainage problems investigated throughout the County during the year. The occurrences were mainly due to lack of attention to or misuse of existing drainage systems, the result of defects occurring in hitherto satisfactory drainage systems, or a recurrence of conditions mentioned in previous Annual Reports. Some cases of this kind were referred to the Drainage Division of the County Surveyor's Department and action was taken to effect a remedy. Many complaints were received about flooding of low-lying garden ground, usually by choked or defective field drains, and every effort was made, by advice, to assist householders to trace and deal with the sources and thus eliminate the trouble. Whatever the problem, however, the sanitary inspector was invariably involved in its investigation.

Some of the cases dealt with are referred to below:-

Baillieston, Greengairs and Calderbank Areas:- The lack of adequate sewers for parts of these areas resulted in investigations being made at the request of the County Surveyor into the condition of ditches receiving discharges from the existing sewage systems. In the case of Crosshill, Baillieston and Wattstown, Greengairs, the unsatisfactory state of the ditches was confirmed and at Baillieston the work of providing a new outfall sewer was commenced. At Wattstown where the ditch is effected by the effluent from septic tanks it was recommended to the County Surveyor that the area should be linked up to the Greengairs sewerage system as soon as possible. The investigation of the Kennel Burn between Chapelhall and Calderbank did not reveal conditions which could be described as a public health nuisance at the time of inspection since the dilution obtaining appeared to be satisfactory.

Bothlyn Burn, Gartcosh:- New roadworks in connection with the Maryville/Pleaknowe Motorway are likely to interfere with the present oil intercepting arrangements at the Gartcosh Strip Mill and with this in mind, proposals for a new plant are at present the subject of discussion between the Clyde River Purification Board and the firm concerned.

Kings Park Avenue, Bankhead, Rutherglen:- Complaints were received from house owners in this avenue about flooding of their gardens which was attributed to a burn on ground at the rear. The owners were advised of the action they should take.

Kirkton Avenue, High Blantyre:- A heavy rainstorm resulted in flooding at the rear of County Council houses in Kirkton Avenue. The County Factor was requested to approach the owners of the adjoining ground with a view to the deepening of an existing ditch. This work was subsequently carried out with the result that no further complaints were received from the occupiers of the affected houses.

Priestfield Temporary Scheme, High Blantyre:- A choked culvert under a railway embankment on the perimeter of this scheme presented a danger to children as water had accumulated to a considerable depth. Employees of the District Council cleared the obstruction and this removed the danger.



Waterfoot, Busby:- A petition was received in June from the residents of the village of Waterfoot in Renfrewshire about offensive smells from the White Cart River which forms the County boundary with Renfrewshire. The source of the pollution was traced to a farm at Thorntonhall where it was found that silage liquor and byre wash were being discharged into the river. The matter was referred to the Clyde River Purification Board's Inspector, and, following a joint visit by a Board Official and the local sanitary inspector to the farm, remedial measures were suggested which subsequently proved effective in coping with the discharge.

Trossachs Road, Cathkin:- A complaint was made via the Scottish Development Department about flooding of gardens in this road from a pond in adjacent private ground belonging to a Children's Home. A choked inlet to the culvert from this pond was cleared and this eliminated the complaint.

Skelly Gill Burn, Larkhall:- Complaints were again received during the year regarding pollution of this burn and subsequent inspections confirmed the presence of sewage. It was suspected that some house drains from the nearby new County Housing Development had been connected in error to the surface water drain discharging into the burn, and a full investigation by officials of the County Architect's Department was requested. This confirmed the cause of the pollution and the faulty connections were traced and properly connected to the sewer. No further evidence of pollution was observed at subsequent inspections.

Elsrickle:- The drainage ditch which is culverted across the Elsrickle-Walston right-of-way was again the subject of complaints from adjacent householders but cleaning operations carried out by the District Council resolved the matter.

Springhill Burn, Douglas:- Complaints were received from the adjacent council housing scheme of a foul smell from this burn and investigation showed this to be due to silage effluent from Springhill Farm. The effluent normally discharges to a soakaway but a leakage had evidently developed and affected the burn. The Inspector of the Clyde River Purification Board took the matter up with the farmer and after the leakage had dried up cleaning operations by the Highways Department to the bed of the burn materially improved its condition.

## WATER SUPPLY

During the year 124 water samples for chemical analyses and 121 for bacteriological examination were taken from both private and public supplies either as a routine measure or because of complaint. Several complaints of discoloration were received in different areas. Discoloration was usually found to be due to the condition of terminal mains and remedial measures were taken by the staff of the Lanarkshire Water Board. In one instance, the main serving five houses in a cul-de-sac had to be extended to the end of the cul-de-sac before a satisfactory supply of water could be obtained.



A further 118 samples for chemical analyses and 151 for bacteriological examination were taken at the reservoirs or water works by officials of the Lanarkshire Water Board. Where the results of samples were not satisfactory, remedial measures were taken to improve the position. The owner of a cottage in the Blackridge area, at which two samples proved unsatisfactory, was advised to seek an alternative supply.

Investigations into complaints of poor water supply in one case revealed that the capacity of the service pipe was inadequate for the number of houses being supplied, and the pipe was subsequently renewed. In a similar complaint, affecting six County Council houses, investigations revealed that the supply came from a spring on a nearby hillside which also supplied water to a dairy farm. In order to conserve water for dairying purposes the farmer had cut off the supply to the houses. Arrangements were made with the Water Board for the provision of a portable water container for the houses, and for the farmer to restore the supply for a short period each day until such time as the circumstances could be investigated more fully. It was subsequently found that a broken pipe on the supply line from the collecting tank was the cause of the poor supply and when this was repaired the supply returned to normal.

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

"On 15th May, 1968 the functions of water supply within the Burghs were transferred to the Lanarkshire Water Board. This report relates only to work carried out in the Landward Area.

Rainfall for the past 12 months has been slightly below average and the storage reservoirs are at present substantially full.

During the year 30 miles of new piping were laid including 10 miles in connection with housing schemes, 2¼ miles in industrial developments, 2 miles in Rural Water Supply Schemes, and 3¾ miles in consequence of road reconstruction. A total of 1900 new service connections were installed and also 407 new fire hydrants.

Cleansing of existing mains using foam rubber swabs was carried out during the year.

The Stonebyres Rural Water Supply Scheme to supply an area South of the River Clyde in the Kirkfieldbank/Crossford region, and the village of Auchenheath, is now complete and the 400,000 gallon service reservoir associated with this scheme is in operation.

The new 4,000,000 gallon service reservoir at Gair, near Carluke, has been completed and is now in service.

Work has commenced on the new rapid gravity filters at Dunside and is progressing satisfactorily."

### SWIMMING BATHS

Samples of water from the ponds were obtained at Shotts, Bellshill and Larkhall Baths - 32 for chemical analyses and 67 for bacteriological examination.

Shotts Baths:- The results obtained from the samples of pond water indicated that conditions were satisfactory.

Bellshill Baths:- Samples of swimming pond water were generally satisfactory although, on a few occasions, the albuminoid ammonia content and the level of free chlorine were noted to be higher than was desirable. The Baths Superintendent was advised accordingly.

Larkhall Baths:- Regular sampling of the water was maintained and generally found to be satisfactory. On a number of occasions, however, the County Chemist reported that the levels of free chlorine in the water were rather high. The attention of the Baths Superintendent had been drawn to this matter during 1967, and it was again recommended to him that a reduction of the free chlorine level was desirable to avoid discomfort to bathers. It has to be borne in mind, however, that it is sometimes difficult to pre-determine the number of persons likely to use the pond on any particular day and to regulate the chlorine content accordingly. Nevertheless it is essential that the person in charge of the baths should be constantly aware of the number using the baths in order that the free chlorine level is within acceptable limits.



## NUISANCES

Public Health Act:- A total of 11,887 inspections were made for the detection of nuisances. These were concerned with leaky roofs, damp walls, worn and holed floors and choked drains, etc.

In 738 cases the authors of the nuisances were served with Intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health Act, and in many instances the cause of complaint was removed within a reasonable period. Statutory Notices under Section 20 of the Act were served in 328 cases, where the Intimation had received no attention. These figures show a marked increase in the number of nuisance conditions dealt with under Sections 19 and 20 compared with recent years and tend to indicate a more rapid deterioration of some of the older properties in the County, no doubt accentuated by the gales in January, 1968.

Burgh Police Act:- Notices were served in respect of the cleansing of common stairs, closes, water-closet compartments and the provision of dustbins in 102 cases, either under Section 115 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 or Sections 23 and 104 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903 as appropriate. In addition, dustbins were provided as a result of informal consultation with the owners.

The following items give details of some of the cases together with the action taken to deal with them.

Storm Damage:- The storm which occurred in January affected all kinds of property in the County, both old and new, public and private, and measures had to be taken quickly to organise repair work to make good the damage. Some properties had to be evacuated and at least one death occurred due to stonework crashing through the roof of a property. In the case of Council owned property, repairs were mainly undertaken by the Council's Direct Labour Department at the instance of the County Factor and in the case of the smaller private properties the individual owners undertook their own repairs, except in certain cases of hardship where the County Council were asked to assist through the scheme adopted as a result of the storm. The most difficult cases to deal with were concerned with tenement properties in multiple ownership and considerable delay took place in obtaining signed undertakings from the various owners agreeing to repay the cost of repairs to the County Council. A further cause for delay was occasioned by the scheme operated by Glasgow Corporation whereby the tradesmen in the City and surrounding areas were organised to deal with the very much more extensive problem arising from the damage to City tenements. The services of tradesmen for the tenements in the County area were therefore difficult to obtain. Despite this, first-aid repairs were carried out in many cases and the procedure was completed for more permanent repairs in others. Where damage was extensive at properties already listed for closure an endeavour was made to bring forward the date of closure wherever this was possible. In circumstances where closure could not be speeded up and undertakings were not forthcoming from the owners, the only effective procedure was to resort to Court action for



the purpose of obtaining a decree to carry out the necessary work from the Sheriff. The following case was dealt with in this way.

5, 7 and 9 Muiredge Street, Uddingston:- The initial procedure under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, was more prolonged than usual due to a change of ownership. The roof of the property had been very extensively damaged by the storm and although the dwellings were listed for closure there was no prospect of their being dealt with for at least a year. The Sheriff gave the necessary decree to the County Council to repair the roof and this work was carried out at a cost of £245.8.0d with Court expenses of £11.6.2d.

11-15 Fallside Road, Bothwell:- This tenement property was mainly occupied by individual house owners and on the drainage system becoming choked no one would undertake the remedial work. Some delay was experienced in taking the case to the Sheriff due to the Courts being on holiday. The Sheriff finally granted decree, however, and the drain was cleared by the County Council at a cost of £28.10.0d - with expenses of the action amounting to £16.16.0d.

The delays experienced by cases of this kind led the County Council to make a request to the Association of County Councils to recommend the bringing into force of the provisions of the Sewerage (Scotland) Act, 1968, allowing a much shorter procedure to be adopted where immediate action is necessary to remedy defective drains. It was apparent from the reply received that the new Act will not become operative until the economy of the country generally has improved.

Carmyle:- Mineral boring operations were carried out in the garden of the block of vacated Council houses referred to in last Annual Report and latterly a large area of the front garden was excavated and the sides of the excavation secured with sheet steel piles. At the end of the year the excavation was infilled with slag to the former level of the garden and the steel piles were withdrawn.

Eastfield Quarry, Cambuslang:- Indiscriminate dumping of rubbish and burning of scrap again gave cause for complaint. Suggestions made to the County Architect for infilling the quarry, removing the lock-up garages and fencing off the area were under consideration at the end of the year.

There are a number of other sites in the County affected by the "tip and run" dumper and despite good service from the Cleansing personnel in removing the larger items abandoned and a free service to householders for the removal of bulky household articles the problem appears to increase rather than diminish. Approximately 4,000 visits were made to dwellings to remove unwanted furniture etc., and some 600 visits to tidy various unauthorised dumps. The present condition of the dumping grounds may be bad enough at present but conditions would be very much worse if the service referred to had not been introduced.



Amicoil Limited, Tannochside:- Occasional leaks in the vapour lines or condensers at this factory were again the subject of complaint and the firm took remedial action whenever these were brought to their attention. In view of the nature of the work the Alkali Inspector was consulted, although the premises are not subject to registration under the Alkali etc., Works Act. He agreed with the action being taken and as a measure of its effect there were no complaints during the last quarter of the year.

Tam's Loup Quarry, Harthill:- These works continue to be kept under surveillance and two complaints about dust emission due to inefficient maintenance of the dust arrester plant were rectified when an approach was made to the management.

### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

A number of complaints were made about excessive noise and after these had been investigated recommendations were made wherever possible of the action to be taken to reduce the noise emitted. The following cases were particularly noted:-

Carmyle Village:- Modifications to the gas turbine plant at Clyde's Mill Power Station, mentioned in previous reports, continued to prove successful and no complaints were received during 1968.

Tollcross:- Investigations into a complaint made by the tenant of a house in a Glasgow Corporation Housing Development about excessive noise from adjoining commercial premises within the County revealed that the complaint was well founded. The firm concerned were engaged in the repair of motor vehicle trailers, and the breakdown of the electrically operated compressor in the workshop had necessitated the hiring of a mobile diesel compressor as a temporary measure. Unfortunately the replacement compressor and its position in the yard of the premises were unsatisfactory and the occupants of the adjoining houses were affected by the increased level of noise. After discussion with the management of the firm an electrically operated compressor was obtained from one of the firm's depots in England to act as a more acceptable stand-by in the event of a break-down of the equipment regularly in use. Further observations will be made at the premises as a check on the conduct of the business.

Baronald Street, Farme Cross, Rutherglen:- The provision of additional sound insulation material between the lounge bar of a public house and the dwellinghouse above appears to be quite effective as no further complaints were received about this nuisance.

Bothwell:- A complaint was received regarding the excessive noise created by a fan operated to remove steam and cooking odours from the frying range in a fish and chip shop. The investigation was carried out in the evening and resulted in rather an amusing incident. When the Divisional Sanitary Inspector appeared on the scene he was spotted by the owner of the business who immediately switched off the offending

fan. It was only a matter of time however until the shop became so filled with steam that the owner was forced to put the fan back into operation. The trouble was eventually traced to a worn bush in the exhaust fan motor and after some persuasion the owner agreed to fit a new bush thus removing any further cause for complaint.

Bakery, Uddingston:- A complaint was received from a nearby resident about excessive noise from the bakery machinery and the noise was traced to refining machinery in which steel hammers rotate at high speed. Six new machines of this type had been installed and the normal running-in period for these was about three months during which time they could be expected to produce a high noise level. Readings were taken by Noise Level Meter and the machines were found to emit noise well above an acceptable level. It transpired, however, that the employees on the late shift were in the habit of opening all the windows on the side of the bakery nearest the property where the complainer lived. The owner of the bakery undertook to ensure that these windows were kept closed and since then no further complaints have been received.

Several other complaints were made of excessive noise from various sources throughout the County but on investigation these were not regarded as cases which would justify action in terms of the Act.



Tabular Statement giving details of Intimations under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897  
and Notices under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 and 1903 dealt with during the year 1968.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Octr.	Novr.	Decr.	TOTALS
<u>Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897</u>													
<u>Dwellingshouses</u>													
Roofs defective and leaky	22	36	14	11	29	4	10	4	7	7	6	8	158
Walls & ceiling plaster broken	2	4	4	3	6	1	.	1	1	2	4	2	30
Windows defective	2	2	3	2	2	.	1	2	2	3	2	1	22
Woodwork of floors, doors, sinks etc. defective	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	2	.	1	8
Smoke in houses, due to defective chimney vents, grates etc.	.	3	4	1	4	1	3	1	1	.	1	.	19
Dampness in houses	2	3	1	2	1	2	.	.	2	3	.	2	18
<u>Drainage Systems</u>													
Drains choked or defective	10	6	14	13	6	6	3	3	4	18	8	8	99
Sinks, waste pipes etc. choked or defective	3	.	1	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	10
Soil pipes broken etc.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	5
Rones leaky etc.	.	1	2	3	4	.	4	2	.	2	1	.	19
Septic tanks choked etc.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3
<u>Water Supply</u>													
Water service pipes defective	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	5

<u>Water-closets</u>													
Water-closets choked or defective	4	.	.	2	1	3	2	2	.	1	.	2	15
Cisterns defective	.	.	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	.	.	15
<u>General</u>													
Common Staircases defective	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	8
Washhouses defective	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coalhouses and coalcellars defective	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Privy middens foul or defective	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Dry closets foul or defective	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Ditches foul	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Surfacing of courts etc. defective	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Accumulations of offensive matter etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Byre drains choked or defective	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Houses & Bedding therein filthy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abandoned Mine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<u>Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892 &amp; 1903</u>													
Water-closet compartment dirty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Whitewashing of Common passage and Staircase	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Dustbins	4	12	3	17	25	3	1	14	.	5	6	9	99
Washing of common stairs	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>539</b>



## RUINOUS AND DANGEROUS BUILDINGS

General decay and lack of essential maintenance over the years reaches the point where parts of a property become dangerous. The storm of January, 1968, accelerated the destruction of the chimneyheads, walls, and roofs of old buildings and revealed the weaknesses resulting from slow deterioration and gradual erosion.

The debris left on roofs and the state of many structures left standing after the storm called for urgent action by this Department and immediate attention was given to ensure that factors and owners took at least temporary measures to avoid any risk to life or limb.

In some cases formal action by Notice and Order under Section 13 of the Building (Scotland) Act, 1959, was required before the work of demolition or repair was carried out. Notices were served in the following cases:-

213 Carmyle Avenue, Carmyle:- Storm damage caused the partial collapse of the north brickbuilt gable wall and chimneyhead of this three-storey, stone and brickbuilt tenement and it became necessary to serve Notices on the various owners of the property. The dangerous conditions were eventually removed at the instance of the County Council.

33/41 Cumbernauld Road, Mollinsburn:- The mutual chimneyhead at this two storey, stonebuilt property was ultimately taken down by a contractor employed by the County Council following the statutory procedure required by the Act.

Farme Cottage, Downiebrae Road, Rutherglen:- The condition of this single storey, stone and brickbuilt cottage was the subject of statutory action and as a result the owner ultimately took the building down and thus removed the dangerous conditions.

71/85 Mill Road, Halfway, Cambuslang:- The south gable and chimney-head of this two-storey tenement became parted from the roof as a result of the storm and temporary shoring was necessary to overcome the immediate danger. Since funds were not available to repair the damage permanently the Buildings Authority, at my request, served an Order on the owners and the structure was ultimately made safe at the instance of the County Council.

1/4 Ulva Place and 146 Station Road, Blantyre:- This abandoned three-storey property comprising 25 dwellinghouses and a shop was ultimately vacated when the tenants were re-housed. When it became dangerous thereafter official action was taken to obtain the necessary authority to have it demolished.

8 Alpine Terrace, off New Edinburgh Road, Uddingston:- This three-storey property of 74 houses and a shop also deteriorated rapidly when the tenants were re-housed. As a result it became necessary to warn the occupier of the Shop by Notice to remove and to serve Notice on the



owners to demolish the building. The occupier of the shop vacated the premises and the tenement was demolished by the County Council in accordance with the terms of the Notice and subsequent Order. The situation of this large tenement in a relatively open area of land with no near neighbours of similar size and construction always seemed out of place and high-lighted its drab exterior and amenities. Its presence in the area probably emphasised the absence of any Planning Authority in the early part of this century, but from the aspect of appearance alone few will regret its departure.

758/768a Old Edinburgh Road, Viewpark, Uddingston:- This property was referred to in last Annual Report and the action being taken in Court to evict the remaining occupier in order to permit demolition to be completed. The Council were successful in their action and after removal of the remaining tenant the property was razed to the ground.

23/25 Greenrigg Street, Uddingston:- A large chimneyhead and parts of the mutual gable collapsed at this address during the January storm. The position in which some of the stonework rested on the timbers of the roof was highly dangerous, and, after Notice had been given to the various owners to take remedial action they engaged tradesmen to remove the danger and re-build the wall and chimneyhead.

228/232 Jerviston Street, New Stevenston:- During the very protracted work of demolition of this two-storey property by the owners it became necessary to take action under the Act in respect of parts of the building left in an extremely dangerous condition. This had the desired effect and the demolition work was completed satisfactorily.

136 Manse Road, Newmains:- This cottage had been standing empty for some considerable time and became dangerous because of the action of vandals. After Notice had been given to the owners they arranged for its demolition and removal from the site.

4/18 Clyde Street, Carluke:- A chimneyhead damaged in the storm at this vacant property became dangerous and after Notice had been served the shattered stonework was removed.

11 Garngour Road and 20 New Road, Lesmahagow:- One owner/occupier remained in this two-storey property when the west chimneyhead became dangerous. The statutory procedure required to be followed, since there were various owners and none would accept responsibility. The County Council had eventually to take down the chimneyhead when the period allowed by Notice and Order had expired.



### PRIVATE STREETS

Various private streets are still in existence throughout the County and these were inspected from time to time during the year. The attention of frontagers was drawn to the unsatisfactory condition of certain streets in order that they might effect an improvement.

### CINEMAS

The few remaining cinemas in the County were inspected and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The various schools in the County were again made the subject of inspections during the year. The progress towards the modernisation of sanitary accommodation at some of the older schools continues, and in three cases unsatisfactory conditions were noted. The attention of the Director of Education was drawn to these cases with a view to remedial action being taken.

### 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:-

Number of licensed caravan sites	46
Number of sites exempt from site licence	6
Number of unauthorised caravan sites	7

A total of 28 sites were dealt with during the year where caravans were found on land for which planning permission and a site licence had not been obtained. In most cases the occupiers of the land had the caravans removed after warning that they were committing an offence under the above Act. In 3 instances court proceedings were required before the caravans were removed, one offender being admonished and the other two fined sums of £3 and £10 respectively. Where, however, caravans belonging to persons often referred to as gypsies, tinkers or dealers, but now officially called "travellers" are brought on to land without the permission of the occupiers of the land, no action can be taken under the Caravan Act. The Police have in most instances succeeded in getting them removed, but in several cases only after the "travellers" have been fined for trespass.

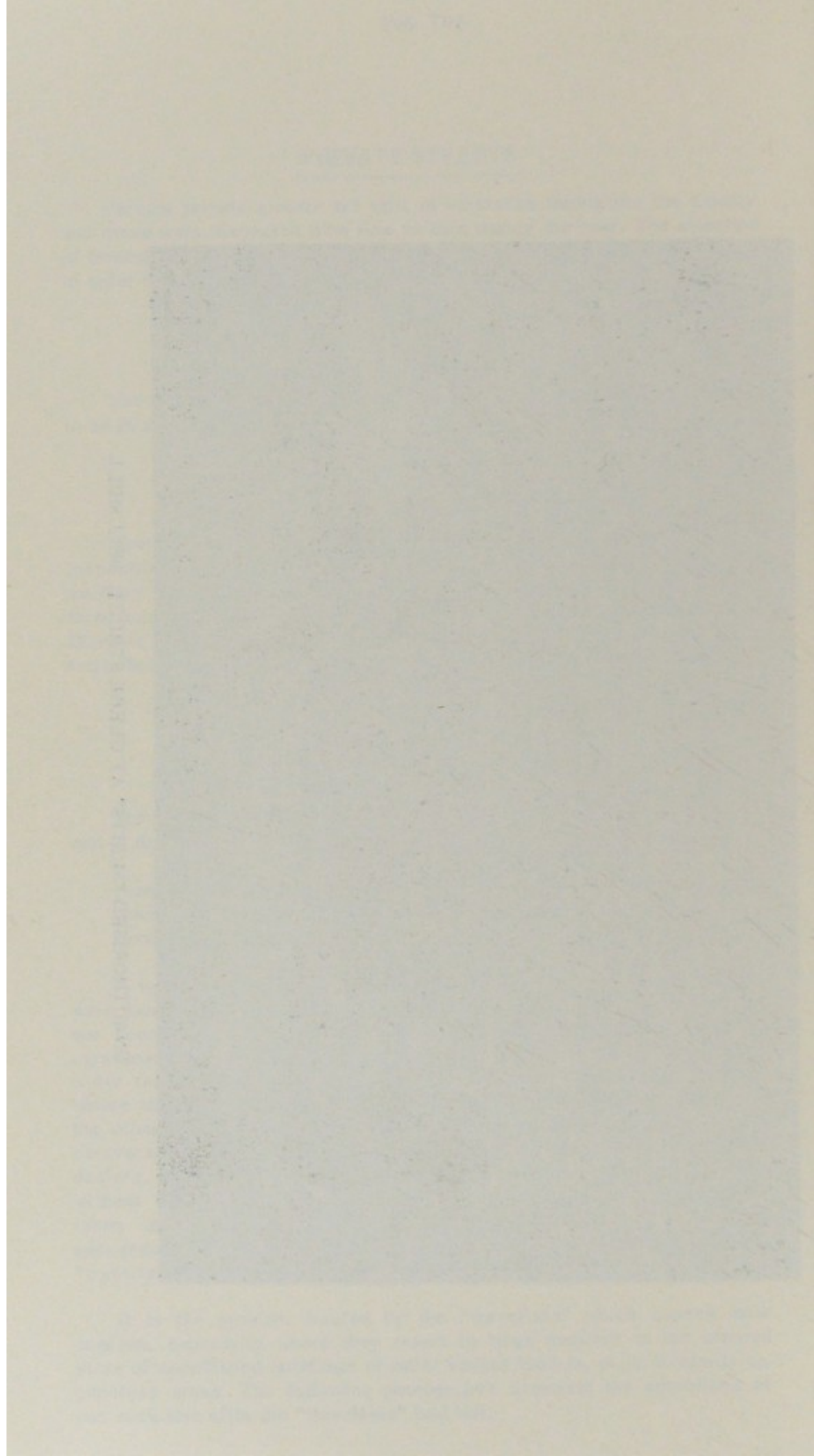
It is the problem created by the "travellers" which causes most concern, especially where they resort in large numbers to the cleared sites of demolished buildings or other vacant land in, or in proximity to, populous areas. The following photographs illustrate the conditions at one such site after the "travellers" had left.

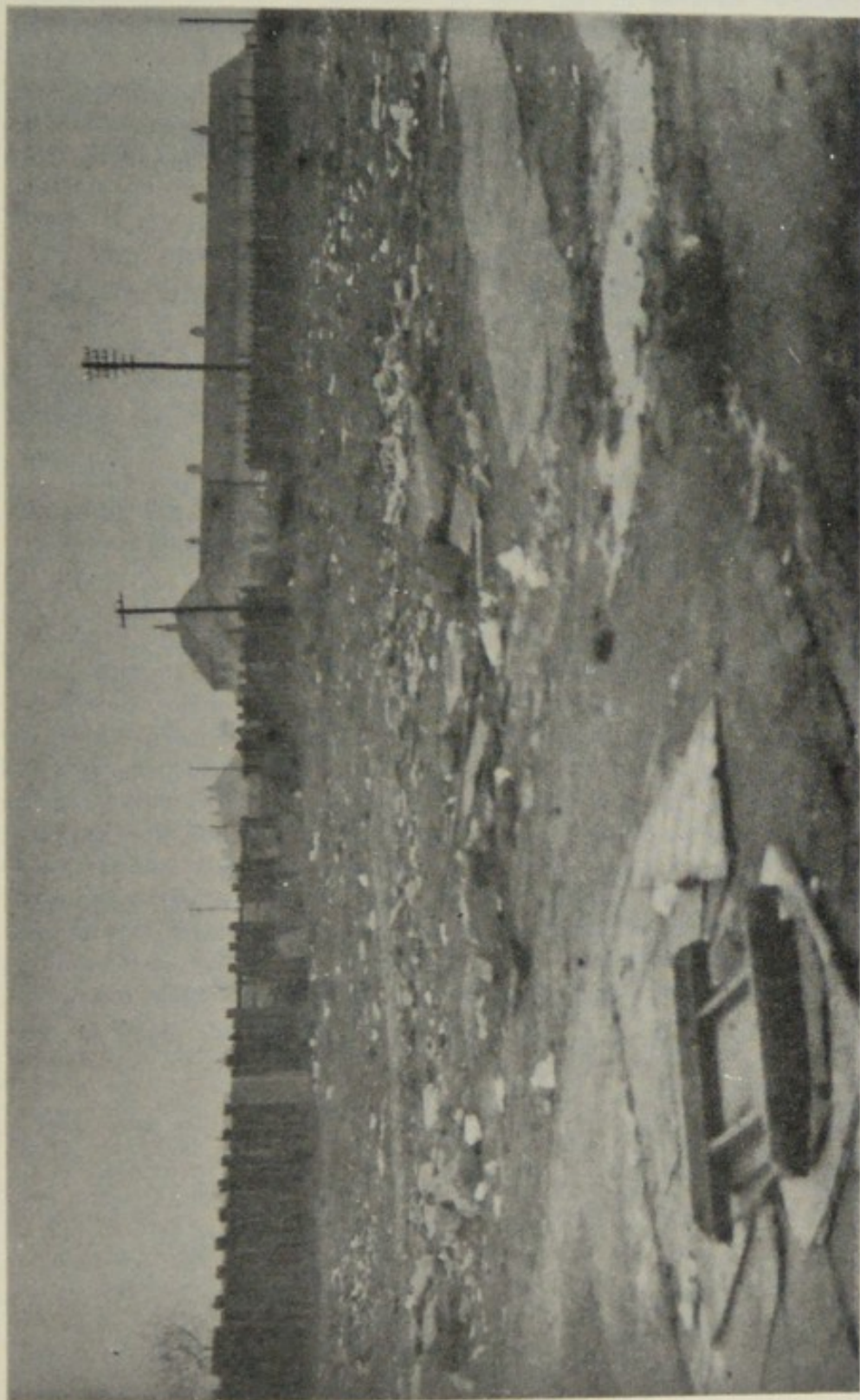




UNAUTHORISED "SIGHTS" AT GLEBE STREET, BELLSHILL



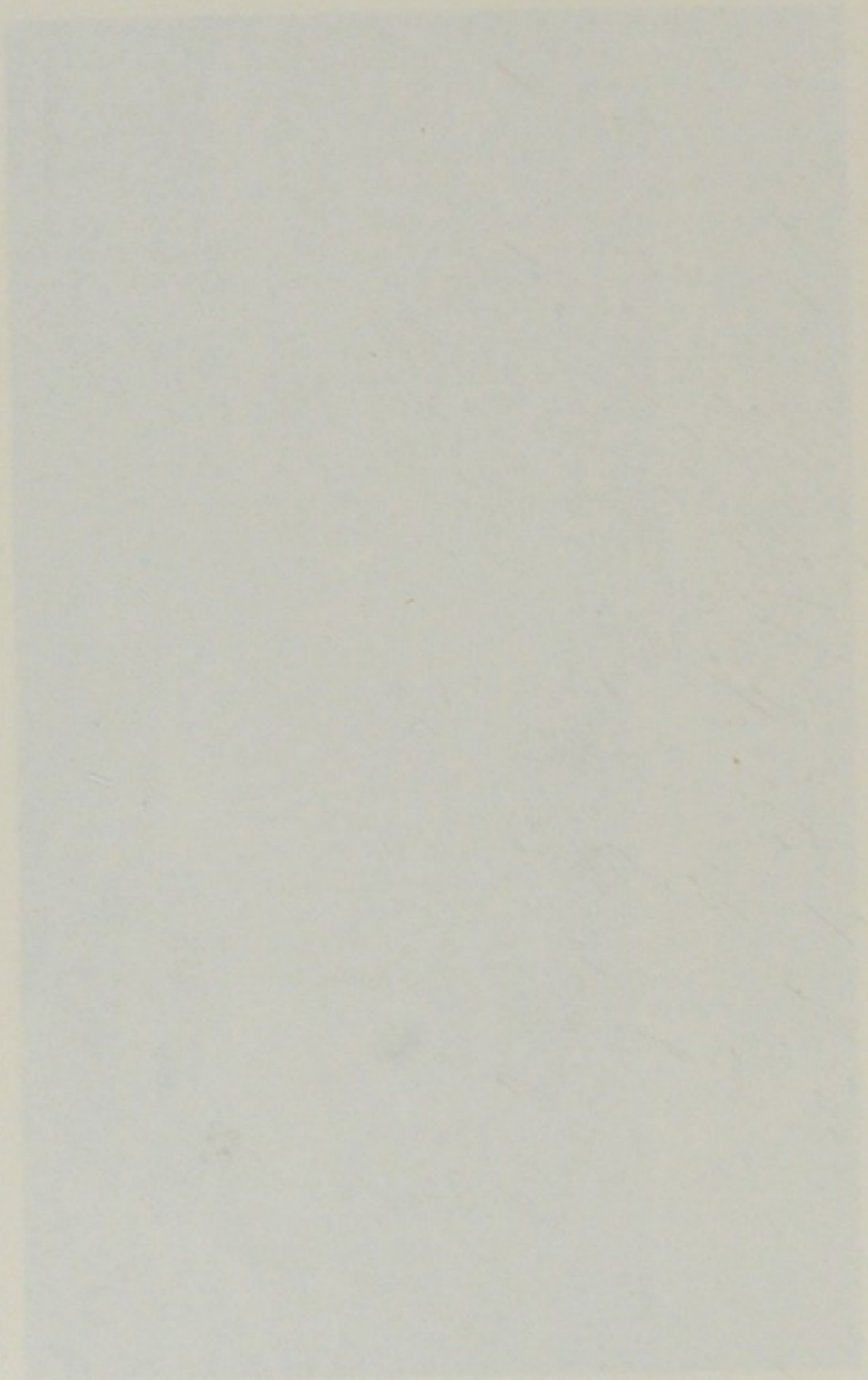




UNAUTHORISED "SIGHTS" AT GLEBE STREET, BELLSHILL



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



Moreover, action by the Police in getting the "travellers" removed, usually only results in them removing from one unauthorised site to another, frequently returning again to the original site. Lanarkshire is particularly subject to invasion by this type of caravan dweller, most of whom are engaged in scrap metal dealing, owing to its convenient situation to the sources of supply of this material, which appears to provide a fairly lucrative business. The problem has led the Government to pass the Caravan Sites Act, 1968, applicable only to England and Wales. Part II of this Act, entitled "Gypsy Encampments", makes it the duty of certain local authorities to provide adequate caravan sites so far as may be necessary for gypsies residing in or resorting to their areas. "Gypsies" are defined in the Act as persons of nomadic habit of life, whatever their race or origin, but excludes organised groups of travelling showmen or persons engaged in travelling circuses. The Order bringing this part of the Act into force has not yet been made, and it therefore remains to be seen whether this legislation will solve the problem and whether a similar Act will be applied to Scotland.

Two of the unauthorised sites remaining at the end of the year were awaiting the outcome of applications for planning permission, and action was being pursued to have the caravans removed from the other five sites.

Only 11 of the 46 authorised sites in the County are licensed for more than 10 caravans, the 2 largest sites being licensed for 60 and 63 caravans respectively. The owner of one site for 15 caravans was reported to the Procurator Fiscal for failing to comply with the conditions of his site licence. Before the case could be called in Court the Scottish Development Department acquired the site, as part of the land required for the new Maryville to Pleaknowe motorway, and the site was closed down and all the caravans removed by the end of the year. The owner of another caravan site licensed for 13 caravans was also reported to the Procurator Fiscal for failing to comply with the conditions of his site licence, including the fact that more than the permitted number of caravans were on the site, but the case had not been called in Court by the end of the year.



## FACTORIES

The total number of factories on the register at the close of the year was 646 - 611 with mechanical power and 35 without mechanical power.

The inspections numbered 336 including 330 of factories with mechanical power and 6 of factories without mechanical power. The following contraventions were mainly found in the course of routine inspections but in some cases were reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories:-

Unsatisfactory Convenience	125
Not Separate for Sexes	1

Action was taken in respect of each case.

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

### FACTORIES USING MECHANICAL POWER

Aero Engineers	4	Drugs	2
Air Brakes	1	Dry Cleaning	4
Aluminium	3	Electrical Engineering	17
Agricultural Implements	4	Fibre Glass Produce	1
Aerated Waters	1	Fireclay	2
Asphalt	2	Firelighters & Firewood	2
Air Guns	1	Food Products	2
Blanket Manufacturing	1	Furniture	4
Butcher	30	General Engineering	63
Baker	42	Gasworks	2
Brassieres	3	Ham Curer	2
Bricks	23	Hosiery	5
Blacksmith	11	Instrument Manufacturers	1
Bone Meal	1	Iron Clothes Poles	1
Briquettes	2	Iron Founding	7
Bleaching	2	Jewel Manufacturers	1
Boiler Making	1	Joiners	41
Boot Repairs	8	Laundry	10
Building Contractor	7	Leather Goods	2
Catering Equipment	1	Lens Grinding	1
Coil Spring	1	Locomotives	1
Confectionery	1	Motor Tyre Distributors	1
Concrete Blocks	14	Motor Car Sales	1
Cartwright	1	Motor Repairs	101
Coachbuilding	7	Moss Litter	3
Cabinet-making	1	Meat Packing	1
Cement	1	Milk Bottle Tops	1
Chemical	10	Milk Bottling	2
Clothing	6	Monumental Sculptors	1
Corn Grinding	8	Milk Pasteurising	4
Cosmetics	1	Nails	1
Dental Mechanics	4	Oil Blending	2

Oil Bottling	1	Textiles	1
Oxygen Manufacture	3	Towel Supply	1
Printing	6	Tailors	3
Pattern Making	2	Trailers	1
Paper Baling	3	Tile Works	3
Paper Making	5	Tool Makers	1
Paintwork	4	Thermostatic Controls	2
Plant Repairs	10	Tripe Dressing	2
Plumber	5	Upholsterer	1
Peat	1	Vehicle Assemblers	1
Poultry	3	Watchmaker	2
Potato Crisps	1	Wheels	1
Property Maintenance	1	Wood Flour	1
Ropes and Twines	1	Wood Wool	1
Radio/T.V. Repairs	5		
Sawmills	7		<u>611</u>
Scrap Metal	6		<u>        </u>
Sheet Metal	5		
Steel Making	13		
Spinning & Weaving	4		
Soapworks	1		
Shoemaker	3		
Spices	1		
Saddler	1		
Slaughterhouses	3		
Tube Making	3		

FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER USED

Bakers	5
Blacksmith	4
Boot Repairer	1
Chemical	1
Confectionery	1
Dressmaking	2
French Polisher	1
Hosiery	1
Joiners	3
Motor Repairs	2
Photography	1
Plant Maintenance	1
Plumber	6
Painter	1
Radio/T.V. Repairs	1
Rag Store	1
Shoemaker	2
Tripe Dressing	1



### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following statistics concerning registrations and inspections of premises coming within the scope of the Act, and comments about interesting cases and matters of general interest arising from the operation of the Act in the County were sent to H.M. Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories:

#### REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	No. of premises newly registered during the year	Total no. of registered premises at end of year	No. of premises receiving one or more general inspections
Offices	14	341	68
Retail shops	56	1215	323
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2	42	10
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	19	264	80
Fuel storage depots	-	6	-
TOTALS	91	1868	481

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises, 1191.

The total number of persons employed in registered premises was returned as 8756 and consisted of 3655 males and 5101 females.

Ninety-one premises were newly registered during the year and these included 28 premises in which there was a change of occupier. One hundred and sixteen premises were deleted from the register mainly because they did not come within the scope of the Act or had been closed.

A total of 1,868 premises remained on the register at the end of the year, 53 less than at the end of 1967, and of this number, 1,284 have now received at least one inspection.

The majority of inspections during the year consisted of re-visits to premises with the object of checking whether deficiencies originally intimated to the occupiers had been remedied, but 304 premises were inspected for the first time, and the following figures give an indication of the number and types of contraventions found in these premises:-



	<u>No. of Premises</u>
No abstract of the Act on display	206
No thermometer	164
No suitable first-aid box	144
Lack of suitable ventilation	91
Dangerous condition of floors, passages, stairs	90
No hot water at washing facilities	38
Insufficient artificial lighting	29
Lack of cleanliness	15
Insufficient temperature or no means of heating	14
Machinery not properly guarded	11
Lack of suitable washing facilities	7
Overcrowding in terms of floor area per person	1

As can be seen from the above figures, failure to provide a thermometer, an abstract of the Act or a suitable first-aid box constituted the vast majority of the contraventions found. Considering that these items can be obtained at very little expense there would appear to be no legitimate reason for failure to provide them, particularly since any intimation sent in connection with contraventions included information as to the contents of the first-aid box required and the source from which an abstract of the Act could be obtained.

In 14 of the premises visited, a reasonable temperature was not being maintained. Eleven of these were butchers' shops and in these cases the occupiers were asked to provide conveniently accessible and effective means for enabling the employees to warm themselves.

In addition, the number of contraventions of Section 9 of the Act dealing with sanitary conveniences totalled 158 and included contraventions relating to lighting, ventilation, cleanliness and disrepair. In 40 premises there was no intervening ventilated space between the sanitary convenience and the work room, but in 15 of these cases, because of the lack of space, it was suggested to the occupier that the fitting of an extractor fan in the compartment would meet the requirement. The number of premises with insufficient or no watercloset accommodation caused some concern, there being 24 in the former category and 18 in the latter category. Twenty-one of the premises concerned were situated within Comprehensive Development Areas.

In all instances where contraventions of this kind were found to exist, the facts were intimated to the owner or occupier by letter giving details of the offence and referring to the Section concerned. Additional information or advice was included where appropriate.

The probable future life of premises in Comprehensive Development Areas was ascertained so that any applications for exemption could be dealt with accordingly. Three such applications in connection with the requirements to provide additional watercloset accommodation were received. One of these concerned premises which were not likely to



be affected by re-development in the near future, but in this case, the reason given for the application was to give the owners sufficient time to prepare a scheme of additions to their premises containing the necessary facilities. The two other applications were made on the grounds that the premises had a limited future and compliance with the requirement was therefore not reasonably practicable. In two of the cases an exemption was granted, and the third case has still to be discussed by the Health and Welfare Committee.

#### Accidents.

Twenty-two notifications of accidents were received during the year and none of these were fatal.

In the case of eight of the accidents reported it was obvious from the information given that the minor cuts, bruises and strains sustained were the result of negligence on the part of the recipient.

The remaining fourteen accidents were made the object of investigation to determine whether a breach of the Act had been committed and to obtain, if necessary, an improvement in the standards of accident prevention in the premises concerned. Three of the accidents investigated resulted from slips or falls, two from cuts while boning beef, one by a cut from the wire binding of a carton and another by a cut from a glass display shelf. In one case, a woman in a self-service store strained her back while trying to lift a bag of potatoes weighing 60 lb. despite the fact that equipment was provided for transporting such bags, and in another case a boy had his finger fractured when a 30 lb. carton containing tins of paint, which he was helping to unload from a lorry, slipped and fell on his hand.

The remaining five accidents investigated however are perhaps worthy of further comment. Two of these concerned cuts from electrically operated gravity feed slicing machines.

In the first case, a boy was in the habit of cleaning the machine, but the accident occurred while he was in the act of sharpening the blade. It appeared from statements made that he had not received sufficient training in the work at the machine and was not under adequate supervision. Although it was considered that there were grounds for prosecution, it was felt that a formal warning to the firm concerned drawing their attention to Section 19 of the Act which concerns training and supervision of persons working at dangerous machines might be more appropriate, and such a warning was duly issued.

In the second case, a youth aged 18 cut his finger on an electrically operated gravity feed slicing machine when he put his hand into the machine to assist the pusher plate. He was cutting a small piece of meat at the time and stated that as it was not cutting properly he resorted to pressing on the pusher plate with his hand. His finger, which was overlapping the pusher plate, was cut by the moving blade. Since the pusher plate or 'last slice device' is heavy enough to slide down the feed



carriage without manual assistance when slicing small or short pieces of meat, there was no need for the youth to put his hand on it. However, since a guard can be fitted to this type of pusher plate, it was suggested to the firm that they consult the manufacturers regarding the fitting of a suitable type of guard. It transpired during the investigation that the plastic guard for the feed carriage was not fitted thereon when the accident happened, and the firm's attention was drawn to the requirement of Section 17(4) of the Act to keep guards in position while parts requiring to be fenced are in motion or use. Subsequent visits were made when it was ascertained that the guard for the feed carriage was being kept in position. The pusher plate, which had been broken in the interval, had been replaced by a heavier and more efficient model making manual assistance completely unnecessary.

In the third case, in a large grocery concern, a girl fell down the lower flight of a staircase while carrying a carton containing 24 lb. of jam. The staircase was 3'11" wide and the stairs were well constructed, but the lower portion was used for storing empty cardboard cartons leaving only a clear passageway of 2'6". The lighting of the staircase was poor partly due to the fact that an electric light bulb had become unserviceable. The fact that the staircase was being used for the storage of goods and was not provided with a substantial hand-rail or hand-hold had been drawn to the attention of the firm some eight months previously, but on subsequent inspections it was found that a hand-rail had been fitted and the practice of storing goods on the staircase discontinued. It was evident however that the staircase was again being used for storage purposes, and as the obstruction of the staircase was no doubt a contributory cause of the accident the firm was instructed to impress on the management of the shop the need for keeping the staircase clear at all times. This particular incident would appear to indicate the need for fairly constant supervision by enforcing authorities, particularly in the case of branch stores belonging to multiple concerns where there is a tendency to make frequent changes in the managerial staff.

The fourth case concerned a man employed in a warehouse who was injured through his failure to lower the lifting column of a fork-lift truck which struck a door lintel causing the truck to overbalance on top of him. The firm's attention was drawn to the July 1968 issue of the magazine 'Accidents' - Number 76 which contained an article dealing with accidents arising from the operation of fork-lift trucks and made suggestions for eliminating or reducing the number of such accidents. The manager welcomed this information and stated that he would advise his firm to obtain copies of the magazine to distribute to all branches where fork-lift trucks are used.

The fifth accident occurred in a public house when a woman employee brushed against an empty gas cylinder which was standing on end against a wall. The cylinder, weighing approximately 20 lb., toppled over fracturing her toe. These cylinders are obviously unstable when standing on end and are normally stored on their sides when not required and secured in an upright position underneath the bar counter by means of a chain when in use. Due to pressure of work, empty cylinders can



be put aside in unsuitable places for later storage as happened in this case. The manager was advised that care should be taken to ensure that any gas cylinders which are not in use be stored in a horizontal position and in a place where they do not obstruct the floor in the working areas of the shop to avoid similar accidents in the future.

None of the contraventions were considered of such a serious nature as to justify the taking of proceedings in court.

## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS, ACT, 1951

All filling materials used in the manufacture of articles of upholstery, bedding and a wide range of consumer goods, are covered by this legislation. The act stipulates that filling materials must conform to clearly defined standards of cleanliness. Natural filling materials have now been largely replaced by man-made products where the degree of control over the condition of the material during manufacture ensures a high level of cleanliness.

Inspections were made of the four registered premises within the County using materials controlled by the Act and five samples of filling material were taken for examination. Users were notified of the results.

## PET ANIMALS ACT

The Act stipulates that any person keeping a pet shop shall obtain a licence from the Local Authority and that premises in which animals are kept shall be satisfactory in respect of size, sanitation, lighting, ventilation, accommodation for animals and cleanliness. Three licences are in operation in the County and the premises are maintained in a satisfactory manner.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades continued to be operated in the County area during the year:-

Private Slaughterhouse, Carstairs (Sheep only):- Licensed for the slaughter of a few sheep each week for use in the adjoining Institution. The premises continued to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Private Slaughterhouse, Symington (Sheep only):- The production from this slaughterhouse is despatched to the London market. Regular inspections revealed no cause for complaint in the cleanliness or conduct of the premises.

Private Slaughterhouse, Carluke (Pigs only):- These premises are operated in conjunction with a bacon and sausage factory. Conditions at the premises were found to be clean and satisfactory.

Knackery, Omoa:- No cause for complaint was found in the operations carried on at these premises.

Nellfield Chemical Works, Braidwood (Bone Meal Manufacturer):- Complaints were received during the year from householders in the vicinity regarding offensive odours from these premises. On investigation it was found that in addition to a valve on the digester equipment being defective, insufficient water was being used for condensing the vapours arising from the processes carried on in the premises. The defective



valve was subsequently repaired and the operation and cleanliness of the plant improved, and regular visitation and observation thereafter failed to find any further cause for complaint.

Two applications were received during the year for the establishment of offensive businesses in the landward area of the County, one in respect of a skin and hide depot at Cambuslang and the other in respect of premises dealing with sheep skins at Thankerton.

The project at Cambuslang involved the erection of new buildings, but while the application was approved by the County Council, the erection of the buildings had not been commenced by the end of the year. The Thankerton proposal comprised the setting up of a business for processing sheep skins in an existing building which had formerly been used as a creamery, and the matter was still under consideration at the end of the year.

### PIGSTYES

70 inspections of pigstyes in the County area were made during the year and while occasional complaints required attention in respect of smell, flies, or rat infestation, conditions which are a normal hazard in piggery premises, the standard of maintenance and cleanliness was found in most cases to be generally satisfactory.

Plans were submitted in respect of the erection of a new sowhouse at an existing piggery but work had not been commenced by the end of the year.

In connection with an outbreak of food poisoning caused by salmonella infection in the City of Glasgow visits were made to certain piggeries from which pigs were known to have been despatched to Glasgow Abattoir. In conjunction with the Animal Health Division of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, rectal swabs, droppings and samples of feeding stuffs were obtained for bacteriological examination but all subsequently proved to be negative.

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

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

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Licences Granted</u>
Avondale	1
Blantyre	3
Bothwell	7
Cadder	4
Cambuslang	1
Cambusnethan	4
Carluke	2
Carnwath	2
Crawfordjohn	1
East Kilbride	1
Hamilton	1
Lesmahagow	1
New Monkland	1
Old Monkland	2
Rutherglen	1
Shotts	1
	<u>33</u>

#### 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. Regular visits were made to the various premises concerned.

Improvements were completed and licences granted at one of the five premises for which applications were outstanding at the end of last year, and consideration of the remaining four applications was continued pending the carrying out of the necessary repairs and improvements.

Two applications for licences were received during 1968 and on the premises being found to be suitable for the purpose, a licence was granted in each case.

There were altogether thirty licensed animal boarding establishments in the landward area of the County at the end of the year. Four other premises were exempt from the requirements of the Act.

#### RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964.

The above Act provides that no person shall keep a riding establishment except under the authority of a Licence granted by the Local Authority. This requirement refers to the business of keeping horses for let out on hire for riding or for use in providing, for payment, instruction in riding.



The Act requires that a local authority shall not decide on an application for a licence to keep a riding establishment until they have received and considered a report by a Veterinary Surgeon or Veterinary Practitioner authorised by them to inspect such premises. The report has to contain particulars enabling the Local Authority to determine whether the premises are suitable for the desired purpose, and describe the condition of the premises and any horses found therein.

Improvements were completed at the premises in respect of which an application was outstanding at the end of last year, and a licence was subsequently granted. Four applications for licences were received during the year, one of which was granted, while consideration of the other three was continued pending the completion of the necessary repairs and improvements. At the end of the year there were six licensed riding establishments in the landward area of the County.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The control of rodents and other pests forms an important part of the work of the Department and in this respect, the staff of Sanitary Inspectors are always vigilant to check on likely sources of infestation and to give advice where necessary. Many such sources were made the subject of inspections during the year, and these embraced any surrounding properties to ensure that the full extent of the infestations was adequately dealt with.

Requests from owners of properties and from farmers, and the constant control exercised at County Council and Hospital Board premises - e.g. hospitals, cooking centres, schools, refuse coups, etc., ensured that the pest destruction officers were kept fully occupied. Rat infestations along the banks of a number of streams in the County were also attended to during the year. Heavy infestations of rats, especially during the winter months, are most likely to be found in agricultural units and it is regrettable that the additional services provided by the Department of Agriculture for dealing with such sources were withdrawn some years ago. Early and effective eradication at farms would no doubt result in fewer scattered minor infestations in surrounding areas. In order to make farmers and others aware of their responsibilities publicity is given about the requirements of the Act by the issue of posters and appropriate circulars to occupiers and owners of land and premises liable to infestation.

The number of premises treated for rat infestations by the operators was 1,511 and in this total there were 206 trapping operations and 562 occasions on which gassing was carried out. The total actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 15,528 in addition to 1,359 mice.

The following table 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

Dwellinghouses	1,306
Factories	18
Shops and Offices	14
Farms	13
Refuse Tips	17
Sewage Purification Works	8
Hospitals	5
Schools and Day Nurseries	40
Cooking Centres and Canteens	5
Hotels	5
Burns	15
Garages	4
Caravan Centres	2
Slaughterhouses	4
Public Park	1



Distilleries	2
Huts	5
Building Sites	13
Social Centres	3
Works	10
Vacant Ground	8
Holiday Centres	4
Police Stations	4
Piggery	1
Churches	3
Reservoir	1
	<hr/>
	1,511

Poisons containing Shoxin Norbormide and Coumatetralyl were again used extensively, in operations in the area of resistance to warfarin treatment in the northern part of Lanarkshire, with successful results. The latter poison, like warfarin, is an anti-coagulant, and was introduced for the first time during 1967. Fortunately, to date, there is no indication of rats being resistant to this poison.

The disinfestation officers also carried out the work of disinfesting all premises reported to be infested by bugs, beetles, etc., and this was successfully undertaken throughout the year in 375 cases.

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

Dwellinghouses	338
Schools	12
Hospitals	4
Lock-up	1
Offices	5
Clubs	2
Burns	3
Homes	6
Works	1
Manse	1
Waste Ground	2
	<hr/>
	375

The above premises were treated for infestations by spider beetles, flies, silver fish, fleas, snails, earwigs, red mites, ants, wasps, lice, spiders, woodworm, bees, german cockroaches, bluebottles and field moles. The destruction of 105 wasps' nests was included among the infestations dealt with.

### FLY REPRESSION

There is no doubt about the part that flies play in undermining the public health of the community, and any measures taken towards the repression of this pest are obviously worthwhile. In this respect, the anti-fly campaign which has been carried on during the past few years by the disinfection of all dustbin shelters, privies and privy middens was again operative throughout the year, all such places being treated once.

Summary of work completed showing total cost involved.

	Dustbin Shelters	Privies	Middens	Pail Privies	Salvage Stores	Cost
Operations	1,987	2	1	8	91	£65.18.5d

### 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 disinfection officers and is done by spraying with a solution of formaldehyde and treating with ammonia as a neutralising agent. The total number of houses disinfected was 9 comprising 8 Local Authority houses and 1 privately owned house. The cost involved was £49.0.2d approximating to £5.8.11d per house.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

### PRIOR APPROVALS

Proposals to install or alter furnaces and erect chimneys at various premises were under consideration throughout the year in respect of 56 furnaces and 27 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 77 furnaces for dwellinghouses but gives particulars of the installations at other premises.

<u>Address and Occupier</u>	<u>Type of Plant</u>
Bellshill Baths, (Sixth District Council).	One gas-fired packaged steam boiler.
10/18 London Street, Larkhall, (Ralph Townsley).	One Potterton Diplomat gas-fired boiler.
341 Glasgow Road, Blantyre, (John Bowie Ltd).	One Talisman Taurus oil-fired boiler. (20 feet chimney).
Jerviston Street, New Stevenston, (Dalziel Co-operative Society Ltd.).	One Lincoln gas-fired warm air unit.
St. Patrick's R.C. Secondary School, Shotts, (Lanark County Council) .	Two Hartley and Sugden White Rose coal-fired boilers. (60 feet chimney).
Budhill Primary School, Shettleston, (Lanark County Council).	Two Hartley and Sugden White Rose coal-fired boilers.(45 feet chimney).
22 Broompark Road, High Blantyre, (J. & A. Smith).	One "Air Heat 250" oil-fired heater. (25 feet chimney).
Glebe Store, Langdykeside, Lesmahagow, (John Skelton).	One Potterton oil-fired boiler.
Omoa Works, Newarthill, (W.C. Hodgkinson (Cleland) Ltd.).	One Demipak oil-fired steam boiler.
Eastfield, Cambuslang, (Croft Bodybuilding & Engr. Co. Ltd.).	One "Air Heat Prefect 650" oil-fired heater. (30 feet chimney).
Public House, Ayr Road, Larkhall, (George Clark).	One Potterton oil-fired boiler.
Lawmuir Road, Law, (Law Bowling Club).	One Talisman V.64 oil-fired boiler.

<u>Address and Occupier</u>	<u>Type of Plant</u>
Cathkin Secondary School, Rutherglen, (Lanark County Council).	Two Aquapac coal-fired boilers. (90 feet chimney).
Cumbernauld Road, Chryston, (Fuel Economy Products).	One Powermatic oil-fired boiler. (18 feet chimney).
Tomato Houses, Bellfield Road, Coalburn.	One Robin Hood sectional underfeed coal-fired boiler. (25 feet chimney).
Mossend Yard, Bellshill, (British Railways).	One Ideal 36V Vanguard oil-fired boiler. (40 feet chimney).
154 Station Road, Shotts, (Camp Bros. Cafe Ltd.).	One Lincoln L.412 oil-fired boiler.
Station Road, Shotts, (United Recreation Centre).	One Talisman oil-fired boiler.
Union Street, Larkhall, (Gomaco Equipment Sales Ltd.).	One Potterton Eden oil-fired boiler.
Laundrette, Stonefield Road, Blantyre.	One Anglia low pressure oil-fired steam boiler.
Main Street, Plains, (Beecham Products U.K.).	One Colt Turbostatic oil-fired heater.
Main Street, Newmains, (William Loudon & Son Ltd.).	Two Zeta oil-fired mobile heaters.
Comprehensive School, Castlehill Road, Overtown, (Lanark County Council).	Two Aquapac coal-fired boilers. (90 feet chimney).
Montrose Works, Carfin, (J.F. Riddell & Co. Ltd.).	One Fulton oil-fired boiler.
Faulds, Baillieston, (James Roche Ltd.).	Three Dravo Model No. 50 oil-fired space heaters.
Wintercleugh, Daer, (First District Council).	One Potterton oil-fired boiler.
Block 3, Larkhall Industrial Estate, (Scottish Aluminium Ware Ltd.).	One John Thompson oil-fired pack- aged boiler. (60 feet chimney).
Bothwellbank Nursery, Bothwell, (George Y. Burgoyne).	One Cochran Chieftain oil-fired boiler. (30 feet chimney).



<u>Address and Occupier</u>	<u>Type of Plant</u>
Causewayside Street, Tollcross, (Carntyne Transport Co. Ltd.).	Two Dravo oil-fired heaters. (2 - 28½ feet chimneys).
Railway Inn, Busby, (R.W. Cairns).	One Potterton Diplomat gas-fired boiler.
King Street, Stonehouse, (Galloway & McLeod)	One Talisman V.150 vertical tube boiler.
Loanicroft House, Baillieston, (Lanark County Council) .	One Beeston cast iron sectional coal-fired boiler (32 feet chimney).
Block 2, Bothwellpark Industrial Estate, (Scottish Industrial Estates Corp.).	Two Cochran Chieftain oil-fired steam boilers (2 - 65 feet chimneys).
Armore Nursery, Kirkfieldbank, (Cameron Morton).	One Cochran oil-fired boiler. (25 feet chimney).
Turfholm Mills, Lesmahagow, (John Skelton Ltd.).	Two Cochran oil-fired boilers. (52 feet chimney).
Industrial Estate, High Blantyre, (Simplicity Patterns).	One Beeston cast iron sectional coal-fired boiler. (66 feet chimney).
Carluke, (R. & W. Scott Ltd.).	One oil-fired warm air heater. (25 feet chimney).
Bardykes Colliery, Blantyre, (Metal Powders Ltd.).	One John Thompson Multi-Pac oil- fired steam boiler. (50 feet chimney).
Ashley House, Old Edinburgh Road, Viewpark, (B.G. & E. Barilone).	One Lincoln L.G.H. 200 E. gas- fired heater.
Stonehouse Hospital, (Western Regional Hospital Board).	Two oil-fired steam boilers. (77 feet chimney).
Moodiesburn Peat Works, (Krikken Bros.).	One Airheat oil-fired boiler. (16 feet chimney).
22 Manse Road, Newmains, (Dalziel Valets Ltd.).	One Fulton oil-fired boiler.
Auchengeich Colliery Site, Chryston, (Hulland Products Ltd).	Three Clyde oil-fired air heaters. (1 - 17 feet chimney and 2 - 25 feet chimneys).

In this County deposit gauges and SO<sub>2</sub> 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 1968 is contained in the following tables.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Results of Monthly Observations expressed as Tons per Square Mile

STATION	WINTER			SUMMER						WINTER		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Novr.	Decr.
BAILLIESTON	I.D. 14.73	7.77	15.13	9.56	7.90	13.88	9.38	14.20	7.30	7.41	6.42	5.60
	S.D. 28.85	4.59	13.95	3.51	6.18	4.20	5.87	4.46	7.07	7.25	4.95	3.33
BELLSHILL	I.D. 9.68	¢	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	S.D. 13.76	¢	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLANTYRE	I.D. 7.93	6.85	12.40	11.09	10.42	9.67	7.30	6.48	6.53	5.12	6.06	4.38
	S.D. 19.07	4.24	12.83	3.29	5.69	3.59	5.80	4.01	5.93	6.98	4.32	3.44
BOGHEAD	I.D. 0.84	1.14	0.96	1.13	1.08	1.75	1.82	1.12	1.04	0.65	0.42	0.84
	S.D. 10.85	2.31	11.82	2.22	3.52	3.29	3.75	2.30	4.02	3.52	3.31	2.75
CAMBUSLANG	I.D. 16.46	45.55	14.03	25.00	62.60	#	30.43	#	17.47	*	39.40	25.85
	S.D. 17.20	10.40	12.75	4.78	11.76	#	6.70	#	10.84	*	8.99	7.22
CARFIN	I.D. 22.56	44.73	28.11	39.00	21.55	39.30	20.08	45.50	14.32	62.63	43.95	75.10
	S.D. 18.69	10.65	18.45	6.55	7.07	6.46	6.32	8.30	10.33	13.88	10.94	6.05
CARMYLE	I.D. 72.10	49.82	79.94	30.20	24.82	31.60	21.54	#	35.40	44.60	42.62	35.80
VILLAGE	S.D. 22.45	8.30	18.34	4.82	7.96	5.48	7.22	#	11.30	10.94	6.56	6.29
LARKHALL	I.D. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.88
	S.D. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.38

I.D. Insoluble Deposit

S.D. Soluble Deposit

\* Funnel choked with sand

# Extraneous matter added to collecting bowls

¢ Deposit gauge and collecting bottle destroyed by vandals -  
discontinued.



**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.	7.30	10.37		15.13	5.60	9.51		119.28	9.94
	S.D.	3.51	5.21		28.85	3.33	10.49		94.21	7.85
	Total Solids			15.58				20.00	213.49	17.79
BELLSHILL	I.D.	-	-		9.68	-	9.68		9.68	9.68*
	S.D.	-	-		13.76	-	13.76		13.76	13.76*
	Total Solids			-				23.44	23.44	23.44*
BLANTYRE	I.D.	6.48	8.58		12.40	4.38	7.12		94.23	7.85
	S.D.	3.29	4.72		19.07	3.44	8.48		79.19	6.60
	Total Solids			13.30				15.60	173.42	14.45
BOGHEAD	I.D.	1.04	1.32		1.14	0.42	0.81		12.79	1.07
	S.D.	2.22	3.18		11.82	2.31	5.76		53.66	4.47
	Total Solids			4.50				6.57	66.45	5.54

## DEPOSIT GAUGES - continued

	SUMMER MONTHS				WINTER MONTHS				YEAR	
	Highest	Lowest	Average		Highest	Lowest	Average		Total	Average
CAMBUSLANG	I.D.	62.60	17.47	33.88	45.55	14.03	28.26		276.79	30.75¢
	S.D.	11.76	4.78	8.52	17.20	7.22	11.31		90.64	10.07¢
	Total Solids			42.40					367.43	40.82¢
CARFIN	I.D.	45.50	14.32	29.96	75.10	22.56	46.18		456.83	38.07
	S.D.	10.33	6.32	7.51	18.69	6.05	13.11		123.69	10.31
	Total Solids			37.47					580.52	48.38
CARMYLE VILLAGE	I.D.	35.40	21.54	28.71	79.94	35.80	54.15		468.44	42.59#
	S.D.	11.30	4.82	7.36	22.45	6.29	12.15		109.66	9.97#
	Total Solids			36.07					578.10	52.56#
LARKHALL	I.D.	-	-	-	7.88	-	7.88		7.88	7.88*
	S.D.	-	-	-	3.38	-	3.38		3.38	3.38*
	Total Solids			-					11.26	11.26*

\* 1 month

¢ 9 months

# 11 months



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

LEAD PEROXIDE CANDLES

Milligrams S.O.<sub>2</sub> per 1,000 Square centimetres per day

STATION	WINTER			SUMMER							WINTER		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Novr.	Decr.	
BAILLIESTON	13.2	10.2	14.17	5.97	4.74	4.84	3.04	3.06	4.38	6.15	6.66	9.4	
BELLSHILL	8.15	7.34	7.23	4.91	3.70	2.62	1.63	1.81	#	-	-	-	
BLANTYRE	6.25	7.85	5.29	4.07	4.24	2.46	1.63	1.97	2.85	4.28	5.24	8.42	
BOGHEAD	4.20	4.65	2.80	2.45	3.46	1.57	1.97	1.11	2.39	1.27	3.68	5.09	
CAMBUSLANG	9.90	9.34	7.71	7.53	7.25	4.90	3.96	4.24	5.54	4.32	9.23	12.0	
CARFIN	11.70	11.40	7.95	7.96	6.26	5.57	2.58	6.35	6.16	8.44	10.5	11.6	
<u>CARMYLE</u>													
Police Station	17.2	9.10	19.7	8.12	7.60	9.18	4.45	5.04	7.45	12.2	10.4	12.9	
Welfare Institute	14.9	8.52	10.12	*	5.50	2.95	*	-	-	-	-	-	
CLELAND	20.80	9.43	19.38	6.70	6.63	9.87	5.44	3.81	7.88	13.1	7.88	10.2	
LARKHALL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.1	

\* Destroyed by Vandals - Discontinued July, 1968

# Destroyed by Vandals - Discontinued September, 1968



A number of complaints about the emission of smoke, dust, grit or fumes from industrial premises were made throughout the year. These in many cases are concerned with premises coming within the control of the Alkali Inspector but since the local sanitary inspector is frequently the first official to receive the complaints, observations of the offending sources are often made and the facts passed on to the Alkali Inspector to acquaint him with the circumstances and allow him to act accordingly. Complaints were also received about the burning of articles at scrap yards to dispose of unwanted material but this is a difficult type of nuisance to deal with in view of its intermittent nature. Many are the reasons given by scrap collectors for the "accidental" burning incidents and it would appear that the use of acetylene cutters represents a very high fire risk indeed at these yards. The informal approaches by my staff to the personnel and management of various industrial premises has, however, a deterrent effect although it may not completely eliminate such complaints. The cause can vary between broken down, worn out, out-of-date or inefficient plant to poor or careless operation by the staff. A few of the premises involved in the day-to-day work of the inspectorate are referred to in the following notes:-

Carmyle:- Reference was made in last year's report about the reduction in height of two chimneys at Clyde's Mill Power Station because of their unsafe condition. The rebuilding and improvement of these was completed in the late spring. During the six winter months of 1967/1968 recorded in our "Atmospheric Pollution Tables" between October 1967 and March 1968 it was quite evident that the effect of the reduced height had given rise to a marked increase in the "Insoluble Deposit" recorded at the gauge in Carmyle Village. Since the chimneys were rebuilt there has been a very definite improvement. The average figure for the year showed a reduction on the monthly average deposit for 1968 as compared with 1967 of 11.54 tons per square mile.

Gartliston Fireclay Works, Glenboig:- The Hoffman Kiln at these works emits black smoke and because of the low level of the premises in relation to Ramoan Housing Scheme complaints are received when the wind direction is unfavourable. The trouble is inherent in plants of the type in use and the economy of the industry has so far been unable to justify the considerable expenditure involved in a satisfactory solution to the problem. The Alkali Inspector has been assured however by the National Brickmakers' Federation that all such plants will be brought into conformity with the Clean Air Act by the mid 1970's.

Stewarts & Lloyds, Tollcross:- Two electric arc furnaces in the foundry of these works gave rise to complaints when oxygen lancing operations were carried out. As a result of representations made to the firm through the Alkali Inspector plans were submitted to the Buildings Authority, incorporating the provision of arrestment plant with a bag filter arrangement. Construction was well advanced at the end of the year.



Dechmont Briquetting Plant, Cambuslang:- A mechanical underfeed stoker was fitted at this plant with very beneficial results and the complete elimination of the smoky conditions referred to in previous reports.

Colvilles Clugston Shanks Ltd., Cambuslang:- The emission of dust from various parts of the above works, including the newly installed Autobatch coating plant, was taken up with the management. Some improvement took place in the methods of operation at the works and the provision of a wet grit arrester for the coating plant was authorised at the end of the year.

Metal Powders Ltd. and Actid Ltd., Blantyre:- No complaints were received from the public about the operations of these firms but occasional observations by an inspector led to a warning being given about undue emissions from a furnace burning copper waste.

Lowland Aluminium Ltd., Blantyreferme, Uddingston:- Serious complaints were received from residents in Kylepark, Uddingston, about smoke and fume emission from these works. The unsatisfactory construction of certain furnaces and one chimney stack and the need for greater supervision of the personnel operating the furnaces were taken up with the Alkali Inspector with a resultant improvement. The premises continue to be kept under surveillance.

Metal Extractions, Overtown Road, Newmains:- Emissions from these works were so bad on occasion as to be considered hazardous to road traffic since the smoke hung like a fog over a portion of the adjoining highway. The owner has advised the Alkali Inspector that a new design of plant is to be installed to eliminate the cause of the trouble.

### SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The preliminary survey work preparatory to the formation of smoke control areas in Blantyre (west) and at Bankhead was completed early in the year and on 7th February the County Council made Smoke Control Area Orders for these districts which contain respectively 1975 and 997 dwellings.

The estimated cost of the County Council's proportion for the conversion of fire appliances proved, however, to be unduly high. In considering this position and their many other financial commitments for the financial year commencing on 16th May, 1968, the Council decided to postpone the formation of the two areas. It is unfortunate that the work concerned with smoke control has to be deferred in this way in view of its importance from the public health aspect. There are, however, many other beneficial projects which had also to be held back for financial reasons and it is to be hoped that the state of the economy will improve in the not too distant future to allow this most necessary work to be resumed.



It would be wrong, at the same time, to give the impression that progress has come completely to a halt with the postponement of these areas. The County Council built some 2046 houses during 1968, all of which were smokeless and with the closure of 706 unfit houses and 776 pre-fabs this represents a substantial rise in the percentage of households complying with smoke control requirements and towards the cause of cleaner air. Many other householders, outwith smoke control areas converted their appliances from coal burning to smokeless fuel during the year and the effect of these changes along with the existing smoke control areas can quite readily be seen by observing the greater range of visibility in clear weather from the top of the County Buildings on many more days of the year than hitherto.

### BURNING COLLIERY SPOIL BANKS

The incidence of burning colliery waste is not so widespread as in the past when Lanarkshire had many collieries spread throughout its area. Conditions at Bedlay Colliery; Douglas Support, Coatbridge; and an embankment at Garrowhill, all referred to in previous reports, continued to be kept under observation and no complaints were received from the public. There were complaints about two other cases as follows:-

Cardowan Colliery, Stepps:- A large disused dump-truck bing was revealed to be on fire in the spring of the year. The National Coal Board made very considerable efforts to slow down the rate of combustion by depositing a compacted embankment around the base of the bing and endeavouring to seal off all fissures and cracks on top of the bing with suitable material, as it was impossible to extinguish or cut off the fire which extends through the whole mass of the bing. The Board appear to be taking the only reasonably practicable measures to deal with the situation and it is hoped that these will help to eliminate complaints.

Blantyre Road, Bothwell:- A bing in this vicinity was found to be smoking and the owners were asked to take action to deal with the condition. Measures to cut off the burning portion and lead water on to permit spraying operations to be carried out were in hand at the end of the year.



## DAIRIES

There were many discussions and consultations during 1968 about the standard of building to be permitted for the housing of dairy animals. The prime interest of the producer in this respect was the need to increase his herd and provide the most economical type of accommodation in doing so, and also to ensure that his business could operate efficiently with the minimum labour force. From this Department's point of view considerable difficulty was experienced in reconciling the new types of buildings with the requirements of the Dairy Byelaws.

In the early part of the year applications were received for the erection of a type of cubicle byre for dairy animals, the walls and divisions of which were to be constructed of timber, with an aluminium roof. While pressure-treated or tanalised timber was specified in the applications, it was felt that, in addition to such buildings disconforming to the Dairy Byelaws, the use of timber was to be deprecated, particularly for the cubicle divisions and for any part of the structure with which the cows come into contact. Consideration of this matter coincided with a visit made to the West of Scotland Agricultural College, Auchincruive, to inspect experimental buildings constructed as low-cost cubicle housing for dairy herds. One of these cubicle houses was constructed of corrugated-asbestos sheeting while the other was of ½ inch exterior-grade plywood. Tubular metal divisions were provided in each case. In addition to this departure from traditional building materials for cow housing, the arrangements for day-lighting and ventilation were also different, as both lighting and ventilation were obtained from an opening at the ridge running the full length of the cubicle house and also from an open doorway.

The views of the Scottish Home and Health Department were sought on the matter, and in the month of August a memorandum was issued recommending various conditions it was felt should be accepted by local authorities in dealing with cubicle housing. These recommendations followed very closely the pattern set by the Agricultural College at Auchincruive in their experimental cow housing and permitted the erection of a framed building with cladding of timber, metal or asbestos cement sheeting, exterior grade plywood, or oil-tempered hardboard. It was recommended that the cladding should overlap a dwarf wall not less than 18 inches high. With regard to the cubicle divisions, the Scottish Home and Health Department considered that tubular metal was to be preferred but agreed that dressed timber treated against rot and attack by insects could be accepted.

After hearing a deputation from the National Farmers' Union and giving full consideration to the matter, the County Council agreed that the recommendations of the Scottish Home & Health Department relating to cubicle housing should be incorporated in the Dairy Byelaws and that the use of dressed timber should be permitted for the cubicle divisions.

Draft amendments to the Dairy Byelaws were in course of preparation at the end of the year.



The reduction in the number of registered dairy farms continued in 1968, the number of producers remaining on the register at 31st December, 1968, being 751 which is 41 less than the previous year. The total quantity of milk produced in the year to 31st December, 1968, was 28,687,000 gallons.

The installation of bulk storage tanks continued during the year, and 39 such tanks were added to the 476 already in operation. This gave a total of 515 at the end of 1968, which means that over 68.5% of Lanarkshire dairy farms are operating on this system.

At 23 of the farms where bulk storage tanks are in operation, a pipeline is fitted to convey the milk directly from the byre to the milk-house, while at 220 of the farms the more popular round-the-byre system has been adopted whereby 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:-

Capacity - gals.	80	100	110	125	140	150	175	200	210	Total
No. of Tanks	2	4	8	32	25	138	93	63	2	367

Capacity - gals.	240	245	250	300	340	350	400	500	750	Total
No. of Tanks	12	6	83	19	4	14	6	3	1	148 515

Routine visitation of dairy farms again revealed a number of dis-conformities with the Dairy Byelaws, and these were directed to the attention of the dairymen concerned. Repair and renovation of dairy premises is continually in progress at one farm or another and several steadings were involved in work of this kind. Plans were submitted in respect of 12 premises where extension or improvement to dairy byres or dairy premises was proposed.

In addition, plans were submitted and approved in respect of 27 farms where it was proposed to provide milking parlours and cubicle accommodation for dairy animals.

New or extended accommodation for dairy animals was registered in respect of the following farms during the year:

Roundhill, Strathaven  
 East Nethersields, Quarter  
 Middlebank, Lanark  
 Cornhill, Biggar  
 Carlinside, Nemphlar  
 Howford, Lanark  
 Heads, Glassford  
 The Farme, Glassford  
 Cornhills, Hamilton  
 Haspielaw, Hamilton



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 a 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:	751
Number of these farms fully registered and licensed to produce Designated Milk:	751 or 100%

Registration:- The number of new certificates of Registration granted by the Local Authority was 93, making a total of 1127 registered dairies - 751 producers and 376 retailers only - at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing are 20 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County area.

Brucella Abortus:- The sampling of milk from supplies which were being distributed directly to the consumer without heat treatment was continued during the year and 1171 samples were submitted to the Regional Bacteriologist for examination for the presence of Brucella Abortus.

Thirty-nine of the farms dealt with in this way were found to be producing milk containing the brucella abortus organism, and in each case arrangements were made for the milk to be pasteurised pending the affected animals being isolated and removed from the herd.

Towards the end of the year a meeting under the auspices of the Scottish Home and Health Department was held in Stirling to discuss the question of brucellosis in relation to the milk supply in Stirlingshire and in the neighbouring counties of Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire. The purpose of the meeting was to endeavour to arrive at a common policy of procedure when dealing with a milk supply which had proved to be infected with brucella abortus.

On the matter being subsequently considered by the County Council, it was agreed that the following scheme of procedure should be instituted in the County of Lanark area:-

1. A sample to be taken from each supply at regular intervals and subjected to the Milk Ring Test.
2. On the Milk Ring Test being found positive, the milk automatically to be subjected to the Culture Test.
3. Should the Culture Test be negative, no further action to be taken other than to continue the regular routine sampling at the agreed intervals. Should the Culture Test prove positive however, the Regional Bacteriologist to immediately notify the Medical Officer of Health. The Medical Officer of Health will then notify the Milk Marketing Board that this particular milk should not be sold for raw consumption, but should be pasteurised, and will also advise



the producer and the Divisional Veterinary Officer of his action. The producer to be advised to call in his own private Veterinary Officer who, in turn will call on the services of the Veterinary Investigation Officer to ascertain which animals are in fact affected.

4. When the affected animals have been removed from the herd and the Veterinary Investigation Officer is satisfied that the herd is free from infection, he should provide a certificate to that effect for the producer to transmit to the Medical Officer of Health. On receipt of this Certificate a bulk sample of the milk will be taken and if found negative, the Medical Officer of Health will advise the Milk Marketing Board and the producer of the cancellation of the heat treatment order.

As the frequency of sampling is dependent on the number of samples which can be undertaken by the Regional Bacteriologist, discussions in this respect were in progress at the end of the year and it is anticipated that the scheme as outlined will be introduced in the early months of 1969.

Pasteuriser-Retailer's Premises:- The case of the pasteuriser-retailer's premises, in which the dairyman lodged an appeal with the Sheriff against the revocation of his Certificate of Registration, was continued during the year, but on the dairyman surrendering his licences to pasteurise milk on the premises and to deal in such milk, it was agreed to restore his name to the Dairy Register and to issue a licence which would permit him to sell milk as purchased by him in sealed containers. When the case was finally called in the Sheriff Court, the appeal was, on the motion of an agent for the appellant, dismissed with no expenses due to or by either party.



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

	PRODUCERS ONLY					RETAILERS ONLY				
	Total Registered	Premium Licences	Standard Licences	Producers holding Dealers Licences	Total Registered	Ordinary Only	Designated Licence Holders	Supplementary Licences	Pasteurisers	
1. Avondale	88	.	88	2	4	.	4	.	.	
2. Biggar	12	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	
3. Blantyre	7	1	6	1	24	.	24	.	.	
4. Bothwell	19	1	18	1	75	1	73	1	1	
5. Cadder	25	3	22	9	25	1	22	2	1	
6. Cambuslang	8	4	4	.	21	.	21	.	.	
7. Cambusnethan	22	1	21	.	12	.	10	2	.	
8. Carlisle	35	1	34	4	16	4	12	.	2	
9. Carmichael	16	3	13	.	2	.	2	.	.	
10. Carmunnock	4	1	3	.	2	.	2	.	.	
11. Carnwath	46	3	43	5	6	.	6	.	.	
12. Carstairs	22	2	20	2	2	.	2	.	1	
13. Coulter	6	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	
14. Covington and Thankerton	8	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	
15. Crawford	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	
16. Crawfordjohn	8	1	7	1	1	.	.	1	.	
17. Dalsersf	16	.	16	3	25	.	25	.	1	





The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965

Designated Licences:- Details of the various licences in operation at 31st December are given in the foregoing Table.

The number of Dealers' Licences included in the Table are as follows:-

<u>Dealers' Licences</u>	<u>No. of Licence Holders</u>
Premium Milk	14
Standard Milk	38
Pasteurised Milk	261
Premium and Standard Milk	1
Premium and Pasteurised Milk	3
Premium, Standard and Pasteurised Milk	1
Premium, Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk	1
Standard and Pasteurised Milk	20
Ultra Heat Treated /Pasteurised	2
Ultra Heat Treated	3
	<hr/> 344
 <u>Dealers' Supplementary Licences</u>	
Premium and Standard Milk	1
Standard Milk	5
Premium, Standard and Pasteurised Milk	3
Premium and Pasteurised Milk	1
Pasteurised Milk	8
Standard and Pasteurised Milk	1
Premium, Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk	1
	<hr/> 20
	364

The following licences were granted during the year:-

<u>Producers</u>	<u>Producers Only</u>	<u>Producer/Retailers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Premium	2	3	5
Standard	36	2	38
	<hr/> 38	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 43
 <u>Dealers</u>			
Pasteurised			25
Premium			4
Standard			2
Sterilised			-
Ultra Heat Treated			5
			<hr/> 36

Visits to Farms, etc:- The following Table shows the number of visits made by the Milk Officers during 1968.

<u>At Farms</u>	
Routine Visits	3,933
Following unsatisfactory samples	1,475
Designated Licences	91
<u>Outwith Farms</u>	
Dealers	509
	<u>6,008</u>

The farm visits shown in the foregoing paragraph amount to a total of 5,499 or an average of 7.3 visits per farm.

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

Milk Samples:- Samples taken of Premium and Standard milk were submitted to the Count and Coliform tests, while Pasteurised milk was submitted to the Phosphatase and Coliform tests. In the case of Premium milk, a compositional test for milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat has also to be satisfied.

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

	<u>At Farms</u>			<u>Outwith Farms</u>		
	TOTAL	Disconform	Percentage Disconform	TOTAL	Disconform	Percentage Disconform
Designated	1430	431	30.14%	286	78	27.3%
	GRAND TOTAL			1,716		
	Total Disconform			509		
	Percentage Disconform			29.1% (1967 - 22.7%)		

In addition to the above, 880 samples were taken in the course of investigations as a result of complaints or failing samples, 767 at farms and 113 at dealers' premises. A total of 411 of these samples, 357 at farms and 54 at dealers' premises, failed to conform with the prescribed standards.

Sterility of Milk Bottles:- Attention was again paid to the sterility of milk bottles in retailers' premises after washing and sterilisation, and



106 bottles were examined in this respect during the year with the following result:-

Bottles sterile	75	
Slightly contaminated	3	
Heavily contaminated	28	Total 106

Coliform bacilli were found to be present in 8 of the bottles.

The bottles included in the figures were examined during the course of routine investigation at retailers' premises, and many defects were brought to light in the methods and equipment in use. Invariably the subsequent examination of washed bottles from the plants concerned was found to be satisfactory.

Milk Supplied to School Children:- Under the Milk in Schools Scheme approximately 3,650 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 Premium or Standard.

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. Nine such complaints were received during the year, and as 17,522,780 bottles or cartons of milk were supplied to school children in the area, this represents one complaint per 1,946,975 bottles or cartons of milk consumed.

The supply of milk in cartons was extended during 1968 to include Schools in Hamilton, Bothwell, Coatbridge and Motherwell areas.

311 Samples of School milk were taken during the year, 294 at Schools and 17 at dealers' premises before delivery to the Schools.

147 of the samples were taken for chemical examination, 7 of which failed to conform with the prescribed standards, while of the 164 examined by the Regional Bacteriologist, 42 were reported as being unsatisfactory.

The premises of the distributors involved with failing samples were visited, their methods and equipment examined, and general advice given as to the best method of overcoming the deficiencies observed. Where the suppliers' premises were outwith the County area, notification of the failing samples was made to the Local Authority concerned.

In all the cases, subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

Scottish Milk Marketing Board's Keeping Quality Payment Scheme:- Under this 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 former 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 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.

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 work carried out during the year:-

Herds registered	1,433
Herds inspected	616
Cows examined	31,958

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 31/12/68 there were 1433 attested herds in the County of Lanark, 751 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order. The remaining 682 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, 10 reactors to the Tuberculin Test were found.

The registered dairy premises in the County at the end of the year comprised accommodation for a total of approximately 30,842 animals.

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 & Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914. The approximate number of cows in such premises was 515.

Burgh of Biggar:- 2 milkshops and 1 milk bottling store are registered within the Burgh, dealing only in bottled milk. The premises were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Burgh of Bishopbriggs:- There are 4 dairy farms and 17 retailers' premises within the Burgh, all licensed to produce or deal in designated milk. No cause for complaint was found in any of the premises during the year.

Burgh of Lanark:- There are 6 registered retailers of milk and cream 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, 1968.	84	144
Number of applications for registration considered during 1968.		
(i) Number granted	2	26
(ii) Number refused	Nil	Nil
(iii) Number withdrawn by applicant	Nil	Nil
Number of Certificates of Registration cancelled during 1968.	7	41
 <u>Exempted Premises</u>		
Landward Area	222	-
Biggar (Burgh)	3	-
Bishopbriggs (Burgh)	10	-
Lanark (Burgh)	10	-

70 samples of Ice Cream and 9 samples of Milk Ice were submitted for Bacteriological examination. 13 of the Ice Cream samples and 3 Milk Ice samples 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	7	4	2	13
Milk Ice	1	1	1	3

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.

Routine inspections of ice-cream premises and vehicles are continually being carried out, and the contraventions found during 1968 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

A total of 1591 inspections were made of food premises and food vehicles in the County of Lanark and in the Burghs of Biggar, Lanark and Bishopbriggs. Sixteen premises were removed from the list owing to their being closed or the business being discontinued. In addition, six factory canteens situated in the Blairlinn Industrial Estate were deleted from the list when they became the responsibility of the County of Dunbarton on the formation of the new Burgh of Cumbernauld on 16th May, 1968. Sixty-three premises were added to the list bringing the total number of food premises in the County and in the small Burghs just mentioned to 1950 at the end of the year.

A complete and detailed examination was carried out at 289 food premises and 175 food vehicles to ascertain how far they fell short of the requirements of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959-1966, and where necessary, intimations were sent to the owners giving details of the contraventions found and requesting that remedial measures be taken. Contraventions of a major nature such as the lack of suitable washing facilities for maintaining personal cleanliness or for cleaning equipment and utensils, or sanitary conveniences communicating directly with food rooms were found in 185 of the food premises surveyed. Sixty-four premises had minor contraventions and 40 were satisfactory.

Failure to provide suitable hand washing facilities constituted the only major contravention found in the food vehicles examined, and there were 57 such cases. Seventy-nine vehicles had minor contraventions and 39 were satisfactory, which, together with 7 cases previously complying, gives a total of 46 satisfactory vehicles.

Food premises and food vehicles in which contraventions had been found during the initial survey were the subject of 1127 re-visits with the object of checking whether the deficiencies originally intimated to the occupiers had been remedied, and resulting from the re-visits, 51 premises were found to be satisfactory, and in the case of most of the other premises and vehicles re-visited, attention had been given to several of the requirements. Twenty-seven of the premises which received a re-visit operated under the School Meals Service. In the case of thirteen of these premises, the contraventions originally drawn to the attention of the Director of Education had been remedied and in one case the school kitchen had been closed. In the case of the remaining kitchens or dining centres all the contraventions of a minor nature had been remedied, and plans for alterations or additions to four premises making provision for improved or new preparation and dining accommodation were submitted for approval.

In the case of all food premises where only one or two contraventions of a minor nature remained, the occupiers were requested verbally to take remedial measures. The owners of all the other businesses where contraventions still required attention were requested in writing to have the necessary work carried out without delay in order to bring their premises up to the standard required by the Regulations. In two cases,



where contraventions of a major nature had been originally notified to the owners and no reply had been received to letters sent in connection with the requirements, the owners were warned that further action would be considered unless they adopted remedial measures without further delay.

A satisfactory reply was received in one of these cases and in the other case, a reasonable time is being allowed for the work to be completed before the premises are again visited.

The following table indicates the various types of food premises visited, analysed into categories, and the results of the visits, viz.:-





Total No. of Premises: 1950

Total No. of Visits: 1591

Type of Premises (1)	Total No. of Premises (2)	Total No. of General Inspections 3(a)	No. of other Inspections 3(b)	No. of Premises which comply 4	No. of Premises with Minor Contra- ventions 5	No. of Premises with Major Contra- ventions 6
<u>Class A</u>						
Bakehouses	56	7	8	6	3	3
Bakers Shops	92	14	33	14	4	10
Butchers	179	32	201	25	9	23
Confectioners	112	7	13	8	5	1
Fishmongers	36	9	48	7	2	7
Fried Fish Shops	81	14	31	8	3	9
Fruiterers	61	9	28	7	1	6
General Stores	3	-	3	1	-	-
Grocers	662	102	435	100	17	70

<u>Class B</u>									
Boarding Houses	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Cafes	97	13	41	10	3	10	3	8	8
Canteens	50	5	10	5	1	5	1	2	2
Clubs	26	2	2	1	-	1	-	2	2
Homes	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Holiday Camps	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hotels	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Licensed Hotels	65	13	17	1	-	1	2	11	11
Public Houses	255	45	106	34	12	34	12	28	28
Purveyors	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restaurants	36	9	10	5	2	5	2	2	2
School Meals Services	104	3	32	22	-	22	-	-	-
<u>Class C</u>									
Poultry Packing Stations	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Processing Factories	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Food Factories	5	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	1
<u>Class D</u>									
Food vehicles	-	175	104	46	79	57	79	57	57



THE FOOD (PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT)  
(SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1963-67.

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These regulations contain provisions 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.

Regular inspections were made of the meat delivery vehicles operating in the landward area of the County during the year, and while from time to time employers had to be warned about employees not wearing adequate head and neck coverings while handling meat or that protective clothing was not being kept clean, conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

On 1st July, 1968, the regulation came into force requiring that unwrapped meat shall not be transported by road otherwise than in a meat compartment or meat container.

All meat distributors known to be still using the old type platform lorry with canvas cover were written to prior to the prescribed date and advised of the implications of the regulation. While some further reminders had to be sent to some of the distributors during the latter half of the year, this was due in several cases to late delivery of new vehicles or tardy reconstruction of existing vehicles. By the end of the year meat compartments and meat containers were in general use, and in all other cases the meat was wrapped before being despatched from the slaughterhouse.

FOOD AND DRUGS

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

DISTRICT	Inspections made	<u>Samples Procured</u>			TOTAL	<u>Analysed</u>		Not Analysed
		Formal	Informal	Consultant Public Analyst		County Public Analyst		
County Area	1,230	84	1,460	1	1,544	1,543	-	
Burgh of Biggar	20	2	25	2	27	25	-	
Burgh of Lanark	56	3	66	6	69	63	-	
Burgh of Bishopbriggs	46	5	45	-	50	50	-	
	1,352	94	1,596	9	1,690	1,681	-	



## FOOD AND DRUGS

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

Article	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
Baking Powder	-	3	3	-	-	-
Bread	-	10	10	-	1	1
Butter	-	27	27	-	-	-
Cheese	-	45	45	-	2	2
Coffee	-	7	7	-	-	-
Cream	-	21	21	-	1	1
Imitation and Reconstituted Cream	-	17	17	-	3	3
Dried and Preserved Fruit	-	11	11	-	-	-
Fish Cakes	1	4	5	-	-	-
Fish Pastes and Spreads	1	5	6	1	1	2
Flour	-	5	5	-	-	-
Flour Mixtures	-	36	36	-	1	1
Fruit Conserves	-	12	12	-	-	-
Gelatine	-	3	3	-	-	-
Ice Cream	1	52	53	-	3	3
Milk Ice	-	8	8	-	-	-
Jams, Jellies and Fruit Curds	-	39	39	-	2	2
Margarine	-	12	12	-	1	1
Meat Pies, Pastries and Sausage Rolls	-	22	22	-	5	5
Meat Pastes and Spreads	1	24	25	-	2	2
Milk	2	380	382	2	27	29
Milk (Condensed and Dried)	-	9	9	-	-	-
Mince	21	139	160	2	17	19
Pasteurised Liquid Egg	-	2	2	-	-	-
Salad Cream and Mayonnaise	-	5	5	-	-	-
Sausages and Sausage Meat	44	395	439	16	35	51
Soft Drinks	-	34	34	-	1	1
Fruit Juices	-	4	4	-	-	-
Spices and Condiments	-	45	45	-	1	1
Spirits	22	28	50	1	-	1
Beer, Ale and Stout	-	12	12	-	-	-
Suet and Cooking Fats	1	5	6	-	1	1
Sugar and Confectionery	-	25	25	-	1	1
Table Jellies	-	7	7	-	-	-
Tomato Ketchup and Sauces	-	19	19	-	-	-
Canned Meats	-	21	21	-	6	6
Canned Fish	-	6	6	-	1	1
C-/Fwd.	94	1,499	1,593	22	112	134

Article	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
Soups and Soup						
Mixtures	-	19	19	-	2	2
Pharmaceutical						
Preparations	-	26	26	-	-	-
Pickles	-	9	9	-	-	-
Fresh Fruit	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pre-Packed or Dehydrated						
Vegetables	-	22	22	-	2	2
Raw Vegetables	-	4	4	-	-	-
Black Pudding	-	1	1	-	-	-
Biscuits	-	2	2	-	-	-
Tea	-	4	4	-	-	-
Cereals	-	1	1	-	-	-
Aubergines	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate	-	7	7	-	-	-
	94	1,596	1,690	22	116	138



Ninety-four samples were taken formally. Results of non-genuine samples where further action was considered necessary were reported to the County Council. The following table indicates the action taken.

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action Taken
A/F/14	Sliced Sausage	5th December, 1967	Plea of guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 6th June, 1968. Fined £3.
D/19/F	Mince	20th December, 1967	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 6th February, 1968. Fined £10.
A/F/2	Sliced Sausage	5th February, 1968	Plea of guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 5th March, 1968. Fined £10.
D/4/F	Sliced Sausage	28th February, 1968	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 17th April, 1968. Fined £20.
D/5/F	Sliced Sausage	28th February, 1968	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 14th April, 1968. Fined £20.
A/F/5	Sliced Sausage	29th February, 1968	As proceedings against the Vendor were already pending in respect of a similar offence in other shop premises, no action was taken in this case.
A/F/4	Whisky	29th February, 1968	Procurator Fiscal unable to commence proceedings. Case time-barred in terms of Section 41(3) of the Act.
A/F/9	Sliced Sausage	24th June, 1968	Found guilty at Glasgow Sheriff Court on 6th September, 1968. Admonished.
C/F/15	Sliced Sausage	27th June, 1968	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 15th August, 1968. Fined £5.
D/14/F	Sliced Sausage	20th August, 1968	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 8th November, 1968. Fined £10.
D/15/F	Link Sausage	20th August, 1968	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
D/16/F	Link Sausage	20th August, 1968	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 15th October, 1968. Fined £20.

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action Taken
A/F/12	Sliced Sausage	3rd October, 1968	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
A/F/16	Link Sausage	8th October, 1968	Plea of guilty at Glasgow Sheriff Court on 26th November, 1968. Fined £10.
D/20/F	Sliced Sausage	23rd October, 1968	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 13th December, 1968. Fined £5.
D/19/F	Sliced Sausage	23rd October, 1968	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 13th December, 1968. Fined £10.
D/21/F	Sliced Sausage	4th November, 1968	Proceedings pending.
D/23/F	Link Sausage	4th November, 1968	Proceedings pending.
B/18/F	Mince	14th November, 1968	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
B/19/F	Mince	26th November, 1968	Proceedings pending.

Milk:- 380 samples of milk were obtained, 24 of which showed deficiencies. 15 consisted of samples of Premium milk which failed to conform to the standard of 3.5% milk fat or 8.5% solids other than milk fat required by the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965. 9 samples of Standard or Pasteurised milk failed to conform to the standard of 3% milk fat or 8.5% solids other than milk fat required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901. On formal sampling, one sample of Premium Milk was still found to be slightly deficient in milk solids other than milk fat, and the producer sought advice from the Agricultural College on the improvement of his feeding and the quality of his dairy herd, which ultimately corrected the deficiency. One formal sample of Pasteurised milk indicated the presence of a very small amount of extraneous water, but after investigation at the creamery, the milk was thereafter sampled and found to be satisfactory.

Food Standards:- Regulations made by the Secretary of State govern the composition of a large number of foodstuffs. The following infringements were detected, viz.:-

Cream:- 1 informal sample was found to be deficient in milk fat. The product will be re-sampled when stocks of the brand are available.

Fish Pastes and Spreads:- 1 informal sample of Toasty Grills (Sardine and Tomato) was found to contain less than 70% of fish, as required by the Food Standards (Fish Paste) Order, 1951. On formal sampling, the fish content was still found to be deficient. The manufacturers contend



that the product is neither a spread nor a paste, but is intended solely as a base for a quick hot meal. The Ministry of Food have apparently accepted this view, as in their forthcoming Fish and Meat Spreadable Product Regulations a provision will be included exempting products which are to be consumed hot, provided that the label bears the words "requires grilling." No further action was taken in this case, pending the issue of corresponding Regulations for Scotland.

Ice Cream:- 3 informal samples of ice cream fell below the fat content required by the Regulations, but when resampled were found to conform.

Jam:- 1 informal sample of a product labelled as Low Sugar Jam was found to contain only 43.6% soluble solids, whereas the Preserves Order, 1953 requires not less than 65%, unless the container is conspicuously labelled "specially prepared for consumption by diabetics". The label on the jar contained in very small lettering the words "specially prepared for restricted dietaries, including diabetes", and the manufacturers were informed that this did not conform to the exact terms of the Order. They replied that the labelling of this product was currently under review and my observations would be duly noted when finalising the new label.

Margarine:- 1 informal sample of margarine was found to contain slightly more than the 16% of water permitted by the Regulations, but on formal re-sampling was found to conform.

Meat Pies and Sausage Rolls:- The meat content of these products is governed by the Meat Pie and Sausage Roll (Scotland) Regulations, 1967, which came into operation on 31st May, 1968. The Regulations lay down various standards depending on the classification and weight of the pie. For instance, the small round meat pie most commonly consumed in Scotland must contain not less than 20% meat, provided it is labelled as a Scottish or Scotch pie, defined in the Regulations as "a meat pie composed of a shallow cylindrical pastry case not exceeding 5 inches in diameter containing minced beef or minced mutton or a mixture of minced beef and minced mutton, cereal, water, salt and seasonings". It is sufficient compliance with the Regulations if a Scotch pie not exceeding 4 ounces has a meat content of 7/10th ounce, and if not exceeding 5½ ounces has a meat content of 4/5th ounce. Five vendors or manufacturers of meat pies were notified that their pies failed to comply with the Regulations, and in reply promised that further supplies would be brought up to the required standards.

Meat Pastes and Spreads:- 2 informal samples were found to contain less than the 55% meat required by the Meat Paste Order, but on re-sampling were found to conform.

Preservatives:- 17 informal samples of mince and 35 of sausages were found to contain preservative in excess of the amount permitted by the Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962. On formal re-sampling 2 samples of mince and 16 of sausages were still found to contravene the Regulations. There were 12 successful prosecutions (including 2 outstanding from the previous year), one of the offenders



being admonished and the others fined sums ranging from £3 to £20. Court proceedings in 3 cases were pending at the end of the year, and in 3 other cases where the excess of preservative was slight, cautionary letters were sent to the offenders. No proceedings were taken in 1 case where proceedings were currently being taken against the offender in respect of a similar offence at one of his other shops, and in another case where there was a defect in the sampling procedure, a further formal sample was taken and found to be genuine. In an informal sample of Lumpfish Caviar the presence of benzoic acid, a non-permitted preservative in this product, and a non-permitted colouring matter was detected. The importers had all the stock from the particular consignment withdrawn, and gave an assurance that the manufacturers in the country of origin would comply with the Regulations.

Soft Drinks:- An informal sample of lemonade-shandy sold in unlicensed premises was found to contain 1.33% proof spirit. The Food Standards Committee recommended a strength of 1.7% proof spirit for this product, but as yet there is no legal requirement to that effect.

Whisky:- A formal sample of proprietary whisky labelled 70° proof spirit was found to contain only 62.7° proof spirit. The case was reported to the Procurator Fiscal, but he found that he was unable to take proceedings within the time limit laid down in Section 41(3) of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

Suet:- 1 informal sample of suet was found to contain an excess of free fatty acids, but on formal sampling was found to be satisfactory.

Synthetic Cream:- 3 informal samples of cream cakes, buns or doughnuts were found to contain cream not wholly consisting of milk-fat. The vendors were warned that in such cases the cream should be labelled or declared as "imitation cream".

Canned Meat:- 21 informal samples of canned meat products were taken and 6 of them showed some deficiency in meat content. The Regulations, governing the meat content according to the specific classification of these products do not come into operation until 31st May, 1969.

Canned Soup:- A sample of canned Scotch Broth stated to contain mutton and mutton stock was found to contain no meat or meat extract. The manufacturers stated their stock was made from mutton bones and carcase of mutton was used in preparing the broth. They could only surmise a lack of equitable distribution in the can filling process and undertook that this would be remedied. Further sampling gave a satisfactory result.

Condiments:- An informal sample of non-brewed condiment was found to be deficient in acetic acid, but on resampling was found to be satisfactory.



### LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953.

3 contraventions of the above Order were dealt with in respect of the labelling of food containers, viz:-

A home-made lemon curd not giving the name and address of the manufacturer on the label and 2 samples of cheese not containing the designation of the type of cheese. These were duly rectified. 2 samples of packets of potato powder labelled as "Creamed Potatoes" were found to contain no milk-fat, and the Public Analyst considered that the addition of skimmed milk powder did not qualify this product to be described as "creamed". The manufacturers' legal advisers, however, stated that their clients' use of the word was in accordance with the Report of the Food Standards Committee on Claims and Misleading Descriptions dated 1966, which states that it is not objectionable to use the word "creamed" in connection with a product not wholly or mainly a dairy product, which has been subjected to the mechanical action of mixing together an oil or a fat and water for the formation of a creamy emulsion, provided that the context makes it absolutely clear that the use of the word does not imply the presence of butter-fat. The legal advisers considered their clients' product satisfied these criteria.

### NEW FOOD AND DRUGS LEGISLATION:-

The Solvents in Food (Scotland) Regulations 1968, which will come into operation on 3rd November, 1969, relate to liquid products which facilitate the incorporation of soluble ingredients in food. They prohibit the sale or importation or advertisement of any solvent, or of any food containing a solvent, not specified in the Regulations, and impose requirements as to the labelling of permitted solvents.

Imported Food (Scotland) Regulations 1968, which came into operation on 1st August, 1968, replaced the Public Health (Imported Food) (Scotland) Regulations 1937-1948. They make it an offence to import food which is unfit for human consumption, and deal with the examination of food by authorised officers of local authorities and port local authorities. A new development in these Regulations has arisen through the large increase in recent years of the importation of food in sealed containers. In order not to impede the speed-up of dispatch of these containers at the port of entry, the Regulations provide that where the authorised officer of the local authority of the port or airport of entry considers that it is expedient that any examination of the food for the purpose of these Regulations should be deferred until it reaches a specified destination elsewhere in Scotland, and the importer gives an undertaking in writing that the container has been sealed and will not be opened until it reaches the specified destination, the authorised officer shall, by the most expeditious means available, notify the receiving authority that the food has not been examined under these Regulations at the port or airport of entry. The receiving local authority shall thereupon become responsible for the execution and enforcement of these Regulations in relation to that food.



So far this year, the only consignments of unexamined food in containers arriving in the County have been imported flour consigned to a distributor in Bellshill, notified from the Glasgow Port Local Authority or from the Burgh of Coatbridge, in whose area there is a container rail terminal. The flour in all cases was examined by the local sanitary inspectors and found fit for human consumption.

#### PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

19 inspections were made. 2 applications were granted for the registration of premises for the sale of poisons included in Part II of the Poison List and 1 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.

4 informal samples of fertilisers and 15 of animal feeding stuffs were submitted to the Agricultural Analyst along with the relative invoices. All the samples of fertilisers were found to conform to the 1960 Regulations, but one sample of animal feeding stuff was found to have a deficiency of copper outwith the limits of variation as laid down in the Regulations and to the prejudice of the purchaser. This was rectified on being brought to the attention of the manufacturer, and on being resampled was found to agree with the statement of guarantee.

No requests were made by purchasers to have samples of fertilisers or feeding stuffs analysed under Section 3 of the Act.



### SHOPS ACTS, 1950-1965

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

Visits to shops	510
<u>Contraventions:</u>	
Failure to close on early closing day	4
Sale of non-exempted goods	3
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of the Acts	88

Warnings regarding the above contraventions were given, generally with good effect. The main contravention was in failing to exhibit the notice required by Section 1 of the Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965 stating the day selected by the shopkeeper on which the shop is not open after 1 p.m. except for the sale of exempted goods. Customers are so accustomed to the particular early closing day in their locality that shopkeepers no doubt feel that there is no necessity for displaying the notice. Nevertheless they are warned that they must comply with the Act. No complaints were received and no instances detected of shop assistants not being given their weekly half-holiday.

### 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 32 stores were inspected, and found to be satisfactory. The arrangements 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.



## UNSOOUND FOOD

During the year there were 5,300 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored and seizures amounting to 27,626 lb. of foodstuffs were made by the staff of Sanitary Inspectors.

Forty-seven complaints were received regarding the condition of food sold to consumers.

Seventeen complaints were in relation to food alleged to be unfit for human consumption. Seven of these complaints were unsubstantiated, either because inspection or chemical or bacteriological examination revealed no grounds for the complaint, or the article had been kept too long by the purchaser before bringing it to the attention of this Department to enable any judgement to be made as to its condition at the time of sale. In five instances mould growth in two meat pies, potato scones, a madeira cake and an apple tart were brought to the attention of the manufacturer or vendor concerned, the cause usually being retention beyond the shelf-life of the article, unsuitable storage conditions or inadequate cooling before packaging. Curdled milk was traced by the creamery to the milk of a particular farmer and the cause eliminated. A bottle of mineral water tasting of disinfectant and one smelling of paraffin oil were found to be due to contamination of the stoppers through misuse by previous users. The manufacturers, in common with others in this trade, have now resorted to the use of non-returnable bottle caps to obviate this type of complaint. Canned meat found to be decomposed was traced by the manufacturers to be due to a defect in the tinning of the can, and sourness in steak-and-kidney pie to improper storage of the gravy.

Thirty complaints were concerned with the presence of foreign matter in food. Ten of these involved insects in canned or open food. In most instances the conditions found indicated that the insects gained access during some stage in the cooking or canning process, or in the preparation of the raw material, and the firms concerned were warned to take all possible measures to prevent insect infestation of their premises and to ensure that food is adequately protected against contamination at all stages. Seven complaints concerned dirty or broken milk bottles, two of pieces of transparent polythene, one of insect larval sheaths, and one of particles of chocolate flake in milk bottles. Although the dairies implicated have adequate bottle washing equipment, there are from time to time failures of the human element in making adequate inspection of the bottles. A complaint of a bad taste from two bottles of milk was attributed to traces of detergent or sterilant left in the bottles after washing, and the dairyman concerned was warned that thorough final rinsing was necessary. A small metal object resembling a terminal point from an electrical fitting was found in a steak pie, and the manufacturer stated that such an object formed no part of their equipment but he could only surmise that it may have been present in canned meat bought in for filling the pies. Jute or cotton threads and woollen fibres found in a loaf of bread, a chocolate biscuit and a can of corned beef were thought to be from the clothing of the workers or



frayed conveyor belts. The manufacturers in all cases expressed regret for the occurrences and promised that stricter inspection would be maintained in future. Three complaints were found to have no serious implications, viz:- black stains in bread due to overheating of the dough, black particles in canned broth due to overheated starch granules, and a flaw in the glass of a milk bottle which was mistaken by the purchaser for an insect in the milk. A case last year of a piece of wood in a currant cake was referred to the Procurator Fiscal, who took proceedings under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 against the manufacturer. The accused pled not guilty, but when the case was called in the Sheriff Court he changed his pleas during the trial, pled guilty and was admonished.

The most serious case to be encountered this year was a complaint by a purchaser about the salty flavour of the contents of three bottles of pasteurised milk, from each of which a small quantity had been consumed. The purchaser took one bottle back to the creamery and brought the other two to this Department for examination. The County Analyst found one bottle contained 3.5% and the other 6.3% of sodium chlorate, a substance commonly used as a weed killer. The creamery confirmed that no other complaints of the same day's production had been received, which indicated that no contamination could have occurred at the creamery. The circumstances were reported to the Procurator Fiscal and a person was later charged with this and other offences. When the case was tried in the High Court, Glasgow, the accused was found guilty on certain charges, but the charge in respect of the contaminated milk was dropped.

Twenty-eight samples of foodstuffs, which were suspected of having caused illness after consumption, were submitted for bacteriological examination for the presence of food-poisoning organisms, but all proved negative.

CANNED AND PACKED FOOD

	Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lb.	Ozs.
1,784 Tins	Meat Products	3	11	2	25	10
2,070 Tins	Fruit	-	19	1	21	10
2,108 Tins	Beans & Peas	-	13	2	7	8
3,114 Tins	Soup & Vegetables	1	4	2	-	10
187 Tins	Milk & Cream	-	1	2	9	7
114 Tins	Fish	-	-	1	17	-
455 Tins	Fruit Juice	-	1	3	15	12
15 Tins	Fruit Preserves	-	-	-	17	13
506 Tins	Pudding	-	3	3	2	-
136 Tins	Spaghetti	-	-	3	22	2
133 Tins	Macaroni	-	-	3	5	8
15 Tins	Syrup & Treacle	-	-	-	23	8
3 Tins	Egg Pulp	-	1	-	26	-
5 Tins	Coffee & Chicory Essence	-	-	-	2	4
1,505 Packets	Meat Products	-	8	2	26	4
202 Packets	Fruit	-	-	2	13	10
1,121 Packets	Beans & Peas	-	5	-	12	13
1,353 Packets	Soup & Vegetables	-	5	-	7	6
1,628 Packets	Fish	-	7	1	13	3
125 Packets	Fruit Juice	-	-	1	14	11
547 Packets	Pudding	-	1	1	17	2
9 Packets	Macaroni	-	-	-	4	6
492 Packets	Pastry	-	2	1	21	4
480 Packets	Ice-Cream	-	-	2	19	9
560 Packets	Cakes	-	-	3	10	6
149 Packets	Cereal	-	-	-	26	3
23,612 Packets	Confectionery	1	6	3	9	14
125 Packets	Sugar	-	1	2	5	-
326 Packets	Tea	-	-	2	20	14
43 Packets	Milk & Cream	-	-	1	3	15
39 Packets	Cheese	-	-	-	15	7
80 Packets	Coffee	-	-	-	-	5
161 Packets	Fat	-	-	3	10	14
1,864 Packets	Biscuits	-	3	-	4	1
12 Packets	Flour Mixture	-	-	-	7	6
2 Jars	Meat	-	-	-	-	11
655 Jars	Sauce	-	1	3	18	9
2 Bags	Meat	-	-	2	24	-
7 Boxes	Cakes	-	-	-	2	10
45,542 Containers		10	9	1	13	3

UNPACKED FOOD

	Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lb.	Ozs.
	Meat	1	16	2	4	2
	Vegetables	-	-	-	5	-
	Milk & Cream (Powder)	-	-	2	24	-
		1	17	1	5	2



### BURIAL GROUNDS

The burial grounds in the County were inspected and were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

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

An Order cited as the Burial Grounds (Scotland) (St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, Bellshill Burial Ground, Bothwell) Order 1968 was made that burials be forthwith discontinued in the St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, Bellshill Burial Ground, in the Parish of Bothwell, in terms of Section 5 of the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act, 1855. This was the result of a Representation made by the Secretary of State on receipt of an Interlocutor pronounced by the Sheriff, who found that if any new interments were to be attempted or if the ground were to be disturbed in any way, it would be dangerous to health.

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY STAFF

<u>General</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Nuisances	11,887
Dairies	483
Factories	467
Caravans Act	385
Unsound Food	5,300
Pigstyes	70
Offensive Trades	28
Public Conveyances	202
Building Regulations (General)	12,485
Building Regulations (Certs. of Completion)	2,697
Cinemas	3
Schools	65
Ice Cream Premises and Vehicles	121
Water Samples	261
Rag Flock	6
Drainage	3,097
Drain Tests	4,245
Rats and Mice Infestation	1,495
Seasonal Workers Premises	287
Food Hygiene	1,653
Food and Drugs	1,352
Shops Act	286
Clean Air	3,774
Pet Animals Act	4
Scavenging	45,576
Unfit Dwellings	3,153
Overcrowded Dwellings	97
Sub-let Dwellings	119
Dirty Dwellings	34
Riding Establishments	1
Bugs, Beetles etc., Infestation	275
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	796
Meat Distribution	176
Animal Boarding Establishments	28
Miscellaneous - General Sanitation	154
Methylated Spirits Regulations	11
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	16
Civic Amenities Act	20
Storm Damage	1,833
Housing (Town Maps)	70
Rents Acts	26
Miscellaneous - Housing, Building Regulations	<u>10,177</u>
	<u>113,215</u>



# STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,  
January 15, 1912.

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE,  
IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
MAY 15, 1911.

ALBANY:  
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,  
PRINTERS,  
1912.

CHAPTER I	GENERAL STATEMENT	1
CHAPTER II	LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE	10
CHAPTER III	LANDS BELONGING TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	15
CHAPTER IV	LANDS BELONGING TO OTHER STATES	20
CHAPTER V	LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK	25
CHAPTER VI	LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF ALBANY	30
CHAPTER VII	LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF BINGHAMTON	35
CHAPTER VIII	LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF BUFFALO	40
CHAPTER IX	LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF CHEMUNG	45
CHAPTER X	LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF CANTON	50
CHAPTER XI	LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF CATTARAUGUS	55
CHAPTER XII	LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF CAYUGA	60
CHAPTER XIII	LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF COLUMBIANA	65
CHAPTER XIV	LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF COLUMBIANA	70
CHAPTER XV	LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF COLUMBIANA	75
CHAPTER XVI	LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF COLUMBIANA	80
CHAPTER XVII	LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF COLUMBIANA	85
CHAPTER XVIII	LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF COLUMBIANA	90
CHAPTER XIX	LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF COLUMBIANA	95
CHAPTER XX	LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF COLUMBIANA	100

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 1968.

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



COUNTY OF LAVERG

COUNTY JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

# ANNUAL REPORT

1912

COUNTY JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

COLLECTION AND DISBURSEMENT OF MONIES RECEIVED

FOR THE YEAR 1912

WALTER B. WOOD, JR.

County Auditor

## INTRODUCTION

The importance of the Public Cleansing service and the vital part which it plays in ensuring a high standard of health and amenity in any community cannot be over-emphasised. It is responsible for the collection and disposal of the daily accumulations of waste materials arising in households, shops, offices, factories and other premises and must operate with the minimum of interruption, often in extreme weather conditions, in order to satisfy the needs of every member of the public. Dustbins must be emptied regularly and the contents disposed of in an economical and speedy manner. It is a service which the public cannot carry out for themselves by any suitable alternative means.

Many of the systems and methods used in the past have been improved and modernised to meet present-day requirements. Nevertheless, the ratepayers still judge the service by the men who perform the somewhat arduous duties of emptying the dustbins, labour being not only the basic necessity of any Cleansing Authority but also the most important factor affecting day-to-day operations and organisation.

In some areas of the County, multi-storey housing development has seen the disappearance of the conventional dustbin in favour of bulk refuse storage containers. These, of course, are only to be found in relatively small numbers at present.

Of considerably more interest and importance is an extension of the paper sack system which was carried out during the year to include a total of 4,054 houses in the Bellshill etc., area and the setting up of a small scheme embracing 756 houses in the Cambuslang area. This is one of the two systems of refuse storage and collection recommended in the 1967 Report by the Working Party appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to investigate services in England and Wales. It is noteworthy that the system has aroused a great deal of interest among the general public in this County and that where already established it has been very favourably received and commented upon. In the Bellshill area in particular, the size of scheme now involved and the fact that the frequency of collection has been reduced from twice to once-weekly has enabled economies to be made in vehicle strength and manpower which will wholly off-set the cost of sack holders and the supply of paper sacks. In the meantime, the system has only been introduced in certain County Council housing schemes but it is hoped that arrangements can be made at an early date to include areas of private housing which would enable a gradual extension of the paper sack system to take place over a number of years and on an economic basis throughout the County.

The Civic Amenities Act, 1967 placed no great burden on the Department during the year in so far as the disposal of apparently abandoned vehicles was concerned. Three vehicles were reported as coming within this category and in such condition that they were fit only for destruction. The owners of these were traced quickly and after being warned that failure to remove the vehicles would result in prosecution



they undertook the removal and disposal of the vehicles themselves. In two other cases, the Department was approached by vehicle owners who were anxious to have derelict motor cars taken off their hands. These persons were referred direct to certain Contractors with whom a standing arrangement has been made for the disposal of scrap vehicles and the machines in question were later removed. In no case was it necessary during the year to take formal action in terms of the Act.

The disposal of other refuse, however, is creating a very serious problem indeed. Although access is obtainable to any refuse coup within working hours and at other times by arrangement, and exhortations not to dump refuse have been made in the press and by display of posters on vehicles, householders persist in depositing old furniture, bedding, carpets, lino, discarded clothing etc. on waste or unfenced ground throughout the County, particularly within the Local Authority's own housing schemes. The Cleansing employees are frequently active in removing such articles together with any other bulky items which might be classified as "household" refuse but the Department does not have the necessary resources of vehicles or manpower to deal with the many accumulations of builders' debris and other trade refuse which are also dumped surreptitiously. These have to be directed to the attention of the occupiers of such areas of ground with a request for their removal and disposal and possibly the erection of warning notice boards. It is disappointing to find that not enough is being done, however, even where the ground is occupied by other County Council Departments, to effect the further necessary improvements. Furthermore, the efforts of the Cleansing personnel to assist in keeping such areas free from bulky household refuse, far from discouraging further dumping on the very many sites involved, only seem to act as a signal for increased activity of this nature. This reprehensible conduct can only be brought to an end by successful prosecutions and the imposition of suitable penalties as provided for in the Civic Amenities Act but this would necessitate maximum co-operation by the general public and in particular those who live adjacent to the areas of dumping and thus have most cause for complaint. One wonders whether, in this respect, the Civic Amenities Act will enjoy any greater degree of success than has the Litter Act of 1958.

At the end of the year, the Department was awaiting delivery of an additional tipping lorry which is intended to be utilised full-time in giving attention to areas of dumping.

### PRESENT SERVICE

In the Landward area of the County there are approximately 88,465 dwellinghouses of which 87,205 are in receipt of a regular service for the collection and disposal of household refuse. In addition, refuse is removed from 4,166 other premises comprising shops, factories, schools, offices, hotels, etc.

Throughout the County Special Scavenging District endeavour is made to provide and maintain a twice-weekly collection service with



the exception of those areas where paper sacks are in use and in certain smaller rural communities where considerable travel is involved and the output of refuse is such, in any case, that a once-weekly service only is sufficient. At the same time, more frequent attention is given as necessary to the larger shopping centres and tenemental properties in the more populous areas.

Garden refuse is removed provided that it is contained within the household dustbin and the whole refuse for collection does not exceed one binful.

The removal of old furniture, bedding and other bulky household articles is also undertaken on request and free of charge. In many cases such requests can be dealt with in the course of normal refuse collection operations but in other cases a special uplift by lorry may require to be arranged. It is disappointing to find that despite the existence of this service and the very many enquiries which are received and dealt with almost daily, the indiscriminate dumping of such articles continues unabated.

No special provision is made for the collection and disposal of trade refuse but a service may be arranged on a time and labour payment basis, depending on the nature and quantity of materials for removal and the availability of transport and personnel. The current charges are 16/2d per hour for a vehicle and driver and 7/7d per hour for each loader, plus establishment charge of 7½%.

97 additional requests for a domestic refuse collection service were received during the year from owners and occupiers of premises situated outwith the boundaries of the County Special Scavenging District. These involved a total of 108 dwellinghouses, 1 industrial training centre and 1 garage, the refuse from which is now being collected and disposed of under obligation signed by the persons concerned to pay the appropriate assessment.

The following table shows the distribution throughout the four Divisional areas of premises receiving a refuse collection service:-



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	16,781	331	138	33	3	114	3	12	84	17,499	37,251
	Outwith	122	4	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	130	212
SECOND	Within	16,964	425	77	27	4	50	6	9	87	17,649	34,567
	Outwith	84	3	3	3	1	2	-	-	-	96	136
THIRD	Within	30,348	890	145	50	7	117	11	20	96	31,684	60,187
	Outwith	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	43	81
FOURTH	Within	22,179	828	162	61	9	172	27	7	112	23,557	50,811
	Outwith	686	6	-	12	2	1	4	1	1	713	903
TOTAL	Within	86,272	2,474	522	171	23	453	47	48	379	90,389	182,816
TOTAL	Outwith	933	13	4	16	4	3	5	1	3	982	1,332
GRAND TOTAL		87,205	2,487	526	187	27	456	52	49	382	91,371	184,148

## LABOUR

The usual difficulties were experienced during the year in obtaining sufficient and suitable manpower to operate the various services on a regular basis, the turnover of labour being slightly increased from last year. Industry and commerce, without doubt, continue to attract the best available labour by offering better working conditions and more satisfactory welfare and social facilities, together with the opportunity to earn higher wages.

During the year 290 persons were engaged, of whom only 117 remained on the personnel strength at the end of the year. The total number of employees leaving the service during the same period was 278, of whom 61 had completed 12 months service or more. The other 217 left after varying periods of service of less than a year.

The result of this high turnover of personnel, together with an increase in the sickness and absenteeism rates, has been a serious shortage of staff on occasions which, in certain areas, has necessitated a reduction in the normal frequency of dustbin service from twice to once-weekly. Similar difficulties in other Departments have resulted in the County Council deciding on the application of work study techniques as a means of improving efficiency wherever possible and at the same time, by the introduction of bonus systems, providing some financial incentive which might aid in the recruitment of a more suitable and reliable type of employee. It is anticipated that the Work Study Unit will turn their attentions towards the Cleansing service during the early part of 1969.

The total permanent establishment which is now considered necessary to provide the required standard and frequency of service in each of the Divisional areas is shown in the following table:-



CLEANSING PERSONNEL

Division	Drivers/ Squad		Public				Totals			
	Leaders	Loaders	Youths	Coupmen	Salvage Workers	Backcourt Sweepers		Convenience Attendants	Garage Attendants	Foremen
FIRST	10	51	-	3	2	1	6	-	2	75
SECOND	10	49	6	4	4	2	4	1	2	82
THIRD	15	73	-	4	9	-	8	-	2	111
FOURTH	14	58	-	6	3	-	14	-	2	97
TOTALS	49	231	6	17	18	3	32	1	8	365

At the end of the year the rates of wages paid to Cleansing employees in this County, as compared to the minimum rates laid down by the Joint Industrial Council, were as follows:-

#### CLEANSING PERSONNEL WAGES

Designation	Basic Wage	Plus Rate	After 13 weeks Service	Total	J.I.C. Total
Foremen	£14. 6. 8	£4. 0.0	£0.0.0	£18. 6. 8	Not stated
Squad Leaders (Drivers over 5 tons)	£14.19. 2	£1.14.0	£0.0.0	£16.13. 2	Not stated
Squad Leaders (Drivers under 5 tons)	£14.19. 2	£1. 9.6	£0.0.0	£16. 8. 8	Not stated
Squad Leaders (Loaders)	£14.19. 2	£0.13.9	£0.2.0	£15.14.11	Not stated
Drivers (2 - 5 tons)	£14. 6. 8	£1. 9.6	£0.0.0	£15.16. 2	£14. 4. 2
Drivers over 5 tons and/or 16 cu.yds. capacity.	£14. 6. 8	£1.14.0	£0.0.0	£16. 0. 8	£14. 8. 8
Loaders	£14. 6. 8	£0.13.9	£0.2.0	£15. 2. 5	£13.15. 5
Coup Attendants	£14. 6. 8	£0.13.9	£0.2.0	£15. 2. 5	£13.15. 5
Backcourt Sweepers	£14.12. 2	£0. 0.0	£0.0.0	£14.12. 2	£13. 6. 8
Public Convenience Attendants (Full time)	£13. 6. 8	£0. 0.0	£0.0.0	£13. 6. 8	Not stated

(Part Time) At rate of 6/8d per hour (14 hour week).

Youths - Age 15	40% of Adult Rate
16	50%
17	60%
18	70%
19	80%
20	100%

These rates include a J.I.C. increase of 13/4d per week effective from 1st December, 1968.

In addition, 7/- per week is paid to all full-time employees with 5 or more years continuous service, with proportionate payment to part-time employees, and 5/- per week to drivers and loaders engaged in emptying privy middens.

At the end of the year, the estimated population in receipt of a Cleansing service from the County Council was 290,000. Thus, with a full establishment of personnel there would be one Cleansing employee for every 800 inhabitants.

Under normal operating conditions, some 184,148 dustbins are required to be emptied each week, the number dealt with by the loaders in each Division being as follows:-



Division	No. of Bins per week	No. of Bins per man per week	No. of Bins per man	
			per day	per hour
FIRST	37,463	734	147	23.6
SECOND	34,703	708	141	22.8
THIRD	60,268	822	164	26.5
FOURTH	51,714	891	178	28.7
Totals	184,148	797	159	25.7

The figure per day is calculated on 5 working days per week and the figure per hour on an average loading time of 31 hours. Appropriate allowance has been made where bulk refuse containers are being utilised instead of dustbins but the figures take no account of the many other articles and accumulations of bulky materials which may also be removed at the same time.

During the year, there were 6,752 man-days lost in respect of which medical evidence of sickness was submitted, an increase of 1,825 man-days or 37% over the same figure for last year. Expenditure on sick pay also increased by £1,997.19.10d to a total of £7,073.1.11d.

A further 2,626 man-days were lost through employees being absent from duty without producing medical certificates. This is a decrease of 367 man-days from the previous year.

The total number of man-days lost was therefore 9,378 or 10.53% of the total working days. These figures are very disturbing indeed, particularly in so far as affected by the provisions of the Sick Pay Scheme which are always open to abuse by the less conscientious type of employee. It would be very difficult to produce factual evidence of this, however, where medical certificates have been submitted and it is therefore with considerable concern for the continued efficiency and regularity of the service that attendance figures are awaited for 1969 when amendments to the Sick Pay Scheme will take effect, providing extended periods of benefit depending on length of service. These will vary from 4 weeks full pay and 4 weeks half pay after 6 months service to 26 weeks full pay and 26 weeks half pay after 6 years service. Similar periods of benefit will be available in addition for absence through industrial injury.

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	1,999	£2,021. 1. 10	327	12.71
SECOND	1,862	1,981. 6. 3	633	12.47
THIRD	1,359	1,582. 6. 6	1,092	9.04
FOURTH	1,532	1,488. 7. 4	574	8.89

Details of the reported sicknesses for 1968 are as follows:-

	<u>Days</u>	<u>Sick Pay Amount</u>
Respiratory	1,949	£1,870. 9. 0
Injuries	1,359	1,527. 17. 2
Gastro-intestinal	619	701. 0. 10
Rheumatic Conditions	570	527. 17. 4
Strains and Sprains	513	577. 1. 2
Ear, Nose and Throat	235	312. 10. 10
Skin Conditions	217	335. 12. 10
Miscellaneous	1,290	1,220. 12. 9
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,752</b>	<b>£7,073. 1. 11</b>

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	796	£ 934. 2. 6	317
February	701	807. 14. 6	237
March	789	917. 16. 1	204
April	611	692. 11. 10	219
May	343	380. 14. 10	214
June	395	387. 12. 10	233
July	441	474. 19. 7	171
August	499	412. 19. 4	137
September	542	441. 14. 6	161
October	551	600. 6. 4	278
November	562	567. 19. 6	229
December	522	454. 10. 1	226
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,752</b>	<b>£7,073. 1. 11</b>	<b>2,626</b>



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	28	£ 51. 13. 0	-
Drivers	953	1,381. 17. 4	184
Loaders	4,959	5,083. 1. 1	2,073
Youths	79	27. 1. 8	130
Coup Attendants	43	69. 9. 8	1
Salvage Workers	157	180. 13. 8	235
B.C. Sweepers	96	131. 6. 6	-
P.C. Attendants	213	89. 9. 0	3
Garage Attendants	224	58. 10. 0	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,752</b>	<b>£7,073. 1. 11</b>	<b>2,626</b>

## VEHICLES

The County Transport Department is responsible for ensuring that a sufficient number of vehicles, including spares, is available to meet the daily requirements of user Departments. It would appear, however, that considerable delays can still occur in the delivery of spare parts from the manufacturers of components and accessories thus prolonging the periods spent by vehicles in the workshops while undergoing repair. This is of particular concern in the case of refuse collection vehicles which perform a specialised function and cannot be suitably replaced by any other type of vehicle. On occasions the number of vehicles withdrawn for repair was such that insufficient spares were available to enable the fleet to operate at normal strength. Situations like this can only contribute to irregularity of service, the necessity to incur additional expenditure on overtime working and the receipt of complaints from members of the public. On the refuse disposal side, the condition of some of the larger coups can deteriorate very seriously in a matter of a few hours if no mechanical equipment is available and this can lead to outbreaks of fire, which may be both difficult and expensive to bring under control, as well as the escape of papers and other light material over the surrounding countryside.

Replacements or additions to the fleet of vehicles are ordered by the Transport Department but it is essential, of course, that there be prior consultation, particularly where refuse collection vehicles are concerned, in order to ensure that advantage is taken of any new developments or modifications which may prove beneficial to the service. With this in mind, the opportunity is taken whenever possible to obtain demonstrations of the latest types of vehicles and equipment.

All vehicles are taken on hire from the Transport Department at an hourly rate which takes into account repairs and maintenance costs,

supply of fuel and oil, garaging, depreciation and all other standing charges. The rate varies according to the type of vehicle and is adjusted annually by the Transport Department in the light of their costing records for the previous financial year.

The following new vehicles were delivered and put into service during the year:-

Number Supplied	Make	Type
1	Shelvoke & Drewry	16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft" with Powerpress.
1	Karrier	25 cu.yd. "Dual Tip"
2	Commer	5 ton tipping lorries
1	B.M.C.	5 ton tipping lorry
2	Bedford "Beagle"	Vans.

The delivery of these new vehicles enabled arrangements to be made with the Transport Department for the undernoted machines to be withdrawn from service:-

Make	Reg. No.	Year of Manufacture
S. & D. 16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft"	RVA 556	1958
S. & D. 16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft"	RVA 557	1958
Karrier 12 cu.yd. "Junior Dual Tip"	YVA 521	1960
Karrier 12 cu.yd. "Junior Dual Tip"	YVA 882	1961
3 ton Bedford Tipping Lorry	TVA 713	1959
3 ton Bedford Tipping Lorry	XVD 172	1960
Austin Mini-Van	617 JVD	1964
Austin Mini-Van	AVA 655B	1964

At the end of the year there were 49 vehicles regularly engaged in the collection of household refuse, 1 in collection of kitchen waste, 4 in collection of salvage and 6 in transporting covering material to refuse coups and other general refuse disposal duties. In addition, 8 vans were being used to assist the Cleansing foremen in carrying out supervisory work and 13 older refuse collection vehicles were held in reserve as spares.



The types of these vehicles are as follows:-

<u>Make</u>	<u>No.</u>
Shelvoke & Drewry, 16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft"	15
Shelvoke & Drewry, 16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft" with Powerpress	22
Shelvoke & Drewry, 16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft" with Powerpress and Bulk Loading Equipment	4
Shelvoke & Drewry, 35 cu.yd. Pakamatic	9
Karrier, 7 cu.yd. Side Loader	1
Karrier, 15 cu.yd. "Dual Tip"	7
Karrier, 25 cu.yd. "Dual Tip"	4
Karrier, 50 cu.yd. "Musketeer"	1
Bedford, 3 ton Tipping Lorry	3
Commer, 5 ton Tipping Lorry	2
B.M.C., 5 ton Tipping Lorry	1
Austin, Mini-Van	6
Bedford, "Beagle" Van	2
Karrier, Salvage Van	3
Commer, Salvage Van	1

### ACCIDENTS

There were 85 accidents involving refuse vehicles during the year, 42 of which occurred through no fault of the drivers concerned. These figures show an increase of 8 and 12 respectively over last year.

Many of the accidents were of a comparatively minor nature and a considerable number could have been avoided altogether by the exercise of a little more care in driving, particularly among the 16 which occurred while vehicles were reversing.

The number of claims by employees in respect of injuries received at work increased by 11 from last year to 66, including 6 by drivers and 2 by salvage workers. The remaining 58 claims were made by loaders in the various Divisions as shown in the following table:-

Division	<u>No. of Compensation Claims</u>			Total No. of Loaders
	1966	1967	1968	
FIRST	16	14	17	51
SECOND	7	5	8	49
THIRD	12	14	18	73
FOURTH	4	13	15	58

There were also 1 burglary and 14 miscellaneous claims during the year.



The burglary occurred one week-end at Baillieston Health Institute when a store was forcibly entered and a quantity of protective clothing valued at £146 was stolen.

The miscellaneous claims included 5 in which articles not intended for removal but left beside a dustbin stance were taken away during the course of refuse collection operations and 4 cases of accidental damage to property while dustbins were being carried out for emptying or returned to the rear of premises.

The scheme introduced by the County Council last year for the provision of safety footwear to manual workers has, despite the fact that it is voluntary and operated on a repayment basis, been reasonably well supported by the Cleansing employees. Injuries to feet by falling objects are not common in the service but any attempt at prevention must be welcomed. So far, 105 pairs of industrial footwear have been issued.

33 Cleansing drivers out of a total of 59 entered for the Safe Driving Competition organised by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents were nominated for awards.

19 drivers received Diplomas which are awarded annually where the recipients, for one calendar year, have not been involved in any accident while driving or in charge of a vehicle for which they were in any way blameworthy. 4 drivers qualified for a Five Year Medal, having driven for five consecutive years free from accident.

6 drivers qualified for a Bar to their Five Year Medal under the same conditions as for a Diploma.

4 drivers were awarded an Oak Leaf to their Ten Year Medal.

The Chairman of the Special Districts Committee again presented the awards at the various Depots, expressing appreciation on behalf of the County Council and the Department of the standard of driving which had been displayed under present-day traffic conditions and the contribution made towards the campaign for greater safety and accident prevention on the roads. The County Council again made an additional award of £2.2.0d in respect of each Diploma, Bar and Oak Leaf and £3.3.0d in respect of each Medal.

### REFUSE DISPOSAL

At present, tipping is the only means of disposal for all household refuse collected in the County and during the year some 40,400 loads amounting in weight to approximately 92,000 tons were deposited.

The Department operates 15 refuse coups which are scattered throughout the County and 2 other sites are being held in reserve for future use. Three neighbouring Authorities continue to be most helpful by providing disposal facilities for limited quantities of refuse thus



avoiding a necessity for certain vehicles, when operating at their maximum distance, being required to undertake lengthy journeys and loss of valuable time in travelling to the nearest County disposal point.

Many of the refuse coups presently in use have a somewhat limited life remaining and the non-availability of suitable sites to take their place, both in the Landward and adjoining Burghal areas of the County, is now giving some cause for concern, particularly in the central and northern industrial zones. With this in mind, a meeting of all Authorities in the County was arranged during the year at which it was suggested that a Working Party of officials might be established to investigate the possibility of providing joint mechanical disposal plant. Further discussions are expected to take place during 1969.

Mechanical equipment is in use at all refuse coups, in some cases constantly during working hours and at the smaller and more isolated sites on an intermittent basis as necessary. This is vital to the satisfactory operation of these sites and, having regard to the large quantities of paper and other light material in present-day refuse, to the preservation of amenity in the immediate vicinities. The equipment now in use consists of the following:-

<u>Make</u>	<u>No.</u>
Chaseside Loading Shovel	5
Bray Loading Shovel	4

Two shovels were removed from the Department's strength during the year. One of these was an old spare machine for which it was felt that no immediate replacement was necessary. The other was taken out of service following an arrangement made for the tipping of refuse from the Cambuslang etc. area in a private coup where mechanical equipment was already available.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

Daldowie Coup, Mount Vernon. On lease from the South of Scotland Electricity Board, this worked out sand quarry is the main disposal point for all refuse collected within the parishes of Glasgow and Old Monkland. During the year, the lease was renewed for a further 5-year period at an increased rental. Screened refuse was obtained from Glasgow Corporation Cleansing Department free of charge and this, with other specially selected loads of excavated etc. materials, has been sufficient to provide adequate cover for the household refuse deposited. The tip was conducted on satisfactory lines and apart from occasional malicious firing there were few grounds for complaint.

Avenuehead Coup, Muirhead. This old disused stone quarry has been utilised as a refuse coup for the past ten years and at the end of 1968 negotiations were in progress with the farmer owner for a 10-year extension, taking in an additional area of ground. The site, although isolated from any built-up area, adjoins a long-established pedestrian byway and as a result is set alight on occasions by vandals. Fortunately, any outbreaks of fire have been quickly brought under control and no complaints were received.



Burntbroom Coup, Mount Vernon. This partly-infilled area, owned by the County Council, is still being held in reserve so long as operations can continue at Daldowie Coup nearby.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

Broomhouse Coup, Auchentibber. A considerable amount of excavated material has now been obtained to provide top cover for the two small quarries which were infilled on this site. A final dressing-off remains to be carried out to enable the ground to be returned to the owner.

Auchentibber Coup, Auchentibber. This coup has been extremely well conducted during the year largely due to the efforts of the local Cleansing foreman in locating new sources of covering material. Attention was directed, however, to a polluted roadside ditch about half a mile distant from the site and this was found to be due to the escape of watery sludge through a hitherto unobserved underground outlet at one end of the coup. A small dam was constructed across the flow in an attempt at filtration and this met with a limited degree of success. The dumping of liquid waste by a chemical firm eventually came under suspicion, however, and the intake of this material was discontinued. The pollution subsequently disappeared.

Morrison Coup, Cambuslang. This site which is owned by Strathclyde University, and on which tipping ceased in 1960, still awaits the final development of playing fields by the County Council over part of the new level, as provided for in the Agreement of Lease originally negotiated in 1934. An estimate was obtained in the hope that this work might be completed, so far as the Council's obligations are concerned, during 1968/69 but the project had finally to be postponed due to Government restrictions on capital expenditure. The matter will again be reviewed when the Estimates are being considered for 1969/70.

Hallside Coup, Cambuslang. Following the final grading operations and the spreading and levelling of top soil which had been undertaken on this site during the autumn of last year, the County Council agreed that steps should be taken to terminate the lease.

#### THIRD DIVISION.

Bog's Brae Coup, Bellshill. It is the Department's endeavour to infill as quickly as possible a water-logged area at the eastern extremity of this site. Unfortunately surface conditions, due to periods of heavy rainfall, frequently did not permit the passage of refuse collection vehicles and during ensuing warm weather smell from this accumulation of water became a source of complaint from two near-by cottages. Treatment with chloride of lime was carried out in an attempt to neutralise this effect and some degree of success was achieved. The complaints only arose, fortunately, on infrequent occasions when an east wind prevailed. One serious outbreak of fire occurred, requiring the services of the Fire Brigade who were also called to two other fires of a minor nature.



Bellside Coup, Cleland. The fencing at the roadside boundary of this coup was renewed during the year. Tipping proceeded without any undue difficulties being experienced and no serious fires occurred due to the fact that quantities of sand were obtained from a local foundry for top dressing. Several complaints were made by a near-by resident regarding unauthorised vehicles taking access to the coup outwith normal working hours and tipping material inside the boundary fence resulting in unsightly conditions being created along the roadside verge. On each occasion the complaints were investigated and remedial action taken as necessary.

Turdees Coup, Salsburgh. Reclamation of this marshy area of ground continued. An additional layer was completed over the first development and it was necessary to increase the tipping area by the erection of new fencing to take in additional ground.

O'Wood Coup, Holytown. Tidying-up operations were carried out on this infilled site and arrangements were made to terminate the lease.

#### FOURTH DIVISION.

Leadhills Coup. At Leadhills, after an intensive search had failed to discover any convenient suitable alternative to the existing tipping area, which is in view of the main Abington/Leadhills road, the coup face was given a thorough clean-up. Permission was also given by the Factor of Hopetoun Estates to utilise material from an adjacent mineral waste deposit for covering purposes. This will be of tremendous assistance in maintaining the appearance of the coup in the future and it is hoped that this site can now continue to be used for the deposit of household refuse from the village.

Southwood Coup, Abington. Conditions were rendered somewhat difficult for a time at this coup due to interference by surface water from the adjoining roadway in wet weather. Arrangements were made for this to be diverted in another direction. The coup has functioned in a fairly satisfactory manner despite the lack of tipping depth. Arrangements were in hand at the end of the year to obtain covering material for top dressing purposes.

Burnhouse Coup, Robertson. The new screening fence erected in 1967 amply proved its worth in windy weather by trapping flying papers and other light material. This, together with regular cleaning and levelling operations by mechanical shovel, kept the surface in reasonable condition. Outbreaks of fire continued to present a problem, however, due to the fact that tipping is taking place into a long, narrow, steep-sided gully which makes control measures extremely difficult. It is hoped to negotiate an extension of this lease in 1969 and the farmer owner has already indicated that he may agree to the removal of waste material from adjacent ground to be used as cover. This would vastly improve development of the coup and assist in reducing fire hazards.



Nether Birkwood Coup, Lesmahagow. Infilling operations were completed at this coup and the area was top-dressed with surplus soil which became available from the local cemetery. Some tidying up requires to be carried out at the former tipping face and in the bed of the adjoining burn before the ground is handed back for agricultural use.

Muirburn Coup, Coalburn. This coup came into use on the termination of infilling at Nether Birkwood. Tipping is presently taking place along the roadside boundary to enable a satisfactory entrance and turning area to be established for vehicles. A screening fence will be erected thereafter. Covering material is presently available at a nearby bing.

Hallcraig Coup, Carluke. Infilling operations were terminated on this site during the month of May, the refuse being diverted to a new tipping area at Milton Tile Works. Extensive cleaning and levelling operations were then carried out and at the end of the year only a small amount of work remained to be done in the Spring of 1969 to enable the ground to be returned to the owners, the Third District Council.

Milton Coup, Carluke. This new site, which has the advantages of easy access, low tipping faces and a thick screen of trees and bushes along its roadside boundary, has been conducted in a very satisfactory manner and few complaints have been received. One or two outbreaks of fire due to the deposit of "hot loads" have been quickly extinguished because of the degree of control allowed by the low tipping faces. A slatted fence was erected across the centre of the coup to screen the present operations from the view of the nearest houses which are approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile distant.

Millburn Coup, Larkhall. While this coup continues to provide disposal facilities for the bulk of refuse collected within the Fourth District Council area, and accommodation is available for a considerable number of years yet, the proximity of recent new housing developments is, as anticipated, giving cause for serious concern by reason of the more frequent outbreaks of fire which are due mainly to the irresponsible actions of children and youths from these areas taking unauthorised access to the tipping area. Several fires gave rise to complaints by the public during the year and the assistance of the Fire Brigade had to be sought on more than one occasion. The Police have been requested to take appropriate action against any person caught in the act of setting fires or otherwise interfering with the material which has been deposited.

Harelaw Coup, Chapelon. A number of complaints were received regarding the escape of papers from this somewhat exposed site and it was necessary on occasions to employ several men outwith normal working hours to collect and dispose of these. Conditions were improved to some extent by the repair and heightening of fencing.

Other coups are in operation in this Division at Carstairs and Carnwath.

All the coups were again inspected at regular intervals by the County Council's Pest Destruction Officers and suitable measures were taken, where necessary, for the eradication of vermin and insects.



## DEPOTS

The Cleansing vehicles are garaged at 11 separate Depots throughout the County, apart from a single vehicle which operates in a widely-scattered rural area in South Lanarkshire and is housed for convenience in private premises at Symington.

The County Depots provide a very satisfactory standard of accommodation for vehicles and personnel with the exception of the two old garage premises at Blantyre and Cambuslang. Unfortunately the replacement of these by a new central Depot proposed to be erected at Flemington has again been delayed by capital expenditure restrictions. The situation at Cambuslang, however, is now becoming rather critical in that other parts of the premises owned and formerly occupied by the South of Scotland Electricity Board are vacant and have suffered considerably at the hands of vandals. Periodic damage to the Cleansing garage is now also being experienced and although this has not been extensive so far some apprehension must be expressed with regard to the continued safety of vehicles and mechanical equipment while the premises remain in use.

The question of improvements to the fire escape arrangements within the salvage stores at Bellshill and Shotts Depots was taken up with the County Transport Manager and is expected to receive early attention.

## STREET CLEANSING

The Department's responsibility in this field is limited to the cleansing of certain tenemental backcourts and private streets in the First and Second Divisions for which purpose there are now only 3 sweepers employed. In addition, however, it is required to meet the cost of work carried out by the County Surveyor and Engineer's staff in cleansing a number of other private and sub-standard streets elsewhere in the County. The cost to the Department continues to decrease, however, due to the closure and demolition of insanitary properties and the clearance of County Council prefabricated dwellings. During the last financial year total expenditure fell by £214 to £3,065.

All other street cleansing operations are undertaken by the County Surveyor and Engineer whose workmen now appear to have more street litter to contend with in the course of their daily duties than ever before, despite the penalties which can be imposed under the Litter Act of 1958 for this type of offence. It is quite apparent that insufficient is being done by way of prosecution to effect any material improvement in the highly unsatisfactory conditions which are frequently to be found, particularly in main thoroughfares and at week-end periods. The public appear to have no real sense of responsibility in this regard and, as always, the ratepayer must pay the penalty.

A good deal of the blame must be shouldered by shopkeepers putting out refuse and salvage for removal by the Cleansing personnel. Many use



a proper dustbin for their refuse which mainly comprises small quantities of ash, floor sweepings, string and scraps of paper but there are others who place this material in a cardboard container also meant for removal, a practice which would arouse no serious objection if the trouble were taken to ensure that it was properly closed or adequately covered to prevent the contents being disturbed by wind, dogs and children.

Shop salvage mainly comprises empty cardboard cartons of various sizes and in many cases these are still being heaped empty on the pavements for removal without first being collapsed, flattened and tied securely in bundles. Although this would only require a little effort and would result in a considerable improvement in the appearance of many streets on collection days, not to mention storage accommodation within the premises concerned, approaches to individual shopkeepers have, in the past, only met with a limited degree of success.

Dustbins also become defective allowing refuse to escape. Where necessary, Statutory action is taken to secure the provision of a new receptacle.

There is also the possibility, of course, of spillage occurring while the bins are being handled by the refuse collection personnel although in some cases this may be due to a receptacle being overfull as a result of improper packing. The standing instruction to employees is that spillage must be cleaned up immediately, so far as possible, an operation which is rather difficult in conditions of high wind. Where this may have been found due to carelessness, however, a warning is usually given in the first instance, followed by more severe disciplinary action in the event of a recurrence on the part of any particular employee.

### PROVISION OF DUSTBINS

99 Notices in terms of Section 23 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, were served during the year on owners of houses within the County Special Scavenging District requiring the provision of covered, galvanised iron dustbins of specified cubic capacity. This is an increase of 70 Notices as compared with the previous year. In 35 cases, an increase of 17 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. All the required receptacles were subsequently provided, however, without recourse to Court action. In all, 97 dustbins of varied cubic capacity were supplied by the owners concerned.

The number of dustbins supplied to County Council houses by the Department during the year was 3,224 - a reduction of 283 from last year. This included 786 dustbins which were withdrawn as a result of the extension to the existing paper sack scheme and were found to be in a suitable condition for re-issue.

In addition, 243 dustbins were supplied by arrangement to houses owned by the Scottish Special Housing Association, 668 were sold to private householders and 27 were transferred to the kitchen waste collection service.



## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Six new public conveniences were completed and brought into operation during the final weeks of 1968.

Five of these - at Plains, Viewpark, Harthill, Kirkmuirhill and Bellshill (Orbiston) - are rural-type unattended conveniences with one water-closet only for each sex plus male urinal accommodation. Hand-washing facilities are provided in the form of stainless steel recessed wash-hand basins supplied with cold water only through a foot operated control valve. Paper towel dispensing cabinets and disposal baskets were also supplied.

The remaining convenience - at Larkhall - is a larger structure employing full-time attendants and with correspondingly greater facilities, including a constant supply of hot water. Within a few days of its opening this convenience had already been the subject of much favourable comment by the general public. This is only the second convenience in the County to have full-time attendants on duty, the other being in the main shopping centre at Cambuslang where the facilities are also much appreciated.

Elsewhere in the County, the existing conveniences suffered, as usual, from frequent acts of vandalism involving almost constant disrepair of one kind or another and imposing upon the ratepayers expenditure of a totally unnecessary nature. The somewhat forlorn hope is expressed that the newly-erected rural-type conveniences will suffer less in this regard.

Negotiations proceeded during the year for the acquisition of sites for the erection of additional rural-type units at Waterloo, Crossford, Caldercruix, Cathkin, Moodiesburn, Glenboig, Leadhills and Carluke (East) but restrictions on capital expenditure prevented any actual development from taking place.

An old stone-built urinal structure at Bellshill Road, Bothwell was demolished during the year as a result of road improvement works being carried out at Bothwell Bridge.

There are now 54 conveniences in the County. These include 43 with facilities for ladies and gents, 4 for gents only and 2 for ladies only. In addition, there are 5 separate urinal conveniences, 3 of which are rather ancient cast-iron structures which will be demolished as soon as local circumstances permit.

Major repairs and renewals have been carried out in existing conveniences in the following areas:-

London Street, Larkhall  
 Millhenge Brae, Larkhall  
 Ayr Road, Douglas  
 Green Street, Strathaven  
 New Trows Road, Lesmahagow.

At the end of the year consideration was also being given to the probable cost of carrying out complete renovation of the public convenience at Uddingston Cross.

### EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES

Extensions to the existing boundaries of the County Special Scavenging District were agreed to in the following areas, taking effect from 16th May, 1968:-

Bridgend	Shotts
Muirhead	Strathaven
Stepps	Stonehouse
Lenzie	Larkhall
Glenboig	Crawford
Glenmavis	Braidwood
Calderbank	Carluke
Chapelhall	Roadmeetings
Harthill	Brocketsbrae

### SALVAGE

The use of open trailers towed behind refuse collection vehicles has now been discontinued completely. The last six in use were, in any case, of an old type, awkward to manoeuvre, limited in capacity and costly to repair. As their condition was approaching a point at which replacement would require to be considered, the opportunity was taken to withdraw them from service.

Salvage material is now collected wholly by four enclosed vans from shops, factories and business premises throughout the County while considerable quantities are also recovered at the various refuse coups.

The Contractors for the purchase of waste paper from the County Council are Messrs. C. Davidson & Sons, Ltd., (Northern Waste Paper Division) who intimated an increase in prices payable for certain grades of paper, effective from 1st October, 1968. The current prices are as follows:-

Mixed Waste	£8.5.0d per ton
Newsprint	£9.0.0d per ton
Container Waste	£10.0.0d per ton



The salvagereceipts for the year showed an increase of £402.19.5d as compared with last year. The details were as follows:-

	Tons	cwts,	qrs.	lbs.	£, s. d.
Mixed Waste Paper	322	18	-	-	2,491. 16. 11
Container Waste	695	9	1	-	6,443. 14. 3
Newsprint	-	13	1	-	5. 19. 3
Mixed Scrap	6	3	-	-	32. 16. 3
Brass	-	-	-	2	0. 2. 10
Copper	-	-	-	10	1. 8. 6
Steel	10	8	-	-	72. 19. 0
Cast	6	18	3	-	52. 4. 0
Aluminium	-	11	1	27	46. 4. 4
Light Iron	2	9	2	-	10. 13. 0
Tins	10	7	1	-	41. 9. 0
Scrap Bins	23	6	2	-	119. 16. 3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>£9,319. 3. 7</b>

The following table shows the total amount of salvage (except kitchen waste) collected in each Division as compared with amounts collected during the previous year:-

Division	1967 - Receipts					1968 - Receipts				
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£. s. d.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£. s. d.
FIRST	138	4	3	18	1,226. 2. 8	141	12	2	11	1,320. 1. 5
SECOND	224	5	3	27	1,728. 8. 0	241	3	-	-	1,883.16. 8
THIRD	548	4	1	22	4,762.13. 0	570	9	-	-	4,941. 9. 9
FOURTH	133	4	2	-	1,199. 0. 6	126	-	2	-	1,173.15. 9
Totals	1,043	19	3	11	£8,916. 4. 2	1,079	5	-	11	£9,319. 3. 7



Consideration was given during the year to the disposal of the old salvage premises and ground attached at Foundry Road, Shotts, and after enquiry had been made of other County Council Departments and the Seventh District Council, none of which indicated any interest in acquiring, the subjects were eventually advertised for sale. At the end of the year, it had been agreed to accept one of the offers which had been received.

The lack of salvage accommodation at Larkhall, following the destruction by fire during 1966 of the Nissen-type storage hut at Millburn Coup, has been of considerable inconvenience as it has been necessary to transfer wastepaper and cardboard to the Carluke depot for sorting, baling and despatch. It is anticipated, however, that accommodation will be made available in due course within the disused R.E.M.E. depot which has been acquired by the County Council as an extension to the District Garage at Summerlee Road, Larkhall.

The separate kitchen waste collection service again continued to operate in the Bellshill etc. area and the contract for the sale of this material was once more renewed with Messrs. J.D. Kirkby, Ltd., Craighhead Piggery, Blantyre on the same terms as before, i.e. £5.6.0d per ton. The total quantity of waste food collected amounted to 389 tons 12 cwts and the receipts amounted to £2,064.17.3d, an increase of 32 tons 9 cwts 2 qrs and £172.2.1d respectively over the previous year. While the income from the sale of the raw kitchen waste, however, has remained at the same rate per ton over the past eleven years, increased wages and transport charges are resulting in higher collection costs which are now making this service almost impossible to operate economically. Unless there is some change in circumstances therefore, and this would appear unlikely, it may be necessary next year to recommend that the service be discontinued.

From the commencement of salvage operations in July, 1944 to December, 1968, the amount and value of all materials collected has been as follows:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Valued at</u>
Waste Paper	24,985	£175,845
Other Materials	44,900	110,609
TOTAL	<u>69,885</u>	<u>£286,454</u>

#### COSTS

The Department is at all times conscious of the necessity to provide efficient Cleansing services at the lowest possible cost to the ratepayers. With the continued rising trend in wage rates and prices, however, existing standards can only be maintained by some corresponding increase in expenditure.



The total cost of all Cleansing services provided through the Special Districts Committee of the County Council during the financial year 16th May, 1967, to 15th May, 1968, amounted to £522,258. This is an increase of £62,341 over the previous year which is mainly accounted for by higher wages and transport costs plus expenditure on street nameplates and the numbering of houses which was not charged in the past against the Scavenging account.

In the same period, receipts amounted to £24,390, an increase of £298 over the previous year.

The following table shows the percentage of revenue expended against the various headings in the Cleansing service:-

Subject Heading of Expenditure	1966/67		1967/68	
	£	%	£	%
Collection of Household Refuse	359,353	78.1	401,430	76.9
Disposal of Household Refuse	34,837	7.6	46,082	8.8
Upkeep of Depots	8,849	1.9	7,290	1.4
Private Street Cleansing	3,279	0.7	3,065	0.6
Salvage	16,602	3.6	21,322	4.1
Kitchen Waste	2,660	0.6	3,273	0.6
Public Conveniences	19,210	4.2	19,658	3.8
Administration	15,127	3.3	12,668	2.4
Street Nameplates & House Numbers	-	-	7,470	1.4

The actual collection and disposal costs for the financial year 1967/68 were as follows:-

No. of houses serviced in the County - 87,205 (Estimated Population - 290,000)	Total	Cost per House	Cost per 1,000 of Population
Nett Collection and Disposal Costs	£457,148	£5.4.1d	£1,576.7.5d
Nett cost of operating service per week		£8,791.6.2d	
Nett cost per head of population per week			7¼d
Nett cost per house per week			2.0d

It is estimated that during the current financial year 1968/69 the cost of all Cleansing services within the County Special Scavenging District will be £520,246, while the receipts plus the balance on hand at the beginning of the year will amount to £56,587 leaving a balance of £463,659 to be recovered from rates and necessitating a rate of 1/10d per £. This is an increase of 3d per £ from the previous year.



CONCLUSION

I have once again to place on record my appreciation of the efforts made by the Cleansing employees to maintain the high standards of efficiency demanded of the service by the public, often in extremely adverse weather conditions and other difficult circumstances. At the same time, my thanks are due to the administrative and technical members of my staff for their whole-hearted support and co-operation throughout the year.

JAMES R. McGHIE  
COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

County Sanitary Department,  
Beckford Street,  
HAMILTON - 21st May, 1969.

## BURGH OF BIGGAR

### Annual Report 1968.

#### HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1950-1966

Housing:- The twelve houses at South Back Road, Biggar were completed and occupied during the year, and work continued on the scheme for converting six houses at Burnside Terrace into three houses with all modern amenities.

Improvement Grants:- The alterations to a house, which was the subject of an improvement grant last year were completed, and the payment of grant was recommended. One new application was also approved.

Dean of Guild Court:- The responsibility for building control work within the Burgh was taken over by the Burgh Surveyor at the beginning of the year, and the following information relates only to work in connection with projects previously approved.

Minor Warrants:- 7 projects, comprising the erection of 5 garages and 2 garden huts were completed during the year.

Warrants:- 9 projects, including the erection of 2 new bungalows, were reported as completed during the year.

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

#### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Several cases of infestation by rats and other pests within the Burgh were dealt with by the County Pest Destruction Officer, who also carried out operations as required at the Burgh refuse coup.

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Operations commenced in the new slaughterhouse, but a number of unsatisfactory aspects, including a lack of detailed attention to cleaning had to be directed to the attention of the operators. In addition considerable trouble was experienced at the local Sewage Works due to the large amount of blood allowed to pass through the drainage system. Arrangements were made at the end of the year for a meeting to take place between all the interested parties to discuss the best means of dealing with the problem.



## NUISANCES

No statutory action was called for during the year in connection with the removal of nuisance conditions.

## PUBLIC CONVEYANCES

The standard of cleanliness in the public service vehicles operating in the Burgh was found to be generally satisfactory.

## FOOD AND DRUGS

In the course of the year 25 informal samples of foodstuffs were procured and submitted for chemical analysis. This total included 10 samples of sausages and mince, 2 of which were certified as containing preservative in excess of the permitted amount. These were resampled, and found to be genuine.

2 samples of Premium milk were certified as genuine and 2 samples of ice cream submitted for chemical analysis were found to be satisfactory. 2 samples of ice cream were also submitted for bacteriological examination, and the results proved satisfactory.

## FOOD HYGIENE

The revisiting of premises previously surveyed continued, and confirmed further progress towards conformity with the Regulations. Reports were also submitted on 3 food vehicles kept within the Burgh.

A complaint from a visitor regarding dirty and cracked crockery used in one establishment was investigated, and the proprietors were warned.

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

The vehicles in use within the Burgh for the purpose of transporting meat to butchers' shops were inspected, and all deviations from the conditions laid down in the Regulations were notified to the owners concerned.

## ICE CREAM

The premises registered for the sale of ice cream within the Burgh were inspected, and a warning was given in one case where the standard of cleanliness was unsatisfactory.

## DAIRIES

The standard of cleanliness in all the dairy premises within the Burgh was found to be satisfactory, and no cause for complaint was found in the condition of any of the retail vehicles in use.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

The registered factories and workshops within the Burgh were inspected, and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

The number inspected amounted to 12, made up as follows:— Motor Repairs - 4; Bakers - 2; Plumbers - 1; Weaving - 1; Joiners - 1; Gasworks - 1; Slaughterhouses - 1; Agricultural Engineers - 1.

## BURIAL GROUND

The burial ground continued to be well maintained, and all interments were carried out in a satisfactory manner.

## WATER SUPPLY

Samples taken from the town supply gave satisfactory results, both chemically and bacteriologically.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The total number of premises on the register at the end of the year remained at 53 and were classified as follows:-

Offices	10
Retail Shops	35
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	8

No notifications of accidents were received during the year.

## SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING DAYS) ACT, 1965.

Checks were again made to ensure that notices were conspicuously visible from outside specifying the day selected for the early closing day.



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	11	11	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	11	11	—	—

2 — Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work).	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	2	—	—	—



Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
NONE						

