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ROXBURGH COUNTY COUNCIL


REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE

YEAR 1952



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ROXBURGH COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE

YEAR 1952

STAFF

at 31st December, 1952.

MEDICAL, DENTAL AND NURSING

	Date of Appointment
A. F. McCOUBREY, M. B., Ch. B., D. P. H., County Medical Officer	16/9/52
KENNEDY CAMPBELL, M. A., M. B., Ch. B., D. P. H., L. M., Assist. Medical Officer	24/8/50
DOROTHY M. M. FORTH, M. B., Ch. B., Assist. Medical Officer	7/2/52
C. M. URQUHART, L. D. S., Area Dental Officer	14/11/4
Mrs. CHRISTINE E. GRIEVE, L. D. S., Area Dental Officer...	15/1/50
M. H. HAMILTON, R. G. N., School Dental Assistant	1/8/41
E. P. HENDERSON, School Dental Nurse	9/10/5

SANITARY, ETC.

H. D. BELL, Area Sanitary Inspector	15/5/31
ALASTAIR I. FRASER, Area Sanitary Inspector	16/4/51
A. K. MURPHY, Water Engineer	19/9/35
JOHN WANLESS, Housing Inspector	29/1/51
E. M. THOMPSON, Joint Milk Officer	16/3/51

CLERICAL

Mrs. E. SYME, Chief Clerk	16/11/3
A. M. R. GRIEVE, Senior Clerkess-Typist	16/11/3
C. M. WILSON, Clerkess-Typist	17/12/4
Mrs. C. M. PAXTON, Clerkess-Typist	12/6/50
ELIZABETH S. LOTHIAN, Junior Clerkess-Typist	22/5/50
NORAH W. EDGAR, Junior Clerkess-Typist	23/1/50

CHANGES IN STAFF

G. M. ELLIOT, M. B., Ch. B., D. P. H., County Medical Officer, Retired	1/10/
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND,
THE CONVENER AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS
THE COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

Graces, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for 1952.

The vital statistics for the year give cause both for satisfaction and disappointment; satisfaction in that the death-rate from respiratory tuberculosis has remained stationary and that the number of new cases notified during the year declined; disappointment in that the death-rate from non-respiratory tuberculosis has risen, as also the number of new cases notified. In addition, the infantile mortality rate rose from 20 per 1,000 live births to 35 per 1,000 live births.

A point which I think should be noted is the death-rate from cancer. It is the largest single cause of death apart from heart and cerebral conditions, and accounted for fully 14 per cent of all deaths in the County. In comparison, deaths from all forms of tuberculosis accounted for 1.4 per cent of all deaths.

The care of the elderly was a problem very much in our thoughts and several schemes are in hand to provide accommodation for such people. In this connection it is interesting to note the age to which people in the County are now living. Of all deaths during 1952, 68.4 per cent were 65 years of age or over; 41.3 per cent were 75 years of age or more; and 9.2 per cent were 85 or older. Such figures indicate problems which will require to be faced in future years as the expectancy of life continues to increase as a result of better living conditions, modern life-saving drugs, and improved treatment.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the Convener of the Health and Welfare Committee and all members of the County Council for their encouragement. I must also acknowledge my indebtedness to all the staff of the Health Department for their loyal assistance and to my fellow officials for help and advice.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

A. F. MCCOUBREY,

Medical Officer of Health.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS.

(1) ADMINISTRATION.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Chief School Medical Officer.

The sphere of the Medical Officer of Health has now become enlarged beyond the giving of advice regarding water supplies scavenging, air pollution, potential nuisances, the control of infectious disease, etc., to studying all factors relating to the health of the community. In every area there is an urgent need to discover, by careful survey, the nature and extent of the problems of health and welfare which affect it.

The proper person to initiate and direct such research is the Medical Officer of Health, but with the increasing sub-division of services involving delegation to separate committees, and with innumerable calls on his time for day to day routine administration the Medical Officer of Health is rarely in a position where sufficient time can be set aside to investigate problems arising automatically far less problems of a complicated nature which would only become obvious on closer investigation.

(2) MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE.

There are no local authority ante-natal or post-natal clinics in the area. Supervision is provided by the patient's own doctor and the midwife engaged, the latter usually being the local district nurse. The question of routine Wassermann and Rh. tests is entirely left to the patient's own general practitioner.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining staff suitably trained, in mothercraft training in groups has been carried out. Mothers receive advice regularly during the visit of the district nurse.

Child Welfare Clinics are held weekly at Hawick and Galashiels; fortnightly at Melrose, Jedburgh, Kelso and Selkirk, and monthly at Newtown and St. Boswells. At each session, an Assistant Medical Officer of Health is present in addition to one of the district nurses.

(3) DOMICILIARY CARE and AFTER-CARE.

The demands upon the Home Help Scheme have increased to such extent that ways are being investigated to lighten the financial burden of this service. In common with other areas, the proportion of elderly people in the population is increasing, with a consequent increased incidence of old people's ailments. This naturally has thrown an increased burden on the domiciliary nursing services, many of these old people are not considered hospital cases.

(4) MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The staff of the Health Department undertakes the mental health work and the County Welfare Officer is the Authorised Officer. The Authorised Officer supervises the removal to hospital of mental patients and maintains a close watch over boarded-out patients and the care of the local authority. A good liaison has been maintained with the Education Department and children found at School Medical Examinations to require action under Sections 56 and 57 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, are reported immediately. Visits are paid by the staff of the Health Department to the homes of all mentally handicapped children not in institutions, and a close watch

kept on their progress and development. It is pleasant to record the very helpful assistance given by the Consultant Psychiatrist in his branch of our work. No special arrangements for providing training or occupation of mental defectives have been made.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

It is felt that the removal of Infectious Diseases Hospitals from local authority control has tended to make general practitioners forget the essential interest the Medical Officer of Health has in infectious disease. Epidemiological work is sometimes made unnecessarily difficult because of this defect.

Galashiels Hospital sends a notification of all admissions from the area, and the receipt of a copy of all bacteriological and pathological examinations carried out on specimens from the area is of great help. It is thought that the Medical Officer of Health might be given an honorary position on the staff of Infectious Diseases Hospitals, to enable him to keep in close touch with the occurrence of infectious disease in his area.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES.

No difficulties have been encountered in this area as a result of the splitting of the curative and preventive aspects of tuberculosis. This happy state of affairs is due to the fact that both Area Tuberculosis Physicians are former members of the staff of the Health Department and are fully aware of the interest of that Department. Frequent contact is maintained with regard to home visitation, care and after-care of patients and contact tracing.

Mass miniature radiography provides a service which has as its basis the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis, and as such, it is felt that it should be more properly under the control of local authorities, probably on a regional basis. The value of the present frequent visits of a mass miniature radiography unit is doubtful.

The carrying out of B.C.G. vaccination by Area Tuberculosis Physicians is done amicably and with close liaison, but again as a preventive measure, it is felt that this service should be under the control of the Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH VISITATION - HOME NURSING.

These combined duties are carried out by nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, but the bulk of their duties is concerned with home nursing. Little encouragement is offered to nurses to take the Health Visitor's Certificate, when it is realised that as Ward Sisters without this certificate, they would be better off financially.

CO-ORDINATION OF OTHER BODIES.

Any co-ordination or liaison between Local Authority services, Regional Hospital Boards and the Executive Council is entirely due to the direct contact between officials of these bodies and to the understanding of each others problems. Conflicting interests and rivalries however, cannot always lead to efficient compromise and collaboration. In this area, at the moment the Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Borders Hospitals Board of Management and the Local Medical Committee. Thus, opportunity is given to maintain contact with the hospital and general practitioner services, but optimum results can only be obtained if all sides approach a question under discussion with an unbiassed outlook. It is felt that it would

be more satisfactory if Regional Hospital Boards and Boards of Management had at their service a body of medical opinion recruited from all branches of the profession, capable of giving unbiased and altruistic advice, but at the same time having no voting powers.

This brief summary of the main Local Health Authority functions is included at the request of the Department of Health for Scotland to give an idea of the position after five years' experience of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. Much has been achieved but many problems still remain to be settled. This can only be done with the understanding and willing co-operation of all bodies concerned.

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH

VITAL STATISTICS

Population (estimated to middle of 1952).

Landward	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,353
Burghs -							
Hawick	...	...	...	16,805			
Jedburgh	...	...	...	4,125			
Kelso	...	...	...	4,110			
Melrose	...	...	...	2,171			
							<u>27,211</u>
							45,564

Births.

The births corrected for transfers were:-

	Total	Male	Female	Illegitimate
Landward ...	277	144	133	16
Burghs -				
Hawick	250	116	134	6
Jedburgh	77	42	35	5
Kelso	60	24	36	7
Melrose	19	11	8	1
	<u>683</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>35</u>

The birth-rate of 15.0 is 0.2 higher than the figure recorded in 1951.

Illegitimate births amounted to 5.1 per cent of the total.

The number of Still-Births was 13 giving a rate of 19 per 1,000 total births (including still-births).

Marriages.

Two hundred and forty seven marriages were registered during the year, giving a marriage rate of 5.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Deaths.

The number of deaths, corrected for transfers, was 627, of which 293 were of men and 334 of women. The death rate, adjusted for age and sex distribution, was 13.8. The rate for Scotland was 12.0.

The numbers, causes and age-groups of death are shown in the following table:-

1952 - Causes of Death	All Ages Both Sexes	M.	F.	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. -	1-5	10-15	25-35	45-55	65-75	85 and over
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	6	4	2	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-
Tuberculosis, other forms ...	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Syphilis and its sequelae ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Typhoid fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, all forms ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	1	5
Malignant neoplasms ...	90	31	59	-	-	-	-	3	14	28	21
Benign and unspecified neoplasms ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus ...	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Anaemias ...	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Other general diseases ...	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ...	86	37	49	-	-	-	-	2	2	33	6
Nonmeningococcal meningitis ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of nervous system ...	9	4	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	-
Rheumatic fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease ...	229	107	122	-	-	-	-	3	11	60	33
Other diseases of heart ...	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Hypertension with heart disease	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Hypertension without heart disease	13	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	1
Other circulatory disease ...	28	19	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	1
Influenza ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Pneumonia ...	11	3	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1

1952 - Causes of Death		Both Sexes	M.	F.	4 wks.	4 wks.	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	and over
Brought forward ...		515	231	284	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	14	40	69	151	177	48
Bronchitis ...		8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1
Other respiratory diseases ...		3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum...		7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-
Appendicitis ...		2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...		6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Gastritis and duodenitis ...		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)...		4	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of liver ...		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of liver ...		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other digestive diseases ...		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis...		7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate...		8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2
Other diseases of genito urinary system		3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Puerperal sepsis including post abortive sepsis ...		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other puerperal causes ...		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion ...		3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Congenital malformations ...		3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis ...		8	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia of newborn ...		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea of newborn ...		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infections of the newborn ...		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy		6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Senility ...		6	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Causes ill-defined and unknown		6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Suicide ...		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle accidents ...		4	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other road transport accidents ...		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other violence ...		22	10	12	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	2
		627	293	334	16	8	2	1	1	4	15	21	50	80	170	201	58

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths of children aged less than one year was 24 and of this number 16 were aged less than four weeks. The infant mortality rate was 35 per 1,000 live births.

The numbers, causes and age-groups of infantile deaths are contained in the following table:-

Table I.M. 1952.

Cause of Death	No. of Deaths	M	F	Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Age Groups				
					Under 1 wk.	1-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-12 mths.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	1	1	2.93	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia (except of newborn) ...	1	-	1	1.46	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis ...	1	1	-	1.46	-	-	1	-	-
Congenital malformations ...	3	2	1	4.39	1	1	1	-	-
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis ...	8	5	3	11.71	8	-	-	-	-
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	6	3	3	8.78	6	-	-	-	-
Other violence	3	2	1		-	-	2	-	1
Totals ...	24	14	10		15	1	4	-	4
Death Rate per 1,000 Births				35	21.96	1.46	5.86	-	5.8

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1947.

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(1) Ante-natal and post-natal service.

No ante-natal or post-natal clinics are provided by the Local Authority:

(2) Child Welfare Clinics.

Clinics are in operation at Hawick (weekly), Kelso, Jedburgh and Melrose (fortnightly), and Newtown and St. Boswells (monthly). Attendances during the year are shown in the following table:-

(1)	No. of clinics provided at end of year (2)	No. of children attending the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance this year were: -		Total No. of attendances made during year by children who at time of attendance were: -	
		under 1 year of age (3)	over 1 year of age (4)	under 1 year of age (5)	over 1 year of age (6)
Local Health Authority Clinics	6	357	83	3896	755
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations	-	-	-	-	-

b) Dental Care.

(1)	No. inspected by Dental Officers during the year (2)	No. found to require treatment during the year (3)	No. accepting treatment during the year (4)	No. actually treated by Dental Officers during the year (5)
Expectant Mothers	-	-	-	-
Nursing Mothers	-	-	-	-
Pre-school children	144	144	144	144

c) Nurseries provided by Manufacturers.

The following table shows statistics relating to Nurseries privately provided in the Burgh of Hawick, viz: -

(1)	State whether approved for training (2)	No. of approved places		No. of children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting Lists at end of year	
		0-2 (3)	2-5 (4)	0-2 (5)	2-5 (6)	0-2 (7)	2-5 (8)	0-2 (9)	2-5 (10)
Hawick Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, St. Andrew's Church Hall, Union Street, Hawick	No	-	50	-	50	-	33	-	-
Peter Scott & Co. Ltd., 11 Buccleuch Street, Hawick	No	-	16	-	16	-	14	-	-
Robert Noble & Co. Ltd., Glebe Mills, Hawick	No	4	12	5	12	3	11	-	-

2. Midwifery.

The following is a statistical record of the work carried out under Section 23 of the Act:-

- (a) Total number of births (including still-births) occurring in the area during the year - before correction for mother's residence 557
- (b) Total number of births in (a) occurring in institutions and private maternity homes ... 451
- (c) Total number of births in (a) occurring at home 106
- (d) Number of births in (c) classified to show nature of attendance at Birth:-

(1)	Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947			Other domiciliary cases				Total (9)
	Doctor engaged and present at confinement (2)	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement (3)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (4)	Doctor and midwife engaged (5)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (6)	Without doctor or midwife (7)	All other cases (8)	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	63	31	-	-	-	-	-	94
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Board of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Private practising midwives ...	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
(e) Other cases not classified above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Totals	63	31	-	12	-	-	-	106

(e) Medical Aid

No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, by a Midwife:-	Total
For Domiciliary Cases	Nil
For Institutional Cases	Nil

Administration of Analgesia

No. of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland	8
No. employed on local health authority work	8
No. not employed on local health authority work	-
No. of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year	-
No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31st December, 1952	1
No. in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	1
No. in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work...	-
No. of sets on order at 31st December, 1952...	-
No. of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases):-	
When doctor was not present at delivery ...	-
When doctor was present at delivery ...	-
No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases):-	
When doctor was not present at delivery ...	-
When doctor was present at delivery ...	22
No. of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1952	13

Health Visiting.

The Health Visiting is undertaken by the district nursing sisters employed by the Roxburgh Nursing Board and carrying out combined duties in their respective areas. The following figures relate to health visiting during the year:-

(1)	No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health Visitors) during the year										
	Expectant Mothers *		Children under 1 yr.		Children between 1 and 5		Tuber- culosis cases		Other Cases		Total Visits Paid
	No. Vis.	Total Vis.	No. Vis.	Total Vis.	No. Vis.	Total Vis.	No. Vis.	Total Vis.	No. Vis.	Total Vis.	(12)
Health Visitors employed by the Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations	128	902	830	7562	2835	8138	119	1114	-	-	20598

* These visits do not include visits paid by a midwife-health visitor who attended the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

4. Home Nursing.

This service has been efficiently maintained during the year by the District Nursing Sisters.

Number of cases attended by the district nursing sisters 2,072
 Number of visits paid to these cases 41,088

5. Domestic Help.

The scheme functions satisfactorily under the jurisdiction of the Chief Welfare Officer in conjunction with the Nursing Superintendent. The following figures relate to the working of the Scheme during the year:-

(i) No. of Domestic Helps employed at end of year	27
(a) whole-time	2
(b) part-time	25
(c) retaining fee basis	-
(ii) No. of cases for which Helps were provided during the year	52
(iii) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement:-	
(a) at home	3
(b) in hospital	2
(iv) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick including aged and infirm	39

6. Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination is carried out by the Medical Practitioners. The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated during the year:-

Date of birth of persons	Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period				Number of persons re-vaccinated during period				Complications at vaccinations
	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) re-action 5th-7th day	Re-action greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local re-action	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) re-action 5th-7th day	Re-action greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local re-action	
1952	294	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
1951	105	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
1950-1938	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
1937 or earlier	13	1	-	-	16	2	1	-	-
Totals	419	9	-	7	23	7	2	1	-

Immunisation against Diphtheria is carried out by the Medical Practitioners and by my Assistants as well as by the district nursing sisters in rural areas. During the year, 579 pre-school and 30 school children were immunised and 433 maintenance doses were given.

7. Prevention of illness, care and after-care.

Tuberculosis.

The number of cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis was 36 of which 24 cases have been confirmed.

The notifications are divided according to sex and form of lesion as follows:-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	- Male	11
	Female	13
	Total	24
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	- Male	7
	Female	5
	Total	12
Tuberculosis - All Forms	- Male	18
	Female	18
	Total	36

Including patients receiving Sanatorium treatment, there were at the end of the year 343 persons, resident in the County, known to be suffering from Tuberculosis. Classification of these patients according to age and localisation of the disease is shown in the following table:-

		under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and upwards	Total
PULMONARY - Sputum positive ...	M	-	-	-	1	12	16	19	22	5	74
	F	-	-	-	1	17	15	7	7	1	48
Sputum negative ...	M	-	1	-	-	6	8	3	5	1	24
	F	-	1	-	-	10	9	5	3	1	29
Sputum not examined ...	M	-	-	1	1	6	7	3	4	-	22
	F	-	1	-	1	7	7	6	1	1	24
NON-PULMONARY - Abdominal ...	M	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	4
Spine ...	M	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	6
	F	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	3	1	10
Bones and joints ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
	F	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	5	-	12
Superficial Glands ...	M	-	-	8	6	8	2	-	1	-	25
	F	-	1	6	3	9	6	2	5	2	34
Lupus ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	6
Other Organs ...	M	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	3	-	10
	F	-	1	1	-	4	2	1	1	-	10
Total ...		-	5	18	21	82	84	56	65	12	343

Co-operation with the Area Tuberculosis Physician during the year has resulted in good progress with regard to the care and after-care of persons suffering from Tuberculosis and domiciliary nursing visits by the District Nursing Sisters have continued throughout the year.

A grant of two pints of milk daily was made to all patients residing at home who were certified by the Area Tuberculosis Physician as requiring it. At the end of the year 13 persons were benefiting from this scheme.

The Housing Authorities in the area continue to give sympathetic consideration to applications made by, or on behalf of, those suffering from Tuberculosis.

Venereal Diseases.

Where necessary the Nursing Sisters have persuaded defaulting patients to resume treatment.

8. Infectious Diseases.

Ninety-eight notifications of infectious disease were received during the year. The following table shows the number of notifications received of the various diseases with the corresponding figures for the previous ten years for comparison:-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	3
Diphtheria, ...	-	-	3	4	4	2	19	17	32	27	24
Dysentery ...	1	2	1	-	3	-	1	6	3	-	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas, ...	8	5	5	8	6	4	10	14	13	11	13
Jaundice, Acute											
Infective ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Malaria ...	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	4	6	5
Pneumonia, Acute											
Influenzal ...	1	12	15	2	4	6	8	2	11	11	6
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	11	15	8	11	16	9	9	8	10	14	27
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	2	5	1	5	9	11	7	5	9	13	-
Poliomyelitis, Acute	2	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	2	-	1
Puerperal Fever ...	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	2	-	-	4	5	5	6	5	14
Scarlet Fever ...	49	58	77	51	41	85	141	59	160	202	143
Typhoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid B ...	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	5
Whooping Cough ...	22	270	54	*							
Totals ...	98	367	170	84	85	132	210	123	256	296	243
Cases removed to hospital	45	62	92	37	46	89	179	107	211	245	184

* Whooping-Cough only notifiable from 1/1/50.

Mental Health.

e-School and School Children.

Number on Register, January - December, 1952 40

During the period January - December, 1952 -

1 Idiot died.

1 Mongol removed to Duns, Berwickshire.

1 Feeble-minded boy was admitted to St. Aidan's,
Gorebridge, by Judicial Order.

1 Feeble-minded boy was put under the Guardianship of
his father.

1 Mongolian boy attended the Rudolf Steiner School in
Aberdeenshire.

1 Feeble-minded boy was admitted to St. Joseph's
Institution, Rosewell.

1 Feeble-minded girl was admitted to St. Joseph's
Institution, Rosewell.

MEDICAL CLASSIFICATIONS.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Feeble-minded and Physically Handicapped	4	-
Feeble-minded	11	1
Mongols	3	3
Imbeciles	4	5
Idiots	2	-
	<u>24</u>	<u>9</u>

EDUCATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Educable	14	3
Ineducable	9	6
Under school age	1	-
	<u>24</u>	<u>9</u>

Some visits were paid on 6 occasions by a Medical Officer from this Department.

Several cases of suspected or known mental deficiency were examined at school by the Medical Officers, and in addition, they were frequently consulted by Head Teachers in the proper handling of difficult children.

5 Clinical Sessions were held by Dr. Bailey, the Regional Board Consultant, and 37 cases were examined.

	<i>Clinics</i>	<i>Cases</i>
Hawick	2	10
Kelso	2	19
Jedburgh	1	8

(The number of cases seen at Hawick would have been larger, but one clinic was held on a public holiday and attendance was poor).

In addition, 2 cases were seen by special arrangement at Gogarburn.

5 Mongolian children are under treatment and receive special hormonal tablets, which are given under the supervision of the family physician.

The most pressing need during this period, as in past years, has been the provision of one or more special classes for mentally handicapped pupils. The present lack of facilities for the education of these children is most disturbing and it is suggested that the Education Committee give high priority to the establishment of a special class in Hawick as a beginning to the tackling of this problem.

It is gratifying to find that Head Teachers in particular, and the general body of teachers are fully alive to the necessity of special educational arrangements for these pupils, and their whole-hearted support during the year has been most welcome, but until special classes are begun, little real progress will be made.

ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) Section 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

Generally speaking, this part of Mental Health work remains undeveloped, but assistance has been provided in several households where cases of mental disease had upset the routine of the home.

A Borders Branch of the Scottish Association for Mental Health has been mooted and it is felt that such a body could help considerably in dealing with the family problems arising from mental disease.

(b) Lunacy (Scotland) Acts, 1857-1866.

		Total
Admitted to Dingleton Hospital on certification	5 M. 8 F.	13
Admitted to West House, Edinburgh, on certification	1 M.	1
		<u>14</u>
Admitted as voluntary patients ...	2 M. 1 F.	<u>3</u>
Examined but Medical Certificates not completed	1 F.	<u>1</u>

Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Acts, 1913-1940.1. Arrangements for ascertaining and supervising mental defectives.

Police, Doctors, Education Authority, Probation Officer, and Children's Officer continue to report any defectives under this heading - 5 cases have been dealt with.

Placed under Local Authority Guardianship	-	2 M.
Placed to Institutional care	-	2 M.
Placed in employment (not certifiable) ...	-	1 M.

2. Guardianship.

No. of boarded-out patients at end of year 1952 ... 10
(This number includes 1 M. adult chargeable to Berwick County).

Over 21 years	4 M.	4 F.	-	8
Between 16 and 21 years ...	1 M.		-	1
Under 16 years	1 M.		-	1

10

The usual quarterly visitation was carried out by doctors and the half-yearly visitation by Authorised Officers.

2 cases were certified and placed under guardianship during the year and are included in the previous paragraph.

3. Arrangements for carrying out the statutory duty to provide occupation and training for defectives in the area (occupation centres, industrial centres for adults, home teaching - of individuals or groups).

Nil.

There was only one boarded-out mental defective capable of any form of employment but efforts to place him (a) in employment and (b) in institutional care proved negative.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

(Provision of Accommodation (Part III)).

Section 21(a) Residential.

The majority of residents, as can be seen from Table on page 24, are accommodated in Drumlanrig and Inch Hospitals in arrangement with the Borders Hospitals Board of Management. The Regional Medical Officer was able to supply only 3 vacancies in 1952 because of the difficult bed situation in the two hospitals mentioned; and generally the problem of providing accommodation for Part III patients in the county remained difficult. Resort had to be made to other Local Authority Homes (principally Eildon View Home, Galashiels) or to such voluntary homes as St. Margaret's, Hawick, Whitefoord House, Edinburgh, Ault Wharrie, or the Salvation Army Establishments. The opening of Weens House should ease the position considerably, so far as Hawick and District are concerned.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.
 Provision of Part III Accommodation.

Section 21(a) Residential.

	Joint User Establishments								Other L. A. Homes				Voluntary Homes				Grand Total			
	Drumlanrig Hospital				Inch Hospital				M	F	Ch.	Total	M	F	Ch.	Total	M	F	Ch.	Total
	M	F	Ch.	Total	M	F	Ch.	Total												
Residents as at 31st Dec., 1951	10	4	-	14	8	3	-	11	-	2	-	2	2	4	-	6	20	13	-	33
Admissions to 31st Dec., 1952	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	2	7	-	9	9	7	-	16
Left Institution during year	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	4	-	5
Number hospitalised during year	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Number re-admitted Part III	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Number died therein... ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2
Residents as at 31st Dec., 1952	12	4	-	16	6	3	-	9	4	1	-	5	4	6	-	10	26	14	-	40

Confinement cases	-	4
Burials under Part III arrangements	-	Nil

During the year 1952 the number of applications for residential accommodation was 37, disposed of as under:-

Admissions to Joint User Establishments (Drumlanrig and Inch)	3
Admissions to Other Local Authority Homes	4
Admissions to Voluntary Homes	9
Admissions direct to Hospital being properly medical cases ...	9
Relieved with Domestic Helper	1
No action taken by Local Authority	3
Withdrawn (removed or other accommodation found)... ..	6
Pending	2
	<hr/>
	37

Section 17 Reception Centres.

The management of the Reception Centres at Jedburgh and Kelso ceased 31st March and 30th April, 1952, respectively, following the National Assistance Board's decision to close these Centres in accordance with National policy.

Section 21(b) Temporary Accommodation.

No fire or flood emergencies.

One homeless unemployed young woman of weak intellect was taken into care by the Guild of Service for Women, Edinburgh, and accommodated in St. Margaret's Hostel, Edinburgh.

Several applications were made during the year by homeless families who were helped, as far as possible, to find private accommodation.

Section 29 Welfare Service (Handicapped)

Welfare Services for the blind continue to be carried out on an agency basis by the Edinburgh and South East Society for Teaching the Blind to Read in Their Own Homes. For the deaf and dumb, the Council in November agreed to enter into an arrangement with the Edinburgh Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society at a suggested *per capita* payment of £3, on the understanding that other local authorities in the area contributed to the same extent. An omnibus scheme covering all categories of handicapped was approved and adopted by the Council on 12th February, 1952. In order to discover the numbers of the handicapped, enquiries were made of doctors, district nurses, National Assistance Board, ministers, Ministry of Labour, etc., but principally names were supplied by the nurses and the National Assistance Board. At 10th November, 1952, the ascertained numbers were:-

Deaf and Dumb	20
Blind	66
Mentally Handicapped	68
Physically Handicapped	119
	<hr/>
	273

but clearly the record is far from complete. Visitation by the Council's Welfare Officers is proceeding for the purpose of ascertaining the needs of the home-bound and the severely crippled.

Sections 37 and 39 Registration and Inspection of Homes.

Registrations carried out by County Clerk - Weens House (1).

Inspections - Nil.

Section 47 Removals to suitable premises of persons in need of care.

No compulsory removals effected.

Section 48 Protection of Property of Persons admitted to Hospitals, etc.

Action in one instance which necessitated taking charge of furniture and effects and storing.

Section 50 Burial or Cremation of the Dead.

Nil.

SCHOOL MEDICAL REPORT

Year ending 31st July, 1952.

The task of safeguarding the health of the school child has been carried out throughout the past year with undiminished vigour, and the results are apparent in the high level of school attendances and the absence of serious outbreaks of infectious disease.

The services of Dr. K.D.G. Reid were lost at the beginning of the year due to his resignation to take up duty with the South Eastern Regional Hospital Board. Dr. Reid had been a School Medical Officer since 1947 and it is a tribute to his organisation and enthusiasm that the School Health Service is so efficient. The appointment of Dr. D.M.M. Forth as a School Medical Officer took place during the year.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Various attempts were made by the School Medical Officers and the school nurses to have all children of school age immunised, and a good measure of success attended their efforts. Headmasters and teachers were also most helpful and co-operated in the distribution of Consent Forms to children for recording parental consent.

Primary Immunisations ...	...	...	...	882
Maintenance Immunisations	...	...	...	835
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	1717
				<hr/>

Vaccination against Smallpox.

It is regrettable that a large number of children attending school for the first time have not been vaccinated against smallpox. This means that the majority of school children can now be considered susceptible to smallpox, and the School Doctors and nurses have tried to rectify this situation by encouraging parents to have the very simple procedure carried out. Unfortunately, most parents appear to be content to leave their children unvaccinated.

Cleanliness.

The vast majority of school children are clean and well cared for. Gross uncleanness, including verminous infestation, appears to be gradually decreasing and is confined to a few families to whom no amount of example and plain speaking makes any very great difference. Special clinics were established in Hawick for the treatment of head infestation in children. They were begun as an experimental measure and have so far been found to be extremely useful. The improvement in general cleanliness has without doubt been attained by the constant efforts of the School Health Staff in encouraging and educating parents and children alike, although in some cases it is very uphill work. Where the help of Head Teachers and their staff can be obtained, and it is wholeheartedly so in most schools, these efforts can be very effective indeed. The school nurses always have to redouble their efforts noticeably after a school holiday, especially the long summer vacation.

Treatments for Verminous Conditions of
Heads and Bodies 559

Attendance of Parents.

The parents attend well at the Medical Inspection of the school entrants, less well at the second inspection of 9 year olds, and least of all at the 13 year old age group, when the need for educating parent and child is just as great. The doctors were always very pleased to see the parents, and to explain all matters to them concerning the health of their children, and to answer any questions.

1. Number of Children on roll at 31st July, 1952	6128
2. Average attendance during year	5403.48
3. Percentage of attendance	90.81
4. Average school rolls:-	

Senior Secondary Schools:

Hawick High... ..	1054.8	Kelso High... ..	791.6
-------------------	--------	------------------	-------

Junior Secondary Schools:

Denholm	187.5	Newtown St. Boswells	250.8
Melrose Grammar	265.1	Hawick R.C.	118.8
Morebattle	179.5	Jedburgh Grammar	643.1
Newcastleton	182.5		

Primary Schools:

Ancrum	75.7	Makerstoun... ..	16.3
Blainslie	26.6	Minto	19.5
Cogsmill	22.9	Newmill	18.0
Crailing	43.2	Oxnam	32.0
Eckford	18.6	Pleasants	27.0
Ednam	38.5	Riccarton	14.3
Fairnington... ..	closed	Roberton	26.5
Glen Douglas	21.0	Roxburgh	30.5
Hawick Burnfoot	186.3	St. Boswells	81.0
Hawick Drumlanrig... ..	265.9	Sandystones	16.9
Hawick St. Mary's	90.1	Saughtree	12.9
Hawick Trinity	349.9	Smailholm	21.2
Hawick Wilton	446.5	Southdean	16.98

Heiton	18.7	Sprouston	40.9
Hermitage	6.2	Stichill	25.7
Hobkirk... ..	53.6	Teviothead	23.5
Lempitlaw	25.1	Towford	10.5
Lilliesleaf	66.6	Yetholm	66.7
Linton	13.9	St. Cuthbert's	72.0
		Jedburgh St. John's	65.2

NOTE:.. Hobkirk, Lilliesleaf and Yetholm are now Primary Schools.

Table I.

Total number of children examined at schools:-

	Systematic Examinations	Other Systematic Examinations
(A)		
Entrants - No previous routine inspection	501	106
Second Age Group - Born 1942	450	51
Third Age Group - Born 1938	454	10
Fourth Age Group - Born 1935	27	-
	<hr/> 1432	<hr/> 167
		Other Examinations
(B)		
Pupils born in 1944 (Vision and Hearing only)		336
Special Cases		121
Re-inspections... ..		403
		<hr/> 860

Number of individual children inspected at Systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental caries):-

Entrants	316
Second Age Group	227
Third Age Group	190
Fourth Age Group	10
1944 Vision and Hearing	29
	<hr/> 772

Table II. -- STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. CLOTHING -- Unsatisfactory ...	1599	315	292	295	206	236	228	11	16	857	742
2. FOOTGEAR -- Unsatisfactory ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. UNCLEANLINESS -- (a) Head: Dirty ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Nits or Vermin	-	4	8	3	16	3	18	-	-	10	42
(b) Body: Dirty ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Verminous ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. SKIN -- (a) Head: Ringworm ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impetigo ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases...	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
(b) Body: Ringworm ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impetigo ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1

Table II. - STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS - Continued.

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(b) Body:	1599	315	292	295	206	236	228	11	16	857	742
Scabies	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	6	-
Other Diseases	-	5	4	6	5	3	14	-	-	14	23
5. NUTRITIONAL STATE -											
Slightly defective	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bad	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
6. MOUTH AND TEETH -											
Unhealthy	-	23	24	12	6	2	5	-	-	37	35
7. NASO-PHARYNX -											
(a) Nose:											
Req. Observ.	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Req. Operation	-	5	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	10	2
Other conditions	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	4
(b) Throat:											
Tonsils Req. Observ.	-	31	29	10	8	5	4	-	-	46	41
Tonsils Req. Oper.	-	25	22	6	5	5	2	-	-	36	29
(c) Glands:											
Glands Req. Observ.	-	16	17	8	8	2	1	-	-	26	26
Glands Req. Oper.	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1

Table II. - STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS - Continued.

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
8. EYES -	1599	315	292	295	206	236	228	11	16	857	742
(a) External Disease:											
Blepharitis ...	-	5	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	9	3
Conjunctivitis ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Corneal Opacities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strabismus ...	-	10	6	-	4	6	4	-	-	16	14
Other diseases ...	-	3	4	-	1	2	1	-	-	5	6
(b) Visual Acuity:											
Without Glasses											
Good working vision	-	-	-	272	183	215	215	11	14	498	412
Fair working vision	-	-	-	17	12	11	6	-	2	28	20
Bad working vision	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	3	2
With Glasses											
Good working vision	-	-	-	3	8	8	5	-	-	11	13
Fair working vision	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	3	3
Bad working vision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For refraction ...	-	-	-	8	6	1	3	-	-	9	9

TABLE II. - STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT DIOPHTHALMIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	1599	315	292	295	206	236	228	11	16	857	742
Mentally Defective (Ineducable)...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly Nervous or Unstable ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Difficult in Behaviour ...	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	3
12. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM -											
(a) Organic Heart Disease:											
Congenital ...	-	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	2
Acquired ...	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	2
(b) Functional Conditions:											
...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
13. LUNGS -											
Chronic Bronchitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Suspected Tuberculosis ...	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	7	-
Other Diseases...	-	6	8	-	2	3	2	-	-	9	12

Table II. - STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS - Continued.

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
14. DEFORMITIES - Congenital ...	1599	315	292	295	206	236	228	11	16	857	742
Acquired (Infantile Paralysis) ...	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Acquired (Probable Rickets) ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Acquired (Other Causes) ...	-	1	2	3	9	16	9	2	9	22	29
15. INFECTIOUS DISEASE -	-	30	28	30	14	10	13	-	4	70	59
16. OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS -	-	1	1	2	2	5	2	-	2	8	7
		8	3	4	3	2	1	-	1	14	8
Pupils born in 1944											
						No. Examined		No. Defective			
						Boys Girls		Boys Girls			
	(Vision and Hearing only) - Vision ...	...	...	...	...	155	162	19	10		
	Hearing...	...	...	...	...	155	162	1	-		

TABLE III. - SYSTEMIC MEDICAL INDICATIONS

Classification	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		Total	
	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%
1. Children free from defects	304	50.09	291	58.08	291	62.74	17	62.98	903	56.6
2. Children (otherwise free from defects who suffer from:-- (a) Defective Vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses (b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment (c) Both (a) and (b) ...	5 27 1	0.83 4.45 0.16	29 12 6	5.79 2.40 1.19	13 9 0	2.84 1.93 0.00	1 0 0	3.70 0.00 0.00	48 48 7	3.1 3.1 0.4
Total ...	33	5.44	47	9.38	22	4.77	1	3.70	103	6.6
3. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in 2) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks ...	67	11.03	54	10.78	67	14.43	4	14.81	192	12.1
4. Children suffering (or suspected to be suffering from) defects less remediable than defects specified in 2 or 3. Distinguishing cases:-- (a) where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect full correction) is considered possible (b) where improvement only is considered possible, e.g. without complete restoration of function	193 10	31.79 1.65	100 9	19.96 1.80	77 7	16.56 1.50	4 1	14.81 3.7	374 27	23.5 1.2
Total ...	203	33.44	109	21.76	84	18.06	5	18.51	401	24.7
Total number of children examined ...	607	100.00	501	100.00	464	100.00	27	100.00	1599	100.00

Table IV.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE AREA.

Disability	At Ordinary Schools	At Special Schools or Classes	At No School or Institution	Total
1. BLIND	-	-	-	-
2. PARTIALLY SIGHTED:-				
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition	-	-	-	-
(b) Other conditions of the eye, e.g., cataract, ulceration, etc. which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school ...	2	-	-	2
3. DEAF:-				
Grade I	2	-	-	2
Grade IIA	2	-	-	2
Grade IIB	-	-	-	-
Grade III	-	-	-	-
4. DEFECTIVE SPEECH:-				
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures ...	20	-	-	20
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures... ..	6	-	-	6
5. MENTALLY DEFECTIVE:- (Children between 5 and 16 years)				
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)	12	-	-	12
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	-	-	14	14
6. EPILEPSY:-				
(a) Mild and occasional ...	2	-	-	2
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)	-	-	-	-
7. PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE:- (Children between 5 and 16 years)				
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands) ...	3	-	-	3
(b) General Orthopaedic conditions	279	-	-	279
(c) Organic heart disease	27	-	-	27
(d) Other causes of ill-health	-	-	-	-

Disability	At Ordinary Schools	At Special schools or Classes	At No School or Institution	Total
8. MULTIPLE DEFECTS:-				
I. Mentally defective (ineducable) and physically defective (general orthopaedic conditions)...	-	-	-	-
II. Mentally defective (ineducable) and epilepsy (mild) ...	-	-	-	-
III. Mentally defective (ineducable) and epilepsy (severe)...	-	-	-	-
IV. Mentally defective (ineducable) and blind ...	-	-	-	-
V. Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective (general orthopaedic conditions)...	1	-	-	1
VI. Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (mild) ...	-	-	-	-
VII. Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (severe)...	-	-	-	-
VIII. Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective (other causes of ill health) ...	6	-	-	6
IX. Mentally defective (educable) and deaf ...	-	-	-	-
X. Mentally defective (educable) and blind ...	-	-	-	-
XI. Other multiple defects ...	515	-	-	515

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

	Number Examined	Average			
		Age (Yrs. Mths.)		Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)
ENTRANTS -					
Boys ...	261	5	5	43.62	44.34
Girls...	240	5	5	43.26	43.8
SECOND AGE GROUP -					
Boys ...	260	9	7	54.13	66.51
Girls...	190	9	7	52.26	62.66
THIRD AGE GROUP -					
Boys ...	230	13	3	61.04	99.31
Girls...	224	13	6	60.84	101.54
FOURTH AGE GROUP -					
Boys ...	11	16	9	67.34	138.81
Girls...	16	16	6	63.68	125.18

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(A) Minor Ailments.

1. Cuts, bruises, sprains, minor injuries	376
2. Diseases of the ear	16
3. Diseases of the eye	40
4. Diseases of the skin	61
5. Ringworm (scalp)	8
6. Ringworm (body)	5
7. Scabies	-
8. Impetigo	173
9. Other diseases	97
10. Treatment for Verminous Condition of Heads and Bodies	559
Total ...	1335

(B) Defective Vision and Squint.

By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, Dr. R. C. E. Moffat acts as Ophthalmologist for the School Medical Service in the County.

Children referred for examination at the request of the School Medical Officers or of the general practitioners.

Clinics held at -

Springbank Clinic, Hawick.
 Waterside Clinic, Jedburgh.
 St. Dunstan's Clinic, Melrose.
 Dental Clinic, Newtown St. Boswells.
 Kelso High School.

Cases requiring operative treatment are referred to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

Twenty-five Sessions have been held during the School year; the details are as follows:-

Appointments made	246
Appointments kept	209
Glasses prescribed	55
Present glasses suitable	41
Glasses requiring alteration	6
Glasses no benefit	34
Referred to Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	1
No visual defect	49
Occlusion of Eye	4
No treatment required	19

Pre-school children treated under Scheme -

Appointments made	18
Appointments kept	18
Glasses prescribed	2
Present glasses suitable	6
N. A. D.	9
Occlusion of Eye	1
Glasses requiring alteration	1

Defects found -

Strabismus	28
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	18
Myopic Astigmatism	6
Mixed Astigmatism	6
Hypermetropia	9
Myopia	17
Conjunctivitis	6
Blepharitis	3
Amblyopia	12
Congenital cataract	1
Optic Atrophy	1

C) Conditions of Ear, Nose and Throat.

School children who are found to be suffering from any condition affecting the Ear, Nose or Throat are referred to the E.N.T. Specialist for examination, when such is considered necessary, by the School Medical Officers or at the special request of general practitioners.

By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, Dr. J.F. Birrell and Dr. J.R. McCallum act as specialists, and clinics are held as detailed in the paragraph on Defective Vision.

Removal of tonsils and adenoids, X-ray investigations, minor operative investigations and procedures are all carried out by Dr. J.F. Birrell at Kelso Cottage Hospital, and by Dr. J.R. McCallum at the other Cottage Hospitals in the County and at the Sanderson Hospital, Galashiels. Cases where major operation is indicated are referred to Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, or to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh.

Nine Sessions have been held during the school year; the details are as follows:-

Number of School Children examined	128
Number of School Children recommended for operation	75
Number of School Children - other treatment	16
Number of School Children operated on	73
Number of School Children referred to Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh or R.H.S.C., Edinburgh	4
No action recommended	35

Pre-school Children treated under Scheme.

Number of Pre-school Children examined	36
Number of Pre-school Children recommended for operation	27
Number of Pre-school Children operated on	22
Other Treatment	1
No action recommended	7
No. of Pre-school Children referred to Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	1

(D) Orthopaedic Treatment -

On Active Treatment Register 1/8/51	717
On Active Treatment Register 31/7/52	686

Distribution of Cases -

Date	Hawick	Kelso	Jedburgh	Melrose	Newcastleton	Total
1/8/51	246	151	204	95	21	717
31/7/52	235	182	142	97	30	686

Institutional Treatment -

	P.M.R. Hospital	Peel E.M.S.	Total
In residence 1/8/51	2	-	2
Admitted	27	1	28
Discharged	23	1	24
In residence 31/7/52	6	-	6
Patient Days	1237	42	1279

Classification of Hospital Cases -

Congenital Abnormality - right arm	1
Congenital Talipes Equino-varus	3
Epiphysitis	1
Osteo-chondritis	1
Kohler's Disease	1
Perthe's Disease	1
Pes Cavus	3
Pes Planus	10
Poliomyelitis	1
Semi-membranosis Bursae	1
Spastic	4
Syndactly	1
Tender Nodule - Sole left foot	1
Torticollis	1

Table V. - DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

No. of children who were -

(1) Inspected by Dental Officers -

Age	(a) Systematic Examinations	(b) Special and Emergency Cases	Total
5 or under	398	302	700
6	385	176	561
7	378	150	528
8	361	149	510
9	351	91	442
10	338	69	407
11	297	94	391
12	213	96	309
13	333	79	412
14	420	104	524
15	221	88	309
15+	48	68	116
	3743	1466	5209

	Systematic Examinations	Special and Emergency Cases
(2) (a) Found to require treatment... ..	2350	1437
(b) Accepting treatment	1773	1437
(3) Actually treated by the School Dental Officers	2626	1437
(4) Attendances made by Children for treatment	4900	1441
(5) Fillings - (a) Permanent Teeth ...	1746	208
(b) Temporary Teeth ...	833	210
(6) Extractions - (a) Permanent Teeth ...	328	64
(b) Temporary Teeth ...	2839	830
(7) Administrations of a general anaesthetic	49	26
(8) Other operations-(a) Permanent Teeth	3089	648
(b) Temporary Teeth	4249	858
(9) Half-days devoted to inspection ...	52	-
Half-days devoted to treatment ...	729	-
(10) Known to be treated privately	555	-

REMARKS.

Hawick, etc. Area - Mr. C.M. Urquhart, Dental Officer.

Number of Schools inspected	9
Number of Schools treated	11
Number of Schools in process of treatment	2
Percentage of children found to require dental treatment and receiving it from either School Dentist or private dentist	94%
Percentage attending School Dentist	57%

The figure of 94% is given as under the provisions of the National Health Act children can now be treated free of charge privately or otherwise.

Kelso, Melrose, Jedburgh, etc. Area - Mrs. C. Grieve, Dental Officer.

During the Session September, 1951 - August, 1952, it has been increasingly difficult to cope with the demand for dental treatment in this area. The raising of the school-leaving age and the increase in the number of entrants to the schools have made it impossible to deal with each individual case fully, and I have had to concentrate on the urgent treatment to the detriment of the more important prophylactic work.

There is also a greatly increased number of requests for treatment of pre-school children, and it is very disappointing that this work has to be limited. If an adequate staff were available, the full extension of the service, to cover the dental inspection and treatment of all pre-school children would ultimately improve enormously the dental condition of the adult population. I find that the child who has been conditioned to treatment and taught the essentials of oral hygiene at an early age, will retain good habits as a matter of course, whereas the child who was not introduced to them until later will often lapse after leaving school.

The Orthodontic Clinics have progressed well during the session and very satisfactory results have been obtained. In this branch of the work also, the demand for treatment is greatly in excess of what we can undertake, and the number of cases restricted by the time and equipment at our disposal. We are also hampered in this work by the present inconvenient arrangements for X-raying of patients.

Another problem confronting us is that of lack of accommodation in most of the country schools. Our visits cause great inconvenience to the teaching staff, and although we always receive full co-operation, the facilities available are inadequate and it is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs from every point of view.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS.

The following information has been received from the County Architect:-

Ancrum - Repairs to floors in Classrooms. Dispensers and baskets for paper towels installed in cloakrooms. Electric refrigerator installed in 'School Meals Kitchen'.

Bowden - Internal repairs to plaster work and repairs to roofs and walls after inspection of building in May, 1952.

Caverton Mill - Internal redecoration throughout School. Installation of sink etc. to provide facilities for School Meals. Improvements to drainage system.

Clarilaw - Internal repairs to plaster work and repairs to roofs, after inspection of building in November, 1951.

Cogsmill - Repairs to defective window frames and sashes.

Crailing - Installation of wash-hand basins in cloakrooms, with hot and cold service pipes to same.

Denholm - Internal redecoration of Main Building, Domestic Science Room and Infant School Annexe. New heating boiler installed in Infant School Annexe. Wall blackboards installed in Rooms Secy. I and II.

Ednam - Internal redecoration of Kitchen and Dining Hall. New range installed in 'School Meals Kitchen'.

Hawick Burnfoot - New primary school comprising 6 classrooms.

Hawick Roman Catholic - New book store. New cycle shed. Two Ascot heaters in cloakrooms. New heating boiler.

Hawick Drumlanrig - New wall blackboard in Infant Room. Ascot heater installed in Ladies' Cloakroom.

Hawick High - Redecoration of Rooms 4, 18, Infant Room No. 3, Sewing Room and 3 Art Rooms. Class illustration boarding in Primary Rooms and Classrooms 3, 6 and 7. Redecoration of living room in Domestic Science Building. Ascot water heater installed in Ladies' Cloakroom. Map press and shelving in Geography Room. Two ridge ventilators over Hall. New wires and pull ropes to beams of gymnastic apparatus.

Henderson Technical - Improvements to storage accommodation. Alterations in Dyeing Room. Safety precautions work carried out at machines.

Hawick St. Cuthbert's - New lavatory basin in M.I. room with 'Creda' heater and wall radiator. Redecoration of M.I. room.

Hawick St. Mary's - Internal redecoration throughout School. Electric lighting installed.

Hermitage - Internal redecoration throughout.

Jedburgh Grammar - Provision of staff room at Waterside Clinic. Internal redecoration throughout Main Building. Fence enclosing School garden behind New Bongate Mill. New heating boiler for Main Building. Class illustration boarding in 4 H.O.R.S.A. Classrooms at Parkside school.

Kelso Abbey Row - Partition formed across Gymnasium.

Kelso High - Floor gullies formed in Boys' Cloakrooms. Repairs carried out to roofs of playsheds and cycle sheds.

Linton - Installation of electric lighting.

Lilliesleaf - Electric water heater, cooker and oven installed in 'School Meals Kitchen'.

Melrose - New Metal Work Room and improvements to Domestic Science and Wood Work Rooms, including decoration. New wash boiler installed in Janitor's room. Redecoration of Headmaster's room and Cloakroom after fire damage.

Morebattle - Internal redecoration of Domestic Science Room and Hall. Additional power points fitted throughout School.

Newcastleton - Cupboard and shelving in Science Room. Dining Room and 'School Meals Kitchen' redecorated.

Newtown - Electric water heater installed in Dental Clinic. Dental Clinic redecorated. New school garden ground fenced off. Repairs to tarmac paths leading to new classrooms.

Pleasants - New fence at school garden. Six Holland blinds renewed.

Riccarton - Shelving fitted in Classroom.

Sandystones - Improvements to drainage system.

Saughtree - New heating boiler installed.

Smailholm - Facilities for 'School Meals' provided.

Sprouston - Facilities for 'School Meals' provided. Electric service cable provided to School.

Towford - New playshed and coke store provided. Repairs carried out to access roadway (new surface laid).

Yetholm - New heating boiler installed.

Milk Samples.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

A. *Designated Milks.*

(i) Certified, Tuberculin Tested and Standard.

During the year, 319 samples were taken from 48 registered producers; of these 288 were routine samples and the remainder were repeat samples. Of the total number of samples taken, those failing to comply with the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1952, amounted to 10.03%. Analysis as follows:-

Certified Milk	- 16 samples showing 3 failures.
Tuberculin Tested Milk	- 288 samples showing 27 failures.
Standard Milk	- 15 samples showing 2 failures.

(ii) Heat treated.

70 heat treated samples were taken as follows:-

Honeyburn & Teviotdale Dairy Company Limited	- 25 Pasteurised samples showing 1 coliform failure. 21 Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised samples showing 2 phosphatase failures, 1 bacterial count and 1 coliform failure.
Hawick Co-operative Society Limited	- 24 Pasteurised samples. No failures.

B. *Non-designated Milk.*

There is no official standard for this type of milk but for the purpose of comparison they undergo the same tests as for Tuberculin Tested milk.

64 samples showing 15 failures were taken from 13 producers.
2 producers ceased production during the year.
2 gained Tuberculin Tested licences.
2 of the remainder have Attested Herds.

C. *Biological Samples.*

5 samples from 5 different herds were sent away for animal inoculation. 1 was found to be positive and the matter was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Scottish Milk Testing Scheme.

Both pasteurising dairies are operating this scheme but all reports of failures were received from the Honeyburn & Teviotdale Dairy Company Limited. Analysis as follows:-

Weekly Resazurin Test	- 17 failures from 5 farms. 4 of these farms were supplying non-designated milk, and 2 of these have since ceased production.
Daily Platform Test	- 8 failures from 3 farms. Failures to this test are usually due to lack of water for cooling in warm weather.

The number of Registered Dairies in the County was 86.

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF SWEET MILK.

No.	Month of Sampling	Results (percentages)				Butter Fat Averages per cent.
		Res.	Fat	S. N. F.	Ash	
1	January	11.76	3.16	8.60	0.71	3.58
2	"	13.08	4.37	8.71	0.72	
3	"	12.27	3.48	8.79	0.73	
4	"	11.94	3.42	8.52	0.71	
5	"	12.23	3.51	8.72	0.72	
6	"	12.41	3.53	8.88	0.74	
7	February	13.32	4.37	8.95	0.74	3.87
8	"	12.22	3.73	8.49	0.71	
9	"	11.96	3.51	8.45	0.70	
10	March	12.60	3.82	8.78	0.73	3.62
11	"	12.19	3.12	9.07	0.75	
12	"	12.12	3.32	8.80	0.73	
13	"	12.03	3.31	8.72	0.72	
14	"	12.36	4.31	9.13	0.76	
15	"	12.45	3.81	8.64	0.72	
16	April	11.50	3.00	8.50	0.70	3.41
17	"	11.91	3.58	8.33	0.69	
18	"	12.69	3.65	9.04	0.75	
19	May	13.24	4.31	8.93	0.74	3.75
20	"	12.82	4.00	8.82	0.73	
21	"	12.70	3.78	8.92	0.74	
22	"	12.83	4.30	8.53	0.71	
23	"	11.95	3.00	8.95	0.74	
24	"	11.63	3.12	8.51	0.71	
25	June	12.52	3.68	8.84	0.73	6.87
26	"	11.82	3.02	8.80	0.73	
27	"	12.00	3.18	8.82	0.73	
28	"	24.76	17.60	7.16	0.59	
29	July	12.04	3.50	8.54	0.71	3.28
30	"	12.95	3.94	9.01	0.75	
31	"	10.83	2.78	8.05	0.67	
32	"	11.94	3.00	8.94	0.74	
33	"	12.24	3.43	8.81	0.73	
34	"	11.58	3.06	8.52	0.71	
35	August	12.61	3.68	8.93	0.74	4.07
36	"	12.14	3.55	8.59	0.71	
37	"	12.36	3.86	8.50	0.71	
38	"	13.91	4.82	9.09	0.75	
39	"	13.50	4.61	8.89	0.74	
40	"	12.66	3.90	8.76	0.73	
41	November	12.71	4.20	8.51	0.70	4.20

ICE CREAM (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS

	Premises	Vehicles
Number of Registrations granted in 1952	2	3
Number of Registrations in force at end of 1952	20	7

FOOD AND DRUGS

122 Samples were taken during the year. The articles sampled and the results of analyses were as follows:-

Article	No.	Gen.	Article	No.	Gen.
Baking Powder . . .	1	1	Paste, Duck	3	3
Bon Bons, Fruit	1	1	Paste, Meat	1	1
Boracic Acid . . .	1	1	Paste, Sandwich		
Boric Acid	1	1	Tongue	1	1
Citric Acid	2	2	Paste, Turkey and		
Coffee and Chicory			Tongue	2	2
Essence	1	1	Paste, Veal and		
Cough Syrup	1	1	Ham	1	1
Cream of Tartar	1	1	Peel, cut mixed	1	1
Cream Powder	1	1	Rasps, tinned	1	1
Custard Pudding	1	1	Salad Cream	1	1
Dates, stoned	1	1	Sausages	4	4
Epsom Salts	1	1	Seidlitz Powder	2	2
Figs	1	1	Soda Mint Tablets	1	1
Frizets	1	1	Soup, Chicken		
Gregory Powder	1	1	Noodle	1	1
Herrings	1	1	Spice, mixed	1	1
Ice Cream	20	17	Spread, Celery		
Jam, Apricot	1	1	Cheese	1	1
Macaroni Cheese	1	1	Spread, Salmon and		
Meringue Powder	1	1	Tomato	1	1
Milk	41	39	Spread, Veal and Ham	1	1
Mince	2	2	Steak, stewed	1	1
Olive Oil	2	2	Sweet Spirits of		
Paste, Chicken	1	1	Nitro	2	2
Paste, Chicken and			Tartaric Acid	2	2
Ham	2	2	Whisky	6	6

COUNTY WATER SERVICE.

The rainfall at Lindean Reservoir during the year was 29.84 inches. The reservoir overflowed (19.8 ft.) during February, and reached its lowest level for the year, 15.1 ft., at the end of October. The level at the end of December was 17.4 ft.

Frequent interruptions of supply in Melrose Water occurred during the year. The contributory causes of these interruptions were as follows:-

- (a) limited filter capacity;
- (b) insufficient clear water storage;
- (c) increased demand;
- (d) burst pipes;
- (e) flooding at Newstead Well;
- (f) mains of insufficient capacity;
- (g) lack of staff to carry out routine waste inspections.

More or less serious interruptions were experienced in the following areas:-

Ancrum, Eildon, Denholm, Bonchester, Ednam, Stichill,
Smailholm, Southdean and Morebattle.

The main causes of interruptions in these districts were:-

- (a) failures of mechanical plant;
- (b) insufficiency at source;
- (c) old piping of insufficient diameter;
- (d) lack of staff to carry out routine waste inspections.

Various schemes have been or are being prepared to improve the position in these districts, but these can only be regarded as makeshifts to tide them over until some decision is reached on the question of a Regional Water Scheme.

HOUSING.

Site	Completed					Under Construction		Total (under construction and complete)
	Permanent Traditional	Permanent Non-Traditional	Agricultural Workers'	Aged Persons	Conversions	New	Conversions	
Ancrum	12					2		14
Bowden						4		4
Chesters						6		6
Denholm						14		14
Ednam	2		4			4		10
Heiton			4			4	2	10
Lilliesleaf						8		8
Newcastleton... ..						16		16
Newtown	10						2	12
Oxnam			4					4
Roxburgh						4		4
St. Boswells... ..	4	26				26		56
Smailholm						8		8
Stichill						4		4
Town Yetholm... ..		22	6					28
Totals	28	48	18			100	4	198

Total Completed 94
 Total Under Construction 104

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ANNUAL REPORT - 1952.

Mr. Bell, Area Sanitary Inspector, reports:-

General Sanitation.

The general sanitary condition of the Western area of the County continues to be, on the whole, satisfactory, though it is not to be understood that a state of perfection exists or is ever likely to exist with human nature as it is and the costs of remedial measures being what they are at the present time.

Water Supply.

The first consideration in every community is the question of a pure and wholesome water supply and while the larger centres may have this, the rural areas in some cases occasionally have to live from hand to mouth.

It is understood that a Regional Water Supply for the County has been discussed during the past few years and it would be a definite step forward were the discussions to come to a head to enable the scheme to be put into operation. This would be of untold benefit to the countryside and above all, to its inhabitants.

A good number of samples for bacteriological and chemical examination was taken throughout the year in those cases where improvements were being made to various farm supplies with the assistance of grant. Advice was given as to the best means of adequately protecting the source and collecting the supply.

Special Drainage Districts.

Bowden, Midlem, Lilliesleaf, Denholm, Ancrum, St. Boswells, Newcastleton and Wilton Dean.

The tank at the east end of Bowden was de-sludged in the spring of the year and a new 9" outfall drain put in. A new concrete slab cover is to be put on this tank - this work to be done when the hay crop is cut.

Midlem is as formerly reported, while at the septic tank at St. Dunstane, Lilliesleaf, a new 6" effluent pipe was laid direct to the ditch which was cleaned out, thus cutting out the long length of tile drain which was continually giving trouble.

The sewage tank at Denholm has been the subject of repeated visits and arrangements are being made to have the tank thoroughly cleaned out. A survey is to be made in regard to the possibilities and cost of laying a new sewer to the sewage works so that the elimination of surface water can be effected. The present 6" pipe requires frequent attention in the removal of stones and grit washed down from the stream.

The new sewage works at St. Boswells were put into operation at the end of June, but effective maintenance was not obtained until some months later when the sludge pump was installed. A modern sewage works, however, requires regular attention in desludging the sedimentation tanks at the appropriate times and pending the appointment of a Special Districts Officer, casual labour has been employed in clearing the sludge beds and other essential works. This work takes up a good deal of time in order to give effective supervision. A fracture occurred in the reflux valve casing due, principally, to vibration. This was repaired.

Cleansing.

The system of collection is as reported last year although there are indications of a quickening interest in more modern methods of collection in a modern vehicle, and figures are again to be worked out as to costs, etc.

There are nine Special Scavenging Districts in the area. The only difference to date is that the refuse from Ancrum and Bonchester is now lifted by motor lorry - open type.

The refuse from Bowden is dumped by arrangement on common ground above the village. Midlem, Lilliesleaf and Ancrum refuse is brought to the dump at Newtown.

There is one public convenience in the area, at Newcastleton. This is a recent erection and arrangements have been made for the necessary attention in its maintenance.

Schools, Factories and Workshops.

The sanitary conditions of the various schools are well maintained, while the conditions in Factories and Workshops are reasonably satisfactory. Improvements are necessary in several cases and these are being dealt with.

Burial Grounds.

The burial grounds are kept in a good condition.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common lodging houses in the area.

Food Supply.

Milk.

The supply has been ample and well maintained and the sampling of milk is referred to in the Report of the Milk Officer.

Inspections were made of the two pasteurising plants in Hawick and a satisfactory condition of cleanliness was observed. Unfortunately, however, there is always a lapse now and again when the count is high, and the prominence of *B. coli* indicates that the state of affairs requires tightening up. This is a condition in which the human element is the principal contributory factor and one must look for it periodically.

Dairy Byelaws.

The various byres in the area continue to be well maintained. Two licences were withdrawn and a new byre was erected. Alterations are pending at another byre and it is hoped these will be completed during 1953.

The following is provided at the request of the Department of Health for Scotland:-

(a) Number of retail purveyors of milk	16
(b) Number of producers and wholesale dealers who do not sell milk by retail	24
(c) Approximate number of cows in registered premises	679
(d) Approximate number of dairies exempted from registration	500 - 600
(e) Approximate average number of cows in premises exempted from registration... ..	2

Ice Cream.

A number of samples were taken throughout the year and the fat content was satisfactory in all cases except one. A subsequent sample was satisfactory.

More could be done regarding the taking of samples for bacteriological examination but the extent of duties involved at present rather militates against this. To comply with the Ice Cream Regulations presents some difficulties principally in regard to the human element in regard to bacterial count - good one time and not so good another. Consistency of effort is to be aimed at and that effort has to be very good. Slap dash methods and trust to luck has no place in the bacteriological world and one has to haul the delinquents back to the straight and narrow path - for a time at least.

Meat.

Administration of Sections 33 and 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 and the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland) 1932.

HAWICK BURGH SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Class of Animals	Number of Animals			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals
	Slaughtered	Wholly condemned	Partially condemned	
Cattle ...	1,602	30	8	17,653 lbs.
Sheep ...	7,426	157	26	3,586 "
Pigs ...	342	3	4	90 "
Calves ...	340	8	1	47 "

Mr. Fraser, Area Sanitary Inspector, reports:-

General.

During the year, as the result of a decision to amalgamate the medical and sanitary services for the Counties of Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, my area was re-organised and I was made responsible for all sanitary duties in the latter County in addition to the area of Roxburghshire referred to in my last report, less the Parishes of:-

Bedrule, Crailing, Jedburgh and Southdean.

Water Supply.

During the year 73 visits were made and where necessary, advice given in connection with private water undertakings. 61 samples were taken, 20 of which were submitted for chemical analysis and the remaining 41 for bacteriological examination.

All the former samples were found to be suitable for drinking but temporary hardness in 3 samples rendered the supplies unsuitable for washing and general household use.

Of the samples submitted for bacteriological examination, 1 were found to be good, 11 were 'borderline' and 20 (or 48.8%) were definitely bad.

It is only fair to say, however, that, generally where samples were found, in the first instance, to fall within this latter category, the proprietors concerned were prompt to take any protective measures suggested to them with the result that reports on 'follow up' samples were much more satisfactory.

On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the position in regard to a number of rural water supplies is anything but satisfactory and, to my mind, the proposed Ale Moor Water Scheme which has been under consideration for some considerable time should be approved without further delay. Only by the introduction of a Regional Scheme can the water problems of a great many proprietors be finally solved.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

Conditions outlined in my report for 1951 continued, generally, to apply during the year. The sewage works at Town and Kirk Yetholm came into operation in the late summer and because of regular maintenance by a most competent Special Districts Officer, functioned satisfactorily.

It cannot be re-iterated too strongly, however, that regular and efficient maintenance by skilled and interested personnel, employed on a full-time basis, so that they may be instructed and supervised in their very important duties, is absolutely essential if nuisance conditions are to be avoided, not only at existing works, many of which, it should be remembered are working to full capacity and over as a result of post-war housing development, but at any new works which may be constructed.

In all 84 visits of inspection were made to the various sewage works in my area and, where necessary, steps were taken to deal with any nuisances which occurred. These visits notwithstanding, I find, because of the multiplicity of other duties which must have attention, that I am unable to devote as much time as I should like to supervising this most important part of general environmental hygiene.

Cleansing and Refuse Disposal.

No new Special Scavenging Districts were formed in the course of the year and, generally, the facilities provided for the collection and disposal of household refuse remain as for previous years. These facilities, involving as they do, the use of horse drawn and uncovered motor vehicles, are not at all satisfactory and it is to be hoped that in the not too distant future the County Council will approve the Regional Scavenging Scheme, details of which have been prepared for some time now. This envisages the provision of scavenging facilities to an increased number of villages and hamlets in the inland area of the County and suggests the purchase of a refuse freighter, of modern design, which would be operated by direct labour.

Rodent operations at the various refuse dumps were undertaken regularly throughout the year by the Council's Rodent Operators and, so far as I am aware, these were entirely successful.

The refuse dump serving two adjoining Special Scavenging Districts is rapidly filling up and, in the not too distant future, a new dumping area will have to be obtained. This may not be easy to find, the only suitable ground which comes to mind being situated some considerable distance from the villages.

In all, 53 visits were made in connection with the collection and disposal of household refuse.

Offensive Trades.

The number of offensive trades carried out in my area of the County remains at one. The premises were visited on 4 occasions during the year and, during each visit, operations were being undertaken in such a way as to preclude the trade giving rise to any nuisance condition.

Factories and Workshops.

Changes notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories during the year had the effect of reducing the number of registered factories in the area to 30 of which 22 are mechanical and 8 non-mechanical.

28 visits were made to these premises and, generally, where unsatisfactory conditions were found, these were reported, in the course of the visit, to the responsible authority, with good results.

Schools.

The programme, undertaken by the County Architect, of providing flush lavatories, etc., in the few schools in the County which are still without these very essential facilities continued during the year and in a number of cases essential repairs and improvements were carried out at a number of school houses. Schools were inspected whenever other duties permitted and, on the whole, conditions were satisfactory.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common lodging houses in my area.

Burial Grounds.

These continue to be well conducted and were free from any nuisance.

No interments were carried out at the expense of the Local Authority.

Infectious Diseases.

The following visits of enquiry were made during the year and in the majority of cases, terminal disinfection carried out:-

Scarlet Fever.	Scabies.	Poliomyelitis.	T.B. (N/P).	Cancer.
14	1	1	1	1

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

A number of investigations were conducted during the year in connection with the infestation by rats of various premises throughout the County. When conditions warranted it, baits were laid by the Council's Rodent Control Officers with good results.

Miscellaneous Nuisances.

95 visits and re-visits were made on receipt of complaints regarding a variety of nuisance conditions and two dwellings occupied by agricultural workers were satisfactorily treated for the eradication of fleas.

In this County intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 are not issued to the authors of nuisances, it being found that much better and quicker results can be obtained either by telephoning, or in a very few cases, by writing the person or persons responsible.

Food Supply.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.

No applications were received during the year for the registration of premises in terms of Section 7 of the above Act.

Milk (Special Designations)(Scotland) Orders.

The number of designated licences held at 31st December, 1952 is as follows:-

<i>Producers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Producer/Retailers</i>
Certified	Nil	Nil
Tuberculin Tested	19	2
Standard	Nil	Nil
Pasteurised	Nil	Nil

Dealers' Licences:

No. of Licences (Holders)

Certified	2
Tuberculin Tested	5 (This represents an addition of 1 over the licences held at 31/12/51).
Standard	Nil
Pasteurised	2

Dealers' Supplementary Licences:

Certified	2
Tuberculin Tested	2
Standard	1 (issued for the period to 30/9/54).
Pasteurised	2

No licences were suspended or revoked during the year.

Milk in Schools Scheme.

All milk consumed by school children under the above scheme is Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised). Samples were taken regularly throughout the year by the Milk Officer and details are included in her Annual Report.

No complaints were received in connection with the supply during the year.

Non-designated Milk.

Four non-designated herds produced milk for sale at the end of the year. This represents a reduction of one only compared with the figures for 1951 and whilst, on paper, this may not appear to denote any great progress, it should be noted that the four remaining herds have an aggregate of only 59 cows.

One Dealer retailed a 'designated' milk as 'non-designated' because his premises were not up to the required standard for a Dealer's Designated Licence. The business is on a very small scale and the indication is that the dealer is going to give it up in the very near future.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934.

A number of producers are still failing to seal milk churns in the prescribed manner. Steps were taken, in every case, to remind them of their responsibility under the above Act, with reasonably good results.

The following is provided at the request of the Department of Health:-

(a) The number of retail purveyors of milk	9
(b) The number of producers and wholesale dealers who do not sell milk by retail	25
(c) The approximate average number of cows in registered premises	29
(d) The approximate number of dairies exempted from registration	350
(e) The approximate average number of cows in premises exempted from registration	3

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.

Two premises, situated in the Burghs of Melrose and Kelso respectively, are registered in terms of the above Regulations, as amended, for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream. The trade in both cases, is seasonal and this, understandably, I think has bearing on the standard of the premises, one of which is not possible as good as it might be.

Generally speaking, however, every attempt is made to keep the preparation and storage apartments and the manufacturing equipment in a hygienic condition and it has been my experience that visits from me are welcomed in so far as they enable the manufacturers to have defects pointed out to them and at the same time keep them informed of amendments in the Regulations.

Pre-packed ice cream is retailed from a number of shops in the area.

In all, 15 visits of inspection were made to all types of retail premises and 6 samples were taken, reports on which are as follows:-

Chemical Analyses:

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Analyst's Report.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
1	Fat 3.36%	Deficient in Fat by 3
2	Fat 9.03%	Genuine.
3	Fat 12.47%	Genuine.
4	Fat 10.84%	Genuine.
5	Fat 8.30%	Genuine.

Bacteriological Examination:

Sample No.	Analyst's Report.	Result.
6	Viable Bacteria per c. c. at 37°C. † 500,000 B. coli present 0.01 c. c. (††)	Unsatisfactory
7	Viable Bacteria per c. c. at 37°C. † 500,000 B. coli present 0.01 c. c. (††)	Unsatisfactory

Food Premises.

The overall standard of cleanliness in the larger, more up-to-date food premises continues to be maintained, on the whole, at a reasonably high level. A number of the smaller premises, however, do not maintain the same high standard and this can be attributed, largely, I think, to a general lack of accommodation, particularly storage accommodation.

Several bakehouses could be kept in a more hygienic condition. Here again, however, lack of accommodation and old, unsuitable premises often lacking in natural lighting and ventilation and sometimes without even the minimum of facilities, and situated in congested areas which makes enlargement and modernisation costly if not wellnigh impossible, do nothing to help matters.

Meat.

As formerly, the statement of animals slaughtered and meat seized at the only public slaughterhouse in the area is contained in the Annual Report of the Burgh Surveyor, Kelso, together with his comments on the general standard of the premises.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The undernoted samples were taken:-

Commodity	No. of Samples Taken	Test or Official	Result
Coffee and Chicory...	1	Test	Genuine
Baking Powder ...	1	??	??
Apricot Jam ...	1	??	??
Cream of Tartar ...	1	??	??
Pastes in Jars (Misc.)	10	??	??
Tinned Herrings ...	1	??	??
Chicken Soup ...	1	??	??
Macaroni ...	1	??	??
Sausages ...	1	??	??
Tinned Rasp. ...	1	??	??
Dates ...	1	??	??
Salmon and Tomato ...	1	??	??
Cream Powder ...	1	??	??
Cut Mixed Peel ...	1	??	??
Frizzets ...	1	??	??
Figs ...	1	??	??
Celery Cheese ...	1	??	??

Commodity	No. of Samples Taken	Test or Official	Result
Stewed Steak	1	Test	Genuine
Whisky	2	"	"
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	2	"	"
Cough Syrup	1	"	"
Olive Oil	2	"	"
Soda Mints	1	"	"
Citric Acid	2	"	"
Seidlitz Powder	1	"	"
Boric Acid	1	"	"
Tartaric Acid... ..	2	"	"
Seidlitz Powder	1	"	"
Gregory Powder	1	"	"
Boracic Acid	1	"	"
Sweet Milk	7	"	6 Genuine 1 non "

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 - Section 43.

The undernoted food was seized and disposed of as being unfit for human consumption:-

Bacon - 12½ lbs.

Housing.

Each year more and more of the Sanitary Inspector's time is taken up in dealing with the above very important aspect of environmental hygiene, sometimes, indeed, I am afraid, to the detriment of a number of his other and, possibly, equally important duties.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 - Section 9.

Notices were served in respect of 13 houses which were not fit in all respects for human habitation and could not be made fit at a reasonable cost. Subsequently, 'Undertakings Not to Re-let' were accepted in respect of 10 of these dwellings. Negotiations in connection with the remaining 3 dwellings continued at the end of the year.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 - Part VI.

In the course of the year applications were approved for the erection of 11 houses for agricultural workers. Six of the houses were of 4-apartments and five of 3-apartments. Grants paid towards the cost of erection amounted to £3,000.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 - Part VII.

The undernoted applications for grants towards the cost of improving or converting existing dwellings were approved:-

Improvements No.	Number of Houses	Approved Cost	Amount of Grant
4	4	£2,202 18 4	£1,101 9
Conversions	Number of New Houses	Approved Cost	Amount of Grant
2	3	£1,185 0 9	£592 10

No applications for assistance were finally refused. This does not mean, however, that all proposals were accepted as originally submitted. On the contrary, a great deal of time was taken up with the various applicants and/or their architects in an endeavour to ensure that the conditions prescribed in the Act were complied with and I think it safe to say that no application was approved for grant purposes unless and until it was felt that the particular dwelling, when improved, would have a life of at least 30 years and would be fit, in all respects for human habitation. I have tried, wherever possible, indeed, to obtain a standard of habitability for dwellings converted or improved with the aid of grants which is compatible, generally, with the standard provided by Local Authority dwellings.

I do not think it would be out of place, here, to record my appreciation of the co-operation extended by the various members of the Architectural profession with whom I have had to deal in connection with these applications. Almost without exception they have appreciated my desire for a 'good job' and have submitted schemes to their clients which, in every way, were entirely satisfactory.

During the year the maximum permitted expenditure on schemes of improvements was raised from £600 to £800 and whilst this was a step in the right direction, the figure is still not high enough, bearing in mind the rising costs of labour and materials.

Town and Country Planning.

75 applications were approved under the Town and Country Planning Act during the year.

Building Byelaws.

33 applications for permission to alter dwellings were approved under the Council's Building Byelaws Scheme. As in the case of applications under Part VII of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, this involved the expenditure of a great deal of time spent in visiting houses, meeting applicants and consulting with architects and builders.

Indeed, in dealing with the various aspects of housing to which I have already referred, 148 visits and re-visits were made and, in addition, 31 house drains were examined.

Certificates of Occupation.

One further duty with which I was concerned was the issue of the above certificates which are obtained by proprietors of new dwellings prior to their being occupied.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

No applications were received for the registration of premises in terms of the above Act and regulations made thereunder, and no samples of filling material used in the manufacture of bedding, toys and articles of upholstery were taken during the year.

Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act, 1951.

The establishment of a River Purification Board, in terms of the above Act, for the area comprising the Rivers Tweed and Whiteadder together with their respective tributaries and other streams was proposed during the year. In the meantime, however, the County Council continues as the appropriate Authority for River Pollution Prevention until the Board comes into operation on a date to be specified by the Secretary of State.

The following are the results of 12 samples of water taken from the River Jed and 1 sample (No. 13) of trade effluent taken at the mouth of the outlet pipe from the settling tanks at a factory in Jedburgh to ascertain the extent to which the river was being polluted by industrial waste and domestic sewage.

These results are expressed in parts per 100,000.

Sample No.	Suspended Solids	Chlor. in Chlorides	Metals, Nitrates, etc.	Saline Ammonia	Album. Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	Ph. Value	B.O.
1	9.67	0.97	None	0.014	0.010	0.483	7.4	0.6
2	1.92	1.07	None	0.009	0.016	0.477	7.4	1.7
3	1.67	0.87	None	0.006	0.010	0.477	7.6	1.1
4	2.00	1.07	None	0.007	0.013	0.501	7.7	2.2
5	1.75	0.93	None	0.006	0.009	0.500	7.7	1.3
6	2.00	1.07	None	0.006	0.007	0.576	7.7	1.1
7	1.83	1.01	None	0.129	0.013	0.597	7.6	0.7
8	2.08	1.07	None	0.096	0.013	0.474	7.6	1.5
9	2.00	0.93	None	0.034	0.010	0.477	7.6	0.4
10	1.50	1.01	None	0.011	0.010	0.471	7.6	0.3
11	2.25	0.93	None	0.010	0.009	0.524	7.6	0.2
12	1.00	0.97	None	0.009	0.010	0.470	7.4	0.4
13	4.00	1.27	Sl. trace	-	-	0.591	8.5	0.2

These samples all show varying degrees of contamination by sewage and organic matter. There is, however, very little evidence to indicate the nature of the source of pollution. No. 13 was alkaline in reaction and showed evidence of the presence of sulphides. The source of the latter may be sewage or some trade waste containing sulphides.

BURGH OF HAWICK.

Mr. Bee, Sanitary Inspector, reports:-

Water Supply.

The rainfall during 1952 was 30.43 inches which was 5.74 inches less than 1951 and 2.86 inches below the average rainfall for the past 20 years. The rain gauge from which these figures were taken is situated in the town in the Public Park and, in order to get a more accurate account of the quantity of rainfall on the water catchment areas a new rain gauge has recently been installed at the Dod Filter so that, in future years, a record of the rainfall there will be available to compare with the rainfall in the town itself. There was, however, no shortage of water and at the end of the year storage accommodation at Acreknowe Reservoir was full.

The average consumption in the distribution area was 71 gallons per head per day which is a slight increase on the 1951 figure of 68 gallons per head per day. The increase can be accounted for by the increased number of new houses occupied and to a new industrial supply of approximately 100,000 gallons per day which was commenced in the autumn of 1951.

The number of metered supplies in the Burgh is now 187 and the total consumption registered by meter during the year was 81,153,000 gallons. This was an increase of 6,000,000 gallons over the previous year and additional metering of industrial premises is being steadily carried out, as labour is available within the staff of the department.

Six pressure reducing valves and four waste water meters for use within the Burgh distribution system were delivered in December and the first pressure reducing valve was installed before the end of the year at the west end of Commercial Road where the pressure has been reduced from 240 to 150 feet head. The fitting of the other pressure reducing valves will be carried out in the ensuing year and the resultant drop of pressure in the centre and lower part of the town would result in water saving and reduced maintenance on individual water fittings. A number of the Town Council houses at a height of 40 feet above sea level have now been occupied in the Burnfoot housing area and an ample margin of pressure to supply these houses has been available from the storage tank at Crumhaughhill which is situated at the other side of the valley at a height of 650 feet. The fitting of the remainder of the pressure reducing valves and the continuance of the campaign against waste water will do much to ensure that these houses will receive a full supply without any necessity to boost the pressure artificially.

The undernoted routine repairs and maintenance work was carried out on distribution mains and service pipes within the Burgh:-

New connections and replacements (excluding new housing schemes)	27
New meters installed	10
Burst service pipes repaired	38
Tobies renewed	6
Valve boxes renewed	8
Burst mains repaired	16
Fire hydrants repaired	11

Three additional houses outwith the Burgh were connected to the Burgh supply throughout the year.

Waste water inspections resulted in the issue of the undernoted waste water notices to proprietors concerned.

Number of Notices	<u>58</u>
Defects -- Stopcock	1
W.C. cisterns	41
H.W. cisterns	2
Taps	16
Ballcock	1
Piping	9
Frostcock	1

In the housing developments at Burnfoot 1,007 lin. yards of 4" distribution main were laid.

During the year twelve samples of the Burgh water supply were taken, two for chemical and ten for bacteriological examination. Two samples for bacteriological examination, both from the Acreknowe unfiltered supply, were sub-standard but improvement was effected after scouring measures were carried out. This supply is screened at the Reservoir and, in addition, receives automatic chlorine treatment of one quarter part chlorine per million parts of water. The treatment, however, does not prevent the growth of algae in the water, especially where the supply enters any distribution main without

complete circulation. The part of the distribution system most commonly affected is near the Burgh boundary at Weensland Road and in order that better scouring results can be obtained in this area, an additional valve is being inserted.

Enquiries have recently been made regarding this supply with a view to ascertaining its suitability for treatment by micro-straining and the makers of this type of plant are of opinion, after testing samples of the water, that its filtrability would be increased by nearly 300% and that no further filtration measures by gravitational or sand filters would be required.

Drainage System and Sewage Disposal.

Routine maintenance work in dragging sewers was carried out throughout the system during the year. Some abnormal cloudbursts occurred during the summer months and the surface water drainage was found to be sufficient, except in one case which occurred in August when the rainfall figures recorded showed that nearly 1" of rain fell in half-an-hour. The result of this 100 tons of water per acre in such a short period was evident in Victoria Road, Buccleuch Street and Bridge Street where the surface water drains were unable to cope with the deluge as it fell and, although the water dispersed within half-an-hour a number of cellars in these parts of the town were flooded.

New manholes were inserted in Slitrig Crescent and Lochpark Road to enable more efficient dragging of sewers in these districts to be carried out.

The connecting up of the drainage to the Burgh sewer from a scouring house in one of the local factories has now been completed and the River Teviot within the Town is now nearly free from industrial effluent. It has been noted, however, that there is a slight percolation of sewage from three of the surface water outfalls which enter the Teviot throughout the town. Steps have been taken to track down this discharge but as it is almost certain this comes from individual properties wrongly connected, these investigations so far have not been successful and some time might necessarily elapse before this can be remedied.

At the Burnfoot and Burnhead housing developments the following new sewers were laid to serve houses under construction:-

6" sewer	-	41 lin. yards.
12" sewer	-	186 lin. yards.
15" sewer	-	64 lin. yards.

The extension and alterations to the Sewage Works, although structurally complete were not finally brought into working order during the year owing to constant failures in the mechanical plant installed. The first failure was due to the couplings on the shafts of the aeration tanks and at the end of the year the replacement of these couplings with those of a different type was almost completed. The further failure which prevented the operation of the plant was due to defects in the gear boxes of the electric motors driving these shafts and in December only two of the motors were in operational order, the remainder being in the hands of the makers for replacement. The Town Council decided on the recommendation of their Civil Engineers, to reconstruct the sludge balancing tanks so that the formation of sludge would be circular instead of rectangular as they are at present. This work and the refitting of the repaired mechanical plant is estimated to be completed early in 1953 when the plant should be in full working order.

Cleansing and Scavenging.

Controlled tipping has been continued for the second year to the east end of the housing site at Burnfoot and the levelling of this area, which should provide a suitable playing-field for the scheme of 900 houses, is nearly complete. The part-time use of the 10-ton bulldozer and small earth scraper for the consolidation and re-soiling of this area has been invaluable and has allowed the work to proceed even although a number of houses are in reasonably close proximity. It has been noted that, during the period of over a year while tipping has been carried out in this area, no rats have been evident at the tip face and it can only be assumed that this has been occasioned by the regular use of this machine in compacting the refuse.

The uplifting of household refuse within the Burgh continued to take place twice weekly with an additional once weekly collection of garden refuse. Collections from shops, institutions, hotels, etc. take place daily.

During the past two years a once weekly special collection for the uplifting of salvage has been taking place and this was suspended during the summer months owing to inability to find a market for the paper collected although this service has been continued to serve shop premises. The market for the sale of waste paper ceased during the month of May and undernoted is a list of the salvage collected and sold over the past two years.

	1951						1952					
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s	d	T.	C.	Q.	£	s	d
Waste Paper	173	9	2	2,840	17	1½	68	11	2	980	6	0
Bottles ...	19	13	0	14	14	9	12	10	0	17	4	3
Tins ...	4	16	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scrap Metal	18	12	0	72	19	0½	8	2	2	42	9	10
	216	10	2	£2,943	10	11	89	3	4	1,040	0	1

The system of salvage collection had been carefully built up and during 1951 it exceeded all previous totals, making a considerable contribution to the Cleansing account. This contribution, during the present financial year will be negligible and on this account a figure of nearly £3,000 is no longer available as a contribution to rating. The saving of the labour costs involved in discontinuing the special collection and baling of waste paper has been more than offset by the nuisance value of the paper arriving at the refuse tip and the collections, from shop premises, which require to be burned weekly.

The total amount of refuse collected and dealt with during the year amounted to 5,925 tons which is an average figure taken on quarterly weight tickets. This exceeded last year's total by 55 tons and it is apparent that a steady, annual increase has taken place as additional houses come into occupation.

Nuisances.

There were no intimations of Nuisances served under Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. A number of choked drains were encountered but these were quickly remedied after written or verbal intimation had been given to the proprietors concerned.

Offensive Trades.

No changes occurred in the three skimmers' and hidefactors premises in the Burgh and all these trades, including the gut and tripe cleaning at the Public Slaughterhouse were carried out without complaint.

Public Slaughterhouse.

The Public Slaughterhouse continued to be kept in a clean and tidy condition. The proposal to convert the Manager's house into messing and toilet accommodation for the operatives was approved during the year and it is anticipated that this work will be put in effect when the Manager is rehoused early in the New Year.

During the year, the Slaughterhouse was inspected by a Medical Officer from the Department of Health and, subsequent to his visit, the Department intimated certain improvements which they recommended to be carried out. These recommendations were as undernoted:-

1. Killing Hall.

Many of the enamelled bricks are broken or are missing from the lower parts of the walls. The Department understand that the Local Authority are proposing to improve the appearance of the walls at these points by the use of a white cement and that they also intend to repair the defective doors and undertake some external and internal painter work.

2. Condemned Meat Cell.

Ventilation requires to be improved by removing a small panel of bricks from the top of the entrance doorway and the cell should be made fly proof.

3. Tripery.

It appears that the tripery is used on occasion for pig slaughtering. The Department consider that this practice is highly objectionable on public health grounds. If the Local Authority's alterations above referred to are carried out the Department would suggest that the two compartments adjoining the present tripery should be used for tripe-cleaning purposes and the present tripery used for slaughtering.

4. Fat Store.

Here again if the alterations are carried out along the lines proposed the need for a fat store should receive serious consideration and also the need to earmark part of the central hall for the detention of diseased or doubtful material.

Action taken on these recommendations was as undernoted:-

1. Killing Hall.

At the time of writing, repairs are in progress in connection with the defective enamelled bricks in this Department.

2. Condemned Meat Cell.

Alterations have been carried out on the lines of the report.

3. Tripery.

These alterations will be put in hand at the completion of the work to be carried out in the Manager's house as the neces-

accommodation required to provide a separate tripery is at present in the form of a cloakroom accommodation.

Fat Store.

In this connection and also with regard to the provision of additional hanging accommodation for use as a Killing Hall, consultations have taken place with the Ministry of Food and it is anticipated that this matter will receive the consideration of the Town Council at an early date.

This matter is certainly worthy of consideration as, at the present time, dressed carcasses, ready for despatch, and carcasses retained for inspection are hung in the main Killing Hall. Apart from the fact that this is not entirely desirable, killing booth accommodation is thereby restricted and congestion is caused, especially in the Autumn months when the heaviest kill takes place. This was very evident this year when the number of carcasses dealt with exceeded the previous year's kill by over one thousand, the total number of carcasses, as enumerated in the table below, being the highest dealt with in the post war years.

	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
January	95	355	8	23	481
February... ..	65	545	7	18	635
March	76	336	7	40	459
April	156	357	35	29	577
May	132	175	65	22	394
June	45	285	77	28	435
July	153	325	68	18	564
August	200	630	26	17	873
September	223	1268	18	53	1562
October	191	1466	5	40	1702
November... ..	128	1108	6	17	1259
December... ..	138	576	20	35	769
Total	1602	7426	342	340	9710

Tripes cleaned	1144
Sheep Paunches cleaned	4426
Weight of Carcasses wholly condemned	198 - 7439 lbs.
Weight of Carcasses partially condemned	39 - 1487 lbs.
Total amount of Offal condemned	21376 lbs.
Weight of carcasses sent to cold store affected with Cysticercus Bovis	29

Inspection of Food.

Forty-nine visits were paid to shop premises on behalf of Edinburgh County Council Public Health Department and the following quantities of unsound food were condemned:-

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
879 tins of various foods ...	9	3	2
Mutton	1	-	25
Total	10	3	27

The total number of houses in the Town Council's Burnfoot housing area is now 368 and it is estimated that the population is now in the region of 1,700. To serve this new community six shops, built by the Town Council, were opened during the year as was also a school of six classrooms.

Approximately 1,500 visits were paid to houses in the Burgh during the year in order to bring records up-to-date and compile detailed reports on living conditions for consideration by the Housing Committee. A revision was also made of all applicants on the housing list having no house of their own. The number of replies received resulted in a considerable revision of the existing list in this category of housing applicant and is reflected in the undernoted table which shows, as accurately as possible, the up-to-date position regarding acute sub-standard housing conditions.

Families living in property subject to Demolition or Closing Orders	9
Families living in unfit, sub-standard or excessively overcrowded houses	13
Families with no house of their own -	
Families of 2 persons	50
Families of 3 or more persons	<u>144</u>
	19
Total	<u>41</u>

In addition to the above total there is a number of families from whom no application has been received for a house who are living in sub-standard, or overcrowded conditions and no really accurate estimate can be given of this additional figure without a detailed survey of all the living conditions in the Burgh.

During the year, by the occupancy of the 65 new Local Authority houses and by decanting and through vacancies occurring in previously occupied schemes, the undernoted transfers resulted in improved housing conditions for 131 families.

No. of families decanted from Town Council houses to larger houses, mainly due to overcrowding	
No. of families rehoused from properties subject to Closing or Demolition Orders and houses closed	
No. of families housed who had no house of their own	
No. of families rehoused from sub-standard and/or overcrowded houses	
	<u>1</u>

Two cases of infestation by bed bugs in Municipal houses were reported and suitable treatment given to the properties concerned. One case of infestation by Golden Spider Beetles was dealt with privately occupied property.

Seven Major warrants and twenty-three Minor warrants were granted by the Dean of Guild Court in connection with house improvement during the year. In two cases the conversion of large houses resulted in additional four houses being made available for occupation and one further house was made available by the construction of a caretaker house within a Church Hall building. Warrant was also granted by the Dean of Guild Court for one new private enterprise house.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. Improvement Grants.

Three Improvement Grants in connection with house property improvement were passed by the Town Council. The amounts of grants approved totalled £360. 10s.

The Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Three Certificates were granted under the above Act during the year, one in connection with birds and the others in connection with the keeping of goldfish.

BURGH OF KELSO.

Mr. Neil, Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, reports:-

Water Supply.

During the past year the Heatherhope Gravitation Supply has been, on the whole, fairly satisfactory both in quality and quantity. The trunk main from the reservoir to the storage tanks was scraped at the beginning of the year and I am pleased to say the operation was a complete success. Prior to scraping, some 230,000 gallons per 24 hours were being delivered into the storage tanks on a system designed to give a delivery of 440,000 gallons; thus some idea can be obtained as to the heavy encrustation of the pipeline. After scraping, the pipe delivered some 410,000 gallons per 24 hours and I am sure you will agree this was most satisfactory. Unfortunately, some twelve months after scraping, even with the continuous operation of the lime dosing plant, this figure has dropped to 360,000 and, therefore, it is evident that at some not too distant date, the trunk main should be relined or a duplicate main laid. There is no doubt whatsoever that the supply at Heatherhope Reservoir is sufficient for the town's immediate and future needs provided the problem of delivery is dealt with. It is interesting to note that with the visit to Kelso of the Royal Highland and Agricultural Show last summer, the supply to both the town and Showground was adequately maintained throughout.

The only complaint regarding the quality of the water was the appearance in late July of a flock in aerated waters manufactured with water from the Heatherhope supply. It is hoped that with the recent cleaning and constant scouring out of the reservoir, combined with the heavy snowfalls of this winter, this problem will disappear. The only other remedy, should this fail, is the introduction of mechanical filtration to the supply.

Five major bursts on the trunk main were repaired during the year and in my opinion these were due to the effects of scraping other than a general deterioration of the pipe.

The Softlaw Tanks were emptied, cleaned out, and an examination made for leakage. Both tanks are in good condition except for some superficial cracking of the concrete on the outside; this should be repaired as soon as possible. The fence round the storage tanks was repaired and painted to prevent rusting.

The Chlorination and Lime Dosing Plants, with constant maintenance, have given very little trouble and are working satisfactorily.

In the town, water mains were scoured at regular intervals, this being necessary due to the heavy encrustation in the older mains.

A new 4 inch concrete lined spun iron pipe was laid from Kelso Bridge for some 750 yards along the Teviot Road; this pipe serviced the Royal Highland Show Site. A new 6 inch asbestos pipe was laid from the end of Inchmead Crescent to link-up with the 6 inch cast iron main on the Edinburgh Road; this now completes the water mains feeding Inchmyre Housing Site.

Ten new water connections were made during the past year.

Nearly all the existing valves throughout the town require re-packing and it is my intention to have this work carried out at intervals until completed, also a number of new valves are required on the system to give better control.

The average daily consumption per head of the population was 60.4 gallons and is slightly up on last year. There is no doubt that this is excessive for a town with little or no industry, and I would appeal to the public not to waste water and to report immediately any leaking fittings. During the year the number of defects dealt with by the Water Department were:-

Burst pipes	41
Ballcocks rewashed	31
Taps rewashed	119
Valves rewashed	17
Taps renewed	3
Burst Main	5
Ballcocks fitted	3
W.C. cistern fitted	3
Leaking frostcock repaired	1
	223

Drainage.

Since my last report I have had the opportunity to examine more closely the existing sewerage system and it is very evident that many stretches of the sewers are badly silted-up and the deposits are so hard that only mechanical apparatus could move them. The main disadvantage of the system is the absence of manholes at regular intervals, and should a chokage occur on any of these stretches, then the problem would be a serious one. The cost of a new sewerage system today is prohibitive and therefore I would advise making the existing system more efficient by firstly constructing new manholes at regular intervals to gain access and then engage mechanical plant to remove the silt from the sewers; this work could be spread over a few years.

During the past year three new manholes were constructed on the system, one opposite Roxburgh Street Housing Site, one on the sewer opposite the Grading Station, Station Road, and one on the sewer at Horse Market opposite the new public convenience. Efforts have also been made to replace badly fitting manhole covers and so far six new ones have been fitted; this work should continue.

Three chokages were effectively dealt with during the year, one on the sewer from Orchard Park, one at the top of Bowmont Street, and the remaining one on the sewer down Station Road.

Sewage Disposal.

The sewage from Kelso flows into the River Tweed at two points - from the north side of the river at Bullet Loan which receives the sewage from the town proper, and from the south side at Bridgend Park which deals with the Maxwellheugh suburb.

At both outfalls screening plants have been installed, and in each case a rough screen first of all removes larger materials before the sewage passes to a fine screen where electrically operated rakes remove the screenings and deposits them on a conveyor belt which in turn deposits the screenings in bins provided for the purpose. These bins are emptied regularly into deep trenches and the deposits buried.

The screening plants have received regular maintenance throughout the year and a new set of chains was fitted to the plant in Midgend Park. After a recent examination it was found that the rakes on both plants as well as other parts of the machinery were badly worn and should be renewed. I strongly advise this work to be done.

Only one septic tank is maintained by the local authority; this has been cleaned out at regular intervals and gave no trouble.

Cleansing.

For the most part of the year, two Karrier Bantam Refuse Collectors of 7 cubic yard capacity continued to operate a daily collection of household refuse throughout the Burgh. This has proved to be a costly service both in manpower and vehicle running costs and quite unnecessary for the amount of refuse collected both in summer and winter. A scheme for a twice weekly collection was drawn up during the latter part of the year and I am pleased to report that this will come into operation at the beginning of the new year. I feel confident that, with the co-operation of the householders, shopkeepers and business premises, a twice weekly refuse collection will provide a satisfactory and efficient service, while at the same time reduce unnecessary expenditure and wastage of manpower.

It is regrettable that so many of the refuse receptacles in use in the Burgh have no lids and with high winds and dogs in search of food, it is anything but pleasing to the eye to see refuse littered over the pavements and streets in the morning; there is definite room for improvement here.

Special weekly collections of waste paper, scrap metals, tins and bottles, continued throughout the year.

The disappearance of the market for waste paper has been a severe financial loss, and it is to be hoped that the market will return. The revenue from salvage for the year amounted to £627 2s 6d.

Disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping at Shank Quarry, some 2½ miles out of Kelso, where a full-time attendant is employed. The tipping space at the Shank Quarry is rapidly filling up and I would advise that ground for a new tip be earmarked in the not too distant future or else consideration be given to putting the refuse destructor into use again.

The quantity of household refuse and salvage collected and disposed of during the year amounted to 1333½ tons made up as follows:-

Salvage	154¼ tons
Household Refuse	1179¼ tons

Street Cleansing.

Clean streets do much to improve general health and encourage visitors to the town, and I would appeal to grown-ups and children alike, especially now that sweets have been de-rated, to assist the Cleansing Staff in their endeavours by making more use of the litter receptacles provided throughout the town. Remember it is often said that a town is judged by the cleanliness of its streets.

Public Conveniences.

At present the public lavatory accommodation in the Town is inadequate but this should be remedied in the early Spring when a large modern public convenience near the town centre is completed.

Slaughterhouse.

A scheme for bringing the Slaughterhouse up to modern requirements, both from public health and working aspects, was prepared and has been sent out to tender. This work will be proceeded with at the earliest opportunity.

The number of animals slaughtered in 1952 was:-

Cattle	1090
Sheep	39667
Pigs	342
Calves	429

Food Inspection.

The inspection of food in shops and other premises is under the control of the Burgh Sanitary Inspector on behalf of the County Council, and I am pleased to report that the high standard of cleanliness in these shops has been maintained. During the year, 133 articles of food weighing 1 cwt. 2 sts. 11 lbs. were condemned as unfit for human consumption and disposed of by the Sanitary Inspector. This figure shows a decrease from last year.

Schools.

Kelso High School continues to be housed in three separate buildings, Infant Department in Bowmont Street, Primary Department in Abbey Row and the Secondary Department in a new and modern building in Bowmont Street. All these buildings are kept in a clean condition.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in Kelso.

Burial Grounds.

Kelso Cemetery with its recent extension is now the only one in general use and is very well kept. Efforts have been made during the year to tidy-up the Old Churchyard, Abbey Row, which had been left in a derelict state, and this work is now almost complete.

Factories Act, 1937.

There are 52 factories in the Burgh using mechanical power, and 5 where no power is used. No complaints were received by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Housing.

The past year has shown a marked improvement in the provision of houses in the Burgh, and in this connection I think a word of praise is due to the efforts of the Local Authority. With some 183 houses under construction at present, the large majority of families on the housing lists must at last feel that waiting has not been in vain. The number of houses completed and under construction since the end of the war is as follows:-

	Completed	Under Construction
Temporary Houses	110	-
Non-Traditional Houses	30	104
Traditional Houses	72	79
	212	183

Miscellaneous.

Routine inspections were carried out from time to time and in cases where nuisances were reported, i.e. choked traps, drains, defective sanitary fittings, these were remedied.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to the members of the Local Authority, my Staff, my brother officials, the Police, the Press, and the Citizens of Kelso who have assisted me by their co-operation in the discharge of my multifarious duties.

ROYAL BURGH OF JEDBURGH.

Mr. Noble, Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, reports:-

Statistics.

Gross Annual Valuation	...	...	...	...	...	£53,181	8	0
Rateable Valuation	...	...	...	...	...	£46,758	10	0

Population.

Census (1931)	...	...	...	...	...	3139
Survey (1944)	...	...	...	...	...	3629
Survey (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	4080
Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	483
Density of Population (persons per acre)	...	...	...	...	...	8.4
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	24.5
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	15.0
Overseas emigrants, including 15 non-residents	...	...	...	...	...	75

Rates.

Consolidated Rate - Owners	...	...	...	7/5d
Occupiers	...	...	...	10/10d
Domestic water rate - Occupiers only	...	...	...	4d

Water Supply.

For yet another year, the Burgh struggled through three months water shortage. At one period, the service tank on the Dunion Road held approximately 30,000 gallons with little more than 6,000 gallons per hour coming in from the springs. The situation was serious enough to enforce the shutting off of all the Burgh water supplies at night after the evening meal hour. All valves on the distribution system were 'cut back'.

Although a 'good' winter giving plenty of snow to build up the underground supplies to the springs was experienced, this was offset by a very dry summer, and no doubt a great deal of water was used on gardens during the first portion of the critical months of August and September.

After long deliberations, the Town Council have given instructions to their Engineers, Messrs. Leslie & Reid of Edinburgh, to proceed with the detailed drawings of a new reservoir and length of 12" c.i. main in the Ashtrees area.

Now that the augmentation scheme is under way, in about 4 years this yearly headache will have been cured, but if any further

development of housing takes place in the Doomhill area, then a small service tank will be required with pumping gear to raise the water supply to a level sufficiently high to allow gravitation feed.

A new 6" meter was ordered, and will be installed early in the New Year, thus enabling a more accurate check to be made on the daily and evening consumption of water by the populace. At present, the amount consumed per day is in the region of 150,000 gallons which is approximately 37/40 gallons per head, including water used by the various industries.

Water Samples taken during the year showed that the quality of Shawburn and Ashtrees was very good but Blackburn remains a poor average.

3 burst pipes in the main distributing system were repaired, and on the whole the mains stood up very well to the buffeting they received when the main supply was turned on in the mornings during the period when the water level in the springs was fluctuating. 14 burst services were put into order, 150 yards of galvanised tubing laid to a consumer, outwith the Burgh Boundary, and 3 services installed in the Burgh.

The springs and gathering wells at Shawburn and Ashtrees were inspected frequently during the year, and the well at Ashtree repaired when a minor defect, allowing spate surface water to enter, was discovered.

Chlorination was not carried out because of the excellent nature of the water supply. A number of valves in the Town are 'leaky', and a programme of replacements will require to be drawn up for 1953/54. At least a dozen hydrants of the old ball type require renewal and could be fitted in with the suggested alterations.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

The sewage works at Woodend continue to function well, and although trouble was experienced in getting rid of the 'sludge', it is hoped that arrangements with local farmers will ease the situation. During the frosty months, it was almost impossible to empty the sludge beds and now that a greater number of houses will be taken into the works when the next phase of the sewerage system extension is completed, it will be necessary to extend the present sludge bed area. This must be done to cope with the extra sludge, and even at the present moment if pumping of the tanks was carried out as often as specified then extra beds would most certainly require to be installed.

Preliminary work in connection with the next phase of operation, i.e. the length of sewer between the Station Bridge and the Canongate Bridge has been ordered by the Town Council, and when this stage is complete, practically all of the Town's sewage, except the flow from houses in the immediate vicinity of the Abbey Bridge, will be passed through the sewage works.

Drain Tests. During the year, 85 drain tests were made - 42 on houses built for the Town Council, 30 on houses built for the Scottish Special Housing Association, 3 on houses for the Police Authority and 10 on private property.

Scavenging

Household Refuse. Household refuse was collected on four days per week from houses in the Burgh. The normal system of kerbside collection with an S.D. freighter, driver and two attendants is

orce and has worked very well. Jedburgh having been developed along valley is well spread out, and the vehicle covers almost 20 miles each day collecting and carrying refuse to the Burgh tipping ground. Over 2,300 tons of waste material were disposed of during the year, but now that the housing programme is at an end, it is expected that this figure will remain fairly stable.

Shop Refuse. Shop refuse is collected with the household collection, and so far, little or no trouble has been experienced using this method. Waste paper and cardboard are uplifted every Wednesday afternoon by the cleansing vehicle making a special collection.

Refuse Tip. The refuse tip is being slowly but surely organised along more efficient lines and during the year a start was made to form a new access road through the dump so that the whole area could be utilised. Previous dumping, almost indiscriminately, left the tip crowded at one end and further dumping would have meant blocking the existing access road. Spontaneous fires experienced during the year were principally due to the presence of 'shoddy' (waste wool) deposited in previous years. The depositing of refuse was stopped, and this particular face smothered with loads of soil. The estimated life of this tip would be in the region of 4 - 5 years, but there is room to expand. Rat extermination received constant attention. Private building contractors wishing to dispose of rubbish were directed to dump under the control of the tip attendant.

Salvage. Salvage collections in the early months were at a premium, but unfortunately, during the month of June, the waste paper mills ceased taking salvage and thus paper collected after that month had to be burned. However, the following table will show that much progress had been made.

Year	Salvage Collected			Value		
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
1949	6	15	0	29	6	6
1950	27	0	0	126	19	6
1951	38	10	1	560	16	7
1952 (to June)	25	10	0	392	17	1

The special collection of waste paper is still being made, because it involves less work than having to separate it from ashes, etc., and there is less chance of spontaneous combustion at the dump. Furthermore, should the waste paper situation revert to normal, then it is easier to pick up where we left off rather than to organise a new system of collection.

Street Cleansing. The street cleansing beats were reviewed and re-allocated. There are now four scavengers, and provision was made to accommodate the remainder of the new roads in the housing scheme at Doomhill. No troubles were experienced, but there is a great need for litter baskets, especially in the Market Square area, and near the Public Hall. A firm was approached during the year, and despite prompting in every way, nothing has yet materialised.

Sanding of Streets. A great deal of time was spent making the roads safe, and successive thaws and immediate freezing required constant deposits of ashes on the main thoroughfares. In all, 464 man hours and 99 tons of material were allocated to this most necessary service. In an effort to speed up the covering of icy surfaces, dumps of ashes were left at convenient points along the roads, so that the scavengers were able to start immediately.

Public Conveniences. Both 'Ladies' and 'Gents' at the Rampart were repainted and new arrangements made for their maintenance. The old urinal at the end of the Town Foot Bridge was scheduled to be demolished in early 1953.

Parks.

Burial Grounds. The cemetery was kept in excellent condition during the year and 75 interments took place. The mortuary required repairs to the roof and this will be attended to early in the new year. At present, a full-time sexton and labourer are employed and when necessary supplementary labour is arranged.

Abbey Burial Ground. This ground was not kept in the condition it should be, especially since it forms a feature of interest in the centre of the Town, but steps have been taken to remedy the situation, and new arrangements made to have it attended to regularly.

Lothian and Allerley Well Parks. These parks are the only public parks available for youth activities, and it has been felt for some time that mechanical means of keeping the grass cut are necessary. It is to be hoped that in this coming year due consideration will be given to the requirements of this amenity.

Public Baths.

Although no attendance records were kept in the past it has not been possible to estimate fairly accurately the numbers using the pond in the winter months. Not less than a monthly average of 40 bathers passed through the doors, and it is expected that the coming summer season will exceed previous corresponding periods. The Baths were kept in excellent order throughout the year, and tests indicate that the p.h. value was constantly at 6.8 - 7.0.

Public Health.

Nuisances. During the year, 9 nuisances were reported as follows:-

Drains choked	4
Dirty house	2
Dangerous property	2
Unswept common passage	1
	<hr/>
	9
	<hr/>

Notices were served on all authors of the nuisance and they were attended to.

Smoke Abatement. Only on one occasion was it necessary to bring a smoke nuisance to the attention of the Town Council. A particular portion of the local gas works which has been functioning for a number of years had been scrapped and the remaining gas producer was being required to manufacture gas to the same extent as previously required by two installations. The resultant effusion of smoke was rather disturbing to the residents around the immediate area, but this situation has been relieved since a new horizontal retort was completed.

Sanitary Condition of Schools. The general cleanliness of the schools remained on a high standard and no action was found necessary.

Places of Public Entertainment. The picture house premises were inspected and visited frequently, and no exception could be taken to the cleanliness of the premises.

Common Lodging Houses. There are no common lodging houses in the burgh within the meaning of the act.

Tents and Vans. Travelling shows visited the Town on several occasions during the year. The vans and ground were inspected and no complaints could be made as to the manner in which they were kept.

Ambulance Service. During the year, 1824 patients were carried and 28,726 miles covered by the Austin Ambulance. This service was carried out very efficiently and the Committee concerned had under active consideration purchase of a new ambulance.

Factories Act Inspection (1937 and 1948). During the year, 36 inspections under the Act were made and notices intimated as follows:-

Section 1	15
Section 7 (b)	2
(c)	2
	<hr/>
	19
	<hr/>

Slaughterhouse. No slaughtering has taken place in Jedburgh since 1940.

Housing.

By September, the Burgh Housing Programme was completed, and during the period from the month of January, 14 - 4 apt. and 30 - 3 apt. houses had been constructed and occupied, making a total of 44. No less than three new housing lists had to be made up and involved 129 inspections. Jedburgh is probably one of the first Burghs in Scotland to announce that the housing needs of her population have been satisfied, and this excellent state of affairs says much for the industrious way in which the post-war Town Councils have tackled the situation.

In all, since 1946, the following types of houses have been built in Jedburgh:-

20 Swedish houses)	
12 Gullachsen houses)	
24 Cruden houses	)	Houses belonging to Royal
60 Prefabricated houses	)	Burgh of Jedburgh.
00 Permanent houses at Headrigg III)	
50 Miller Houses at Doomhill)	

36

30 Miller Houses by the Scottish Special Housing Association.

26

Despite a heavy setback to the North British Rayon Works in Jedburgh, and the resultant unemployment, all of the houses owned and factored by the Burgh were occupied. Most of the original tenants of the 160 prefabricated houses have been decanted, and some difficulty may be experienced in letting an odd temporary house, but it is expected that newly-married couples and people in the district will make up the occasional vacant house.

However, now that immediate housing demands have been satisfied, a new survey will have to be made in order to ascertain which houses in the Burgh will require recommendation to the Town Council in respect of Closing and Demolition Orders under the 1950 Housing (Scotland) Act.

A summary of acceptances and refusals over the past year would cast a clear light on the housing requirements which any number of reports would be unable to present fully, and are as follows:-

Refusals ...	...	196
Acceptances ...	...	154
		<u>350</u>

On the surface, it appears that there were more acceptances than houses built, but it must be pointed out that a very large number of prefabricated houses were released during the decanting movement; some tenants accepted and then refused; pre-war houses and also Scottish Special Houses were re-allocated.

Housing Sites. There is still room for at least another 50 houses in the present housing site at Doomhill, which is fully developed.

General. During the year, 1356 complaints were received and attended to.

Offensive Trades.

The tannery occupied by J. Guthrie & Co., Jedburgh, and the Wool Merchant's business carried on under the name of Edwin Collins were conducted in an efficient manner, and at no time was it necessary to take exception to the way in which these trades were conducted.

Condemnation of Foodstuffs.

During the year, 287 lbs. of foodstuffs, as follows, were seized and condemned under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897:-

	45 lbs. Fruit
	22½ lbs. Bacon
	20 lbs. Meat (tinned)
	4½ lbs. Jam
	192 lbs. Peas
	1 lb. Soup (tinned)
	2 lbs. Fish (tinned)
Total	<u>287 lbs.</u>

Infectious Diseases.

2 cases of scarlet fever were inspected during the period from January to December, 1952. They were so mild, however, that removal to an infectious diseases hospital was unnecessary.

General Resume.

The staff at the end of the year was made up as follows:-

4 scavengers
3 refuse collectors
1 plumber
3 semi-skilled workers
1 dump attendant
1 driver (full-time)
2 labourers
1 sexton
1 labourer
1 park attendant
1 part-time attendant (Ladies' convenience)
1 Baths superintendent
1 Ambulance driver
1 Public Hall caretaker
1 foreman

The Burgh Administration functioned very smoothly during the year, and progress was made in bringing up to date work which had fallen behind. More than 95% of the divisional fencing in Headrig III and Doomhill was erected during this period, but pedestrian footpaths at Doomhill have yet to be laid. Outside painterwork schedules for 10 houses are almost completed, and the work should be in hand in the spring of 1953. Taken all in, the year 1952 went well in every respect, and 1953 should show an even greater advance in the affairs of the Burgh.

BURGH OF MELROSE.

Mr. Grant, Sanitary Inspector, reports:—

General.

The general health of the Burgh throughout the year was very good with a low incidence of infectious disease.

Water.

The provision of temporary boarding which increases the sill by 10 ft at Allanshaws Reservoir thus giving an increased storage continued to be successful. The question of any damage being caused to the dam by this measure being carried out was taken up with the Council's Civil Engineers, Messrs. Gilbert Thomson & Son of Glasgow. Mr. Thomson visited the reservoir in March and during his visit took levels to enable him to compute the capacity of the by-pass channel. After going into the matter thoroughly, Mr. Thomson advised the Council that the increase could be accommodated in the reservoir with all safety.

The regular practice of carrying out a waste water inspection continued and generally the supply throughout the Burgh was adequate-maintained; the pressure reducing valve in the Market Square continued to give periodic trouble but the necessary repairs were effected quickly.

Considerable difficulty was experienced throughout the summer months in maintaining an adequate supply to Dingleton Hospital. Throughout the past years this has been a continual source of annoyance both to the Hospital Authorities and the Water Authority but it has been possible previously to maintain a reasonable supply at these premises by resorting to boosting. During the summer months this year it was found impossible to allow boosting to continue for periods of such lengthy duration in order to maintain a supply to the hospital and it was found necessary to resort to using the Compensation Pond situated on Bowden Moor. When the Compensation Pond is in use, the Hospital Authorities use a small chlorinator for the treatment of the water but it is reasonable to assume that the size of the plant is so small as to be ineffectual. The practice of utilising the Pond will in future have to be discontinued. At the request of the Secretary of the Hospital Authority samples were taken for bacteriological analysis as follows: the Compensation Pond; a spring discharging into the storage tank and the storage tank itself. In all three cases the report on these samples gave indication of pollution and in the case of the storage tank there was evidence of gross pollution. Investigation proved that the hospital storage tank had not been cleaned out for several years. The exact period of time could not be established and the Secretary was advised to take immediate steps to have the tank cleaned out and to arrange that the tank be cleaned out at least once annually.

The position of the inadequate supply to the hospital was taken up with the Council's Civil Engineer who advised that pressures be

taken on the trunk main between the Council's filtration plant at Colmsliehill and the Golf Course Reservoir. It was found that there was insufficient pressure during the summer months to allow natural gravitation to this tank. The condition of the main at two points was investigated by cutting out sections for examination and both sections were found to be fairly well encrusted.

Preliminary discussions with Mr. Thomson on the information collected indicated the use of booster pumps and towards the end of the year the Council were awaiting receipt of a report of Mr. Thomson's findings.

The average consumption for the year was 57 gallons per head per day as against 57.8 gallons per head per day for 1951.

Drainage System.

At the end of the year a partial choke occurred in the sewer in Buccleuch Street which was cleared without trouble. This section of sewer is liable to occasional chokage due to there being very little fall. The remainder of the system functioned without trouble.

Sewage Purification Disposal.

Sewage purification disposal was continued as formerly. The septic tanks at Bleachfield and St. Helen's were periodically inspected and no trouble was experienced from these.

During the latter half of the year the screening plant at the Slaughterhouse sustained damage when the chains broke. The possibility of the fault being caused due to lack of maintenance is extremely improbable, as there has been no replacements necessary since the plant was installed some 14 years ago and it is considered that the chains have given exceptionally good service. After having the plant out of order for some 4 weeks it was thoroughly overhauled and new chains fitted.

Offensive Trades.

Inspections of the only offensive trade in the Burgh, viz., the Gut Scraper were carried out regularly and on all occasions it was found that the business was conducted efficiently.

Slaughterhouse.

These premises continued to be let as formerly.

Scavenging.

The collection and disposal of refuse continued as formerly; there was no cause for complaint. During the first half of the year it was found impossible to obtain a market for baled waste paper due to the non-availability of adequate storage accommodation, it was found necessary to burn all waste paper collected. This practice is still in force at the end of the year.

Sanitary Conveniences.

Details of the various conveniences and the number of tenants using them are as follows:-

1. Number of houses without indoor water supply and sink ...

Number of Water Closets used in common by:-

2 tenants	3
3 tenants	1
4 tenants	Nil
5 tenants	Nil

No privy middens or ashpits exist in the Burgh and there are only dry closets each used by one tenant.

Schools.

The sanitary condition of the school remained satisfactory throughout the year.

Burial Grounds.

Maintenance of the Burial Grounds throughout the Burgh continued to be satisfactory.

Burgh Police Acts.

The few complaints received required only informal action in dealing with them.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

The County Rat Catcher continues to carry out periodic inspections of the refuse tip at Berryhall thus keeping infestation down to a minimum.

No complaints of excessive infestation were received during the year.

Public Conveniences.

The Greenyards Public Conveniences were maintained in a clean state throughout the year. The essential improvements which were reported as being necessary were carried out at the beginning of the year.

By the end of the year the new Public Conveniences in Abbey Street were almost completed and it is certain that these premises will be in use shortly.

Housing.

The second development of 10 permanent houses at Priorswalk were completed and occupied.

Good progress continued to be made with the erection of the third development comprising of 12 permanent houses, and by the end of the year a few of these were nearing completion.

Progress on the fourth development which again comprises of 12 permanent houses and which is the final development of the Priorswalk scheme was generally good.

Roads (Unclassified).

All the unclassified roads in the Burgh received the normal regular maintenance.

The practice of carrying out major road works to one unclassified road within the Burgh was discontinued during 1952 but arrangements were being made towards the end of the year to obtain estimates for the resurfacing of Douglas Road.

Street Lighting.

The conversion to electricity at Darnick has largely been carried out. By the end of the year only a few lamps were awaiting services.

Towards the end of the year an estimate was taken from the Electricity Board for the conversion to electricity of existing gas standards in Tweedmount Road and part of Waverley Road. It is hoped that this work will be carried out during the early part of 1953.

