COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1972

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REPORT OF COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

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COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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School Medical Officer

Roy R. Houston, M.D., M.F.C.M. D.P.H.

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Depute School Medical Officer

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Margaret L. Coulson, B.Sc., M.B., B.S.
(2) Lydia J.G. Cowan, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.(Ed.)
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Mary D. Gardner, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
David S. Henderson M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.
Dorothy Hunter, M.B., Ch.B.
Mairi D. MacKinnon, M.B., Ch.B.
Robert S. Smith, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.(Glas.)
Anne M. Watt, M.B., Ch.B., Dip.Soc.Med.(Ed.)
(3) Aileen J. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.O.R.C.O.G.
(4) Joyce Watson, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Dental Officer

William Gibson, L.D.S.

Public Analyst and Chemist

(5) Vincent Husbands M.Chem. A., F.R.I.C.

Sanitary Inspector

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

General Superintendent of Slaughterhouses

John Glassford

Principal Administrative Officer

(6) John Porter, D.P.A.
(7) John Smith, D.P.A., M.I.S.W., M.I.L.G.A., A.M.B.I.M.

Director of Nursing Services

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

Divisional Nursing Officer

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

Area Nursing Officers

Elizabeth N. Campbell, R.G.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
(8) Margaret G. Jack, R.G.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.
(9) Cath. C. Reid, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
Annie P. Walker, R.G.N, S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
(10) Esther Mathewson, R.G.N., S.C.M., O.N.D., Q.N., H.V.
(11) Barbara Wylie, R.F.N., R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V., N.C.N.D.

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

School Health Service — Nursing Staff — 56.
— Clerical Staff — 14.

(1) Resigned — 31st July, 1972.
(2) Part time with effect from 1st May, 1972.
(3) Resigned — 7th May, 1972.
(4) Appointed — 1st August, 1972.
(5) Appointed — 1st March, 1972.
(6) Retired — 2nd June, 1972.
(7) Appointed — 1st May, 1972.
(8) Retired — 9th April, 1972.
(9) Resigned — 31st May, 1972.
(10) Appointed — 1st June, 1972.
(11) Appointed — 1st June, 1972.

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 Health Report for 1972.

As this is probably the last occasion on which an annual health report will be presented under the present structure of local health authority services I have taken a brief glance backward on certain turns in events.

The preceding twenty five years of the National Health Service have seen unprecedented advances and the pace of progress is gaining momentum every year in the scientific and technological field.

Maternal mortality has virtually disappeared. Deaths of infants between one month and one year have been substantitally reduced and more attention is now being devoted to the problems of perinatal morbidity and mortality. Through preventive measures, early diagnosis, and modern treatment the conquest of tuberculosis and the common infectious diseases is assured. Attention has now moved from control to eradication

Previously the conditions which have been the prime cause of disease and death have been those due to poverty, ignorance and infection. With the substantial rise in the standard of living, and better health education, poverty and ignorance have been reduced in their importance and, with the advent of a wide range of chemo-therapeutic agents, bacterial infection has been almost entirely overcome. Modern surgery, including transplant surgery, has given a new lease of life to countless thousands, and renal dialysis brings respite and hope where there was formerly despair. Nature, however, abhors a vacuum and new patterns of illness are in some measure taking the place of those which previously held attention. Coronary thrombosis, arteriosclerosis, cancer of the lung, articular rheumatism, psychoneurotic illness, and addiction whether it be of alcohol, tobacco, or drugs continue to hold their sway as a cause of disability and death. These seem to defy our best efforts. Treatment of the sick can never eradicate illness. Only preventive measures which change the pattern of living can do this. Disturbances of the mind arising partly from physical causes, partly from in-born factors, and partly from maladjustment to the stresses of life are as common today as ever they were. Half the total hospital beds are occupied by psychiatric patients. At age seven, ten per cent of children show evidence of emotial disturbance. Of all patients who attend their family doctor about thirty per cent are not suffering from physical illness but from psychological upset which may or may not be reflected in bodily symptoms. About thirty million working days are lost annually on account of mental or emotional illness. The burden of mental illness is therefore one of the great challenges facing the health service.

The past five years have been extremely eventful in progressive steps toward reorganisation of the National Health Service. Proposals first took shape in a Green Paper: Reorganisation of the Scottish Health Services published in December 1968. In 1971 a White Paper was published in which the proposals were a logical sequel to the Green Paper. In January 1972 the National Health Service (Scotland) Bill was introduced into Parliament and became law in August 1972. April 1st 1974 was set as the appointed day for inception of the new structure of the Health Service. The gestational period of reform of the Health Service has been full of interest and enthusiasm. On the basic principles there was general concord. This in turn allowed unlimited scope for divergent opinion on points of detail.

In its twenty five years of history the National Health Service has far greater cause for pride than for regret. The Act which gave the Service birth in 1948 was a magnificent legislative concept and an unprecedented step forward in the health field. There became available to every citizen whatever his social status or financial resources the widest range of medical, dental, nursing and related skills. The structure of the service has been overhauled in the 1972 statute. Integration of the three branches of the service and administration on a regional basis under health boards will advance the aims, to provide the best forms of care for those who are sick; second, to run the health service with greater efficiency both in deployment of resources of man-power and in the control of finance; third, to plan growth in terms of community services, hospitals, health centres, research laboratories and teaching facilities and fourth, to weld together the various specialities for concerted efforts against those diseases which take a heavy toll in human suffering and death.

There are to be fifteen area health boards in Scotland. Lanarkshire which was unique in Scotland for the multiplicity of its health authorities will at last have one unified administrative health structure — Lanarkshire Area Health Board.

There are, of course, sad thoughts too on the parting of the ways between local government and the public health service. These two have had a long and on the whole a very fruitful and happy association stretching over a hundred and twenty five years. History will record that it was the concern of local government for the health and welfare of people that led to the appointment of the first medical officers of health throughout the country in the middle of the last century. The partnership of local government and the public health service has down the years accomplished as much to relieve the burden of disease and to promote health as all the more recent advances in scientific and technological medicine. There are great hopes that when the new structure of the National Health Service rises very soon from the foundations of the past there will be the same spirit of endeavour and co-operation between itself and the new structure of local government as there has been in the past century between the public health service and the locally elected councils.

Health Centres:- The concept of the health centre is not new. It was discussed in the nineteen twenties and received statutory recognition in the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. However, it is only in the past eight years that the concept of the health centre has come right to the forefront. The original purpose of the health centre was twofold, first, to bring together the three branches of the health service as a working team for the benefit of the patient and of the community; and, second, to centralise under one roof all the medical, dental, nursing, social and ancillary services for a particular community. This purpose will now be given added impetus as a result of the integration under statute of the three branches of the health service.

In Biggar the County Council co-operated with the Regional Hospital Board, the local medical practitioners and the Scottish Home and Health Department in the provision of a health centre, adjacent to Kello Hospital. This was opened early in 1972 and is functioning very satisfactorily.

In East Kilbride the County Council had already entered into plans for a health centre with other interested parties before the Town was granted Large Burgh status. The Town Council continued the project in co-operation with the other interested bodies including the County Council. The health centre has been operational since the spring of 1973 and one of its many excellent features is the service it provides for the medical and dental treatment of school children.

In Carluke the County Council found it necessary to build the health centre in two phases. Phase one is now operational and this provides the full range of County Council services together with ante-natal and post-natal clinics which are run jointly by the Western Regional Hospital Board and the County Council.

In Blantyre the health centre is now under construction sited adjacent to the existing health institute.

The County Council are also participating in health centre projects within the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw, in Lanark, and at the Lady Home Cottage Hospital, Douglas.

The County Council have made proposals for health centres at Bellshill, Baillieston, Shotts, Bishopbriggs, and Strathaven respectively but at the time of writing this article final plans have not been scheduled.

In the longer term it seems likely that health centres will be programmed for Larkhall, Newmains, and the projected new town at Stonehouse. After April 1974 it will rest with the new Area Health Board in Lanarkshire to determine policy. A prima facie case could be made for a health centre in every centre of population.

Tuberculosis:- Traditionally this disease has been one of the worst scourges of mankind. One of the blackest periods was in the years immediately after the war. However since 1950 there has been a dramatic turn in the tide and today the possibility of the complete eradication of tuberculosis is within sight. After the war tuberculosis accounted for half the deaths in girls and one quarter of those in boys in their middle and late teens. Today it is less than one per cent. Since 1949 the number of new cases per year has fallen by eighty-five per cent and the number of deaths per year by ninety five per cent. That is to say there has been more progress against the disastrous effects of tuberculosis in the past twenty-three years than in the previous sixty six years from that eventful day in 1882 when Robert Koch first isolated the cause of this disease

The factors which have brought about this remarkable turn in the tide are —

(a) More effective case finding methods, such as group radiography and mass miniature radiography which brought to light disease at a much earlier stage.

(b) The advent of a wide range of new drugs with specific action on the tubercle bacillus which ensured for the patient early freedom from infectivity and ultimate cure.

(c) B.C.G. vaccination of contacts and others at special risk.

(d) A radical improvement in living and working conditions, better housing, less overcrowding, decanting from old tenement property to new housing estates, more adequate nutrition of the lower income groups, more financial support to those in need, more open spaces with health recreational facilities, less atmospheric pollution and a higher standard of hygiene in factories, offices, and shops, and a clean and wholesome milk supply from tubercle free dairy herds.

(e) The excellent work of health visitors in supervising tuberculosis families and in educating the public in the maintenance of good health and the prevention of spread of infection

(f) The outstanding success of the County Council's two-year campaign against tuberculosis in 1957-1958.

Infectious Disease:- Three diseases have been a scourge to children; tuberculosis, diphtheria, and poliomyelitis Before 1950 tuberculous meningitis was in most cases fatal. Those that recovered were left with severe disability. Today the disease is rare and most cases make an early and complete recovery. The tuberculosis attested herd scheme has made tuberculous infection from milk unknown. Nowadays children in nurseries, playgroups and schools are protected from infection by periodic x ray screening of adults who supervise and teach them.

Diptheria and poliomyelitis have been virtually eliminated by reason of modern schemes of immunisation. The price of freedom from these two diseases is constant vigilance and a high rate of protective inoculation in the new-born.

Vaccination against German measles of girls in their early teens will help to reduce the incidence of congenital defects in the new-born as most women when they reach child bearing years will have neen protected against German measles.

Cases of human brucellosis due to infected raw milk supplies are occurring more frequently than one would wish. As the pasteurisation of all milk supplies seems an unattainable ideal within the foreseeable future the only alternative is routine sampling and testing of all non-pasteurised sources of milk production, extension of the accredited herd scheme, and stricter measures to control the sale on the open market of cattle which are positive reactors to the brucella tests.

Food poisoning, whether due to bacteria or their toxins, is far too common. Two major outbreaks in successive years were directly attributable to infection of raw milk at the source of production and distribution. It will be a mile stone in public health history when the sale of raw milk for human consumption is made illegal by statute.

Maternal and Child Health:- Approximately ninety-five per cent of confinements now take place in maternity hospitals. Since 1935 when the first effective drugs were introduced against puerperal sepsis the maternal death rate has fallen by about ninety-five per cent. This has resulted not only from the control of infection but also from better ante-natal and obstetric care, provision of more hospital beds for

normal confinements as well as for those with complications, modern methods of treating sudden haemorrhage, better classification of "at risk" cases who need special care, better provision of obstetric ' flying squads" for emergencies at home, and finally a rise in the general standard of living.

It is interesting to record that the first child welfare clinic was opened at Bellshill in 1915. Since that eventful beginning a great many major and minor clinics have been established at strategic centres of population throughout the County. They provide opportunities for mothers with babies and young children to discuss their difficulties and problems with the doctor and nurse and to obtain expert advice. Skilled observation leads to the early detection of incipient illness and handicap. The clinics also fulfil an important function in the teaching of mothercraft and general health. Babies with a potential handicap or with a perinatal history that may lead to a handicap are placed on an "at risk" register and kept under observation.

An indication of the concerted effort to improve infant care is the infant mortality rate. This has been reduced by about ninety per cent since the early years of this century. Having regard to the effects of wartime and immediate post-war conditions this reduction in mortality is remarkable.

Although the demand for more child health clinics continues the future pattern is likely to be that general medical practitioners will take over most of the traditional work of the child health clinic and that the present clinics will become a much more specialised service concentrating on developmental assessment. There will be an increasing tendency for this specialised work to be done at health centres where there will be scope for consultation with the paediatrician, the expert in child psychiatry and the educational psychologist.

Fluoridation:- It has always seemed to me a great mistake in the public interest that fluoridation of water supplies has not been implemented throughout Lanarkshire. Perhaps the new health board can accomplish what has eluded local government. How does the record stand? In 1966 the County Council decided to adopt a policy of fluoridation of public water supplies within the County. In recent years reports had come forward from the British Medical Association, the British Dental Association, the Medical Research Council, the World Health Organisation, and from other informed sources throughout the world that a major step in the prevention of dental caries would be gained by supplementing fluoride in public water supplies. After consultation all the Local Health Authorities in Lanarkshire followed the initiative taken by the County Council and joint proposals were agreed to fluoridate the entire domestic water supply in Lanarkshire. Before the various Authorities were in a position to implement their joint agreement Lanarkshire Water Board was formed. The County Council again took the initiative in convening a meeting of all the Local Authorities so that proposals could be made to Lanarkshire Water Board to implement the fluoridation scheme on an agreed fiscal year. Unfortunately on this occasion the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw reversed its previous decision and decided not to participate in the scheme. It was realised it would be impossible from an engineering point of view to implement fluoridation as long as one Authority stood outwith the scheme. Various attempts have been made to persuade the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw to come within the scheme but all to no avail. It seems unlikely therefore that fluoridation of water supplies in Lanarkshire will become a reality until reorganisation of the health service and of local government has taken place.

It should be appreciated that fluoridation is not the whole answer to the prevention of dental caries. Early dental care and dental health education are of equal importance. To this end the County Council increased the establishment of dental officers. When it is remembered that each child attending school ought to have a dental examination once per year and that there are about one hundred and thirty thousand school children in Lanarkshire the increase in staff of dental officers represents a determined drive by the County Council to give the young people of Lanarkshire a dental service in the highest class.

Education health services:- Health is essential to education and education to health. From its small beginning early this century the County Council have built up a health service within the framework of the Education Acts of which they can be justly proud. Perhaps its outstanding merit is the attention given to the needs of handicapped children. Routine examination is carried out at two age groups, school entry and at thirteen years. In carrying out medical investigation and treatment there is the closest co-operation with general medical practitioners and with hospital specialists. There is also provision for the selective examination of children of any age whose health is giving rise for concern and is affecting their educational progress.

From the age of two years and throughout school life special attention is given to the medical and educational problems of children who are handicapped. In each case consultation is held with the Director of Education and advice is offered on suitable educational placement.

An audiometric service extends throughout Lanarkshire and provides facilities for the assessment of deafness not only in children of school age but also in pre-school children. The headquarters of the service are in the central health department and the audiology clinic is at the Orchard, Auchingramont Road, Hamilton. The Couty Council have approved plans to replace the existing audiology clinic with a new purpose designed building. The site within the grounds of the Orchard is ideal for this purpose in view of the low noise factor, central location, and accessibility to public transport.

Lanarkshire was one of the first education authorities to provide special schools for the needs of handicapped children. The most famous of these is Auchinraith Special School. It is the principal education centre for deaf children in Lanarkshire. Here, too is the cerebral palsy unit which receives children of pre-school and school age who are suffering from brain damage, spina bifida, thalidomide deformity or other severe disability. Each child is kept under surveillance and when a full assessment of medical, psychological, educational and social needs have been carried out advice is given to the parents and to the Director of Education on the most appropriate placement for the continuance of formal education.

An interesting development in the last five years has been the application of computer techniques to the statistical analysis of the medical records on school children. One would hope the day is not far off when data information systems using computer facilities will be effectively applied to the medical records which are raised on each individual during his path through life Such a medical record linkage would facilitate research into the multifactorial causes of human illness and disability.

Health Education:- Health education is one of the fundamental activities of the health department and plays a very important role in promoting and safeguarding the health of the community. In the past the major causes of ill-health were infectious diseases and it was easier then to give effective advice on the avoidance of sickness. Nowadays the causes of the major killing diseases such as heart conditions, cancer, and nervous sustem disturbances are more complicated and obscure. Nevertheless much is known about the factors which initiate and aggravate these conditions. This is incorporated in health education programmes to neutralise their impact. Health education is an integral part of the duties of the medical and nursing staff. Health visitors give advice to parents on child development, psychological problems, and nutrition in the course of their home visits. Health education is developed further by the medical staff at child health clinics as part of the child assessment programme and it plays a large part in the work of the school health service. Regular talks on mothercraft are given at ante-natal and post-natal clinics. From time to time requests for health talks are received from Young Mothers' Groups, Guilds, Rotary Clubs, Youth Fellowships, Parent-Teacher Associations, Welfare Societies, and Business Clubs. The topics are of infinite variety.

Each year the school dental service takes part in the national "Happy Smile Campaign" to promote dental health in school children.

In closing this introduction I should like to record my appreciation and acknowledgement to the many members of staff, professional and administrative, who have devoted long hours of enquiry and thought in the compilation of statistical tables and in the preparation of the various sections of the report.

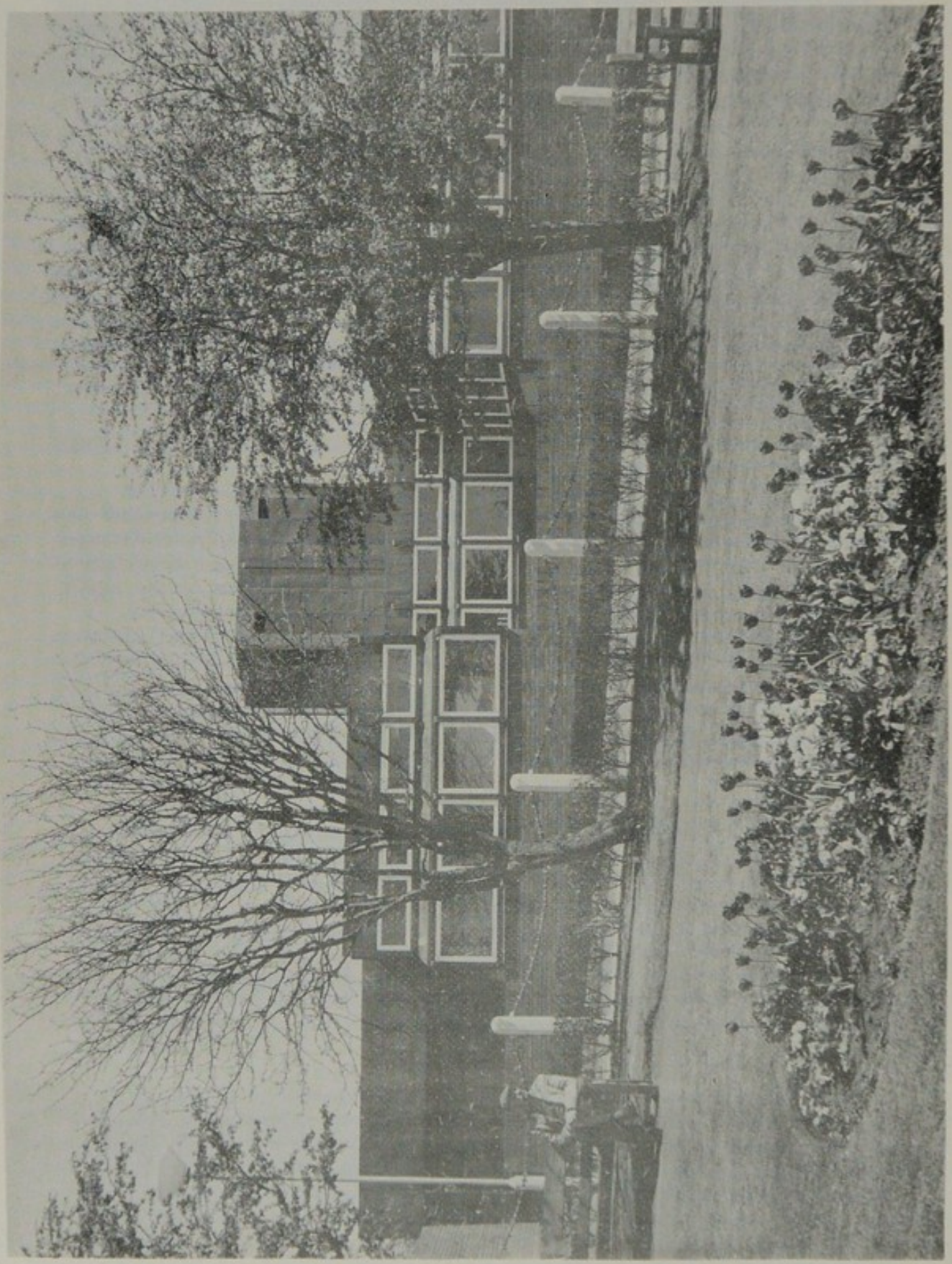
I should like to record on behalf of my staff deep gratitude to the Elected Members of the Health Committee for their constant guidance and help and for their unremitting efforts in our common task of safeguarding the health and improving the environment of our community. In my tenure as Medical Officer of Health the cause of health has been well served in the Chairmanship of the Health Committee and never more so than in the present incumbent of that office, Mr. James Burns.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

ROY R. HOUSTON,

County Medical Officer.



Carluke Health Centre.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1972

Population	1972 (Estimate)	1971 (Census)
Burgh of Biggar	1,708	1,702
Burgh of Bishopbriggs	21,308	21,442
Burgh of Lanark	8,648	8,668
Landward part of County	301,264	296,670
	332,928	328,482

BIRTHS, DEATHS & MARRIAGES IN THE COUNTY OF LANARK 1951-72

Year	Estimated Population	NUMBERS							RATES						
		Live Births		Still Births	Marriages	Deaths			Per 1,000 of Estimated Population			Illegitimate Births per 100 Live Births	Deaths Under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births	Still Births per 1,000 Births (Live & Still)	Peri-natal mortality per 1,000 Births (Live & Still)
		Total	Illegitimate			All Ages	Under 1 year	Under 1 week	Live Births	Marriages	Deaths				
1951-55															
1951	314,955	5,962	249	195	2,205	3,644	237	115	18.9	7.0	11.6	4.2	40	32	50
1952	311,443	5,933	214	173	2,170	3,587	231	101	19.1	7.0	11.5	3.6	39	28	45
1953	313,245	6,008	229	152	2,125	3,410	205	100	19.2	6.8	10.9	3.8	34	25	41
1954	315,470	6,113	173	160	2,209	3,373	180	101	19.4	7.0	10.7	2.8	29	26	41
1955	317,088	6,257	162	154	2,305	3,481	194	111	19.7	7.3	11.0	2.6	31	24	41
1956-60															
1956	319,785	6,393	202	163	2,393	3,531	217	121	20.0	7.5	11.0	3.2	34	25	43
1957	322,777	6,544	197	182	2,274	3,532	190	116	20.3	7.0	10.9	3.0	29	27	44
1958	325,421	6,744	193	151	2,247	3,622	201	110	20.7	6.9	11.1	2.9	30	22	38
1959	329,049	6,646	172	133	2,188	3,758	235	140	20.2	6.6	11.4	2.6	35	20	40
1960	334,091	6,967	196	166	2,265	3,619	197	109	20.9	6.8	10.8	2.8	28	23	39
1961-65															
1961	343,423	7,048	207	133	2,342	3,993	226	134	20.5	6.8	11.6	2.9	32	19	37
1962	347,448	7,424	209	146	2,272	3,797	222	114	21.4	6.5	10.9	2.8	30	19	34
1963	350,171	7,344	251	132	2,241	3,983	226	128	21.0	6.4	11.4	3.4	31	18	35
1964	352,148	7,443	238	156	2,317	3,668	206	122	21.1	6.6	10.4	3.2	28	21	36
1965	356,924	7,309	238	140	2,298	3,816	200	116	20.5	6.4	10.7	3.3	27	19	34
1966-70															
1966	360,884	7,273	270	133	2,364	3,865	175	98	20.2	6.6	10.7	3.7	24	18	31
1967	312,680	6,447	283	104	2,160	3,379	135	79	20.6	6.9	10.8	4.4	21	16	26
1968	313,180	6,268	286	98	2,194	3,683	148	89	20.0	7.0	11.8	4.6	24	15	29
1969	315,640	6,180	319	88	2,205	3,591	121	58	19.6	7.0	11.4	5.2	20	14	23
1970	318,634	5,923	368	90	2,216	3,631	131	70	18.6	7.0	11.4	6.2	22	15	27
1971-75															
1971	326,933	5,958	328	78	2,180	3,579	140	81	18.2	6.7	10.9	5.5	23	13	26
1972	332,928	5,698	354	88	2,156	3,685	116	68	17.1	6.5	11.1	6.2	20	15	27

CAUSES OF DEATH — LANARK COUNTY 1972

	Number	% of Sub Total	% of Grand Total
1. Cardio Vascular			
(a) Ischaemic heart disease (26)*	1,137	73.9	
(b) Hypertensive heart disease (25)	56	3.7	
(c) Other forms of heart disease (23,24,27,29)	345	22.4	
TOTAL	1,538		41.8
2. Neoplasms			
(a) Malignant (10,11,12,13,14,15)	653	99.1	
(b) Benign (16)	6	.9	
TOTAL	659		17.9
3. Cerebro-vascular (28)	558		15.2
4. Respiratory (30,31,32,33)	404		11.0
5. Violence (53,54,55,56,57)	159		4.3
6. (a) Congenital diseases of nervous system (46)	15	16.3	
(b) Congenital diseases of circulating system (47)	10	10.9	
(c) Other congenital and perinatal conditions (48,49,50)	67	72.8	
TOTAL	92		2.5
7. Alimentary (34,35,36,37,38)	81		2.2
8. Genito-urinary (39,40,41,42)	39		1.1
9. Diabetes (17)	36		.9
10. Nervous system (22)	34		.9
11. Infectious diseases (1,4,5,6,7,8,9,21)	20		.5
12. T.B.			
(a) Respiratory (2)	4	50	
(b) Other tuberculosis including late effects (3)	4	50	
TOTAL	8		.2
13. Blood diseases (19)	8		.2
14. Other (18,20,43,44,45,51,52)	49		1.3
GRAND TOTAL	3685		

*Bracketed figures refer to Register General's Mortality tables code number

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES IN SEX AND AGE GROUP AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION

Code Nos.	Cause of Death		All Ages	AGES: Weeks -4	Weeks 4-	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	Rate per 1,000 population
1	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.018
		F	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	
2	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	.010
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
3	Other tuberculosis, including late effects	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	0.10
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
4	Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Meningococcal infection	M	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.009
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Acute poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.003
8	Syphilis and its sequelae	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	.006
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	.021
		F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	
10	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	10	14	6	2	.222
		F	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	13	8	6	
11	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	53	47	16	-	.522
		F	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	11	8	4	2	
12	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	.183
		F	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	19	13	6	2	
13	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	3	2	-	-	.039
14	Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	M	26	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	8	5	5	-	.150
		F	24	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	1	6	3	4	3	
15	Other malignant neoplasms	M	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	13	35	49	33	10	.844
		F	138	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	6	15	26	46	38	3	
—	Malignant neoplasms Total	M	346	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	39	108	116	60	12	1.961
		F	337	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	20	45	73	85	60	16	
16	Benign and unspecified	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	.018
		F	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
17	Diabetes mellitus	M	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	7	3	-	.108
		F	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	8	2	3	
18	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	.003
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	Anaemias	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	.024
		F	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	
20	Other general diseases	M	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	.027
		F	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	
21	Meningitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.003
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
22	Other diseases of nervous system	M	19	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	3	1	8	-	.102
		F	15	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	2	4	1	3	
23	Active rheumatic fever	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	-	.105
		F	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	10	5	3	1	
25	Hypertensive disease	M	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	10	6	2	.168
		F	36	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	10	16	3	
26	Ischaemic heart disease	M	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	21	71	165	190	121	46	3.415
		F	517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	27	66	144	197	81	
27	Other forms of heart disease	M	81	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	8	11	22	7	.421
		F	89	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	7	16	34	26	
28	Cerebrovascular disease	M	223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	46	60	76	22	1.676
		F	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	40	78	139	67	
29	Other circulatory diseases	M	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	20	24	15	.512
		F	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	25	39	29	
30	Influenza	M	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	.057
		F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	-	
31	Pneumonia	M	72	1	6	-	1	1	-	2	1	5	5	21	21	8	.438
		F	74	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	10	24	23	
32	Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	M	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	31	42	42	11	.531
		F	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	10	12	6	7	
33	Other respiratory diseases	M	53	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	2	1	11	17	15	2	.186
		F	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	1	
34	Peptic Ulcer	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	7	1	.063
		F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	
35	Appendicitis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.006
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	.045
		F	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	
37	Cirrhosis of liver	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	.048
		F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	-	1	
38	Other digestive diseases	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	5	2	1	.075
		F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	4	-	
39	Nephritis and nephrosis	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	0.36
		F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	
40	Hyperplasia of prostate	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	.033
41	Infections of kidney	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	.027
		F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	
42	Other diseases of genito-urinary system	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	.021
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
43	Abortion	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.003
44	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45	Diseases of skin, musculoskeletal system etc.	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	.042
		F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	1	
46	Congenital anomalies of nervous system	M	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.045
		F	10	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
47	Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	M	8	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	.030
		F	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
48	Other congenital anomalies	M	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.027
		F	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
49	Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	M	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.108
		F	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50	Other causes of perinatal mortality	M	14	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.066
		F	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
51	Senility without mention of psychosis	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	.042
		F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	
52	Ill-defined and unknown causes	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	.030
		F	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	
53	Motor vehicle accidents	M	40	-	-	1	2	1	9	7	9	2	5	3	1	-	.168
		F	16	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	6	1	2	4	-	
54	Other road vehicles accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
55	Accidents in the home	M	27	-	6	1	-	-	-	2	3	2	4	5	3	1	.135
		F	18	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	3	3	6	
56	Other violence	M	28	-	-	2	3	-	7	2	5	2	3	1	1	2	.126
		F	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	4	4	
57	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	.048
		F	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	4	-	1	-	
	ALL CAUSES—Males		1,915	55	20	11	7	3	25	33	63	169	413	541	433	142	
	Females		1,770	28	12	4	8	3	12	15	35	121	252	435	559	285	
	Both Sexes		3,685	83	32	15	15	6	37	48	98	290	665	976	992	427	

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The antenatal and postnatal clinics situated in the various areas of the County, and conducted by local authority and hospital staff working in conjunction, provide a vital service to expectant mothers and their unborn children. All expectant and nursing mothers attending these clinics have the benefit of regular consultant supervision. This, along with medical advice and guidance, is responsible for achieving and maintaining a high standard of mental and physical wellbeing in those women who do attend. In addition instruction in Mothercraft and Relaxation Exercises is given to expectant mothers. It can be seen therefore that every effort is made to ensure that the health of the mother and her unborn child is maintained throughout pregnancy, in order that whenever possible following labour, the end result is a fit well adjusted mother and a normal healthy baby. This service, along with the great advances make in clinical care, has produced a marked effect on the community as a whole. This is emphasised by the fact that in the last twenty years the Maternal Death Rate has been reduced by 80% and the Perinatal Mortality Rate by 50%.

Pre-School Child Health Service

In the County area there are 24 clinics at which medical consultations are held involving approximately 900 sessions per annum. In addition there are 18 auxiliary clinics at which health visitor consultations only are held - 420 sessions per annum.

The fundamental objective of this service is the promotion of the health of all children in the community. This must be stressed for Health is a positive condition, and not just the absence of disease or disability, and this was never more true than when dealing with children. A child is not just a miniature adult. His life is a process of continual change and development from the moment of conception until full maturity is reached. Each phase of this development has its own special characteristics, and those working in this service, having a sound knowledge of the normal development of children, are especially well equipped to observe any deviation from the norm. The early detection of abnormalities is important in order to obviate whenever possible the onset of disability, and if this is not possible, to minimise the disability to allow as near normal development as possible. Advice is given to those concerned in the future wellbeing of the child on the best means of achieving this, so that every child should be able to achieve his full potential. This clinical screening and assessment is supplemented by the compilation of an "Observation Register" and a "Handicapped Register". The children on the Observation Register are selected in accordance with certain creteria related to Family, Prenatal, Perinatal, Neonatal and Postneonatal History, while those on the Handicapped Register are children found to have a clinical defect that may affect their normal development. Both these groups of children are followed up and assessed in a more intensive manner than the normal child. In general a good relationship exists among General Practitioners, Hospital Consultants and the Medical Officers of this Department and no difficulty has been found in ensuring that any defect discovered is adequately investigated and the most suitable regime for child and family instituted.

Other important facets of this service are the counselling regarding immunisation needs and the regular avialability of an immunising service, the examination of children with regard to their suitability for adoption, the examination of children entering and leaving the Children's Homes belonging to the County Council, and the medical supervision of the environmental standards in these Homes.

MATERNITY SERVICES

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

Births notified in the Area:-

Live 6,612 Still 117 Total 6,729

Births classified by place of birth:-

Institutions of all kinds 6,492

	Live	Still
Bellshill Hospital	4,362	97
Calderbank House	629	2
Lady Home Hospital	42	-
Law Hospital	1	-
Lockhart Hospital	208	-
William Smellie Hospital	1,136	15
Domiciliary	234	3

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

Live 5,698 Still 88 Total 5,786

Registrations by sex and legitimacy:-

Live M.	2,966	Still M. 42	Total M. 3,008
F.	2,732	F. 46	F. 2,778
Illegitimate M.	180	F. 174	Total 354

Medical Aid

Midwives found it necessary to summon medical aid to 31 cases during the year, either under Section 14(2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act. 1951 or otherwise.

Analysis of still-births (Registered as occurring in Area)

1.	Prematurity	5
2.	Congenital Defects	27
3.	Anoxic & Hypoxic Conditions	14
4.	Placental & Cord Conditions	34
5.	Rhesus Incompatibility	8
6.	Toxaemias of Pregnancy	7
7.	Other Maternal Illness	7
8.	Difficult Labour	2
9.	Ill-defined & Other Causes	13
		117

INFANT DEATHS 1972

	Weeks				Total	Months				Total
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
1. Prematurity	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	34
2. Injury at Birth	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
3. Atelectasis	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
4. Congenital Defects	17	1	3	6	27	4	3	-	1	35
5. Pneumonia & other Resp. Dis.	3	-	-	-	3	7	6	1	1	18
6. Gastro-Enteritis and other Alimentary Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
7. Asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	7
8. Violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Maternal Causes	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
10. Haemolytic Diseases of the Newborn	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
11. Other Causes	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
TOTAL	71	2	3	6	82	15	13	3	3	116

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.
Doctor not booked (1)	Doctor booked (2)	Total (3)	(4)	(5)
-	199	199	69	852

Cases confined at home

The number of cases attended under the Domiciliary Midwifery Services was 268. Of this number 199 were confined at home and attendance was provided for 69 patients who were subsequently removed to hospital. In addition 852 hospital booked cases were discharged during the puerperium and had post-natal attendance at home.

Confinements were attended as follows:-

	Home	Hospital	Total
By Midwives	127	43	170
By District Nurse Midwives	72	26	98
	199	69	268

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				
	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)	Total Number of Sessions (8)
For ante-natal examination	3,778	2,930	3,778	201	-	-	466	615
For post-natal examination	795	728	795	75	-	-	249	293

	Number of women who attended during the year (1)	Number of Attendances (2)
At Mothercraft Classes:- (a) Hospital or Private Maternity Home Booked	151	473
(b) Domiciliary Booked	-	-
At Relaxation Classes:- (a) Hospital or Private Maternity Home Booked	733	3,882
(b) Domiciliary Booked	66	640
At combined Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes:- (a) Hospital or Private Maternity Home Booked	271	1,364
(b) Domiciliary Booked	3	12

Administration of Analgesia

No. of midwives	73
No. of Patients given Analgesia:-	
Doctor not present	55
Doctor present	3
No. of Patients given Pethidene:-	
Doctor not present	125
Doctor present	7
Cars in use by midwives 31.12.72:-	
No. of cars used by Midwives	6
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 1,780 specimens were examined during the year 1972.

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	812	991
2. Children born in 1972	5,971	27,545
3. Children born in 1971	6,106	20,429
4. Children born in 1967-70	13,754	29,365
5. School Children	923	1,325
6. (a) Persons aged 65 and over	1,199	4,360
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	203	354
7. (a) Mental Health: Care and After-care	36	99
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	13	29
8. (a) Other Hospital: After-care	84	128
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	30	45
9. Tuberculosis households.	500	1,895
10. Other infectious diseases.	285	448
11. Other	1,580	2,877

NURSING SERVICES ANNUAL REPORT 1972

Health Visitor's role is changing and expanding to include more Geriatric and Paediatric assessment, as well as involvement with the sharp increase in the numbers of students seconded from the various General and Psychiatric Hospitals, and from other disciplines.

With the commencement of the Health Visitor's Training Course in Bell College, 12 students from Lanarkshire are presently undertaking the Course, their field work practice being supervised by 6 Field Work Instructors, 2 of whom have been trained this year. It is hoped to train a further 4 Field Work Instructors in the near future.

This local Health Visitor Training Course, providing an annual intake of students, and the appointment of 5 'Health Nurses', should, in the long term, relieve the shortage of Health Visitors, which persists on a National scale.

The attachment of District Nurses to General Practitioners has been completed as far as is practicably possible, the general pattern emerging from this attachment being, an increase in the load and range of work of the District Nursing Staff, a greater demand by General Practitioners for their services, and a greater degree of job satisfaction for staff.

As in previous years, the declining trend of Home Confinements continues, with a corresponding increase in the numbers of "early discharges" from Maternity Hospitals, to the Care of Domiciliary Midwives.

The work of the School Health Service continues to expand, necessitating an increase of 8 to the Establishment this year.

Despite wide advertising, it has not been possible to recruit a qualified Tutor to the Teaching Unit, and that, coupled with the limitation of space occasioned by the increase in numbers, and duration of Secondment, of Hospital Students, has prevented continuation of District Nurse Training Courses, only 10 having been trained this year, 5 for Lanarkshire and 5 for surrounding Authorities. 90 Students from General Hospitals and 68 from Psychiatric Hospitals attended for their 3 week period of Public Health Secondment.

In these run-up days to integration, every effort is made to keep staff informed of developments by regular Area meetings, and by distribution of official Bulletins. To supplement these measures, a conference on the theme "An Integrated Health Service" was held in the Banqueting Hall on 18/12/72. More than 320 Nursing Staff, from Hospitals and Local Authority, attended to hear two eminent speakers from Scottish Home & Health Dept.

20 Midwives attended Statutory Refresher Courses in 1972 and 21 other members of Nursing Staff attended short Courses on topics relevant to their work.

Health Education

This aspect of Nursing Staffs' work continues to expand as far as available time permits. In addition to the numerous organised programmes provided in schools by teams of Medical Officers and Nursing Staff, recorded elsewhere in this Report, classes on Mothercraft and Relaxation, on Parentcraft, to which fathers are invited, and successful Mothers' Clubs, some held in the Evening, continue to be well attended.

2 regular "Fertility Clinics" undertaken by Health Visitors are much appreciated and great interest is being shown in the anti-obesity clinic about to commence in January, 1973.

As in previous years, there have been frequent requests for evening talks and films on a variety of Health Topics, such as Home Safety, Care of the Elderly, Diet and Nutrition, Use and Abuse of Drugs, etc., and these have been met as follows:-

Girls' Clubs	24	Red Cross Commandants	1
Girl Guides	6	Women's Guilds	11
Girl's Brigade	26	W.R.I.	6
Junior Red Cross	6	Senior Citizen's Clubs	7
		Young Mothers' Groups	21

Domiciliary Midwifery

	Whole-time	Part-time	No. of Staff approved as teachers	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
Midwives	6	-	4	-

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	1	-	1	-
Tutors	-	-	-	2
Field Work Instructors	3	-	3	-
Health Visitors	39	3	42	21
Health Assistants	4	-	-	-
TOTAL	47	3	46	23

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	10	-	10	9	2
Health Visiting, Midwifery and Home Nursing Duties	4	-	4	4	2
Midwifery and Home Nursing Duties	53	3	-	41	3
Health Visiting and School Nursing Duties	1	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	68	3	15	54	7

VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS OR BY DISTRICT NURSES ACTING PART-TIME IN THAT CAPACITY IN THE YEAR TO 31.12.72

	Expectant Mothers		Children						Tuberculous Households		Other Cases		Total Number of Visits Paid
			Born 1972		Born 1971		Born 1967-70						
	1st Visits	Re-Visits	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	802	163	5,740	20,722	5,853	13,755	13,392	15,192	500	1,395	10,355	5,826	93,695
District Nurse /H.V. employed by the Authority	10	16	231	852	253	568	362	419	-	-	355	460	3,526

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

Centres	Number of Sessions	Mothers attending for Consultation	Total Attendances		
			Children		
			Born 1972	Born 1971	Born 1967-70
Airdrie	22	2	66	72	95
Baillieston	46	-	1067	724	97
Bargeddie	23	-	163	148	30
Bellshill	49	-	1230	792	129
Biggar	22	-	146	95	18
Bishopbriggs	49	-	503	500	57
Bishopbriggs	48	-	552	300	2
Blackwood	21	-	192	209	166
Blantyre	49	2	915	624	252
Burnhead	23	-	158	172	43
Cadzow	48	-	462	323	186
Calderbank	20	-	101	79	65
Caldercruix	22	-	106	158	93
Cambuslang	47	1	723	535	256
Carluke	23	-	357	372	76
Carmyle	21	-	199	306	25
Carstairs Junction	21	1	87	68	9
Chapelhall	22	-	284	267	75
Chryston	49	-	765	599	100
Cleland	22	-	174	151	67
Coalburn	21	-	96	77	7
Douglas	23	-	115	118	4
Douglas Water	24	-	114	102	17
Forth	22	-	330	259	67
Harthill	22	-	151	139	45
Lanark	49	-	614	481	79
Larkhall	45	-	1570	1173	304
Law	22	-	146	117	100
Lesmahagow	48	-	459	416	100
Mount Vernon	23	-	255	218	8
Netherburn	15	-	47	51	63
Newarthill	48	-	1031	569	102
Newmains	49	-	817	734	134
New Stevenston	49	-	634	555	215
Plains	11	-	80	151	91
Salsburgh	23	-	177	173	38
Shotts	49	1	630	536	206
Springboig	23	-	369	454	60
Stonehouse	22	-	322	257	216
Strathaven	23	-	154	163	55
Tannochside	45	8	670	295	47
Uddingston	48	-	852	654	135
TOTAL	1351	15	17883	14186	3934

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		1972		1971		1967-70	
		1st Visit	Re-Visit	1st Visit	Re-Visit	1st Visit	Re-Visit	1st Visit	Re-Visit	1st Visit	Re-Visit
Airdrie	22	2	-	-	-	40	-	11	7	2	4
*Baillieston	46	-	-	-	-	5	1	48	1	12	1
Bellshill	49	-	-	-	-	217	113	67	28	87	15
Bishopbriggs	49	-	-	-	-	139	69	115	47	38	6
Blackwood	21	-	-	-	-	37	9	30	4	27	-
Blantyre	49	-	-	1	1	283	156	142	121	119	34
Burnhead	23	-	-	-	-	39	36	15	16	7	6
Cadzow	48	-	-	-	-	104	101	99	17	91	27
Calderbank	20	-	-	-	-	25	1	6	6	1	7
Caldercruix	22	-	-	-	-	32	4	16	6	2	6
Cambuslang	47	-	-	1	-	140	78	120	64	89	22
Carluke	23	-	-	-	-	67	26	24	27	15	10
Carmyle	21	-	-	-	-	6	2	13	11	1	3
Chapelhall	22	-	-	-	-	91	13	43	19	12	20
Chryston	49	-	-	-	-	211	162	96	98	78	31
Forth	22	-	-	-	-	45	25	3	4	10	5
Lanark	49	-	-	-	-	64	61	21	60	11	34
Larkhall	45	-	-	-	-	200	110	85	51	85	42
Lesmahagow	48	-	-	-	-	25	6	13	3	17	1
Netherburn	15	-	-	-	-	8	-	7	3	7	2
Newarthill	48	-	-	-	-	164	165	78	70	71	18
Newmains	49	-	-	-	-	96	73	70	38	65	14
New Stevenston	49	-	-	-	-	122	95	72	47	83	42
Plains	11	-	-	-	-	35	6	17	16	9	7
Shotts	49	1	-	-	-	127	110	86	60	123	27
Springboig	23	-	-	-	-	6	1	2	3	5	3
Stonehouse	22	-	-	-	-	31	7	12	5	14	2
Strathaven	23	-	-	-	-	40	16	26	17	24	5
Tannochside	45	-	-	5	3	135	207	68	89	31	14
Uddingston	48	-	-	-	-	148	94	95	61	53	9
TOTAL	1057	3	-	7	4	2682	1747	1500	999	1189	417

*Baillieston Developmental Assessment Clinic started 28.2.72.

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 1972 (1)	Born in 1971 (2)	Born in 1968-70 (3a)	Born in 1967 (3b)	Medical Officer (4)	Health Visitor (5)	G.P. (6)	Hospital Medical Staff (7)	
3,760	3,324	2,164	4	941	410	-	-	1,351

Welfare Foods

The distribution of Welfare Foods is undertaken from 39 distribution centres and has proceeded fairly smoothly throughout the year no undue difficulties having been met with. Distribution of Orange Juice ceased in July and A. & D. & V.C. tablets ceased in December. Distribution of A. D. & C. tablets commenced in March, 1972.

The following table shows the uptake of the foods during the years 1971 and 1972:-

		1971	1972
National Dried Milk	Packets	9,635	16,471
Cod Liver Oil	Bottles	6,341	-
Vitamin C. Tablets	Packets	-	172
A.D. & C. Tablets	Packets	-	1,777
A. & D. Tablets	Packets	2,727	5,891
Orange Juice	Bottles	100,183	26,368
Vitamin Drops	Bottles	6,549	15,055

HOME NURSING

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

The following table shows the work done by the Service in the four Medical and Nursing Areas.

Area	General	Maternity	Combined Visits
1	1,349	262	42,898
2	1,755	239	69,801
3	1,154	269	43,710
4	2,060	299	70,635
Total	6,318	1,069	227,044

The Adoption Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1959

During 1972, 29 examinations were made and the results sent to the Director of Social Work.

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	17	30	26
Ridge Park	17	25	16
Wooddean	8	11	6
Flemington House	8	10	6

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 Staff.

1st January to 31st December, 1972

Age Group	Type of Accident						TOTAL	Hospital	Fatal Accidents	Registrar General's Figures
	Burns	Falls	Gas Poisonings	Other Poisonings	Suffocations	Others				
Under 1 year	1	2	-	1	6	2	12	1	6	6
1 - 4 years	10	6	-	6	1	12	35	11	1	2
5 - 9 years	1	2	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	-
10 - 14 years	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	1	2	1	9	-	4	17	8	2	1
25 - 44 years	2	14	-	10	-	10	36	7	4	7
45 - 64 years	2	10	-	3	2	2	19	6	7	8
65 - 75 years	-	13	1	1	4	-	19	6	10	8
+ 75 years	3	24	-	-	-	-	27	20	21	13
TOTAL	22	73	2	30	13	33	173	60	51	45

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

The last 40 years have seen the introduction of a host of new drugs effective against infectious disease. Despite these, however, it is clear that we shall never have a situtation where we shall be free of these infections. The organisms causing these diseases are highly adaptable and resilient. They resemble a troupe of actors waiting in the wings ready in turn to take the stage as soon as one performer quits it.

The early records show that plague was the great killer, to be succeeded by smallpox, then cholera, typhoid, scarlet fever diptheria and influenza over the centuries. Now the virus diseases mainly fill the scene. All this indicates that the battle against infection cannot be relaxed.

Health Education and Immunisation are necessary to boost the resistance of the community. At the same time an effective notification system coupled with efficient diagnostic and treatment facilities must be constantly deployed.

Reorganisation of the Health Services is in hand and it is planned that a community physician specialising in communicable disease control in each Health Board Area will be responsible for developing and co-ordinating schemes to keep infection in check. It is hoped that this will herald an era in which microbial agents might be influenced to live with this without doing serious damage.

1972 again saw a reduction in the number of officially notifiable diseases. Total notifications (excluding tuberculosis) amounted to 1,583 compared with 2,144 in 1971.

ENTERIC INFECTIONS

(a) Typhoid Fever - no cases of Typhoid Fever were reported in 1972.

(b) Paratyphoid Fever - 3 cases were notified. 2 cases were of Phage Type Dundee. These occurred in a family who had been on holiday in France and it was considered, after investigation, that the infection was contracted abroad. The other case was of Phage Type 3a. This patient had been on holiday in a town in Ayrshire. 3 cases of the same Phage Type had occurred earlier in the year in another area of Ayrshire. Despite intensive enquiries, no link was established between these cases and the patient from Lanarkshire.

FOOD POISONING

There were 22 cases of food poisoning notified. No major outbreaks were reported and the total was derived mainly from sporadic incidents. The organisms involved were as follows:-

(i)	Salmonellae — 22	
	(a) S. enteritidis	8
	(b) S. Typhimurium	7
	(c) S. Dublin	2
	(d) S. Anantum	1
	(e) S. Cubana	1
	(f) Untyped	3
(ii)	Statphylococcus aureus	1
(iii)	Other causes	9

DYSENTERY

38 cases of Dysentery were notified in 1972. This shows a marked reduction from the figure of 148 cases reported in 1971. However this was an exceptionally high figure and the present number of notifications is nearer the annual average. The types of organisms were as follows:-

Shigella Sonne	17
Shigella Flexner	6
Clinical (unclassified)	15

MEASLES

The number of cases of measles reported in 1972 showed a drop to 512 compared with 781 in 1971. One would like to think that measles immunisation is having a growing effect here. Unfortunately this seems doubtful. Measles immunisation is not a popular procedure with parents, not only in Lanarkshire but in other local authority areas.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS

Here there was also a smaller number of notifications than in the previous year, 101 cases being reported in 1972 as against 148 in 1971. Again the major incidence (70%) was in the 1 to 15 years age group, emphasising the faecal/oral nature of the spread of this disease. These patients are routinely visited by health visitors to obtain details regarding contacts or 'missed' cases who might be blood donors. Information about such donors is referred to the Blood Transfusion Centre at Law Hospital to control the spread of infection from this source. However the problem of controlling this infection is bedevilled by the large number of mild cases who do not develop jaundice.

WHOOPING COUGH

The number of notifications here fell from 65 in 1971 to 8 in 1972. Immunisation against this disease is part of the routine immunisation programme. Recent vaccines are more effective than those previously produced and it is likely that the favourable figures now obtained result from this.

PNEUMONIA

The number of notifications in 1972 amounted to 822. 67% were in the over 65 age group.

Tuberculosis

The number of tuberculous cases notified in 1972 was 116. This is a reduction on the 1971 figure of 137. 99 of the cases notified were respiratory tuberculosis and 17 were non respiratory. 46 of the pulmonary cases were sputum positive on bacteriological examination.

Respiratory cases

60 of the cases notified were men and 39 were women. In the males 45 per cent were in the age group 45 and over and 55 per cent of cases occurred in those under 45. This is a change in the distribution of male cases compared with last year. Approximately 80 per cent of the respiratory cases in the over 45+ age groups were sputum positive and 30 per cent of sputum positive cases occurred in the under 45 age groups. In the females the larger percentage of notifications was in those under 45, approximately 25 per cent of the cases in this age group being sputum positive.

There were 4 deaths due to respiratory tuberculosis (2 males and 2 females).

The number of patients on the active respiratory tuberculosis register at 31st December, 1972, was 1,191 (655 males, 536 females)

Non respiratory cases

There were 17 non respiratory cases notified (8 male and 9 female). The majority of these were urogenital tract cases followed by glandular tuberculosis and bone and joint tuberculosis cases.

Protection of Children

In order to protect children from infection a shceme for the X-ray of all persons who have children under their care is in operation. This comprises School Teachers, Health Visitors, Home Helps and other Local Authority Staffs.

During the year 6054 School Teachers, members of the Nursing Staff, Home Helps and 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.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Sex	All Ages	Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health									
			Age Groups								Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to Hospital
			Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 plus		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	7	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	-
	F	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Chickenpox	M	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	7	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	3	4
Dysentery	M	19	4	6	5	1	1	2	-	-	10	9
	F	19	-	4	7	2	1	2	3	-	14	5
Erysipelas	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2
Food Poisoning	M	12	-	-	2	1	1	5	2	1	3	9
	F	20	1	3	1	2	2	4	4	3	7	13
Jundice, Infective	M	57	-	4	20	12	7	5	6	3	10	47
	F	44	-	2	25	7	6	1	2	1	11	33
Malaria	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
Measles	M	266	24	130	110	1	1	-	-	-	2	264
	F	246	18	101	122	2	1	2	-	-	5	241
Opthalmia, Neonatorum	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	M	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	M	160	38	18	12	1	4	5	28	54	146	14
	F	111	15	10	6	4	2	6	21	47	106	5
Pseumonia, (not otherwise notifiable	M	270	4	-	-	-	2	6	47	211	236	34
	F	276	1	-	1	2	5	2	24	241	236	40
Scarlet Fever	M	17	-	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	5	12
	F	20	-	5	12	3	-	-	-	-	1	19
Para-Typhoid B	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-
Whooping Cough	M	6	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
	F	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Tetanus	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	M	824	79	170	163	17	18	24	83	270	427	397
	F	760	39	129	180	26	18	17	57	294	396	363
Both Sexes		1,584	118	299	343	43	36	41	140	564	823	760

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		Sputum Results		TOTAL
Sputum Results		+ve	-ve	+ve	-ve	+ve	-ve	+ve	-ve	+ve	-ve	+ve	-ve	+ve	-ve	+ve	-ve	+ve	-ve	+ve	-ve	
Respiratory	M	-	1	-	1	-	6	4	4	2	6	6	3	6	2	10	1	4	4	32	28	60
	F	-	-	-	2	-	6	3	6	3	3	3	4	3	3	1	-	1	1	14	25	39
	Total	-	1	-	3	-	12	7	10	5	9	9	7	9	5	11	1	5	5	46	53	99
Non Respiratory	M	-		-		-		2		3		1		2		-		-		-		8
	F	-		-		-		3		2		3		-		1		-		-		9
	Total	-		-		-		5		5		4		2		1		-		-		17

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1972.

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
Non-Respiratory and Late Effects	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4

The following table shows the number of new cases brought to notice during the year from 1962, and how the 1972 confirmed respiratory cases were discovered.

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1962	226	49
1963	193	41
1964	224	40
1965	198	31
1966	203	28
1967	124	24
1968	128	26
1969	130	18
1970	127	17
1971	124	18
1972	113	20

Cases were discovered by the following means:-

	Male	Female	Total
Symptom Group Examination (MMR or Other)	48	24	72
Contact Group Examination (MMR or other)	9	11	20
Mass Miniature Radiography (General Public) including office and other staffs	2	2	4
Routine Examination of Special Groups (MMR or other)	1	2	3
	60	39	99

The contact position was as follows:-

No contact	39	19	58
Family contact	18	18	36
Other contact	3	2	5
	60	39	99

In addition to the new cases notified during the year there were 14 respiratory and 3 non-respiratory cases transferred from other authorities.

Cases on Record								
			Cases Removed from Register					
Respiratory	Cases in District at beginning of year	New Cases	Died	Disease Arrested	Diagnosis Revised	Left District	Cases not yet confirmed	Confirmed Cases in District at end of the year
1962	2,810	299	57	225	8	87		2732
1963	2,732	246	70	266	8	75		2559
1964	2,559	281	53	234	9	66		2478
1965	2,478	251	35	255	7	49		2383
1966	2,383	228	39	693	9	46		1824
1967	1,824	144	37	413	10	55		1453
1968	1,453	140	30	152	6	116		1289
1969	1,289	139	38	97	7	26		1260
1970	1,260	138	39	85	5	27		1242
1971	1,242	137	54	90	6	25		1204
1972	1,204	113	28	77	2	19		1191
Non-Respiratory								
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
1969	190	21	7	10	-	5		189
1970	189	18	-	11	-	6		190
1971	190	19	2	27	1	2		177
1972	177	20	6	14	2	6		169

Number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1972 who were known to be suffering from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

	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
Males	-	-	3	9	15	17	13	6	6	69
Females	-	-	2	10	24	27	15	8	14	100

NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE AREA AT 31st DECEMBER, 1972
WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

INFECTIVITY	SEX	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
NON EXCRETORS	M	1	5	40	64	97	73	111	116	91	598
	F	-	5	41	66	94	130	99	47	27	509
EXCRETORS (Non-resistant)	M	-	-	-	5	5	5	9	13	7	44
	F	-	-	-	4	5	2	3	1	1	16
EXCRETORS (Resistant)	M	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	2	3	13
	F	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	1	1	11

TREATMENT

The Number of Respiratory Cases which received Hospital Treatment

Age Group	Sex	In Institutions on January 1	Admitted During the Year	Discharge During the Year	Died in Institutions	In Institutions on December 31
Under 15	Male	-	3	2	-	1
	Female	1	4	2	-	3
15 - 45 years	Male	5	21	19	-	7
	Female	1	18	11	-	8
45 Years and over	Male	6	27	22	4	7
	Female	3	11	11	1	2
TOTAL		16	84	67	5	28

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 the 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										-
	F						1		1		2
2. Meningeal	M										-
	F										-
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	M										-
	F										-
4. Bones and Joints	M						1				1
	F										-
5. Superficial Glands	M										-
	F				1	1					2
6. Genito-urinary Organs	M				1	2		2			5
	F				2	1	2				5
7. Other Organs	M				1	1					2
	F										-
TOTAL					5	5	4	2	1		17

The following are the number of tests and vaccinations carried out during the year - 1972

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

	KNOWN CONTACTS								NON-CONTACTS							
	TUBERCULIN TESTS								TUBERCULIN TESTS							
	Number		Number Negative		Number Positive		B.C.G. Vaccinated		Number		Number Negative		Number Positive		B.C.G. Vaccinated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
*Newborn Babies							85	100							73	70
Under 1	67	48	67	47	-	1	67	47	42	35	42	34	-	1	42	34
Over 1 - Under 2	16	22	16	22	-	-	16	22	6	8	6	8	-	-	6	8
Over 2 - Under 3	21	21	21	21	-	-	21	21	9	4	9	4	-	-	9	4
Over 3 - Under 4	29	12	28	12	1	-	28	12	3	5	3	5	-	-	3	5
Over 4 - Under 5	13	13	13	13	-	-	13	13	3	5	3	5	-	-	3	5
Over 5 - Under 10	78	75	77	74	1	1	77	74	7	3	7	3	-	-	7	3
Over 10 - Under 15	26	34	25	32	1	2	25	32	9	24	9	24	-	-	9	24
Over 15 - Under 20	2	7	2	7	-	-	2	7	3	11	3	11	-	-	3	11
Over 20 - Under 25	1	2	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
25+	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	-	1	1	2
TOTALS	253	235	250	231	3	4	335	331	83	100	83	98	-	2	156	168

Children Vaccinated outwith Lanarkshire M. 339 F. 337

Newborn Children Vaccinated in Lanarkshire Hospitals M. 42 F. 23

*Some Newborn Children received Vaccination without previous skin tests.

DOMICILIARY CARE

Health Visiting — Health Visitors paid 2,977 visits to Tuberculosis households during the year.

Home Nursing — District Nurses paid 2,755 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, Shotts, Blantyre, Bellshill, Airdrie, Cadzow, Chryston and Lanark 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

	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated	
GROUP	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. NURSES	-	34	-	34	-	34
2. MEDICAL STUDENTS						
3. CONTACTS	253	235	250	231	335	331
4. SPECIAL GROUPS NOT INCLUDED IN (1) to (3) ABOVE: (a) School Leavers (b) New Born Babies						
5. OTHERS	83	100	83	98	156	168

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

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES IN LANARKSHIRE

Report by Dr. G. Masterton M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Consultant Venereologist, Western Regional Hospital Board

The Special Diseases Centre for Lanarkshire is to be found at the Oak Lodge Clinic, Almada Lane, Almada Street, Hamilton. A full time nursing staff is in attendance so that immediate attention and advice is available from 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. on weekdays. There are five medical consulting sessions per week — the responsibility of visiting consultants from the Regional Centre at 67 Black Street, Glasgow, G4 OEF. Many of the Patients from the northern part of Lanarkshire County find it more convenient to attend the Regional Centre at Black Street, where they are frequently seen by the same consultants who are responsible for the local clinic at Hamilton.

Anyone who has, or who thinks he or she may have a venereal or a sexually transmitted disease, can attend any special clinic, either after referral by the family doctor, or, alternatively, without an introductory letter or without a prior appointment. There, they are assured of confidential advice and, if necessary, free treatment. Some people who would like to avail themselves of this opportunity are unable to do so, as they are unaware of the location of the clinics and are too embarrassed to ask for directions. To help them, a 24-hour telephone answering service (Telephone Number: Hamilton 23459) is available. This gives the times and the places of the nearest special clinics, so that the patients can then report to the clinic of their choice if they feel that they need advice.

The upward trend in the incidence of all of the sexually transmitted deseases continued in 1972. Since the Hamilton clinic became the responsibility of visiting consultants from Glasgow seven years ago, the number of new male patients has doubled, and that of new female patients, trebled. In addition, those patients attending the local clinic in Hamilton account for 46% of male and 55% of female new patients, resident in Lanarkshire, who attended one or other of the clinics last year. As it was apparent that the majority of male patients preferred to attend the Regional Special Clinic in Black Street, Glasgow, men were asked the reason for this choice. Most quoted the comparative inaccessibility of Hamilton from the northern parts of the county. This clearly indicates that any patient, given freedom of choice, prefers to attend the establishment most conveniently placed on a major transport route rather than the perhaps nearer, but less accessible, local clinic. This is a point which should be borne in mind by those whose responsibility it is to plan the imminent re-organization of the National Health Service.

Of the patients attending the Hamilton clinic, 40% of the females and 22% of the males were referred by medical colleagues. This again indicates the ever increasing use of the local clinic facilities by the family doctors in the area.

TYPES OF DISEASE

Roughly, one fifth of the patients who sought attention at the special clinics were found to be suffering from venereal disease as such. Early contagious syphilis again decreased in the males and was non existent in the females. This is satisfactory, but there is no call for complacency since the infection is by no means stamped out in the United Kingdom, as a whole. Taking the 1971 figures as standard, in gonorrhoea there was a DECREASE of 5% in males and an INCREASE of 39% in females. These trends are inter-dependent and not contradictory.

They result from the increased efforts at contact tracing which had been made at Oak Lodge Clinic. Immediately gonorrhoea is diagnosed in a male patient, attempts are made to persuade him to bring his sexual partner along for examination, or, alternatively, to give her a discreetly worded follow-up card. In either event a special code is used which obviates as far as humanly possible any subsequent embarrassment to one or other of the partners.

However, in two out of every three infections the male patient has only a vague idea of the identity of his erstwhile partner, since much of this type of infection follows a casual pick-up. Also, in nearly 85% of women, the gonococcal infection is asymtomatic so that she is unaware that urgent medical attention is required. Hence the necessity for careful, painstaking, interrogation to obtain enough information to have the woman traced, examined and, if necessary, treated.

Arrangements have now been made, through the appropriate nursing and medical authorities, for specially selected Health Visitors to help the permanent clinic staff in this most important aspect of control of venereal infections. Currently, the sexual contacts of one third of our patients reporting with gonorrhoea, are so traced. Whilst this is satisfactory we hope to improve as confidence is built up in the local population. There is very little point in having effective treatment available if the patient remains unaware that she requires medical attention.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE

Half of the patients who reported at the Special Diseases Clinic last year were suffering from a sexually transmitted infection. In men, non specific urethritis is now more common than gonorrhoea, accounting for six out of every ten cases of male urethritis. The condition is troublesome and it is prone to relapse — a tendency particulary evident in those recurrent infections which plague some marriages without either partner having previously been guilty of sexual infidelity. In such circumstances it is imperative that the husband and wife be interviewed together, so that the situation can be clarified and it can be established that no one is to blame; that their problem is a hazard of normal marital life and that it is only strange to them because they are personally involved. Only in this way can unjustifiable and unwarranted suspicion be strangled at birth and the marriage saved from unnecessary strain.

TRICHOMONIASIS AND CANDIDOSIS

In women, the incidence of both trichomonal and candidial (thrush) infections has doubled within the last twelve months. Collectively they account for two out of every three cases of non venereal vaginal discharge seen at the clinic and individually they are now relatively more common than gonorrhoea.

Many medical authorities believe that the increase — particularly in thrush infection is explained partly by the widespread use of antibiotics as well as by the increasing popularity of the contraceptive pill. Certainly the changes in modern contraceptive practice means that men no longer rely so much upon mechanical protection as in the past. This is reflected in the sharp rise in the number of candidial (thrush) infections now occuring amongst male patients.

NON VENEREAL DISEASE

Once again, one quarter of the patients who sought help at the Special Clinics were not found to be suffering from venereal or any other sexually transmitted disease. These people are perhaps the most difficult group of all to deal with as they often harbour inbuilt prejudices and fears. Frequently they have no real cause for such feelings as they have never exposed themselves to any likelihood of infection.

Other, patients have merely misunderstood the meaning of a pamphlet, a book or a television documentary. Unfortunately, the effects of the mass media (particularly television,) in the field of Health Education, can miscarry quite badly. In their attempt to be objective, the planners of programmes tend to over estimate the capacity of the listening public to comprehend. The result, at least in the field of sexually transmitted diseases is not mass information, but nearer mass hysteria. Every documentary brings its quota of worried people along to the clinic. Most of them have several factors in common. They are extremely worried; they have misunderstood the documentary; they require, not treatment, but reassurance, and this at a time when the clinic is under its severest pressure since attendances are often doubled or even trebled in the week following a sensational documentary. Often the clinician may not have the time to make certain that his reassuring words are really understood and that he has succeeded in undoing the harm which has resulted from well meaning but unsuccessful attempts at education in the mass. In my personal view, there is nothing to beat the person to person question and answer technique which is possible in a group situation with an active participating audience and a knowledgable group leader. The trained educator has the great advantage over the impersonal screen in that he or she is instinctively aware from the reaction of the audience that the point being made has not been understood and it is possible to clarify the situation immediately.

In last year's report, the case for responsible health education in the sexually transmitted diseases was presented. The urgency of this matter may be grasped from the following statistics from Lanarkshire. Out of every 10 women suffering from gonorrhoea four are teenagers; out of every ten men suffering from gonorrhoea two are teenagers. In both sexes over 75% of all gonococcal infections are found in people under the age of 25. Obviously, therefore, the veneral diseases are infections of the younger age groups which should be the primary target for informative education. Of course, there is no guarantee that people will use the information which they are given, but that is a poor excuse for leaving them in relative ignorance. In the emotive field of the sexually transmitted diseases prejudice and mis-information are rife and that is a challenge which we cannot ignore.

It is gratifying, therefore, to note that a start in this direction has been made in the Health Education programme for Lanarkshire schools.

TABLE 1(A)

New Patients attending the Hamilton Clinic during the years 1966—72

	MALES								FEMALES							
Year	Venereal Diseases				Sexually Transmitted Diseases				Venereal Diseases				Sexually Transmitted Diseases			
	Gon.	Syphilis Early	Syphilis Other	Total	N.S.U.	Other Sexually Transmitted	Total	Non V.D.	Gon.	Syphilis Early	Syphilis Other	Total	Trich. Vag.	Other Sexually Transmitted	Total	Non V.D.
1966	59	1	1	61	53	10	63	77	21	0	2	23	4	4	8	31
1967	76	2	0	78	34	29	63	62	33	1	6	40	16	3	19	48
1968	70	1	2	73	38	51	89	69	23	1	0	24	26	23	49	51
1969	91	4	1	96	70	86	156	69	16	1	0	17	40	24	64	48
1970	84	3	1	88	87	69	156	96	27	0	1	28	36	25	61	69
1971	95	3	3	101	96	107	203	118	23	1	2	26	41	49	90	76
1972	77	2	-	79	113	112	225	131	28	0	0	28	47	48	95	86

TABLE 1(B)

New Patients (From Lanarkshire) Attending The Black Street Clinics
In Glasgow During the Years 1971 and 1972

	MALES								FEMALES							
Year	Venereal Diseases				Sexually Transmitted Diseases				Venereal Diseases				Sexually Transmitted Diseases			
	Gon.	Syphilis Early	Syphilis Other	Total	N.S.U.	Other Sexually Transmitted	Total	Non V.D.	Gon.	Syphilis Early	Syphilis Other	Total	Trich. Vag.	Other Sexually Transmitted	Total	Non V.D.
1971	74	5	2	81	95	123	218	109	23	0	3	26	24	25	49	19
1972	84	2	2	88	128	167	295	127	28	0	0	28	47	48	95	86

TABLE 2

Male patients attending (A) Hamilton and (B) Glasgow Clinics during 1972

(A)

Oak Lodge Clinic - Hamilton

	Venereal Diseases				Sexually Transmitted Diseases				
Stated area of Residence	Gc.	Syphilis early	Syphilis other	Total	N.S.U.	Other Sexually Transmitted	Total	Non V.D.	Grand Total
Lanarkshire County	34	1	0	35	47	41	88	66	189
Lanarkshire Large Burghs	43	1	0	44	66	71	137	65	246
	77	2	0	79	113	112	225	131	435

(B)

Black Street Clinic - Glasgow

	Venereal Diseases				Sexually Transmitted Diseases				
Stated area of Residence	Gc.	Syphilis early	Syphilis other	Total	N.S.U.	Other Sexually Transmitted	Total	Non V.D.	Grand Total
Lanarkshire County	55	2	2	59	85	113	198	83	340
Lanarkshire Large Burghs	29	0	0	29	43	54	97	44	170
	84	2	2	88	128	167	295	127	510

TABLE 3

Female patients attending (A) Hamilton and (B) Glasgow Clinics during 1972

(A) Oak Lodge Clinic - Hamilton

	Venereal Diseases				Sexually Transmitted Diseases				
Stated area of Residence	Gc.	Syphilis early	Syphilis other	Total	Tricho-moniasis	Other Sexually Transmitted	Total	Non V.D.	Grand Total
Lanarkshire County	9	0	0	9	18	25	43	55	107
Lanarkshire Large Burghs	19	0	0	19	29	23	52	31	102
	28	0	0	28	47	48	95	86	209

(B) Black Street Clinic - Glasgow

	Venereal Diseases				Sexually Transmitted Diseases				
Stated area of Residence	Gc.	Syphilis early	Syphilis other	Total	Tricho-moniasis	Other Sexually Transmitted	Total	Non V.D.	Grand Total
Lanarkshire County	16	0	1	17	34	46	80	26	123
Lanarkshire Large Burghs	20	0	0	20	22	16	38	14	42
	36	0	1	37	56	62	118	40	165

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The immunisation programmes of a Health Department aim at the abolition of disease by raising the resistance of the Community. The conquest of Diphtheria is a success story in which immunisation played a major role, and Poliomyelitis has lost its dreaded reputation following the introduction of oral polio vaccine.

At present the County Health Department offers the following pre-school immunisation schedule at all its Clinics.

Approximate Age	Vaccine
3 mths	1st *D.T.P. and 1st O.P.
5 mths	2nd *D.T.P. and 2nd O.P.
11 mths	3rd *D.T.P. and 3rd O.P.
12 mths	Measles

*D.T.P. - Vaccine against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis.
O.P. - Oral polio Vaccine.

This programme was introduced following a recommendation by the Scottish Home and Health Department in October, 1968, and the wider spacing of procedures is based to produce a more effective immunity. Preparations were made to introduce a recall and reminder scheme in collaboration with the County Council's Computer Section. A pilot scheme was begun in January 1973 and this has now been extended to include the whole County. This scheme was based on the highly successful computerised programme introduced in other neighbouring Health Departments. It is fully expected that the 1973 figures will show an increased uptake as a result.

At present the full programme of immunisation is not generally completed in a large percentage of cases until the child is aged 2 years and it therefore takes some time before the full returns are available to show the acceptance rate in a particular age group.

From the Tables overleaf it will be seen from the from the latest complete figures (1970) that about 78 per cent of children born in 1970 were given D.T.P. vaccine and over 82.7 per cent of children in this age group received Polio Vaccination.

The figure for Measles, 39.6 per cent, emphasises that this immunisation is still not popular with parents in Lanarkshire. This however is not a problem localised to the County Area as similar percentages are returned from most of the Health Authority areas in Scotland.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Number and Percentage of Live Births who have completed Primary Courses as at 31st December, 1972

Year of Birth	Live Births	Smallpox		Diphtheria		Whooping Cough		Tetanus		Polio-myelitis		Measles	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1966	7273	3500	48.1	5659	77.8	5438	74.8	5623	77.3	5706	78.7	928	12.8
1967	7598	3013	39.7	5832	76.9	5702	75.1	5821	76.6	5593	73.6	1317	17.3
1968	6268	2831	45.2	4869	77.7	4718	75.3	4863	77.6	4757	75.9	1408	22.5
1969	6180	2366	38.3	4330	70.1	4299	72.9	4340	70.2	4265	69.0	1907	30.9
1970	5923	749	12.7	4634	78.3	4590	77.5	4640	78.3	4899	82.7	2344	39.6
1971	5958	115	2.1	3692	66.4	3667	66.0	3694	66.4	3626	65.2	1596	28.7
1972		1	-	264	-	264	-	264	-	246	-	7	-

Analysis of Primary Vaccinations and Immunisations carried out during 1972

	NUMBER COMPLETED FULL COURSE								
	YEAR OF BIRTH								
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965 or earlier	Totals
Smallpox	1	28	68	27	16	11	9	355	515
Triple-Antigen	264	3220	590	136	45	24	11	16	4306
Diphtheria and Tetanus	-	24	19	5	9	7	48	122	234
Tetanus only	-	1	4	4	11	10	3	602	635
Poliomyelitis	246	3266	838	154	60	23	17	21	4625
Measles	7	1568	959	341	275	168	80	71	3469
Typhoid	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	185	190
Rubella	-	-	-	-		-	-	1445	1445

Analysis of Re-vaccinations and Booster Doses carried out during 1972

	NUMBER GIVEN BOOSTER DOSES								
	YEAR OF BIRTH								
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965 or earlier	Totals
Smallpox	-	4	3	3	7	7	11	1139	1174
Triple-Antigen	1	37	86	23	41	522	189	178	1077
Diphtheria and Tetanus	-	1	6	8	44	949	2544	499	4051
Diphtheria only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus only	1	2	17	15	21	11	16	667	750
Poliomyelitis	-	42	95	41	75	1974	1948	216	4391
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
								-	

THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Medical Officers of the Health Department continue to act as Responsible Medical Officers under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, for patients received into Guardianship because they require compulsory supervision in the interests of their health and welfare.

The Responsible Medical Officer visits the patient at least once a year, and more frequently if it becomes necessary to do so.

The following is an enumeration of cases at the end of 1972:

	Outwith the County	In the County
Cases on Guardianship	3 males 1 female	4 males 3 females

At any time the Responsible Medical Officer can decide to change the status of the patient from compulsory supervision to informal care where he feels that compulsion is no longer necessary.

The number of patients under the informal supervision of the Social Work Department was 495 at the end of 1972.

Advice on mental health problems is given to various Departments of the Local Authority; the Social Work Department and the County Factor are the departments mainly involved in these problems.

The Special Day Nursery continues to provide a most essential service to those who are mentally handicapped under the age of five years. In the more seriously handicapped, supervision over a long period of time is necessary before a final assessment is made.

The Day Nursery accommodates twenty-four children, and places are fully occupied throughout the year. Children are transported to and from the Nursery by two buses and they receive a mid-day meal at the Nursery. The waiting list fortunately stays at a manageable level, and children who require urgent admission can usually be accommodated.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Health Education Programme is an important part of the Department's activities. Local poster and display projects were set up in the major Health Institutes to complement the National advertising campaigns of the Health Education Unit of the Scottish Home and Health Department.

A major part of the Health Education Programme consists of teaching people to abandon harmful habits and correct faulty attitudes. While the use of television and newspaper media are of help, the most effective way of getting the message of prevention across is in the "face to face" situation. The medical and nursing staff are being increasingly involved in this activity as a basic part of their duties in schools and child welfare clinics. While none of the medical staff are engaged exclusively on this important aspect of preventive medicine a considerable proportion of their time is spent in this work.

425 lectures on mothercraft were given in the County's antenatal and postnatal clinics and the number of lectures given to primary, secondary and special schools amounted to 112. In addition 82 lectures were given to various groups such as Church Guilds, Young Farmers' Clubs, youth fellowships and parent/teacher associations.

The Dental Officer's and the Sanitary Inspector's departments also participated in the health education programme and fuller details of these activities will be found in the School Health Service Section, and in the respective reports of the Chief Dental Officer and the County Sanitary Inspector.

To assist lecturers in the presentation of material the following aids were supplied -

Number of films used for lectures by doctors, nurses and dental officers	130
Number of films used by Nurses' Teaching Unit	97
Number of tapes/slides used for lectures by doctors and nurses	6
Number of tapes/slides used by Nurses' Teaching Unit	3
Number of film strips used by doctors and nurses	10
Number of film strips used by Nurses Teaching Unit	2

Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938:

There are 4 Nursing Homes registered by the Local Authority and the total number of patients who can be accommodated is 145.

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.

EMPLOYMENT MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Over 1,000 medical examinations were carried out by the Health Department in 1972. These included routine entrance examinations for the Police Force, Fire Service and Water Board Employees.

The Police and Fire Service have understandably rigorous admission standards. In addition the Fire Service has recently introduced a review medical scheme for firemen at the age of 40. The purpose of this examination is to detect any defect whose presence is not obvious to the examinee so that early remediable action can be taken. This reduces the risk of a medical crisis developing in an emergency situation which may endanger the fireman or his team-mates. Review examinations are carried out regularly for the Police under water teams. These include tests for respiratory efficiency.

Water Board employees are screened on admission and on other occasions to exclude the presence of any infection which may be conveyed to the water supply.

For the majority of entrants to the Lanark County Council Service, only a questionnaire procedure is used. A routine medical examination is now performed only for those employees whose work involves them in close contact with children or who are food handlers. This is mainly geared to exclude the presence of infection. Coming into these categories are health and social work department employees, school meals attendants, janitors etc.

In addition a large number of medical examinations are performed on employees who have a prolonged sickness record so that advice can be given on their rehabilitation or transfer to more appropriate employment. In order to make a full assessment referral is often made to hospital specialists and general practitioners. This type of medical work is one in which an independent appraisal is necessary in the interests of both the patient and the Service. It would be difficult to delegate these duties either to hospital specialists or to general practitioners who are reluctant to take decisions involving the work status of their patients.

The following table gives a break-down of the work in this field:-

	Entrants	Reviews	Total
County Council — Health	88	2)	
School Meals	111	2)	689
Others	484	2)	
Police	187	78	265
Fire Service	12	70	82
Lanarkshire Water Board	5	-	5
Exams for Other Authorities	25	-	25
Entries to Teachers Training Colleges	16	-	16
Total	928	154	1,082
Exams by Other Authorities	11	-	11
Grand Total	939	154	1,093

Referral to Hospital Specialists	23
Referral to General Practitioners	41

CREMATORIUM — MEDICAL REFEREE DUTIES

The Crematorium was opened on 17th February, 1955.

Cremation is becoming more acceptable as the method of disposal of mortal remains. Since the Crematorium opened the annual number of cremations has steadily increased from 584 in 1955 to 3,485 in 1972.

The Medical Officer of Health, his Depute, and the Senior Medical Staff at Headquarters in Hamilton are the appointed Medical Referees for the purpose of the Cremation Acts and Regulations. The medical referee has wide powers and heavy responsibilities under the legislation. Cremation is not allowed except on the written authority of the medical referee. He must scrutinise the application and medical certificates and make sure that the fact and cause of death have been definitely ascertained. Before authorising cremation he may make such inquiry as he sees fit, including post mortem examination. Without reasons assigned, he may decline to permit cremation. In the event of any suspicious circumstances coming to his knowledge, whether revealed in the application or certificates, or otherwise, and in particular, if the cause of death assigned on the medical certificates be such as, having regard to all circumstances, might be due to poison, violence, illegal operation, privation, or neglect, or if there is any reason to suspect that death occurred under an anaesthetic, the medical referee must report the facts to the Procurator-Fiscal and shall not authorise cremation.

The medical referee may authorise cremation of the remains of a still-born child if it has been certified to have been still-born either by the registered medical practitioner who attended at the confinement of the mother or by a registered medical practitioner after a post mortem examination, and if the medical referee, after such inquiries as he may think necessary, is satisfied that it was still-born and there is no reason for further examination. In the event of suspicious circumstances, the medical referee must decline to authorise cremation and must report the facts to the Procurator-Fiscal.

There are also special conditions under which a referee shall authorise cremation of the remains of a person who has died in any place out of Scotland.

CHIROPODY SCHEME

During 1972, the number of chiropodists employed increased from seventeen to eighteen. New patients accepted number 1599 while 888 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, 1972 to 7262. Treatments given numbered 39,250 an increase of 2,966 from the previous year. The table below details treatment at clinics and patients homes:-

	First Visits	Re-Visits	Total
Clinics	651	18,222	18,873
Patients' Homes	612	19,765	20,377
	1,263	37,987	39,250

Each patient had treatment approximately every 8 weeks and 52% of these treatments were given in the patients' homes.

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

District	Home Cases	Clinic Cases	
I	210	39	(Cornhill House)
II	300	21	(Lesmahagow)
III	451	158	(Lanark)
		61	(Crosslaw House)
		111	(Carluke)
IV	443	153	(Larkhall)
		64	(Eddlewood)
		156	(Strathaven)
		45	(Stonehouse)
VI	571	351	(Bellshill)
		37	(Sir John Mann House)
		246	(Uddingston)
		120	(New Stevenston)
VII	487	158	(Shotts)
		54	(Newmains)
VIII	617	450	(Cambuslang)
		242	(Blantyre)
		54	(Bankhead)
		42	(Kirkton House)
		19	(Glencairn)
IX	1,016	292	(Baillieston)
		105	(Bishopbriggs)
		147	(Chryston)
		39	(Loancroft House)
	4,095	3,164	

Applications for chiropody treatment continue to increase both from the elderly and disabled. Where possible, patients are encouraged to attend clinics, so that a greater number of patients may benefit from the treatment offered.

The ever increasing number of patients who require palliative treatment seems tc indicate that as a long term measure some form of advice on the care of feet and correct footwear should begin at an early age. The acute shortage of State Registered Chiropodists has made it impossible to organise such a service in the past.

The monthly total of visits paid were as follows:-

January	2,966	July	2,430
February	3,269	August	2,650
March	4,093	September	3,730
April	3,000	October	3,131
May	3,228	November	3,276
June	3,691	December	3,786

Motor mileage run totalled 95,840

The total cost for the year ended 31st December, 1972 was £43,526 of which £3,909 was repaid by patients. The average cost per treatment was approximately £1.00.

REPORT ON THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY, 1972

INTRODUCTION

The School Health Service is staffed by a team of medical officers (on combined Health Department/School Health Service duties) school nurses, and clerical staff, and has a good liaison 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.

The service can be considered to be an Occupational Health Service specifically designed for schoolchildren. It adopts a positive approach, placing the accent on seeking out, screening, early detection, and pre-symptomatic diagnosis of physical, mental and emotional deviations from the normal range. This can be an exacting task, no matter how worthwhile it is, and can be much more demanding and require more application and staying power than a service which is sought out by the patient complaining of symptoms. Clinical acumen has to be razor sharp to be able to spot an early deviation from normal from out of a group of healthy lively younsters. This work gives good opportunities for acquiring knowledge and experience of the normal child.

Great importance is also placed on follow-up and review and here again, the School Health Service differs from more curatively or therapeutically orientated services in that persistence is applied in seeing that the recommended measures for alleviation or cure are carried out.

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, social workers and careers officers.

Routine medical examination is carried out on entrants and pupils who are in the 13 year to 14 year age group and parents are invited to be present at the examination. The age groups in between are seen in various ways and at varying times, depending on staff availability and the problems which a particular child might have.

For instance a problem noticed by the parent or by the school teacher can be brought to the attention of the school medical officer and the child can be seen as a special referral while the school medical officer is at the school. If the problem requires further attention or follow up, the child and parent can be seen subsequently at a local school health service clinic.

We again failed to complete the examination of all the children in the specified age groups.

This is explained mainly by the inadequate 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 9 thousand school children. The report of the Scottish Home and Health Department Working Party on School Health Services dated 1967 recommends a ratio of one medical officer to 7 thousand school children. However, even this figure is too low and now out of date, bearing in mind the increase in work load which takes place year by year.

The school population continues to increase by leaps and bounds and stands at 128,788 in July 1972.

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 to 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, and indeed the situation has now reached the stage where the work of the Service is seriously jeapardised due to lack of space in which to work and in which to provide storage for the medical records.

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 at the beginning of the report of the County Medical Officer of Health.

In addition the School Health Service has a staff of 56 school nurses.

CATEGORIES OF SCHOOLS IN THE EDUCATION AREA

Primary Schools	234
Primary Departments in Secondary Schools	8
Secondary Schools providing Standard Secondary Courses	13
Secondary Schools providing Standard Secondary and Certificate Courses (1st to 4th Years)	18
Secondary Schools providing Standard Secondary and Certificate Courses with 5th and 6th Years	22
Nursery Schools	2
Special Schools	5
Occupational Centres	8
Hospital Schools	5
Technical and Further Education Colleges	4

POPULATION FIGURES

Number of children on school register	128,788
Number of children in average attendance	118,514
Population of Lanarkshire (Mid June 1972 estimate)	632,400

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION

Routine school medical examination is the method by which each child's state of health is checked, and any abnormalities can be considered in relation to the child's education, and helpful advice given. The routine medical examination takes place 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 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 visits. Thus we are trying to achieve a wider 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.

The routine medical examination of a pupil in those age groups is carried out at school by a school medical officer who is assisted by a school nurse. Each child is given an appointment and the parent is invited by letter to attend the examination.

Approximately 25,000 pupils fall to be examined in the two specified age groups. The groups are (1) "Entrants" who are aged 5 to 6 years (2) "Leavers" who are aged 13 to 14 years.

19,060 routine examinations were carried out, giving a shortfall. The establishment of school medical officers would have to be brought up to recommended standards before we could ensure a full coverage of the statutory age groups and also adequate follow up visits which again had to be neglected for lack of time.

Difficult cases may be referred for detailed investigation at the local school clinics, where other examinations for special purposes, e.g. for absenteeism, applicants for pre apprenticeship courses, pupils who wish to undertake part-time employment, etc., are also carried out.

MINOR AILMENTS

Minor ailments treatment is still part of our programme. Attendances at treatment centres still suggest that 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 47,724.

SPECIALIST CLINICS

Referral to consultants for specialist opinion can be made to the service' own clinics 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.

IMMUNISATION

This applies solely to the schools in the county landward area, the burgh health authorities being responsible for immunisation of children in schools within the burghs.

Diphtheria and Tetanus

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

Rubella (German Measles)

Immunisation of girls in county schools who are in their 14th year of life was again carried out. The benefit of this immunisation is not really to protect the recipient, but in later years to protect her unborn child from the possible effects of German Measles. German Measles if it affects the child in the womb is known to be likely to cause the child to be handicapped in some way.

1,477 immunisations were carried out.

Table 1.

Numbers examined, numbers with defects, and percentage with defects in various categories, compared with other authorities in Scotland, and with Scotland as a whole

LOCAL AUTHORITY	ENTRANTS Examinations		ENTRANTS No. with Defects		ENTRANTS Percentage with Defects		LEAVERS No. of Examinations		LEAVERS No. with Defects		LEAVERS Percentage with Defects	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
ABERDEEN BURGH	1,359	1,313	795	691	58.50	52.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUNDEE	1,260	1,298	550	548	43.65	42.22	1,439	1,344	593	558	41.21	41.52
EDINBURGH	2,213	2,181	1,164	994	52.60	45.58	2,420	2,529	1,070	1,018	44.21	40.25
GLASGOW	6,304	6,207	3,637	3,489	57.69	56.21	6,863	6,973	3,358	3,268	48.93	46.87
ABERDEEN COUNTY	1.168	1,095	758	633	64.90	57.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANGUS	792	668	449	355	56.69	53.14	660	692	293	300	44.39	43.35
ARGYLL	448	396	232	180	51.79	45.45	352	339	122	172	34.66	50.74
AYR COUNTY	3,057	2,997	1,773	1,568	58.00	52.32	2,496	2,523	987	959	39.54	38.01
BANFF	369	324	240	167	65.04	51.54	371	347	162	163	43.67	46.97
BERWICK	184	162	84	59	45.65	36.42	151	169	43	49	28.48	28.99
BUTE	97	97	54	35	55.67	36.08	82	93	37	44	45.12	47.31
CAITHNESS	266	257	93	95	34.96	36.96	221	260	68	104	30.77	40.00
CLACKMANNAN	471	424	224	157	47.56	37.03	338	313	142	141	42.01	45.05
DUMFRIES COUNTY	701	686	442	381	63.05	55.54	602	616	371	366	61.63	59.42
DUNBARTON	2,457	2,304	1,202	994	48.92	43.14	1,824	1,869	697	638	38.21	34.14
EAST LOTHIAN	488	477	289	263	59.22	55.14	448	409	170	155	37.95	37.90
FIFE	2,399	2,292	1,301	1,046	54.23	45.64	1,445	1,767	802	845	55.50	47.82
INVERNESS COUNTY	719	739	390	366	54.24	49.53	683	705	222	290	32.50	41.13
KINCARDINE	189	163	39	29	20.63	17.79	190	149	8	13	4.21	8.72
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	263	254	127	85	48.29	33.46	189	191	51	57	26.98	29.84
LANARK	5,399	5,164	3,038	2,707	56.27	52.42	4,545	3,952	2,365	2,022	52.04	51.16
MIDLOTHIAN	1,326	1,194	673	545	50.75	45.64	970	1,033	387	401	39.90	38.82
MORAY AND NAIRN	559	514	251	209	44.90	40.66	422	431	149	161	35.31	37.35
ORKNEY	119	125	61	59	51.26	47.20	102	122	37	36	36.27	29.51
PEEBLES	104	90	63	46	60.58	51.11	78	79	46	39	58.97	49.37
PERTH AND KINROSS	1,027	936	538	402	52.39	42.95	898	847	373	357	41.54	42.15
RENFREW	3,346	3,245	2,132	1,868	63.72	57.57	2,904	2,862	1,559	1,647	53.68	57.55
ROSS AND CROMARTY	469	423	283	277	60.34	65.48	454	469	193	169	42.51	36.03
ROXBURGH	301	312	179	157	59.47	50.32	274	235	128	103	46.72	43.83
SELKIRK	131	126	40	30	30.53	23.81	198	163	51	35	25.76	21.47
STIRLING COUNTY	1,499	1,387	911	801	60.77	57.75	1,046	1,005	407	314	38.91	31.24
SUTHERLAND	115	108	66	76	57.39	70.37	110	111	69	52	62.73	46.85
WEST LOTHIAN	1,018	987	610	563	59.92	57.04	698	834	300	347	42.98	41.61
WIGTOWN	239	213	152	119	63.60	55.87	245	233	110	112	44.90	48.07
ZETLAND	67	44	22	8	32.84	18.18	96	75	43	27	44.79	36.00
SCOTLAND	40,923	39,202	22,862	20,002	55.87	51.02	33,814	33,739	15,413	14,962	45.58	44.35

Table 2

Numbers, average heights and weights, compared with other authorities in Scotland and with Scotland as a whole

LOCAL AUTHORITY	ENTRANTS						LEAVERS					
	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs).
ABERDEEN BURGH	1,359	42.82	43.56	1,313	42.43	42.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUNDEE	1,260	42.89	42.11	1,298	42.56	41.16	1,439	60.64	97.40	1,344	60.91	103.65
EDINBURGH	2,213	42.80	42.51	2,181	42.56	41.59	2,420	60.97	98.92	2,529	61.22	104.40
GLASGOW	6,304	42.51	42.23	6,207	42.29	41.30	6,863	59.84	96.93	6,973	60.05	102.88
ABERDEEN COUNTY	1,168	43.93	44.48	1,095	43.66	43.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANGUS	792	43.92	44.72	668	43.61	44.08	660	60.54	98.79	692	60.92	105.29
ARGYLL	448	44.61	46.17	396	44.16	44.94	352	60.88	98.21	339	61.28	106.29
AYR COUNTY	3,057	43.52	43.74	2,997	43.19	42.54	2,496	60.88	100.05	2,523	61.02	105.33
BANFF	369	43.44	43.84	324	42.89	42.41	371	60.75	100.16	347	60.77	105.97
BERWICK	184	42.95	42.52	162	42.83	41.74	151	60.70	100.77	169	61.12	105.13
BUTE	97	43.19	43.51	97	42.94	42.22	82	61.21	102.23	93	60.86	105.30
CAITHNESS	266	43.52	43.64	257	43.54	43.47	221	61.78	104.68	260	61.19	106.49
CLACKMANNAN	471	42.70	41.98	424	42.41	41.08	338	60.96	99.02	313	60.90	104.97
DUMFRIES COUNTY	701	43.82	43.10	686	43.62	42.51	602	60.99	96.98	616	61.23	103.63
DUNBARTON	2,457	43.38	43.18	2,304	43.04	42.16	1,824	60.82	98.72	1,869	60.69	102.73
EAST LOTHIAN	488	43.28	43.61	477	42.79	42.25	448	60.91	100.59	409	61.16	107.35
FIFE	2,399	43.21	42.84	2,292	42.77	41.69	1,445	61.00	99.27	1,767	60.85	104 19
INVERNESS COUNTY	719	43.61	44,04	739	43.46	43.09	683	61.82	104.08	705	61.34	105.43
KINCARDINE	189	44.33	44.78	163	43.98	43.94	190	61.27	102.77	149	62.13	109.34
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	263	43.45	43.67	254	42.96	41.93	189	61.60	103.42	191	61.31	109.29
LANARK	5,399	43.77	43.72	5,164	43.44	42.76	4,545	60.63	95.75	3,952	60.91	102.46
MIDLOTHIAN	1,326	43.65	43.49	1,194	43.46	42.80	970	60.66	98.67	1,033	60.68	105.06
MORAY AND NAIRN	559	43.04	42.82	514	42.71	41.74	422	60.79	100.94	431	60.86	105.37
ORKNEY	119	43.65	44.45	125	44.18	44.18	102	61.78	105.29	122	61.50	108.64
PEEBLES	104	43.87	44.19	90	44.36	43.76	78	61.09	100.44	79	61.27	102.80
PERTH AND KINROSS	1,027	43.45	43.46	936	43.49	43.01	898	60.57	99.38	847	61.09	107.54
RENFREW	3,346	42.91	42.52	3,245	42.58	41.73	2,904	60.36	97.53	2,862	60.42	102.40
ROSS AND CROMARTY	469	43.58	43.34	423	43.18	42.16	454	61.37	102.10	469	61.34	107.83
ROXBURGH	301	42.63	41.98	312	42.53	41.70	274	61.59	101.80	235	61.42	104.45
SELKIRK	131	42.76	41.85	126	42.42	41.35	198	61.27	102.16	163	60.96	106.41
STIRLING COUNTY	1,499	44.19	45.06	1,387	43.80	44.18	1,046	60.98	99.68	1,005	61.03	106.49
SUTHERLAND	115	43.93	44.30	108	43.48	43.80	110	61.34	103.26	111	61.21	107.81
WEST LOTHIAN	1,018	43.02	42.70	987	42.88	41.92	698	61.31	100.36	834	60.07	103.11
WIGTOWN	239	43.53	43.99	213	43.24	43.10	245	61.04	101.67	233	61.18	108.28
ZETLAND	67	45.75	47.25	44	45.50	46.82	96	61.76	111.08	75	62.37	109.60
SCOTLAND	40,923	43.27	43.22	39,202	42.97	42.26	33,814	60.63	98.45	33,739	60.74	104.06

Table 3

Numbers, average heights and weights, by number in family. Scotland

NO. IN FAMILY	ENTRANTS						LEAVERS					
	BOYS			GIRLS			BOYS			GIRLS		
	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)
1	3,191	43.66	44.20	3,063	43.34	43.44	2,122	61.35	104.84	2,292	61.21	109.05
2	14,713	43.55	43.70	13,750	43.27	42.78	7,932	61,27	101.59	8,069	61.19	106.48
3	11,235	43.29	43.20	10,821	43.01	42.24	8,814	60.87	99.19	8,493	60.95	104.71
4	5,964	42.97	42.62	5,868	42.70	41.72	6,416	60.48	97.37	6,246	60.63	103.33
5	2,832	42.72	42.22	2,787	42.40	41.25	3,866	59.92	94.88	3,861	60.26	101.44
6	1,519	42.55	42.00	1,488	42.17	40.75	2,174	59.72	93.96	2,276	59.95	99.47
7	710	42.42	42.06	692	42.12	40.53	1,160	59.61	93.50	1,224	59.82	100.13
8	385	42.50	41.90	381	41.94	40.71	661	59.38	91.98	636	59.89	99.95
9	191	42.26	41.27	176	42.11	41.41	310	59.24	91.71	318	59.96	100.10
10	102	42.39	41.73	87	41.63	40.06	173	59.37	91.90	177	59.56	95.21
11	45	42.71	42,64	46	42.30	41.35	84	59.42	92.12	74	59.50	95.76
12	18	41.72	40.33	23	42.52	41.30	49	58.90	90.33	38	59.42	95.26
13	8	43.13	42.75	6	41.50	42.00	33	59.73	93.91	21	59.14	95.43
14	5	43.20	42.60	11	42.45	40.45	12	60.17	95.75	11	60.64	101.00
15	4	43.25	41.50	2	44.00	37.50	1	59.00	77.00	1	61.00	95.00
16	-	-	-	1	41.00	41.00	5	58.60	86.40	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	53.00	70.00	2	54.00	76.00
18	1	41.00	38.00	-	-	-	1	61.00	95.00	-	-	-

Table 4

Numbers, average heights and weights, by number in family. Lanarkshire

	ENTRANTS						LEAVERS					
	BOYS			GIRLS			BOYS			GIRLS		
NO. IN FAMILY	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)
1	359	44.26	44.78	363	43.72	43.99	245	61.76	105.44	238	61.53	107.03
2	1,798	43.97	44.17	1,766	43.71	43.30	1,123	61.13	98.53	938	61.34	105.01
3	1,538	43.85	43.83	1,379	43.55	42.86	1,150	60.74	96.09	962	61.13	103.74
4	844	43.50	43.12	777	43.24	42.18	814	60.79	95.36	696	60.88	101.55
5	374	43.46	43.05	405	42.96	41.63	493	60.13	91.99	455	60.53	101.05
6	226	43.05	42.51	237	42.72	41.51	319	59.61	90.56	298	60.15	97.55
7	127	43.29	43.09	111	42.77	41.64	167	59.89	93.01	153	60.01	98.63
8	53	43.06	42.43	62	42.66	41.34	117	59.57	89.80	92	59.92	95.77
9	40	42.78	41.50	32	42.38	41.50	50	58.80	88.78	47	60.17	95.91
10	23	43.09	41.61	12	41.67	38.33	22	58.45	83.32	42	59.64	93.00
11	7	42.43	42.14	11	42.82	42.91	22	59.82	90.05	17	60.29	104.06
12	5	40.20	36.80	4	41.75	40.75	12	58.58	86.33	7	59.86	98.00
13	2	43.50	47.00	-	-	-	7	59.57	91.43	5	60.20	91.80
14	-	-	-	4	43.00	39.75	3	59.67	94.00	1	62.00	112.00
15	2	43.50	42.50	1	43.00	41.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	51.00	62.00
18	1	41.00	38.00	-	-	-	1	61.00	95.00	-	-	-

Table 5

Numbers, average heights and weights by social class. Scotland

	ENTRANTS						LEAVERS					
	BOYS			GIRLS			BOYS			GIRLS		
SOCIAL CLASS	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)
1	201	43.67	43.88	172	43.78	43.77	107	61.57	100.34	111	61.07	102.20
2	409	43.90	44.57	372	43.62	43.89	331	61.47	102.62	365	61.36	108.17
3	1,855	43.31	43.33	1,736	43.07	42.46	1,491	60.77	98.77	1,435	60.86	104.36
4	760	43.09	42.88	737	42.95	42.50	727	60.72	99.50	659	60.70	104.16
5	329	42.65	42.09	382	42.32	41.11	307	59.85	94.88	309	60.20	102.21
Other or not Stated	394	42.77	42.05	409	42.37	41.38	325	59.48	93.80	387	59.81	101.55
TOTAL	3,948	43.24	43.17	3,808	42.98	42.42	3,288	60.64	98.52	3,266	60.71	104.14

Table 6

Numbers, average heights and weights, by social class. Lanarkshire

	ENTRANTS						LEAVERS					
	BOYS			GIRLS			BOYS			GIRLS		
SOCIAL CLASS	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Number	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)
1	19	44.53	44.63	21	43.71	43.10	11	62.27	95.82	14	62.00	104.64
2	41	44.61	45.24	41	44.07	45.59	24	61.08	98.88	46	61.83	106.11
3	292	43.71	44.18	274	43.53	42.96	231	60.65	96.30	171	60.83	101.80
4	77	44.03	44.55	66	43.85	44.03	86	60.65	96.67	61	61.33	102.70
5	55	43.09	41.84	73	42.51	41.59	56	60.39	96.86	62	59.94	97.76
Other or not Stated	38	43.47	43.37	30	42.97	41.83	35	60.09	95.23	33	60.36	106.85
TOTAL	522	43.77	44.03	505	43.44	43.06	443	60.64	96.49	387	60.89	102.34

Table 7

Numbers, and rates of defects found per 100,000 children examined. Lanarkshire

Defect Code Number	ICD Number	Defect	ENTRANTS Boys Number	ENTRANTS Boys Rate	ENTRANTS Girls Number	ENTRANTS Girls Rate	LEAVERS Boys Number	LEAVERS Boys Rate	LEAVERS Girls Number	LEAVERS Girls Rate
01	10-019	TB	4	74	4	77	5	110	1	25
02	079.0	Molluscum C	-	-	-	-	3	66	-	-
03	079.1	Verruca	75	1,389	63	1,220	119	2,618	116	2,935
04	110.0	Epidermophytosis	8	148	2	39	64	1,408	22	557
05	132.0	Pediculosis	34	630	61	1,181	93	2,046	104	2,632
06	133.0	Scabies	22	407	15	290	15	330	9	228
07	001-136	Other Infections	12	222	20	387	7	154	7	177
08	140-239	Neoplasms	8	148	23	445	9	198	18	455
09	240.0) 240.9) 241.0) 242.0)	Goitres	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	51
10	243.0	Cretinism								
11	250	Diabetes	2	37	2	39	2	44	7	177
12	263) 269.9)	Underweight	17	315	20	387	2	44	2	51
13	277	Obesity	38	704	80	1,459	119	2,618	221	5,592
14	244-279	Other Endocrine Nutritional Metabolic disorder (apart from 277,250,267,269.9)	3	56	4	77	10	220	3	76
15	286	Haemophilia	2	37	-	-	2	44	-	-
16	280-289 (Apart from 286)	Anaemia and Other Blood Disorders	8	148	12	232	4	88	11	278
17	290-299	Psychosis	-	-	-	-	1	22	-	-
18	306.0	Speech Disorder	300	5,557	142	2,750	36	792	16	405
19	306.6) 306.7)	Enuresis, etc.	467	8,650	412	7,978	107	2,354	46	1,164
20	300-309 (Apart from 306.0,306.6, 306.7)	Behavious Disorder	53	982	51	988	39	858	32	810
21	310	Borderline Mental Retardation	22	407	19	368	42	924	28	709
22	311	Mild Mental Retardation	3	56	2	39	26	572	25	633
23	312	Moderate Mental Retardation	1	19	5	97	15	330	8	202
24	313	Severe Mental Retardation								
25	314	Profound Mental Retardation	-	-	2	39	4	88	9	228
26	315	Unspecified Mental Retardation	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	345	Epilepsy	12	222	11	213	11	242	19	481
28	320-358 (Apart from 345)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	7	130	3	58	20	440	16	405
29	360-369	Inflammatory conditions of eye	105	1,945	112	2,169	116	2,552	87	2,201
30	370	Refractive Error	379	7,020	414	8,017	681	14,983	596	15,081
31	373	Strabismus	180	3,334	160	3,098	78	1,716	50	1,265
32	377.3	Colour Blindness	13	241	-	-	258	5,627	16	405
33	379.0)	Blindness Both Eyes Specified	-	-	1	19	1	22	-	-
34	379.1)	Blindness Both Eyes Not Specified	3	56	3	58	7	154	2	51
35	379.2)	Blindness One Eye Specified								
36	379.3)	Blindness One Eye Not Specified								
37	371-378 (Apart from 373, 377.3)	Other Eye Conditions	9	167	5	97	5	110	3	76
38	380,384	Inflammatory condition of ear	182	3,371	180	3,486	68	1,496	93	2,353
39	387.1	Wax in Ear	24	445	25	484	11	242	18	455
40	385-387.9 (Apart from 387.1)	Other conditions affecting ear	8	148	10	194	10	220	4	101
41	388	Deaf Mutism								
42	389.0	Deafness in both ears	2	37	1	19	-	-	1	25
43	389.1	Deafness one ear partial or other	1	19	1	19	2	44	3	76
44	389.2	Deafness one ear	12	222	1	19	6	132	10	253
45	389.9	Impairment of hearing one or both ears	195	3,612	167	3,234	65	1,430	62	1,569
46	443	Chilblains	1	19	1	19	-	-	8	202
47	454) 455) 456)	Varicosities	-	-	-	-	1	22	1	25
48	390-458	Organic Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels (apart from 443, 455, 456)	1	19	2	39	3	66	3	76
49	493	Asthma	112	2,074	36	697	132	2,904	49	1,240
50	500) 501)	Disease of Tonsils	516	9,557	536	10,380	87	1,914	128	3,239
51	507 460-492)	Hay Fever	7	130	4	77	39	858	23	582
52	502-519.9) (Apart from 507)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	540	10,002	406	7,862	221	4,862	161	4,074
53	521	Dental Causes	392	7,261	384	7,436	173	3,806	106	2,682
54	520-529	Other Diseases of Mouth	17	315	20	387	23	506	29	734
55	530-543) 560-577)	Disease of Digestive System	6	111	7	136	9	198	5	127
56	550-553	Hernia	39	722	21	407	7	154	1	25
57	580-599	Kidney Disease	3	56	16	310	4	88	4	101
58	600-629	Disease of Generative Organs	15	278	5	97	4	88	23	582
59	680-686	Infection of Skin	21	389	20	387	15	330	14	354
60	691	Eczema	82	1,519	85	1,646	43	946	29	734
61	706.1	Acne	-	-	-	-	85	1,870	218	5,516
62	690-709	Other Diseases of Skin (apart from 691, 706.1)	115	2,130	61	1,181	.02	2,244	87	2,201
63	722	Osteochondroses	4	74	2	39	4	88	2	51
64	735	Spinal Curvature	3	56	2	39	7	154	7	177
65	736	Pes Planus	53	982	45	871	56	1,232	63	1,594
66	737	H. Valgus	-	-	-	-	5	110	11	278
67	738	Other Minor Deformities	45	833	44	852	22	484	26	658
68	710-738	Other Orthopaedic conditions (apart from 722, 735, 736, 737,738)	6	111	12	232	12	264	21	531
68	741	Spina Bifida	1	19	5	97	1	22	-	-
70	742	Congenital Hydrocephalus	1	19	-	-	1	22	-	-
71	743	Other Congenital Anomalies of CNS	1	19	-	-	1	22	-	-
72	744	Congenital Anomalies of Eyes	5	93	7	136	5	110	6	152
73	745	Congenital Anomalies of Ear, Face and Neck	3	56	4	77	2	44	3	76
74	746	Congenital of Heart	22	407	24	465	15	330	16	405
75	747	Other Congenital Anomilies of Circulating System	1	19	1	19	-	-	-	-
76	748	Congenital Anomalies of Respiratory System								
77	749	Cleft palate and cleft lip	3	56	2	39	5	110	3	76
78	750	Other Congenital Anomalies of Upper Alimentary Tract	1	19	-	-	1	22	-	-
79	751	Other Congenital of Digestive System	4	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	752	Congenital Anomalies of Genital Organ	188	3,482	-	-	33	726	-	-
81	753	Congenital Anomalies of Urinary System	2	37	6	116	3	66	-	-
82	754	Congenital Clubfoot	7	130	4	77	8	176	6	152
83	755	Other Congenital Anomalies Limbs System	16	296	10	194	11	242	7	177
84	756	Other Congenital Anomilies of Musculoskeletal System	11	204	5	97	20	440	6	152
85	757	Congenital Anomalies of Skin, Hair and Nails	13	241	10	194	19	418	10	253
86	758	Other and unspecified anomalies	-	-	2	39	-	-	-	-
87	759	Congenital syndromes affecting multiple system	1	19	2	39	2	44	5	127
88	782.7	Ill-defined conditions — swollen glands	51	945	32	620	8	176	4	101
89	780-796	Ill-defined conditions (apart from 782.7)	86	1,593	86	1,665	55	1,210	47	1,189
90	N800-N999	Injuries	31	574	38	736	50	1,100	23	582
99			-	-	2	39	-	-	1	25

Table 8

Numbers and rates of defects found,

per 100,000 children examined, by social class

Lanarkshire

Defect Code Number	ICD Number	Defect		ENTRANTS SOCIAL CLASS 1	2	3	4	5	Other or not Stated	Total	LEAVERS SOCIAL CLASS 1	2	3	4	5	Other or not Stated	Total
01	10-019	TB	RATE BOYS	-	-	342	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02	079.0	Molluscum C	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	433	-	-	-	226
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03	079.1	Verruca	RATE BOYS	-	2,439	1,027	1,299	1,818	-	1,149	-	4,167	3,898	2,326	1,786	2,857	3,160
			RATE GIRLS	4,762	-	1,480	-	2,740	3,333	1,584	7,143	-	3,509	3,279	-	-	2,326
			No. BOYS	-	1	3	1	1	-	6	-	1	9	2	1	1	14
			No. GIRLS	1	-	4	-	2	1	8	1	-	6	2	-	-	9
04	110.0	Epidermophytosis	RATE BOYS	-	-	342	-	-	-	192	-	-	1,732	-	-	-	903
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	365	-	-	-	198	-	-	-	4,198	-	-	775
			No. BOYS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
			No. GIRLS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
05	132.0	Pediculosis	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,732	2,326	3,571	2,857	2,032
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	730	3,030	5,479	-	1,584	-	-	4,678	1,639	3,226	12,121	3,876
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	1	9
			No. GIRLS	-	-	2	2	4	-	8	-	-	8	1	2	4	15
06	133.0	Scabies	RATE BOYS	-	-	342	-	1,818	-	383	-	-	433	-	-	-	226
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	730	-	2,740	-	792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
			No. GIRLS	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	001-136	Other Infections	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	1,818	-	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	730	-	2,740	-	792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08	140-239	Neoplasms	RATE BOYS	-	-	342	-	-	-	192	-	-	433	-	-	-	226
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	365	-	-	-	198	-	-	-	1,639	-	3,030	517
			No. BOYS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
			No. GIRLS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
11	250	Diabetes	RATE BOYS	-	-	342	1,299	-	-	383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	2,439	-	-	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	47) 269.9)	Underweight	RATE BOYS	-	-	342	1,299	-	-	383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	2,439	365	-	-	-	396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	277	Obesity	RATE BOYS	-	-	685	1,299	-	-	575	-	4,167	1,732	4,651	3,571	-	2,483
			RATE GIRLS	4,762	7,317	1,460	1,515	4,110	3,333	2,574	7,143	2,174	5,263	6,557	-	9,091	4,651
			No. BOYS	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	1	4	4	2	-	11
			No. GIRLS	1	3	4	1	3	1	13	1	1	9	4	-	3	18
14	244-279	Other Endocrine, nutritional, metabolic disorder (apart from 277,250,267,269.9)	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	1,299	-	-	192	-	-	433	-	-	2,857	451
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,613	-	258
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
16	280-289 (apart from 286)	Anaemia and Other Blood Disorders	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	365	-	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	306.0	Speech Disorder	RATE BOYS	5,263	-	5,479	5,195	-	10,526	4,789	-	-	-	-	3,571	-	451
			RATE GIRLS	-	2,439	2,555	3,030	2,740	-	2,376	-	-	-	-	1,613	3,030	517
			No. BOYS	1	-	16	4	-	4	25	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
			No. GIRLS	-	1	7	2	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
19	306.6) 306.7)	Enuresis, etc.	RATE BOYS	5,263	9,756	7,877	7,792	7,273	2,632	7,471	-	-	2,165	5,814	7,143	2,857	3,386
			RATE GIRLS	9,524	4,878	8,394	7,576	10,959	13,333	8,713	-	2,174	1,170	3,279	1,613	3,030	1,809
			No. BOYS	1	4	23	6	4	1	39	-	-	5	5	4	1	15
			No. GIRLS	2	2	23	5	8	4	44	-	1	2	2	1	1	7
20	300-309 (apart from 306.0, 306.6, 306.7)	Behaviour Disorder	RATE BOYS	-	-	2,055	2,597	-	5,263	1,916	-	4,167	433	1,163	1,786	2,857	1,129
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	730	1,515	1,370	-	792	7,143	-	585	-	-	-	517
			No. BOYS	-	-	6	2	-	2	10	-	1	1	1	1	1	5
			No. GIRLS	-	-	2	1	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
21	310	Borderline Mental Retardation	RATE BOYS	-	-	342	1,299	-	-	383	-	-	1,299	1,163	5,357	2,857	1,806
			RATE GIRLS	4,762	-	-	-	-	3,333	396	-	-	-	1,639	-	-	258
			No. BOYS	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	3	1	8
			No. GIRLS	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
22	311	Mild Mental Retardation	RATE BOYS	-	-	342	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	-	3,571	-	451
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585	-	3,226	3,030	1,034
			No. BOYS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	4
23	312	Moderate Mental Retardation	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	2,632	192	-	-	433	-	-	2,857	451
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	3,333	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	314	Profound Mental Retardation	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,174	-	-	-	-	258
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
27	345	Epilepsy	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	866	1,163	-	-	677
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,170	-	-	-	517
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
28	320-355	Other diseases of nervous system (apart from 345)	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	866	-	-	-	451
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,639	-	-	258
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
29	360-369	Inflammatory conditions of eye	RATE BOYS	-	2,439	1,370	5,195	-	-	1,724	-	8,333	1,299	-	1,786	5,714	1,806
			RATE GIRLS	4,762	-	2,920	7,576	4,110	3,333	3,564	-	4,348	3,509	3,279	-	3,030	2,842
			No. BOYS	-	1	4	4	-	-	9	-	2	3	-	1	2	8
			No. GIRLS	1	-	8	5	3	1	18	1	2	6	2	-	1	11
30	370	Refractive error	RATE BOYS	-	-	7,877	3,896	5,455	2,632	5,747	9,091	16,667	16,883	20,930	21,429	11,429	17,607
			RATE GIRLS	19,048	9,756	7,664	7,576	17,808	16,667	10,297	28,571	10,870	19,298	16,393	16,129	15,152	17,313
			No. BOYS	-	-	23	3	3	1	30	1	4	39	18	12	4	78
			No. GIRLS	4	4	21	5	13	5	52	4	5	33	10	10	5	67
31	373	Strabismus	RATE BOYS	5,263	2,439	4,452	2,597	3,636	2,632	3,831	-	-	866	2,326	1,786	2,857	1,354
			RATE GIRLS	9,524	7,317	1,460	4,545	6,849	6,667	3,762	-	4,348	1,170	1,613	1,613	-	1,550
			No. BOYS	1	1	13	2	2	1	20	-	-	2	2	1	1	6
			No. GIRLS	2	3	4	3	5	2	19	-	2	2	1	1	-	6
32	377.3	Colour blindness	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	1,818	-	192	-	-	6,061	6,977	8,929	8,571	6,321
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585	-	-	-	258
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	14	6	5	3	28
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
34	379.1	Blindness both eyes not specified	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	1,299	-	-	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	371-378 (apart from 373, 377.3)	Other eye conditions	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	5,263	383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	380-384	Inflammatory condition of ear	RATE BOYS	10,526	2,439	3,082	3,896	1,818	-	3,065	-	-	1,732	1,163	1,786	2,857	1,580
			RATE GIRLS	-	2,439	4,015	6,061	4,110	3,333	3,960	-	2,174	1,170	3,279	3,226	3,030	2,067
			No. BOYS	2	1	9	3	1	-	16	-	-	4	1	1	1	7
			No. GIRLS	-	1	11	4	3	1	20	-	1	2	2	2	1	8
39	387.1	Wax in ear	RATE BOYS	-	-	342	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	730	-	1,370	-	594	-	-	585	-	-	9,091	1,034
			No. BOYS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	4
40	385-387.9 (apart from 387.1)	Other conditions affecting ear	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	866	-	-	-	451
			RATE GIRLS	-	2,439	365	-	-	-	396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
			No. GIRLS	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	389.0	Deafness both ears	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	2,632	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

43	389.1	Deafness one ear partial or other	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	1,818	-	192	-	-	-	-	1,786	-	226
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	389.2	Deafness one ear	RATE BOYS	-	-	342	-	-	-	192	-	-	433	-	-	2,857	451
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585	-	-	-	258
			No. BOYS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
45	389.9	Impairment of hearing one or both ears	RATE BOYS	15,789	2,439	2,397	3,896	-	2,632	2,874	-	-	433	2,326	1,786	-	903
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	2,920	9,091	5,479	-	3,564	-	2,174	-	-	1,613	3,030	775
			No. BOYS	3	1	7	3	-	1	15	-	-	1	2	1	-	4
			No. GIRLS	-	-	8	6	4	-	18	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
46	443	Chilblains	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	2,632	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	493	Asthma	RATE BOYS	-	4,878	2,055	1,299	-	-	1,724	-	-	3,030	3,488	7,143	2,857	3,386
			RATE GIRLS	-	2,439	365	-	-	-	396	7,143	-	585	1,639	-	-	775
			No. BOYS	-	2	6	1	-	-	9	-	-	7	3	4	1	15
			No. GIRLS	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
50	500) 501)	Disease of Tonsils	RATE BOYS	10,526	7,317	9,589	12,987	7,273	7,895	9,579	-	-	1,299	2,326	3,571	2,857	1,806
			RATE GIRLS	14,286	9,756	6,934	9,091	16,438	13,333	9,505	-	2,174	4,094	6,557	4,839	3,030	4,134
			No. BOYS	2	3	28	10	4	3	50	-	-	3	2	2	1	8
			No. GIRLS	3	4	19	6	12	4	48	-	1	7	4	3	1	16
51	507	Hay Fever	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,732	2,326	-	-	1,354
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,174	-	-	-	-	258
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	6
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
52	460-492) 502-519.9 (apart from 507)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	RATE BOYS	15,789	4,878	11,986	14,286	7,273	5,263	10,920	9,091	4,167	5,195	6,977	1,786	8,571	5,418
			RATE GIRLS	9,524	7,317	9,854	9,091	6,849	10,000	9,109	7,143	-	2,339	3,279	1,613	6,061	2,584
			No. BOYS	3	2	35	11	4	2	57	1	1	12	6	1	3	24
			No. GIRLS	2	3	27	6	5	3	46	1	-	4	2	1	2	10
53	521	Dental Causes	RATE BOYS	5,263	2,439	8,904	10,390	5,455	10,526	8,238	-	-	3,463	3,488	8,929	2,857	3,837
			RATE GIRLS	4,762	7,317	8,029	6,061	8,219	-	7,129	-	-	3,509	6,557	3,226	6,061	3,168
			No. BOYS	1	1	26	8	3	4	43	-	-	8	3	5	1	17
			No. GIRLS	1	3	22	4	6	-	36	-	-	6	4	2	2	14
54	520-529	Other diseases of mouth	RATE BOYS	-	-	342	-	-	-	192	-	-	433	1,163	-	-	451
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	1,095	-	-	-	594	-	-	1,754	-	-	-	775
			No. BOYS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
			No. GIRLS	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
55	530-543) 560-577)	Disease of Digestive System	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,163	-	-	226
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	365	-	-	-	198	-	-	585	-	-	-	258
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
			No. GIRLS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
56	550-553	Hernia	RATE BOYS	-	-	1,027	-	1,818	-	766	-	-	433	-	-	-	226
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	1,515	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	580-599	Kidney Disease	RATE BOYS	-	-	342	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	-	-	2,857	226
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	600-629	Diseases of Generative Organs	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,174	1,170	-	-	-	775
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
59	680-686	Infection of Skin	RATE BOYS	-	-	685	1,299	-	-	575	-	-	-	1,163	-	-	226
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	1,370	-	198	-	-	1,170	-	-	3,030	775
			No. BOYS	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
60	691	Eczema	RATE BOYS	-	2,439	1,712	2,597	-	2,632	1,724	9,091	-	866	1,163	-	2,857	1,129
			RATE GIRLS	-	2,439	1,095	1,515	-	3,333	1,188	-	-	585	-	1,613	3,030	775
			No. BOYS	-	1	5	2	-	1	9	1	-	2	1	-	1	5
			No. GIRLS	-	1	3	1	-	1	6	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
61	706.1	Acne	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,463	1,163	-	-	2,032
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,348	7,018	6,557	1,613	-	4,910
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	9
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	4	1	-	19
62	690-709	Other diseases of skin (apart from 691, 706.1)	RATE BOYS	5,263	2,439	2,740	2,597	-	-	2,299	-	-	866	-	5,357	-	1,129
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	730	-	-	-	396	7,143	4,348	-	-	3,226	3,030	1,550
			No. BOYS	1	1	8	2	-	-	12	-	-	2	-	3	-	5
			No. GIRLS	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	2	1	6
63	722	Osteochondroses	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	1,818	-	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,613	-	258
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
64	735	Spinal curvature	RATE BOYS	-	-	342	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,639	-	-	258
			No. BOYS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
65	736	Pes Planus	RATE BOYS	5,263	-	342	1,299	1,818	-	766	-	-	2,165	-	-	2,857	1,354
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	1,095	1,515	2,740	-	1,188	-	4,348	585	1,639	1,613	3,030	1,550
			No. BOYS	1	-	1	1	1	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	1	6
			No. GIRLS	-	-	3	1	2	-	6	-	2	1	1	1	1	6
66	737	H. Valgus	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,091	-	-	1,163	-	-	451
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585	-	-	-	258
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
67	738	Other minor deformities	RATE BOYS	-	-	685	1,299	-	-	575	-	-	-	2,326	-	-	451
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	1,095	-	-	3,333	792	-	4,348	585	1,639	1,613	-	1,292
			No. BOYS	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
			No. GIRLS	-	-	3	-	-	1	4	-	2	1	1	1	-	5
68	710-738	Other orthopaedic conditions (apart from 722, 735, 736, 737, 738)	RATE BOYS	-	2,439	-	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	1,163	-	-	226
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	3,333	198	7,143	-	585	1,639	-	-	775
			No. BOYS	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
69	741	Spina Bifida	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	2,439	-	-	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	743	Other congenital anomalies of CNS	RATE BOYS	-	-	342	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	744	Congenital anomalies of eye	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	365	-	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	745	Congenital anomalies of ear, face and neck	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,786	-	226
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	365	-	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
			No. GIRLS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	746	Congenital anomalies of Heart	RATE BOYS	-	2,439	342	-	-	-	383	-	-	866	-	-	-	451
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	730	-	-	-	396	-	-	585	-	-	-	258
			No. BOYS	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
			No. GIRLS	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
80	752	Congenital anomalies of genital organs	RATE BOYS	10,526	-	3,082	6,494	3,636	-	3,448	-	-	433	-	1,786	-	451
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	2	-	9	5	2	-	18	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	753	Congenital anomalies of urinary system	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,167	-	-	-	-	226
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	365	-	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
			No. GIRLS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	754	Congenital clubfoot	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	3,333	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

83	755	Other congenital anomalies of limbs system	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	4,762	-	-	-	1,370	-	396	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	756	Other congenital anomalies of musculoskeletal system	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	866	-	1,786	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	1,370	-	198	-	-	585	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
85	757	Congenital anomalies of skin, hair and nails	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,163	1,786	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	2,439	365	-	-	-	396	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
			No. GIRLS	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	759	Congenital syndromes Affecting multiple system	RATE BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,639	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
88	782.7	Ill-defined conditions - swollen glands	RATE BOYS	-	2,439	342	-	5,455	-	958	-	-	433	-	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	-	365	1,515	1,370	3,333	792	-	-	585	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	1	1	-	3	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
89	780-796	Ill-defined conditions (apart from 782.7)	RATE BOYS	-	-	1,370	2,597	1,818	-	1,341	9,091	-	433	1,163	1,786	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	7,317	1,460	4,545	1,370	-	2,178	-	-	-	-	4,839	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	4	2	1	-	7	1	-	1	1	1	-
			No. GIRLS	-	3	4	3	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	3	-
90	N800-N999	Injuries	RATE BOYS	-	-	1,027	1,299	-	-	766	-	-	2,165	1,163	-	-
			RATE GIRLS	-	4,878	-	-	2,740	-	792	-	-	1,754	-	-	-
			No. BOYS	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	5	1	-	-
			No. GIRLS	-	2	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-

REPORTS TO SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENTS

In April 1971 Part III of the Social Work (Scotland) Act became operational. This is the part of the Act which deals with Children's Panels and Children's Hearings. During the year the School Health Service received 116 requests for medical reports on children who were to appear before Children's Hearings. Those requests were able to be met by referring to our records. There will no doubt be an increase in the number of requests received in the ensuing year.

OTHER EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT BY SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS

Examination of handicapped children for educational placing:-

Physically handicapped to Special School Mentally handicapped to Special School Mentally handicapped to Junior Occupational Centre	201
Examination of children who wish to take up part-time employment	919

Which employment consisted of:-

Delivery of papers	455
Delivery of milk and rolls	156
Delivery of groceries, etc.	308
Examination of children admitted to Remand Home	292
Examination of children going to holiday camps and school camps	1170
Examination of severely mentally handicapped children who were, after examination, found to be ineducable and untrainable	16
Immunisation of children in school for Diphtheria and Tetanus	3185
Immunisation of children in school for Rubella	1477
Examination of ex-school cleaners who have become medically unfit	8

In addition to the foregoing, 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 schools.

3. Examination of children suspected of requiring special educational treatment but who were 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 school teachers, 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 regarding 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.

17. Examination of absentees from school and irregular attenders.

18. Regular supervision of the health of children attending nursery schools.

19. Examination of pupils leaving special schools and Junior Occupation Centres at 16 years of age.

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 arresting potentially disabling conditions.

TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS

Number of main clinics	12
Number of subsidiary clinics	18

(for further details see Tables 9 and 10)

DETAILS OF CLINICS ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENTS

Main Clinics

Clinics	Treatments
Airdrie	1298
Baillieston	3288
Bellshill	2355
Blantyre	1663
Cambuslang	1114
Coatbridge	854
East Kilbride	2834
Hamilton	968
Larkhall	763
Motherwell	639
Rutherglen	1746
Wishaw	2240
TOTAL	19762

Number of treatments	for eye conditions	1885
	for ear conditions	510
	for skin conditions	17293
	for nasal conditions	74

Treatment is also carried out at five special schools in the County
Total number of treatments given in Special Schools 8254.

In addition to the total number of treatments carried out as above, 14,012 other cases were attended to. These cases consisted of special cases, first aid measures, cleanliness re-inspections, and pupils having breathing exercises.

Subsidiary Clinics

Clinics	Treatments
Allanton	494
Benhar	142
Burnhead	1461
Chryston	38
Earnock	545
Harthill	737
Keir Hardie Mem. P.	1687

TABLE 9

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	Hordeolum	Other Diseases	TOTAL	Impetigo Contagiosa	Pediculosis Capitis with Impetigo Contagiosa	Pediculosis Capitis	Dermatitis Seborrhoeica	Eczema	Scabies	Ringworm of Head	Ringworm of Body	Septic Sores	Psoriasis	Warts	Other Diseases	TOTAL	Otorrhoea	Cerumineous Collection	Other Diseases	TOTAL	Nasal Catarrah	Other Diseases	TOTAL	Major Injuries	Minor Injuries	TOTAL	Special Cases	Cleanliness Re-inspection	Other Cases	TOTAL	New Cases	Treatments
Airdrie	686	106	-	-	5	-	111	126	63	10	-	22	208	-	-	404	-	176	141	1,150	18	16	3	37	-	-	-	-	6	6	53	862	-	965	-	-
Baillieston	126	113	1	-	79	80	273	164	2	495	65	35	232	-	12	886	13	893	110	2,907	13	89	2	104	4	-	4	2	9	11	231	645	26	902	-	574
Bellshill	248	134	8	-	15	2	159	124	10	45	-	21	104	-	-	100	6	1,689	11	2,110	16	11	-	27	59	-	59	-	124	124	105	1776	10	1891	-	248
Blantyre	357	93	3	-	18	4	118	26	4	-	-	-	42	-	-	492	-	708	241	1,513	-	28	4	32	-	-	-	2	13	15	381	657	18	1056	-	37
Cambuslang	269	110	5	-	12	-	127	27	2	-	-	-	58	-	-	387	1	314	190	979	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	20	20	330	665	166	1161	1	83
Coatbridge	702	102	-	-	5	7	114	94	4	4	-	18	177	-	-	206	2	78	125	708	3	26	3	32	-	-	-	-	1	1	45	1112	2	1159	-	-
East Kilbride	478	211	4	-	-	11	226	4	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	17	38	2422	88	2,589	-	5	11	16	-	3	3	-	27	27	149	186	357	692	-	-
Hamilton	182	132	4	-	4	3	143	3	-	-	-	2	104	-	-	133	-	467	31	740	13	68	3	84	1	-	1	8	80	88	430	865	32	1327	3	10
Larkhall	91	82	-	-	-	12	94	1	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	121	1	501	11	667	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	7	43	441	4	488	3	-
Motherwell	240	57	-	-	-	1	58	3	2	7	-	-	32	-	-	95	-	353	62	554	2	22	3	27	-	-	-	-	7	7	23	186	322	531	-	-
Rutherglen	560	185	-	-	5	5	195	39	2	8	-	1	53	-	-	231	-	737	467	1,538	4	5	3	12	1	-	1	-	54	54	232	1340	12	1584	1	50
Wishaw	605	262	-	-	3	2	267	27	13	37	-	1	91	-	2	213	1	1,407	46	1,838	33	80	16	129	2	4	6	4	6	10	83	228	223	534	1	-

TABLE 10

MINOR AILMENTS (Treatment at Subsidiary Clinics).

CLINIC	EYE DISEASES	SKIN DISEASES	EAR DISEASES	DISEASES OF NOSE
	TREATMENTS	TREATMENTS	TREATMENTS	TREATMENTS
ALLANTON	62	361	53	18
BENHAR	18	111	12	1
BURNHEAD	255	1,187	17	2
CATHKIN P.	9	625	2	-
CHRYSTON	6	32	-	-
CLAREMONT E.K.	144	1,749	9	-
EARNOCK	101	437	7	-
HARTHILL P.	93	540	77	27
KEIR HARDIE	142	1,203	79	263
KIRK O' SHOTTS	28	142	30	9
KIRKWOOD	85	387	-	-
MOBILE	638	3,109	1	3
NEWMAINS	349	1,112	77	-
NEW STEVENSTON	151	1,781	26	61
ROBERT SMELLIE	178	1,541	2	5
SHOTTS HEALTH INST.	67	382	43	8
TOWNHEAD	92	533	4	-
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST UDDINGSTON	196	980	22	24

Kirkwood	472
Mobile	3751
Nemains	1538
Robert Smellie Mem. P.	1726
Shotts	500
Townhead (Coatbridge)	629
Uddingston	1222
Cathkin	636
Claremont (East Kilbride)	1902
Kirk o'Shotts	209
New Stevenston P.	2019
TOTAL	19708

The sum total of treatments carried out at Main Clinics, Subsidiary Clinics and Special Schools is therefore 47,724 as previously stated.

EYE CLINICS

Vision being so important to education, many authorities have an ophthalmology service especially for schoolchildren, and Lanarkshire is no exception. We are fortunate in having six specialist ophthalmologists who carry out refraction and assessment clinics at 18 clinics throughout the County, and in addition, at four special schools. The clinics are held in local authority clinics, school medical suites, and the out-patient department of a small hospital, and are sited in such a way as to provide a service consisting of major clinics which are more centralised and held often, and peripheral clinics which are held less often, but which reduces travelling time and cost to the patient. The philosophy of this service is that as reduction in visual competence may be unnoticed, unsuspected, rarely painful, and potentially very serious in its implications, the service is essentially a seeking, treating, and following up service. This is why the administrative, clerical, nursing and premises aspects are provided by the School Health Service, and thus the eye service becomes integrated with all aspects of the pupils health and welfare.

Number of new examinations	3,437
Number of re-examinations	6,349
Number of spectacles prescribed	2,500
Other treatments carried out	915
Cases uncompleted and cases not requiring treatment	22

TABLE 11

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
BAILLIESTON	91	198	289	58	33	-
BELLSHILL	171	385	556	138	31	2
BIGGAR	47	48	95	43	4	-
BISHOPBRIGGS	108	220	328	79	29	-
CAMBUSLANG	439	428	867	276	163	-
CHRYSTON	58	121	179	37	21	-
COATBRIDGE	337	419	756	248	89	-
DOUGLAS	13	15	28	13	-	-
EAST KILBRIDE	375	569	944	276	99	-
FORTH	11	64	75	9	2	-
HAMILTON	353	950	1,303	306	45	2
LANARK	125	242	367	93	25	7
LARKHALL	268	324	592	176	92	-
MOTHERWELL	274	632	906	185	89	-
SHOTTS	97	140	237	66	28	3
STRATHAVEN	41	43	84	36	5	-
UDDINGSTON	141	345	486	100	37	4
WISHAW	356	964	1,320	283	69	4
AUCHINRAITH SPECIAL	18	91	109	14	4	-
DALTON SPECIAL	22	27	49	14	8	-
DRUMPARK SPECIAL	50	60	110	25	25	-
KNOWETOP SPECIAL	42	64	106	25	17	-
Total	3,437	6,349	9,786	2,500	915	22

These Clinics were conducted by the undernoted Ophthalmic Specialists:-

Dr. S. Galbraith
Dr. C. McLean
Dr. T.R. Howat
Dr. J. Winning
Dr. C. Donoghue
Dr. N. Fell

AUDIOLOGY SERVICE

The services are under the supervision of a Senior Medical Officer who acts as a liaison with the E.N.T. surgeons, the teachers of the deaf, the psychologists and any other services involved in the placement and the training of children with hearing difficulties.

During 1971/72 the staffing position improved a little. The staff of the audiology unit consisted of one Chief Audiology Technician, one Senior Audiology Technician, one qualified Audiology Technician and one student who passed the first part of her examination in May, 1971. A full time shorthand typist was appointed in February, 1972, and this was most helpful in increasing the efficiency of the Unit.

Only primary schools were visited. The testing of children born in 1963 and 1964 (begun during session 1970/71) was completed. At the same time in the schools visited children born in 1965 and 1966 were tested. The actual number of children tested in school increased by roughly 5,000 from the 1970/71 figures.

At the audiology unit which is still temporary accommodation and not up to the standard for the type of testing carried out, the numbers tested have increased slightly. These are the more difficult cases and take more time.

The testing of the pre-school children at the audiology unit continued. The numbers tested have increased by over a hundred.

During 1970/71 the Chief Audiology Technician and the Senior Medical Officer arranged in-service training courses for the Departmental Medical Officers. The course consisted of three or four sessions per week, lasted for four to six weeks and covered all aspects of the work carried out in the Unit. These courses have proved helpful to medical officers in their work in schools and child welfare clinics.

Revision lectures and demonstrations were arranged for the nursing staff in the county.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

Numbers 1971/73

		Male	Female
Children Notified		996	826
New Cases		424	364
Revisits		572	422
Total number attended		810	697
T. & A. or B.A.W.O. - Cleland		103	112
T. & A. - Stonehouse Hospital		20	23
T. & A. - Law Hospital		10	8
W.L. Stonehouse Hospital -	1st Myringotomy	65	42
-	Repeat Myringotomy	17	13
-	Other ear condition ...	22	24
-	Nasal condition ...	18	8
W.L. Law Hospital -	1st Myringotomy	40	19
-	Repeat Myringotomy ...	10	7
-	Other Ear Condition ...	15	13
-	Nasal condition	9	4
Number referred for X-ray		43	50
Number referred for Hearing Aid		20	18
No treatment required		35	30
Number referred to G.P. for prescription		61	49
Review only		241	203
Discharged		123	96

Two clinics for ear, nose and throat conditions in children are held weekly at the Unit, staffed by E.N.T. surgeons from Stonehouse and Law Hospitals. Until March, 1972, children requiring removal of tonsils and adenoids were admitted to Cleland Hospital. In March, 1972, this ward closed and these cases were added to the waiting lists at Stonehouse and Law Hospitals. This had lead to a considerable increase in the waiting time for treatment.

The figures of attendance at the E.N.T. Clinic have been shown in a different form from previous years, which makes it difficult to compare but the numbers attending and treated are slightly increased. Thirty eight children were issued with hearing aids, half of this number were children under five years.

Sixteen commercial hearing aids were bought by the County Council. The children for whom these aids were bought and hearing losses which required a special type of amplification, not catered for by the government hearing aids. These aids have been extremely helpful in the child's educational training.

The chief audiology technician visits the Deaf Department at Auchinraith Special School once per fortnight. There has been an increase in the number of young children admitted to the Deaf Department. All the children in the Deaf Department have a full clinical audiograms at least once a year. The ear moulds for the hearing aids belonging to the young children require replacement frequently due to growth, and this is done by the audiology technicians.

During 1971/72 the Panel for the Assessment of Children with Hearing Defects met about once per month during the school year. At these meetings the cases of young children with hearing losses are discussed and recommendations made to the Director of Education for educational placing. In addition children with hearing aids already in schools but having difficulties have been brought to the attention of the Panel. These cases have been investigated and discussed and recommendations made to the Director of Education about further needs and help. These discussions have proved most helpful.

Table 12

AUDIOLOGY SERVICE - STATISTICS

GROUP	Number Tested		Normal		Failed on Both Ears		Failed on One Ear	
School Testing	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Children born in 1963	1035	1137	1011 97.68%	1115 98.06%	11 1.06%	12 1.06%	13 1.26%	10 0.88%
Children born in 1964	2437	2220	2344 96.18%	2135 96.17%	38 1.56%	39 1.76%	55 2.26%	46 2.07%
Children born in 1965	3206	3065	3053 95.23%	2923 95.37%	73 2.27%	64 2.09%	80 2.50%	78 2.54%
Children born in 1966	1113	1109	1057 94.96%	1045 94.23%	29 2.61%	35 3.16%	27 2.43%	29 2.61%
Children who were absent when age-group was tested previously:	393	347	377 95.93%	332 95.68%	4 1.02%	4 1.16%	12 3.05%	11 3.16%
Special Cases referred by Head Teacher or Class Teacher:	414	296	344 83.09%	227 76.69%	34 8.21%	38 12.84%	36 8.60%	31 10.47%
Re-test of children previously found to have defective hearing -	404	369	257 63.61%	232 62.97%	67 16.59%	72 19.41%	80 19.8%	65 17.62%
Clinical Testing	Boys and Girls		Boys and Girls		Boys and Girls		Boys and Girls	
New Cases	1165		565 48.50%		365 31.33%		235 20.17%	
Re-test of children previously found to have defective hearing:	962		243 25.25%		236 24.51%		483 50.24%	
	Number Tested		Normal		Failed on Both Ears		Failed on One Ear	
	Boys and Girls		Boys and Girls		Boys and Girls		Boys and Girls	
New Cases	425		317 74.59%		86 20.23%		22 5.18%	
Re-test of children found previously to have defective hearing	151		26 17.22%		114 75.5%		11 7.28%	
Extra visits by above pre-school children when necessary for accurate assessment	257							

INFESTATION

The louse has been with us since time immemorial. In bygone days it was a scourge and was responsible for the transmission of certain forms of epidemic killing diseases, of which Typhus is one, and in some parts of the World this is still the case today. In western civilisation heavy or repeated infestation with lice is indicative of a very low standard of personal hygiene, and unfortunately such an individual can very easily transmit his livestock to others if they are in close contact, or swap headgear, combs etc. The louse which is most commonly met with is Pediculus Capitis and this inhabits the hair of the head of the affected person.

Children who have heavy, repeated, or chronic infestation nearly always have accompanying conditions which pull down their health. The child scratches to relieve the itch and this can produce sores on the scalp which become further infected and often lead on to impetigo. The glands of the neck become swollen because of the poison, and the child can become debilitated, anaemic and listless. The incessant itch interferes with sleep and this causes the child to be further debilitated. One can easily understand how such a child's education can suffer as well as his health, because an ill child such as this, is fatigued and unable to concentrate.

One would have thought that with better standards of living now this would no longer be a problem. Unfortunately this is not the case and in Lanarkshire we have a disquietingly high prevalence of the condition in school children. Many thousands of pupils at any one time are infested, and during the year some 15,010 which represents a staggering increase of 6,000 over last years figure, individual notifications were made to parents regarding their child who had been found to be infested. This duty falls on our team of school nurses who have the power to exclude such pupils from school attendance until the condition has been satisfactorily eradicated by the parents.

When a pupil is found to be badly infested it is inevitable that others in the home are affected also. The school nurse has only a statutory power regarding the pupil. The Health Department's health visitor take on the task of visiting the homes concerned to look to the pre-school children and parents. If either or both are also infested the health visitor can only encourage and cajole as there are no statutory powers to oblige adults or pre-school children to be cleansed. This is where the statutory measures and legislation fall down because without being able to do something about the reservoir of infestation in the home the pupil from that home will continue to be re-infested at regular intervals despite the efforts of the nurse at school.

In general the trouble is centred on a hard core of families with unsatisfactory standards of family care and hygiene, who are repeatedly found by the school nurses to be affected.

It is unfortunate but true, however, that a perfectly clean and well cared for child can pick these things up, and only the watchfulness and regular supervision of classes by the school nursing staff can spot the condition at an early stage and notify the parent so that the condition can be tackled and corrected.

Long hair styles in boys and the use of hair lacquer, can be a factor in older pupils being infested, although it is only fair to say that long hair and elaborate hair styles can be helpful if, as is often the case, the style demands regular washing and care.

One thing is clear. Too much of the school nurse's time is taken up seeking out and supervising infestation of the hair.

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 prarents. 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 responsibilites 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 tack 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.

During the year 37 formal talks were given in school by school medical officers, and 7 by Health Visitors and School Nurses. 33 of these were given in Secondary schools, and 11 in primary schools.

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 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 of the premises.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SUITES

The School Health Service provides a continuing supervision of the health of our pupils, and assessment of handicap or potential handicap, be means of a system of regular, periodic and occasionally special, medical examinations. The main purpose of this is to try to see that children are as healthy as they can be in order to benefit to the full from education.

This Service is provided under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962 and in approximately 180 schools of the 300 in Lanarkshire, a medical suite has been provided for the purpose ranging in provision from one room only, up to fairly elaborate medical suites which are able to function as School Health Service Clinics and sometimes Specialist's Clinics, serving a number of school.

The statutory routine medical examination of certain age groups of school children in an examination which the Act dictates must be carried out in schools (unless by the express permission of the Secretary of State for Scotland) and it is clear that a medical room or suite is essential for this purpose.

Difficulty is still experienced in some schools in obtaining full use of the medical suite by school doctors and school nurses on official visits to the school.

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 Sepcial 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.
Loaning Occupational Centre.
Airdrie Occupational Centre.
East Kilbride Occupational Centre.
Auchinraith Assessment Unit.
Coltness Assessment Unit.

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

It is however apparent that many of the older pupils resent having to travel to and from school in the special transport provided. The fact that the buses which are used carry the sign 'School Ambulance Bus' accentuates the problem. A scheme is envisaged whereby the more able pupils after agreement with the head teacher, parent, pupil, school medical officer and psychologist, will be allowed to travel to and from school on public transport and will be given a season ticket to do so. There are undoubted other advantages to this in that the opportunity will help to mature the pupil, broaden his experience, and reinforce his capacity for self reliance.

In each special school, a minor ailments clinic under the supervision of a health visitor or school nurses provides valuable treatment for minor conditions, while a medical officer visits each school and occupation centre at regular intervals to supervise the health of each child. Health visitors and school nurses also pay home visits when considered necessary.

Pupils are re-assessed every year as to possible transfer to ordinary 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 head teacher, school doctor, parent and youth employment officer to advise on prospects and suitability regarding employment.

In the occupational centres more severely mentally handicapped 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 severly handicapped child for considerable periods.

Blind and educationally blind children can attend the Royal School for the Blind, Edinburgh, or 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 a number of other residential schools for the physically disabled pupil.

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

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 is an occupational centre, are not making any progress, are excluded and reported to the Local Authority for superivsion under the Mental Health Act, 1960.

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

Physically Handicapped Children

Colony for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir	5
Coltness House, Wishaw	6
Corseford School, Johnstone	6
East Park Home, Glasgow	4
The Palace School, Ely, Cambridgeshire	1
Thomas Delarue School, Kent	2
Stanmore House, Lanark	11

Mentally Handicapped Children

Algrade School, Humbie, East Lothian	1
Garvald Residential School, West Linton	2

Maladjusted Children

Craigerne School, Peebles	3
Harmony House, Balerno, Midlothian	1
Ladymary School, Colinton, Edinburgh	1
Lendrick Muir School, Kinross	1
Merton Hall, Newton Stewart	3
Monken Hadley School, Newton Stewart	3

Deaf Children

Donaldson School for the Deaf, Edinburgh	6
St. Vincents School, Tollcross	5
St. John's School for the Deaf, Boston Spa, Yorkshire	1

Blind Children

St. Vincents School, Tollcross	7
The Royal Blind School, Edinburgh	10

Partially Sighted Children

Exhall Grange School, Coventry	2

Training of the Disabled

James Little Training College, High Blantyre	5
Queen Alexandra College, Birmingham	1

Day Schools Outwith Lanarkshire

Glasgow School for the Deaf	1
Kelvin School, Glasgow	1
Kirkriggs School, Glasgow	2
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 able 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:-

Pupils who suffer from severe and crippling bronchial asthma often exhibit remissions to the extent of being almost symptomfree when they can live in a closely supervised and stable environment away from home. With the closure of Castlecraig Residential School there is now no such unit in Scotland for this type of pupil, and the new hostel which is to be provided in close proximity to Biggar High School, will, when it opens, meet a long felt need.

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 the opening of the residential wing of Ridgepark School, Lanark, is a most welcome facility for this type of child.

Pupils who suffer from maladjustment and emotional disturbance become more numerous 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. Indeed, with the proposal to raise the school leaving age to 16 years this type of provision is fast becoming a necessity, and it is anticipated that the residential school and child guidance clinic which is to be built in East Kilbride will go a long way to meeting Lanarkshire's need in this regard.

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME

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

Period from August 1971 — June 1972

	Milk Supplied Free 1/3rd Pts.	Milk Supplied on Prepayment 1/3rd Pts.
1971		
August	209,500	-
September	608,620	44,970
October	625,732	139,815
November	887,272	92,988
December	763,655	56,303
1972		
January	944,359	51,668
February	1,081,426	58,207
March	985,074	54,229
April	828,699	37,949
May	1,207,067	58,188
June	1,138,051	49,126
	9,279,455 = 386643 gals. 7.2/3rd pts.	643,443 = 26810 gals. 1 pt.

TOTAL 413454 gals — 2/3rd Pts.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

The standard of accommodation for school meals continues to improve. The Education Committee's policy of individual school kitchens continues to develop. Meals are nutritious, wholesome and inexpensive. In many schools a choice of menu is available.

These meals are provided at an extremely low cast and are well balanced and nutritional.

FIST AID IN SCHOOLS

Standard Schedules of first aid materials are available to schools and requisitions for these are vetted by the Senior Medical Officer for the School Health Service and appropriate advice given regarding the choice and use of certain types of materials and equipment. It is stressed that supplies of this nature should be for first aid purposes only and not for treatment which should properly be the province of the medical practitioner or properly authorised nurse. In this context, schools are advised that in coping with emergencies or cases of illness at school, in all but the obviously minor conditions, no action should be contemplated which will banish symptoms or delay the seeking of help from properly qualified persons. This particularly includes the administering of pain killing drugs or applications, which are for this reason not in the authorised schedule of first aid supplies.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

Children in the Nursery Schools are 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.

TWENTY FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT BY THE

CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

for the School and M. & C.W. Year
1st August, 1971—31st July, 1972.

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STAFF

Dental Department

Chief Dental Officer

William Gibson, L.D.S.

AREA DENTAL OFFICERS

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

DENTAL OFFICERS

(a) Mrs. Mary H. Owens, L.D.S.
(b) Mrs. Margt. S. Munn, L.D.S.
Mrs. Margt. McDonald, L.D.S.
Mrs. Christina M.L. Bisset, L.D.S.
John Farrell, B.D.S.
James B. Yuill, B.D.S.
Jackson Scott, L.D.S.
Mrs. Margt. T.M. McKnight, L.D.S.
John Hill, L.D.S.
Mrs. Joan Brady, B.D.S.
John Adamson, L.D.S.
Miss Anne C. Russell, L.D.S.
William A. Thain, L.D.S.
Mrs. Janette Cleland, L.D.S.
Mrs. Beatrice Miller, L.D.S.
Neil L. MacEwan, B.D.S.
Michael McGrane, L.D.S.
(c) Mrs. Eliz. J. Thomson, B.D.S.
(d) Miss Anne Hendrie, B.D.S.
Mrs. Dorothy A. Arthur, B.D.S.
Robert S. McArthur, L.D.S.
Mrs. Eliz, J.L. Vince, B.D.S.
Mrs. Helen Gilroy, B.D.S.
Miss Margt. B.D. Brown, B.D.S.
Mrs. Isobel Quarrell, B.D.S.
(e) Mrs. Martha E.R. Kelly, B.D.S.
(f) Mrs. Alison M. Rennie, B.D.S.
(g) Clifford Delaney, B.D.S.
(h) Joseph F. Devine, L.D.S.

(a) Retired 14.11.71
(b) Retired 31.5.72
(c) Resigned 14.1.72
(d) Resigned 17.9.71
(e) Resigned 20.8.71
Re-appointed 18.7.72
(f) Resigned 29.10.71
(g) Appointed 21.2.72
(h) Appointed 22.5.72

DENTAL SURGERY ASSISTANTS

Miss Jean Buchanan
Miss Violet Baxter
Miss Isobel Thomson
Miss Janet Daly
Miss Maria Kurdell
(f) Mrs. Jane Yardley
Miss Mary Duffy
(g) Miss Helen Burns

	Miss Helen Reid		Mrs. Anna Govan
	Miss Mary Clydesdale		Miss Janice McBain
	Miss Ellen McLuckie		Miss Carol MacGregor
(a)	Mrs. Norma Hamilton		Miss Eliz. Smeaton
	Miss Jean Halferty		Miss Barbara Hay
(b)	Mrs. Janet Blades		Miss Catherine Mitchell
(c)	Mrs. Marjorie Montgomery	(h)	Miss Carol Backe
(d)	Miss Sandra Macpherson		Mrs. Dorothea Boyd
	Miss Irene Day	(i)	Miss Catherine McKay
	Mrs. Joyce Prior	(j)	Miss Evelyn Hall
	Miss Margt. Raymond	(k)	Miss Valerie Herd
(e)	Mrs. Jean Cook	(l)	Miss Janice Haddow

(m) Mrs. Florence Galbraith

(a)	Resigned 12.11.71	(g)	Resigned 22.10.71
(b)	Resigned 28.12.71	(h)	Resigned 5.5.72
(c)	Formerly Miss Lindsay	(i)	Appointed 23.8.71
(d)	Resigned 24.9.71	(j)	Appointed 6.9.71
(e)	Formerly Miss Chapman	(k)	Appointed 6.7.71
(f)	Formerly Miss Glen	(l)	Appointed 10.7.72

(m) Appointed 18.7.72

DENTAL TECHNICIANS

Technician in Charge			Robert F. Neil
Miss Jean T. Scott		(a)	Ian Jamieson

(a) Appointed 22.11.71 Resigned 14.7.72

CLERICAL STAFF

	Miss Margaret Clark	(a)	Mrs. Bernadette Maguire
	Miss Etta Hardie	(b)	Miss Margt. D.M. Clark
	Mrs. Annie Gray	(c)	Miss Sheila Wilson

(d) Miss Jill Jardine

(a)	Resigned 5.5.72	(c)	Appointed 7.2.72
(b)	Resigned 7.1.72	(d)	Appointed 26.6.72

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, 1971 to 31st July, 1972.

This year we lost ground in that officer losses exceeded gains and we ended the year with 29 officers as against 31. I would like to make special mention of the retiral of Mrs. Mary H. Owens and Mrs. Margaret S. Munn. Next to myself they were the two longest serving members of staff who had devoted almost their entire professional career in the service of children. I would like to record my appreciation and thanks to them both and wish them well in their retirement.

Two clinics were completely modernised and I await the opening of East Kilbride Health Centre later this year with its two very modern surgeries.

Dental Health Packs were again issued to a total of approximately 14,000 new school entrants. They are obviously much appreciated by the children and it is to be hoped that the involvement of the parents will not cease as soon as the youngsters receive the Happy Smile badges at the end of a month's toothbrushing exercise.

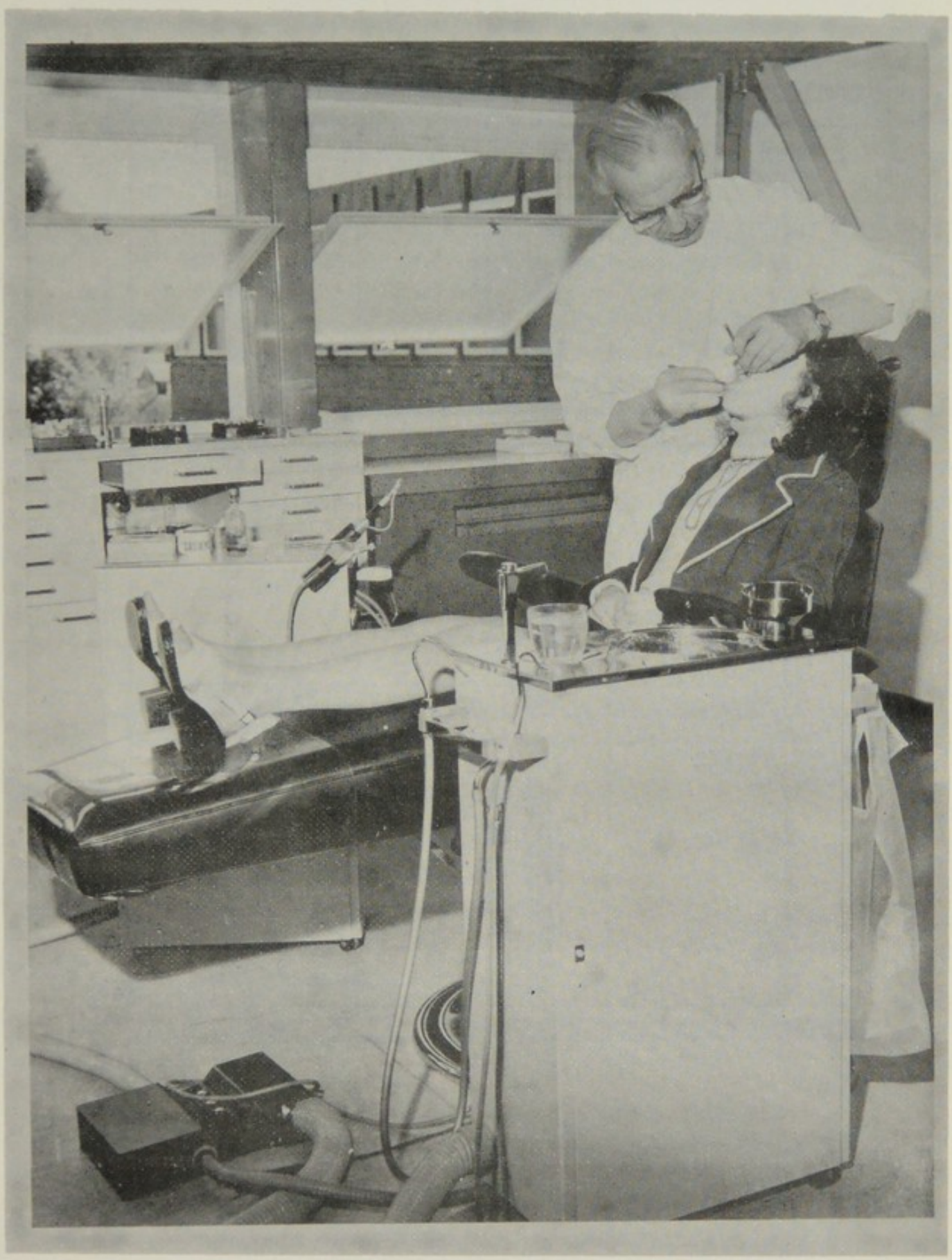
I attended the Annual Conference of the British Dental Association at Swansea in July. As usual, the Conference programme of talks and demonstrations was of a very high standard and was most instructive.

The statistical tables give all the information required by the Scottish Home & Health Department and are, in the main, self explanatory. The percentage requiring treatment has dropped by 1% and the percentage accepting has gone up by 4%. Two small steps in the right direction but, considering all the treatment given by the school dental officers and general dental practitioners there must be cause for concern that, at any time, approximately 80% of children require dental treatment. Fluoridation of water supplies could reduce this figure dramatically if only the Health Authorities could be persuaded to take action now.

William Gibson,

Chief Dental Officer

County Health Offices,
HAMILTON
August, 1972.



Dental Clinic in Carluke Health Centre.

INSPECTED - ROUTINE Age Groups	Total	Group Totals
Mothers	9	9
Under 3	36	
3	113	TOTAL 0 - 4
4	217	366
5	4852	
6	5757	
7	6211	
8	6059	TOTAL 5 - 9
9	6207	29086
10	5931	
11	6011	
12	5562	
13	4359	
14	4060	TOTAL 10 - 15
15	2244	28167
16	926	TOTAL 16 & OVER
17	486	1412
TOTAL 5 - 17		58665
WITH DEFECTS		
Mothers	9	9
Under 3	31	
3	105	TOTAL 0 - 4
4	209	345
5	3960	
6	4693	
7	5234	
8	5092	TOTAL 5 - 9
9	5072	24051
10	4825	
11	4683	
12	4353	
13	3358	
14	2937	TOTAL 10 - 15
15	1509	21665
16	554	TOTAL 16 & OVER
17	260	814
TOTAL 5 - 17		46530
ACCEPTING TREATMENT		
Mothers	9	9
Under 3	31	
3	105	TOTAL 0 - 4
4	208	344
5	2140	
6	2445	
7	2653	
8	2576	TOTAL 5 - 9
9	2473	12287
10	2231	
11	2129	
12	1669	
13	1011	
14	764	TOTAL 10 - 15
15	316	8120
16	97	TOTAL 16 & OVER
17	54	151
TOTAL 5 - 17		20558

TREATED BY DENTAL OFFICERS Age Group	Totals	Group Totals
Mothers	10	10
Under 3	40	
3	136	TOTAL 0 - 4
4	262	438
5	1773	
6	2374	
7	2518	
8	2551	TOTAL 5 - 9
9	2451	11667
10	2172	
11	2142	
12	1614	
13	1162	
14	1027	TOTAL 10 - 15
15	434	8551
16	165	TOTAL 16 & OVER
17	83	248
TOTAL 5 - 17		20466
MADE DENTALLY FIT		
Mothers	7	7
Under 3	29	
3	88	TOTAL 0 - 4
4	191	308
5	1345	
6	1852	
7	1976	
8	1915	TOTAL 5 - 9
9	1822	8910
10	1627	
11	1528	
12	1136	
13	892	
14	709	TOTAL 10 - 15
15	347	6239
16	145	TOTAL 16 & OVER
17	72	217
TOTAL 5 - 17		15366
EMERGENCY TREATMENT		
Mothers	11	11
Under 3	15	
3	20	TOTAL 0 - 4
4	69	104
5	163	
6	179	
7	189	
8	153	TOTAL 5 - 9
9	177	861
10	165	
11	133	
12	105	
13	91	
14	99	TOTAL 10 - 15
15	67	660
16	25	TOTAL 16 & OVER
17	2	27
TOTAL 5 - 17		1548

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE			TOTAL
Attendances	First		20466
	Subsequent		57364
	Emergency		1548
	Broken Appointments		18353
	Made Dentally Fit		15366
	Subseq't courses of treatment		1027
	" " "	Made Dentally Fit	514
Conservation	PERMANENT	Fillings	35490
		Crowns	61
		Inlays	55
		Root Tr. completed	67
		Surfaces	40646
	DECIDUOUS	Fillings	11548
		Surfaces	14222
		Pulp Therapy	18
	PERIODONTAL TREATMENT		2954
Anaesthetics	Local		23625
	General		2384
Extractions	Permanent		4616
	Deciduous		15530
	Surgical		7
Ortho-Extracts	Permanent		600
	Deciduous		340
	Surgical		4
Other Ops.	Permanent		15044
	Deciduous		5729
	Preventative Treatment		694
Dentures	Attendances		517
	Partial Dentures		191
	Full Dentures		10
	Repairs		26
X-Rays	Patients Examined		267
	Radiographs Taken		467
Orthodontics	Brought Forward		243
	New Cases		497
	Transfers In		-
	Completed		355
	Discontinued		124
	Transfers Out		-
	Carried Forward		261
Diagnostic Exams	Dental Officer		227
	Consultant		69
Orthodontic Treatment	Removable Appliances fitted		601
	Fixed appliances fitted		17
	Adjustments		3686
	Impressions		1141
	Models cast		156
	Repairs		107
Attendances	Dental Officer		6405
	Consultant		

PRE-SCHOOL		TOTAL
Attendances	First Subsequent Emergency Broken Appointments	438 606 104 60
	Made Dentally Fit Subseq't courses of treatment	308 15
Conservation	Fillings Surfaces Pulp Therapy	531 600 2
Anaesthetics	Local General	131 119
	Extractions Other Operations Preventive Treatment	437 513 36
X-Rays	Patients Examined Radiographs	
Attendances	MOTHERS (Ante and Post Natal) Routine Inspection and Advice First Subsequent Emergency Broken Appointments	 4 10 49 11 13
	Made Dentally Fit Subsequent courses of treatment	7 -
Periodontal	Scaling and Gum Treatment Acute Infections Other Periodontal Treatment Gingivectomies	4 - - -
Conservation	Fillings Crowns Inlays Root Treatment Completed Surfaces	24 3 1 1 32
Anaesthetics	Local General	26 -
Extractions	Permanent Surgical	17 -
	Other Operations Preventive Treatment	34 -
Dentures	Attendances Partial Dentures Full Dentures Repairs	18 2 4 -
X-Rays	Patients Examined Radiographs Taken	- -

	Dental Surgeons	Dental Surgery Assistants	Dental Auxili-aries	Dental Hygienists
NUMBER OF STAFF				
Establishment approved by Authority	31	31	-	-
No. in post at 31st July 1972				
(i) Whole-time	28	28	-	-
(ii) Part-time	1	-	-	-
(iii) Whole-time equiv. of part-time	.34	-	-	-
(a) Total whole-time equiv.	28.34	28	-	-
(b)Average No. in post during school year	27.33	26.81	-	-
Number of vacancies at end of school year	2	3		
ALLOCATION OF TIME				
(c) Maximum potential no. of half-days in year	12995	-	-	-
Actual Half Days:-				
Inspection	443	-	-	-
Treatment-School	10591.5	-	-	-
Treatment Orthodontic	629	-	-	-
Treatment-M & C.W.	46.5	-	-	-
Dental Health Education	8	-	-	-
Administration	510.5	-	-	-
Absent Illness	461.5	611	-	-
Miscellaneous	315	15	-	-
Total Actual Half-days	12995			

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(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 is the year (After deducting annual leave and other holidays - sick leave is not deductable) This figure should balance with "Total Actual Half-days."

ADDITIONAL NOTES AND INFORMATION

The total of 35,490 permanent fittings in the school return includes the 61 crowns, 55 inlays and 67 root treatments completed.
Please note that the treatment given M & CW patients in the Burgh of East Kilbride is included in LADS 1 and 1A because County Staff actually carry out this work for the Burgh Authority by arrangement.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

During 1972 the administrative and clerical staff continued to provide an efficient support service to the Health Department as a whole. Staff numbers rose from 62 to 66 the expansion being necessitated by a steady increase in the clerical work load.

A notable milestone in the year was the retiral in June of Mr. John Porter, D.P.A., after 48 years in the Health Department of Lanark County Council. Mr. Porter spent the last 14 years of his service as Principal Administrative Officer of the Department and his retiral was marked by a presentation ceremony attended by the Chairman of the Health Committee and many senior officials of the County Council.

In November certain sections of staff occupying the central hall area of the health building were allocated temporary accommodation thus enabling the central hall to be converted into an open plan office area. The alterations were undertaken at the request of the Firemaster. Despite a certain unavoidable measure of discomfort work went on as usual and tribute must be paid to all members of staff who carried on without complaint.

The new Carluke Health Centre was scheduled for completion in the month of October but for various reasons the completion date receded into the distance and at the end of the year there was still no sign of an early handover to the Health Department. Staffing and furnishing arrangements predicated on the previously agreed completion date had to be re-arranged causing some difficulty and throwing unnecessary work on the administrative staff. Completion of the new chemical laboratory on a site at the rear of the health building enabled the County Chemist and his staff to transfer to the new building and proposals have been submitted to the Offices Committee on the future use of the rooms vacated by the County Chemist.

Six junior members of the administrative and clerical staff were granted day release to enable them to undertake further education courses relevant to their duties and in addition several other members of staff displayed initiative by attending evening classes on administrative studies.

Tribute must be paid to all members of staff attending courses, especially those who study in their own time, for the enthusiasm which they display and for the degree of foresight and enterprise shown. Every assistance is given to members of staff who wish to study for a qualification and there is no doubt whatsoever that possession of an appropriate certificate, diploma or degree will be most useful to those seeking promoted posts.

The forthcoming re-organisation of the National Health Service and re-organisation of Local Government has thrown extra work on the administrative staff and certain clerical sections and section officers have been involved in considerable overtime working in order to cope with demands for information from various official bodies. Every attempt has been made to provide a full and free flow of information on re organisation to the staff of the department and this will continue to be the case until re-organisation of both the Health Service and Local Government is complete.

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 carcases.

It will be observed from Table 1 that the total number of animals slaughtered at Bellshill, *Larkhall and *Shotts Slaughterhouses was 23,332 of which 8,286 were found to show evidence of disease in some form. Of the 8,286 there were 121 carcases totally or partially condemned and 8,165 carcases found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 35.51% of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 36.12% the previous year.

*As Larkhall and Shotts Slaughterhouses were sold by the County Council at the end of the 1971/1972 financial year, the figures in Table I in respect of these slaughterhouses relate only to the period 1.1.72 to 15.5.72. With effect from 16.5.72 both slaughterhouses were operated under private ownership and the figures appear in Table II.

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

	Public Slaughterhouses	Private Slaughterhouses
Veterinary Surgeons	54	245
General Superintendent	83	228

TABLE I

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

Animals Slaughtered		Tuberculosis						Other Diseases					
		Carcases				Organs Only		Carcases				Organs Only	
Class	Number	Wholly		Partially				Wholly		Partially			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cattle	8,487	—	—	1	0.01	—	—	39	0.46	33	0.39	5000	58.91
Calves	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7.69	—	—	—	—
Sheep	12,891	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	0.18	3	0.02	2367	18.36
Swine	1,902	—	—	—	—	14	0.74	5	0.26	13	0.68	784	41.21
Total	23,332	—	—	1	0.004	14	0.06	71	0.3	49	0.21	8151	34.93

TABLE II

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were concerned.					
		Tuberculosis			Other Diseases		
		Carcases		Organs Only	Carcases		Organs Only
Class	Number	Wholly	Partially		Wholly	Partially	
BELLSHILL							
Cattle	6,523	—	1	—	21	25	3,775
Calves	36	—	—	—	3	—	—
Sheep	9,665	—	—	—	5	3	1,365
Swine	1,733	—	—	14	3	13	660
*LARKHALL							
Cattle	1,351	—	—	—	5	6	922
Calves	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep	2,686	—	—	—	17	—	953
Swine	158	—	—	—	2	—	124
*SHOTTS							
Cattle	613	—	—	—	13	2	303
Calves	9	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sheep	540	—	—	—	1	—	49
Swine	11	—	—	—	—	—	—

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was — Meat 21,972 lbs;
Organs 95,095 lbs.

* Period 1/1/72 — 15/5/72.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis			Other Diseases		
		Carcases		Organs Only	Carcases		Organs Only
Class	Number	Wholly	Partially		Wholly	Partially	
BIGGAR							
Cattle	1,395	—	—	—	34	21	252
Calves	110	—	—	—	18	1	1
Sheep	104,692	—	—	—	124	104	8,200
Swine	1,669	—	1	—	2	8	63
CARLUKE							
Swine	3,357	—	—	29	1	2	752
LANARK							
Cattle	3,534	—	—	—	10	32	1,741
Calves	10	—	—	—	4	1	3
Sheep	3,963	—	—	—	22	43	472
Swine	1,303	—	1	16	1	15	294
*LARKHALL							
Cattle	5,053	—	—	—	27	14	3,686
Calves	31	—	—	—	4	—	2
Sheep	5,283	—	—	—	—	6	1,052
Swine	302	—	—	3	1	—	225
*SHOTTS							
Cattle	1,874	—	—	—	—	1	810
Calves	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep	3,447	—	—	—	2	2	514
Swine	276	—	—	2	—	2	45
STRATHAVEN							
Cattle	5,585	—	—	—	19	26	4,198
Calves	10	—	—	—	4	—	—
Sheep	7,616	—	—	—	44	12	1,724
Swine	2,869	—	—	4	24	20	949
SYMINGTON							
Sheep	254,294	—	—	—	282	938	30,423

*Private Slaughterhouse w.e.f. 16/5/72

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was
Meat, 88,076 lbs. Organs 304,198 lbs.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY CHEMIST

PUBLIC ANALYST

AND

OFFICIAL AGRICULTURAL ANALYST

FOR THE YEAR — 1972

VINCENT HUSBANDS
M.Chem.A., F.R.I.C.

COUNTY CHEMICAL LABORATORY

STAFF

1.	County Chemist and Public Analyst.	Vincent Husbands, M. Chem.A., F.R.I.C.
	Senior Assistant Analyst	D. Yeoman, A.R.I.C.
	Assistant Analyst	L.J. McIntosh, B.Sc., M.Chem.A., A.R.I.C.
2.	Technician	Mrs. J. Peters , B.Sc.
3.	Technician	J.R.T. Dick
4.	Technician	R. McCrae
5.	Technician	Miss L. Wilcock
6.	Technician	A. Carroll
7.	Clerkess	Miss M.A. Fisher
8.	Laboratory Attendant	Mrs. M. Pollock

1. Appointed — 1.3.72
2. Appointed — 18.9.72
3. Appointed — 26.9.72
4. Resigned — 25.9.72
5. Resigned — 25.9.72
6. Appointed — 28.8.72
7. Appointed — 21.8.72
8. Appointed — 1.7.72

A summary of the work undertaken is given in the table below:—

HEALTH DEPARTMENT	
Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956	
Inspectors' Samples	1,174
Consumer Complaints	86
Waters	
Drinking	142
Ground	27
Swimming Baths	49
Atmospheric Pollution	
Rain Water and Deposit Gauges	111
Lead Dioxide Candles	108
Sulphur Dioxide and Smoke Measurements	985
Rag Flock Act, 1951	6
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	17
Miscellaneous Samples	17
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT	15
COUNTY CLERK'S DEPARTMENT	7
TRADING STANDARD'S DEPARTMENT	19
OTHER DEPARTMENTS	1
LANARKSHIRE CONSTABULARY	
Road Traffic Act	1,472
Other Samples	91
LANARKSHIRE WATER BOARD	1,138
PROCURATOR FISCAL	11
PRIVATE SAMPLES	
Road Traffic Act	117
Food and Drugs Act	26
Miscellaneous	2

In compiling the report on the work of the laboratory for the year 1972 the factor having the most significant effect was the move into the new purpose built laboratory. The old laboratory, like so many Public Analyst's laboratories, was housed in the Health Department Building, a building totally inadequate for laboratory purposes and representing a hazard to both laboratory personnel and staff in other sections of the building.

The move into the new laboratory provided additional space to install certain items of equipment which today are considered more or less standard in a well equipped laboratory, and it is probably true to say that the laboratory must now rank amongst the best equipped local authority laboratories and it is interesting to note in this age, when every department which can justify a test tube and wants the prestige of its own laboratory, that such authorities as the Water Board and the Police can see both the economic and scientific advantages of using a central laboratory.

Ultimately, however, the value to a local authority of a laboratory which is well equipped and staffed by professional chemists is dependant upon two factors. Firstly, the laboratory must show a willingness to help when assistance is requested by other departments and in this respect, judging by the diversity of the problems encountered, I feel the laboratory can justifiably claim to have played its part. Secondly, the other departments within the County must make full use of the laboratory potential.

During the year under review the work load on the laboratory has shown a steady increase, the major part being in the volume of work submitted by the Lanarkshire Constabulary and the Lanarkshire Water Board. Since the staff remained constant during this period, the amount of time spent on other fields of work, such as Food and Drugs, was reduced slightly, and the introduction of new techniques has not been achieved as quickly as I would have desired. It is hoped that during the year 1973 the position will be resolved and all work will receive the attention that it merits.

Looking to the future, the prospects of regionalisation are coming much closer. There appears little doubt that food and drugs analysis will be a regional function, though whether sampling will be carried out by the region or "farmed" out on an agency basis to the districts remains to be seen. At the present time much activity is going on both at regional and district level regarding the question of sampling and analysis of food and drugs, but as yet, no one seems to have considered approaching a public analyst for his comments. The situation becomes even more ludicrous when the persons responsible for collecting and disseminating the so-called "statistics" are completely unaware of the existence of the Lanark County Laboratory and in another instance the person concerned was unaware that for the past quarter century the County Chemist has also been the Public Analyst to this authority.

Bearing in mind that the advent of regionalisation could offer the best opportunity for a complete reappraisal of the tasks of food sampling and analysis, one cannot help but feel that the most logical and sensible arrangements are unlikely to be recommended if the information and facts upon which the recommendations are based are erroneous.

In writing this report I feel it would not be complete without reference to Andrew Wilson, my predecessor, who retired on the 31st December, 1971. Andrew Wilson joined the County in June, 1937, as assistant to the then County Chemist, Walter Brown. In January, 1947, he was appointed Public Analyst, the first fulltime public analyst to be appointed by this authority. During his twenty-five years he has seen probably the highest rate of legislation to occur in the food industry and a phenomenal explosion in the pharmaceutical industry. Through this period the fortunes of the laboratory fluctuated mainly due to staffing difficulties. The better times would see the laboratory with a full staff and suffering from overcrowding whilst during the leaner spells a small staff would be overburdened with work. It would appear that only in the last five years did the position appear to stabilise. During my short time here I have had several opportunities to discuss with Mr. Wilson some of the long standing problems which exist within the County. His comments have helped to fill in much background information without which I would not have been able to comment upon the problems objectively, for this I am personally grateful. From his recent statements that he does not know how he found time to work, it can be assumed that he is leading a full and active retirement, we hope it will remain so for many years.

Finally, I would like to record my appreciation for the support given to the laboratory by Dr. R.R. Houston, County Medical Officer, and his senior staff, and to the senior members of my staff, Mr. D. Yeoman and Mr. L. McIntosh, who have had to learn to cope with the idiosyncrasies of a new Public Analyst.

NEW FOOD AND DRUG LEGISLATION, PROPOSALS AND REPORTS

During the year under review new regulations which had been enacted previously came into operation, whilst other new legislation was enacted. In addition, proposals for the amendment of some existing regulations and draft proposals covering new fields were put forward. The Food Standards Committee and The Food Additives and Contaminants Committee both issued reports concerning different aspects of our food.

Many items other than food were also subject of legislation and discussion, some of these having some bearing upon the work of the laboratory. A very brief synopsis of the reports is given below:-

The Welfare Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1972

This legislation varies the composition and definition of vitamin tablets to include Vitamin C in addition to Vitamins A & D.

The Bread and Flour (Amendment) Regulations, 1972

This amendment extends the list of bleaching and improving agents which may be present in flour by the addition of azodicarbonamide and L-cysteine hydrochloride to the permitted list of such agents. Tighter specifications for additives already permitted are also laid down.

The Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1972

The Labelling of Food Regulations which became fully operative from January 1st, 1973, are amended to allow for the changes made in other Regulations concerning certain products. Some definitions are amended to take into account changes in food technology.

The Lead in Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1972

This Regulation introduces into the parent regulation a much lower limit for lead in infant and baby foods.

The Food (Control of Irradiation)(Amendment) Regulations, 1972

The original Regulations are amended to allow for variation of the level of ionising radiation permitted in the preparation of food. Provision is also made for the preparation of special sterile food for certain invalids.

The Food Standards Committee issued reports on Vinegar, Offals in Meat Products and the Date Marking of Food.

Vinegar The composition and quality of vinegar has hitherto been covered by a code of practice. This report recommends that regulations should be made which would take into account the manufacturing processes and developing technology of this product.

Offals in Meat Products The use of offal is already controlled by the Offals in Meat Products Order, 1953, and this report completely reappraises the use of offal and makes specific recommendations regarding labelling.

Date Marking of Food The Committee accepted that the current Food and Drugs legislation is ineffective in preventing the sale of stale food, and recommends that legislation should be introduced to make it necessary for manufacturers to mark their produce with a date. The principal recommendations are as follows:-

> Very short life food, such as pre-packed bacon, should be marked with an "open-by" date.
> Short shelf life food, (three months or less), should carry a "sell-by" date.
> All other food should be marked with the date of manufacture or removal from cold storage.
> It is specifically recommended that in the case of bread a "sell-by" day of the week be used as an alternative to the date.

The subjects dealt with by the Food Additives and Contaminants Committee included Preservatives, Liquid Freezants and Emulsifiers and Stabilisers.

The Emulsifiers and Stabilisers were first reviewed in 1970 with a view to amending the existing Regulations. This report deals with the comments made by the Pharmacology Sub-Committee and finally it makes recommendations to extend the permitted list of Emulsifiers and Stabilisers.

Whilst Liquid Freezants are not as yet covered by any specific legislation the general provisions of the Food and Drugs Act apply. In this review three products were considered, liquid nitrogen, carbon dioxide and dichlorodifluoromethane. Since Liquid Freezants are used in direct contact with the food concerned, the problem of contamination of the food on thawing has to be seriously considered. Liquid nitrogen and carbon dioxide present no problems but the possible carry-over of dichlorodifluoromethane, and the possible subsequent build up of chlorinated hydrocarbons was sufficient grounds for the Committee to request that further consideration should be given to this compound before permitting its use.

The review of the Preservatives in Food Regulations took into account the use of existing preservatives and requests for permission to use new ones. At the present time the following compounds are permitted as preservatives—sulphur dioxide, benzoic acid, sodium nitrate, sodium nitrite, the methyl and propyl esters of p-pydroxybenzoic acid, sorbic acid, diphenyl, ortho-phenylphenol, propionic acid and tetracyclines. Of those listed the first two are the most commonly used and the remainder are permitted in a limited range of specified products. In every case the amount of preservative allowed to be added to foods, which are themselves specified, is carefully laid down.

It is important to bear in mind that an exceptionally strong technological case has to be put forward to justify the use of an additive, and only after an evaluation of the possible pharmacological effects is the use likely to be granted.

During this present review permission had been sought for the following compounds—pimaricin, octyl gallate, formic acid, hexamethylenetetramine, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, metatartaric acid, benzoyl peroxide, diethyl pyrocarbonate and mixtures of fumaric acid and sodium benzoate. In each case the Committee rejected the representations made.

Having read the above lists the laymen could possibly wonder whether the day was soon coming where we would be eating chemicals flavoured with food, but although the list may sound formidable and possibly frightening to the layman, it should be emphasised that amounts allowed are very small and only specified foods are allowed to contain preservatives.

Draft proposals for new Colouring Matter in Food Regulations were issued during the year. These Regulations are the first Regulations to be drafted in order to harmonise the British Legislation and that of the European Economic Community. The principal changes are the removal of seven colours which are currently permitted and the addition of nine new colours. The quality of the colours, the diluents and the labelling of these products are carefully specified.

It is perhaps worthwhile recalling changes which have occurred in this very narrow field over the last two decades. Up until 1957 the British Legislation consisted of a list of non-permitted colours and was very small, being limited to just a few colours.

In 1957 a complete reversal of policy took place, when a list of permitted colours totalling 20 to 30 colours replaced the small unpermitted list. Much of the world had already adopted this procedure or followed suit, but unfortunately, nearly every list was different, only a very few colours being common throughout, and the result was that manufacturers of articles containing colouring were forced to change the formulation according to the final destination of the product. The difficulties which manufacturers have been working under is perhaps shown in the following true story.

An English sweet manufacturer exported to the United States a consignment of sweets which were multi-coloured, some red, some green, some yellow, etc. The green sweets contained a blue colouring matter permitted in the United States but not in Britain, whilst the red sweets contained a red colouring matter which was permitted in Britain but, unfortunately, not in America. The sweets were, therefore, rejected by the American Food and Drug Administration on account of the red dye, whereupon the exporters shipped the consignment back to England, where the English Port Health Authority rejected them on account of the blue colour. In order to save the consignment being stranded on the high seas they were allowed in, the red sweets removed, and re-exported to the States. If the harmonisation of Regulations controlling additives is achieved, at least food manufacturers and processors will be grateful, since the probability of the above type of situation occurring will be considerably reduced.

Draft proposals for Regulations controlling the amount of toxic metals in pencils and crayons were issued. These Regulations can be considered as an extension to the existing Toy (Safety) Regulations.

Other legislation concerned Poisons, Medicines, Therapeutic Substances, Dangerous Drugs, the Deposit of Poisonous Waste and Cooking Utensils. In addition, two further reports were issued by the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution.

By far the largest volume of paper emanated from Brussels in the form of directives and draft proposals associated with the European Economic Community. Since this body has already spent a considerable period of time in reaching agreements on common regulations for many foods and agricultural products it would seem unlikely to me that the directives are likely to be amended as a result of Britains somewhat late entry into the Community, and as a result, the U.K. legislation will have to be amended to bring it into line with the Community.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

During the course of the year the Sanitary Inspectors submitted to the laboratory 1174 samples of food and drugs, of which 55 had been sampled formally. A further 86 samples were submitted as a result of complaints from consumers, giving a grand total of 1260 samples compared with 1360 in 1971.

The table gives a restricted break-down into the various classes of foods sampled and examined and is based upon the annual return submitted by the County Council to the Scottish Home and Health Department, where I assume the results from all food and drug authorities are collated.

I would, however, question the value of these collated results since it is an established fact that some of the smaller authorities, who use the services of a consultant as a Public Analyst, submit only a portion of their samples to this official. The remainder of the samples are analysed by sanitary inspectors within their own offices. Obviously the extent of any such analysis must be somewhat more restricted than that carried out in a properly equipped and professionally staffed public analyst's laboratory, and I have very grave doubts whether the persons involved in doing this work will appreciate the limitations and factors affecting the methods in use.

However, the main purpose of this comment is not to tell other authorities how to operate the Food and Drugs Act but to draw a distinction between the results from the type of authority operating the Act as described above and those implementing it in the manner intended. The fact that the annual returns are a stereotyped form which is not even signed by the Public Analyst does in my opinion leave the implementation of the Act open to abuse. This situation is contrary to that operating in the rest of the United Kingdom where a signed copy of the Analyst's report is submitted each quarter to the appropriate Ministry. Furthermore, the Analyst is asked to report on surveys undertaken, and as such the Ministry is kept informed of the work of the Public Analysts and there is obviously a greater awareness at the Ministry of what is going on in other parts of the United Kingdom than is the case in Scotland.

It is hoped that as a result of Regionalisation, when food and drugs becomes a top tier function, that the implementation of the Act may be improved.

	FORMAL	Adulterated or Irregular	INFORMAL	Adulterated or Irregular
Baking Powders, etc.			1	
Bread			4	
Butter			2	
Cheese and Cheese Spreads			15	
Coffee, Essences and Mixtures			3	
Cream			12	1
Dried and Preserved Fruit			8	
Fish Cakes			3	
Fish Pastes and Spreads			4	
Flour			2	
Flour Mixtures, Cake and Pudding Mixtures			11	
Fruit Conserves			9	
Gelatine			1	
Ice Cream			45	
Ice Lollies			3	
Jams, Jellies and Curds			13	
Margarine			4	
Meat Pies and Sausage Rolls			20	3
Milks			178	2
Milks - Dried and Condensed			12	
Mince	20	6	176	30
Saccharin	-	-	-	-
Salad Cream & Mayonnaise	-	-	-	-
Sausages	18	6	197	32
Soft Drinks	-	-	17	1
Spices	-	-	14	-
Spirits	17	1	19	3
Suet	-	-	5	1
Sugar and Confectionery	-	-	13	-
Synthetic Cream	-	-	1	-
Table Jellies	-	-	5	-
Tomato Ketchup and Sauces	-	-	9	-
Other Articles	-	-	306	9
	55	13	1119	82

In addition, 86 samples were examined as a result of complaints from consumers.

The following notes briefly describe some of the work carried out in the field of food and drugs.

Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962

Of 196 samples of mince submitted, 36 samples were adversely reported upon. The majority of these incorrect samples, some 28 of them, contained sulphur dioxide preservative during the eight months of the year when the addition is prohibited. The amounts of sulphur dioxide ranged from 40 parts per million to 1600 parts per million. The remaining 8 samples contained an excess of the

preservative during the summer months when the addition of sulphur dioxide is permitted up to a level of 450 parts per million, and the samples ranged from 510 to 4000 parts per million. It is, however, recommended by the Food Standards Committee that Scotland should be brought into line with the rest of the United Kingdom and that the addition of sulphur dioxide preservative to mince be prohibited at all times. Years ago it could be argued that due to the remoteness of small communities in the Highlands and the lack of refrigerated transport, there was a need to add preservatives in order to retain freshness.

Three of the six samples taken formally resulted in successful prosecutions and fines being imposed.

The analysis of 215 samples of sausage or sausage meat revealed that 38 samples contained more than the permitted 450 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative, the amounts ranging from 460 to 5800 parts per million. In this latter instance, if it was not for the fact that most of the sulphur dioxide is lost during the cooking process it would be difficult to decide whether to recommend a prosecution under Section 1 of the Food and Drugs Act which deals with the addition of injurious substances to food, or the normal offence under the Preservative Regulations.

Of the six samples submitted formally four resulted in successful prosecutions.

Meat Pie and Sausage Roll (Scotland) Regulations, 1967

In a survey of meat pies, of 20 samples submitted, three were found to be unsatisfactory, the deficiencies ranging from 17 to 25 per cent of the amount required to be present.

Milk and Cream

Only two samples of milk failed to meet the required standards, and in each case it was a deficiency in fat to the extent of 6 and 10 per cent which was the offence. A total of 178 milks were submitted.

A sample of double cream was found to contain only 45.7 per cent of fat against the legal standard of 48.0 per cent set down in the Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1970.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1970

A total of 45 samples of ice cream were submitted and all were found to comply with the compositional requirements of the Regulations. One speculates as to whether such good results would be obtained if this product was sampled on Saturdays and Sundays.

Labelling Irregularities

A sample of pickled beetroot failed to comply with the Regulations in so much that the presence of artificial colouring was not declared. The manufacturers claimed that the labels had been in use and accepted nationally for 17 years—an interesting point, had the product never been sampled before anywhere! and had the firm never read any of the Regulations regarding the addition of colouring matters to food and the labelling regulations?

Two samples of instant mashed potato were reported upon adversely on the grounds that the list of ingredients was incorrect.

Attention of the manufacturers was drawn to a sample of Cream of Tartar labelled as B.P. (British Pharmacopoeia) quality. This product ceased to be the subject of a monograph in the British Pharmacopoeia in 1963, and should today be labelled as Cream of Tartar B.P.C. (British Pharmaceutical Codex). Whilst this offence cannot be regarded as serious in any way, the fact that the situation is drawn to the manufacturer's attention indicates to him his products are being looked at. If a manufacturer has kept in line with current legislation it brings to his attention that old stock is still about and he has the opportunity to withdraw it if necessary.

Miscellaneous Samples

A sample of wine vinegar was deemed not to be of the quality demanded on the grounds that it contained wine flowers and yeast cells and was still fermenting.

Canned frankfurters were found to contain only 51 per cent of meat against a legal requirement of 70 per cent, representing a 27 per cent deficiency.

Of a total of 36 samples of spirit, 17 taken formally, 4 samples were found to be deficient in proof spirit.

A sample of aspirin tablets were found to contain an excess of free salicylic acid probably indicating old stock.

An excess of saccharin was reported on a ready-to-drink soft drink, a further sample proved to be satisfactory.

Two samples of yogurt picked up in routine sampling by the sanitary inspector were both out of time according to the manufacturer's date. Both samples were fermenting and in one case a fair degree of mould was present.

Consumer Complaints

Due to certain isolated events occurring in recent years which have received publicity on a national basis, the general public today are more ready to bring to the attention of the local authority samples of food which for one reason or another do not come up to the quality and standard expected. By reporting and submitting the offending objects, the local authority can take some action and the support of the laboratory is usually requested. Very often the laboratory canprove the identity of the foreign matter, and occasionallygive some indication as to at what stage the object has gained access to the product, which is important when the chain of handlers from producer to consumer can be somewhat lengthy. Similarly in the case of mould it is often possible to give some indication of the age of the mould growth.

However, it is disappointing on occasions when perhaps after considerable work no action is taken because the chain of evidence from the time of purchase to the object being found cannot be corroborated.

One cannot help but feel that the law in its determination to be fair by demanding corroboration at all stages, is at the same time, defeating itself. Afterall, how often does the housewife go to the shops accompanied, or prepare a meal in the company of others, the answer must be relatively small, and no shopkeeper will corroborate a purchase if he is at the same time leaving himself open to conviction.

A further difficulty arises from the human instinct which on seeing something embedded in some food requires that the object be dug out and inspected. In some cases sufficient evidence may be left behind to permit the laboratory to say categorically that the object was within the food at the time of manufacture, but in many cases such as insects, no such evidence remains if the insect is removed intact. It is possible that evidence that the insect has been subjected to a cooking process will be adequate evidence, but certain products such as meat pies are often subjected to a second process of heating by the consumer, and whether the insect has been heated or not can become somewhat irrelevant.

The samples submitted by consumers fall by and large into four groups, those containing foreign matter, those which are mouldy, those which are alleged to be tainted, and those which are alleged to have caused sickness.

Several different types of canned goods were alleged to be mouldy inside when opened, and the presence of mould was confirmed in every case except a can of apricots. In this instance the complainant had been suspicious about the small dark areas on the surface of the fruit itself and thought it was mould. Careful examination showed it to be natural to the fruit and probably the results of blemishes on the skin which had healed whilst the fruit was still growing.

In three cases where quite heavy mould growths were present within the can, examination of the container revealed holes, quite small in themselves, but sufficient to allow access of mould spores before becoming self sealed with the contents of the can. In two other instances no visible indication of damage to the can could be seen, and it was considered that the most likely cause was inadequate sterilisation or micro-leakage of the welded seam.

Since three of these complaints originated from one manufacturer it did leave one wondering whether a break-down in the sterilisation plant had occurred. Not surprisingly the manufacturers found other reasons which absolved themselves from responsibility.

Two samples in which the presence of mould was somewhat unusual were a jar of jam and a bottle of brown fruit sauce. Neither of these products normally support mould growth. The manufacturer of the sauce stated that their formulation had subsequently been altered and the probability of it occurring again was unlikely.

Three meat pies and one sample consisting of three sausage rolls were all heavily contaminated with mould, in one instance I felt the pie was several weeks old, the extent of the mould and its appearance were so bad.

Another extremely bad case was a sliced wrapped loaf, removal of the wrapping revealed the loaf to be so heavily contaminated on one side,that the fact that the loaf was sliced was not obvious. Less obvious were the small colonies of mould developing on a sample of cake.

Other samples which contained mould were cottage cheese, butter, black puddings and potato cakes, the latter providing an extremely good example of how quickly mould can grow given favourable conditions. At the time this sample was given to the sanitary inspector the mould was in discrete dark spots, but by the time it reached the laboratory some two days later it was very heavily contaminated all over with the mould Rhizopus Nigricans.

The presence of mould in food is generally due to lack of proper stock rotation in the vendor's premises. It can, however, occur due to the malpractices of van salesmen who collect old stock from one shopkeeper, where it is replaced with fresh, then pass off the old stock to the next vendor, the manufacturers being unaware of what is happening.

It may well be that the introduction of date marking of this type of product will reduce the incidence of mouldy food being sold.

Two samples of food alleged to have caused sickness, porridge oats and a brown fruit sauce, were examined for gastric irritants and signs of insect and rodent contamination, but nothing was found to justify the complaints.

Complaints regarding taints often provide the laboratory with one of the most awkward problems to resolve. By and large the human taste buds in one's mouth are far more sensitive than any chemical reaction which may be used to detect taints. Furthermore, individuals vary from one to another. Thus in three instances the laboratory was unable to substantiate alleged taints of diesel oil in milk, a taint in tea and a batch of nine samples of milk. On the other hand samples of corned beef, bacon, ham and milk, were reported adversely upon, the opinion being based upon analysis as well as odour. In two instances involving a meat pie and bread cakes the 'off' flavour was due in each case to the fat being in the early stages of rancidity.

Whilst a slight odour in a sample of baby rusks could be detected, it was not possible to prove it chemically.

Many samples were submitted where the presence of extraneous matter was alleged to be present, and it is indeed surprising, not only how some of the objects found gained access, but also the fact that they are not noticed in the latter stages of production and packaging. In some instances the manufacturer or producer is not to blame, thus in two instances where bottles of milk were alleged to contain foreign matter, nothing was found in the milk, but examination of the actual bottles indicated that the foreign matter was an inclusion within the glass wall of the bottle. The small dark mass on the underneath side of a biscuit was shown to be just charred starch, and obviously represented a small portion of the flour mix which had been cooked several times before becoming attached finally to a biscuit.

One bottle of milk with a small ring of dots about an inch from the bottom of the bottle proved to be beyond explanation. The pattern of the dots was such that it did not appear to be random splashing. Fortunately, relatively few occasions occur when the laboratory can throw no light upon the origin or composition, thus the dark particles in a packet of dried milk were shown to consist essentially of dried milk powder which had become soiled during the manufacturing process. The presence of the soiled particles could be in this instance an indication that the plant machinery was not being cleaned thoroughly after each batch.

The presence of glass in food is in my opinion one of the worst and most dangerous occurrences and several samples were submitted on this account. However, in the case of a loaf of bread, examination of the remainder revealed no glass and the complaint could not be substantiated. In the case of a bottle of milk, a bottle of limeade and a bottle of tablets—7 grammes, 1.6 grammes and almost 1 gramme of glass was recovered, respectively. The glass in the milk bottle was present as one piece and as such would be readily noticed. However, in the case of the limeade the largest fragment represented about one third of the total present and a fair proportion was quite small fragments. In each case the glass was of a similar type of glass to the bottle containing the product, but since the bottles submitted were intact, the only conclusion that could be drawn was that a breakage on the bottling machine had occurred in each case. No prosecution resulted from any of these samples.

A further series of complaints involved the presence of metal objects in food. The objects found included a piece of wire in milk, a drawing pin in milk, a screw in a bridie, a metal shaving in a school lunch, a small brass rod in a bread roll and finally a piece of metal in a loaf. In these latter two instances prosecutions followed and fines of £20 and £30 were imposed upon the bakeries concerned.

The infestation of food and the presence of flies and insects in food provided the laboratory with some exercises in entymology. The most unattractive foreign body found was that of a bird in a 20lb. block of dripping. The manufacturers of the dripping were prosecuted and fined £10. The laboratory was not able to identify positively a spider which was alleged to be in a can of grapefruit when opened. We could, however, say that it was not one of the common household spiders and there was a strong possibility it had gained access at the time of canning which took place outside the U.K.

Adverse reports were given on a sample of bacon, a meat pie, milk, canned tomatoes and chocolate biscuits on the grounds that insect larvae were present. The chocolate biscuits which were foil wrapped were also heavily contaminated with insect webbing and eggs. The biscuits, imported into the United Kingdom, were also the subject of complaint in other Authorities, and this instance perhaps highlights the inadequacy of the present system of the examination of food entering this country. The presence of insects in food, quite often found in a manner which left no doubt that access was gained in the manufacturing process, resulted in adverse reports being given on samples of scotch pancakes, a bread roll and a cooked prawn which was actually served up in a restaurant.

The number of dirty milk bottles which found their way to the laboratory, and one wonders how many do not, served to show how poor the washing process and subsequent inspection is in some dairies. To some extent the public are partly responsible by misusing bottles, or failing to rinse the bottle when empty, which would certainly help to reduce the number of complaints arising from dried milk film often associated with mould, being present. It is, however, the responsibility of the dairy to ensure that all the bottles they use are clean.

Other miscellaneous samples of food containing foreign matter included a cake containing a finger (or toe?) nail clipping, rodent excrement in a scone, and a sample of butter which was shown to be an admixture of butter and other fat.

Drinking Waters

Nearly 150 samples of drinking waters were submitted by the sanitary inspectors representing both routine checks and samples following complaints. In some instances where the water was derived from a well, doubts were expressed as to the suitability of it for drinking purposes. The caution, in some instances, expressed would be little more than justified, but when there is no previous analytical history of a water, one cannot afford to take chances, particularly in matters of public health.

The determination of lead was instituted on every sample of water from domestic premises soon after taking up my appointment. Over all the results were more heartening than those thrown up in another survey carried out and referred to elsewhere in this report. There would appear, however, to be one area in the northern part of the County which is prone to plumbosolvency. One house in this area was subjected to a very close scrutiny. The property was found to have lead piping and a lead lined cistern and the first sample had a figure of 0.32 parts per million of lead. Resampling later showed that the first draw sample gave 0.65 parts per million whilst after normal use this figure dropped to 0.19 parts per million. Resampling at a later date, samples were obtained at the ball-cock inlet to the cistern, the tank itself, and finally at the kitchen sink. The results obtained were 0.08, 0.13 and 0.24 parts per million, respectively, and demonstrate very clearly that the further the water travelled through the system of communication pipe, tank and internal lead piping, the greater the lead content.

A sample from another property yielded a figure of 0.55 parts per million, somewhat higher than the World Health Organisation's recommended limit of 0.1 parts per million. The only advice one can offer is that where there is a lead lined storage tank, run the water to waste for a few minutes first thing each morning.

Swimming Pool Waters

Samples of water from the swimming baths in Bellshill, Larkhall and Shotts were submitted regularly each month. In addition samples from the ponds at Cathkin High School and Garrion High School were also examined.

On several occasions adverse comments were made and these I understand are passed on to the District Councils operating the pools. It is obvious when considering the analytical results of these pools that the management varies quite considerably, and in one particular instance very little notice appears to be taken of the comments made by the laboratory. The management of a swimming pool is by no means easy when the loading upon the pool is subject to considerable variations, but the fact that it is possible is shown in the results at other pools. The laboratory is willing and prepared to help any baths manager who seeks assistance, but unfortunately until the request is made we can only sit on the bath side and twiddle our toes.

Ground Waters

On about two dozen occasions the laboratory has been requested to ascertain the source of water which has suddenly appeared in a cellar or a spot which normally is free from water. The source can be from a cracked water main, a sewer, or just rain water which has finally channelled its way into a given area.

Generally, it is possible to give a reasonably clear indication as to the source, and if necessary, the Drainage Department or the Water Board can be advised and remedial action taken.

Rag Flock Act, 1951

Six samples of feathers and down were tested for compliance with the above Act which lays down limits which ensure the cleanliness of the materials used for filling pillows, beds and upholstered furniture.

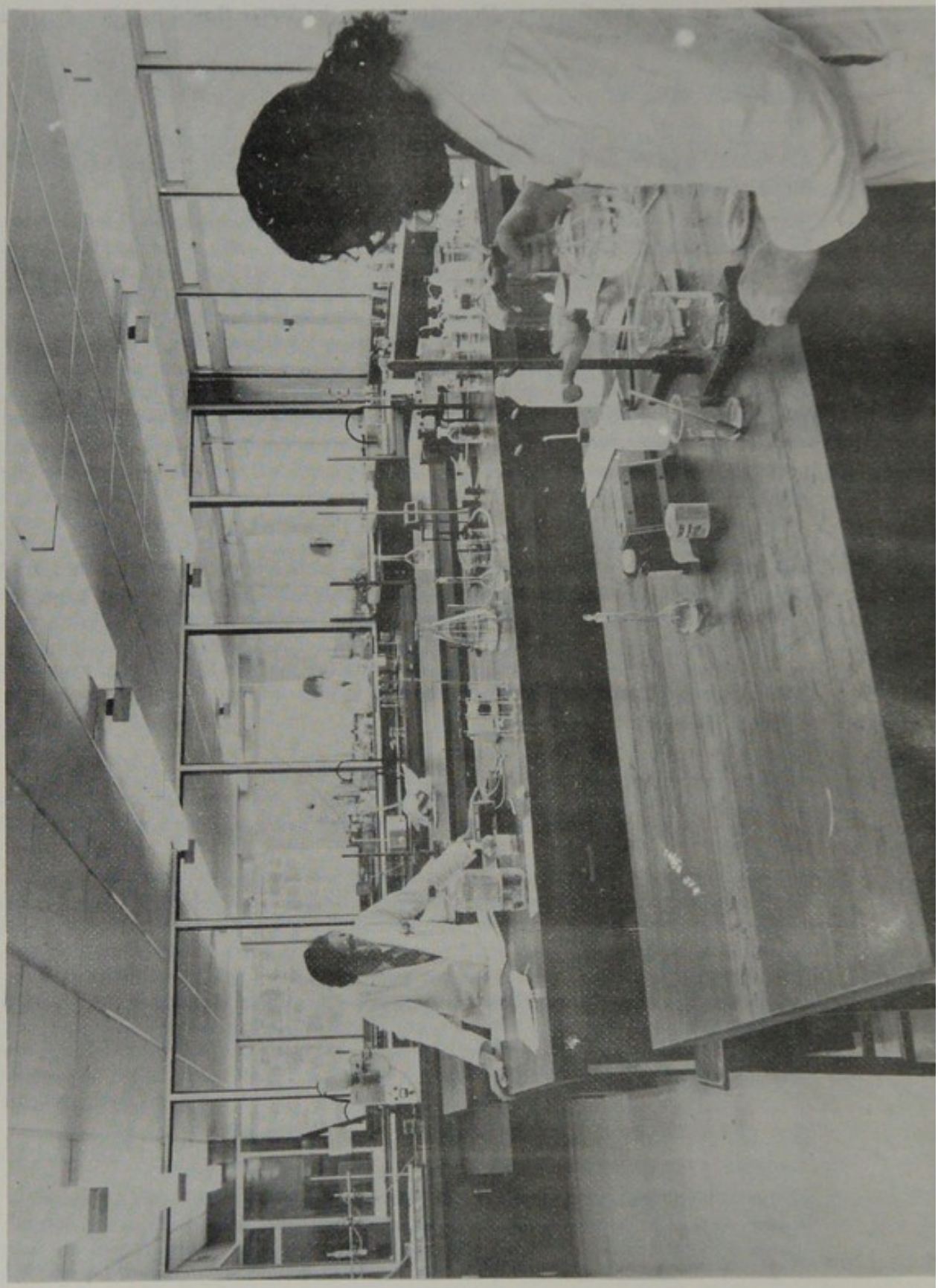
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

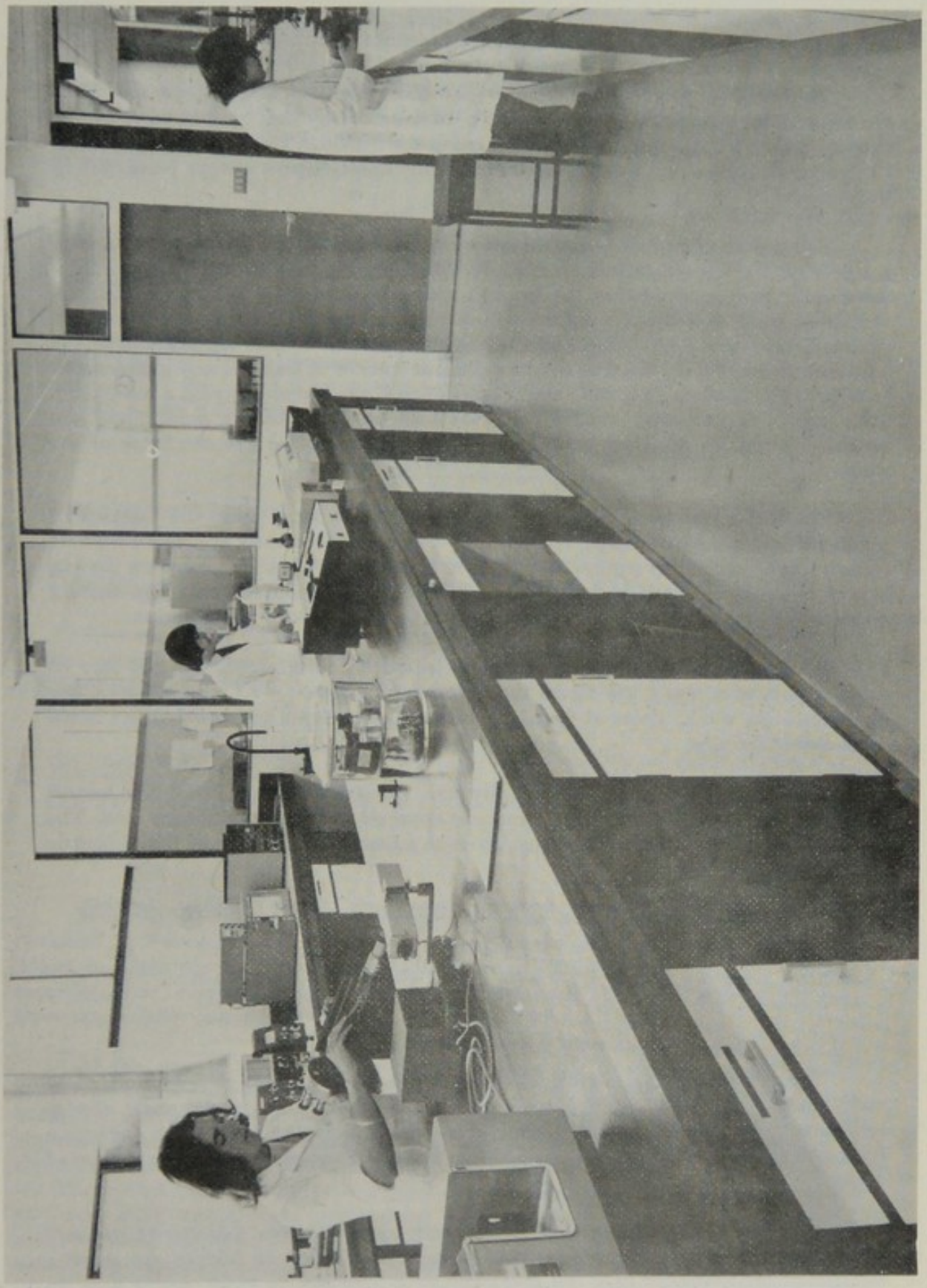
Ten samples of feeding stuffs were examined and adverse reports were given in respect of two, in one case the deficiency was in the protein and in the other the deficiency was in the oil. Of seven samples of fertilisers three were completely satisfactory but in the four others adverse reports were given due to deficiencies in potash or insoluble phosphoric acid in two instances, another sample had a deficiency in potash and an excess of soluble phosphoric acid, whilst the remaining sample failed to declare the presence of insoluble phosphoric acid.

Miscellaneous Samples

Numerous samples of dairy cleaning fluids were examined on behalf of the milk inspectors. In some instances the quality of the milk being produced was the subject of the investigation and this would involve the compositional analysis being undertaken or isolating and determining traces of matter giving rise to taints.

Several requests from sanitary inspectors for the identification of insects were received and in most cases the laboratory was able to identify the insect in question.





ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The regular monitoring of the pollution of the atmosphere has been continued throughout the year. It would be true to say that certain parts of the County area are subjected to a level of pollution which in today's age of technical "know-how" leaves one wondering whether this knowledge is always being put to its best use.

The measurement of pollution can be achieved in several different ways, each method having some advantage over the other. Within the County the two most commonly used methods are the deposit guage and the lead dioxide candle. The former method consists of a collecting bowl of known surface area which collects dust and rain which then falls into a collecting bottle below. By analysis of the contents of the bottle the amount of pollution can be calculated and expressed as tons per square mile. The main weaknesses of this method are, firstly, a reasonably open aspect is necessary and as such the risk of vandalism is quite high, and secondly, they are affected tremendously by wind direction and the force of the wind.

The second method, the lead dioxide candle, is based upon the reaction of sulphur containing gases and lead dioxide. The latter is coated as a paste on to a coarse fabric secured to a porcelain cylinder. The cylinder is then placed on the top of a pole about 5' above ground level and covered with a louvred box. The method appears to be relatively free from vandalism but is subject to wind direction.

During the year four sites were subjected to interference in one way or another and as a result the figure for Baillieston is based upon only ten monthly measurements, whilst those at Carmyle Village, Cambuslang and Larkhall are based upon eleven months.

The results set down below give the amount of water insoluble matter deposited on average each month and are expressed as tons per square mile. The corresponding figure for 1971 is also given together with the average figure for the last five years.

	Baillieston	Blantyre	Boghead	Cambuslang	Carfin	Carmyle	Larkhall
1972	10.7	6.1	1.3	11.4	59.3	47.7	5.1
1971	10.4	6.5	1.0	12.6	52.5	71.9	3.6
1967-1971	10.4	6.8	1.1	18.0	44.5	71.7	3.9*

*Based upon three years only.

The results from Baillieston, Blantyre, Boghead and Larkhall show only slight variation and it would be unwise to attach any significance to the slight change recorded. The figure at Cambuslang does show that the significant reduction recorded at this station in 1971 has been maintained and very marginally improved upon.

The two black spots within the County area, Carmyle and Carfin, are still very much in evidence. The results, however, at Carmyle Village do show a significant improvement over the previous years. This can be most readily seen by comparing the monthly figures for the last few years. These are set down below and again represent the tons of insoluble matter deposited each month.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1970	108	148	62	115	80	122	92	106	95	92	190	79	107
1971	206	114	77	57	55	59	61	—	22	37	49	53	72
1972	95	133	23	33	—	16	10	19	79	53	33	30	48

The pollution in this area is attributed in the main to the use of an intermediate pressure boiler at the power station close by. It is understood that this boiler is only used intermittently during power crises or at times of break-down or servicing at other power stations. The high figures in January and February do coincide with the period of acute fuel shortage due to the miners' strike and these high results probably reflect a poorer grade of fuel being used as well as this lower rated boiler.

We have been given to understand that this boiler will be taken out of commission completely in the Spring of 1973. The initial results for 1973 show a continued improvement and it is hoped that the yearly results will show the level of pollution down to an acceptable level.

The problem at Carfin does not, however, make such pleasant reading and the average monthly figure continues to rise, the increase being best shown by comparison of the 1972 figures with some previous years. These are set down below, all results being expressed as tons per square mile.

	1963	1965	1967	1969	1971	1972
Water Insoluble Matter	14.8	26.0	26.4	53.9	52.5	59.3
Water Soluble Matter	6.3	9.6	10.8	9.7	11.8	9.8
Total Solids	21.1	35.6	37.2	63.6	64.3	69.1

However, if we examine the actual monthly figures it becomes clear that a yearly average can be a little misleading. Just taking the insoluble matter, the monthly figures for 1972 are as follows:-

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
28.1	12.0	50.0	49.0	55.0	41.4	30.1	43.5	236.0	44.9	23.8	98.0	59.3

From these figures it will be observed that an extremely low figure was obtained in February, and this probably reflects the effect of the miners' strike, whilst in September an excessively high figure of 236.0 tons per square mile was recorded. The remainder ranged from 28 to 98 tons and these averaged out at 46.4, quite appreciably lower than the yearly average of 59.3.

At the present time no satisfactory explanation for the high figure in this gauge can be given, since a mere hundred feet away the level recorded in the British Steel Corporation's gauge was a mere 22 tons. Since in the month of August the situation was completely reversed there is no question of doubting the validity of the results. The problem is not made any easier by the knowledge that during 1972 the Burgh of Motherwell never recorded a figure higher than 33 tons of total solids at Calder Park which is no further from the steel complex than Carfin. A careful study of all the results clearly indicates that the main area which suffers the worst effect of pollution lies between Carfin and Coltness with Carfin the worst affected area, which in view of the closer proximity to the steel complex is not entirely surprising.

A further aspect of the pollution in this area which I feel will be worth pursuing is concerned with the composition of the deposited matter. When pollution is mentioned in respect to Carfin it is automatically associated with the red dust or iron oxide which arises from the sinter plant at Ravenscraig. For some years now the laboratory has been analysing the insoluble matter from this gauge for iron, silica and calcium, since at one time it was felt that some of the pollution came from the County's own stone-crushing plant at the Carfin end of the steel complex. This plant is not now operating and hence cannot be contributing to the problem in any way, yet a significant amount of material other than iron oxide is being deposited. From the figures obtained it would appear that the amount of deposited matter other than iron oxide varies from approximately 10 tons to 40 tons per square mile per month. Since the relationship between the iron oxide and the other deposited matter bears no direct relationship it suggests that there is also another source of pollution which in itself is significant.

During recent years there has been several statements made about improving the dust arrestment equipment on the No. 2 sinter plant at Ravenscraig and it is understood that alterations costing approximately £1,000,000 will come into operation in the late spring of 1973. It is hoped that once operating and free from teething troubles it will make a noticeable difference to the level of pollution in the Carfin—Cleland area of the County, whether the changes will be as dramatic as some individuals hope for remains to be seen.

Additional sites were maintained at Stepps and Cardowan Cottages and Colliery. The site at Stepps is to monitor the nuisance from the adjacent coal sidings and the results show a wide monthly variation ranging from 7 tons to 114 tons of insoluble matter being deposited per month. The average figure being 26 tons per square mile. The initial figures for 1973 show a much narrower range of figures with an average of 12—13 tons. At Cardowan Colliery two gauges monitor the nuisance from the colliery chimney. The gauge nearest to the colliery and situated in a small County housing scheme recorded an average deposit of 29 tons per square mile. It is, however, interesting to note that the first five months of the year averaged over 50, whilst the last seven months averaged only 12 tons per square mile. The second gauge at Cardowan Cottages average just under 18 tons of insoluble matter per square mile.

At the start of this section I briefly described the two principal methods for determining atmospheric pollution within the County. There is, however, a third method used very widely by local authorities and again the results are collected by the Department of Environment at the Warren Springs Laboratory. The method consists essentially of drawing air through a filter of known size then passing the air through a solution and finally through a meter to measure the volume. The filter paper retains the particles of smoke which discolour the filter paper and by measuring the degree of discolouration the microgrammes of smoke per cubic metre of air can be determined. By measuring the acidity of the solution the air passes through, the amount of sulphurous gases, the amount of sulphur dioxide, etc., in the atmosphere can be estimated.

The advantages of this technique are primarily, a daily reading is obtained which is useful in pinpointing the time of pollution more accurately, the method is relatively free from vandalism, and finally for general atmospheric pollution it is considered to be of greater value. Against this, however, is the need for attention every 24 hours and the necessity for an electricity supply.

Within the County area there are four daily smoke stations operating. They are, however, used only for the purpose of monitoring smoke and no attempt is made to monitor the sulphur dioxide at the same time, which I feel is unfortunate in view of the relatively small additional amount of work which is involved.

Within the laboratory, after the smoke stains have been measured the filter papers have been examined for lead. This work was started by my predecessor in 1971 and the results are given below as microgrammes of lead per cubic metre of air.

	Baillieston	Bellshill	Cambuslang	Shotts
1971. (6 Months)	0.25	0.20	0.16	0.29
1972.	0.39	0.37	0.25	0.25

From these figures it would appear that there has been a small but significant increase in the amount of lead in the atmosphere.

This work will continue during 1973, when it is anticipated that the problem of lead pollution will be further extended by the examination of all insoluble matter from the deposit gauges for lead and some other toxic metals, the work being done in conjunction with the Scottish Development Department.

For years now it has been the practice to use not only the atmosphere but our rivers and coastal waters for the dumping of waste, whether it is as dust emmissions, gases or crude sewage into the sea. The process of clearing up our environment will as a result, be costly and lengthy, this laboratory however, will given the opportunity, play its part.

OUR ENVIRONMENT — ARE WE GETTING LEADEN FOOTED?

At the start of 1971 the mercury in tuna fish scare had hit the headlines and most public analysts' laboratories undertook laboratory investigations of this and other canned fish. The results from some laboratories were collated and published in the Journal of the Association of Public Analysts, (1,2) whilst the results of a survey carried out by the GovernmentChemistwere published bythe Ministry in the First Report of the Working Party on the Monitoring of Foodstuffs for Heavy Metals. (6) Much nearer to home, the laboratory was taking a keen interest in monitoring the level of atmospheric pollution, particularly in the areas of Carmyle and Carfin. The measurements taken at other stations provide a set of figures to which the more polluted areas can be compared. A more detailed report of this work is included under the heading atmospheric pollution.

There are, however, other pollutants which require to be monitored regularly, and amongst these are the toxic metals which gain access into the human system either by injestion of food and drink, through the respiratory system or by absorption through the skin as a result of handling. It is possible to legislate, and indeed there is legislation covering some of the toxic metals in food, there is, however, no legislation covering the air we breathe outside or within our homes.

Most publicity has been given to problems created by the presence of microgramme quantities of lead which gain access to our environment, and I feel it would be worthwhile to consider some of the points raised in the literature during the last few years. The fact that lead is poisonous has been known for over 2000 years and the diagnosis of acute lead poisoning presents no great problem. However, the continued injestion of a very small microgramme quantities does present a very different picture which is not so easily recognised. The toxicology of lead is not straightforward but it is considered to be a general metabolic poison which is cumulative in man, replacing calcium in the bone and hence being inactive only to be remobilised later due to abnormally high calcium metabolism. It is also claimed that it interferes with the enzyme system concerned with the formation of haemoglobin.

Children and very young persons appear to be more susceptible to lead poisoning and in the very young it has been claimed that brain damage and possible subsequent mental retardation can result. (3,4,5) It is considered possible that the higher rate of absorption of calcium in a small child is linked to the higher rate of absorption of lead giving rise to mild lead poisoning. (6)

The most common method for recording the level of lead in the human body is to report the level found in the blood, and it is perhaps useful at this stage to look at some of the levels suggested as limits for certain sections of the population.

Thus the Department of Environment in their Toxic Substances in Air booklet state that a raised blood level of 80 microgrammes per 100 grammes of blood is an indication of excessive exposure, and a similar figure is used in the United States as the danger threshold level for occupational poisoning. The corresponding European danger threshold level is marginally lower at 70 microgrammes.

With regard to children a level of 25 microgrammes per 100 grammes of blood has been suggested as the "danger" blood level, (7) whilst the lower mean blood level of children showing symptoms of lead poisoning in Britain is stated to be 40 microgrammes. (8) At a level of 80 microgrammes there is considered to be a serious risk of brain damage. (9)

Whilst average blood levels are not readily available for the United Kingdom, the figure for the United States is reported as 25 microgrammes per 100 grammes of blood and it is considered that this figure is in general higher than the rest of the world.

Bearing these figures in mind it is disconcerting to read reports that the average for a control group of normal children in Glasgow was found to be 30 microgrammes with a range from nil to 76 (10) and that a control group in Manchester had an average of 31 microgrammes with a range of 2 to 105. (11)

In looking at these figures the layman will naturally, and not unreasonably, ask where does it all come from and the answer is, basically our complete environment, food, water, the atmosphere and by accidental and occupational exposure.

If food is considered the ways which lead can gain access are numerous, thus vegetation can take up lead from the soil, animals eat contaminated vegetation, they breathe traces in the air, fish take lead up out of water they live in, and the processing of these products can lead to further traces.

At the present time the amount of lead permitted in food is controlled and there is a general limit of two parts per million. In certain products amounts greater than this are permitted, whilst in other instances smaller amounts are laid down. (12) The whole problem of contamination of food has been recently reviewed by the Working Party on the Monitoring of Foodstuffs for Heavy Metals (6) in a report published in 1972.

To assist the Working Party over 3000 analyses were carried out on a very wide range of foodstuffs and in general the level of lead was found low enough to warrant no drastic action being taken. Adverse comments were made on the level of lead found in canned baby foods as opposed to that retailed in jars, the figures being 0.24 and 0.04 parts per million, respectively. It was also noted that shell-fish showed considerable variation according to species and the area of coastal waters from which it came.

The report concludes that the approximate daily intake of lead from the national diet is of the order of 200 microgrammes and that a further 20 microgrammes is injested from beverages.

The 16th Report of the Joint Expert Committee of Food Additives of the FAO/W.H.O. proposed in 1972 that the tolerable weekly intake of lead should be 3000 microgrammes, which is equivalent to 430 microgrammes per day. From the above figures our food would appear to contribute nearly half of this amount.

Lead in the atmosphere contributes varying amounts, and in general reflects the amount of activity at the point of sampling. Thus at the South Pole the annual average is 0.004 microgrammes (13) per cubic metre of air, whilst the average figures for the freeways in Los Angeles is 25 with a figure of 71 microgrammes being recorded in peak traffic conditions. Much nearer home a reading of 3.2 microgrammes per cubic metre in Fleet Street, London, in 1962 increased to 5.4 by 1971. (15) In considering these figures it has to be remembered that lead can be in the inorganic or organic form, the former being associated with industrial uses and the latter mainly derived from vehicle exhausts together with some particulate inorganic lead. It is reported that the W.H.O. limit for lead in the atmosphere is 2 microgrammes per cubic metre of air, in Russia the figure is 0.7 using a 24 hour average, and here the use of leaded petrol in Moscow is banned.

The adventious contamination of water shows an equally wide variation as the atmosphere. However, from a survey of the various sources of water in Lanarkshire, the determinations being carried out in this laboratory, the average figure for water drawn in domestic premises was found to be 0.12 parts per million. None of these samples were first runnings (that is after standing overnight), and no account of the variation in size of the reservoirs has been taken into account. The presence of this lead is due almost entirely to lead storage tanks and piping since tests on samples leaving the reservoirs proved to be invariably negative.

Plumbosolvency is a major problem in certain parts of the United Kingdom and unfortunately Lanarkshire is in the part which suffers. In 1962 the World Health Organisation in its International Drinking Water Standards set the upper allowable concentration of lead in water at 0.05 parts per million. However, in the 3rd Edition in 1971 this limit was raised to 0.1 parts per million on the grounds that this level had been accepted in many countries without ill effects being apparent for many years and because it would be difficult for the level to be reduced to 0.05 parts per million in countries where lead pipes are used.

It is perhaps worthwhile, therefore, to stop and relook at our daily intake figures. As stated previously, our daily diet supplies about 200 microgrammes of lead, and if we assume that the average man consumes 2.5 litres of water per day, which is the figure quoted by the W.H.O., and the water contains 0.1 parts per million of lead then a further 250 microgrammes will be injested giving a daily intake of 450 microgrammes. At this level we are already above the 430 microgramme level set down by the W.H.O. as the daily tolerable intake, and if the average figure for Lanarkshire water is used the figure for food and drink increases to 500. No allowance has yet been made for atmospheric lead and this could well increase the amount by a further 5—10 per cent.

Another author, Dr. Amphlett Williams — a London Public Analyst, (16) quite recently drew attention to the change of standard and the possible effects on very young children. He points out that the 430 microgrammes intake for an average adult is equivalent to 7.2 microgrammes per kilogram of body weight and that derived from food is 3.6 microgrammes. Dr. Williams goes on to point out that if a baby is fed on reconstituted dried food during the first 24 months and the water contains 0.1 parts per million, the intake of lead expressed as microgrammes per kilogram of body weight would be 11—13 microgrammes. This is four times the tolerable intake level for an adult and since it is claimed that children absorb lead at a higher rate than adults it is possible to understand some of the high results recorded. Perhaps the one consolation to be drawn from this calculation is the fact that probably very few children spend the first two years of their life on reconstituted dried food, on the other hand the problem which has been highlighted cannot be lightly dismissed.

Whilst the lead content of the water at the reservoir is zero and most water authorities now prohibit the use of lead piping and storage tanks, the fact that there appears from the results of our findings to be appreciable amount of lead still in use would suggest certain authorities were slow to appreciate the problem of plumbosolvency.

Having spread alarm and despondency it would only be right to state what is being done to alleviate the problem. In the case of food the Government has already introduced legislation to limit the amount of lead in baby food (17) to 0.5 parts per million. Other possible sources of contamination are under active consideration. Meanwhile the lead content of food is being constantly monitored throughout Britain by Public Analysts.

In order to reduce the level of airborne lead the Government has announced proposals to reduce the amount of lead in petrol from 0.84 grammes per litre to a figure of 0.62 grammes per litre by the end of 1972, to 0.55 grammes by the end of 1973 and finally to 0.45 grammes by 1976. Since 5—Star petrol only has a level of 0.64 grammes per litre it is probable that the effects of these proposals will not be apparent immediately.

In 1971 my predecessor commenced analysing the smoke stains from the four daily smoke stations, these measurements have continued during 1972. During 1973 we anticipate starting to examine the rain water deposit gauges for lead and other heavy metals, this work being done in conjunction with the Scottish Development Department. Since the gauges Lanarkshire operate are situated in environmental positions ranging from open country, through urban areas to heavy industrial areas, the results will be of considerable value and interest.

Finally it is anticipated that where practicable the Water Board will take steps to increase the alkalinity and hardness of water which is plumbosolvent. The waters which already receive a full chemical treatment gave results well below the W.H.O. upper limit. One would also expect where the opportunity to replace lead piping with some other form presents itself, the opportunity will be taken.

In order to encourage the removal of lead piping from private dwellings whether owner-occupier or local authority, the Government could help by permitting this work to qualify for an improvement grant. One cannot help but feel that our priorities are somewhat illogical where the provision of a pantry, which very few people probably use as such, can help to achieve an improvement grant, but the replacement of a potential hazard is completely ignored.

In writing these notes I am aware that many facets of the problem of lead in our environment have been omitted, typical of these is the correlation of that injested, that absorbed, and that which appears finally in the blood, the omission is deliberate. The main purpose has been to convey not only the need for vigilance and action where possible but also to indicate the complexity of the problem.

(1) W.B. Chapman — J.A.P.A. 1971.9.65.

(2) D.J. Taylor — J.A.P.A. 1971.9.76

(3) J.A. Miller, V. Battistini, R.L.C. Cumming, F. Carswell and A. Goldberg — Lancet 3.10.70.

(4) M.A. Peristein and R. Attala — Clin. Pediat. 1966.5.22.

(5) E.M. Rathus — Med. J. Aust. 1967.19.292.

(6) Working Party on the Monitoring of Foodstuffs for Heavy Metals — Second Report — Lead in Food. H.M.S.O. 1972.

(7) O. David, J. Clark and K. Voeller — Lancet 1972.ii.900.

(8) Chow — 1973 Chem. in Britain. 9.258.

(9) American Academy of Pediatrics , Pediatrics. N.Y. 1969.44.291.

(10) S.L. Gibson, C.N. Lam, W.M. McCrae and A. Goldberg — Archs. Dis. Children 1967.42.573.

(11) N. Gordon, E. King, R.I. MacKay, — British Med. Journal 1967.2.480.

(12) Lead in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1961, 1942. H.M.S.O.

(13) Health and Safety Laboratory Fallout Programme. Quarterly Report — N.Y. U.S. Atomic Energy Commission 1966.

(14) Symposium on Environmental Lead Contamination — U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare — Public Health Service Publication 1440, 1966.

(15) P.J. Lawther, B.T. Commins, J.N. Ellison and B. Biles — Lead in Environment Inst. Petroleum 1972.

(16) H. Amphlett Williams — J.A.P.A. 1972.10.71.

(17) Lead in Food (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1972.

SAMPLES FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Department of Trading Standards

During the course of the year several samples were submitted to the laboratory and for convenience, these are divided into groups according to the legislation covering the products.

Thus four toys were submitted for toxic metals under the Toys Safety Regulations, 1967, which lays down limits for lead, arsenic, and other toxic metals. In each instance the results were satisfactory.

These Regulations also state how the paint film shall be treated prior to the metals being determined, they do not, however, give any indication of how to cope with the problem of toys which are sprayed initially with one colour and then again with a second colour. When removing the paint film it is impossible to remove only the top coat, and hitherto it has been the practice to remove both coats and determine the metals on the mixture of both paint films. If we were to find more than 50% of the limiting amount in such a mixture, we would be bound to accept the possibility of one of the paint films containing all the toxic metal and as a result being above the legal limit. The problem has not arisen, but if it should, it will certainly exercise the ingenuity of the laboratory staff in resolving it. It may well be that the most satisfactory way will be by using a method other than that laid down in the Regulations, and this in turn would raise a legal point in view of the fact that an official method is laid down.

Of six samples of fuel examined three were samples of petrol, all associated with one particular complaint. All the samples complied with the relevant British Standards and Institute of Petroleum tests applied, but slight variations in the infra-red spectra were noticeable, the variations being due to the concentration levels rather than differing compounds being present. Since the sample showing most variation was drawn from the petrol tank of a car and the other samples from petrol pumps, it was felt that no significance could be attached to the very slight differences exhibited. The laboratory was therefore unable to substantiate the complainants' claim that the petrol was the cause of his car engine failure. Two samples of diesel oil were shown to contain 1 and 36 per cent of water respectively, and a sample of 28 sec. fuel oil was found to be satisfactory.

Samples of food formed the largest group of samples from this source and included six samples of spirits all of which claimed to be 70° proof spirit. The results of analysis showed the proof spirit to range from 69.9° to 70.2° and as such were all adjudged to be genuine.

Following adverse reports from two Public Analysts outside Scotland a local firm of biscuit manufacturers approached the Weights and Measures Department for advice regarding the use of the word butter in the description of one of their products. The query was referred to the laboratory together with some samples, which were analysed alongside similar products manufactured by other companies. From the results of this survey and other information within the laboratory, we were able to say that the adverse reports made by the other Public Analysts were justified, and that there was a need to either increase the amount of butter or alternatively, drop the use of the word in the description.

One interesting sample was a can of peaches which had been opened and appeared to be almost devoid of liquid. Analysis showed the weight of fruit to be correct and the number of pieces of fruit was exactly the same as found in a control can. Approximately 90 per cent of the fluid was missing and it was also found that the sugar content of the fluid portion was significantly lower than the syrup of the control can. From this data it was assumed that the complaint can had whilst going along the canning line received its quota of fruit, but had not been automatically topped up with syrup. The probability of this hapenning must be very small.

The remaining sample concerned the identification of fish, it also served to show that there are occasions when the proverbial left hand does not know what the right hand is doing. The examination of the sample arose as the result of a Weights and Measures Inspector requesting the use of the laboratory refrigerator to store some fish overnight, which was readily granted but immediately followed by the question why? I was informed that the sample had to go to Dundee for identification whereupon I was able to say that the equipment for this work was in our own laboratory and had been so for several months before my own arrival. The sample was therefore examined in the laboratory and comparison with known standards clearly showed that the lemon sole was not as claimed, but was in fact dab sole. Having undertaken this work in August it was interesting to read in one of the leading Scottish papers some months later that according to one witness in an Edinburgh Court case, that this work could only be carried out at Dundee and that it was the first case where the prosecution's case rested upon the indentification of fish by disc electrophoresis. Both statements were incorrect, the latter by about three years, since my previous Authority took a similar case in early 1970, and I understand a case occurred in Scotland at about the same time. One wonders whether the individual making the statement was on oath at the time.

County Architects Department

Several samples were submitted by this department and the laboratory was able to be of assistance. Thus when the paint on some new County Council houses started to flake and peel off the architect was suspicious as to whether the paint specification had been strictly adhered to. Careful microscopic examination of a cross-section of the paint film revealed that one of the coats of paint between the knotting compound and the gloss finishing coat was missing. The architect was as a result able to go back to the contractor and justifiably claim that the work had not been carried out according to specification.

Two samples of bricks were examined for sulphate content. The presence of sulphates in building materials can create problems, quite often after completion of the work.

One major problem which the laboratory became involved in was the sudden appearance of leaks in the copper piping of the hot water system of County Buildings. The problem, however, appeared to be restricted entirely to the system serving the upper half of the building. An on the spot investigation did throw up one significant difference between the heating systems in the top half and the bottom half of the building. It was found that the temperature of the upper system was being operated some 10 to 15° higher than the lower system.

It is an established fact that corrosion of copper tubing can occur as a result of several factors which include, the use of unclean copper tubing and the chemical nature of the water, a hard water giving rise to a different type to that associated with soft water.

From previous experience of examining corrosion problems arising from domestic kitchen equipment, the laboratory was already aware that the water supplied to County Buildings was slightly more "aggressive" than average and more likely to cause corrosion that some of the other supplies of the Lanarkshire Water Board. After the analysis of corrosion products and water from the storage tanks, a report was issued suggesting that the copper tubing was unlikely to be the cause since tubing from two different sources had been used. It was suggested however, that the most signigicant agent and factor were the water and the temperature at which the affected system was being operated at.

In view of the size of the problem it was recommended that the opinion of the copper tubing manufacturers and the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association be sought. In making these recommendations I was aware that the opinions of the two leading experts in this very specialised field would be obtained.

Reports from both these experts confirmed the essential findings of our own laboratory, and specified a critical temperature at about the level at which the lower hot water system was being operated at. In reading these reports, whilst the recognition of the type of corrosion presents no great problem, the actual mechanism of the chemical reactions which take place appear less clear, perhaps an indication of the complexity of the problem.

Once the suggestion was made that temperature was a contributory factor it was reduced and the incidence of leaks fell very slightly, unfortunately once the onset of this type of corrosion has commenced it tends to continue.

This experience is perhaps indicative of the inflationary world that we live in today. Over the years the thickness of tubing has slowly been reduced, probably to keep costs down, and it does not need very much corrosion to take place to make a hole in today's paper thin tubing.

The final request for assistance from this department concerned the wide variation in colour of bricks being supplied to a County Council building site. Whilst the problem as first put to the laboratory indicated that there were grounds for an investigation, as the problem unfolded, it became increasingly clear that it was essentially a case of acceptance or rejection of the bricks on arrival on site, and one felt that the laboratory was being requested to justify the acceptance of bricks on site which were outside the normal limits of variation in colour, and in consequence should have been rejected.

Miscellaneous Departments

Seven samples of dried milk were examined on behalf of the School Meals Service following complaints that the material curdled when reconstituted. Trials within the laboratory showed this not to be so and some very satisfactory custard was made using the product.

A sample of ground water was analysed on behalf of the Department of the County Surveyor in order to ascertain its source.

LANARKSHIRE WATER BOARD

Unlike some Water Authorities who draw their supplies from perhaps two or three sources, the Lanarkshire Water Board has between 20 and 30 sources ranging from the relatively large sources such as Daer, down to springs serving villages in the landward part of the County. This situation is almost inevitable when one considers that the present Water Board has only been in existence for a few years, its formation being due to the amalgamation of several smaller local authority units. In another few years the reform of local government will bring further changes and one wonders how the water industry can get down to the job of forward planning which is so essential in this field, when there has been talk of change almost since the present units were formed in the late sixties.

The fact that so many water sources exist in Lanarkshire does make the task of monitoring considerably more onerous, and, during the year under review 558 samples were submitted to the laboratory for full chemical analysis as routine checks.

Most of Lanarkshire water is derived from moorland gathering grounds which are rich in peat, resulting quite often in highly coloured water which, whilst aesthetically unattractive, is quite wholesome. The general public, however, demand colourless water and a large proportion of the water supplied by the Board is chemically treated to remove the discoloration. At the Daer and Dunside Treatment Works the treatment takes the form of alum to remove the discoloration and then treatment with lime to adjust the alkalinity back to a normal level. The treatment of Kype water at Townhill Filters is, however, with alum alone and whilst I would agree with the comments of my predecessor in the 1971 report concerning the improvement of this supply, I would restrict my comments to appearance only. The addition of alum to water reduces the alkalinity and the more this is reduced the greater is the plumbosolvent action of the water on lead piping.

As a result of the chemical treatment at Daer and particularly Dunside Treatment Works, a further several hundred samples were examined. In addition, several miscellaneous investigations were carried out.

One major exercise concerned a serious attempt to assess the plumbosolvency of the various sources of water. Approximately 180 individual waters were examined. Forty-two represented assays on water leaving the various reservoirs and going in to supply, whilst the remainder were equally divided into those taken in the afternoon and representing a normal draw-off sample in domestic premises, and those taken at the same points the following morning and representing the first runnings. The domestic premises were selected after the fact that lead piping was in use had been ascertained. The World Health Organisation set down 0.1 parts per million as the upper limit for lead in drinking water, and it is generally accepted that the first runnings should not exceed 0.3 parts per million.

In considering the results of the survey, it has to be borne in mind that several factors influence the uptake of lead from the piping and include, the alkalinity or acidity of the water, the length and size of the lead piping involved and the previous history of the piping. However, in view of the large number of points sampled, it can be reasonably assumed that some of these factors will have the effect of cancelling each other out and the average figures obtained will be a fair indication of the plumbosolvent action of the water on lead piping.

The results of the survey are given below for the principal sources.

SOURCE	CHEMICAL TREATMENT	LEAD — parts per million		
		Water going into supply	Average After-noon sample	Average first runnings
DAER	Alum/Lime	Nil.	0.02	0.20
LOGAN	Alum/Lime.	Nil.	0.01	0.10
KYPE	Alum	Nil.	0.31	0.86
GLENGAVEL	-	Nil.	0.20	0.37
CAMPS	-	0.01	0.20	0.31
LOCH LYOCH	-	Nil.	0.24	0.66
COWGILL	-	Nil.	0.04	0.19
COULTER/ SPRINGFIELD	-	-	0.15	0.79
ROUGHRIGG/ DAER	-	Nil.	0.11	0.41
POTRENICK INTAKE	-	0.02	0.15	0.50

The remainder of the sources consist of intakes and springs serving the smaller areas of population. In general the results for these sources show lower figures for lead.

Examination of the results show clearly the distinction between the waters which receive full chemical treatment and those receiving no treatment. Also very noticeable is the adverse effect of just treating a water with alum and making no subsequent correction of the slight acidity created. It is proposed during 1973 to instal equipment at Townhill Filters (Kype) which will permit this correction to be made and I would assume that serious consideration will be given to results of certain other sources.

Whilst I appreciate that these waters have been in supply for many years and it could be argued that no harm has been done, I consider that I would be failing in my duty as Public Analyst if I did not draw attention to the need for serious consideration of these results, and perhaps if we recap on some facts stated earlier in this report the need will be apparent.

As stated previously the World Health Organisation set down the maximum acceptable intake of lead at 430 microgrammes per day, and according to the same authority the average daily intake of water for an average adult is 2.5 litres. The lead intake from this amount of water containing various amounts is set down below.

Lead in Water Parts per Million	Lead derived from 2.5 litres of water (Microgrammes)	Lead from daily food	Total daily lead intake (Microgrammes)
0.01	25	220	245
0.1	250	220	470
0.2	500	220	720
0.3	750	220	970

From the above figures it is clear that part of the population of Lanarkshire receiving untreated water could be having approximately twice the maximum daily intake of lead set down by the World Health Organisation.

Looking to the future a further project in which the laboratory will undertake in 1973 is the monitoring of the reservoirs for algae. Algae are normally present in water but given favourable conditions multiply very rapidly giving rise to a "bloom". At this stage the algae can become a problem causing reduced flow through filters, etc. It is hoped that by regular monitoring the laboratory will be able to inform the Water Board when the algae show significant signs of increasing and hence allowing the appropriate action to be taken to stem the growth. Initially this work will be restricted to the Daer reservoir.

Fees chargeable for the above work amounted to over £3,800.

LANARKSHIRE CONSTABULARY

Road Traffic Act, 1972, and Road Safety Act, 1967

During the course of the year 1472 samples were submitted by the Lanarkshire Constabulary under the above Acts. This represents almost a 20% increase over the previous year and continues the steady rise each year since the breathalyser was introduced.

It may well be that the increase is due to increasing car ownership or driving licences issued, alternatively it may be the result of greater vigilance by the police. It could, however, be that the public is becoming less concerned about the consequence of drinking and driving.

The analysis of a relatively small number of defence samples taken outside Lanarkshire provides an insight into the mental attitude of those concerned. There are those individuals who claim they can't be over but invariably are, and those who are much more honest in disclosing the amount of liquor consumed and are apprehensive of the laboratory findings.

Whilst the person who drives with a blood alcohol level two or three times the legal limit of 80 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood, and in some instances is committing other serious offences, can expect no sympathy, the individual who is just over can perhaps claim a little sympathy.

Whilst it is not an offence to drive with alcohol in the bloodstream, people will drink and drive, and the problem would appear essentially to be one of educating people. At the time of writing this report the Government are mounting an extensive campaign to encourage the use of seat belts by occupants of cars, one cannot help but wonder whether a similar campaign on drinking and driving with particular emphasis on the approximate amount which can be drunk without going over the limit might help to reduce increasing number of prosecutions for this offence.

There is little doubt that if the number of convictions continue to increase, changes in the legislation would seem inevitable. A figure of 50 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood has been talked about and at this level we are down to 1 or possibly 1½ pints of beer as the maximum amount allowable. One change which I feel would be an advantage if the limit is to be lowered is that of a graded penalty. At the present time the penalty is normally a fine and loss of licence for 12 months, the variable factor generally being the fine. If this situation was to be reversed and the length of disqualification was related to the excess of alcohol in the blood it would be much fairer on those who only just exceed the limit.

Examination of the 1972 results show the percentage of results falling into the various blood level groups.

0—80 Milligrams (Legal Limit)	15.7 per cent
81—160	35.8 per cent
161—240	32.7 per cent
241—320	14.1 per cent
321—400	1.5 per cent
401—480	0.15 per cent
Over 480	0.05 per cent

The percentage under the legal limit of 80 milligrams whilst very slightly higher than 1971 is well within the range of 11 to 17 per cent recorded since 1968. In previous years the number over the 200 milligram level has been quoted, for comparative purposes the figure of 1972 is 30 per cent almost identical with the 1971 figure.

The highest figure recorded, just over 500 milligrams per 100 millilitres of blood raised some interesting points. According to Professor F. Camps in Practioner, 1961, at a level of 400 most people will be unconscious or at least critically ill. Another author E.V. Henson in the Journal of Occupational Medicine, 1960, states that a blood level of 550 milligrams is usually fatal. With these thoughts in mind one is tempted to ask how did this defendant manage to get into the car let alone drive it.

Miscellaneous Samples

Poisonous Beads. From the end of May up to mid July a total of 85 items suspected of containing poisonous seeds were submitted by the police. Most items took the form of necklaces, bangles and earrings and appeared to originate principally in Africa though a few were obtained originally in Central America.

The sudden influx was due to the report that one particular seed Abrus Precatorious was extremely poisonous, and the use of it was banned in certain countries. These seeds contained the toxalbumen abrin which is extremely poisonous, about 0.5 milligrams being sufficient to prove fatal.

Whilst the unpunctured seeds could well be shown to be harmless due to the hard seed coating, once punctured to make a necklace, eating of the seeds could be fatal due to the diffusion of the abrin into the gastric juices.

In addition to Abrus Precatorius the laboratory was able to show that many of the items contained another seed which contained a toxic ingredient. The seed Ricinis Communis, castor oil seed yields castor oil which itself is relatively harmless, neverless, injestion of the seed can prove fatal because of this toxin. Various other seeds were identified, but in some instances this was not possible.

Excisable Liquors. Three samples of excisable liquors were examined for proof spirit in cases where contravention of Licensing Act, 1962, was suspected.

Miscellaneous Samples. Two samples of blood were subjected to rapid screening tests for drugs where motorists were suspected of being under the influence of both drink and drugs.

A sample of chemical waste dumped upon a disused bing was shown to consist principally of hydrated sodium carbonate and thus represented no particular hazard.

Total Fees for work carried out for the Lanarkshire Constabulary amounted to £5,220.

THE PROCURATOR'S FISCAL OFFICE

Ten samples of blood taken during post mortem examinations were examined for alcohol. Whilst the cause of death is not necessarily made known to the laboratory we were aware that some arose from fatal road accidents. The results ranged from a nil reading up to 406 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood. Ironically, both extremes were the results of fatal road accidents.

Two samples of blood were examined for the presence of specified drugs. In each instance evidence was obtained that one of the named drugs was present.

In January, 1972, two samples of blood were submitted by a Psychiatrist from Hartwood Hospital in relation to two patients. One individual had a blood alcohol level of 300 milligrams per 100 millilitres and whilst glancing at this report I felt the name was familiar, and a quick check showed that in early 1973 a sample of blood taken at a post mortem from a similarly named person was examined in the laboratory for drugs. Whether the two are related will never be known in the laboratory.

Total Fees for the above work charged to the various Procurators Fiscal were £63.50.

SAMPLES FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES

The laboratory undertakes a limited amount of work on a fee paying basis from private individuals and companies, and whilst I do not consider it is the function of a Local Authority laboratory to undertake consultancy work, there are occasions when we are left with very little option. A typical example of this situation is where a food manufacturing concern wish to export and are required by the Authorities of the importing country to produce a Public Analyst's certificate to the effect that the food is wholesome and complies with all the appropriate regulations. Normally I would refer such work to a Public Analyst who is also a Consultant, but since there is only one such person in Scotland, and on occasions his work load is such that he is unable to do the work, the laboratory does find itself in a situation where it has to undertake the work. The fees charged by this laboratory are the standard rates negotiated by the National Joint Council for England and Wales, and would appear to be higher than those charged by the Scottish Consultant, since one exporter found the fees charged by the laboratory to be about 75 per cent of the value of his export order. Doubtless, if this small order led to bigger things the exporter may well reflect that the initial outlay was a good investment.

Two samples were examined on behalf of the Consultant Biochemist at a Lanarkshire Hospital, one instance being the need for an independent opinion on the formulation of a drug.

By far the largest group of samples were those submitted by motorists under the Road Traffic Act. At the time a motorist is apprehended by the police he is requested to give either a sample of blood or urine. After the sample has been procured the motorist is offered a portion which if he desires, he can have analysed independently of the police sample. The number who take advantage of this facility is relatively small, and there are probably two reasons for this. Firstly the fee of £7 is no trifling sum of money, and secondly, if the individual knows he has had a "skinful" there is little point in throwing good money after bad, the individual might as well save it and put it towards the fine. One individual suggested that having submitted his sample to the Health Department that the sample be examined free under the National Health Service. One cannot help but feel that this was carrying the "cradle to the grave" doctrine a little too far.

When examining samples for private motorists one has to be alive to the possibility that the sample may have been interfered with, and in one instance where the motorist admitted that he had been drinking, the very small sample supplied, followed by a zero result raised doubts. Further investigations for additives which are normally present in the capsule revealed that they were absent, and the laboratory was left with no alternative but to question whether the blood submitted was the blood originally put into the capsule.

The fees received for the above samples amounted to almost £900.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REORGANISATION

In the introduction of this report I have very briefly referred to the reorganisation of local government, and I feel at this stage it is perhaps opportune to consider the position of the Public Analyst and where he will fit in.

The present position of Public Analysts is somewhat unique, in so much that, whilst the appointment is a statutory one requiring government approval, the Public Analyst can be completely independent of local government and accept his work from Local Authorities on a fee paying basis. On the other hand he may well be a salaried official acting as Public Analyst and Agricultural Analyst only, or as a Scientific Adviser, where his remit will extend far beyond the field of food and drugs. Typical of this arrangement is that which exists within our own Authority, where the County Chemist is not only Public Analyst and Agricultural Analyst but undertakes most of the scientific work for both the Lanarkshire Water Board, and the Lanarkshire Constabulary. A small amount of work is carried out for the Procurators Fiscal.

The Public Analyst is by law required to be, not only a professionally qualified chemist, but also has to hold an additional post-graduate qualification in the analysis of Foods, Drugs and Water, including the full legal ramifications of the statutes and regulations concerning his duties. His certificate of analysis, unless challenged, is automatically accepted as evidence in a court of law. Where no legal standard exists, he may recommend his Authority to prosecute and in effect ask the court to define a standard or a term used, and as such, create case law. Thus just recently, a Public Analyst reported adversely upon a product manufactured by one of the largest food manufacturers in the country on the grounds that it was wrong and misleading to apply the word steak to a product which was made from comminuted meat which was reformed into larger pieces of meat.

The legal decision, in favour of the opinion set down by the Public Analyst, will have, like many others in the past, far reaching affects on the food industry.

However, if one searches through case law the name of the Public Analyst is unlikely to appear. The names which identify the case are invariably the names of the Sanitary Inspector or the Weights and Measures Inspector. The reason for this as far as the Food and Drugs Act is concerned is simple and I have no doubt deliberate on the part of the Government when framing the law. The Public Analyst will on receiving a sample from an Authorised Sampling Officer examine the sample, and as a result of his analysis decide whether the Act has been complied with, and he will then issue a certificate with the facts stated therein. If an offence has occurred, the Authorised Sampling Officer is required to set in motion the legal procedures. This division of duties is not chance, but is there to ensure that the Public Analyst and the Sanitary Inspector can act independently of each other, and it is important that this fundamental point of professional freedom is retained. It is for these reasons that whilst the evidence he produces is vital, the Public Analyst tends to achieve less fame, or otherwise, than the other officers involved.

At the present time the salaried Public Analysts in most Authorities are either, independent and chief officers in their own right, or, part of the Department of the Medical Officer of Health. This latter arrangement stems basically from two factors, firstly, many of the early Public Analysts were the Medical Officers of

Health before the Government of the day, and we are going back a long time now, decided that the Public Analyst should be a chemist with specialist knowledge of food and drug law, and secondly, there has been and still is a close relationship between the two professions, more so than with any other professional group in local authority work. Unfortunately, as a result of the reorganisation of the Health Services this traditional link will be broken, and it will be necessary to consider where the Public Analyst fits into the new pattern of local government.

It would be appropriate at this stage to consider where the work of the Public Analyst is to be derived from after reogranisation. The labelling and composition of food and drugs is to be a regional function, whilst food hygiene is to be carried out at district level. As a result of this decision I would anticipate many food complaints being submitted initially at district level, though any laboratory examination and subsequent legal action would have to be dealt with at regional level. Work under the Consumer Protection Acts will be a regional function. At present time many Public Analysts play a major role in the monitoring of atmospheric pollution, but clean air and environmental health are district functions and it must be assumed that the Districts will wish to make use of any regional laboratories that exist. The Public Analyst may be requested to provide an analytical service for sewage or water, new duties under legislation expected on toxic wastes or associated with the safety, health and welfare of people at work could all demand the need for scientific advice.

From this very brief and far from complete survey it becomes apparent that the Public Analyst could find he has strong links with many departments, not only within his own Authority but with the District Authorities and other outside bodies.

Bearing in mind these points, what are the options? Where the Public Analyst is not a salaried officer no problem exists, one would anticipate that the Regional Authority would group Food and Drugs along with other Consumer Protection work into one single unit.

However, in the case of the salaried official the position becomes less clear and there are several options open to the Authority. Firstly, he could be part of the Consumer Protection Department, after all it seems so obvious, but let us look more closely, if the Public Analyst is also providing a service to other departments, some of which may represent a very significant demand upon his services and his staff, where do his responsibilities lie, to the Head of the Consumer Protection Department, or to the Heads of the other departments he serves. This arrangement is also open to criticism on the grounds that if the Chief Official is to be a Weights and Measures Inspector or a Sanitary Inspector, it would appear to me to be professionally unethical for the Public Analyst to be subordinate to the official responsible for sampling. The Public Analyst must as a matter of right have complete freedom from any pressures in carrying out his professional duties and exercising his professional judgement. It can of course be argued that the Head of such a Department would be an Administrator only, and indeed in one local authority such a statement was made. The only inference that can be drawn from it is that the authority concerned considered the post of Public Analyst more important than that of the administrator. Unfortunately for the Analyst the salaries being offered did not reflect these sentiments.

The second alternative is to make the Public Analyst completely independent of other departments. Justification on the grounds of service to many departments

is surely reason for serious consideration. It is interesting to note that of the authorities in England and Wales that have at the time of writing these notes, come to a decision, all but one have favoured giving the Public Analyst complete independence. Perhaps most significant is that within the Authority of the author of the Report on Management Structure in England and Wales, the Public Analyst is to be independent.

My third suggestion is one which has certain attractions for Scotland where traditionally all food sampling has in the past been carried out by Sanitary Inspectors. It follows the pattern used by one English authority where the Public Analyst is independent and also covering a population of some 800,000. The type of sample procured at any given time is governed by the conditions prevailing in the laboratory at that time. Whilst this may appear to give the impression that the sampling is under the control of the Public Analyst, this is not so, the brand of the product and the premises from which it is purchased is left entirely to the sampling officer. It has the further added advantage that where a technical argument arises following an adverse report, the Public Analyst can if necessary step in and take over. Since most of the duties of sanitary inspectors will after reorganisation be district functions, it is anticipated that most of these officers will be working at the district level and consequently their knowledge of food and food sampling lost to the regional function. It seems to me that some attempt should be made to make use of this expertise, and the proposal put forward is one possible solution.

My final alternative and perhaps the most idealistic approach would be to set up a co-ordinated Scientific Service which would embrace all the scientific staff and laboratories into a single unit. The proposal is not on close examination as outrageous as it first appears, indeed if we look at our own Authority we find that the County Chemist is Public Analyst, Agricultural Analyst, Analyst to the Lanarkshire Water Board, Analyst to the Lanarkshire Constabulary, and serves many County Council Departments. The only scientific staff not under his control is that in the Roads and Drainage Department. We have therefore, on our own doorstep, probably the best example of a co-ordinated scientific service in Scotland, and the economic and technical advantages are not difficult to visualise.

I therefore look forward to the Scottish equivalent to the Bains Report on the restructuring of Local Government in Scotland and it will be interesting to see whether the recommendations made regarding Public Analysts are compatible with what exists in the principal authors' own Authority.

The above comments are my own personal views as a salaried Public Analyst and as such are at slight variance with those expressed by my professional body which understandably, has to endeavour to express the views of both full-time and part-time Public Analysts.

COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND

INSPECTOR OF CLEANSING

FOR THE YEAR, 1972

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 13/1972. 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 1972.

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 (Retired - 1/2/72)
PETER M. POLLOCK, HAMILTON (Appointed - 2/2/72)

SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTORS

COLIN C. PARKER,	HAMILTON	
JAMES F. NEILSON,	HAMILTON	(Appointed - 2/2/72)

DIVISIONAL SANITARY INSPECTORS

GEORGE B.S. CRAIG,	HAMILTON (CLEANSING)
GEORGE C. DICKIE,	HAMILTON (BUILDING)
JOHN WHITE,	BAILLIESTON (DIVISION I)
RICHARD BLACK,	BLANTYRE (DIVISION II)
BERNARD TIMMONS,	BELLSHILL (DIVISION III) (Appointed 2/2/72)
PETER KANE,	LANARK (DIVISION IV)

MILK OFFICERS

MISS JESSIE M. BEWS
MISS ELIZABETH M. COLLEY
MRS. ELIZABETH P. MEIKLE
MRS. MARGARET COOPER (Resigned 18/8/72)
MRS. DOREEN O. CAIRNS (Appointed 18/12/72)

HOUSING

The administrative procedure during the year 1972 with regard to Housing is summarised in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs:-

Number of dwellinghouses inspected	3,922
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation	2,037
Number of dwellinghouses found to be without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house	29
Number of dwellinghouses found to be without a separate water-closet	1,564
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Reports were made in terms of Section 15 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1966	427
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made under Section 15 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1966	272
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 15 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1966	196
Number of dwellings in respect of which Suspension Orders were made under Section 15 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1966	21
Number of houses rendered fit for human habitation as a result of informal action	148
Number of houses for which water-closets were provided by the owners as a result of informal action	22
Number of houses into which a proper supply of wholesome water was introduced as a result of informal action	1

TABLE A

ADMINISTRATIVE TABLE

DECISION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY

	1972 Reports							Previous Years Reports		
Division	No. of houses reported upon	D.O.	C.O.	D.O. When	C.O. When	Not proceeded with	Continued for further considera-tion	D.O.	C.O.	Suspension Orders Served
FIRST	21	11	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
SECOND	160	98	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THIRD	120	75	44	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
FOURTH	126	46	80	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
TOTALS	427	230	195	-	1	1	-	-	1	21

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	427
Number of dwellings subject to Demolition Orders	* 230
Number of dwellings subject to Closing Orders	196
Number of dwellings subject to Suspension Orders	21

*In addition to the above, Demolition Orders were substituted for Closing Orders in respect of 42 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	11	9	-	-	-	-	20	17	3
SECOND	51	23	-	3	1	-	78	64	14
THIRD	85	53	-	40	-	-	178	152	26
FOURTH	47	58	-	1	25	-	131	113	18
TOTALS	194	143	-	44	26	-	407	346	61

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

FIRST DIVISION	-
SECOND DIVISION	17 houses
THIRD DIVISION	5 houses
FOURTH DIVISION	5 houses
	27 houses

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

The building programme carried out by the County Council during the year was as follows:-

No. of houses erected	1,468
No. of garages erected	336

The County Council closed 13 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 1971 the balance of unfit houses to be dealt with was 733. During 1972 a further 12 houses were added to this total, 57 houses were removed from the lists and 254 were closed. This left a balance of 434 houses on the unfit list.

Part I of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1969, lays a duty on Local Authorities to deal with houses in their districts which do not meet the tolerable standard, either by closure, demolition or improvement.

In order to conform with the requirements of this duty, a survey was carried out in the Summer and Autumn of 1971 of 6,595 houses which were known from information already in our records to be sub-standard to a greater or lesser degree. A compact report sheet was designed, on which the details could be recorded, to determine whether or not the houses met or failed the "tolerable standard". The following is a copy of the report sheet used in the survey:-

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1969 – SURVEY.

Census	Male	Female
Husband & Wife		
Adults		
Children (ages)		

Position	

Apartments	

Part of –	Number of Dwellings

General Condition	(a) Structural Stability	(b) Dampness: Rising	(b) Dampness: Penetrating	(c) Lighting: Natural	(c) Lighting: Artificial	(c) Ventilation	(c) Heating
Satisfactory	0	None 0		0		0	0
Fair	2	Moderate 2		1		1	1
Unsatisfactory	3	Extensive 3		2		2	2

Amenities	(d) Water Supply	(d) Sink	(e) C. Water	(e) H. Water
Satisfactory	0	0	0	
Unsatisfactory	3	3	2	
Other Amenities: w.h.b.				
Other Amenities: Bath				
Other Amenities: Kitchenette				

(f) Amenities: Inside House	Inside Bldg.	Water Closet Outside	Water Closet Ratio
0	0	2	3 :

(g) Drainage		(h) Cooking Facilities: Gas	Elec.	S/Fuel	(i) Access: Int.	Ext.
Satisfactory	0	0			0	
Fair	2	1			1	
U/satisfactory	3	2			2	

Larder	State of Repair: Int.	Ext.

Remarks:

Class	Listed		
Dwelling			
Property			
%			

Division	
Date	Inspector

a	b	c			d	e	f	g	h	i	Total

A temporary staff of experienced canvassers was engaged to obtain the necessary information. The canvassers were supervised by the Divisional staffs of sanitary inspectors and the general organisation and collation of statistics by Mr. Norman Rae, an assistant sanitary inspector. Where there were entries on report sheets of defects concerned with structural stability, dampness, drainage, insufficient water supply or inadequate water closet accommodation, these were counter-checked by the staff of sanitary inspectors.

As a result of the survey it was found that 3,027 houses failed the tolerable standard and by careful consideration of the details in each case it was recommended to the Housing Committee that 1,248 houses (including 119 fit houses contained in properties where the greater part of the houses are below the tolerable standard) should be closed and 1,898 should be considered as suitable for renovation. The County Planning Officer was consulted about his department's intentions in respect of the houses recommended for renovation and preliminary approaches were made to the owners of a number of such houses where there were no planning proposals which would affect the properties adversely. At the end of the year, however, the planning position in respect of the bulk of the properties had still to be intimated by the Planning Officer.

With a view to a further housing programme being prepared to re-house the occupiers of the houses to be closed, meetings were held with the County Architect and County Factor and a house building programme was under preparation by the County Factor at the end of the year.

The survey figures of houses below the tolerable standard were up-dated at the end of the year and in respect of the 1,248 houses already referred to as failing the standard, 153 houses were closed, 4 houses not included in the survey were added and 14 houses were removed from the total. Of the 14 houses removed, 12 are now recommended for renovation, 1 is in Crown property and 1 now meets the tolerable standard. This left a balance of 1,085 houses from the survey to be dealt with by closure. As there was in addition a balance of 434 houses remaining on the "unfit" list this number was merged with the 1,085 houses to produce a total of 1,519 houses below the tolerable standard to be dealt with during the five years 1973-1978. It is also hoped that the houses intended for renovation will be modernised within the same period but the action to be taken in respect of this category of house is partly dependent on the future planning proposals affecting the properties concerned and progress may be governed to a certain extent by the Town Map and other planning proposals for the various areas involved with such housing. Detailed figures for the houses to be closed within each electoral division are given in the following Table.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1966-1969

Statement by Electoral Divisions showing the number of UNFIT HOUSES and houses FAILING THE TOLERABLE STANDARD still to be closed.

			No. of Houses to be Closed						
			Occupied as at 1.1.72						
D.C.	E.D.	LOCALITY	Unfit	Below Tolerable Standard	Added during 1972	Total	No. of houses closed during 1972	No. of houses removed from lists	Balance of houses to be closed as at 31.12.72
1	1	Crawford	-	2	-	2	-	-	2
		Leadhills	-	27	-	27	-	-	27
1	2	Crawfordjohn	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
		Abington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Wiston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Roberton	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
		Lamington	5	1	-	6	-	-	6
		Coulter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3	Douglas Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rigside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sandilands	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
		Carmichael	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
		Symington	-	2	-	2	-	-	2
		Thankerton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Covington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Pettinain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Libberton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Quothquan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Biggar	-	2	-	2	-	-	2
2	4	Douglas	3	3	-	6	-	-	6
		Douglas West	28	-	-	28	13	-	15
		Glespin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Coalburn	15	1	-	16	10	-	6
2	5	Lesmahagow	17	17	-	34	-	-	34
2	6	Kirkmuirhill	3	4	-	7	-	1	6
		Boghead	-	9	-	9	-	-	9
		Auchinheath	1	1	-	2	-	-	2
		Kirkfieldbank	1	1	-	2	-	-	2
		Hazelbank	3	2	-	5	3	-	2
		Crossford	24	-	-	24	18	1	5
3	7	Carstairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Carstairs Jn.	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
		Cleghorn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Nemphlar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Cartland	6	-	-	6	-	-	6
		Lanark	-	1	-	1	-	-	1

D.C.	E.D.	LOCALITY	No. of Houses to be Closed: Occupied as at 1.1.72: Unfit	Below Tolerable Standard	Added during 1972	Total	No. of houses closed during 1972	No. of houses removed from lists	Balance of houses to be closed as at 31.12.72
3	8	Carnwath	1	1	-	2	-	-	2
		Elsrickle	1	1	-	2	-	-	2
		Dolphinton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Walston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dunsyre	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
		Newbigging	1	1	-	2	-	-	2
		Tarbrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	9	Forth	3	3	-	6	-	-	6
		Wilsontown	9	-	-	9	6	-	3
		Haywood	2	-	-	2	-	-	2
		Braehead	-	2	-	2	-	-	2
3	10	Braidwood East	2	-	-	2	-	-	2
	11	Braidwood West	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
	10	Carluke East	2	9	-	11	-	-	11
	11	Carluke West	5	16	-	21	-	1	20
	11	Law	2	3	-	5	-	-	5
4	12	Larkhall Dalserf	-	5	-	5	-	-	5
		Ashgillhead	13	2	-	15	10	2	3
		Netherburn	10	-	-	10	1	8	1
4	13	Larkhall East	9	58	3	70	49	2	19
	14	Larkhall West	4	21	-	25	15	1	9
4	15	Ferniegair	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
		Eddlewood	-	21	1	22	-	-	22
		Limekilnburn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Quarter	1	3	-	4	-	-	4
4	16	Stonehouse	9	16	-	25	1	6	18
		Sandford	-	8	-	8	-	-	8
4	17	Strathaven	6	32	-	38	3	2	33
		Ryelands	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
		Caldermill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Drumclog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Glassford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Chapelton	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
8	17	Busby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Jackton	1	1	-	2	-	-	2
		Thorntonhall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Auldhouse	2	-	-	2	-	-	2

D.C.	E.D.	LOCALITY	No. of Houses to be Closed: Occupied as at 1.1.72 — Unfit	Below Tolerable Standard	Added during 1972	Total	No. of houses closed during 1972	No. of houses removed from lists	Balance of houses to be closed as at 31.12.72
6	18	Uddingston North							
		Uddingston (part)	68	107	-	175	29	17	129
		Bothwell (part)	32	-	1	33	26	-	7
	20	Uddingston South							
		Uddingston (part)	19	11	2	32	16	-	16
		Bothwell (part)	2	18	-	20	-	-	20
6	19	Tannochside	1	1	-	2	-	-	2
	21	Bothwellpark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	22	Bellshill North	39	211	1	251	31	5	215
	23	Bellshill South	-	16	-	16	-	-	16
		Bothwellhaugh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24	Mossend	42	152	-	194	30	-	164
6	25	Chapelhall	3	-	-	3	-	1	2
		Holytown	26	21	-	47	-	-	47
6	26	New Stevenston	15	16	-	31	9	-	22
6	27	Newarthill	13	32	-	45	13	13	19
		Carfin	-	4	-	4	-	-	4
7	28	Overtown	-	11	-	11	5	-	6
		Waterloo	-	8	-	8	-	-	8
7	29	Newmains	7	27	-	34	5	1	28
		Morningside	-	4	-	4	-	-	4
7	30	Allanton	1	1	-	2	-	-	2
		Stane & Torbothie	3	16	2	21	3	-	18
		Hartwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	31	Dykhead	18	31	1	50	7	-	43
7	32	Cleland	6	7	-	13	4	-	9
7	33	Salsburgh	1	2	-	3	-	-	3
		Gartness	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
7	34	Harthill	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
		Forrestfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	35	High Blantyre	17	-	1	18	9	-	9
	36	Blantyre							
		Stonefield	14	13	-	27	8	-	19
	37	Blantyre	9	39	1	49	11	-	38

D.C.	E.D.	LOCALITY	No. of Houses to be Closed Occupied as at 1.1.72 Unfit	Below Tolerable Standard	Added during 1972	Total	No. of houses closed during 1972	No. of houses removed from lists	Balance of houses to be closed as at 31.12.72
8	38	Carmunnock	11	1	-	12	-	1	11
8	39	Bankhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	40	Eastfield	-	76	-	76	38	-	38
	41	Cambuslang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	42	Cambuslang	-	17	-	17	-	-	17
	43	Cambuslang	-	27	-	27	6	1	20
		Nerston	2	-	-	2	-	-	2
	44	Hallside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Newton	2	-	-	2	-	2	-
		Flemington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Halfway	-	16	-	16	6	-	10
9	45	Mount Vernon & Carmyle	5	31	2	38	2	-	36
		Broomhouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	46	Bargeddie	-	2	-	2	-	-	2
9	46	Calderbank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	47	Baillieston	6	26	-	32	1	-	31
9	48	Garrowhill	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
9	49	Springboig	48	1	-	49	-	-	49
9	50	Stepps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Bishopbriggs	1	2	-	3	-	-	3
		Auchinairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Auchinloch	3	3	-	6	-	4	2
		Lenzie	2	-	-	2	-	-	2
9	51	Chryston	-	4	-	4	-	-	4
		Gartcosh	90	-	-	90	1	-	89
9	52	Glenboig	7	3	-	10	3	-	7
		Greengairs	1	6	-	7	-	-	7
		Glenmavis	4	1	-	5	2	-	3
9	53	Caldercruix	14	-	-	14	11	2	1
		Plains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Longriggend	3	1	-	4	-	-	4
		Forrestfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTALS	733	1,248	16	1,997	407	71	1,519

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

Address	No. of Houses	Order
Crawford Mains Farm, Crawford, Biggar	1	Demolition Order
39 Lanark Road, Crossford	1	Demolition Order
208 Lanark Road, Hazelbank	1	Closing Order
13 Union Street, Stonehouse	1	Demolition Order
103-105 Machan Road, Larkhall	2	Demolition Order
76 Hareleeshill Road, Larkhall	1	Closing Order
Cornsilloch Farm Cottage, By Larkhall	2	Demolition Order
Ross Cottage, Ferniegair	1	Demolition Order
213 Wishaw Road, Waterloo	1	Closing Order
20a Main Street, Overtown	1	Closing Order
123-125 Coatbridge Road, Glenmavis	2	Demolition Order
127-129 Coatbridge Road, Glenmavis	2	Demolition Order
131 Coatbridge Road, Glenmavis	1	Demolition Order
Townhead Cottage, Cleddens, Airdrie	2	Demolition Order
468-472 Greengairs Road, Greengairs	2	Closing Order

The following Orders were determined during the year:-

Address	No. of Houses	Order
Crawford Mains Farm, Crawford, Biggar	1	Demolition Order
52 Lanark Road, Braidwood	1	Closing Order
73 Clyde Street, Carluke	1	Closing Order
47-49 Millar Street, Glassford	2	Closing Order
Rose Cottage, Heads, Glassford	1	Closing Order
33 London Street, Larkhall	1	Closing Order
35 London Street, Larkhall	1	Closing Order
2 Machan Road, Larkhall	1	Demolition Order
71-75 Machan Road, Larkhall	3	Demolition Order
3-5 Angle Street, Stonehouse	2	Closing Order
72A-B & 74A-B Main Street, Cleland	6	Closing Order

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

13 Union Street, Stonehouse 1 house

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

TABLE C

CLOSURE AND DEMOLITION

Division	Statutory Action		Informal Action		Total	Total
	No. of Houses Closed	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Houses Closed	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Houses Closed	No. of Houses Demolished
UNFIT HOUSES						
FIRST	20	28	-	-	20	28
SECOND	77	13	1	-	78	13
THIRD	178	397	-	-	178	397
FOURTH	106	38	25	25	131	63
TOTALS	381	476	26	25	407	501
FIT HOUSES						
FIRST	-	-	-	2	-	2
SECOND	17	-	-	-	17	-
THIRD	4	5	1	1	5	6
FOURTH	3	10	2	2	5	12
TOTALS	24	15	3	5	27	20
TEMPORARY HOUSES (County Council)						
FIRST	-	-	3	3	3	3
SECOND	-	-	-	-	-	-
THIRD	-	-	4	4	4	4
FOURTH	-	-	6	6	6	6
TOTALS	-	-	13	13	13	13

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

Year	Closed	Demolished
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
1969	570	569
1970	674	526
1971	708	767
1972	407	501
	14,112	12,214

The closure and demolition of houses in the Cambuslang Comprehensive Development Areas has now been completed. The statistics for this work which was carried out between 1959 and 1972 are given in the table below. Closures in some cases are fewer than the number of houses demolished and this is accounted for by reason of some houses being closed prior to 1959.

TABLE D

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
No. 1 Silverbank					
1959/72	367	367	-	-	21
No. 2 Central					
1959/72	741	793	612	612	132
No. 3 Kirkhill					
1959/72	33	35	12	13	3
No. 4 Halfway					
1959/72	158	158	47	48	16
TOTALS	1299	1353	671	673	172

The following 106 houses subject to formal action and 25 houses subject to informal action, making a total of 131 houses, were demolished by the owners.

FORMAL ACTION

ADDRESS	No. of Houses
Orchard Row, Braidwood, Carluke	2
32-36a & 42 New Trows Road, Lesmahagow	5
164-170 Riverside Road, Kirkfieldbank	5
85-93 Lanark Road, Crossford	9
75-85 Brocketsbrae Road, Lesmahagow	6
87 Brocketsbrae Road, Leamahagow	1
1-1b Lesmahagow Road, Strathaven	4
3c Lesmahagow Road, Strathaven	2
30 Boghall Street, Stonehouse	1
2 Craigmuir Road, High Blantyre	1
296-304 High Street, Newarthill	5
18-40 New Stevenston Road, Carfin	11
39-71 New Stevenston Road, Carfin	16
10-18 Main Street, Uddingston	7
10-32 Unity Park, Shotts	12
3 Sandvale Place, Shotts	1
7, 9a, 11 & 11a North Bank, Glenboig	4
8-14 & 24-26 Carrick Place, Glenboig	6
16-22 & 28-32 Carrick Place, Glenboig	7
131 Coatbridge Road, Glenmavis	1
TOTAL	106

INFORMAL ACTION

ADDRESS	No. of Houses
The Knowe, Roberton	1
1-11a Garden Street, Coalburn	12
13-23a Garden Street, Coalburn	12
TOTAL	25

In addition to the foregoing the County Council, as owners, demolished 13 temporary houses. Details of the number of these houses by locality are given in Table E which follows and also included are the numbers closed and demolished during 1964-1971.

TABLE E

CLOSURE AND DEMOLITION OF TEMPORARY HOUSES

SCHEME	Total No. of Houses	Number Closed During 1964-1971	Number Demolished During 1964-1971	Balance Remaining to be Closed	Balance Remaining to be Demolished	Number Closed During 1972	Number Demolished During 1972	Balance Remaining to be Closed	Balance Remaining to be Demolished
Crawford	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coulter	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ponfeigh	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rigside	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thankerton	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libberton	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glespin	17	6	5	11	12	6	6	5	6
Coalburn	16	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesmahagow	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auchenheath	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carstairs	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cartland	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nemphlar	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carnwath	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newbigging	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forth	119	119	119	-	-	-	-	-	-
Braidwood	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carluke	16	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law	48	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-

Larkhall/Dalserf	272	272	272	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eddlewood	59	59	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strathaven	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glassford	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tannochside	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bellshill/Mossend	472	472	472	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holytown	6	-	-	6	6	2	2	4	4
New Stevenston	383	383	383	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newarthill/Carfin	13	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overtown	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterloo	29	27	27	2	2	2	2	-	-
Newmains	129	129	129	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stane & Torbothie	75	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dykehead	200	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleland	38	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salsburgh	70	70	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blantyre/High Blantyre	277	277	277	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambuslang	318	318	318	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mount Vernon & Carmyle	55	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bargeddie	102	102	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baillieston	33	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stepps	33	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auchinloch/Lenzie	24	9	9	15	15	3	3	12	12
Chryston	26	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenboig	77	77	77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greengairs	49	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenmavis	69	69	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caldercruix	125	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plains	79	79	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,496	3,462	3,461	34	35	13	13	21	22

Demolitions were carried out by the Local Authority in respect of 370 houses subject to statutory action, at costs shown and for the reasons given in the following table:-

Address	No. of Houses	£	Remarks
2 Lawrie Street, Stonehouse	3	214.00	Default of owner
21-37 Newton Brae, Newton, Cambuslang	12	360.00	Default of owners
16-28A Carfin Road, Newarthill	12	300.00	Default of owners
1 and 1-17 Belvidere Road and 23-37 Crossgates, Bellshill	32	900.00	Default of owner
43-65B Dean Street, Bellshill	35	550.00	Default of owners
14-36 Dean Street, Bellshill	19	120.00	Default of owners
14-32 Glebe Street, Bellshill	18	390.00	Default of owners
29-47P Hope Street, Bellshill	24	280.00	Default of owner
16-24 Hope Street, Bellshill	8	200.00	Default of owners
10-20B and 22A Main Street, Bellshill	14	440.00	Default of owners
385-393 Main Street, Bellshill	8	674.00	Default of owners
12-28 Meiklem Street, Bellshill	16	290.00	Default of owners
2-10 Meiklem Street and 12-22 Unthank Road, Bellshill	11	180.00	Default of owners
49-57 North Road and 2-10 Cochrane Street, Bellshill	21	380.00	Default of owners
2-12B Pollock Street, Bellshill	12	225.00	Default of owners
13-51B Reid Street, Bellshill	46	880.00	Default of owners
44-52 Bellshill Road, Uddingston	8	140.00	Default of owners
195-197 Bonkle Road, Newmains	2	120.00	Default of owners
112-118 Hirst Road, Harthill	4	200.00	Default of owner
Hopefield and Durhambank, Overtown	1	148.00	Default of owner
97-143 Easter Road, Shotts	24	320.00	Default of owners
26-32 Kirk Road, Shotts	4	149.00	Default of owners
100-102 and 112-114 Shottskirk Road, Shotts	4	355.00	Default of owners
67-97 Station Road, Shotts	16	460.00	Default of owners
262-272 Station Road, Shotts	6	198.00	Default of owners
20-28 Church Street, Baillieston	5	255.00	Default of owner
7-25 Main Street, Glenboig	5	130.00	Default of owner
TOTALS	370	£8,858.00	

The undernoted sums were recovered during the year:-

Address	£	Year Demolished
265 Glasgow Road, Blantyre	223.65	1971
4-6 Glenpark Terrace, Cambuslang	116.28	1971
17-23A Jerviston Street, New Stevenston	75.81	1971
45-65 Jerviston Street, New Stevenston	177.80	1971
124-138 Jerviston Street, New Stevenston	8.33	1971
8-14B Park Street, New Stevenston	16.68	1971
3 Avenue Street, 1-17 Barnflat Street and 8 Baronald Street, Rutherglen	1,624.98	1971
97-143 Easter Road, Shotts	80.00	1972
120-134 Shottskirk Road, Shotts	62.52	1971
15-17 Church Street, Uddingston	123.76	1971
13-21 Greenrigg Street, Uddingston	41.16	1971
1, 46-48, 2-9 and 30-45 Lindams, Uddingston	80.76	1971
5 Pathhead, Douglas	174.00	1971
4-10b Southfield Road, Blackwood	84.72	Demolition not yet completed
10-20B and 22a Main Street, Bellshill	190.58	1972
26-32 Kirk Road, Shotts	99.30	1972
262-272 Station Road, Shotts	155.54	1972
49-57 North Road and 2-10 Cochrane Street, Bellshill	193.92	1972
12-28 Meiklem Street, Bellshill	126.84	1972
21-37 Newton Brae, Newton Cambuslang	213.18	1972

Address	£	Year Demolished
385-393 Main Street, Bellshill	140.40	1972
2-24 Overtown Road, Newmains	23.84	1971
7-25 Main Street, Glenboig	130.00	1972
103-113 Causewayside Street, Tollcross	51.25	1970
2-12B Pollock Street, Bellshill	162.50	1972
13-51B Reid Street, Bellshill	297.00	1972
16-24 Hope Street, Bellshill	70.00	1972
43-65B Dean Street, Bellshill	168.30	1972
6-12 Kirk Road, Carluke	123.72	1971
2-10 Meiklem Street and 12-22 Unthank Road, Bellshill	82.50	1972
67-97 Station Road, Shotts	145.32	1972
14-32A Glebe Street, Bellshill	92.90	1972
16-28A Carfin Road, Newarthill	22.22	1972
44-52 Bellshill Road, Uddingston	17.50	1972
TOTAL	£5,397.26	

Total Demolition Costs for the year 1972	£ 8,858.00
Amount recovered during the year 1972	£ 5,397.26
Actual Demolition Costs for the year 1972	£ 3,460.74
Demolition Costs for previous year 1956/71	£80,128.53
Actual Demolition Costs to the County Council for the years 1956/72	£83,589.27

The Demolition Costs for each year are as follows:-

Year	Total Demolition Costs	Costs Recovered	Actual Demolition Costs
1956	£ 4,404.21	£—	£ 4,404.21
1957	5,239.25	179.75	5,059.50
1958	6,662.40	178.00	6,484.40
1959	2,293.47	450.00	1,843.47
1960	3,041.80	260.00	2,781.80
1961	3,602.60	—	3,602.60
1962	2,359.00	75.00	2,284.00
1963	784.00	120.00	664.00
1964	3,624.00	—	3,624.00
1965	7,502.58	269.70	7,232.88
1966	5,950.00	80.00	5,870.00
1967	6,213.83	173.17	6,040.66
1968	6,527.30	—	6,527.30
1969	7,342.00	1,573.17	5,768.83
1970	5,355.00	—	5,355.00
1971	16,993.00	4,407.12	12,585.88
1972	8,858.00	5,397.26	3,460.74
	96,752.44	13,163.17	83,589.27

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:-

Years	Amount expended by Local Authority on Default of Owner	Amount Recovered	Total Amount still to be Recovered
1956/1972	£73,174.83	£13,163.17	£60,011.66

The amount recovered from the owners during the year was the highest for the past 17 years and whilst this is encouraging it only represents 18 per cent of the total sum expended.

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

Address	No. of Houses Occupied	Amount spent on Repairs etc.
17-21 Rosebank Avenue, Blantyre	-	£ 40.00
38-42 King Street, Stonehouse	-	103.77
4-4A Millar Street, Glassford	-	20.00
		£ 163.77

Since the practice of abandonment of properties became a problem in 1949 a total sum of £14,405.55 has been expended by the Local Authority as shown in the following statement.

Year	£
1949	5.35
1950	93.15
1951	208.97
1952	179.00
1953	415.78
1954	390.08
1955	391.84
1956	3,208.63
1957	3,994.39
1958	1,649.48
1959	1,355.32
1960	485.95
1961	342.38
1962	138.64
1963	227.44
1964	179.27
1965	215.20
1966	116.67
1967	124.33
1968	50.11
1969	305.33
1970	134.47
1971	.30.00
1972	163.77
	£14,405.55

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

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

TABLE F - APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES

	Tenants - Certificates of Disrepair					Landlords - Certificates of Revocation				
	No. of Applications Received	No. Granted	No. Refused	No. Withdrawn	No. still under consideration	No. of Applications Received	No. Granted	No. Refused	No. Withdrawn	No. still under consideration
Period 1st January - 31st December, 1972										
1920 Act Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Original Repairs Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amended Repairs Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957 Act Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period 6th July, 1957 - 31st December, 1972										
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	384	253	125	6	-	22	20	2	-	-
TOTAL	463	269	187	7	-	50	44	3	3	-

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1969

RENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1971

Qualification Certificates

Table G below shows the total number of applications made since this type of certificate was introduced in 1969. Details of the applications received in 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972, are also given and the manner of disposing of these.

	1969 Act	1971 Act
No. received	846	165
No. withdrawn	24	5
No. granted	399	124
No. refused	417	30
No. still under consideration	6	6

TABLE G

	No. of Applications and Decisions				
Year	Received	Withdrawn	Granted	Refused	Still under consideration
1969	31	-	-	-	-
1970	498	7	208	254	-
1971	348	15	185	163	-
1972	134	7	130	30	12
Total	1,011	29	523	447	12

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

TABLE H

PARISH	LOCALITY	New Houses completed and occupied No. of Apartments				TOTAL	Total Persons Displaced
		2	3	4	5		
Blantyre	Priestfield & Springwells	6	95	19	-	120	334
	Back Priestfield	7	161	37	-	205	549
	Thornhill	15	65	29	-	109	338
Bothwell	Bellshill, Orbiston	6	112	44	-	162	497
	Bellshill, Carnbroe	4	9	15	-	28	104
	Bothwell, Kirklands	11	90	33	-	134	492
	Tannochside, Spindlehowe	9	47	30	-	86	285
	Uddingston, North British Road	7	-	-	-	7	8
	Newarthill, Whittagreen	6	19	14	-	39	121
	Chapelhall, Woodhall	7	37	16	-	60	176
Cadder	Auchinloch, Cardyke	-	-	3	-	3	13

Cambuslang	Whitlawburn	-	289	79	-	368	1,052
Cambusnethan	Newmains, Westwood Road	-	24	12	-	36	112
	Overtown, Prefab. Redev.	4	19	-	-	23	67
Dalserf	Larkhall, Raploch Street	24	85	37	-	146	450
Hamilton	Eddlewood, High Parks	-	39	12	-	51	168
Lesmahagow	Crossford, Braidwood Road	8	25	8	-	41	114
New Monkland	Glenmavis	3	24	5	-	32	85
	Caldercruix	-	25	5	-	30	86
Shotts	Dykehead	23	39	16	-	78	205
	County Total	140	1,204	414	-	1,758	5,256

REHOUSING:- During the year a total of 1,758 new houses of permanent construction, 140 two apartment, 1,204 three apartment and 414 four apartment houses were allocated to families living in insanitary conditions, old people and industrial workers, etc., the total number of persons displaced being 5,256. The families were rehoused from 1,109 existing houses, viz. 29 one apartment, 393 two apartment, 485 three apartment, 175 four apartment, 24 five apartment 2 six apartment and 1 sevenapartment in addition to 603 families living in rooms as sub-tenants and 46 from outwith the County.

TUBERCULOSIS FAMILIES:- Included in the foregoing figures are 3 families in which at least one person was reported to be suffering from tuberculosis. Since 1936 however no fewer than 1,614 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 1972, 31,180 cases of overcrowding involving 161,460 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 — 18,815 and (b) Local Authority houses — 11,959.

TRANSFER OF MINERS AND TENANTS:- Throughout the year 9 enquiries were received regarding housing conditions of certain families who had to be transferred to areas outwith Lanarkshire. This is 3 less than the previous year. The 9 enquiries received were in respect of families other than miners. 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:-

Area	No. of Families
Paisley	1
Westcraigs	1
Edinburgh	4
Aberdeen	2
West Lothian	1
	9

In all cases with the exception of one, it was reported that the houses and cleanliness of the families were satisfactory. In this one case, the family had already removed and therefore an inspection could not be made.

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

Area	No. of Families
High Blantyre	1
Westcraigs	1
Tarbrax	1
Cambuslang	1
Larkhall	1
Harthill	2
Cambuslang	1
Elvanfoot	1
	9

ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS:- No intimation of intention to occupy the seasonal workers accommodation at Hungryside, Bishopbriggs was received during the year. The standard of accommodation in the other premises at Sandilands continued to be satisfactory.

HOUSING GRANTS

Enquiries in connection with improvement grants continued on an ever increasing scale during the year, when 1407 such enquiries were received. This showed an increase of 671 (91%) over the previous year's record figure of 736 and was a direct result of the increase made in the amount of grant payable from 50 to 75 per cent of the approved expense subject to a maximum payment of £1800. The final date for the completion of works which would qualify for the increased grant was extended from 23rd June, 1973 until 23rd June, 1974.

A survey was carried out in respect of each house for which an enquiry was received, and before determining whether or not a formal application was likely to receive favourable consideration, the County Planning Officer was consulted in respect of his interest.

Reports on 216 applications were forwarded to the County Clerk during the year. Of these 197 were approved and Certificate A issued in each case.

Ten applications considered by the Committee were refused.

The works for which certificates were issued were estimated to cost £542,730.51 and the Grant Aid promised amounted to £277,283.53.

Improvements Completed:- Improvements to 101 houses, the combination of 1 shop and house to form one house, 12 houses to form 6 houses (6 applications) and 13 houses to form 8 houses (6 applications) were completed during the year at a cost of £234,137.25½ and grants amounting to £126,708.42½ were paid in respect of the 116 houses as undernoted.

Situation	Cost	Grant
5/6 Croftfoot Cottage, Gartcosh (Conversion)	£ 627.33	£ 275.00
19 Lawrie Street, Stonehouse (Conversion)	448.88	224.44
Millbank Cottage, Blackridge	1,200.00	474.00
Meadowhead Cottage, Meadowhead Road, Plains	720.00	351.10
Peelhill Farm Cottage, Drumclog	3,627.67	1,200.00
315 Coalburn Road, Coalburn	4,582.00	500.00
200 Main Street, Chapelhall	916.00	346.00
7 Busby Road, Carmunnock	5,603.19	1,200.00
59 Hamilton Street, Larkhall	342.00	119.00
Roadhead Farm, Quothquan	1,112.00	550.00
81A/83A Ayr Road, Douglas (Conversion)	664.26	326.50
Drumclog Cottage, Drumclog	3,348.95	1,200.00
3/5 Carrick Place, Glenboig	2,131.73	952.08
32 Union Street, Stonehouse	1,161.00	871.00

Situation	Cost	Grant
28/30 Wildman Road, Law (Conversion)	£1,076.79	£ 481.84
17 Barn Street, Strathaven	4,636.00	1,200.00
Westown Villa, Coalburn	3,679.08	1,200.00
Stonehill Cottage, Carmichael	4,907.81	1,200.00
47/49 Millar Street, Glassford	3,000.62	1,200.00
Townfoot Farm Cottages, Heads, Glassford	1,819.06	909.53
33 Ramsay Road, Leadhills	3,177.60	1,200.00
133, Carnwath Road, Carluke	1,544.85	430.00
7 Lower Bourtree Drive, Burnside	1,590.80	743.00
201 Lanark Road, Hazelbank	1,774.52	800.53
52 Main Street, Forth (Conversion)	2,530.35	1,042.50
Gainerhill Farm Cottage,Strathaven	4,000.00	1,200.00
11/13 Westcraigs Road, Harthill (Conversion)	2,351.67	1,075.53
21 Station Road, Netherburn	2,254.93½	538.25
East Priesthill Cottage, Sandford, Strathaven	6,368.91	1,200.00
27 Glenbank Road, Lenzie	1,186.85	579.92½
89 Torbothie Road, Shotts (Conversion)	1,557.35	1,031.89
2 Machan Road, Larkhall	2,881.88	1,200.00
31 Abbeygreen, Lesmahagow	905.20	618.75
Craignethan Glen, Crossford	2,988.75	1,500.00
9/13 The Loaning, Douglas	1,900.00	1,200.00
113/115 Main Street, Forth	1,697.10	1,222.50
Over Fingland, Elvanfoot	3,400.00	1,200.00
91 Bellfield Road, Coalburn	2,101.00	1,575.00
6 Rosebank, Carluke	641.55	463.57
Newlands Cottage, Newlands Road, Jackton	2,143.00	1,607.25
9 Quarry Road, Law	951.90	692.75
The Cottages, Kirk Road, Dalserf (Conversion)	5,181.73½	3,600.00
8 School Road, Stepps	710.76	528.75
11 Biggar Road, Cleland	1,647.87	1,162.37
11 Buchanan Drive, Cambuslang	3,776.62	1,269.00
72a/72b Main Street, Cleland	2,554.75	1,800.00
74a/74b Main Street, Cleland (Conversion)	2,245.25	1,683.93
8 Torbothie Road, Shotts	1,491.75	1,113.00
16/18 Wildman Road, Law (Conversion)	2,736.00	1,800.00
39 Station Road, Blantyre	3,300.48	1,587.00
38 Carstairs Road, Carstairs Village	2,300.00	1,650.00
58 Clydeford Road, Cambuslang	2,400.00	1,800.00
Bleakfield Cottage, Lamington	2,081.67	1,354.50
18 Windsor Street, Shotts	1,250.00	900.00
15 Dunlop Street, Strathaven	1,071.70	803.78
Tuphole, Braidwood Road, Braidwood, Carluke	3,881.45	1,800.00
Whinnieknowe, Main Street, Chapelhall	2,296.23	1,573.00
97 Station Road, Law	1,869.48	1,377.00
116 Clydesdale Road, Mossend	2,080.00	1,560.00
34 Market Place, Carluke	1,848.20	1,329.94
Raiziehill Farm, Blackridge	1,995.25	1,218.75
17 Craigallian Avenue, Halfway, Cambuslang	2,581.31	1,696.50

Situation	Cost	Grant
22 Dunbar Avenue, Rutherglen	£1,560.00	£ 993.00
41 Brocketsbrae Road, Lesmahagow	2,725.00	1,162.12
Bushelhead Farm, Bushelhead Road, Carluke	1,914.15	1,435.61
Pollockshill, Newhouse (Conversion)	827.24	620.43
Townfoot Cottage, Lamington	2,670.95	1,800.00
Gateside Cottage, Westoun, Coalburn	3,410.56	1,800.00
16 Machanhill, Larkhall	2,146.83	1,291.02
30 Burnhead Road, Larkhall	2,583.00	1,800.00
161 Main Street, Forth	5,996.29	1,800.00
145 Hamilton Road, Mount Vernon	1,481.49	953.25
341 Greengairs Road, Greengairs	1,932.00	1,449.00
6 Stevenston Street, Holytown	1,900.00	1,181.25
17 Russell Street Chapelhall	2,151.71	1,509.75
13 New Road, Chapelton	3,512.62	1,800.00
343 Greengairs Road, Greengairs	1,932.00	1,449.00
202 Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston	2,393.17	1,350.00
12 Burnside Place, Larkhall	2,476.00	1,800.00
14 Hilary Drive, Garrowhill	1,065.00	742.50
84 Main Street, Forth	1,995.00	1,496.25
536 Hamilton Road, Broomhouse	1,952.80	1,350.00
130 Barrachnie Road, Garrowhill	1,137.00	825.00
The Gain, Condorrat, By Kilsyth	2,690.00	1,635.00
12 Milton, Cambuslang	920.00	686.25
10A Glasgow Road, Strathaven	2,084.38	1,413.00
24 Springhill Road, Garrowhill	1,043.00	708.75
57 Bents Road, Garrowhill	1,209.29	906.97
99 Springhill Road, Garrowhill	1,285.00	963.75
2 Croftbank Crescent, Bothwell	1,418.58½	1,047.86
"Alton" Causewayend, Biggar	1,612.30	1,080.00
21 Peebles Drive, Rutherglen	1,150.00	862.50
55 Westcoats Road, Cambuslang	1,145.00	832.37
93 John Street, Larkhall	1,660.00	1,240.00
153 Torbothie Road, Shotts	2,400.00	1,800.00
Burnside Cottage, Hawksland	2,300.00	1,675.00
8 Main Street, Calderbank	2,735.19	1,800.00
102 Brownside Road, Cambuslang	674.50	491.25
20 Central Avenue, Cambuslang	213.00	159.75
58 Blairbeth Road, Burnside	675.00	506.70
Leafield, Glasgow Bridge, Glasgow Road, Kirkintilloch	182.10	136.58
7 South Deanpark Avenue, Bothwell	835.25	626.44
39/41 North Street, Strathaven (Conversion)	1,605.20	958.80
15 Bents Road, Garrowhill	1,369.50	1,027.13
156 Auchinraith Road, High Blantyre	1,292.00	926.25
62 McNeil Street, Larkhall	2,000.00	915.00
199 Edinburgh Road, Garrowhill	990.50	726.00
18 Easterhouse Road, Baillieston	895.00	671.25
13 Crosshill Road, Lenzie	403.66	309.57
14 Alston Street, Glassford	1,275.40	953.00
6 Quarry Street, Larkhall	1,987.00	1,490.25

Situation	Cost	Grant
192 Barrachnie Road, Baillieston	1,160.50	808.87
15/17 Claude Street, Larkhall (Conversion)	1,275.00	956.25
12 Croftbank Crescent, Bothwell	1,820.00	1,365.00
33 Southhill Avenue, Burnside	1,215.00	911.25
	£234,137.25½	£126,708.42½

STANDARD GRANTS

New Applications:- 49 applications for the installation of standard amenities in 49 houses were approved during the year, the estimated cost of the proposed works being £26,827.61.

Improvements Completed:- Grants amounting to £12,447.26 were paid in respect of the installation of Standard Amenities in the undernoted 39 houses, the actual cost of the work being £24,131.93.

Situation	Cost	Grant
Crossbank, By Crossford	£ 735.00	£ 350.00
115 Main Street, Plains	1,688.25	270.00
4 Brownlee Road, Law	404.03	303.03
13 Burnhead, Larkhall	349.00	174.50
8 Church Street, Newmains	393.95	170.00
8 Lesmahagow Road, Strathaven	769.08	300.00
17 Carnwath Road, Braehead	1,353.15	450.00
173 Main Street, Uddingston	400.00	255.00
7A East Kilbride Road, Busby	840.00	495.75
55/57 Strathaven Road, Boghead	880.00	484.98
70 Busby Road, Carmunnock	745.51	356.25
113 Langmuirhead Road, Auchinloch	1,612.00	675.00
4 Station Road, Strathaven	983.00	663.38
49 Commercial Road, Strathaven	499.65	232.50
10 Glasgow Road, Strathaven	123.00	92.56
33 Kirk Street, Stonehouse	450.00	300.00
113A Langmuirhead Road, Auchinloch	483.00	300.00
23 Alexandra Avenue, Lenzie	274.84	180.00
29 Cambuslang Road, Rutherglen	191.00	143.25
15 Central Avenue, Cambuslang	158.45	118.84
93 Lanark Road, Carstairs	693.01	519.76
20 Burnhead, Larkhall	929.25	675.00
23 Alexandra Avenue, Lenzie	560.00	180.00
88 Carnwath Road, Carluke	295.12	221.34
68A Station Road, Law	662.20	255.00
89A Ayr Road, Douglas	257.48	193.00
8 Charlotte Street, Shotts	449.55	157.00
103 McNeil Street, Larkhall	796.50	597.37
4 Sandy Road, Carluke	480.00	255.00

Situation	Cost	Grant
6 Griqua Terrace, Bothwell	249.39	180.00
59 Mill Road, Halfway	170.00	127.50
61 Mill Road, Halfway	120.00	101.25
14 Knowe Terrace, Sandy Road, Carluke	586.72	300.00
26 Main Street, Holytown (Upper Floor, Left)	568.50	232.50
26 Main Street, Holytown (Upper Floor, Right)	638.78	255.00
55 Montgomery Street, Larkhall	1,090.00	675.00
3 Marlage, Ashgill	870.90	607.50
6 Cardowan Drive, Stepps	746.90	300.00
63 Commercial Road, Strathaven	634.72	300.00
	£24,131.93	£12,447.26

From the foregoing it will be seen that a further 165 houses were either improved or formed with the aid of grants during 1972. The total number of houses now improved in this way since the inception of both schemes is 1068.

ASSISTED PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Agricultural Population

Five applications for the erection of 5 houses in terms of the Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1968, in respect of the provision of housing accommodation for occupation by members of the Agricultural population were approved during the year — 2 of four apartments, 2 of five apartments and 1 of eight apartments each being eligible for grant of £300.

Seven houses were certified as completed during the year as undernoted.

Situation	Cost	Grant
Coldstream Farm, Carluke	£ 2,263.00	300.00
Southfield Road, Tillietudlem, Kirkmuirhill	5,640.00	300.00
Greenleeshill Farm, Cambuslang	5,708.00	300.00
Peatpots Farm, Salsburgh	4,590.00	240.00
Newfield Farm, High Blantyre	4,000.00	300.00
Crookedstone Farm, Quarter	5,950.00	300.00
Brownsbank Farm, Biggar	6,450.00	300.00
	£34,601.00	2,040.00

Under the terms of the Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1972, the legislation authorising the making of grants in respect of new houses for the Agricultural population was revoked on 3rd August, 1972, and thereafter no further applications for grant aid for this type of housing could be approved by the County Council.

UNASSISTED PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The following table shows the number of houses completed during the year.

Apartments per House	For Sale	For Letting	Total
2 or less	10	-	10
3	235	-	235
4	879	-	879
5 or more	169	-	169
	1,293	-	1,293

At the end of the year a total of 711 houses were under construction.

BUILDING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1959 and 1970

BUILDING STANDARDS (SCOTLAND) (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1971

BUILDING OPERATIONS (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1963

2,950 applications for Building Warrant, 38 of which were subsequently cancelled, were received during the year, this being an increase of 608 over the previous year. There was also an increase in the estimated cost of the projects, this being £20,807,396 as compared with £18,053,193 in 1971. 2,485 Warrants were issued as compared with 2,154 in 1971.

Table I gives the applications received during the year; Table II classifies the applications into various groups; and Table III 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	557	10,028,846	634	498,905	23	1,708,950	6	4,740
Schools	1	500	-	-	67	2,451,650	1	500
Shops	40	196,075	18	15,960	-	-	-	-
Offices	18	215,841	9	8,970	2	60,000	-	-
Factories	23	1,429,300	8	7,775	1	2,048	-	-
Miscellaneous	271	2,700,977	1,219	293,209	45	1,177,500	7	5,650
TOTAL	910	14,571,539	1,888	824,819	138	5,400,148	14	10,890

Total Estimated Cost = £20,807,396

TABLE II

Classification of Applications

	No. of Applications
New Building	426
Alter and Extend	372
Amendment of Warrant	175
Demolition	52
Minor Warrants	1,902
Change of Use	22
Limited Life	1
	2,950

38 Applications cancelled throughout the year.

TABLE III

BUILDING WARRANTS ISSUED

CATEGORY	Private				Public			
	Warrants		Minor Warrants		Warrants		Minor Warrants	
	No.	Est. Cost	No.	Est. Cost	No.	Est. Cost	No.	Est. Cost
		£		£		£		£
Houses	443	7,423,395	504	400,874	15	1,941,100	3	1,240
Schools	2	22,000	-	-	56	3,792,750	-	-
Shops	41	193,045	13	12,840	-	-	-	-
Offices	15	225,885	3	2,750	2	90,000	-	-
Factories	20	1,306,100	5	5,680	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	266	2,746,854	1,058	253,487	33	1,188,150	6	4,750
TOTAL	787	11,917,279	1,583	675,631	106	7,012,000	9	5,990

Total Estimated Cost £19,610,900

All major applications for Building Warrant were considered by the Buildings Authority. There were no refusals, the plans of all 893 applications submitted to the Buildings 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 most of the applications submitted did not comply 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.

On 9th February, 1972, the Building Standards (Scotland) (Consolidation) Regulations 1971 came into force. These regulations were similar in content to the previous regulations of 1970 which they revoked but expressed the various units of measurement in metric form.

On 14th February, 1972 the power of Buildings Authorities to dispense with or relax certain provisions of the Building Standards Regulations affecting dwellinghouses was extended by the Building Standards (Relaxation by Buildings Authorities) (Scotland) No. 2 Regulations, 1971 to include all other existing buildings built or approved before 15th June, 1964.

One direction was made by the Secretary of State and 11 by the Buildings Authority during the year.

43 objections to the Granting of Warrant were lodged with the Clerk to the Buildings Authority. 35 objections, however, were withdrawn, the affected proprietors having decided that their interests were not adversely affected, and in 3 cases the plans for which objections had been lodged were cancelled. 5 objections were heard by the Buildings Authority, but since in each case the proposals were in conformity with the Building Standards Regulations the Buildings Authority agreed that the appropriate Warrants should be granted.

During routine inspections a number of buildings were found to be either erected or in course of erection, or it was discovered that deviations from the approved plans 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 specified in the Schedule to the Notice. 32 Notices were served during the year resulting in most cases in applications being lodged or the irregularities being remedied soon thereafter. 8 cases, where no action had been taken within the prescribed period, were reported to the Clerk to the Buildings Authority. These cases were considered by the Buildings Authority and it was found necessary to serve Orders in 2 instances, plans having been lodged in respect of the remaining cases before the actual service of the Order. It was not found necessary to institute court proceedings during the year.

A number of "Courtesy" plans were again received during the year. 8 from Scottish Industrial Estates involving factories to be altered and extended; 1 on behalf of the Scottish Home and Health Department for the modernisation of Dungavel House Open Prison, Strathaven; 3 from the Western Regional Hospital

Board for a new Tuberculosis Unit and Psycho-Geriatric Unit at Hartwoodhill, Shotts; 1 for extensions and upgradings to the main operating theatres at Law Hospital, Carluke, and one for a new Depot at Law, for the Scottish Ambulance Service. 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, 792 being referred to the Engineer to the Lanarkshire Water Board; 447 to the County Surveyor (Drainage Section); 1116 to the County Surveyor in respect of new accesses to highways and 480 in respect of applications under Section 8 of the Act to erect barricades, etc., and/or deposit materials on roads; 280 to the Firemaster, who has an interest in buildings frequented by the public, and 115 to the County Factor involving County Council property.

In addition, the Factories Inspector was advised that 92 applications had been lodged in respect of factory premises, and the River Pollution Inspector was informed of 44 developments involving discharges to water courses.

22 reports were forwarded to the County Planning Officer in respect of Planning Applications.

12,901 routine inspections were made of the works in progress and 5,964 tests were made of the drains and sanitary fittings. The Clerk to the Buildings Authority was authorised to issue certificates of completion in respect of 1,576 local authority houses, 553 Scottish Special Housing Association Houses, 1137 private houses and 359 other buildings as well as 1 temporary certificate to allow a partially completed building to be occupied.

DRAINAGE

A large number of complaints were investigated during the year with regard to local drainage problems and although in many cases, it was necessary to refer the matter to the attention of other Departments of the Clyde River Purification Board, the initial investigations were carried out by my staff. Many of the complaints arose from odours emanating from streams or ditches due to the discharge of sewage or other matter because of some defect in a drain or sewer. The chief concern of my Department in such cases is to avoid public health nuisance conditions arising.

Bothlyn Burn, Gartcosh:- The road works in the vicinity of the Strip Mill are now completed and manually operated oil removal equipment is now on the site. This equipment is operated in conjunction with a double and a single floating polyurethane boom across the burn. Prior to the installation of the equipment a concrete culvert within the works was cleaned and a considerable quantity of miscellaneous debris and oil sludge was removed. The equipment, which meets the requirements of the Clyde River Purification Board appears to be working satisfactorily.

Burn, Moodiesburn:- No evidence of sewage pollution was noted during the year. A mobile squad of the Clyde River Purification Board removed a large quantity of miscellaneous debris from the burn, levelled the adjoining ground and seeded it with grass. A warning Notice Board prohibiting dumping was erected.

Kennel Burn, Calderbank:- The condition of this burn is still not satisfactory. The necessary extension to Daldowie Sewage Purification Works to allow acceptance and treatment of the effluent from Chapelhall has not yet been completed with the result that the existing plant at Chapelhall continues to cause pollution of the Kennel Burn.

North Calder Water:- The offending effluent from a distillery outwith the County area referred to in last year's report has now been partly connected to the main sewerage system within the Burgh and the quantity of effluent now being discharged to underground main workings has been thus reduced so that no overflow is taking place to the North Calder Water.

Jackton Public Park:- Flooding due to the chokage of the ditch, which runs through the park recurred during the year, but clearance was effected by the responsible parties without any need for formal intervention by this Department.

Priestfield Burn, High Blantyre:- The reduction in the normal rainfall experienced during the summer led to complaints from residents in the Birdsfield area about smell from this burn, which received effluent from septic tanks serving properties at Sydes Brae. Investigations revealed an increase in the normal sewage content of the burn, and at the end of the year the County Architect's Department and the Drainage and Roads Department were endeavouring to trace leakage to the burn from the recently completed Council housing scheme at Back Priestfield.

Light Burn, Newton:- Complaint was received from British Railways regarding the chokage of a culverted portion of the Light Burn. Several mattresses were removed

by the Cleansing Department to restore the free flow of the water. The complainants were advised that the maintenance of the culvert was their joint responsibility with the County Drainage and Roads Department. A section of the burn between Lightburn Road and Hamilton Road was piped during the year.

Busby Road, Carmunnock:- A complaint from a resident in Busby Road regarding the condition of a burn taking effluent from a local sewage works was brought to the attention of the County Drainage and Roads Department and the necessary clearance of the burn was effected by that Department.

Dolphinton:- Trouble was experienced with the drainage system from the Public Hall and investigations revealed that the outlet from the septic tank was connected to a soakaway in the garden of an adjoining house. The owner of the garden refused permission to open up the soakaway and a recommendation was made that the outlet should be connected to an existing common drain at the front of the hall. The matter was in hand at the end of the year.

Dewshill, Salsburgh:- On receipt of a complaint from the South East of Scotland Water Board that Forrestburn Reservoir was being contaminated with sewage, investigations revealed a choked common drain from Dewshill Cottages as the source of contamination. The owners of the drain were advised and the chokage was quickly cleared.

Kylepark Drive, Uddingston:- Complaint was received that the elevated County Council sewer situated in ground at 176 Kylepark Drive was leaky and that one of the access manhole covers was broken and the brickwork of a supporting pier was defective. The matter was drawn to the attention of the County Drainage and Roads Department and repairs were carried out.

WATER SUPPLY

During the year 136 water samples for chemical analysis and 137 for bacteriological examination were taken by my staff from both private and public supplies either as a routine measure or because of complaint. There were again a number of complaints about discoloration in different areas but this was usually found to be due to the condition of terminal mains. The condition was in most cases of short duration as remedial measures were taken by the staff of Lanarkshire Water Board.

A further 479 samples for chemical analysis and 705 for bacteriological examination were taken at the reservoirs or water works by officials of the Lanarkshire Water Board.

The Department are continuing to keep a close watch on the private water supply serving the village of Douglas West and the samples taken proved to be free of Esch. Coli.

The water supply to Hardington House, Lamington is now being chlorinated and all bacteriological samples taken during the year proved to be satisfactory.

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

"During 1972 in the landward area of the County the Water Board laid 13.1 miles of new piping. Of this total 12.4 miles were laid in new housing schemes and for general purposes, and 0.7 miles in new industrial estates.

In consequence of road reconstruction schemes and of general maintenance, a total of 3.4 miles of existing mains were relaid.

Loch Lomond Water was first introduced in lieu of Daer Water in late October, 1972 to parts of Airdrie and Coatbridge, Lenzie, Stepps, Chryston and Baillieston.

Water from the new treatment works at Dunside was first put into supply in April, 1972 giving improved water mainly to Bothwell and Uddingston areas. These works supersede the old slow sand filters at Strutherhill, where the water was previously treated, and work was commenced at Strutherhill to roof over the old filters to form additional treated water storage.

Work commenced and was well under way on the construction of a new 0.75 million gallon tank at Hirst in the very near vicinity of an existing tank at Hirst, to augment supplies to the Shotts area."

Lead in Water:- The World Health Organisation recommend that the highest acceptable level for lead content in water should be 0.10 parts per million. Since March of this year all routine samples of water submitted for chemical analysis have been subjected to a test for lead content. Of the 136 samples taken for chemical analysis the lead content was criticised on 15 occasions as being slightly above the W.H.O. recommended standard. It must be emphasised, however, that 12 of the adverse samples were obtained from two sources only. In each case the

dwelling-house concerned was equipped with lead service pipes and lead-lined water cisterns. In one case the Water Board replaced the lead branch pipe from the mains to the house stop-cock, and the owner/occupier discontinued the use of the cistern for dietetic purposes. In the other case the occupant was advised to allow the first draw-off to run to waste before using the supply, and the results of this method showed a slight drop in the lead content.

SWIMMING BATHS

Samples of water were obtained from the ponds at Bellshill, Larkhall, Shotts, Garrion High School, Overtown and Cathkin High School, Rutherglen — 51 of these were for chemical analysis and 95 for bacteriological examination.

Bellshill Baths:- Bacteriological samples taken of the pond water indicated that conditions were generally satisfactory. The County Analyst, however, on occasion criticised the alkalinity, the amount of chlorine or the undesirably high figures of ammoniacal or albuminoid nitrogen in the water.

Larkhall Baths:- The bacteriological results obtained from the samples of pond water indicated that conditions were generally satisfactory, although the County Analyst drew attention on one occasion to the need to keep the alkalinity at an acceptable level, and on three occasions criticised the amount of chlorine.

Shotts Baths:- Regular sampling of the pond water was maintained throughout the year and the bacteriological results showed that the pond water was being kept in a satisfactory condition. The samples taken for chemical analysis were also satisfactory except for one sample which showed the amount of chlorine to be higher than the recommended limit

Garrion High School, Overtown:- Regular sampling of the pond water was carried out during the year with both bacteriological and chemical results proving to be satisfactory.

Cathkin High School, Rutherglen:- On one occasion the bacterial count was found to be slightly high and in addition the County Analyst criticised the amount of chlorine and a low pH and alkalinity result. Subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.

In all cases of unsatisfactory samples the baths superintendents or persons in charge of the ponds were advised of the results.

NUISANCES

Public Health Act:- A total of 10,029 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 171 cases the authors of the nuisances were served with Intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health Act, and in most instances the causes of complaint were removed within a reasonable period. Statutory Notices under Section 20 of the Act were served in 33 cases where the Intimation had received no attention.

Court proceedings were instituted in one case against the authors where nuisance conditions still existed after service of a Statutory Notice as follows:-

50 Main Street, Uddingston.	Roof leaky The authors carried out the necessary repairs prior to the case being called in Court. Decree for expenses of £12.17 was granted.

Burgh Police Act:- Notices were served in respect of the cleansing of common stairs, passages and water-closets and the provision of dustbins in 68 cases, either under Sections 115 and 117 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.

As in previous years there were several complaints involving unusual occurrences, the most common being concerned with unpleasant odours or the eruption of foul water in garden or other ground. Investigation of the complaints, in many cases, time-consuming, usually revealed the cause and appropriate action was taken to remedy matters. The following paragraphs refer to some of these cases:-

Moodiesburn:- Complaints of unpleasant atmospheric borne odours were received from the residents of a new private housing development at Moodiesburn. After investigation the source of the complaint was found to be a bone boiling and tallow melting plant at Kilsyth in the County of Dunbarton. The complaint, due mainly to poor water pressure to the condensers at the plant, is being dealt with by the County Sanitary Inspector of Dunbarton.

Petroleum Vapour:- There has been no recurrence of the complaint of concentrations of petroleum vapour, which affected a public house in High Blantyre.

Cathkin High School:- A complaint was received from the kitchen staff of Cathkin High School about an offensive smell, alleged to be from the drainage system. On investigation the drainage system was found to be operating satisfactorily and eventually the source of the smell was identified as a resin used by the school for the construction of canoes.

Draff Drying Plant, Eddlewood:- The incidence of complaints received in connection with the draff drying plant at Eddlewood was on a reduced scale compared to previous years. The fact is that the operator of the plant has paid attention to the Department's request that all draff should be treated as soon as possible and not allowed to remain on the premises untreated for any length of time.

Hamperhill Poultry Farm, Braidwood:- A poultry manure drying plant at Hamperhill Poultry Farm was the subject of a large number of complaints during the year. The complaints resulted in frequent visits to the premises and a number of warning letters to the operators The operators installed a Dutch drain in an effort to further arrest the offensive particles passing to the atmosphere. This effected an improvement but was not completely satisfactory in that the drain was defective in construction, many leaks had developed, and the recommended aggregate was not being used. The defects were brought to the attention of the operator and despite his request for remedial measures to be taken by the firm responsible for the installation of the drain, the necessary repair work had not been completed at the end of the year.

Bing, Fallside, Viewpark:- Near the end of the year fumes were noted emanating from this bing and investigation revealed that a small area in the South-east corner was smouldering and emitting a considerable quantity of smoke. Representation was made to the owners, who immediately commenced operations to dig out the burning material. The smouldering refuse was isolated and soon burned out. No further nuisance conditions have been noted but the area is being kept under observation.

Bredisholm Crescent, Viewpark:- The complaint of flooding in this area recurred during the year and inspections revealed that the outlet to the sewer was choked with clay and other materials. The Drainage and Roads Department cleared the outlet and the flood water quickly subsided.

South Calder Water, Shotts:- Following complaints from residents in the Glen Road area joint inspections of the burn were made by this Department and officials of the Clyde River Purification Board. As a result the Board's labour squad cleared several obstructions to the flow of the burn, considerably improving the condition of the water. Two properties in the Torbothie area were found to be discharging untreated sewage into the burn, and arrangements are being made to rectify this complaint.

Milnwood Bing, Bellshill:- Complaints were received about dangerous conditions existing at Milnwood Bing and on investigation this was found to be due to the extreme gradient and loose nature of the material on the south and east faces. Conditions were further aggravated during the miners' strike by unauthorised persons picking fuel from the bing and creating dangerous overhangs and shelves. In due course levelling operations were carried out on behalf of the County Council and the dangerous parts of the bing were levelled.

Gowkthrapple Burn, Waterloo:- Further pollution of this burn again occurred and the matter was referred to the Clyde River Purification Board. In due course various

quantities of miscellaneous debris were removed by the Board's labour squad and an improvement in conditions was achieved but towards the end of the year it was again found necessary to ask the Board once again to initiate clearing operations.

Amicoil Ltd., Tannochside:- Only one complaint was received during the year about offensive odours from these premises but on inspection no evidence was found to substantiate the complaint. A new enlarged distillation plant, which was being installed near the end of 1971, was completed and brought into full operation.

Asphalt Plant, Carfin:- Operations at this plant were completely discontinued during the year.

Mines and Quarries Act, 1954:- Under the terms of Section 151 of the above Act, a quarry (whether in the course of being worked or not) which is not provided with an efficient and properly maintained barrier to prevent any person from accidently falling into the quarry and by reason of its accessibility, etc., constitutes a danger to the public shall be deemed to be a statutory nuisance for the purpose of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

The dangerous water-logged quarry at Roughcraig, Airdrie has now been completely infilled.

Slight damage to the perimeter fence at the Eastend Sand and Gravel Quarry, Carstairs was brought to the attention of the management and repairs were carried out. The firm were again reminded of their obligation under the above Act.

The fence along the road at the side of the pond at Langloch Farm, Lanark used in connection with washing operations at the Hyndford Sand and Gravel Quarry was renewed and new gates fitted.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The emission of noise from various sources again gave rise to a number of complaints during the year. In each case full investigations and sometimes detailed examinations of the processes involved were made to determine the source and character of the noise. Where it was found to be appropriate recommendations were made to eliminate excessive sound.

Many of the complaints referred to noise occurring either during the evenings or at night and were sometimes caused by carelessness on the part of employees, when handling materials or operating vehicles or plant or in omitting to keep the doors of factory premises closed.

The following cases were especially noted:-

Tube Works, Tollcross:- During the year a silencer was fitted to the chimney of the new dust extraction plant at these works, and this completed the remedial measures referred to in last year's annual report. No further complaint has been received and it would appear that the measures taken have reduced the excessive noise from the works.

Coal Distribution Depot, Stepps:- Observations into noise from this depot continued during the year. Unloading operations are now taking place on the rail track furthest from the residential property in Cardowan, and this increase in distance together with the baffling effect of parked wagons has resulted in a reduction of the noise level near the houses. The operators appear to be taking every reasonable precaution to keep the noise level to a minimum and no complaints were received.

Hydrachrome Ltd., 121 Morningside Road, Newmains:- Following a complaint about excessive noise coming from a fan situated outside this factory, investigations were carried out and the cause of the complaint confirmed. Representation was made to the owners of the factory resulting in modifications being made to the fan. A considerable reduction in noise level was achieved to the satisfaction of the complainant.

55 West Coats Road, Cambuslang:- Complaint was received from the occupier of a semi-detached villa about noise coming from the oil-fired central heating boiler in the adjoining house. Noise level readings on a noise meter were taken during an afternoon and in the late evening and these did not warrant any formal action by this Department.

Pipeworks Services Ltd., Cambuslang Road, Eastfield:- Complaints about noise from this factory were received from residents. On investigation it was found that the excessive noise emitted was caused by the carelessness of employees failing to keep doors closed, and after representations to the management, the noise level was reduced to acceptable levels.

Tabular Statement giving details of Intimations under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897

and Notices under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892 & 1903 dealt with during the year 1972.

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Octr.	Novr.	Decr.	TOTALS
Dwellinghouses.													
Roofs defective and leaky	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5
Walls & ceiling plaster broken	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3
Windows defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Woodwork of floors, doors, sinks etc. defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Smoke in houses, due to defective chimney vents, grates etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dampness in houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drainage Systems													
Drains choked or defective	6	11	3	-	3	2	3	3	5	6	5	1	48
Sinks, waste pipes etc. choked or defective	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Soil pipes broken etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rones leaky etc.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5
Septic tanks choked etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply													
Water service pipes defective	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2

Water-closets													
Water-closets choked or defective	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Cisterns defective	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
General													
Common Staircases defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Washhouses defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Coalhouses and coalcellars defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Privy middens foul or defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dry closets foul or defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ashpits foul or defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surfacing of courts etc. defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulations of offensive matter etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houses & Bedding therein filthy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abandoned Mine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892 & 1903													
Cleansing of Common Stairs and Landings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whitewashing of Common passage and Staircase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	36	-	3	40
Dustbins	4	2	-	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	21
TOTALS	10	15	4	3	5	15	7	3	7	42	12	16	139

RUINOUS AND DANGEROUS BUILDINGS

Older properties continue to deteriorate and other buildings are affected by the action of vandals or through accidental damage from the impact of road vehicles and in some cases these circumstances are liable to cause a degree of danger. Many owners were notified of the likelihood of their properties becoming dangerous throughout the year, and, where this failed to result in the necessary remedial action being taken, it usually became necessary to serve a Notice under Section 13 of the Building (Scotland) Act 1959. Such a notice was served in each of the following cases:-

89 Causewayside Street, Tollcross:- The owner took down the three lock-up garages and derelict building at the rear of this property

20 Church Street, Baillieston:- Dangerous conditions at disused garages in a yard at this site were removed by the owner.

539/541 and 551/553 Coatbridge Road, Bargeddie:- This two-storey stone and brickbuilt property, comprising vacant dwellinghouses which were the subject of Closing Orders, was found to be dangerous as a result of being seriously vandalised. The procedure commenced in terms of the Building Acts had not been completed at the end of the year.

544/546 Hamilton Road, Broomhouse:- As the result of an accident involving a road vehicle, the front wall at this three-storey stone and brickbuilt tenement property was seriously damaged. The dangerous conditions necessitated emergency repairs being carried out by the County Council to make the building safe and the extensive further work necessary was referred to the owners of the property.

418/424 and 436 Hamilton Road, Flemington, Cambuslang:- The condition of this partly demolished two-storey property, comprising vacant licensed and shop premises on the ground floor and vacant dwellinghouses on the upper floor, deteriorated and the building became dangerous. The action taken had not been concluded at the end of the year.

Hall, Main Street, Bothwell:- This partly demolished one-storey stone and brickbuilt Hall became dangerous and after statutory procedure had been carried out, the owners eventually completed the demolition.

14—32a Glebe Street, Bellshill:- Two brickbuilt water-closet compartments, at the rear of this partly occupied two-storey stone and brickbuilt property, were in danger of collapse. Action in terms of the Act failed to result in any remedial work being undertaken and the County Council had to authorise the carrying out of operations to remove the danger.

60/64 Motherwell Road Carfin:- This empty single-storey stonebuilt building with slated roof, comprising two dwellinghouses with shop premises, became dangerous and, after statutory action, the owner eventually demolished the property.

100/102 and 112/114 Shottskirk Road, Shotts:- The condition of the partially collapsed brickbuilt annexe at the rear of this property and the internal dilapidated partition walls of one of the vacant dwellinghouses became dangerous due to damage by vandals. As there was no response by the owners to the Notices served, the County Council removed the danger.

16a, 18 and 20 Carfin Road Newarthill:- A portion of the brickbuilt annexe at the rear of this property became dangerous and it became necessary for the County Council to remove the danger and make the remainder of the annexe secure.

64/68 West Main Street, Harthill:- The walls of a former bakehouse at the rear of shops became dilapidated and the owners removed the danger by lowering the walls to a safe level.

10/14½ Muiredge Street, Uddingston:- The condition of a common chimneyhead was the subject of a Statutory Notice to the various owners who removed the dangerous part of the chimneyhead and left the remnants secure.

98/100 Main Street, Shotts:- The gable wall of this two-storey stonebuilt property, comprising a betting office and a vacant shop on the ground floor and two vacant premises on the upper floor, became dangerous. Notice was served on the owners to remove from the betting office and deal with the danger. Statutory procedure had not been concluded by the end of the year.

109, 111 and 117 Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston:- Statutory action in respect of the dangerous condition of the partly demolished brickbuilt annexe and staircase at the rear of this property had not been concluded at the end of the year.

6/12 New Street, Stonehouse:- The attention of the owners was drawn to the condition of the common chimneyhead at this address and, after some delay due to a strike in the building industry, the owners re-built the chimneyhead.

6/14a Strathaven Road, Eddlewood:- This fire-gutted stone and brickbuilt building became dangerous and was ultimately demolished by the owners after the service of a Statutory Notice

Anstruther Place, Douglas Water:- Danger due to the condition of the damaged plate glass windows in this empty brickbuilt former shop was removed at the instance of the County Council after the posting of a Statutory Notice on the property.

24/26 Main Street, Douglas:- Part of the front wall of this disused store collapsed and statutory action for the demolition of the whole building was in progress at the end of the year.

100 High Street, Carluke:- A partially demolished brickbuilt washhouse at the rear of this property was the subject of a Notice to the various owners at the end of the year.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS IN FAIRGROUNDS

Considerable concern was expressed nationally about the safety of machines operated in fairgrounds at travelling fairs and the terms of a circular (S.H.H.D. 24/1971) on Safety Precautions was considered by the General Purposes Committee of the County Council early in the year. The circular requested local authorities to review their arrangements for granting permission for the holding of travelling fairs and also to ensure that the operators of machines, on which members of the public are carried, have insurance cover for injury to third parties.

Operators of fairground machines in travelling fairs are almost invariably members of the Showmen's Guild of Great Britain and the Guild operates a safety precaution scheme backed by disciplinary powers over its members.

It was reported to the Committee that the County Council did not have the technical resources to undertake the examination of equipment after installation and prior to commencement of the fair. After consideration the Committee agreed that a Certificate of Fitness issued by the Showmen's Guild for the machines to be operated and evidence of third party insurance should be produced when applications are made for a permit for a particular site. The County Sanitary Inspector was asked to check each certificate against the equipment on the site and this work was carried out in every instance where permits were requested for the holding of such fairs.

PRIVATE STREETS

Regular inspections were made throughout the year of the many private streets still in existence in the landward area of the County and on occasions the attention of frontagers was drawn to unsatisfactory conditions.

Repairs were carried out to part of Gill Road, Overtown by the in-filling of pot-holes with scarified road metal after the frontagers had been requested to attend to the unsatisfactory condition of the part of the road near its junction with Main Street.

CINEMAS

Inspections were made of the one remaining cinema in the landward area of the County and it was found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

During the year the periodic inspection of all schools was maintained with particular regard to toilet facilities, when conditions were generally found to be satisfactory. Steady progress continues to be made with the scheme of modernisation of the sanitary accommodation in some of the older schools.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

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

No. of licensed caravan sites	48
No. of sites exempt from site licence	5
No. of sites under consideration for site licence	7

Little or no progress was made towards the provision of the proposed caravan sites for 'travellers' at Larkhall and Mossend. It was hoped that the construction of these sites would have been well advanced by the end of 1972 but unfortunately planning and acquisition difficulties caused a serious setback to the programme. In the case of the Larkhall development, certain proposed road schemes in connection with Stonehouse New Town directly affected the proposed site and the Health Committee, therefore, agreed to consider the question of an alternative site. At Mossend the owners of the land originally proposed for the caravan site refused to make the ground available. It was accordingly agreed to acquire adjoining land which the owners were prepared to sell. The precise location of the caravan site on this land had not been agreed at the end of the year and discussions on this point were continuing in order to resolve the problem.

This delay in the acquisition and development of the sites has resulted in the occupation of several unauthorised sites by 'travellers' and, although a policy of non-harassment is in operation, nevertheless action has been necessary in several instances to remove them from sites where justifiable complaints were received from the public or from owners of the land. It is hoped that progress will be made in 1973 with the acquisition and establishment of the proposed sites, the introduction of which will mark a major advance towards the solution of the difficult and complex problem associated with this section of the community.

Interest is being shown by various people in the provision of touring and overnight caravan sites adjacent to the A.74 route through Lanarkshire but planning consent has been refused in several instances and it would appear that the incidence of 'wild camping' in lay-bys, side roads and open spaces will continue to be a problem in the summer months.

The licensed caravan sites continue to be inspected regularly to ensure the observance of the site licence conditions.

FACTORIES

The total number of factories on the register at the close of the year was 552—532 with mechanical power and 20 without mechanical power.

The inspections numbered 305, including 299 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:-

Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences	4
Unsatisfactory Conveniences	74

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	Firelighters & Firewood	1
Aluminium	4	Food Products	3
Agricultural Implements	4	Furniture	4
Aerated Waters	1	General Engineering	55
Asphalt	1	Gasworks	1
Air Guns	1	Grain Drying	1
Bedding Manufacturing	1	Ham Curer	2
Blanket Manufacturing	1	Hides	1
Butcher	17	Hosiery	3
Baker	34	Instrument Manufacturers	1
Bricks	16	Iron Founding	4
Blacksmith	9	Joiners	42
Bone Meal	1	Knackery	1
Bleaching	2	Laundry	6
Boiler Making	1	Lens Grinding	1
Boot Repairs	7	Motor Tyre Distributors	3
Building Contractor	8	Motor Car Sales	1
Catering Equipment	1	Motor Repairs	99
Coil Spring	1	Moss Litter	2
Confectionery	1	Milk Bottle Tops	1
Concrete	12	Milk Bottling	1
Coachbuilding	6	Monumental Sculptors	1
Cabinet making	1	Milk Pasteurising	2
Cement	1	Oil Blending	1
Chemical	7	Oil Bottling	1
Clothing	5	Oxygen Manufacture	3
Computer Components	1	Packing Cases	1
Corn Grinding	4	Printing	3
Cosmetics	1	Pattern Making	2
Dental Mechanics	4	Paper Baling	2
Drugs	2	Paper Making	2
Dry Cleaning	3	Paintwork	2
Electrical Engineering	15	Plant Repairs	11
Fireclay	2	Plastic Toys	1

Plumber	4	Tube Making	3
Peat	1	Textiles	1
Poultry	3	Towel Supply	1
Potato Crisps	1	Tailors	1
Potato Packing	1	Terrazzo Work	1
Property Maintenance	1	Tile Works	3
Ropes and Twines	1	Tool Makers	1
Radio/T.V. Repairs	3	Thermostatic Controls	2
Sawmills	9	Tripe Dressing	2
Scrap Metal	10	Upholstery	1
Sheet Metal	7	Vehicle Assemblers	1
Steel Making	14	Watchmaker	1
Spinning & Weaving	3	Whisky Bottling	1
Soapworks	1	Wheels	1
Shoemaker	1	Wire Rods	2
Saddler	1	Wood Flour	1
Slaughterhouses	3	Water Purification	1
			532

FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER USED

Bakers	3
Blacksmiths	2
Confectionery	1
Hosiery	1
Joiners	3
Motor Repairs	2
Photography	1
Plant Maintanance	1
Plumbers	4
Painter	1
Tripe Dressing	1
	20

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 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	26	321	136
Retail Shops	52	1,071	481
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	6	51	15
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	14	273	79
Fuel Storage Depots	-	5	-
TOTALS	98	1,721	711

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises, 908.

The total number of persons employed in registered premises was returned as 8,663 and consisted of 3,471 males and 5,192 females.

Ninety eight premises were newly registered during the year and these included 36 premises in which there was a change of occupier. Ninety eight premises were deleted from the register mainly because they no longer came within the scope of the Act or had been closed.

A total of 1721 premises remained on the register at the end of the year, 36 less than at the end of 1971. There has been a gradual decrease averaging about 34 premises per year in the number of registered premises in the County of Lanark over the past five years. This has been partly due to the County's redevelopment programme and partly due to the fact that initial inspections of registered premises revealed that they did not, in fact, come within the scope of the Act.

One hundred and three premises received an initial general inspection during the year and 22 of these were found to be satisfactory in all respects. The following figures give an indication of the number and types of contraventions found in the remaining premises.

No abstract of Act posted up (Section 50)	76
No thermometer (Section 6)	38
Lack of suitable ventilation (Section 7)	21
Dangerous condition of floors, passages and stairs (Section 16)	21
No suitable first aid box (Section 24)	18
No hot water at wash-basins (Section 10)	18
Failure to register premises (Section 49)	10
Machinery not properly guarded (Section 17)	4
Insufficient washing facilities (Washing Facilities Regulations)	2

In addition, the number of contraventions of Section 9 of the Act dealing with sanitary accommodation totalled 31 and concerned lack of intervening ventilated spaces (11 premises), sanitary accommodation not suitably ventilated (5 premises), intervening spaces not ventilated direct to external air (4 premises), insufficient sanitary accommodation (1 office). The remaining contraventions found in sanitary accommodation consisted of minor disrepair, dirty conditions, and lack of artificial lighting. Compliance with the last mentioned requirement is difficult to obtain in the case of external toilet accommodation, particularly where the use is shared, but the policy in the County of Lanark has been to try to obtain the provision of electric lighting in external water-closet compartments. Where the accommodation is so sited, however, as to make the installation of electric lighting not reasonably practicable, it has been found necessary to accept the provision of a suitable battery operated lamp which can be hung on a wall peg in the toilet compartment.

The figures concerning lack of a supply of clean, running hot water at wash-basins include one case where it was found that a "Creda Corvette" water heater had been installed, and in accordance with previous policy, the attention of the occupier was drawn to the fact that the supply of hot water from this type of heater could not be deemed to be "running".

The four contraventions regarding fencing of machinery (Section 17) concerned the requirement to fit a plastic guard to the feed carriage of gravity feed slicing machines, and these guards had still to be fitted at the end of the year. The machines, however, are provided with a "last slice" device or "compensator" which cannot be rendered inoperative and the risk resulting from the lack of a plastic guard is greatly reduced in that it is more difficult for the operator to use his hand to apply pressure to the food being sliced because of the action of the "last slice" device. Special attention has, however, been drawn to the need for urgent remedial measures to be taken in the case of the unguarded machines, and the manufacturers have been instructed by the owners of the machines to fit guards at the first opportunity.

Where contraventions of the Act were found to exist the facts were intimated to the occupier by letter giving details of the offence and referring to the section of the Act concerned. Intimations have, as in the past, incorporated any helpful advice, such as information concerning the alternative measures which can be taken in the case of sanitary accommodation where, in the opinion of the Inspector, it would not be reasonably practicable to provide an intervening enclosed space. In the case of 33 of the premises in which the survey revealed only minor contraventions it was possible to obtain verbal assurance from the occupier that immediate remedial action would be taken.

Four exemptions were current at the end of the year and all concerned sanitary conveniences. One other exemption concerning sanitary conveniences expired during the year but the firm are in the process of submitting plans for the extension of the premises in order to provide the additional sanitary accommodation to meet the requirements of the Sanitary Conveniences Regulations, 1964, and in view of this it was not considered necessary to require that application for extension of the exemption be made.

Accidents

Fourteen accidents were reported during the year, 13 of which resulted in minor cuts, bruises and strains. The remaining accident is of some interest and concerns the misuse of a fork-lift truck in a warehouse. In this case, an employee was working on the mezzanine floor of the warehouse where his duties were to unload a wheeled container from the riser plate of a fork-lift truck which was being used to raise the container from the ground floor. After emptying the container, which was replaced on the riser plate to be lowered to the ground floor, the employee should have descended by means of the staircase.

On this occasion, after replacing the empty container on the riser plate, the employee climbed into it and instructed the truck driver to lower him to the ground floor. The truck driver rightly refused and when the employee leaned over the side of the container to remonstrate with him he overbalanced the container and fell 10½ feet to the floor fracturing his skull.

As a result of discussions with the management the width of the metal riser plate has been increased from 1¾ feet to 4 feet so that the plate will fit neatly between the wheels of the container and so avoid overbalancing. In addition, warning notices have been displayed to the effect that any employee found using the fork-lift truck for the purpose of obtaining transportation in this manner will be subject to instant dismissal.

It is of interest that this fork-lift truck could have been classified as a mobile lift as defined by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations, 1968 since it was being used in this instance to transport goods from one floor level to another, and the question of whether its continued use for this purpose would involve the owners in providing enclosures is still under consideration.

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

Additional Comments Requested

The Department of Employment requested that the narrative report include additional information concerning specific instances of exceptionally good or bad standards in the observance by employers of their responsibilities under the Act and comment on instances where Section 22 of the Act was invoked during 1972. Section 22 of the Act concerns the power of Sheriffs to make orders for putting down dangerous conditions and practices. The following comments were therefore included.

1. Exceptionally high standards are more likely to be found in new premises which have been designed with the safety, health and welfare of employees in mind and not merely to comply with the basic structural requirements of the Act. Such standards are unlikely in retail shops, which are frequently built as units, their precise use still to be determined, but could reasonably be expected in large office blocks where the ultimate use of the premises is known at the planning stage.

   As the County Sanitary Inspector is also Master of Works, plans of proposed large office blocks come under his scrutiny and the opportunity is taken at that stage to have the plans adjusted, if necessary, to obtain the highest standard possible for the occupiers in keeping with the requirements of the Act. Most office blocks of the size envisaged however are within the curtilage of a factory and are therefore the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories.

   There were no cases of exceptionally bad conditions noted in any of the premises inspected.

2. There have been no instances in the County of Lanark where it has been found necessary to invoke Section 22 of the Act. Instances which came within the category described in subsection (a) of Section 22(1) (any part of the premises in such a condition or so constructed that it cannot be used without risk of bodily injury or injury to health) have, in the past, concerned broken flooring or floor coverings, failure to provide hand rails on staircases, failure to provide guard rails for trap doors and defects concerning hoists, and have been dealt with as contraventions of Section 16 of the Act or, in the case of hoists, as contraventions of the Hoists and Lifts Regulations. In view of the risk factor arising from these types of contraventions, care has been taken to ensure that there has been no delay in the taking of remedial action by the occupiers.

   Some other dangerous conditions which could not be dealt with under any specific section of the Act have concerned glass display cabinets in which the glazing has been broken, and broken shop windows which, although boarded up on the outside, nevertheless present a hazard to employees who may come into contact with the broken glass on the inside. Such conditions were either dealt with verbally or mentioned specifically in any intimations sent to the occupiers, resulting in the necessary work being carried out to remove the danger.

Instances coming within the category of subsection (b) (Machinery, plant, equipment or appliance used in the premises in such a condition or so constructed or so placed that it cannot be used without risk, etc.), concerned failure to fit fixed guards to dangerous machinery or to keep such guards in position while the machines were in use and were dealt with as contraventions of Section 17 of the Act.

The circumstances mentioned in subsection (c) (any operation carried on in premises, or a process used therein, so carried on or used in such a manner as to cause risk, etc.,) did not arise in any premises in the County of Lanark.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act stipulates that all filling materials used in the manufacture of upholstery, bedding etc. must conform to clearly defined standards of cleanliness.

An application for registration was received during the year bringing the number of registered premises in the County area to two. Regular inspections of both premises were made. Seven samples of filling materials were taken for examination and were found to be satisfactory.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

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.

The three registered premises within the County were regularly inspected and were found to be conducted 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):- These premises are registered 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. However with the entry of this country into the European Economic Community improvements incorporating improved cooling facilities were carried out during the year with a view to future despatch to the Common Market countries. Regular inspections were made and the operations were found to be carried out in a hygienic manner.

Private Slaughterhouse, Carluke. (Pigs only):- These premises are operated in conjunction with a bacon and sausage factory. Improvements were in progress during the year to provide better mess-room facilities for the employees. The premises continue to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

The former local authority slaughterhouses at Strathaven, Larkhall and Shotts have now been sold to private firms for use as private slaughterhouses.

Knackery, Omoa:- No cause for complaint was found in the operations carried on at these premises. Near the end of the year planning application for the erection of a Duke/Turnkey Continuous Rendering Plant was submitted and the proposal is still receiving consideration

Skin and Hide Depot, Westburn Road, Cambuslang:- Business was conducted in a satisfactory manner at these premises throughout the year.

Nellfield Chemical Works, Braidwood. (Bone Meal Manufacture):- The conduct of the operations at the premises continued to be satisfactory throughout the year.

PIGSTYES

53 inspections of pigstyes in the County area were made during the year and while occasional complaints were made 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 one new pigstye and the proposals were still the subject of consideration at the end of the year.

Due to extensive damage by fire at an out-dated pigstye at Tannochside was discontinued. Another registered pigstye in the Netherton area was also discontinued.

All the pigs remaining at the unauthorised pigstyes at a farm near Strathaven and a farm near Larkhall were disposed of during the year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

One application for a licence under this Order was received during the year but the licence has been withheld pending the completion of certain repair works by the applicant. Three premises were discontinued. The following table shows the licences in operation in the various Parishes:

Parish	No. of Licences Granted
Avondale	1
Blantyre	1
Bothwell	5
Cadder	2
Cambusnethan	4
Carnwath	1
Carstairs	1
Crawfordjohn	1
Dalserf	2
Douglas	1
East Kilbride	1
New Monkland	1
Old Monkland	1
Shotts	2
	24

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 during the year to the various premises concerned.

No applications for licences were received and three premises were discontinued.

There were altogether 29 licensed animal boarding establishments in the landward area of the County at the end of the year. Four other premises are exempt from the requirements of the Act.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENT ACTS, 1964 and 1970

The 1964 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 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 the premises. The report must 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.

The 1970 Act amends and strengthens the provisions of the 1964 Act. The new Act provides that in determining an applicant's suitability to hold a licence to keep a riding establishment a local authority shall have regard to his qualification either by experience in the management of horses or by being the holder of an approved certificate, or by employing a person so qualified in the management of the establishment. Local authorities are also given a new power to grant provisional licences covering a period of three months in cases where they are not satisfied that they would be justified in granting an annual licence

One application for a licence was received during the year and a provisional licence was granted.

There were 7 licensed riding establishments in the landward area of the County at the end of the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Little change was experienced in the general pattern of the never-ending attack against the rodent and insect population which affects the County area. Inspections were made at many different sources, necessitating in many cases operations at surrounding properties to ensure that the infestations would be fully covered by the disinfestation measures adopted.

Mice, resistant to warfarin based poisons, were again encountered and where difficulty was experienced poison containing chlorophacinone was used. No failures have been experienced with this poison.

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 rodent control officers were kept fully occupied.

The number of premises treated for rat infestation by the operators was 2,831 and in this total there were 63 trapping operations and 268 occasions on which gassing was carried out. The total actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 10,314 in addition to 3,330 mice.

The following table shows the type and number of premises dealt with during the year by the Rodent Control Operators employed by this Department.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Dwellinghouses	2,504
Schools	81
Farms	22
Public Houses	9
Housing Estates	12
Homes	5
Shops	21
Police Station	1
Works	8
Burns	20
Lock Ups	5
Offices	6
Outdoor Centres	5
Community Centres	4
Factories	19
Sites	25
Clubs	5
Hotels	3
Bakeries	2
Halls	8
Libraries	3
T.V. Station	1
Depots	5
Sewage Works	7

Stables	2
Baths	1
Riding School	1
Hospitals	4
Sawmills	2
Warehouses	2
Waste Ground	9
Garages	2
Tips	20
Lay By	1
Caravan Site	1
Churches	2
Piggery	1
Occupational Centre	1
Animal Boarding	1
	2,831

The Rodent Control Operators 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 577 cases.

BUGS, BEETLES, ETC. DISINFESTATION

Dwellinghouses	513
Schools	36
Laundrette	1
Offices	10
Works	6
Bowling Greens	3
Homes	3
Hospitals	3
Factory	1
Occupational Centre	1
	577

The above premises were treated for infestations by spider beetles, flies, crickets, fleas, snails, earwigs, wasps, spiders, bees, cockroaches and bluebottles.

Once again following a comparatively mild winter increases in the number of insect infestations were noted, particularly high-lighted by the number of complaints about wasp infestations.

FLY REPRESSION

The public generally have come to realise the dangers involved by the presence of flies and any undue sign of their presence in excessive numbers is usually the subject of complaint. The County Council play their part in the extermination of flies by the measures they take to disinfest dustbin shelters.

This operation takes place during the summer and autumn and a total of 1022 dustbin shelters, 123 salvage stores and 8 pail privies were treated at a cost of £84.14.

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY TUBERCULAR PATIENTS

The disinfection of houses formerly occupied by patients suffering from tuberculosis continued during the year. This disinfection is performed by the rodent control operators who spray the premises with a solution of formaldehyde and then use ammonia as a neutralising agent. 4 Local Authority houses were disinfected at a total cost of £32.94, approximating to £8.23½ per house.

In addition to this work it was also found necessary during the year to fumigate 88 dirty houses.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

PRIOR APPROVALS

Proposals to install or alter furnaces and erect chimneys at various commercial premises were under consideration throughout the year in respect of 131 furnaces and 19 chimneys. After negotiation and adjustment of the details, the applications were approved. In addition prior approval was given for the installation of 216 furnaces at dwellinghouses.

The various deposit gauges and SO_2 instruments set down in various parts of the County continue to be maintained and the results of the monthly examination of these are given in the following tables:-

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Results of Monthly Observations Expressed as Tons per Square Mile

		WINTER			SUMMER						WINTER		
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
BAILLIESTON	I.D.	*	3.62	*	12.20	12.10	15.00	9.10	16.80	11.50	8.60	11.30	7.17
	S.D.	*	2.67	*	7.92	5.80	8.20	3.20	3.90	2.53	2.30	8.10	7.50
BLANTYRE	I.D.	3.01	3.63	7.50	8.21	9.30	6.55	5.38	4.76	6.70	7.84	5.37	5.47
	S.D.	3.19	3.80	3.70	5.50	4.50	4.16	2.10	1.91	1.59	2.80	5.54	6.81
BOGHEAD	I.D.	0.58	1.91	1.14	0.86	1.22	1.73	0.76	0.61	0.84	0.74.	3.90	0.72
	S.D.	3.58	3.04	2.73	4.45	3.07	4.45	2.01	1.54	1.22	2.40	8.00	3.75
CAMBUSLANG	I.D.	14.30	10.10	*	17.60	12.22	12.20	7.00	9.30	13.95	15.63	8.30	4.59
	S.D.	7.59	5.12	*	6.65	6.10	6.21	3.17	2.74	2.60	4.15	7.56	6.29
CARFIN	I.D.	28.10	12.00	50.00	49.00	55.06	41.40	30.06	43.50	236.00	44.90	23.80	98.00
	S.D.	10.53	6.60	8.51	12.40	9.05	12.80	6.75	6.90	9.50	7.99	12.20	14.40
CARMYLE	I.D.	95.30	133.00	22.90	33.00	*	15.70	10.02	18.80	79.50	53.40	33.50	29.80
VILLAGE	S.D.	13.80	6.12	3.64	6.09	*	4.30	2.40	3.19	4.89	4.62	8.20	7.08
LARKHALL	I.D.	1.18	1.78	3.32	4.13	3.95	10.40	8.00	3.44	6.40	9.04	4.35	*
	S.D.	3.00	2.69	2.85	4.10	2.14	9.80	2.82	1.98	1.47	3.41	6.60	*

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

* Destroyed by Vandals

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.	16.80	9.10	12.78	11.30	3.62	7.67	107.39	10.74*
	S.D.	8.20	2.53	5.26	8.10	2.30	5.14	52.12	5.21*
	Total Solids			18.04			12.81	159.51	15.95*
BLANTYRE	I.D.	9.30	4.76	6.82	7.84	3.01	5.47	73.72	6.14
	S.D.	5.50	1.59	3.29	6.81	2.80	4.31	45.60	3.80
	Total Solids			10.11			9.78	119.32	9.94
BOGHEAD	I.D.	1.73	0.61	1.00	3.90	0.58	1.50	15.01	1.25
	S.D.	4.45	1.22	2.79	8.00	2.40	3.92	40.24	3.35
	Total Solids			3.79			5.42	55.25	4.60
CAMBUSLANG	I.D.	17.60	7.00	12.04	15.63	4.59	10.58	125.19	11.38†
	S.D.	6.65	2.60	4.58	7.59	4.15	6.14	58.18	5.29†
	Total Solids			16.62			16.72	183.37	16.67†

DEPOSIT GAUGES — continued

		SUMMER MONTHS			WINTER MONTHS			YEAR	
		Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Total	Average
CARFIN	I.D.	236.00	30.06	75.84	98.00	12.00	42.80	711.82	59.32
	S.D.	12.80	6.75	9.57	14.40	6.60	10.04	117.63	9.80
	Total Solids			85.41			52.84	829.45	69.12
CARMYLE VILLAGE	I.D.	79.50	10.02	31.40	133.00	22.90	61.32	524.92	47.72†
	S.D.	6.09	2.40	4.17	13.80	3.64	7.24	64.33	5.85†
	Total Solids			35.57			68.56	589.25	53.57†
LARKHALL	I.D.	10.40	3.44	6.05	9.04	1.18	3.93	55.99	5.09†
	S.D.	9.80	1.47	3.72	6.60	2.69	3.71	40.86	3.71†
	Total Solids			9.77			7.64	96.85	8.80†

* 10 months † 11 months

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

LEAD PEROXIDE CANDLES

Milligrams SO_2 per 1,000 Square Centimetres per day

STATION	WINTER			SUMMER						WINTER		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
BAILLIESTON	7.04	6.13	8.71	7.70	4.71	4.10	3.04	4.51	3.65	5.10	10.10	6.20
BLANTYRE	5.74	5.26	4.81	4.39	4.16	2.57	1.81	3.49	2.85	4.60	5.30	4.60
BOGHEAD	3.49	3.28	2.83	2.28	2.91	1.16	0.86	1.73	3.04	2.50	2.20	2.90
CAMBUSLANG	10.20	8.80	9.09	6.29	4.30	3.80	2.95	3.64	4.02	6.10	5.30	5.60
CARFIN	9.07	10.96	8.46	7.70	4.69	5.89	2.66	5.61	5.05	8.70	7.80	12.50
CARMYLE												
Police Station	10.22	8.16	9.95	16.00	13.70	14.25	7.22	11.00	7.02	10.10	18.70	12.90
CLELAND	10.58	7.44	11.58	12.00	7.60	8.64	5.42	6.75	5.90	9.20	19.40	9.10
LARKHALL	7.62	5.47	6.00	5.38	3.89	2.47	2.00	2.86	3.00	4.80	4.80	5.20

This department again received and dealt with a varied number of complaints concerning emissions of grit, dust and smoke. It was noticeable that many of the regular emitters of air pollutants, which have given rise to complaint over the years, have more recently been showing considerable improvement. This is most encouraging and indicates that the attention paid by my staff, together with a real effort of co-operation on the part of plant managers and their employees has produced visible and lasting results. The problem now comes much more from the occasional and often wilful emitter who allows burning operations to be carried out in connection with scrap recovery and similar businesses. These premises are often situated near residential areas and the fact that the smoke is generated in the open, and is emitted at ground level without the control that a proper furnace and chimney provides, often leads to serious nuisance conditions. The main control for this type of offence continues to be the education of the persons responsible for scrap yards and their operatives as to the requirements of the laws controlling air pollution and also their responsibilities with regard to maintaining the quality of the air.

The following paragraphs give details of some of the cases dealt with during the year.

Carmyle:- During late September serious falls of soot and grit affected Carmyle village. Investigations revealed that Clyde's Mill Power Station was under heavy load, and that due to a fuel shortage, a very low grade of fuel containing a high percentage of fines was being used in the boilers. The boilers are designed to burn washed pearls and the use of a dirty fuel, together with the heavy loading of the boilers had caused the conditions which gave rise to complaints. The intermediate pressure boilers were the main source of the trouble. These boilers are scheduled for closure during 1973, however, and a substantial reduction in the amount of grit emitted can be expected after they cease to operate.

Coal Depot, Stepps:- No complaints relating to the operation of the coal depot were received. Inspections indicate that the firm are aware of the problems from air-borne dust which their nearness to residential property can create, and attention has been paid to the sweeping of the roadway to keep it clear of dust.

Gartliston Fireclay Works, Glenboig:- The Hoffman kiln at these works is now oil-fired and this has effected some reduction in emissions of dark smoke.

Scrap Metal Works, Sandyhills:- The firm operating at these works burns railway rolling stock as part of a scrap metal business. Strict control is now exercised over all burning operations and special regard is paid to wind direction and to the removal of materials such as hair filling, linoleum and roofing felt, which might produce dark smoke when burned.

Steel Foundry, Tollcross:- Emissions from the foundry have been considerably reduced since a defective electric extraction fan motor was repaired last year, and no further complaints have been received.

Lowland Aluminium Limited, Blantyreferme, Uddingston:- Emissions of smoke and fumes from these premises resulted in five complaints from residents in Uddingston between the months of June and November. In each case the complainant and the works were visited and reports were forwarded to H.M. Industrial Pollution Inspectorate. Defective oil burners in the furnaces, oily castings, clammy weather conditions and occasional lapses of responsibility contributed to the conditions which gave rise to the complaints.

Clyde Paper Mill, Rutherglen:- No complaints regarding emissions were received and the premises were closed during the year and are to be demolished.

Bardykes Chemicals at Spittal, Dalton, Cambuslang:- A complaint was received regarding an emission of smoke from these works. Copper is refined on the premises and investigations indicated that the emission had been due to the overloading of furnaces.

Hallside Steelworks, Cambuslang:- A complaint was received about "red smoke" being discharged from these works. The emission was found to be due to the overloading of the electrostatic precipitator and details concerning the complaint were passed to H.M. Industrial Pollution Inspectorate.

Cathkin High School, Rutherglen:- Only one complaint regarding smoke emission was received during the year and remedial action was quickly taken.

Scrap Yard, Whistleberry Road, Blantyre:- A complaint was received regarding smoke emissions from this yard. The emissions were found to be due to the burning of insulated copper cables. The occupier of the premises was warned, and no further complaints were received.

Charles W. Ireland, Limited, Burnbank, Hamilton:- A shopkeeper in Blantyre complained of an emission of dark smoke from these works. The emission had occurred when a welder had accidentally set fire to a container and the services of the Fire Brigade were required to deal with the fire. The complaint was passed to the Burgh Sanitary Inspector at Hamilton.

Scrap Yard, Bonkle Road, Newmains:- During a routine inspection early in the year, large clouds of black smoke were observed in the Newmains area. Investigation revealed that the emissions had their source in a local scrap yard occupied by a registered scrap dealer. Further investigations disclosed that the smoke was from fires which may have started accidentally due to operations using oxy-acetylene burners. The person responsible was warned verbally concerning the emissions and a letter was sent to the owner of the yard advising him that further contravention could result in a prosecution. No further complaints have been received.

Garage, Station Road, Shotts:- A complaint was received regarding an emission of dark smoke from a garage. An immediate investigation established that a car, oil cans and papers had been set on fire. The person in charge of the garage was advised that an offence was being committed under the Clean Air Acts, and the fire was extinguished. A warning letter was sent to the owners of the garage.

L.C.C. Asphalt Plant, Carfin:- This plant was discontinued during the year and operations were transferred to Duntilland Quarry, Salsburgh, where a new plant was installed to carry out the work formerly carried out at Carfin.

L.C.C. Asphalt Plant, Duntilland Quarry, Salsburgh:- A complaint was received during the year regarding grit emissions from this quarry, but when the plant was visited no excessive grit emissions were detected.

Tam's Loup Quarry, Harthill:- For the first time in many years no complaints were received regarding grit and smoke emissions from the asphalt plant at these premises. It may be deduced that the efforts made by this department over many years to minimise grit emissions at the plant have shown some success.

Alkali Etc. Works Regulations (Scotland) Acts, 1906 and 1951:- Following the enquiry held at the end of 1971 into the comments made by Lanark County Council and other Local Authorities on the proposals contained in the draft Order proposed by the Secretary of State under the Alkali Etc. Works Regulations (Scotland) Act, 1951, the reporter to the enquiry submitted his report on the proceedings to the Secretary of State early in the new year. At the enquiry the County Council had submitted a case against the proposals contained in the draft order to extend the list of scheduled works under the Alkali Etc. Works Regulations (Scotland) Act, 1906 to include quarries and similar stone-crushing and asphalt mixing plants, on the grounds that the operation of such works could be supervised more easily locally. However the Secretary of State decided to make no amendment to the proposed order and the Alkali Etc. Works (Scotland) Order, 1972 subsequently came into operation on 1st November, 1972.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The work of altering fireplaces to burn smokeless fuel in the Bankhead No.1 Smoke Control Area began early in the year. All of the houses in the area which required alterations to fireplaces were of a similar type and although each house contained only one fireplace an extensive alteration involving the removal and replacement of the existing fire surround and combination tank was necessary. Much time was spent advising householders and contractors of the types of alteration which would attract grant. However, the work proceeded satisfactorily and was completed in all but a few cases by the operative date for the Order on 1st July, 1972. The Order covers a total of 600 houses of which an estimated 155 required an alteration to the fireplace. Grant earning alterations were carried out in only 116 of these.

A survey of the houses in the remaining part of Bankhead and in the Wheatlands district of Blantyre was carried out during the year. Assurances regarding the supply of smokeless fuel to these areas was obtained from the various producers, and on 6th December, 1972 the County Council made two orders cited the Bankhead No.2 Smoke Control Area Order, 1972 and the Blantyre (West) No.1 Smoke Control Area Order, 1972. The Orders are due to come into operation on 1st October, 1972 and cover 411 and 924 houses respectively.

Only one complaint was received during the year regarding the burning of unauthorised fuel in a smoke control area. A warning was given to the householder, and no further contraventions have been observed.

BURNING COLLIERY SPOIL BANKS

There were a number of instances during the year involving outbreaks of burning at disused colliery bings. Each case was investigated and the owners or responsible parties were notified and requested to take action.

Cardowan Colliery, Stepps:- The large dump truck bing at this colliery continued to smoulder with the emission of some smoke and fumes. The bing is however under the constant supervision of a National Coal Board civil engineer who, by taking temperature readings, has been able to chart the rate and direction of burning and ensure that any possible measures can be taken if the fire is intensified at particular locations.

Burning Bing, Kippsbyre, Coatbridge:- Further inspection of this bing, referred to in last annual report, failed to reveal any burning portions and indicated that the cutting-out and removal operation had been a success.

Fallside, Viewpark:- During a routine inspection late in the year, fumes and smoke were detected coming from a bing at Fallside. Investigations revealed that the South East corner of the bing was smouldering and giving off quantities of smoke. An informal approach to the owners resulted in the smouldering matter being raked to the surface where it soon burned out. The bing will be kept under observation.

Douglas Castle Colliery, Douglas West:- During the year fire broke out on the bing at this disused colliery and a meeting was held on the site with National Coal Board officials. However, no easy solution to the problem could be found as the bing lies on a steep hill, bounded on the west side by another colliery spoil heap, on the south side by the village, and by woodlands on the other two sides. The burning is on the north and east sides and it is not feasible to push this section outwards with mechanical equipment because of the woodlands. A suitable supply of water for spraying is not available, but in any case, water used for this purpose could find its way into the Broadlea burn which runs under the bing, and be carried down to pollute the Douglas Water. Removal of the bing is not a feasible proposition due to the costs which would be involved. Meantime, warning notices regarding the fire have been erected and the National Coal Board have been in touch with the Douglas and Angus Estates who are responsible for fencing the bing.

Old Glebe Colliery, Douglas:- A complaint was received at the end of the year regarding a burning bing at this colliery. The bing lies about 40 yards to the east of houses in Dale Street, Douglas and was found to be burning over a relatively small area on the top. Local enquiries revealed that the fire had been caused by a fifth of November bonfire on the site. As the bing lies on part of the Church Glebe the matter was raised officially with the Church Authorities.

Birks Road, Law:- A report from the local Police concerning a burning accident to a boy on a disused bing at Birks Road led to the area being inspected. A small section of a slurry bing off Birks Road was found to be burning under the surface and the Police arranged to have the area fenced off and warning notices posted. Considerable difficulty was experienced in determining the ownership of the locus and the re-action to a letter sent to the owner of ground in the vicinity was awaited at the end of the year.

DAIRIES

The change in the production methods in the milk industry progressed further during the year with the erection of new cubicle byres, the conversion of existing dairy byres to cubicle loose-housing and the conversion of existing dairy buildings into collecting areas and milking parlours.

This change from dairy byre to loose housing is one that has been undertaken by many producers in the past few years. Such plans, invariably lead to an expansion in the size of the dairy herd with a resulting increase in the gallonage of milk produced to justify the capital expenditure of the change and to achieve increased labour efficiency. This factor accounts for the further increase of some 6 per cent in the total gallonage of milk produced in the County area during the year, despite a further decrease in the number of producers.

Plans were submitted in respect of 64 dairy farms and dairy premises where new buildings or the improvement or conversion of old buildings were proposed, the majority of these proposals being in connection with the provision of cubicle housing, collecting areas and milking parlours.

The reduction in the number of registered dairy farms continued in 1972, the number of producers remaining on the register at 31st December, 1972 being 617, which is 26 less than the previous year. The total quantity of milk produced in the year to 31st December was 30,500,000 gallons.

The installation of bulk storage tanks progressed during the year and 16 new tanks were installed. In addition the number of milking parlours almost doubled, and there are now 63 dairy farms equipped with milking parlours with a pipe-line provided from the parlour to the bulk storage tank. At 16 of the farms where bulk storage tanks are in operation, a pipe-line is fitted to convey the milk directly from the byre to the bulk tank, while at 251 of the farms the more popular round-the-byre system has been adopted whereby milk is taken by pipe-line 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	-	5	7	28	21	140	92	54	3	350	
Capacity - gals.	240	245	250	300	340	350	400	500	750	Total	
No. of tanks	14	8	86	23	7	14	8	5	3	168	518

Routine visitation of dairy farms again revealed a number of disconformities with the Dairy Byelaws, and these were directed to the attention of the dairymen concerned. Repair or 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 16 premises where extension or improvement to dairy byres or dairy premises was proposed .

In addition plans were submitted and approved in respect of 48 farms where it was proposed to provide milking parlour and/or cubicle accommodation for dairy animals.

New or extended accommodation for dairy animals was registered in respect of the following farms during the year:

North Carnduff, Strathaven.
Swinstie, Cleland.
Townhead, Holytown.
Caldermill, Strathaven
Hillside, Lesmahagow.
Auchenheath, Auchenheath.
Wyndales, Symington
Ladehead, Lesmahagow.
Newsteadings, Lanark.
Boghouse, Crawfordjohn.
No. 9 Holding, Carstairs.
No. 11 Holding, Carstairs.
Fordmouth, Carnwath.
Laigh Carnduff, Strathaven.

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

Total number of Dairy Farms in the County:	617
Number of farms fully registered and licensed to produce Designated Milk:	617 or 100%

Registration:- The number of new certificates of Registration granted by the Local Authority was 87, making a total of 1028 registered dairies — 617 producers and 411 retailers only — at the end of the year. Included in the foregoing are 17 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County area.

Brucella Abortus:- The scheme of procedure for dealing with brucellosis in relation to the milk supply in the County of Lanark was continued during the year, and 1601 samples of milk obtained from 617 dairy farms, were submitted to the Regional Bacteriologist for examination.

The results showed that 231 of the samples, involving 133 herds, (21.5%) were infected with the brucella abortus organism. This figure includes 21 herds from which the milk had previously been reported as free from infection.

The producer, the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, and the Divisional Veterinary Officer, were advised in each case, and where the milk in question was being retailed for human consumption in a raw state, an alternative supply was arranged and the infected supply diverted for pasteurisation.

No certificates from Veterinary Officers to the effect that infected animals had been removed from a herd were received during the year.

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	Supple-mentary Licences	Pasteurisers
1. Avondale	76	2	74	2	5	-	5	-	1
2. Biggar	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Blantyre	5	1	4	1	29	-	29	-	-
4. Bothwell	10	1	9	-	69	-	68	1	1
5. Cadder	17	3	14	8	22	-	22	-	1
6. Cambuslang	8	4	4	-	26	-	26	-	-
7. Cambusnethan	15	-	15	1	15	-	15	-	1
8. Carluke	31	1	30	2	14	4	10	-	2
9. Carmichael	12	3	9	-	1	-	1	-	-
10. Carmunnock	2	1	1	1	3	-	3	-	-
11. Carnwath	37	3	34	3	5	-	5	-	-
12. Carstairs	22	3	19	1	2	-	2	-	1
13. Coulter	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Covington and Thankerton	7	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
15. Crawford	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
16. Crawfordjohn	7	1	6	1	1	-	-	1	-
17. Dalserf	15	-	15	1	31	-	31	-	1
18. Dolphinton	5	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
19. Douglas	4	-	4	-	5	1	4	-	-

20. Dunsyre	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. East Kilbride	41	13	28	-	3	-	3	-	-
22. Glasgow	-	-	-	-	8	-	7	1	-
23. Glassford	31	5	26	4	4	2	2	-	-
24. Hamilton	26	1	25	3	8	-	7	1	1
25. Lamington and Wandel	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Lanark	11	2	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
27. Lesmahagow	84	7	77	1	11	4	7	-	1
28. Libberton	16	2	14	1	1	-	1	-	-
29. New Monkland	29	1	28	5	26	2	15	9	-
30. Old Monkland	6	2	4	3	40	-	40	-	-
31. Pettinain	9	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Rutherglen	1	-	1	1	15	-	13	2	2
33. Shotts	28	1	27	4	20	-	18	2	1
34. Stonehouse	19	-	19	-	7	-	7	-	-
35. Symington	6	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
36. Walston	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Wiston and Roberton	9	1	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTY	615	69	546	50	372	13	342	17	13
Biggar (Burgh)	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-
Bishopbriggs (Burgh)	2	-	2	-	22	-	22	-	1
Lanark (Burgh)	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-

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:-

Dealers' Licences	No. of Licence Holders	
Premium Milk	17	
Standard Milk	37	
Pasteurised Milk	299	
Premium and Standard Milk	1	
Premium and Pasteurised Milk	3	
Premium, Pasteurised and Ultra Heat Treated Milk	2	
Standard and Pasteurised Milk	8	
Standard and Ultra Heat Treated Milk	1	
Pasteurised and Ultra Heat Treated Milk	2	
Ultra Heat Treated Milk	11	
		381
Dealers' Supplementary Licences		
Premium, Standard and Pasteurised Milk	2	
Standard Milk	2	
Standard and Pasteurised Milk	2	
Pasteurised Milk	10	
Premium, Pasteurised, Sterilised and Ultra Heat Treated Milk	1	17
		398

The following licences were granted during the year:-

Producers	Producers only	Producer/ Retailers	Total
Premium	1	2	3
Standard	17	4	21
	18	6	24

Dealers	
Pasteurised	37
Premium	3
Standard	5
Ultra Heat Treated	3
	48

Visits to Farms etc. :- The following table shows the number of visits to dairy farms made by the Milk Officers during 1972.

At Farms

Routine Visits	2,614
Following unsatisfactory samples	1,592
Designated licences	56

Outwith Farms

Dealers	909
	5,171

The farm visits shown in the foregoing paragraph amount to a total of 4,262 or an average of approximately 7 visits per farm.

408 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 test, 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 fat has also to be satisfied.

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

	At Farms			Outwith Farms		
	Total	Disconform	Percentage Disconform	Total	Disconform	Percentage Disconform
Designated.	1424	363	25.6%	351	79	22.5%

GRAND TOTAL	1775
Total Disconform	442
Percentage Disconform	24.9% (1971 — 25%)

In addition to the above 1,090 samples were taken in the course of investigations as a result of failing samples. A total of 476 of these samples failed to conform to 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 306 bottles were examined in this respect during the year with the following results:-

Bottles sterile	201
Slightly contaminated	27
Heavily contaminated	78
TOTAL	306

Coliform bacilli were found to be present in 39 of the bottles. The bottles included in the figures were examined during the course of routine investigations 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 2,380 gallons of milk were consumed daily in the schools in the County and in the Burghs within the County.

Approximately 98% of this milk is pasteurised and the remainder is Premium or Standard.

Complaints from Headmasters received from time to time are fully investigated and reports are made to the County Council and the Director of Education. Three such complaints were received. In each case the complaint referred to the presence of a foreign object in the milk viz. a thumb tack, a twisted piece of wire possibly a paper clip and a red substance likely to originate from the coloured wax in a crayon pencil.

The premises of the distributors involved were visited and their methods and equipment examined and warnings were issued that the procedure in examining filled bottles must be tightened up.

In each case 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 Rezaurin 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, 1958, and I am indebted to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector for the following statement of work carried out during the year:-

Herds registered	1,340
Herds inspected	685
Cows examined	14,171

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 31/12/72 there were 1,340 attested herds in the County of Lanark, 617 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order. The remaining 723 were not dairy herds and were, therefore, not registered. The Scheme is supervised by the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture. No reactors to the Tuberculin Test were found during the year.

The registered dairy premises in the County at the end of the year comprised accommodation for a total of approximately 30,000 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:- 6 milkshops and 1 milk bottling establishment 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 2 dairy farms and 22 retailers' premises and 1 pasteuriser 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 10 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.

	Premises	Vehicles
Number of Certificates of Registration in force at 31st December, 1972	75	109
Number of applications for registration considered during 1972		
(1) Number granted	5	25
(2) Number refused	Nil.	Nil.
(3) Number withdrawn by applicant	Nil.	Nil.
Number of Certificates of Registration cancelled during 1972	4	14

Exempted Premises	Premises	Vehicles
Landward Area	222	Nil.
Biggar (Burgh)	3	Nil.
Bishopbriggs (Burgh)	10	Nil.
Lanark (Burgh)	10	Nil.

66 samples of Ice Cream, 11 samples of Milk Ice, and 1 sample of Ice Cream Mix were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. 14 of the Ice Cream samples and 3 Milk Ice samples failed to comply with the required standards.

The samples failed as follows:-

	Count Only	Coliform Only	Count and Coliform	Total
Ice Cream	-	9	5	14
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 the year were drawn to the attention of the persons concerned. In all instances the defects were satisfactorily remedied as a result of this informal action. As in previous years the contraventions most commonly found were the storage of unauthorised goods in manufacturing apartments, and the failure of traders to have their name and Registered number inscribed on the ice-cream vehicle. It was occasionally found necessary to draw the attention of traders to the necessity of maintaining the hand washing facilities in ice-cream vehicles in proper working order.

FOOD HYGIENE

A total of 1650 inspections were made of food premises and food vehicles in the County of Lanark and in the Burghs of Biggar, Lanark and Bishopbriggs. Thirty-six premises were removed from the list due to their being closed or the businesses being discontinued and one food vehicle was withdrawn from service. New food shops, together with the conversion of existing premises for use as food shops, brought the total number on the register at the end of the year to 2067.

As I am also the Master of Works with responsibilities for the operation of the Building Regulations, it is possible when dealing with plans of new premises and the conversion or alteration of existing premises in terms of the Building Regulations to ensure that these will be so constructed and provided with the necessary facilities as to enable a high standard of hygiene to be obtained.

A complete and detailed examination was carried out at 776 food premises and 58 food vehicles to ascertain how far they fell short of the requirements of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959-66. Sixty of the premises and 28 of the vehicles which received a general inspection of this kind were being surveyed for the first time and 45 premises which had previously been the subject of a general inspection had to be re-surveyed following alterations or change of occupier.

Of the 105 premises which received an initial general inspection or which were re-inspected because of a change of occupier or after alterations had been carried out, 49 were found to be satisfactory, 37 had major contraventions and 19 had contraventions of a minor nature.

Fifty-seven contraventions of a major nature were found in the 37 premises mentioned above. These consisted of lack of suitable washhand basins (14), dirty conditions of floors walls or ceilings (10), lack of an adequate supply of hot water at washhand basins (9), lack of an adequate supply of hot water at sinks (7), insufficient sinks for washing food and equipment (7), sanitary conveniences communicating directly with food rooms (5), intervening spaces at sanitary accommodation not ventilated direct to the external air or otherwise unsatisfactory (3), sink for washing equipment sited in intervening ventilated space (1), food handler smoking while engaged in the handling of food (1).

Sixteen of the food vehicles which received an initial inspection were satisfactory, 5 had major contraventions consisting mainly of inadequate washing facilities or lack of a hot water supply at existing facilities, and 7 had minor contraventions. Only one of the vehicles inspected was not "purpose-made."

Food premises and food vehicles were also the subject of 816 re-visits, mainly with the object of checking whether deficiencies originally intimated to the owners of the businesses had been remedied. Resulting from the re-visits 330 premises were found to be satisfactory.

Where necessary intimations were sent to the owners of food businesses in which contraventions were found giving details of the contraventions and requesting that remedial measures be taken. In 4 cases where serious contraventions had been found, and little or no remedial action taken, a final warning was given to the owners of the businesses to comply with the requirements of the Regulations.

Two of the businesses were then sold and the premises closed temporarily pending the necessary improvements and alterations being carried out, and negotiations were commenced in another case for the purchase of more suitable premises. In the remaining case instructions were given to the tradesmen to carry out the necessary work.

Premises where manufacturing processes were undertaken or food preparation was carried out, such as restaurants, canteens, school kitchens, chicken processing factories, etc., were visited more frequently than others

Re-visits have, in general, indicated an increasing awareness in the food industry of the need to secure and maintain a high standard of hygiene. This is reflected not only in the improvements noted in the general observance of the regulations but also in the increasing number of improved shop fittings such as refrigerated cabinets being installed for the hygienic storage and display of perishable foods and, in the larger food shops, for separation of cooked and raw meats. Proper accommodation for the storage and display of perishables is imperative, particularly in view of impending legislation concerning compulsory open-date marking of certain pre-packed foodstuffs, where the methods of storage could well be a more important factor in the prevention of food poisoning incidents than strict observance with regard to the printed shelf life of the product.

The kitchens in six hospitals which come under the jurisdiction of the Board of Management for Southern Lanarkshire Hospitals were inspected twice during the year in accordance with a previous request from the Secretary when it was observed that the high standard of hygiene noted during previous inspections continued to be maintained.

Prior to commencing the operation of a retail food business from a stationary vehicle or caravan the owner of the business must obtain planning permission in respect of the site on which the vehicle or caravan is to be situated.

The circumstances regarding 5 food businesses being operated from vehicles or caravans, without the owners having first obtained planning permission, were reported to the County Planning Officer during the year. In one case the owner of a caravan used for the retail of fresh fish had sited his caravan in the garden of a private house and when planning permission was refused he moved the caravan to ground adjoining a betting office and re-applied for planning permission in respect of the new site. When planning permission was again refused he appealed against the decision. The result of the appeal is still awaited.

Three instances concerning the use of outbuildings at private dwellinghouses in connection with the preparation of fish and chips for sale from food vehicles were also the subject of reports to the County Planning Officer and resulted in enforcement action being taken for breaches of the Planning Acts.

The following table indicates the various types of food premises visited, analysed into categories, the number of visits made, and the results of initial inspections or re-inspections following alterations, etc.

Total No. of premises: 2067
Total No. of Visits: 1650

Type of Premises (1)	Total No. of Premises (2)	No. of Premises which Comply (3)	Total No. of General Inspections (4)	Total No. of Other Inspections (5)	No. of Premises with Minor Contraventions (6)	No. of Premises with Major Contraventions (7)
CLASS A						
Bakehouses	58	27	9	15	-	-
Bakers Shops	81	49	21	34	1	-
Butchers	168	77	77	171	3	4
Confectioners	121	28	16	20	-	-
Fishmongers	34	17	19	7	-	1
Fried Fish Shops	94	21	28	15	-	2
Fruiterers	54	20	24	17	2	2
General Stores	4	4	4	4	-	-
Grocers	673	263	297	314	9	12
Take-Away Food Shops	1	-	-	-		

CLASS B						
Boarding Houses	15	5	3	5	-	-
Cafes	93	30	33	48	1	2
Canteens	65	27	35	6	1	-
Clubs	43	12	14	3	-	2
Homes/Hospitals	14	13	8	9	-	-
Private Hotels	5	1	2	-	-	-
Licensed Hotels	75	22	24	11	-	3
Public Houses	265	103	83	36	1	6
Restaurants	49	24	20	26	-	1
School Meals Services	106	23	42	11	-	-
Holiday Camps	2	-	-	-	-	-
CLASS C						
Poultry Packing Stations	5	1	8	21	1	-
Meat Processing Factories	9	2	2	4	-	2
Other Food Factories	11	6	7	3	-	-
Purveyors	22	6	-	-	-	-
CLASS D						
Vehicles	395 (Approx.)	97	58	36	7	5

THE FOOD (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) REGULATIONS, 1963—67

These regulations are an important link in the chain of defensive hygienic measures designed to protect meat from contamination throughout all stages from preparation in the slaughterhouse to sale in the retail shops.

A section of the Regulations deals with the construction and maintenance of vehicles and containers in which meat is transported and regular inspections are made of all vehicles used for this purpose in the landward area of the County.

In general most of the operators use vehicles which are specifically designed for this particular purpose and on inspection these were found, with one or two exceptions, to be maintained in a satisfactory condition. In the cases where the maintenance was not of a sufficiently high standard the owner was advised and on re-inspection the vehicles were found to be satisfactory. In one instance a butcher in Bishopbriggs was found to be using his own private van for transport of meat and this was found to be unlined internally. After due warning the butcher carried out all the works specified to make the van comply with the Regulations.

It was generally found that protective clothing was being worn by meat handlers engaged in the delivery of meat to butchers' shops but on two occasions warnings had to be given about the lack of protective head coverings.

SLAUGHTER OF POULTRY ACT, 1967

This Act, which came into force on 1st January, 1970 provides that turkeys and domestic poultry intended for sale for human consumption shall be slaughtered by an approved method, or stunned and rendered instantaneously insensible until death supervenes. Premises where such stunning is carried out must be registered with the Local Authority and at present three such premises are registered in Lanarkshire. Regular inspections are made to ensure that the stunning methods are operating satisfactorily.

All premises, registered and unregistered, where the slaughter of poultry takes place are also inspected to ensure compliance with the Slaughter of Poultry (Humane Conditions) Regulations, 1971 made under the terms of the above Act. The chief provisions require that such poultry, while awaiting slaughter, must not be subjected to unnecessary pain or distress, must be slaughtered as soon as practicable and meanwhile must be protected from bad weather and be provided with adequate ventilation.

FOOD AND DRUGS

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

DISTRICT	Inspections made	Samples Procured			Analysed		
		Formal	Informal	Total	Consultant Public Analyst	County Public Analyst	Not Analysed
County Area	939	58	1,052	1,110	5	1,105	-
Burgh of Biggar	19	-	19	19	-	19	-
Burgh of Lanark	43	1	42	43	-	42	1
Burgh of Bishopbriggs	37	1	45	46	1	45	-
	1,038	60	1,158	1,218	6	1,211	1

FOOD AND DRUGS

The following table shows the nature and the number of samples submitted for analysis 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	-	2	2	-	-	-
Butter	-	4	4	-	1	1
Cheese (including spreads)	-	16	16	-	1	1
Coffee	-	4	4	-	-	-
Cream	-	11	11	-	1	1
Cream (imitation)	-	3	3	-	-	-
Dried and Preserved Fruit	-	9	9	-	-	-
Fish Cakes	-	5	5	-	-	-
Fish Pastes & Spreads	-	3	3	-	-	-
Flour (including mixtures confectionery & biscuits)	-	43	43	-	2	2
Fruit Conserves	-	16	16	-	-	-
Ice Cream & Milk Ices	-	45	45	-	-	-
Iced Lollies	-	3	3	-	-	-
Jams, Jellies and Fruit Curds	-	13	13	-	-	-
Margarine	-	4	4	-	-	-
Meat Pies Pastries & Sausage Rolls	-	21	21	-	4	4
Meat Pastes & Spreads	-	20	20	-	-	-
Milk	-	195	195	-	7	7
Milk (dried, condensed, etc)	-	12	12	-	-	-
Mince	21	176	197	6	30	36
Salad Cream & Mayonnaise	-	4	4	-	-	-
Sausage & Sausage Meat	19	196	215	7	33	40
Soft Drinks	-	29	29	-	1	1
Fruit Juices	-	7	7	-	-	-
Spices & Condiments	-	21	21	-	1	1
Spirits	20	19	39	1	3	4
Beer, Ale & Stout	-	2	2	-	-	-
Suet & Cooking Fats	-	8	8	-	1	1
Sugar & Confectionery	-	12	12	-	-	-
Table Jellies	-	22	22	-	-	-
Tomato Ketchup, Sauces and Pickles	-	20	20	-	-	-
Canned Meats	-	59	59	-	1	1
Canned Fish	-	8	8	-	-	-
Soups & Soup Mixtures	-	9	9	-	1	1
Pharmaceutical Products	-	28	28	-	2	2
Vegetables (canned, dried & bottled)	-	25	25	-	2	2
Flavouring Agents	-	3	3	-	-	-
Cereals	-	2	2	-	-	-
Meat Extracts	-	2	2	-	-	-
Tea	-	11	11	-	-	-
Infant Foods	-	7	7	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	55	55	-	2	2
	60	1,157	1,217	14	93	107

Fifty nine 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/1	Sliced Sausage	3rd March, 1972	Cautionary letters sent by the County Clerk.
C/F/6	Mince	6th March, 1972	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 2nd May, 1972. Fined £10.00.
A/F/2	Beef Link Sausage	15th March, 1972	Plea of guilty at Glasgow Sheriff Court on 25th May, 1972. Fined £10.00.
A/F/3	Mince	30th March, 1972	Plea of guilty at Glasgow Sheriff Court on 6th June, 1972. Fined £20.00.
C/F/7	Mince	4th April, 1972	Plea of guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 6th June, 1972. Fined £10.00.
A/F/4	Mince	18th April, 1972	Procurator Fiscal abandoned the case due to lack of corroborative evidence.
B/2/F	Beef Link Sausage	25th April, 1972	Cautionary letters sent by the County Clerk.
D/1/F	Beef Link Sausage	27th April, 1972	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 6th June, 1972. Fined £10.00.
C/F/8	Beef Link Sausage	3rd May, 1972	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 27th June, 1972. Fined £30.00.
C/F/14	Mince	29th August, 1972	Cautionary letter sent by the County Clerk.
C/F/20	Whisky	26th September, 1972	Proceedings pending.
C/F/23	Beek Link Sausage	17th October, 1972	Cautionary letter sent by the County Clerk.
D/10/F	Sliced Sausage	14th December, 1972	Proceedings pending.

FOOD STANDARDS

The range of products for human consumption sampled during the year is indicated in the table of samples and covers a wide variety of edible foodstuffs, drinks and pharmaceutical products. The following contraventions were detected of the Orders and Regulations made under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, which govern the compositional and additive requirements of various foods.

Aspirin:- Quick acting aspirin tablets were sampled and found to fail the test for free salicylic acid as laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia, 1968, and the manufacturers have been written to regarding the failure. It has been suggested that the aspirins were manufactured in 1971 and that age is the cause of the deterioration

Cider Vinegar:- As a result of a complaint, a sample of cider vinegar was purchased and found to contain two small dark coloured masses which on examination were found to be yeast films, known within the trade as wine flowers. Their presence indicated inadequate precautions during manufacture and the shop manager agreed to withdraw the remainder of the stock from sale. The manufacturer was advised of the investigation and after examination of the product agreed with our findings.

Double Cream:- A sample of double cream was found to contain 45.7% milk fat and not 48% as required by the Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1970. On re-sampling the product was found to be satisfactory.

Frankfurters:- The meat content of a canned frankfurter was found to be less than the permitted 70% calculated on the drained weight. The product is to be re-sampled.

Meat Pies:- Three informal samples of Scotch meat pies were found to be deficient in meat content and the manufacturers were advised of the failure to meet the requirements of the Meat Pie and Sausage Roll (Scotland) Regulations, 1967. Two of the manufacturers indicated in reply that their meat suppliers were responsible as they had not been filling the pie cases with the amount of meat specified by them. It is, however, the manufacturer's responsibility to ensure that the meat content of the pie not only meets his specification but also the requirements of the Regulations.

Soft Drinks:- A sample of raspberryade was found to contain more than the maximum permitted amount of artificial sweetener i.e. saccharin. The product was resampled and found to be genuine.

Suet:- A sample of suet was found to be slightly deficient in fat content, further samples were taken and these were found to be genuine.

PRESERVATIVES

30 informal samples of mince and 33 of sausage did not meet the requirements of the Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962 in respect of the amounts of preservatives permitted in these products. As a result formal samples were taken and 6 of mince and 7 of sausage were found to contravene the Regulations. In 5 of the cases where the excess of preservative over the permitted amount was small cautionary letters were sent to the vendors by the County Clerk. In one instance a case reported to the Procurator Fiscal did not proceed due to the lack of corroborative evidence and in the other seven failing samples the vendors were successfully prosecuted and fines ranging from £10 to £30 were imposed. Prosecutions in respect of two samples taken in the previous year were also successful and each of the vendors was fined £10.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

20 formal samples of spirits were taken and of these 1 of whisky was found to contain less than 70% proof spirit. Unfortunately due to delays in preparing the evidence and in administrative procedure the statutory period of two months within which legal action must commence had elapsed and no action could be taken against the vendor.

LABELLING OF FOOD

A jar of Scotch beetroot which was purchased by a sampling officer did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, as the label failed to list the ingredients. The manufacturer was advised of the deficiency in the label and he has agreed to design and print new labels which will have a requisite ingredient panel.

An informal sample of pre-packed mince contained in an opaque container which was purchased from a travelling shop was found to contravene the Labelling of Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1970 as it did not bear a clear legible statement in a prominent position indicating the name of either the packer or the labeller of the food; the address at which such person carried on business, and an appropriate designation of the food. The wholesale supplier of the mince to the travelling shopkeeper stated that the packing of the mince in the opaque container was a mistake as it should have been packed in a wholly transparent container. If packed in such a container the product is not considered as being "pre-packed" and the requirements of the Regulations relating to the labelling of pre-packed foods do not apply.

This exemption of products packed in a wholly transparent container from the labelling requirements for pre-packed foods was found to cause difficulties in a case involving a food vehicle operated as a one man business. Efforts were made to prosecute the wholesale supplier of mince to the travelling shopkeeper for an offence under the Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962. The Procurator Fiscal considered that the case could not proceed as there was lack of corroborative evidence of delivery to the shopkeeper whose statement could not be substantiated. If the mince had been labelled with the name of the packer it was considered that this would have provided the necessary corroboration but, since the mince was contained in a wholly transparent container, it was not necessary in terms of the Regulations to label the package with the name of the supplier.

Manufacturers are now aware that, although only certain sections of the Labelling of Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1970, came into operation on 13th August, 1970, the remainder would be in force on 1st January, 1973, and discussions have taken place and advice has been given to certain producers to ensure that their labels will meet the requirements of the Regulations.

NEW FOOD LEGISLATION

The following legislation authorised under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 was introduced during the year:-

The Bread and Flour (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1972, extended the list of bleaching and improving agents which may be present in flour and also amended the specified forms in which certain nutrients are required to be added to flour.

The Food (Control or Irradiation)(Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1972, provide for an increase from 10 rad to 50 rad of ionising radiation of any food which is certified by a registered medical practitioner to be intended for consumption by patients who require a sterile diet as an essential factor in their treatment.

The Labelling of Food (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1972, amend the 1970 Regulations in matters relating to definitions, appropriate designations, claims relating to proteins and vitamins etc.

THE IMPORTED FOOD (Scotland) REGULATIONS, 1968

The use of containers to transport food direct from container ships to depots situated throughout the Country continues to increase rapidly and the opening of a new base at Rigghead Industrial Estate in July of this year was a measure of the development which has taken place over the last few years in this method of food distribution.

The principal food transported in the containers is flour, but included amongst other products are tinned fruits and juices, bacon, sausage casings, mixed vegetables, fruit pulp, canned meat and onions in brine.

282 inspections of containers were made and on two occasions varying amounts of flour were condemned as being unfit for human consumption. On the other visits the food stuffs inspected were found to be satisfactory.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

No new registrations were granted during the year and 9 registrations were cancelled due either to the sale of the registered premises or to the shopkeeper no longer selling any of the listed poisons.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Deficiencies were found in 2 of 11 samples of feeding stuffs taken during the year and re-sampling of the failing products will be carried out in the ensuing year. 4 samples of fertiliser were analysed and one was found to have a deficiency in the insoluble phosphoric acid content. A repeat sample showed a satisfactory level of insoluble phosphoric acid but was deficient in potash. It was not possible to take a further sample as the manufacture of this particular type of fertiliser was discontinued.

No requests were received from purchasers of fertilisers or feeding stuffs to have an analysis carried out of such commodities.

SHOPS ACTS, 1950—65

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

Visits to Shops	226
Contraventions	
Failure to exhibit Notices in terms of the Acts	9

The only contraventions found referred to failure 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 Warnings regarding the contraventions were given, and these were generally effective. 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 26 storage premises were inspected and 21 of these were found to be satisfactory for the storage of foodstuffs. Of the 5 unsatisfactory premises, 2 were subsequently brought up to the required standard.

UNSOUND FOOD

During the year there were 4,192 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored and seizures amounting to 50,088 lb. of foodstuffs were made by the staff of Sanitary Inspectors.

One-hundred and three complaints were received regarding the condition of food sold to consumers. No action was taken on 27 of these complaints mainly because insufficient evidence could be found to substantiate the complaint or the food had been disposed of by the purchaser so that no judgment could be made as to its condition at the time of the sale.

The complaints received could be divided into three categories and concerned (1) food which was unfit for human consumption, (2) food which was alleged to have caused illness when eaten and (3) food which contained foreign matter.

Forty-two of the complaints concerned food which was unfit for human consumption. Twenty-two instances referred to mould growth and involved bread, potato scones, butter, meat pies, sausage rolls, milk, jam, lemon juice, sauce, vinegar, black pudding slices and cans of spaghetti, fruit, soup and baby food.

In the case of the mouldy black pudding slices, it transpired that they were delivered to the shop in sealed packs each containing four slices and stamped with the date of delivery so that they could be disposed of if not sold within two days. The shop manager, however, had elected to open some of the packs so that the slices could be sold separately particularly for the benefit of single old age pensioners. While one must agree with his sentiments, the opening of the packs resulted in loss of control over the shelf life of the product through its date mark, and the vendors were warned about the practice which promptly ceased.

Mouldy sausage rolls were at least two weeks old when sold to a consumer although the vendor had only taken delivery of them that day. The attention of the manufacturers was drawn to the gravity of this type of incident and they were warned that any recurrence would almost certainly lead to the institution of legal proceedings. Similar action was taken in the case of a wrapped beef pie which was, according to the date mark, four weeks old when sold.

Mouldy cans of spaghetti, soup and baby food by the same manufacturer were the subject of three complaints being made within a short space of time and it appeared, in the light of all the information available, that there may have been incomplete sterilisation during the manufacturing processes. The manufacturers were, however, able to reassure me with regard to their sterilisation methods.

Of the remaining complaints concerning mould growth, no action was taken in three instances because the complaints could not be substantiated and in the remaining instances warning letters were sent to vendors or manufacturers regarding stock rotation and in a number of cases resulted in stocks being withdrawn from sale.

Other instances of unfit food included a fly in a piece of cheese, a dead bird in a 56 lb. block of dripping, a carton of spreading cheese which was 36 days outside its shelf life, chocolate Christmas tree pendants which were maggot infested, a fly in a king prawn served as part of a meal, maggots in bacon, double cream which had a high bacterial count, rancid bacon, a rancid meat pie, tainted

tea-breads, tainted tea, tainted milk, corned beef which had a fishy odour, a can of spaghetti in which the tin plate had stripped from the can, a can of soup which was under positive pressure probably due to bacterial action, and a can of soup which had a sour taste.

No action was taken in four instances because the complaints could not be substantiated. The fly in the cheese and the dead bird in the dripping were made the subject of legal proceedings and resulted in the manufacturers being fined £5 and £10 respectively. A cautionary letter was sent by the County Clerk to the vendor in the case concerning the fly in the king prawn. Warning letters were sent to the manufacturers or vendors in ten instances and in three other instances control samples of the products concerned were submitted for analysis and proved satisfactory.

The case concerning the maggots in the Christmas tree pendants was of particular interest. The circumstances were first drawn to the attention of Fife County Council by a shopkeeper in that area who had taken delivery of the pendants from a warehouse in the Burgh of Bishopbriggs. While investigations were being carried out at the warehouse, two complaints were received from consumers residing in Larkhall concerning maggots in chocolate pendants purchased locally. The warehouse concerned in the latter case was situated in the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw. It became obvious at this stage that there was a connection between the three complaints and it transpired that both warehouses received their supplies from the same distributor in Middlesex. The distributor and the Health Department in Middlesex were notified of the complaint, but from the information obtained it appeared that the distributor was responsible for the importation and distribution of the product and did not, in fact, have storage premises. The infestation was found to be due to the larval stage of the Tropical Warehouse Moth. The conclusion was that the infestation must have occurred at the manufacturers' premises in Holland and the importers were requested to notify the manufacturers of the circumstances concerning these complaints and to advise me of the outcome.

Eight complaints were received regarding foodstuffs which were alleged to have caused illness following consumption. Three of these concerned porridge oats, orange cordial and fruit sauce and were submitted for chemical examination for mould contamination and excess heavy metals. The other foodstuffs concerned were fruit juice, corned mutton, milk, beefburgers and steak and were submitted for bacteriological examination for food poisoning organisms. Chemical examination and bacteriological examination failed to reveal the cause of illness.

Fifty-three complaints concerned the presence of foreign matter in food. Twenty of the complaints received involved bottles or cartons of milk, thirteen of which were alleged to be contaminated with dirt, and two with disinfectant. One bottle contained a large piece of glass, one contained a maggot, and one contained the foil wrapping from a chocolate biscuit. In two other cases the milk was alleged to be not of the quality demanded. Examination of three of the bottles which were the subjects of complaints of contamination with dirt showed the marks to be within the glass. Three other complaints of dirt in milk and a complaint concerning contamination with disinfectant could not be substantiated. In the remaining cases producers' premises and bottling establishments were inspected and, where necessary control samples were taken and warning letters sent.

The remainder of the complaints of foreign matter in food included a chicken bone in a can of peas, particles of metal in school meals, a maggot in butter, glass particles in a bottle of tablets, a screwnail in a bridie, a fly in a roll, a bluebottle in a steak pie, a fly in a pancake, a piece of metal in a roll, a piece of metal in a loaf, mouse droppings in a scone, a caterpillar in a can of broad beans, a grub in a meat pie, a spider in a can of grapefruit segments, a fly in gingerbread, discoloured particles in dried milk powder, glass in a bottle of limeade, glass in ice cream, a grub in a can of tomatoes, a maggot in milk, and butter alleged to contain unidentifiable foreign matter.

A cautionary letter was sent by the County Clerk to the manufacturer in the case of glass in the tablets and the cases concerning a piece of metal in a roll and a piece of metal in a loaf were reported to the Procurator Fiscal for legal proceedings and resulted in a fine of £20 being imposed on the manufacturer in the first instance. In the second instance proceedings were pending at the end of the year. One other instance which concerned the grub in the meat pie was also reported to the Procurator Fiscal but he did not consider the evidence adequate to support a prosecution as there was no corroboration of the customer's statement that she bought the pie from the shop concerned. This ruling is in direct contrast to a decision given at Edinburgh Sheriff Court on 3rd June, 1970, in a case concerning an adhesive finger dressing in sausage meat when the Sheriff took the view that the shopper was a regular customer and a credible witness and if two people were always needed to corroborate a purchase then single people would have no redress against the vendor.

The complaint of a piece of metal in a meal served at a school was made by the parent of one of the children and was thoroughly investigated. It transpired that at lease one other child at the school had made a similar complaint to the headmaster that day. Spaghetti formed part of the meal concerned and the inspector who carried out the investigation was of the opinion that the metal was a strip from the lid of a can of spaghetti which was opened at the cooking centre with a "Bonzer" mechanical can opener. This type of opener is widely used throughout the catering trades and incorporates a triangular blade with one cutting edge, a serrated wheel which causes the can to revolve, and a stand which is supported on a holder secured to a table. When the blade becomes blunt, there is the possibility of a tearing rather than a cutting action taking place, resulting in the formation of a strip of metal which may fall into the contents of the can.

The life of the blades in this type of can opener would appear to be fairly limited, depending upon the number of cans opened and the gauge of metal used in the cans, and the Director of Education (School Meals Service) was advised to draw the attention of the various school meals supervisors to this hazard.

The remaining complaints listed above could not be made the subject of legal proceedings because of lack of corroboration of purchase or because it could not be established either by investigation by the Sanitary Inspector or by chemical analysis that the manufacturer or vendor was at fault. In all these instances, however, the manufacturers or vendors were advised of the circumstances giving rise to the complaint and warned about their duty to take all possible precautions to prevent any recurrence of this type of incident. Control samples were also taken in some instances and these proved satisfactory.

Twelve other complaints of foreign matter in food not previously mentioned could not be substantiated mainly because the food had been disposed of by the consumer or handed over to the manufacturers' representative prior to the Inspectors arrival and no action could be taken in these instances.

The accompanying table indicates the types and quantity of foodstuffs seized for destruction during the year.

CANNED AND PACKED FOOD

	Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lb.	Ozs.
1,276 Tins	Meat Products	1	15	3	15	5¾
1,671 Tins	Fruit		15	1	19	13½
2,302 Tins	Beans & Peas		15	3	2	8¼
3,354 Tins	Soup & Veg.	1	6	3	2	6
176 Tins	Milk & Cream		1	1	0	12
76 Tins	Fish				19	11¾
447 Tins	Fruit Juice		4	3	4	4
65 Tins	Fruit Preserves			1	24	13½
589 Tins	Pudding		4	3	19	13
397 Tins	Spaghetti		2	3	15	8¼
71 Tins	Macaroni			1	27	6¼
8 Tins	Treacle				8	13
3 Tins	Syrup				4	0
22 Tins	Coffee				11	11
4 Tins	Drinking Chocolate				2	0
1 Tin	Sauce					8
1 Tin	Liver Salts					4
30 Tins	Cakes				10	2
8 Tins	Honey				10	12
4 Tins	Mustard					9
139 Jars	Meat Products				26	4
275 Jars	Soup & Veg.			3	25	3½
96 Jars	Beetroot			2	21	6½
222 Jars	Jam		1	3	18	13
31 Jars	Pickles				27	8½
6 Jars	Cheese Spread				3	0
10 Jars	Coffee				2	8
7 Jars	Fish				3	13½
1 Jar	Horlicks				1	0
174 Bottles	Sauce			3	27	5
21 Bottles	Cooking Oil			1	5	0
1 Bottle	Vinegar				2	0
6 Bottles	Salad Cream				2	10
95 Bottles	Fruit Juice				24	0
109 Bottles	Soft Drinks			3	19	15
8,213 Packets	Meal Products	1	19	1	10	9¼
79 Packets	Fruit			1	6	0
2,116 Packets	Beans & Peas		9	2	2	5
3,692 Packets	Soup & Veg.		18	1	1	1½
25 Packets	Bisto				12	8
4,920 Packets	Fish	1	3	0	5	13½
354 Packets	Cheese		6	2	15	11
437 Packets	Butter		1	3	14	8
213 Packets	Pudding			2	11	7¼
29 Packets	Biscuits				10	14½
3 Packets	Macaroni				2	8
1,381 Packets	Pastry		7	2	4	6½

	Food					
307 Packets	Cakes		2	0	2	11½
164 Packets	Fat			2	16	0
1 Packet	Smash					2½
1 Packet	Crispbread					3¾
4 Packets	Chocolate				8	0
12 Packets	Cereals				6	10½
8 Packets	Porridge Oats				8	10
4 Packets	Jelly				4	13
244 Packets	Flour		4	2	4	0
19 Packets	Salt				24	0
37 Packets	Sugar			2	12	0
1 Packet	Oxo Cubes				2	0
1 Packet	Dessicated Coconut				7	0
1Packet	Tea					4
3 Packets	Margarine				1	8
7 Packets	Semolina				4	0
1 Packet	Battermix				1	0
5 Packets	Sweets				1	4
96 Bags	Onions	4	8	0	0	0
29 Bags	Flour	1	8	0	14	0
385 Bags	Ice Lollies			1	15	11
10 Bags	Cucumber				10	0
15 Bags	Potatoes		7	2	0	0
2 Bags	Salt				4	8
1,189 Cartons	Ice Cream		7	0	19	5½
879 Cartons	Mousse		1	0	17	8
1,071 Cartons	Dates		4	3	3	0
641 Cartons	Margarine		2	3	12	0
36 Cartons	Fruit Juice				10	11
25 Cartons	Carrots		4	2	2	0
30 Cartons	Yoghurt				7	8½
27 Cartons	Trifles				3	7½
30 Cartons	Fruit		1	0	8	0
10 Cartons	Milk			2	15	14
400 Portions	Cheese				25	0
355 Bars	Chocolate			1	25	1
1 Box	Fish				14	0
5 Cases	Vegetables		2	2	0	0
39,216 Containers		19	1	2	9	2½

UNPACKED FOOD

Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lb.	Ozs.
Meat	3	1	1	5	0
Fish		1	1	13	0
Fat			2	14	0
TOTAL	3	3	3	4	0

BURIAL GROUNDS

Inspections made of burial grounds in the County during the year showed that they were being conducted and maintained in a satisfactory manner.

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.

Observations were given regarding a proposed private cemetery at Fallside Road, Bothwell for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Motherwell. The proposed cemetery is part of a development presently under construction comprising a church, presbytery and convent and the cemetery is intended for use by an Order of Nuns who will occupy the convent.

INSPECTIONS BY STAFF

General	No. of Inspections
Nuisances	10,029
Dairies	408
Factories	305
Caravan Act	428
Unsound Food	4,192
Pigstyes	69
Offensive Trades	25
Public Conveyances	132
Building Regulations (General)	12,901
Building Regulations (Certs. of Completion)	3,079
Schools	47
Ice Cream Premises and Vehicles	143
Water Samples	309
Rag Flock	7
Drainage	3,624
Drain Tests	5,964
Rats and Mice Infestation	2,479
Seasonal Workers' Premises	3
Food Hygiene	1,688
Food and Drugs	801
Shops Act	226
Clean Air	1,207
Scavenging	47,052
Unfit Dwellings	2,508
Overcrowded Dwellings	54
Dirty Dwellings	17
Riding Establishments	22
Bugs, Beetles etc. infestation	368
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	973
Meat Distribution	138
Animal Boarding Establishments	47
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	17
Civic Amenities Act	642
Pharmacy and Poisons	38
Noise Abatement	98
Imported Food Regulations	282
Rents Act	138
Methylated Spirits	5
Pet Animals Act	11
Slaughter of Poultry Act	51
Cinemas	10
Safety Precautions in Fairgrounds	9
Miscellaneous	2,655
	103,201

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 1972.

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

INTRODUCTION

The collection and disposal of household refuse is, without doubt, one of the most essential functions undertaken by the local authority.

The organising of daily operations over a landward area so extensive as the County of Lanark is no simple, routine exercise. Many, indeed, are the difficulties and problems which arise almost daily and which require to be resolved speedily in order to maintain the service and afford the maximum possible protection to the environment and the well-being of the population.

During 1972, despite all these difficulties which, in the main, presented themselves as a result of either vehicular breakdowns or periodic chronic labour shortages due to sickness, absenteeism, etc., the service continued to operate in a generally satisfactory manner and this reflects considerable credit on the supervising Inspectorate, the local Cleansing foremen and the manual employees who form the vital link between the Department and the ratepayers.

Increasing public interest in all matters affecting the environment is now also creating a rapidly growing awareness of the importance of the Cleansing service. Unfortunately, however, this is not matched by a corresponding degree of awareness of the public's own responsibilities. As mentioned in the next section of this Report, increasing quantities of rubbish are being dumped indiscriminately by irresponsible persons who could be assisted in the matter of its removal at the source, or given appropriate advice, for the relatively small cost of a telephone call or letter enquiry. It is not appreciated, apparently, that this type of anti-social activity occupies a great deal of valuable time of Inspectorate staff in the investigation of resulting complaints, and the employment of labour in an endeavour, so far as possible, to improve the appearance of affected areas—all of which contributes to a quite unnecessary burden of expenditure on the Scavenging rate and must be paid for, in any case, out of the pockets of the public themselves. Publicity, so far, has had only a limited degree of success but additional measures are under consideration with a view to effecting some greater improvement in the situation.

In connection with the indiscriminate dumping of rubbish, and as a direct result of the discovery of dangerous trade waste dumped on refuse tips in England, the Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972, became law during the year. This Act has two main provisions (1) making it an offence punishable by severe penalties to deposit any poisonous, noxious or polluting waste on land in circumstances where its presence could give rise to an environmental hazard, and (2) requiring the notification to local authorities and river purification boards of the removal and deposit of waste of any description other than that prescribed in regulations made by the Secretary of State.

Following the introduction of the notification procedure, which came into force on 3rd August, 1972, there was an immediate response from firms anxious to comply with the terms of the Act and the regulations made thereunder. At the end of the year, a total of 36 firms had advised of their need and intention to dispose of a complex variety of solid, semi-solid and liquid wastes, some of which would have presented no particular problem in any case but had to be notified only by reason of the fact that the wastes in question had not been specifically exempted.

Originally, two private commercially-operated tips in the landward area were being used for the reception of notifiable materials but one of these was later discontinued. The remaining tip is located in the Mount Vernon area and comprises a large dry sand quarry with ample supplies of on-site covering material. This tip is inspected regularly and is generally well supervised and conducted. The Clyde River Purification Board are also satisfied, after geological investigation, that the deposit of notifiable waste is unlikely to present any danger of pollution or contamination of any surface or underground water supply. It is also insisted that prior to removal for deposit, any waste of an acid or alkaline nature must be suitably treated and neutralised.

Of the 36 notifications received, 24 came from premises outwith the County Council's area. The bulk of these were situated in Glasgow and adjoining Burghs where suitable alternative disposal sites are non-existent, but a few were from much farther afield.

The remaining 12 notifications were from premises in the landward part of the County. 5 of these made use of the tip at Mount Vernon, although 2 of these also produced waste which was transported outwith the County for disposal. The other 7 firms disposed of their waste wholly outwith the County area.

In some cases, indeed the majority, there was a need to dispose of notifiable waste on a regular and continuing basis and in such cases, notifications were accepted on a "season ticket" basis covering a period of three months as suggested in S.D.D. Circular 67/1972.

Because of conditions of lease and other site considerations, no notifiable waste is accepted for disposal at any of the County Council's refuse coups.

PRESENT SERVICE

There are now in the landward area of the County approximately 95,800 dwellinghouses, of which 94,876 are in receipt of a household refuse collection service provided by this Department. In addition, domestic-type refuse is removed from 3,981 other premises comprising shops, factories, schools, offices, hotels, etc.

Under normal operating circumstances, provision is made for a once-weekly frequency of service to dwellings using the sack system of storage and collection, and to certain small rural village communities. Elsewhere, endeavour is made to maintain a twice-weekly frequency so far as possible, with additional attention being given as necessary to the busier shopping centres and areas of tenemental-type properties.

The sack system was once again extended during the year, a complete change-over from dustbins being effected in the case of 9,880 existing houses. In addition, arrangements were made for the inclusion of 1,195 new private and local authority dwellings which were completed and occupied in areas where sacks were already in use. At the end of the year, the total number of houses served by the sack system had reached a figure of 40,740. Thus, an average of approximately 8,000 houses per year have been converted to sacks since the original pilot scheme was introduced in 1967.

62 additional requests were received during the year for a Cleansing service to be provided to properties situated outwith the boundaries of the County Special Scavenging District. These involved a total of 68 dwellinghouses and a Milk Bar, from which the domestic refuse is now being collected and disposed of. As the properties were not formerly rated in respect of these facilities, the occupiers were first required to sign a form of obligation in which they undertook to pay the appropriate assessment in accordance with the scavenging rate as determined at the commencement of the financial year.

The following table shows the number and classification of premises now receiving a service in each of the four divisional areas of operation:-

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 Receptacles Emptied per Week
FIRST	Within	18,263	328	160	30	6	93	5	14	71	18,970	34,700
	Outwith	36	1	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	43	100
SECOND	Within	18,696	359	78	28	6	53	6	3	83	19,312	32,834
	Outwith	83	3	4	3	-	2	-	-	-	95	123
THIRD	Within	33,184	801	172	50	5	112	16	23	99	34,462	65,015
	Outwith	42	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	47	88
FOURTH	Within	23,893	803	152	60	11	166	31	9	102	25,227	42,217
	Outwith	679	5	1	10	2	1	2	-	1	701	895
TOTAL	Within	94,036	2,291	562	168	28	424	58	49	355	97,971	174,766
TOTAL	Outwith	840	12	7	13	2	4	5	-	3	886	1,206
GRAND TOTAL		94,876	2,303	569	181	30	428	63	49	358	98,857	175,972

Two lorries, each with a driver and assistant, are now continuously employed in dealing with the increasing number of requests being received for the removal of old furniture and other bulky articles of household refuse. The service is provided free of charge and the number of requests currently being handled is estimated at approximately 14,000 per annum. This is a rather astonishing figure which has soared from virtually nothing in the space of only a few years and is indicative of a population now apparently in a position to enjoy higher standards of living than have been attainable at any time in the past.

Unfortunately, despite the availability of the service and the publicity which it receives from time to time, the indiscriminate dumping of such articles also continues to increase. It is a sad reflection on human nature that any person is prepared to dispose of his own unwanted junk by sneaking off to dump it on someone else's doorstep. This attitude persists, however, and there are ample opportunities in a County area, with its communities separated by tracts of open country, for persons to engage in such activities unobserved and without having to travel far afield to do so. From the nature of the materials observed on these sites, travelling shopkeepers, builders and other tradesmen must take a major share of the blame for the conditions created and it is more the pity that they cannot be caught in the act, or evidence made available by law-abiding members of the public, to enable proceedings to be brought in terms of the Civic Amenities Act, 1967 and salutary penalties imposed.

The Department is kept constantly busy investigating complaints of dumping and directing any available labour to these sites for the removal of bulky domestic-type refuse and other general tidying-up operations. All too often, however, one site is no sooner dealt with than dumping recurs and the material has to remain while other areas are given attention. In some cases, rubbish has been deposited in considerable quantities over the embankments of steep and thickly-wooded gullies and river gorges where safe access for removal is quite impossible and there it has to remain, turning areas of scenic beauty into unsightly blots on the landscape. Such situations, quite understandably, are a source of the utmost annoyance to any nearby residents who complain bitterly to the local authority but whose ostensible sense of civic pride and duty apparently does not extend to the identification of persons responsible for the physical act of dumping.

40 large 12 cubic yard skip containers are now in use at the most troublesome areas of dumping to induce persons to place rubbish in the skips instead of leaving it strewn indiscriminately over the surface of the ground. In some localities, this has been an extremely successful venture and the skips are being well used. Elsewhere, the degree of success has been more limited and considerable cleaning up work remains to be carried out when the skips are removed for emptying. In a few cases, little or no improvement has been noted, largely due to the actions of children lighting fires within the skips or scattering their contents and these containers, ultimately, have had to be moved on for trial at other sites. While the skips were originally intended to accommodate domestic articles, it is now apparent that an increasing number of tradesmen are making use of these, thus saving themselves any expense formerly incurred in disposing of their trade waste for which the County Council have no responsibility at present.

In terms of the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, formal action was taken in the case of 48 motor vehicles which were reported as abandoned. This is an increase of 6 over the previous year. These vehicles, without exception, were in a derelict

condition and fit only for scrap. In 21 cases, following the affixing of the necessary notices under the Act, the vehicles were removed, presumably by the owners concerned. The remainder were uplifted from their places of abandonment, free of charge to the County Council, by a private Contractor engaged in car-breaking and scrap recovery operations.

While the Department has no obligation in respect of the removal and disposal of trade and industrial waste, enquiries are received from time to time in connection with this matter. Normally, firms with a problem of this nature are advised to consider engaging the services of a private industrial waste disposal Contractor. In a few cases, however, depending on the nature and quantity of material involved, the Department can sometimes be of assistance at an appropriate charge.

LABOUR

During the year, 107 new employees were engaged and only 33 of these remained in the Department's service at the end of the year. On the other hand, 112 men left the service during the same period, 43 having been employed for over a year and the remaining 69 having varying periods of service under a year.

As anticipated, following the introduction of bonus schemes to refuse collection drivers and loaders during the previous year and the extension of these to employees in other branches of the service in 1972, labour turnover again showed a welcome downward trend. It has been very apparent in the past that employment in the Cleansing service was, for many of the men engaged therein, only a temporary means of earning a limited living until work of a more congenial and remunerative nature could be obtained elsewhere. There is no doubt, however, that the application of bonus schemes, and the increased level of earnings which can be achieved, have gone a considerable way towards alleviating problems of recruiting and retaining manual staff.

The following table shows the total establishment now required to operate the various Cleansing services in each of the four divisional areas, exclusive of temporary relief staff who may require to be engaged during holiday periods or to replace personnel who may be absent from duty due to sickness or injury:-

CLEANSING PERSONNEL

Division	Refuse Collection Drivers	Refuse Collection Loaders	Coupmen	Salvage Workers	Backcourt Sweepers	Public Convenience Attendants	Foremen	Totals
FIRST	7	32	3	2	1	6	2	53
SECOND	9*	29*	3	4	2	4	2	53
THIRD	14*	49*	3	7	-	8	2	83
FOURTH	11	43	5	3	-	14	2	78
	41	153	14	16	3	32	8	267

*Second Division — 1 Driver and 1 Loader employed on special uplifts vehicle

Third Division — 1 Driver and 1 Loader employed on special uplifts vehicle
1 Driver and 1 Loader employed on skip container vehicle.

The following table shows the rates of wages, including local plusages but excluding bonus allowances, paid at the end of the year to the Cleansing employees in the County, as compared to the minimum rates laid down by the National Joint Council:-

CLEANSING PERSONNEL WAGES

Designation		County Council	N.J.C.
Squad Leaders (Drivers over 5 tons)		£23.98	None stated
Squad Leaders (Drivers under 5 tons)		£23.63	None stated
Drivers (over 5 tons)		£23.35	£22.75
Drivers (under 5 tons)		£23.00	£22.40
Mechanical Shovel Operators		£23.00	£22.40
Loaders		£22.15	£21.80
Coup Attendants		£21.55	£21.20
Backcourt Sweepers *		£20.57	£20.30
Public Convenience Attendants	(Full-Time) *	£20.30	£20.30
	(Part-Time)	At rate of 50.75p per hour for 14-hour week	

* Subject to minimum earnings guarantee of £21.40 per week.

In addition to the above rates of pay, 35p per week is paid to all full-time employees with five or more years continuous service, with proportionate payment to part-time employees, and 25p per week to drivers and loaders having responsibility for emptying privies.

At the end of the year, the estimated population in receipt of a Cleansing service from the County Council was 296,680. With a full establishment of personnel, this would represent one Cleansing employee for every 1,111 inhabitants.

Under normal operating circumstances, some 175,972 refuse receptacles 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	No. of Bins per man per hour
FIRST	34,800	1,087	217	35.0
SECOND	32,957	1,177	235	37.9
THIRD	65,103	1,385	277	44.6
FOURTH	43,112	1,002	200	32.3
	175,972	1,173	234	37.8

The figure per day is calculated on 5 working days per week and the figure per hour on an average weekly loading time of 31 hours.

During the year, the number of man-days lost through certified sickness was 7,751. This is an increase of 705 man-days over the previous year's figure. In the same period, expenditure on sick pay rose correspondingly by £696.46 to £12.638.43.

A further 1,125 man-days were lost due to absenteeism—a reduction of 356 man-days from last year.

The total number of man-days lost was therefore 8,876 which is equivalent to approximately 14% of the total working days.

Details of sickness reported during 1972 were as follows:-

	Days	Sick Pay Amount
Respiratory	2,369	£ 4,383.82
Injuries	1,582	1,794.59
Gastro-Intestinal	1,084	1,914.75
Strains and Sprains	347	483.92
Rheumatic Conditions	722	1,154.63
Ear, Nose and Throat	236	376.63
Skin Conditions	226	528.77
Miscellaneous	1,185	2,001.32
	7,751	£12,638.43

The total man-days lost in each division were as follows:-

	No. of Days Absence			
Division	Medical Certificates	Sick Pay Amount	No Medical Certificates	Percentage of Man-days lost
FIRST	1,624	£3,088.93	157	14.42
SECOND	1,472	2,151.67	161	13.22
THIRD	2,319	3,957.63	622	15.21
FOURTH	2,336	3,440.20	185	13.87

The following table shows the total number of man-days lost during each month of the year:-

	No. of Days Absence		
Month	Medical Certificates	Sick Pay Amount	No Medical Certificates
January	1,000	£ 2,079.18	156
February	1,053	1,695.64	126
March	755	1,013.94	121
April	577	951.86	49
May	599	1,051.10	76
June	431	554.58	85
July	448	536.02	104
August	379	660.90	105
September	591	844.09	84
October	619	1,129.76	54
November	697	1,277.78	75
December	602	843.58	90
Totals	7,751	£12,638.43	1,125

The number of man-days lost by each category of employee in the Cleansing service was as follows:-

	No. of Days Absence		
Nature of Employment	Medical Certificates	Sick Pay Amount	No Medical Certificates
Drivers	1,105	£ 1,835.93	247
Loaders	6,081	9,981.44	775
Coup Attendants	130	117.91	2
Salvage Workers	158	327.54	49
B.C. Sweepers	192	250.17	-
P.C. Attendants	85	125.44	52
Totals	7,751	£12,638.43	1,125

VEHICLES

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

The following new vehicles were delivered and brought into service during the year:-

Number Supplied	Make	Type
2	Shelvoke & Drewry	25 cu. yd. Bulk Loader
2	Shelvoke & Drewry	35 cu. yd. "Pakamatic"
1	Shelvoke & Drewry	60 cu. yd. "Revopak"
1	Karrier	50 cu. yd. "Musketeer"
1	Austin	5 cwt. Van
1	Bray 540	Mechanical Shovel

Arrangements were made with the County Transport Department for the withdrawal and disposal of the undernoted vehicles which, because of their age and general condition, were becoming increasingly uneconomical to retain in service:-

Make		Reg. No.	Year of Manufacture
Shelvoke & Drewry	25 cu. yd. Bulk Loader	668 DVD	1962
Shelvoke & Drewry	25 cu. yd. Bulk Loader	58 HVA	1963
Shelvoke & Drewry	25 cu. yd. "Fore & Aft"	556 HVA	1964
Shelvoke & Drewry	25 cu. yd. "Fore & Aft"	557 HVA	1964
Shelvoke & Drewry	25 cu. yd. "Fore & Aft"	558 HVA	1964
Shelvoke & Drewry	25 cu. yd. "Fore & Aft"	559 HVA	1964
Shelvoke & Drewry	25 cu. yd. "Fore & Aft"	AVD 246B*	1964
Shelvoke & Drewry	25 cu. yd. "Fore & Aft"	AVD 247B*	1964
Bray	Mechanical Shovel	LVD 465F	1967
Austin	5-cwt. Van	RVD 122G	1968

* As a result of economies in vehicle strength made possible by further extensions of the paper sack system of refuse storage and collection, replacement of these two vehicles was not necessary.

At the end of the year there were 38 refuse collection vehicles regularly engaged in the collection of household refuse, 1 freightloader-type vehicle servicing large containers deposited at various sites of indiscriminate dumping, 4 large vans collecting salvage from shops and factory premises and 6 lorries engaged in general refuse collection and disposal work. 8 light vans were being utilised by the Cleansing foremen on supervisory duties and 14 older refuse collection vehicles were held for emergency use in case of breakdowns.

These vehicles are of the following types:-

Make		No.
Shelvoke & Drewry	25 cu. yd. "Fore and Aft"	18
Shelvoke & Drewry	25 cu. yd. Bulk Loader	6
Shelvoke & Drewry	35 cu. yd. "Pakamatic"	16
Shelvoke & Drewry	60 cu. yd. "Revopak"	1
Karrier	25 cu. yd. "Dual Tip"	2
Karrier	50 cu. yd. "Musketeer"	9
Shelvoke & Drewry	Freightloader	1
Leyland	3-ton Van	4
Bedford	3-ton Tipping Lorry	2
Commer	5-ton Tipping Lorry	2
B.M.C.	5-ton Tipping Lorry	1
Leyland	5-ton Tipping Lorry	1
Bedford	8-cwt. Van	7
Austin	5-cwt. Van	1

ACCIDENTS

There were 57 accidents involving Cleansing vehicles in 1972. In 13 cases, from all the available evidence, there appeared to be no blame whatsoever attached to the Department's drivers. These figures show a decrease of 3 and 9 respectively as compared with the previous year.

Once again, however, it has been necessary to direct the attention of all drivers to the number of accidents occurring while vehicles are being reversed. There were 23 such incidents during the year, accounting for 40% of all the accidents involving vehicles and indicating a degree of carelessness that is quite unacceptable and must be improved upon.

For the third successive year, damage was caused to another vehicle by a loader attempting, without authority, to drive a refuse collection vehicle on the public highway. On this occasion the loader entered the cabin of the refuse vehicle, which had been correctly parked while the driver was arranging for the uplifting of rubbish from a nearby shop, started the engine and reversed into a private car parked immediately behind. Dismissal was automatic and immediate.

33 Cleansing drivers out of a total of 52 entered for the 1972 Safe Driving Competition of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents were nominated for the Society's awards as follows:-

1 Exemption Certificate
22 Diplomas
7 Bars to Five Year Medals
1 Ten Year Medal
1 Oak Leaf Bar to Ten Year Medal
1 Special Bar to Fifteen Year Medal

These awards, together with the County Council's monetary grant of £2.10 for each Diploma, Bar or Oak Leaf and £3.15 for each medal, will be presented during 1973 by the Chairman of the Special Districts Committee.

The number of industrial injury claims made by employees during the year fell by 7 to 65. These included 5 claims by drivers, 1 by a mechanical shovel operator and 1 by a salvage worker. The remaining 58 claims were made by loaders in the various Divisions as shown in the following table:-

	No. of Compensation Claims			
Division	1970	1971	1972	Total No. of Loaders
FIRST	10	14	8	32
SECOND	10	6	9	29
THIRD	22	19	22	49
FOURTH	18	22	19	43

13 miscellaneous claims were made by members of the public in respect of the uplifting of articles from their premises which were not apparently intended for removal, or for accidental damage to property while dustbins were being carried out or returned.

One claim for personal injury and damage to clothing was received from a lady who was obliged to step off the access path leading to a public convenience while cleaning operations were in progress. In so doing she tripped over a protruding piece of wood and fell to the ground. Fortunately, her injuries were not serious.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Tipping on land continues as the only means, at present, of disposing of all the household refuse collected in the landward area of the County. 15 refuse coups are currently in use and two sites are being held in reserve. The Department is also indebted to neighbouring Burgh authorities for continuing to provide facilities for the disposal of limited quantities of refuse collected in outlying County areas adjacent to their boundaries.

For many years, the tipping of refuse under controlled conditions gave considerable cause for satisfaction, enabling old quarries, marshy areas and other derelict land in the County to be reclaimed for useful purposes at relatively small cost to the ratepayers and without causing undue nuisance or annoyance. In common with many other authorities, however, the County is now faced with increasing problems in the efficient control of these operations due, firstly, to the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of suitable covering material and,

secondly, to the significant changes taking place in the composition of refuse resulting from the increasing use of paper and plastics. This situation, combined with an all too apparent lack of suitable long-term tipping facilities for the future, led to a series of discussions with the various Burgh authorities in Lanarkshire on the possibility of providing joint mechanical refuse disposal plant. Unfortunately, these discussions were somewhat protracted but all-round agreement was finally reached towards the end of the year that Consultants be engaged to undertake a joint feasibility study in the first instance and submit their report and recommendations. The study will commence in the early part of 1973.

The refuse coups in the County are serviced at present by 8 Bray Loading Shovels which are used for spreading, levelling and grading all the refuse deposited and any covering material which may be brought on to these sites. 7 of these machines are now of four-wheel drive type and the remaining two-wheel drive shovel will be similarly replaced at the earliest opportunity.

All the coups are regularly inspected by the Department's Rodent Operatives and measures taken, whenever necessary, for the destruction of vermin and eradication of any insect infestation.

FIRST DIVISION

Daldowie Coup, Mount Vernon. This coup continues to be conducted in a very satisfactory manner despite periodic shortages of covering material. The refuse layers are now approaching the level of the immediately surrounding ground and fencing improvement work will be carried out to prevent the escape of papers and other light material by wind action.

Avenuehead Coup, Muirhead. No undue difficulties were experienced at this coup during the year, and tipping proceeded without interruption. No complaints were received.

Burntbroom Coup, Mount Vernon. This area continued to be held in reserve for future use, pending completion of infilling operations at Daldowie Coup.

SECOND DIVISION

Auchentibber Coup, Auchentibber. Several outbreaks of fire occurred during the year due to the actions of trespassers but, except for one instance necessitating the services of the Fire Brigade, these were quickly dealt with and extinguished by the Department's own mechanical equipment and labour resources.

Cathkin Coup, High Burnside. This large disused stone quarry was acquired jointly by the Burghs of Rutherglen and East Kilbride and the County Council, and brought into use in 1971. The coup is managed by the Burgh of Rutherglen on behalf of all three authorities. Tipping has progressed in a reasonably satisfactory manner although, on three occasions during the year, malicious firing of the tip face caused infilling operations to be temporarily suspended and refuse had to be diverted to other sites until conditions had again been brought under control. There is a necessity at present to pump out water from the lower level of this quarry and it would appear that this is now presenting a pollution problem in respect of a small watercourse nearby. This matter is the subject of discussion between the Burgh of Rutherglen and the Clyde River Purification Board in order to find the best practicable solution to remedy the situation.

THIRD DIVISION

Bog's Brae Coup, Bellshill. This coup is situated within an area proposed to be developed in connection with the Strathclyde Regional Park project and the ground was in the final stages of acquisition for this purpose at the end of the year. The Department's lease of the tipping area did, in fact, expire on 15th November, 1972, but a temporary agreement was reached with the owner to enable refuse disposal operations to continue while negotiations were being conducted for the lease of an alternative site. These negotiations were at an advanced stage at the end of the year and, if successfully concluded, would ensure the provision of tipping facilities for the next ten years for all the household refuse collected within the area of Bothwell Parish.

Bellside Coup, Cleland. The level of tipping in this former quarry is now approaching the adjoining surface levels and complaints are received from time to time, following adverse weather conditions, of wind-blown papers being trapped in the boundary hedges and fencing of the adjacent highway. Every endeavour is made, however, to have these cleared as quickly as possible and the internal wire mesh screening fence is re-positioned from time to time to minimise such occurrences. The services of the Fire Brigade were also required on four occasions throughout the year to deal with deep-seated outbreaks of fire at the tipping face.

Turdees Coup, Salsburgh. This is a very exposed site which takes only a limited amount of refuse but, nevertheless, requires constant attention to ensure an adequate degree of control. The remaining life, however, is estimated at only eighteen months when the surface will then be dressed with clean ashes and returned to the owner for agricultural purposes.

Kingshill Coup, Allanton. This coup continues to be held in reserve for winter emergencies. Due to another mild winter, no tipping took place.

FOURTH DIVISION

Leadhills Coup. Regular top dressing was again carried out using material from an adjacent mineral bing and the coup was conducted throughout the year in a reasonably satisfactory manner. The owners of the ground, however, took exception to the conditions which were sometimes created by local inhabitants taking access to the site for the purpose of dumping trade waste and bulky refuse which, on occasions, were deposited in haphazard fashion. As a result, it was necessary to padlock the entrance gate in order to exclude unauthorised persons at times when the coup was not in normal use.

Burnhouse Coup, Roberton. The screening fence at this coup was again moved forward as tipping progressed, in order to contain wind-blown material. Otherwise, no particular difficulties were experienced and no complaints were received.

Muirburn Coup, Coalburn. A number of fires occurred during the summer months, particularly at week-end periods, and accompanying volumes of dense black smoke gave rise to complaints from residents in the village of Coalburn on occasions when the wind was blowing in that direction. This was due to the burning of plastic material which was eventually traced to factory premises employing a waste disposal contractor to remove trade refuse. The matter was taken up with the parties concerned who subsequently made alternative arrangements for the disposal of the material.

Milton Coup, Carluke. This coup was well maintained during the year and the services of a new 4-wheel drive mechanical shovel proved of great benefit. During the extended spell of dry weather in the late summer, however, there was a spate of week-end fires caused by trespassers and the Fire Brgade had to be called out on several occasions. Special arrangements were made to obtain supplies of ashes in order to cover the working face completely at the end of each week and no difficulties were experienced thereafter.

Carstairs Coup. The infilling of a small gully between the old coup at Carstairs and the new ground leased from Redland Quarries Ltd., continued during the year. Owing to the readily accessible supplies of sand in the vicinity, no problems arose.

Carnwath Coup. Because of the proximity of an extensive Forestry Commission plantation, this coup is only used at certain periods of the year when there is a diminished risk of the spread of fire. Despite the Department's precautions in this matter, however, there is still an element of danger at other times due to the indiscriminate dumping, by unauthorised persons forcing entry to the site, of building debris and other refuse much of which is of combustible nature. This material has to be cleared periodically and properly disposed of to remove the danger and improve the appearance of the area.

Millburn Coup, Larkhall. This coup is particularly susceptible to fires during the summer months because of the mischievous acts of children who appear to frequent the area during the schools vacation period and outwith the normal working hours. A number of serious outbreaks occurred, requiring assistance from the Fire Brigade and the hire of heavy earth-moving equipment to isolate the affected portions of the coup. To permit extension of the tipping area, a six-inch fireclay drain, some 120 yards in length and encased in concrete, was laid to take away surface water draining through the site from higher adjoining ground.

Harelaw Coup, Chapelton. Tipping commenced on this site in 1965 and will be completed in the early part of 1973. This will enable a small disused stone quarry to be reclaimed and returned to the farmer owner for agricultural use. Unfortunately, efforts to find an alternative site within the area served by this coup at present have been unsuccessful and refuse will require to be transported to an existing coup some eight miles distant.

DEPOTS

For operational purposes, the Cleansing vehicles are housed in and operate from 10 different depots or District Garages.

It is a matter of satisfaction that in 1972 the two old depots at Cambuslang and Blantyre which, for a number of years, had given cause for concern in respect of inadequate security and lack of facilities for personnel, were finally discontinued and all operations within these areas centred at a new District Garage at Flemington, Cambuslang, which was completed and brought into use during the month of May.

In all areas, therefore, the standard of garaging is now satisfactory, as indeed are the other amenities provided for the use and comfort of employees, i.e. sanitary accommodation, ablutions and showers, clothing lockers, drying arrangements and canteen facilities.

It will be necessary, however, for a new District Garage to be provided in replacement of the existing garage at Baillieston, the site of which is affected by proposed motorway roadworks. As the present premises will require to be vacated by the end of 1973 and a further year may elapse before a new garage is likely to be completed, there will be an urgent need for temporary facilities to be provided during this period. The matter is under consideration by the Transport and Repairs Committee.

STREET CLEANSING

The general cleansing of roads and footpaths throughout the County, including the operations of sweeping, weeding, gully-emptying, gritting, snow clearance and the provision and maintenance of litter receptacles, is the responsibility of the County Surveyor and Engineer.

This Department's interest lies in the cleansing of a relatively small number of private and sub-standard streets, the work being undertaken by the County Surveyor's staff on a rechargeable basis.

In addition, the Department continues to employ three sweepers to deal with the cleansing of backcourts and the tidying up of areas around the communal dustbin stances at the remaining old privately-owned tenemental properties in the First and Second Divisions.

During the last financial year, the total cost to the Department of these somewhat limited operations amounted to £3,079—an increase of £233 over the expenditure for the previous year.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS

During the year, 21 Notices in terms of Section 23 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, were served on owners of houses within the County Special Scavenging District requiring them to provide covered, galvanised iron dustbins of specified cubic capacity. This is a decrease of 31 as compared with the previous year. In 8 cases, a decrease of 13 from the previous 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. Subsequently, however, and without recourse to Court action, all the necessary receptacles were supplied by the owners concerned.

The number of dustbins supplied by the Department to County Council houses was 1,421—a decrease of 336 from last year—and included 556 which were withdrawn due to further extensions of the paper sack system but which were found to be in a suitable condition for re-issue elsewhere.

190 dustbins were also supplied by arrangement, and on a repayment basis, to houses owned by the Scottish Special Housing Association and 611 were sold to private householders.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

At present, there are 47 public conveniences in the County. These include 40 with accommodation for both sexes, 5 for males only (including 1 urinal) and 2 for females only. Two of the conveniences, at Cambuslang and Larkhall, are staffed by full-time attendants on weekly alternating shifts. The remainder are unattended except for daily cleaning purposes.

Two conveniences were discontinued and demolished during the year. One of these comprised a very old and dilapidated brick-built urinal at Douglas Water which had been affected by road and bridge improvement works. The other was a ladies and gents convenience at Carfin Cross which had suffered extensively from vandalism in recent years and was latterly included in an area of proposed housing development, the site being transferred to the Housing Committee for this purpose.

At the end of the year, and in accordance with the instructions of the Special Districts Committee, arrangements had been made for the erection of five new conveniences, each with accommodation for both sexes, at Bellshill, Leadhills, Carluke, Crossford and Caldercruix. The first-named is to be a manned unit which is intended to fulfil a purely temporary purpose pending the proposed redevelopment of Bellshill Town Centre at which time provision can be made for the erection of a larger and more modern type of convenience in conjunction with the redevelopment scheme. The remaining four conveniences are of a completely new rural-type design incorporating facilities for use by disabled persons. As these are to be erected in localities where, at present, vandalism is not considered to be a serious problem and provision has been made in any case for the concealment of all piping and fittings so far as possible, no facilities for attendant control will be incorporated.

At existing conveniences in the populous areas of the County, malicious damage shows no sign of decreasing. Structures, fixtures and fittings are all subject to recurring acts of wanton and senseless destruction, rendering facilities useless in many cases until repairs and renewals can be effected. Gang slogans and other objectionable and obscene scrawlings deface the surfaces of walls and doors and offend the eye. The filthy habits of some users are apparent, on occasions, by deposits of human excreta on floor surfaces. It is difficult even to attempt to understand the mentality of the persons responsible for perpetrating these acts and to find any adequate solution to the problem. One would be entitled to expect that the more responsible members of the public, realising that they themselves as ratepayers have to meet the rising cost of repairs and redecoration, would be only too willing to co-operate by reporting acts of vandalism to the Police and being prepared, if necessary, to act as witnesses in any subsequent proceedings. Unfortunately, they would appear to be completely apathetic in the matter, contenting themselves with attempts to lay full responsibility at the door of the local authority for the conditions frequently arising within these premises.

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, 1972:-

Bargeddie	Overtown
Shotts	Strathaven
Harthill	Eddlewood
Bonkle	Meikle Earnock

SALVAGE

Salvage recovery operations are restricted to the separate collection of good quality waste paper and cardboard from shops, factories and other commercial and industrial premises. Four collecting vans, one in each division, are engaged in this work.

All waste paper continued to be sold under contract to Messrs. C. Davidson & Sons Ltd., (Northern Waste Paper Division), Aberdeen. The prices paid by the Company were increased towards the end of the year and are now as follows:-

Mixed Waste	£10.41 per ton
Container Waste	£11.94 per ton

The income from the sale of all salvage amounted to £8,865.82, an increase of £28.09 from last year.

Details of the types and quantities of materials, and the income obtained therefrom, were as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£
Mixed Waste Paper	298	5	1	9	2,934.97
Container Waste	496	18	2	1	5,540.30
Mixed Scrap Metal	40	17	3	20	203.42
Steel	13	7	3	0	116.61
Cast Iron	4	19	2	0	38.75
Aluminium	0	6	2	8	25.32
Copper	0	0	1	16	6.45
TOTALS	854	15	3	26	£8,865.82

The following table shows the total amount of salvage collected in each division as compared with the previous year:-

	1971 - Receipts					1972 - Receipts				
Division	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	£	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs.	£
FIRST	206	1	2	22	2,246.69	171	13	1	14	1,855.94
SECOND	374	13	1	26	3,530.24	191	14	0	16	1,836.65
THIRD	143	12	0	12	1,341.93	413	15	3	3	4,313.39
FOURTH	163	1	3	19	1,718.87	77	12	2	21	859.84
	887	9	0	23	£8,837.73	854	15	3	26	£8,865.82

From the commencement of salvage operations in July, 1944 to December, 1972, the quantity and value of all materials recovered and sold by the Department have been as follows:-

	Tons	Valued At
Waste Paper	28,622	£212,728
Other Materials	45,263	112,715
	73,885	£325,443

A new salvage store under construction at Bellshill, to replace premises destroyed by fire in 1969, was completed and occupied. The arrangements for the reception of loose salvage and the storage of baled material are now much improved and better working conditions have been provided for the operators. A new 7 horse-power Dowson & Mason horizontal paper baling press has been installed and is proving very satisfactory.

New salvage premises were also brought into use at Cambuslang with the completion of the Transport Department's new District Garage at Flemington. Salvage operations at the old Blantyre depot were thereupon discontinued and the baling equipment transferred to Cambuslang.

Work commenced during the year on the erection of a new salvage store at the District Garage, Larkhall. At the close of the year, the structure was well advanced and the building was expected to be ready for occupancy early in 1973.

COSTS

The total cost of all Cleansing services provided through the Special Districts Committee of the County Council during the financial year 16th May, 1971 to 15th May, 1972 amounted to £768,297. This is an increase of £69,386 over the previous year, reflecting the continued rise in costs related to wages, transport, supplies and equipment, and other miscellaneous services.

During the same period, receipts totalled £21,030—an increase of £218.

The following table shows the percentage of revenue expended against the various headings applicable to the Cleansing services:-

Subject Heading of Expenditure	1970/71		1971/72	
	£	%	£	%
Collection of Household Refuse	539,961	77.3	589,141	76.7
Disposal of Household Refuse	57,325	8.2	67,039	8.7
Upkeep of Depots	8,650	1.2	9,130	1.2
Private Street Cleansing	2,846	0.4	3,079	0.4
Salvage	23,729	3.4	24,165	3.1
Public Conveniences	26,557	3.8	27,515	3.6
Administration	29,742	4.3	39,068	5.1
Street Nameplates & House Numbers	10,101	1.4	9,160	1.2

The actual refuse collection and disposal costs for the financial year 1971/72 were as follows:-

No. of houses serviced in the County - 94,876 (Estimated Population - 296,680)	Total	Cost per House	Cost per 1,000 of Population
Nett. Collection and Disposal Costs	£669,663	£7.06	£2,223.38

Nett. cost of operating service per week	£12,878.13
Nett. cost per head of population per week	4.3p
Nett. cost per house per week	15.7p

It is estimated that during the current financial year 1972/73 the cost of all Cleansing services controlled by the Special Districts Committee will be £895,190 while the receipts plus the balance on hand at the beginning of the year will amount to £115,190 leaving a balance of £780,000 to be recovered from rates. This is equivalent to a Scavenging rate of 6 new pence per £ rateable value—a decrease of 1 new penny from the previous year.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I again take the opportunity to place on record my gratitude to all members of my staff for their loyal and efficient co-operation throughout the year.

I am also glad to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation received from other Departmental Officials and the consideration shown to myself and my staff by the members of the County Council.

JAMES R. McGHIE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

County Sanitary Department,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON — 29th June, 1973.

BURGH OF BIGGAR

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HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1966-69

One application was received for a Qualification Certificate under the Rent (Scotland) Act, 1971. The house in question, however, did not meet the standards laid down, and the application was refused.

SEASONAL WORKERS' ACCOMMODATION

No accommodation for the housing of seasonal workers is provided within the Burgh.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The services of the Pest Destruction Officer were used to deal with a few cases of rat infestation, including a dwelling-house, the Auction Market and the refuse coup. One house was fumigated after the removal of the aged occupants to hospital.

NUISANCES

Action had to be taken in respect of two properties, where the common drain was choked.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES

The standard of cleanliness in the public service vehicles operating within the Burgh remained satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS

In the course of the year 19 informal samples of foodstuffs were procured from premises within the Burgh and submitted for chemical analysis. Two samples of mince were reported to contain preservative, and will be sampled formally. 4 samples of milk were certified as genuine, as was a sample of school milk. One sample of school milk failed the bacteriological test, but proved satisfactory on resampling. One sample of ice cream submitted for chemical analysis proved genuine and another gave a satisfactory bacteriological result.

FOOD HYGIENE

10 first visits and 16 revisits were made to food premises within the Burgh, and further satisfactory progress was noted.

FOOD (PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS

No disconformities were noted on any of the vehicles used for the transport of meat within the Burgh. The slaughterhouse was inspected on several occasions, and various points requiring improvement were brought to the attention of the Manager.

UNSOUND FOOD

11 items of unsound food were seized and disposed of from a canteen within the Burgh. No complaints were received from the public regarding any food purchased.

ICE CREAM

The premises registered for the sale of ice cream were found to be in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness.

DAIRIES

Two shops were registered for the sale of milk, and existing shops retailing milk were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

The registered factories and workshops within the Burgh were inspected, and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory. The lack of an intervening ventilated space between the workshop and the sanitary accommodation provided was taken up with the owner concerned. The number amounted to 14, made up as follows:

Agricultural Engineers - 1; Bakers - 2; Gasworks- 1; Joiners - 1; Plumbers - 1; Motor Repairers - 4 ; Slaughterhouse - 1; Textiles - 1; Weavers - 1; Meat Processing - 1.

METHYLATED SPIRITS (SALE BY RETAIL) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937

No action was necessary during the year in connection with this Act.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

No action was called for under this Act.

SHOPS ACT, 1950-1965

No complaints were received warranting any action under these Acts.

BURIAL GROUND

The burial ground continued to be well maintained, and all interments were carried out in a satisfactory manner.

WATER SUPPLY

No complaints were received regarding the quality or otherwise of the public water supply, and the samples taken proved satisfactory both from a chemical and bacteriological point of view.

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Four premises were removed from the register and three premises, including one in which there was a change of occupier, were newly registered during the year bringing the total number of registered premises in the Burgh to 51.

Nineteen premises received a general inspection and minor contraventions were noted in eight premises which had been found satisfactory when visited on previous occasions. Five premises including one of those newly registered had contraventions of a major nature.

At the end of the year 32 premises were completely satisfactory, 13 had minor contraventions and the 5 premises previously mentioned had major contraventions. One of the newly registered premises had still to be visited.

No notifications of accidents were received during the year and there were no instances which would have justified the raising of an action in court.

There were no specific instances of exceptionally bad standards in any of the premises inspected, and since there were no newly built premises coming within the scope of the Act during the year, no instances of exceptionally high standards were noted. Occupiers of existing premises are, thanks to the information contained in the abstract of the Act, becoming increasingly aware of the minimun requirements, but the raising of standards to the exceptional level, considering that 34 of the 51 premises concerned are small retail shops, cannot be envisaged especially if this would involve the occupier or owner in structural alterations. This is particularly evident from the fact that of the five outstanding contraventions which could be considered of a major nature, four refer to the need to provide an enclosed space between the sanitary convenience and the work room, and one is concerned with the failure to provide a hot water supply at the washing facilities.

There were no instances where section 22 of the Act was invoked during 1972.

SLAUGHTER OF POULTRY ACT, 1967

Visits were again made to the premises within the Burgh where the slaughter of poultry is carried out for the purposes of sale for human consumption to ensure that the conditions laid down in the Slaughter of Poultry (Humane Conditions) Regulations, 1971, were being observed.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

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	14	13	–	–
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	14	13	–	–

2 – Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
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	–	–	–	–	–
(c) Not separate for sexes	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work).	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	–

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (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			