

[Report 1957] / Medical Officer of Health, Counties of Perth & Kinross.

Contributors

Perthshire (Scotland). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1957

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COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORTS

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY
CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTIES
AND

THE BURGHS OF

ABERNETHY, ABERFELDY, ALYTH, AUCHTERARDER,

BLAIRGOWRIE AND RATTRAY, CALLANDER,

COUPAR ANGUS, CRIEFF, DOUNE, DUNBLANE,

KINROSS and PITLOCHRY

FOR THE YEAR

1957




INTRODUCTION

This Report gives an account of the main features of the work and experience during 1955 of the various branches of the Tynes Health Department, which includes the Welfare, Children and Maternity Departments, as well as the Public Health Service. Separate reports are also included covering the non-transferable branches of the Health Department, namely the Tynes County and each of the Tynes Health Areas. In general, these Reports are similar to those of previous years, but the section dealing with the Maternity Department has been expanded and now gives a much clearer picture of the wide variety of work now undertaken by that Department.

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INTRODUCTION

This Report gives an account of the main features of the work and experience during 1957 of the various sections of the County Health Department, which includes the Welfare, Children and Sanitary Departments, as well as the School Health Service. Separate reports are also included covering the non-transferred functions in Perth County, Kinross County and each of the twelve Small Burghs. In general, these Reports follow the pattern of previous years, but the section dealing with the Sanitary Department has been expanded and now gives a much clearer picture of the wide variety of work now undertaken by that Department.

The statistics show that 1957 was another average year. In recent years the birth rate has shown a slight upward trend, but there was quite a marked increase during 1957, although the County figure was, as usual, well below that for Scotland as a whole. The death rate was slightly below average for recent years. The infantile mortality rate was the second lowest yet recorded.

Nearly three-quarters of the deaths occurred at age 65 and upwards. Heart disease, cerebral haemorrhage and cancer together again accounted for 90% of the deaths, with heart disease well in the lead. In almost half of the deaths from heart disease, coronary thrombosis was included in the cause, again heavily weighted against males in the prime of life. The number of cancer deaths was about average. 24 (12%) were due to cancer of the lung and here too the main incidence is amongst males in the prime of life. During the year attention was focussed on the connection between cigarette smoking and the increase in lung cancer and this matter is dealt with in a special section of the Report.

The incidence of infectious disease remained low except for the epidemic of Asian 'flu, which, though widespread throughout the area, with a peak about the middle of October, did not have such serious consequences as was at first feared. There was a slight increase in the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, due largely to the cases found during M.M.R. campaigns. An account is given of the public M.M.R. sessions held at Blairgowrie which met with a very satisfactory response.

The vaccination and immunisation schemes have continued to run smoothly, with 90% response. A 75% response was got for poliomyelitis vaccination, good compared to Scotland as a whole, but a little disappointing when compared with our other schemes. At the end of the year there were approximately 10,000 outstanding registrations for polio vaccination and almost all of these had been given two doses by the end of June, 1958. The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination continues to be very well supported, with an acceptance rate of 88% and the result in terms of prevention of tuberculosis is now becoming definitely apparent.

The District Nursing Service has begun to encounter difficulties with regard to recruitment. In this area we have been fortunate that the pinch has been felt later than elsewhere, but it is part of the general reduction in available woman-power. In Scotland now there are nearly a quarter of a million fewer unmarried women than there were twenty years ago, with increased opportunities for employment in many vocations. Within the nursing profession, appreciation of the value of the District Nursing Service has not kept pace with the increasing responsibilities involved, at least when measured by the yard stick of salary awards, and the recent award to Health Visitors, with its discrimination against District Nurse/Health Visitors is certainly not going to stimulate recruitment to our field. The position is likely to become more acute here in the next year or two, since we have a number of retirements impending amongst our older nurses, and it is going to be very difficult to secure replacements of the high standard we have been able to secure in the past.

Some further minor improvements have been carried out to the Welfare Homes including a very useful extension of the male day room at Cuil-an-Daraich. Once again I would draw attention to the lack of lifts at Cuil-an-Daraich and Strathearn Home, which makes it very difficult for us to deal with the frail ambulant unable to negotiate stairs, a type of case for which there is an increasing demand for accommodation.

There was a further slight increase in the number of children in care, and, as usual, the Report of the Children's Officer gives a very good picture of the way in which the County Council is carrying out its duty to be a good parent to these children.

During the year, the Sanitary Department was in some difficulty on account of the illness and untimely death of Mr. A.L. Riddell, who had been County Sanitary Inspector for the past eight years. His successor, Mr. W.A. Dunlop, took up duty towards the end of the year, and his Report shows that in spite of the difficulties, the work of the Department was well maintained.

During the year the staff in the Department has been working under considerable pressure, and I would like to record my appreciation of the way in which they have responded to the calls I have had to make on them.

JAMES KELMAN,
M.D., D.P.H.

PERTH. 27th August, 1958.

INTRODUCTION

This report gives an account of the main features of the work and experience during 1917 of the various sections of the County Health Department, which includes the Welfare, Children and Sanitary Departments, as well as the School Health Service. Separate reports were also included covering the non-residential functions in these County, District Council and Sanitary District. In summary, these reports follow the pattern of previous years, but the section dealing with the Sanitary Department has been expanded and now gives a more detailed picture of the wide variety of work now undertaken by that Department.

The statistics show that 1917 was another average year. In recent years the birth rate has shown a slight upward trend, but there was quite a marked increase during 1917, although the County figure was, as usual, well below that for England as a whole. The death rate was slightly below average for recent years. The statistics generally were the second lowest yet recorded.

Nearly three-quarters of the deaths occurred at age 45 and upwards. Infant diseases, cerebral haemorrhage and cancer together again accounted for 30% of the deaths, with heart diseases well in the lead. In almost half of the deaths from heart diseases, coronary thrombosis was included in the cause, again heavily weighted against males in the years of 1915. The number of recent deaths was about average. In 1916 there was no excess of the lung and liver but the main incidence in younger males in the years of 1916. During the year attention was focused on the connection between cigarette smoking and the increase in lung cancer and this matter is dealt with in a special section of the Report.

The incidence of infectious diseases remained low except for the outbreak of diphtheria, which, though confined throughout the year, with a peak about the middle of October, did not have such serious consequences as was at first feared. There was a slight increase in the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, but largely in the cases found during H.M.C. campaigns. An account is given of the public M.M.C. campaign held at Basingstoke which was a very satisfactory response.

The vaccination and immunisation schemes have continued to run smoothly, with 90% response. A 10% response was got for poliomyelitis vaccination. Good progress was continued as a whole, but a little disappointing when compared with our other schemes. At the end of the year there were approximately 10,000 outstanding regulations for poliomyelitis vaccination and almost all of them had been given two doses by the end of June, 1918. The response for B.C.G. vaccination continued to be very well supported, with an acceptance rate of 85% and the result in terms of prevention of tuberculosis is now becoming definitely apparent.

The Public Health Service has begun to encounter difficulties with regard to recruitment. In this case we have been fortunate that the pinch has been felt later than elsewhere, but it is part of the general situation in various public services. In England now there are nearly a quarter of a million fewer married women than there were twenty years ago, with increased opportunities for employment in many vocations. Within the nursing profession, appreciation of the value of the Public Health Service has not kept pace with the increasing responsibilities involved, at least when measured by the yardstick of salary awards, and the career path is less attractive. With the disinclination against Public Health Service it is certainly not going to attract recruits to our field. The position is likely to become more acute here in the next year or two, since we have a number of vacancies impending amongst our other cadres, and it is going to be very difficult to secure replacement of the high standard we have been able to secure in the past.

Good further minor improvements have been carried out in the Welfare House including a very useful extension of the male day room at Chil-moor. Once again I would draw attention to the lack of litter at Chil-moor and surrounding areas, which makes it very difficult for me to deal with the small amount of refuse to negotiate across a type of road for which there is an increasing demand for accommodation.

There was a further slight increase in the number of children in care, but, as usual, the Report of the Children's Officer gives a very good picture of the way in which the County Council is carrying out its duty as to a good extent to these children.

During the year, the Sanitary Department has been working under considerable pressure and, owing to the death of Mr. A.L. Hilditch, who had been County Engineer for the past eight years. His successor, Mr. W.A. Dering, took up duty towards the end of the year, and his Report shows that in spite of the difficulties, the work of the Department was well maintained.

During the year the staff in the Department has been working under considerable pressure and I would like to record my appreciation of the way in which they have responded to the calls I have had to make on them.

JOHN E. HARRIS

1918

17th August, 1918.

VITAL STATISTICS

- 1. General.** The principal vital statistics for the year 1957 are shown below. The rates are after correction for transfers, and in the case of deaths, the rates after correction for age and sex are shown in brackets.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1957

	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County
(a) Population	86,068	7,186	93,254
(b) Total Births	1,419	101	1,520
Birth Rates	16.5	14.1	16.3
(c) Total Deaths	1,117	77	1,194
Death Rates	13.0 (10.1)	10.7 (9.3)	12.8 (10.1)
(d) Infantile Mortality Rate	20	10	20

- 2. Population.** The estimated population of the Combined County shows a slight decrease of 446, compared to 1956. The 1951 Census figure was 95,024.

- 3. Births.** The birth rate per thousand of the population for the Combined County was 16.3. The figures for previous years were 1956 - 15.7; 1955 - 15.5; 1954 - 15.5; 1953 - 14.8 and 1952 - 14.9. The figure for Scotland was 19.0.

Usually the birth rate for the Burghs is slightly higher than for the Landward area. This year the position is almost the same - Burghs 16.4; Landward 16.3.

The figures for illegitimate births during the year were: Perth County 6.2%, Kinross County 3.0%, Combined County 6.0%, the latter rate being the same as the last three years. The figure for Scotland was 4.1%.

The still birth rate (per thousand births including still births) was 23, compared to 22 last year. The figure for Scotland was 24.

- 4. Deaths.** The death rate for the Combined County was 10.1 per thousand of the population, compared to 10.3 for 1956, 11.0 for 1955, 10.4 for 1954 and 9.5 for 1953. The figure for Scotland was 11.9.

Of the 1194 deaths during 1957, 854 persons attained the age of 65 and upwards, giving a senile death rate of 71.5% compared with 72.5 for 1956, 74.1 for 1955 and 73.6 for 1954. 568 persons attained the age of 75 years and upwards (47.6% of the total deaths) and 164 persons had attained the age of 85 years and upwards (13.7% of the total deaths).

Of the 854 persons who attained the age of 65 and upwards, 378 (44.3%) were males and 476 (55.7%) were females. The figures for the later ages were: 75 years and upwards, males 239 (42.1%) females 329 (57.9%); and 85 years and upwards, males 64 (39%) and females 100 (61%).

Heart Disease. Heart disease caused 420 deaths, giving a rate of 4.5 per thousand of the population. This compared with 4.8 for 1956, 5.2 for 1955, and 4.43 for 1954 and 1953. 334 (79.5%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards.

Coronary thrombosis is included in the cause of death in 205 (49%) of the cases, males 123 and females 82. The age distribution of these deaths is shown below.

DEATHS FROM CORONARY THROMBOSIS 1957

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Totals
Males	-	3	11	38	40	31	123
Females	-	-	3	12	34	33	82
Totals	-	3	14	50	74	64	205

Cancer. Cancer and other malignant conditions caused 206 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.06 per thousand, compared to 2.08 for last year. 110 (57%) occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 134 (69%) last year.

24 of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung, 11.7% of the total cancer deaths. Again the preponderance is amongst males. 20 were males (20% of the male cancer deaths) and only 4 were females (3.7% of the female cancer deaths). The age distribution of these deaths is shown below.

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE LUNG 1957

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Totals
Males	-	2	6	6	5	1	20
Females	-	-	1	-	2	1	4
Totals	-	2	7	6	7	2	24

Cerebral Haemorrhage. Cerebral Haemorrhage accounted for 208 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.23, compared to 2.11 for last year. 181 (87%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 166 (84%) last year.

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis caused 7 deaths, giving a rate of 0.07 per thousand of the population, the lowest figure yet recorded. The rates for previous years were 0.12 for 1952, 0.15 for 1953, 0.10 for 1954, 0.09 for 1955 and 0.10 for 1956, the corresponding figures for Scotland being 0.32, 0.26, 0.22, 0.19, 0.16 and 0.14 for the years 1952-57 respectively.

Of the 7 deaths, 5 were due to respiratory tuberculosis (0.05 per thousand compared to 0.07 for last year). The 1957 figure for Scotland was 0.13 per thousand.

There were 2 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis (0.02 per thousand population, Scotland 0.01).

Respiratory Disease. (excluding pulmonary tuberculosis) accounted for 83 deaths, giving a death rate of 0.89 per thousand population, compared to 0.70 for 1956. Bronchitis caused 34 deaths, of which 25 occurred at the age of 65 years and upwards, pneumonia caused 40 deaths, of which 2 occurred at the age of less than one year, and other respiratory diseases caused 9 deaths.

Violent Deaths numbered 57, of which 6 were due to suicide, 18 to road accidents and 33 to other forms of violence, of which 11 were due to accidents in the home.

Maternal Mortality. There were two deaths (1.32 per thousand births) from causes related to pregnancy, compared to no deaths in 1955 and 2 (1.36) for 1956.

Infant Mortality. There were 29 deaths at ages less than one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 19.7 per thousand births, compared to 31 per thousand births last year. This is the second lowest figure ever recorded, the lowest being 17 in 1953. The figure for Scotland was 29, the same as last year. 23 of the infant deaths during 1957 occurred at ages less than four weeks, giving a neo-natal death rate of 15 per thousand live births.

Of the 29 deaths during the year, only 4 fell into the theoretically preventable group (pneumonia 3, accidental death 1). The other 25 deaths were due to the group of causes which includes congenital debility, prematurity and malformations, compared to 39 deaths from these causes in 1956.

There were 35 still births, giving a stillbirth rate of 22.5 per thousand total births, including stillbirths, compared to 21.7 last year.

MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES

The general arrangements have remained unchanged.

It had been felt for some time that it ought to be possible to combine the work in the Glenlyon and Fortingall Districts, but this had been deferred in view of Hydro schemes being carried out at the top of Glenlyon. On the resignation of the Glenlyon Nurse, however, the scheme was brought into operation. It may prove to be necessary, in the light of experience, to make some minor boundary adjustments with the Kenmore District, but meantime the scheme is working satisfactorily, although, not unnaturally, the people in Glenlyon regret the loss of a resident nurse.

Because of staffing difficulties at Aberfeldy Cottage Hospital, it was agreed that for an experimental period, the District Nurse at Aberfeldy would provide some standby assistance for midwifery cases, and that the Assistant County Nursing Superintendent would take charge on one weekend per month. These arrangements appear to be working satisfactorily.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the following gifts made by Nursing Associations during the year, which are greatly appreciated: Abernethy - car, house furnishings and nursing equipment; Dunkeld and Longforan - Baby Scales; Logierait - Dunlopillo mattress and cover.

The District Nurse's house and clinic at Pitlochry were completed and put into use early in the year, and the provision of clinic accommodation at the Nurse's house at Crieff was completed. It was agreed to erect a house, clinic and garage at Methven. The provision of new houses at Aberfoyle, Auchtergaven, Auchterarder and Almondbank is still under consideration.

The information given below is in the form called for by the Department of Health for Scotland. All the Nursing Services are carried out by the District Nurses and the District figures are tabulated at the end of this report.

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) **Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.** No clinics are held in the County, but County patients attend the clinics run by Perth Infirmary and Stirling Infirmary in these cities in conjunction with the Local Health Authorities. During 1957, 540 cases from the Joint County received ante-natal and/or post-natal care at the Perth Clinic, making 2703 attendances. Figures for Stirling are not available.

(b) **Child Welfare Clinics.** All the child welfare work in the County is carried out by the District Nurses as Health Visitors, but during 1957, 17 children from the surrounding area made 76 attendances at Perth City Clinics.

(c) **Dental Care.** Under the priority dental scheme, 118 expectant mothers and 179 nursing mothers received treatment during the year. No pre-school children were treated.

(d) **Mother and Baby Homes.** None are provided.

(c) Day Nurseries. None are provided.

(f) Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes. No Homes are provided by the Authority for this group, but all babies requiring residential accommodation are admitted to Pitversie Nursery, Abernethy, and during the year 57 babies were accommodated there.

(g) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948. One registration in respect of a morning Nursery in Callander to take a maximum of six children between the ages of 2½ and 5 years was in force during the year, but no children were accommodated there. One application for registration was granted in respect of a morning nursery at Crieff to take a maximum of 12 children between the ages of 3 and 5.

(h) Family Planning. Advice is available to County cases at the Mothers' Welfare Clinic, Perth, and the Stirling Family Planning Clinic, both run by voluntary agencies, with small grants from the County Council.

During the year 1957, 85 old cases and 79 new cases made 263 attendances at the Perth Clinic, and 21 old cases and 13 new cases made 52 attendances at the Stirling Clinic.

(i) Melville House. This organisation is largely supported by local authorities and during the year 21 County cases (7 Maternity, 3 Family and 11 Adoption) were dealt with.

(j) Marriage Guidance. The Perth and Perthshire Marriage Guidance Council started operations in the early part of last year. It is run on a voluntary basis, with help from the two Local Health Authorities, its primary purpose being, by patient counsel, to prevent and if possible dissolve marital difficulties, and thus preserve the family unit. Of necessity this work must start from small beginnings, and during the year 1957, only 18 cases were dealt with, but the work is likely to increase steadily. Similar Councils are already operating at Dundee and Stirling, the latter with assistance from the County Council.

(k) Prevention of Break-up of Families. Apart from the Marriage Guidance Service mentioned above, no new measures were introduced during the year.

(l) Welfare Foods. The joint arrangement with Perth City, with a central Welfare Foods Department located at the office of the City Medical Officer of Health, was described in previous Reports and has continued to work satisfactorily. Local distribution in the County is almost entirely in the hands of the District Nurses and it has already been suggested that a disproportionate amount of nurses' time is being taken up both in distribution and in the complicated recording system with the continued use of stamped tokens.

Some idea of the extent of the work involved in distribution can be gained from the figures of sales of Welfare Foods. During the year ending 31/3/58, the County centres issued 33,976 tins of National Dried Milk, 7,776 bottles of cod liver oil, 2,637 packets of vitamin tablets and 52,197 bottles of orange juice.

2. Midwifery Service. 658 births occurred in the area during the year, of which 649 were live births and 9 stillbirths. Of the 658 births, 282 took place in institutions and 376 at home. 370 of the home confinements were attended by the District Nurses and 6 by private practising midwives. In 216 of these cases a doctor had been engaged and was present at the confinement; in 138 cases a doctor had been engaged, but was not present at the confinement; and in 16 cases the midwife conducted the confinement, no doctor having been engaged.

All the district nurses are trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia, and sets of apparatus are available in every district. During the year gas and air analgesia was administered in 207 cases and pethidine was administered in 192 cases.

Trilene is not available, but the Council have agreed that as gas and air machines become obsolete, they will be replaced by trilene apparatus and allocated to District Nurses who have been trained in its use whilst in hospital.

3. Health Visiting. A total of 40,192 visits were paid by the District Nurses as Health Visitors. Of these, 4760 were paid to 1206 expectant mothers, 14,309 visits were paid to 3028 children under the age of one year, 15,385 visits were paid to 5,742 children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 4501 visits were paid for advisory purposes to 488 persons suffering from tuberculosis; and 1237 visits were paid to 791 miscellaneous cases. Nurses' efforts in the field of health education are described later in this Report.

4. Home Nursing. A total of 89,789 home nursing visits were made by the District Nurses during the year to a total of 5,717 persons. An increasing number of visits was made to give injections of various sorts, chiefly antibiotics, but this year there was a slight increase in the number of visits to old people, 55,426 visits being made to 2237 persons over the age of sixty-five. No special arrangements are made for nursing sick children, which is undertaken as part of the general arrangements for home nursing.

All these nursing visits made to old people must have helped considerably to relieve the pressure on hospital beds, but it is not possible to give figures of the number of cases in which home care was provided for patients who might otherwise have had to be admitted to hospital. It is perhaps significant, however, that 90% of the cases given home help during the year were aged 65 and over, compared to 83% last year, and that 463 of the 854 deaths during the year of persons aged 65 and over (54%) occurred at home, though unfortunately it is not possible to give comparative figures for previous years.

5. Domestic Help. During the year 64 part-time domestic helps were employed under the Domestic Help Scheme and 106 cases were dealt with, made up as follows:- Home Confinements 6, Tuberculosis 3, Miscellaneous cases 97 including 95 mainly old people no longer able to manage alone. Sitters-in are not employed as such, and night help is provided only in home confinement cases.

6. Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination against Smallpox. The number of vaccinations notified during the year was 1032. Information abstracted from Child Welfare Records shows that at 31/12/57, 69% of children aged 0-12 months had been vaccinated, and of children aged 1-5 years, 89% had been vaccinated. Records of school medical examinations show that 83% of the children examined during the year ending 31/7/57 had been vaccinated (entrants 82%, 1947 group 87%, 1943 group 80%, 1940 group 90%).

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus. During the year, 997 children were notified as having been immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, using the combined prophylactic which was the only one issued by the County Health Department during the year. In addition 1365 children received a boosting dose, also of the combined prophylactic.

Information abstracted from Child Welfare Records showed that at 31/12/57, of children on the lists aged 0-12 months, 42% had been immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough; and of children aged 1-5 years, 90% had been immunised against diphtheria and 84% had also been immunised against whooping cough. This is a highly satisfactory position.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis. The programme of vaccination against poliomyelitis was resumed in March, sufficient vaccine for approximately 1000 injections arriving each month. This year each area was left to make its own arrangements, so that it was possible to carry out the work systematically in each district, and by the end of the year, all the children registered in March 1956, had had the opportunity to be vaccinated. During the year 5919 children received two injections and 305 received one injection.

In June, 1957, the Government announced the registration of children born between 1947 and 1956 who had not already been registered and 4599 applications were received. In December 1957 plans were announced for the registration of children born in the years 1943-46 inclusive, the first six months of 1957, expectant mothers and general practitioners and their families, and a further 4921 applications were received. It was not possible to vaccinate anyone from these registrations before the end of the year, so that the position at 31/12/57 was as follows:-

Number vaccinated since scheme started in May, 1956	6762
Number who have received one injection	305
Number registered but not vaccinated	9809

All the work of vaccination has been carried out at the local schools by the medical staff of the Public Health Department. It is a pleasure to record our indebtedness to the Headteachers, for their co-operation, as without their help it would have been very much more difficult to carry through the scheme.

Propaganda. The excellent response to vaccination and immunisation in this area is very largely due to the efforts of the District Nurses in co-operation with the family doctors. Figures are abstracted twice a year and the summarised results, detailed for each District, are issued both to District Nurses and the family doctors in the area. As a result, over the last few years the variations between districts have been levelled up very considerably. No other form of propaganda is employed.

General. In this area, all the vaccination against smallpox is carried out by the general practitioners. Similarly, all the primary immunisations against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are carried out by the general practitioners, but with one or two exceptions, all the reinforcing doses are given by the County Medical staff at school inspections.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and Aftercare.

(a) **TUBERCULOSIS.** The close association between the staff of the County Health Department and the Area Tuberculosis Physician continues. Much of the immediate preventive work, e.g. examination of contacts, is done by the Area Tuberculosis Physician on behalf of the County Council, but the Council staff operate directly a scheme for the tuberculin testing and where necessary the B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers, and details of this is given below.

TUBERCULOSIS

	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	Average 1941-45	Average 1946-50	Average 1951-55	1955	1956	1957
New confirmed cases -								
Respiratory	53	54	58	75	66	46	43	57
Non-respiratory	54	57	53	27	22	18	15	15
Cases on list at 31st Dec.								
Respiratory	145	164	166	255	400	453	450	484
Non-respiratory	163	222	203	161	120	121	116	108
Number of cases receiving								
Institutional treatment	115	119	139	123	136*	130*	115*	101*
Deaths -								
Respiratory	32	26	29	26	10	7	7	5
Non-respiratory	14	11	15	5	2	1	2	2

* Respiratory cases only

The number of new respiratory cases this year shows an increase of 14 over last year. Fluctuations are to be expected, but this increase is disappointing, although a large part of it can be accounted for by early cases brought to light by M.M.R. and contact examinations. There were 484 respiratory cases on the list at 31/12/57, as against 450 in 1956. 101 respiratory cases received hospital care compared to 115 last year, and there was no delay in admission. There were five deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, the lowest number yet recorded. There were 15 new non-respiratory cases, the same as last year.

260 home contacts of respiratory cases were examined, an average of 4.6 per confirmed case. In addition 37 works contacts were examined, including 19 County residents who had been in contact with a confirmed case in Perth City. Two further groups of contact school children are mentioned below. Active disease was found in 9 contacts. 31 contacts of the 15 non-respiratory cases were also examined with negative results.

Under the general scheme for providing B.C.G. vaccination, 208 persons were tuberculin tested. Of these 112 were found to be tuberculin negative, and 105 were successfully vaccinated. These figures do not include the group of school leavers who are dealt with separately below.

During the year extra nourishment grants were given in 43 cases, and as usual sputum containers and disinfectants were supplied where required.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children. In applying the scheme for the prevention of tuberculosis under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, which is a function of the Joint County Council as Local Health Authority, it has been found convenient as far as school children are concerned, to operate the scheme on a joint basis with Perth City within the framework of the School Health Service. It is therefore also more convenient to report on the basis of the school session rather than the calendar year.

B.C.G. Vaccination was introduced during Session 1953-54, so that this Report, for the year ending 31st July, 1957, covers the fourth year of work. In brief the scheme provides for the tuberculin testing of children approaching school leaving age, generally during the year preceding the fourteenth birthday in order to ensure sufficient time for follow up before leaving school; these children found to be tuberculin negative are given B.C.G. vaccination; those found to be tuberculin positive are subsequently given a chest X-ray by the Mass Radiography Unit; members of school staffs are also included in the M.M.R. Survey, as are children in the selected age group who for any reason have not been tuberculin tested. The facilities available have been offered to the private schools in the area, and all have now accepted.

B.C.G. Vaccination. The detailed results for the year are shown in Appendix III. The overall acceptance rate was 91% (City 96%, County 90%); 1529 children were tuberculin tested (City 541, County 988) with an overall positive rate (excluding the private schools) of 22% (City 18%, County 24%) compared with 24% (City 19%, County 26%) for the year 1955-56. The figures are down for all districts with the exception of the Eastern District.

1193 children were vaccinated with B.C.G. (City 446, County 747). No untoward reactions were reported.

1265 follow-up tuberculin retests were done (City 498, County 767). Because of pressure on staff time, it was not possible to carry out conversion tests on children vaccinated in the County during the session. They will be tested next session.

In addition to the above totals, 133 children attending private schools in the County were tuberculin tested, and 41 (31%) were found to have positive reactions, the remaining 92 being given B.C.G. The positive reactors were included in the arrangements for Mass Radiography, but no abnormalities were found.

1239 children were vaccinated in 1953-54, 1697 in 1954-55, 1119 in 1955-56 and 1193 in 1956-57, a grand total of 5248. For the last four years, every case of tuberculosis notified in Scotland has been the subject of detailed enquiry for statistical purposes. One of the points noted in each case is B.C.G. vaccination. So far only one confirmed case of tuberculosis has occurred amongst the 5248 children who have had B.C.G. vaccination in this area. It is still too early to look for firm results, but at least it can be said that the conservative promise made to parents in the literature explaining the B.C.G. scheme that B.C.G. vaccination would provide "some degree of protection" has been more than amply fulfilled.

Mass Radiography Survey. This section also refers to the school session 1956-57.

(a) School Children. The children examined in both County and City were: those children found tuberculin positive at the preliminary testing for B.C.G., those absent at the time of tuberculin testing, and those for whom the parents had refused B.C.G. Altogether 537 children were examined (268 boys, 269 girls). Of these 21 (3.9%) were recalled for large films (11 boys, 10 girls), of whom only 4 (1 boy, 3 girls) showed significant abnormalities, consisting of:

Boys:	1 primary lesion for observation
Girls:	1 primary lesion requiring treatment
	1 congenital cardiac abnormality
	1 calcified primary focus.

(b) School Staffs. This survey includes teaching, nursing, clerical and dining staff, also janitors and staff of children's nurseries and home. In 1954-55 the whole area was covered. In 1955-56, because of limited availability of the M.M.R. Unit, only the staffs in Central, Western and Kinross Districts were covered. For the same reason, in 1956-57 it was again not possible to cover the whole area, but staffs in Perth City and District, Eastern, Western (Dunblane area) and Highland (Aberfeldy area) were done.

INSIDE INFORMATION



BY
X-RAY

VISIT THE UNIT AT THE
TOWN HALL BLAIRGOWRIE
ON APRIL 22nd & 23rd AT
2 pm - 3.45 pm. & 6 pm. - 8.30 pm.

DESIGNED BY MISS C.F. IRELAND

Printed in two colours

HELP



KILL THIS MONSTER

VISIT THE X-RAY UNIT IN
TOWN HALL BLAIRGOWRIE
APRIL 22nd & 23rd
2 pm. - 3.45 pm. & 6 pm. - 8.30 pm

DESIGNED BY MR. J. OLIVER

Printed in four colours

The total number of staff examinations was 759 (men 205, women 554) made up as follows: teachers 508 (men 163, women 345), other school staffs 228 (men 42, women 186) and nurses 23.

Recall for large film was necessary in 14 cases (1.9%) - 7 men (3.4%) and 7 women (1.3%).

One case (woman teacher) of active pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment was found, and three cases (2 men, 1 woman) requiring observation. By the end of the year two of these cases (men) were regarded as satisfactory and observation was still being continued for the other case.

(c) Follow up. Following the discovery of the active case in the above mentioned teacher, the two classes concerned were tuberculin tested. 77 children in the 11-12 year group were involved. Consent was refused in 2 cases, and 1 child was absent. 74 were tuberculin tested with 14 positives. Deducting three known B.C.G. positives, the positive rate was 16%. As the positive rate for the thirteen year old group in this school for that year was 27%, it appeared that little if any class infection could have taken place. The positives, including two cases where infection was known to have been present in the family, were X-rayed, the results being satisfactory.

Public Sessions. In previous years public sessions had been held at two centres in the County.

In 1955 one evening public session was held at Kinross as a pilot experiment, when 325 adults (114 males, 211 females) attended. Although this was regarded as a satisfactory response, and adding the 129 adults examined at Works sessions earlier in the day, this still represented only approximately 24% of the adult population of the Burgh. No cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were found.

In 1956 public sessions (one afternoon, two evenings) were held in Crieff. Good publicity was secured through the "Strathern Herald", posters in shop windows, and leaflets distributed to every household by pupils of Crieff J.S. School. This leaflet carried on one side an explanatory letter from the County Medical Officer and on the other a supporting letter from the Provost of the Burgh. In spite of this publicity the result was disappointing. 716 persons (277 males, 439 females) attended, representing only 16.5% of the estimated population over school leaving age. One case of active pulmonary tuberculosis was found.

Blairstown. Public sessions were held in Blairstown Town Hall on 22nd and 23rd April, two afternoon and two evening sessions. Following so closely on the magnificent Glasgow campaign, it was possible to cash in on the Glasgow publicity with the general slogan "What Glasgow can do, Blairstown can do better". Again excellent support was given by the press, especially the "Blairstown Advertiser" which gave excellent advance cover, and the "Dundee Courier" which gave a good write up of the first day and a photograph taken during one of the sessions. The usual leaflet with a supporting letter from Provost Thomson was delivered to each household in the Burgh by the pupils of Blairstown High School, the distribution being supervised by the staff under the headmaster, Mr. MacLennan. Local organisations were contacted and the Churches gave support by a short announcement from the pulpit. Special bookmarks, provided by the Scottish Council for Health Education, were issued by the local branch of the County Library during the previous fortnight. For six weeks before, N.A.P.T. posters, changed twice weekly, were displayed at central points in Blairstown and Rattray, namely the Burgh Surveyor's office in the Wellmeadow and the District Council Offices. For the week before, the majority of shops accepted for display local posters drawn by two members of the County Architect's Department and printed in the Council's own Printing Department. Reduced prints of these are shown opposite, but unfortunately it is not possible to reproduce here the colours. They attracted a lot of attention, particularly when some observant character spotted that the octopus had only seven legs!

The results far exceeded expectation. 2059 persons (853 males, 1246 females) attended, approximately 40% of the adult population, an excellent response for a two day campaign. The afternoon sessions proceeded steadily, but the evening sessions were hectic, particularly on the second day when 820 passed through the Unit. There were only 58 recalls (2.76%), males 24 (2.8%) females 34 (2.7%). Two cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment were found and this was arranged straight away. From previous experience in Blairstown and District, the number of active cases is less than anticipated, and it is interesting to speculate on the position amongst the 60% who did not attend. To be really effective, a campaign of this kind must attract very much higher percentages than have so far been obtained in this area.

Perth City. As part of the Two Years Campaign against Tuberculosis throughout Scotland, four X-ray units were available in Perth City from 29th April to 10th May, and we must congratulate the Town Council and particularly Dr. Aitken, Medical Officer of Health, and his numerous helpers on a remarkably successful effort. 22,301 Perth residents were X-rayed, 70% of the adult population, but in addition 6057 persons resident outwith Perth were X-rayed. Apart from a very few visitors, the 6057 can be taken as having come from the surrounding County area, and amongst these four cases (2 men, 2 women) were found to be suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment.

A Class Infection. On 11th June, 1957, a general medical practitioner reported that a child attending the primary section of one of the larger schools in the County had an illness very suggestive of tuberculosis, and that recently he had had in his care two other children with a milder but similar illness, all three children belonging to the same class in school. With the end of the session so near, it was felt advisable not to await confirmation of these cases, but to investigate the class at once.

Parental consent was given for all but one of the 45 children in the class, and tuberculin testing was carried out on 18th June when one child was absent. The 43 children tested included the two query cases mentioned above (20 boys, 23 girls) and 26 were found to be positive (12 boys, 14 girls) a positive rate of 61%, at least three times expectation. All the positives, plus the child who had missed the tuberculin test, plus the class teacher, were

taken by special bus to Perth Infirmary for X-ray on 27th June. Of the 27 children X-rayed (12 boys, 15 girls), in 17 cases (8 boys, 9 girls) the result was satisfactory. Further investigation of the remaining 10 cases was necessary, and showed 4 cases (1 boy, 3 girls) with active disease requiring treatment, and 6 cases (3 boys, 3 girls) requiring observation. By this time the original case had been confirmed, so that there were now 5 active cases in this class (1 boy, 4 girls).

The class teacher was found to have active pulmonary tuberculosis. Her last routine chest X-ray was by M.M.R. on 9/2/55 when the result was negative. Investigation of her home contacts included four children attending a small private nursery class held in the same house and one of these children showed early primary tuberculosis requiring treatment. 15 members of the teaching staff were also examined as contacts, with negative results.

As a precaution, the 17 children who had been negative at the June test were retested in September, when it was found that two further cases (2 boys) had converted to the positive state. The X-rays were negative.

This incident raises a question of policy. Because of the small amount of Unit time available, it had become necessary to undertake the survey of school staff on a biennial basis, and the teacher in question had not had a chest X-ray for two years. It does seem as though the annual survey of school staff must at present be done on a priority basis, leaving public surveys until sufficient Unit time is available to justify a major campaign.

One further result of the incident was that it aroused considerable local concern, and the opportunity was taken to extend tuberculin testing to cover the whole school. This was done in February, 1958, in conjunction with a visit of the M.M.R. Unit. Consent was sought from the parents of all children who had not previously been tested, either during the above incident or under the B.C.G. scheme, with 96% acceptance. 292 children were tested (137 boys, 155 girls) and 27 positives (9.2%) were found, 16 boys (11.7%) and 11 girls (7%). These were subsequently X-rayed with negative results.

As this is the first time we have had the opportunity of testing a whole school, the figures for this school as at February, 1958, are set out in detail below. Children in the age groups covered by the B.C.G. scheme are excluded.

Year of Birth	Boys			Girls			Boys and Girls		
	Pos.	Neg.	% Pos.	Pos.	Neg.	% Pos.	Pos.	Neg.	% Pos.
1953	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1952	-	21	-	-	19	-	-	40	-
1951	3	17	15.0	-	16	-	3	33	9.1
1950	-	14	-	1	26	3.5	1	40	2.4
1949	2	17	10.5	2	16	11.1	4	33	10.8
1948	4	15	21.0	1	25	4.0	5	40	12.5
1947	1	17	5.6	3	20	13.0	4	37	9.8
1946	13	6	68.0	9	7	56.0	22	13	63.0
1945	6	12	33.0	6	11	35.0	12	23	34.0
1944	1	7	12.5	2	9	18.0	3	16	16.0
Totals	30	127	19.1	24	149	13.9	54	276	16.4

(b) EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS. Nothing new is available to supplement the information given on this subject in previous Reports.

(c) CHIROPODY. The number of voluntary organisations in the County providing chiropody services for old people continues to increase. At Alyth and Blairgowrie, the service is provided from the funds of the former District Nursing Associations. At Dunblane, Auchterarder, Dunkeld, Aberfeldy and Scone the service is provided by the local Old People's Welfare Committee. At Callander and Doune the service is provided by the Red Cross and at Crieff by the Old People's Welfare Committee and the Red Cross jointly. Except at Blairgowrie where the service is provided free, a small charge is made. The County Council make grants to the various organisations towards the cost of the service with the exception of Auchterarder, Blairgowrie and Alyth.

(d) PREVENTION OF HOME ACCIDENTS. In D.H.S. Circular 32/1957 the Department of Health referred to the growing concern being shown generally in the prevention of accidents in the home and gave guidance on ways in which Local Health Authorities can take action under their statutory duties. Approximately 1000 fatal accidents in the home occurred in Scotland during 1956, and of these 15 took place in this area. The corresponding figure for 1957 was 11.

Details were given in last year's Report of an investigation into non-fatal accidents in this area, and of the steps taken at the District Nurses' Refresher Course to stimulate interest in the prevention of home accidents. It was felt that, in the absence of local Home Safety Committees in the area, reliance should continue to be placed on the existing methods of propaganda employed by the Health and Education staffs, and these methods continued to be employed throughout the year.

(e) SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER. In the Introduction to this Report last year, reference was made to the slowly increasing mortality from cancer of the lung. "At the time of writing, attention is being focussed on the connection between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung, and from recent figures it is difficult to evade the conclusion that there is such a definite connection and that steps must be taken to combat this."

In D.H.S. Circular No. 47/1957, the Secretary of State drew attention to a statement by the Minister of Health in the House of Commons on 27th June, 1957 concerning the advice given

by the Medical Research Council (M.R.C.) that the most reasonable interpretation of the very great increase in deaths from lung cancer in males during the past twenty-five years is that a major part of it is caused by smoking tobacco, particularly heavy cigarette smoking. It was stated to be the Government's intention that this advice should be brought effectively to public notice, so that everyone might know the risks involved in smoking, and make a personal decision in the matter, and Local Health Authorities were requested to take appropriate steps to this end.

This announcement received widespread publicity, but in this area at least, public response was rather lukewarm. The public generally is rather sceptical about statistics, as witness the many jokes on this subject. A little reflection, however, will show that direct experimental proof would be very difficult to secure, for the simple reason that man is the only experimental animal which can be induced to smoke at least 20 cigarettes a day for 25 years. One research project, however, approaches this pretty closely, the M.R.C. project covering 40,000 doctors whose smoking habits have been ascertained. The results of this investigation, which still continues, has already yielded highly significant figures, which, supported by many other investigations from many parts of the world, more than justify the moderately phrased conclusions of the M.R.C.

One surprising feature has been the lack of response from non-smokers. It is not enough for the individual to weigh the risk and make his own decision. There is a third party risk as well. Smoking in the open air has no risks for the non-smoking bystander, but surely the same cannot be said of smoking at public gatherings indoors.

In a special report to the County Council (see Appendix IV), discussing the question, it was suggested that the Council, as an earnest of its concern and as an example to the rest of the community, should (a) ban smoking at all its meetings, and (b) secure publicity for a stand against smoking at all public meetings, but unfortunately the County Council felt unable to accept this recommendation. We have, however, put into action the well tried methods of propaganda which have been found to work effectively in this area, through the schools, by the District Nurses and at talks to adult organisations, making use of the excellent leaflet produced by the Scottish Council for Health Education. The final paragraph of this leaflet, quoted below, shows the general line of approach.

"You may believe or disbelieve that there is a connection between smoking and lung cancer. The medical evidence from many countries strongly suggests that there is. Until the truth is clearly established, moderation or, better, abstinence is the only safe policy, especially for young people."

(f) EARLY ASCERTAINMENT OF DEFECTS OF VISION. In D.H.S. Circular No. 43/1957, the Secretary of State asked local health authorities and education authorities to review their arrangements for the early ascertainment of visual defects. It has been the practice for very many years to carry out a special routine examination of vision at the age of seven years, by which time the average child can give full co-operation. It was suggested that study of the defects found at this examination showed that some cases of serious defects had been found where earlier discovery and remedy would have been valuable.

In this area, for many years past, District Nurses have been instructed to keep a look out at their Child Welfare visits for any evidence of visual defect including squint, and to report this at once. They have all been supplied with E tests and taught to use both this and the cover test. Children reported in this way are dealt with by the School Eye Service, and during session 1956-57, 72 pre-school children were referred for the first time to the Eye Specialist. During the same session, 1817 children were examined at the age of seven years for vision. Only 5 of these (0.27%) were found to have bad vision (i.e. worse than 6/12 in the better eye) and all of these had already been ascertained, having been brought to notice by the nursing or teaching staff.

Vision testing at age five is rather a slow process, and in view of the above findings and the pressure on County staff during the year, it was felt inadvisable to divert time to this purpose. In Perth City, however, it proved possible to undertake this, and during session 1957/58 all entrants were screened for vision. Details will be included in the School Health Report for the year ending 31/7/58, but the impression so far is that this procedure has not been particularly helpful.

(g) HEALTH EDUCATION. The usual short talks and demonstrations on health topics were given during the year by the District Nurses to Women's Organisations, mostly W.R.I. and Women's Guild meetings, the total number being 77 talks and 20 demonstrations. In addition 2 lectures on nursing subjects were given to Civil Defence personnel. Two talks were given at meetings of various adult organisations by a member of the Medical staff of the Department, and one by the Medical Adviser of the Scottish Council of Health Education.

8. Infectious Diseases. During the year 1957, the death rate per thousand of the population from the principal infectious diseases was 0.10 for the Combined County compared to an average of 0.05 for the previous five years.

The number of confirmed cases of infectious disease coming to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health, whether by notification or otherwise, was as follows:-

Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	11
Diphtheria	-	Poliomyelitis	3
Dysentery	45	Puerperal Fever	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Erysipelas	1	Scarlet Fever	29
Food Poisoning	13	Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	57
Acute Infective Jaundice	-	Tuberculosis, Non-pulmonary	15
Malaria	1	Typhoid Fever	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	Paratyphoid Fever	1
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	27	Whooping Cough	129
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	11		

In general, the figures follow the usual pattern. No cases of diphtheria occurred, and apart from one case notified last year and infected from outside the area, no cases have occurred in this area for nine years now. There were 45 cases of dysentery, an increase of 21 over last year. About half of these cases came from an outbreak in the Aberfeldy area, the organism recovered being *S. Sonne*. During the year, notification of cases of Food Poisoning became compulsory, and 13 cases were notified. Of these cases, 5 were found to have had a meal at a private school canteen in Perth City, 2 were patients and one a contact of a patient in a hospital outwith this area, and one had a meal in a colliery canteen, also outside this area. Two from a bus party were unwell after having a meal in a restaurant in Aberfeldy, and 2 from a bus party took ill after having a meal in a hotel in Pitlochry, but although investigations were made, it was not possible to find the cause of the trouble. Part of the difficulty in these investigations is that by the time the person takes ill, usually the food suspected has either been consumed or discarded and it is not possible to get samples for analysis.

There were three cases of poliomyelitis, compared with 19 last year. These included two young children from one family who had mild attacks of poliomyelitis and a boy who took ill on his return from holiday in France and was found to be suffering from paralytic poliomyelitis. None of these children had been vaccinated.

Figures for pneumonia were much the same as last year, except for influenzal pneumonia. Here there was an increase of 19 cases, most of them occurring during the last quarter of the year when the epidemic of "Asian Flu" was at its height.

39 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, compared to 38 last year, and 129 cases of Whooping Cough, compared to 36 last year, but it is to be expected that these figures will fluctuate from year to year.

9. Venereal Diseases.

The figures for new cases from this area in attendance at the clinics at Perth, Dundee and Stirling are shown below:-

	Perthshire	Stirling	Totals
(a) Syphilis	4	1	5
(b) Gonorrhoea	23	1	24
(c) Other venereal conditions	25	-	25
Total	52	2	54
(d) Non-venereal conditions	11	2	13
	63	4	67

10. Mental Health.

During the year 24 persons were admitted to Mental Hospitals at the instance of Authorised Officers - Muthly Hospital 16, Murray Royal Hospital 5 and Stratheden Hospital 3. Of this number 5 were admitted as voluntary patients.

One certified mental defective was admitted to Baldovan Institution during the year.

No mental defectives were boarded out during the year, the number under guardianship remaining unchanged at four.

On behalf of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board statutory supervision and after-care were given to six persons suffering from mental illness, and who had been placed under guardianship or allowed out of hospital on probation.

Extensive use continued to be made of the Perth Mental Health Clinic throughout the year.

At present there are no local voluntary organisations undertaking mental health work in the area.

The Occupation Centre at Blairgowrie, formerly run on a voluntary basis, has now been taken over by the Education Committee, and during the year a new Occupation Centre was opened in Perth City by the Education Committee.

11. Orthopaedic Service.

This Regional Hospital Board Service continues to function within the framework of the County Health Department, with advantage to all concerned. The undernoted figures show the work done during the year.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

	Pre-school		School Children		Adults		Total
	City	County	City	County	City	County	
Attendances at Surgeon's Clinics	385	631	719	1219	8	49	3011
Cases under treatment	84	203	263	208	-	-	758
Cases under observation	174	162	157	121	-	49	663
Number of treatments	822	2831	3566	3211	-	-	10430
New cases during year	88	160	115	232	-	16	611
Discharges during the year	34	54	153	222	2	4	469
Admissions to Bridge of Earn Hospital	3	19	32	68	-	1	123

12. Registration of Nursing Homes.

There are three private Nursing Homes registered in the area, at Crieff, Aberfoyle and Callander, and in each case medical cases only are taken.

SCHOOL HEALTH

A separate report for the year ending 31st July, 1957, has already been issued.

WELFARE SERVICE

Mr. W. Brannan - Chief Administrative Assistant

Residential Accommodation. Admissions and discharges to the County Council's Residential Homes were as follows:-

	<u>Strathearn</u>	<u>Cuil-an-Daraich</u>	<u>Cottage Home</u>	<u>St. John's Mount</u>
In residence at 31/12/56	27	24	8	5
Admissions during the year	26	12	1	5
Discharges during the year	22	9	1	4
In residence at 31/12/57	31	27	8	6

In the course of the year the male day-room at Cuil-an-Daraich Home was extended and consideration is now being given to an improvement in the toilet facilities.

Voluntary Organisations running Homes for Old People with which agreements had been entered into to pay supplementation for those residents unable to meet the full maintenance charge numbered six.

The Homes and the number of residents for whom payment was made during the year were as follows:-

Church of Scotland Homes -	
Belmont Castle Eventide Home, Meigle	5
Inglewood, Alloa	1
Kinloch House, Collesie	1
Leslie House, Leslie	1
Hope Park Home, Blairgowrie	14
Mailier Home of Rest, Auchterarder	3
Whitelaw Home, Auchterarder	6
Richmond House, Crieff	17
Douglas Memorial Home, Scone	4

Temporary accommodation was provided in Strathearn Home for three families during the year, one family consisting of a mother and three children being in residence at the end of the year.

Hospital Care. On behalf of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board, accommodation continued to be provided in Strathearn Home and Cuil-an-Daraich for long term sick cases.

Admissions and discharges during the year were as follows:-

	<u>Strathearn</u>	<u>Cuil-an-Daraich</u>
In sick beds at 31/12/56	28	15
Admissions during the year	23	8
Discharges and deaths during year	24	7
In sick beds at 31/12/57	27	16

Welfare of the Aged. One additional Local Old People's Welfare Committee was formed during the year, at Abernethy, bringing the total number of such Committees operating in the area to 14.

Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons.

(a) **BLIND.** The Society for teaching the Blind to Read in the County and City of Perth continues to carry out the duties of the Council in relation to the blind. During the year ended 31/3/57 twenty four persons were certified blind and registered for the first time. The total number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 144. Details of the cases are as follows:-

Age Groups	5-15	16-20	21-39	40-59	60-69	70+	Total
	5	2	10	24	33	70	144
Children							
(1 - 15)							
At School							3
Not at school (additionally handicapped)							2
Adults							
In sheltered employment - Workshops for the Blind							7
In other employment							6
Undergoing training							3
Unemployed							3
Not available for employment - housewives, retired persons, etc.							101
Not capable of work							19

(b) **PARTIALLY SIGHTED.** The number of persons on the Register of Partially Sighted Persons at the end of the year was eleven.

(c) DEAF AND DUMB. The Dundee Mission for the Deaf and Dumb continued to carry out on behalf of the Council their duties in relation to the welfare of the deaf and dumb. There were nine persons on the Register of Deaf and Dumb Persons at the end of the year.

(d) OTHER HANDICAPPED PERSONS. The County Council was responsible for the maintenance of three cases in Anton House for Cripple Girls, one in the Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir and one in the Chalfont Colony for Epileptics.

Under the scheme for the training of home-bound persons based on Anton House, there were ten cases being trained or supervised at the end of the year.

Removal of Persons in Urgent Need of Care. There were no cases necessitating the use of compulsory powers of removal during the year.

Care of Property of Persons admitted to Hospital etc. Arrangements required to be made for the protection of movable property of two new cases. Including property taken into care in previous years protection was given in eleven cases during the year.

Burial and Cremation of the Dead. During the year the burial of nineteen persons was carried out.

Registration of Old People's Homes. No new Homes were registered during the year, the number on the Register remaining at eleven.

CHILDREN

Mr. F. J. Earnshaw - Children's Officer

1. Children Act. Number of children in care as at 31st December, 1957, was as follows:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Children in care as at 1/1/57	81	54	135
Children received into care during year	67	62	129
	148	116	264
Children discharged from care during year	63	68	131
Children in care as at 31/12/57	85	48	133

Details are as follows:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Boarded-out with relatives	16	13	29
Boarded-out with foster-parents	26	10	36
Kippen House, Dunning	18	5	23
Pitversie Nursery, Abernethy	9	4	13
Martha Frew Home, Dunfermline	1	-	1
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	2	-	2
Smyllum Park School, Lanark	2	1	3
The Orphanage, Aberlour	5	3	8
Balnacraig School, Perth	-	1	1
Florence Booth House, Lochee, Dundee	-	1	1
Renfrew Training Home for Girls, Glasgow	-	1	1
Children over school leaving age under supervision	6	9	15
	85	48	133

131 children were discharged from care for the following reasons:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Returned to care of parents	50	55	105
Adopted	9	8	17
Attained the age of eighteen years	4	3	7
Other reasons (1 married; 1 died)	-	2	2
	63	68	131

During the year, one girl was committed to care by the Court.

2. Kippen House, Dunning.

(a) ACCOMMODATION. A serious outbreak of dry rot in the tower section of the building has resulted in the loss of a staff bedroom. It is anticipated that, owing to the cost involved in repairing this part of the building, nothing will be done to restore the bedroom, which will necessitate some reorganising of the accommodation.

(b) STAFF. Staffing has been a little difficult during the year. The Assistant Matron for the past five years terminated her employment in August on marriage, and it has not been possible to fill the vacancy.

(c) SOCIAL ACTIVITIES. As in former years, there has been quite a variety of social activities.

An outing to the Ice Rink where the children were entertained to high tea and afterwards seats at an Ice Hockey Match, with sweets and fruit provided during the game. This is a very special treat, which is very much enjoyed. Mr. James Powrie and the other Directors of the Ice Rink are responsible for this popular outing. Bill Wilkie's Concert Party, with star performer Jimmy McNab, visited the Home, and put on a grand show for the entertainment and amusement of the children. Perth Ladies' Circle again very kindly organised an outing to St. Andrews, and a good time was had by everyone. The annual outing to Leven and the trip to Edinburgh Zoo were both very successful days. Gay Fawkes went off with a bigger bang than ever, thanks to the staff of Messrs. Todd & Duncan, Kinross. Members of the staff, complete with loads of fireworks, enjoyed a happy Hallowe'en Party at Kippen House with the children. This is only one of the many acts of kindness performed by the staff of Messrs. Todd & Duncan. Every child received a special birthday gift and Christmas gift. In addition, a day's outing was also arranged during the summer. The staff of the firm have indeed "adopted" the Children's Home. Throughout the year, members of Women's Rural Institutes and other organisations have continued to take an interest in the Children's Home, and many useful gifts are received from time to time. Dr. McDonagh, Convener of the Children's Committee, is a popular speaker at W.R.I. meetings, and, like the Children's Officer, is always willing to give a talk to any of the Institutes, and to any other organisation interested in the Child Care Service.

A Children's Home is good, if the children are happy therein, and are allowed to live as ordinary a life as is possible where a large number of children are congregated under one roof. It is pleasing to know that the stranger who visits is impressed with the happy and carefree atmosphere prevailing, and of the interest taken in the well-being of the children in Kippen House. The following excerpt of a letter received speaks for itself, and is, indeed, a true reflection of the work performed by the Matron, Mrs. Aitken, to whom all praise is due for her untiring energy and young spirit, which creates and instils the happy home atmosphere of the Children's Home:-

"I felt that I would like to write you a note of thanks after our visit to Kippen House yesterday afternoon - not only for the cup of tea which was delightful, but also in appreciation of the grand job of work you and your staff are doing there. My husband and I were greatly impressed with all we saw. Everything seemed so well organised, and the children all looked so well, and happy. We were particularly struck by the spontaneous politeness of two of the boys who, whenever we went into the room, saluted smartly and said "Good afternoon", - and that was only one instance of the general tone of the house. I think that you, as Matron, deserve to be told these little things - it is always gratifying to know that one's work is bearing fruit!"

(d) GENERAL. The number of children in the Home has remained fairly high during the year, particularly because of family breakdowns, which have necessitated families of six and seven children requiring accommodation.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Children in Home as at 1/1/57	20	9	29
Children admitted during year	26	29	55
	46	38	84
Children discharged during year	28	33	61
Children in Home as at 31/12/57	18	5	23

3. Care of Older Children.

What is a "dead-end" job in an era of full employment? The hydro-electric scheme worker, unskilled, earns from £15 to £40 per week. When will this come to a dead end? Skilled tradesmen earn from £8 to £10 per week. Will his job last any longer in a changing world? Despite what the future may be, I am in favour of every young person getting the opportunity of his or her choice, and especially encourage young lads to learn a trade. The following are details of older children in employment at the present time:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Apprentice Plumber	1	-	1
Apprentice Joiner	2	-	2
Apprentice Electrician	2	-	2
Apprentice Turner	1	-	1
Apprentice Bricklayer	1	-	1
Apprentice Baker	1	-	1
Apprentice Chartered Accountant	1	-	1
Boys' Service, R.A.F.	1	-	1
Machinist's Mate	1	-	1
Student	1	-	1
Domestic	-	3	3
Typist	-	1	1
Printer's Assistant	-	1	1
Factory Worker	-	2	2
Trainee Children's Nurse	-	1	1
Waitress	-	1	1
Trainee Domestic	-	2	2
	12	11	23

All the apprentices, but one, attend evening classes.

In the field of Child Care, the "Care of Older Children", or "Growing Up", is very often a difficult period in a boy's or girl's life, but it can be particularly difficult in children who are deprived of a normal and natural family home upbringing. The troubles in the past very often started at adolescence, but I believe this trouble is gradually lessening, and I feel ground is being gained. This I would attribute to "personal relationship". A number of years ago, many children were just numbers, but now they are human beings. A relationship from the outset with children in care, and built up over the years, is proving very beneficial and satisfactory. The adolescent feels and knows that he has someone to whom he can turn for advice and guidance, and whom he knows will befriend and help him as would a good parent. This instils a feeling of confidence, a confidence which must be maintained at all costs. By gaining this confidence, and by maintaining a personal relationship, the Children's Officer earns the respect of the young person, and when this has been won, there is much hope for the future.

4. Nursery Accommodation. Pitversie Nursery has been fully occupied during the year, and continues to form a very useful part of the Child Care Service. The following table shows the extent of its use:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Children in Nursery as at 1/1/57	9	5	14
Children admitted during year	20	23	43
	29	28	57
Children discharged during year	20	24	44
Children in Nursery as at 31/12/57	9	4	13

5. Adoption. During the year, seventeen Adoption Orders were granted in respect of children who were in the Council's care, including the adoption of twins. Sixteen children were placed with a view to adoption, and, of these, ten Adoption Orders have been granted.

Intimations of intention to apply for an Adoption Order numbered twenty-three, and in all, thirty-five cases were supervised during the probationary period.

There are still many applications received for children to adopt, and this appears to be the general position, not only in Scotland, but in Britain. One well known Adoption Society has closed the receipt of further applications, as it is reckoned that it will take some three years to cope with their present list of applicants. Perhaps it is because of this prevailing position that couples, who are adopting a first child, are requesting their names to be left on the list for a second child, and there are quite a number of such couples.

6. Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937. Part I of this Act requires certain persons to give intimation of their intention to keep a child for reward. The home is thereafter visited, and, if approved, supervised in the interests of the welfare of the child.

Five intimations in terms of Part I were received during the year, two were removed from the Register, leaving ten on the Register at 31/12/57.

7. General Remarks. The general public are made aware, through the Press, Radio and Television, of the plight of some unfortunate children who are admitted to Children's Homes. This often prompts the members of various organisations, and members of the general public to donate gifts at Christmas for the children in the Children's Home. But there are many unfortunate children not in a Children's Home, who, although they are in their own homes, receive very little at Christmas, and this year, owing to the vast amount of Christmas gifts received, it has been possible to include in the distribution, gifts to necessitous families. Organisations, Churches and individuals who donate Christmas gifts for the less fortunate children of the community may well be rewarded in the knowledge that those children are having a brighter Christmas, and are sharing in some of the happiness with children in the Children's Home.

ANNUAL REPORT

by the

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

Introduction. In submitting my first Annual Report of the work carried out by this Department during the year 1957 I wish to record my thanks and appreciation to the members of the County Council for their interest and to the members of my staff for their collaboration and support.

W. A. DUNLOP

M.R. San. A., A.M. Inst. P.C.

JOINT COUNTY FUNCTIONS

FOOD SUPPLY

Food and Drugs Sampling. The undernoted table shows the nature and number of articles purchased or submitted for analysis:

i. Submitted under Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

Article	Number Procured		Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Baking Soda	-	2	-	-
Baking Powder	-	1	-	-
Butter	-	2	-	-
Cakes	-	1	-	-
Cereals	-	1	-	-
Cheese and Cheese Products ..	-	3	-	-
Cooking Fat, Lard, etc. ..	-	1	-	-
Coffee and Coffee Essences ..	-	1	-	-
Condensed and Evaporated Milk	-	1	-	-
Confectionery	-	5	-	4
Cream of Tartar	-	1	-	-
Fruit and Dried Fruit	-	1	-	-
Flour (Plain)	-	1	-	-
Ice Cream	2	15	2	-
Jams and Jellies	-	1	-	-
Meat and Fish Paste	-	2	-	-
Meat and Meat Products	-	1	-	-
Milk	-	164	-	2
Mince	7	-	-	-
Sauces, Pickles and Salad Cream	-	3	-	-
Sausages	1	2	1	-
Soup Mix	-	1	-	-
Spices and Condiments	-	2	-	-
Sugar and Sugar Products	-	2	-	-
Tea	-	1	-	-
Tinned Goods	-	4	-	-
Vinegar	-	1	-	-
Whisky	68	-	7	-
Totals	78	220	10	6

ii. Submitted for analysis following complaints:

Milk taken for off taints ..	-	6	-	4
Milk taken for presence of blood	-	1	-	-
Oatmeal	-	1	-	-
Totals	-	8	-	4

The adulterated formal samples were dealt with as follows:

Article	Analysis	Date Purchased	Action Taken	Result
Ice Cream	Fat - 4.75%	1st July, 1957	Warning letter sent	-
Ice Cream	Fat - 4.15%	24th July, 1957	Reported to Procurator Fiscal	Fined £30
Whisky	66.1° Proof	20th September, 1957	do.	Case dropped owing to legal technicality
Sausages	Contained 784 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide	26th September, 1957	do.	Fined £3
Whisky	66.1° Proof	17th October, 1957	do.	Fined £3
Whisky	64.6° Proof	17th October, 1957	do.	Fined £7
Whisky	68.3° Proof	17th October, 1957	Warning letter sent	-
Whisky	67.5° Proof	19th November, 1957	Reported to Procurator Fiscal	Fined £2
Whisky	58° Proof	20th November, 1957	do.	Fined £6
Whisky	65.4° Proof	20th November, 1957	do.	Taken to trial - verdict "Not proven"

From the foregoing tables it will be noted that approximately 10% of the Whisky samples taken were found to be "not genuine". This emphasizes the need for more frequent sampling of this "article of food" to ensure that it is of the quality demanded.

Other samples taken included several of sweets. In each case the sweets were not of the quality advertised. The attention of the manufacturers of the sweets was drawn to this matter and new labels were issued.

One complaint was received that a tin labelled "salmon" did not in fact contain salmon. This was analysed and found to be "average salmon". The colour, which had misled the purchaser, was much lighter than usual. On investigation it was found that the salmon had been caught in Japanese waters, frozen and shipped to this country for canning. This accounted for the bleached appearance of the product.

Unsound Food.

In the course of routine inspection, or on request, the foodstuffs as shown on the following table were examined and seized in wholesale and retail premises in the Counties of Perth and Kinross.

Description	Reason for Seizure	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Canned meats	Decomposition	10	3	21	14
" vegetables	"	-	-	12	9
" soups	"	-	1	27	11½
" fruit and fruit juices	"	2	3	9	11
" milk	"	-	-	25	13
" peas	"	-	-	21	5½
" barley crystals	"	-	-	-	4
" macaroni	"	-	-	-	15½
" Nescafe	"	-	-	-	6
" chicken	"	-	1	3	6
" fish	"	-	-	7	2¾
" jam	"	-	-	10	-
" beans	"	-	-	24	-
" marmalade	"	-	-	10	8
" rice pudding	"	-	-	2	2
" Moorfat Whipping	"	-	-	-	11
" tomatoes and tomato juice	"	-	-	7	11
" spaghetti	"	-	-	2	-
Potato Crisps	Fat content rancid	-	-	-	12
TOTAL		12	14	21	14½

The total weight of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption during 1957 was 12 cwts. 14 qrs. 21 lbs. 14½ ozs. and the number of visits made in this connection was 78.

Meat Inspection.

Details of the animals slaughtered and the condemnations made are shown below for the individual slaughterhouses in the County.

Slaughterhouse	Class of Animals	Slaughtered	Wholly condemned	Partially condemned	Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals
Aberfeldy	Cattle	82	-	11	160
	Sheep	215	-	12	80
Blairgowrie	Cattle	2342	15	26	8,846
	Sheep	3625	111	16	7,901
	Pigs	956	10	5	1,753
	Calves	444	4	1	193
Blairgowrie Bacon Factory	Pigs	2163	-	39	713
Crieff	Cattle	950	8	25	6,137
	Sheep	2161	83	8	4,237
	Pigs	664	12	3	968
	Calves	83	5	1	303
Carry forward		13685	248	147	31,291

Slaughterhouse	Class of Animals	Slaughtered	Wholly condemned	Partially condemned	Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals
Brought forward		13685	248	147	31,291
Dunblane	Cattle	452	4	4	1,867
	Sheep	1145	1	-	24
	Calves	1	-	-	-
Milnathort Bacon Factory	Pigs	3240	-	79	612
	TOTAL	18523	253	230	33,794

REASONS FOR CONDEMNATIONS

Slaughterhouse	Class of Animal	Condemnations							
		Tuberculosis		Actinomycosis		Septicaemia		Other Diseases	
		Whole carcase	Part carcase or organ	Whole carcase	Part carcase or organ	Whole carcase	Part carcase or organ	Whole carcase	Part carcase or organ
Aberfeldy	Cattle	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	8
	Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Blairgowrie	Cattle	3	7	-	-	-	-	12	19
	Sheep	-	-	-	-	9	-	102	16
	Pigs	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	5
	Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Blairgowrie Bacon Factory	Pigs	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	20
Crieff	Cattle	2	7	-	3	1	-	5	15
	Sheep	-	-	-	-	74	-	9	8
	Pigs	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	3
	Calves	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1
Dunblane	Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
	Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Milnathort Bacon Factory	Pigs	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	25
TOTALS		5	90	-	3	96	-	152	136

Summarising the aforementioned tables it will be noted that 33,794 lbs. meat and offal was condemned. This comprised 29,410 lbs. meat and 4,384 lbs. offal and involved 483 of 18,523 animals slaughtered.

The Slaughterhouse at Aberfeldy, which had been leased to a local butcher, ceased to be used after June 1957. At Blairgowrie, the Slaughterhouse is leased by a private firm supplying local needs but also killing for export to other parts of the country. Further improvements were made to this Slaughterhouse during the year. At Crieff, the Slaughterhouse is run by local butchers jointly.

The Slaughterhouse at Blairgowrie Bacon Factory was only completed in 1956 and though small is of a very high standard. The Slaughterhouse at the Milnathort Bacon Factory is now fairly old but the facilities there are satisfactory.

Meat Inspection at the Slaughterhouses was carried out by the local Veterinary Surgeons. No Detention Officers are provided except at Crieff where it has long been the practice to employ the Slaughterman as Detention Officer. This system has worked reasonably well for many years but is not in accord with modern practice. During the year, the County Council reviewed the Meat Inspection arrangements, and decided to appoint the District Sanitary Inspectors to be Detention Officers at the various Slaughterhouses. This took effect on 1st January, 1958, at Blairgowrie and Milnathort, and will be extended to include Crieff and Dunblane by the end of 1958.

Meat Stores. One application in respect of storage accommodation in terms of Article 15 (1) of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland) 1932 was received. This application was approved.

Milk and Dairies. Forty-two new Certificates of Registration were issued during the year and 56 registrations lapsed. The total number of registrations in the Combined County at 31st December, 1957, was 346 (a decrease of 14), comprising 266 in Perth County, 52 in Kinross County and 28 in various burghs. Of these 233 were registered as producers only, 53 as producer/retailers and 60 as retailers only. There were no wholesale dealers.

Of the 286 producers at 31st December, 1957, 261 held designated licenses - Certified 27; Tuberculin Tested 234; and there were 2 pasteurising plants.

The average number of cows per dairy herd was 35.57 at 31st December, 1957, as compared to 37.35 at 31st December, 1956.

LICENCES (Production and Heat Treatment)

Designations	New Licences granted during year	No. Suspended	No. Revoked	No. Discontinued for other reasons	No. in force at end of year
Certified ..	4	-	-	4	27
T.T. ..	25	-	-	25	234
Pasteurised ..	-	-	-	-	2
Non-designated	5	-	-	15	25

Most of the non-designated producers are aware of the shortcomings of their dairies and realise that to continue milk production they must have premises which at least comply with the Dairy Byelaws and are fitted with sufficient equipment to ensure that the milk can be cooled properly and the dishes thoroughly washed and sterilised. The alternative to bringing the premises up to Byelaw standard is to discontinue dairying. Since this is mainly a financial problem only the dairyman concerned can make the final decision in this matter. The Farm Improvement Grant is now available, however, and this should, to a certain extent, assist in the renovation of premises.

Special visits were made to the non-designated premises during the year and it is hoped that by the end of 1958 these dairies will have either discontinued milk production or have brought their premises up to T.T. standard.

The following table indicates the probable future of the non-designated premises:

(a) Premises which can be brought up to designated standard at reasonable cost and where producer has agreed to carry out the necessary work.	13
(b) Premises which cannot be brought up to Byelaw standard at reasonable cost and where producer has agreed to discontinue milk production within six months.	7
(c) Premises where producer is undecided as to future of dairy.	3
(d) Premises where registration is not necessary and can be withdrawn.	2

With regard to the producers in category (c) it is probable that they will continue to remain undecided until a date is fixed for their premises either to be brought up to the required standard or their registration revoked.

During the year six Hotels where milk is produced for consumption on the premises were visited. In each case where the premises and methods were unsatisfactory an undertaking was given that improvements would be carried out. Since none of the legislation applying to Dairies affects the milk produced on these premises it is only with the co-operation of the owners that conditions are improved. Such co-operation is being given and while the resulting premises will not in all respects be up to modern standards they will be at least adequate for their purpose.

As noted in last year's Annual Report good progress is being made with attestation, and most of the dairy herds in the County were attested by the end of the year. At March, 1958, all cattle within Perthshire will require to be attested.

The total quantity of milk sold to the Milk Marketing Board by registered producers in the area during the year ending 31/3/58 was 6,107,758 gallons in Perthshire and 1,527,036 in Kinross-shire. Almost the whole of this came from producers holding Certified and T.T. Licences or with attested stock (98.54%), only 110,165 gallons (1.46%) coming from producers who were not designated or had non-attested animals.

No outbreaks of disease associated with milk are known to have occurred during the year.

MILK SAMPLING

Bacteriological examination of samples of Producers' Milk

Designation	No. of Samples		No. of Producers with failures whether consecutive or not			
	taken	failing	one failure	two failures	three failures	four or more failures
Certified	167	24	8	3	2	1
T.T.	1245	145	53	20	8	6

Number of Producers having 3 consecutive failures:

"Tuberculin Tested" - 4

Number of Producers having 4 or more consecutive failures:

"Tuberculin Tested" - 1

Biological Testing for Tuberculosis

Type of Milk	No. of Samples examined	No. of positive results	No. of Producers involved in positive results
Non-designated	5	-	-
T.T.	30	-	-
Certified	10	-	-

Ordinary Producer-Retailers

No. of Farms	No. of Samples	No. of samples consistently up to standard	No. of farms where samples failed	
			on one occasion	on two or more occasions
7	14	10	2	1

In the main, dairymen in the Joint County keep up a high standard of cleanliness and are usually very co-operative.

The following are the main points causing failure of samples.

Economic aspect: The standard rate of milk ranges from 2/-d. per gallon in summer to 3/8d. per gallon in winter. This is the lowest price paid for milk for some time now, with the result that Dairymen are trying to cut down on overhead expenses. There is the possibility that a small percentage may not sterilise every day.

Failure of steam supply: May be due to electricity cuts, merchant not delivering fuel when required or supplying poor grade of fuel. Where an electro-bloc steam raiser is used, having two elements, one of the elements may fail thus giving a certain amount of steam but not adequate for proper sterilisation. In this aspect, chemical sterilisation, properly used, may overcome these difficulties but is not permissible at present.

Dairy Workers: Certain types of dairy workers who have no interest in their jobs and are usually moving from one farm to another. (Housing plays a big part in attracting suitable dairy workers). The farmer has a real problem in getting suitable people.

Equipment: Dairy equipment is getting more complicated with new innovations (e.g. Electro-bloc steam raisers, milk lifts, inchurn coolers and master pulsators) making more important the cleaning and sterilisation which the undertrained dairyman finds difficult to understand and thus requires constant supervision. Insides of milk rubbers become perished through constant steaming and this makes them more liable to absorb milk. The manufacturers could help in having a better advisory service to their customers.

There is always a certain amount of mystery connected with low counts with coliform in which Bacteriologists and Veterinarians have differing opinions and which still needs thorough investigation.

Ice Cream. During the year only 1 new registration was approved under the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, and this was for the sale of unwrapped ice cream from a vehicle.

There were 13 removals from the Register and these included certain Registrations which had been issued in respect of prepacked ice cream. The position at the end of the year is that 113 registrations are in force, comprising 35 for manufacture, storage and sale; 59 for storage and sale; 8 for sale only, and 11 in respect of vehicles.

Fifteen informal samples and 2 formal samples were submitted for chemical analysis and although the 15 were found to comply with the standard, the two formal samples showed a deficiency in the Fat content. These were both obtained from the same supplier and on receipt of the second non-genuine result, Court Proceedings were instituted and the Vendor was fined £30.

Twenty-seven samples were taken for bacteriological examination and of these 19 conformed to the suggested standard while the remaining 8 failed the test. The premises from which these latter samples were obtained were visited and the proprietors advised on the action to be taken by them to prevent these bad counts. Arrangements have been made for ice cream to be sampled with the frequency required by the Department for milk sampling.

Food Hygiene. The work of this Department relating to food hygiene was mainly confined to new premises when plans were submitted for Building Byelaw approval and to existing food shops during the course of normal routine visits.

It is hoped that the long awaited Food Hygiene Regulations will be available in 1958. Under present conditions it is difficult to advise traders who consult us regarding alterations to their premises and request advice as to whether the work they are carrying out at present will comply with the pending Regulations.

Chemical Substances used in Food Storage. No instance came to notice where "Dipterex", a ready prepared fly bait, or "Dieldrin", an insecticide, were used in food storage premises during the year.

Food Poisoning. 13 cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Details of these have already been included in the Medical Officer's Report on Infectious Diseases.

Poultry Packers Premises. During the year 4 poultry packing businesses were inspected, particular attention being given to the period during Christmas and New Year, when there is the greatest demand for table birds. In each case the quality of the birds was excellent and the packers were rejecting any birds which were obviously diseased or of poor quality. In no instance was it necessary for this Department to seize any poultry at the packing centres.

Fertilisers & Feeding Stuff Act, 1926.

All samples taken were at the request of the purchaser and the undernoted table shows the results:

Article	Analysis
Granulated Turnip and Grain Fertiliser	Conformed to guarantee
Ground Limestone in Bulk ..	Conformed to guarantee in neutralising value showing a deficiency of grinding to the extent of 8.30%
Ground Limestone	Conformed to guarantee in fineness of grinding, showing a deficiency of neutralising value as CaO 5.54% below guarantee.
Boronated Turnip Fertiliser ..	Conformed to guarantee
Grain Fertiliser	Conformed to guarantee
Potato Fertiliser	Conformed to guarantee

RATS AND MICE**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

During the year operational duties under the above Act were carried out as in the previous year by the Rat Destruction Staff of two foremen and one trapper; one foreman assisted by a trapper covering the Western, Central and Highland Districts of the County and the other covering the more populated areas in the vicinity of Perth. Demands for the services of these operators and survey work kept them fully employed. At the end of the year routine inspection, tip infestations and mole destruction had to be sacrificed to allow other more urgent complaints of rats and mice to be dealt with.

All refuse tips in the County, including Burgh tips, were regularly visited by the operators and any infestation found dealt with immediately. After disinfection work had been completed token baits were left to deal with any re-infestation. In many cases, however, these baits were covered up in a short time as the face of the refuse tip moved forward. It was also found that dampness and exposure made the baits mouldy and unattractive within a week or so. With regard to the latter difficulty it is intended to experiment with a chemical (Dehydroacetic acid), which is said to retard decomposition, in an effort to lengthen the effective life of the token bait. Only after several trials will it be possible to say whether this chemical really does retard moulds in the baits without producing a bait prejudice which would discourage rats from taking that type of bait for a period of up to six months.

In addition to the treatment of refuse tips, which are very susceptible to re-infestation, schools, dwelling houses, business premises and agricultural premises were surveyed and in many cases disinfested by the operators. In certain instances, the occupiers of the premises preferred to carry out the treatment themselves. Generally speaking, however, the high cost of Warfarin, the poison mostly used, prevented its use in the best possible way, i.e. by being liberal with it. Before a rodent succumbs to Warfarin it must consume a certain proportion of its own body weight over a period of days. If a sufficient amount of poison is not available on the second or third day the effects wear off and only a partial kill of the colony is achieved.

Warfarin is also the poison most used by our operators at present. In an effort to reduce the cost of this poison the Warfarin concentrate was purchased separately and experiments carried out with various baiting bases. As a result of these experiments it was found that a bait consisting of broken biscuits of a coarse variety ground down and mixed with equal portions of oatmeal proved very attractive to rats and mice and resulted in a reduction in expenditure of 75%.

An inspection of lay-bys revealed several rat infestations which required treatment. These infestations probably arose through the indiscriminate disposal of bread, crusts, etc. by the users of these parking places.

It was generally noted that the number of rat infestations was about the same as last year, but infestations by mice were on the increase. Mice infestations are more difficult to deal with than those by rats, since poison must be more or less taken to a mouse whereas a rat will travel some considerable distance to feed. The increase in infestations by mice is not confined to this County and the Department of Agriculture is carrying out tests and experiments with a view to producing some new method of tackling the problem.

The following table shows the types of properties dealt with during the year.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling Houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricultural Properties	Total
1. No. of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1957					
(a) as a result of notification	30	113	31	32	206
(b) otherwise	35	2	13	6	56
Total	65	115	44	38	262
2. No. of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice	58	108	43	38	247
3. No. of above infested properties satisfactorily cleared					
(a) by Local Authority	58	63	32	38	191
(b) otherwise	-	45	11	-	56
Total	58	108	43	38	247

NON-TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

PERTH COUNTY

Housing. Altogether there still appears to be a considerable demand for new houses in certain areas of the County. The following tables give some indication of the progress made in this direction during the year:

Houses erected by the Local Authority for General purposes	-	160
Houses erected by the Local Authority for Police and Nursing Services	-	2
Houses erected by private persons	-	74
Houses under construction at the end of the year for the Local Authority	-	128

The types of houses are shown in the following table:

	Type of House	No. of Houses of					Total
		2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	6 or more apts.	
Houses erected by Local Authority: (General Purposes):	Traditional	10	56	10	-	-	76
	Non-traditional	16	61	7	-	-	84
	TOTAL	26	117	17	-	-	160
Houses erected by the Local Authority for Police and Nursing Services:	Traditional	-	1	1	-	-	2
Houses erected by Private Persons with Assistance under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950 and 1952:	Traditional	-	-	8	-	-	8
	Non-traditional	-	1	6	-	-	7
	TOTAL	-	1	14	-	-	15
Other Houses Erected:	Traditional	-	7	21	7	6	41
	Non-traditional	-	11	4	1	1	17
	Temporary - Mobile	-	1	-	-	-	1
	TOTAL	-	19	25	8	7	59

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1950 and 1952

(a) New Houses for Agricultural Workers. Proposals for the erection of nineteen new houses for agricultural workers were approved and grants promised by the Council in terms of Section 3 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952, during the year.

Certificates recommending payment of grant were issued in respect of fifteen houses.

(b) Improvements to Existing Dwellings. Proposals for the improvement of 138 existing dwelling houses were approved and grants promised during 1957. Improvement works at 131 dwellings were completed and qualified for payment of grant during the year.

Proposals were also approved and grants promised in connection with the formation of 24 dwelling houses through the conversion of various other buildings. Conversions providing 20 dwellings were completed and qualified for grant during the year.

Although the total number of modern dwellings provided under the Grant Scheme during the year was less than the figure for 1956, it is evident that the need for the grant is still there and it is hoped that this will still be available for many years to come.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENT) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.
RENT ACT, 1957.

Ten applications for Certificate of Disrepair under the above Acts were received and of these five were issued. Of the remaining five applications three were still under review at the end of the year and it was found that the other two applications were incompetent for the following reasons:- one house had been decontrolled in 1933 and one house was vacated before the Certificate could be issued.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS. The figures given below show some aspects of the work carried out under the Housing Acts with particular reference to unsatisfactory dwellings.

1. Number of houses surveyed	..	..	..	..	128
2. Number of Section 9 Reports on Unfit Houses	..	..	..	..	37
3. Number of Demolition Orders made	..	..	..	..	6
4. Number of Closing Orders made	..	..	..	..	19
5. Number of houses demolished and sites cleared	..	..	..	..	22
6. Number of houses closed	..	..	..	..	18
7. Number of unfit houses improved	..	..	..	..	22
8. Number of visits paid in connection with applications for the tenancy of County Council houses	..	..	..	..	838

Tents, Vans and Sheds. Applications for approval of three caravan sites were received during the year (2 of which were dealt with under Tents, Vans and Sheds Byelaws and one under Building Byelaws).

The number of caravans on the road is increasing yearly and the demand for organised sites is becoming greater. Fortunately the owners of sites are aware that such amenities as running water, water closet accommodation, etc., make their site more attractive and are coming forward with proposals for this work.

Sites are visited frequently and advice regarding the disposal of refuse etc. given where required.

Reference was made in last years Report to Court proceedings taken under the Tents, Vans and Sheds Byelaws, when the cases were lost on technical legal grounds. This year, however, it is apparent that the proceedings have had a salutary effect, as the owners concerned now find that the money spent in contesting the case would have been better spent in meeting the cost of providing the sanitary conveniences and water supply required to satisfy the Byelaws.

SEASONAL WORKERS. The large number of berry fields in this County gives rise to quite a problem regarding the housing of seasonal workers. As a result of frequent visits, however, certain improvements were noted during the year although much is left to be desired. It is hoped that a survey of the camps before the workers arrive next year will ensure that reasonable sanitary facilities are made available and where necessary, housing accommodation put into reasonable order.

Similar conditions, to a lesser extent also apply to potato workers. During several visits paid to accommodation for such workers it was noted that little heed was paid to the overcrowding of rooms or the privacy of the inmates. The number of persons accommodated in one apartment is more or less regulated by the number of beds which can be put into the room. In one instance it was found that married couples were sharing rooms with other single women. Arrangements are in hand to have the accommodation used by these workers ticketed regarding the permitted number per room and items such as sanitary accommodation and fire escapes attended to before the workers take up occupancy next year.

Building Byelaws. The number of plans lodged for approval under Building Byelaws was 522, made up as follows:-

<u>Nature of Proposed Work</u>	<u>Number</u>
Conversion of premises into houses	6
Alterations to existing dwellinghouses	242
New Permanent Houses (Private Enterprise) (85 houses) ..	62
New County Council Houses (125 houses)	27
New Private garages	59
New commercial garages	6
Additions to commercial garages	1
New farm buildings	8
Alterations to farm buildings	3
New dairy premises	1
Alterations and additions to Local Authority Schools ..	11
Alterations to private schools	4
New business premises	8
Alterations and additions to business premises	2
New factories	4
Alterations to factories	4
New shops	4
New piggeries, kennels, poultry houses and mink farm ..	5
New labour camps	2
Alterations to hotels	5
New radio telephone transmitting and receiving stations (North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board)	3
New sailing club premises	1
New camping and caravan site	1
Alterations to public halls	2
New public conveniences	1
Alterations to Youth Hostels	2
New Motel (15 chalets)	1
Alterations to dairy premises	2
Others	45
	<u>522</u>

All plans submitted for approval under Building Byelaws are examined and in most cases the site visited. The approved work is inspected once or twice as it progresses and on completion.

A considerable number of the plans submitted did not comply with the Building Byelaws but in practically all cases adjustments were made with the Architects concerned and approval recommended with a minimum delay.

In one instance the conversion of an existing building into a house was commenced without prior approval of the Council. The work did not comply with the requirements of the Building Byelaws in many respects and the matter was submitted to the Procurator Fiscal for action by him. The promoter of the work was later fined £2 at the Sheriff Court.

Provision of Sanitary Facilities in Existing Houses.

The undernoted table details the improved

sanitary facilities provided for 208 houses. In most cases where a full range of sanitary fittings was provided the work was carried out with the aid of grant; in others the full installation was usually restricted by the limited financial resources of the promoter.

Number of houses provided with full range of modern fittings ..	105
Number of houses provided with W.Cs. and sinks only ..	10
Number of houses provided with W.Cs. only ..	10
Number of houses provided with sinks only ..	6
Number of houses provided with bath and/or wash-hand basin ..	11
Number of houses provided with bath, wash-hand basin and W.C. ..	64
Number of houses provided with bath and tub and sink ..	1
Number of houses provided with bath and W.C. ..	1

Total number of houses provided with improved sanitary facilities .. 208

There is still an appreciable number of structurally sound dwellings in the County which could be improved considerably and made more habitable by the provision of an inside water supply to a sink and a W.C. Since it appears that there will always be a demand by old folks and others for houses such as these, it may be necessary, in the not so distant future, to approach the owners of the properties concerned in an effort to provide these essential amenities.

Drainage.

The supervision and testing of all new and improved plumbing and drainage installations entailed the application of 398 tests to this type of work.

Where necessary in the Western District of the County notice was given to the promoter that notification must be given to the Forth River Purification Board. The number of persons advised on this was 45.

During the year ten samples were taken of the effluent from Local Authority sewage works.

COUNTY DRAINAGE SCHEMES. The following information has been provided by the Water and Drainage Department of the Council.

New Works. During the year new Sewage Treatment Works were brought into operation at New Alyth and Crianlarich.

New Alyth. This village has never had a drainage system and until the construction of the present system it has been found difficult to dispose of wastes. Sewers have now been provided to drain the whole village. The Sewage Treatment Works are situated a quarter of a mile south of the village and the effluent discharges into the burn near Balhary Farm. Treatment consists of precipitation in Sedimentation Tanks, filtration through Filter Beds and further precipitation in Humus Tanks. Provision has been made for desludging the Sedimentation Tanks, the sludge being removed by means of the Vacuum Tank Waggon. The Humus Tank has been designed so that it can be deslugged directly by the Vacuum Tank Waggon.

Crianlarich. For some years a few properties in this village have had individual drainage systems discharging into the burn running through the village. This created a nuisance in the burn, particularly during the summer months. The drainage system now constructed affords drainage to the bulk of the village. A few of the isolated outlying properties have been omitted for economic reasons. The system drains to a point near the Public Hall where treatment is provided by Septic Tanks. The effluent discharges into the River Falloch, two hundred yards away.

New Works in Progress. Work is in progress on the final phase of the Aberuthven Drainage Scheme and it is anticipated that the system will be in operation by mid-summer of 1958.

Design work is proceeding on the drainage schemes for Forgandenny and Abernethy Landward Area and it is hoped to commence work on these during 1958.

Existing Works. During the year no major repairs were required with the exception of the outfall sewer at Errol. The River Tay had damaged the causeway carrying this outfall sewer and this was repaired during the summer.

General. A new Vacuum Tank Waggon was purchased and commenced working in July. This new vehicle has now enabled the Sewage Treatment Works in the County to be adequately and regularly deslugged with a most noticeable improvement in the standard of operation.

Maintenance of the works has been kept up to standard by the travelling mechanic who continues to make regular visits to all works to keep the mechanical plant in good repair.

Water Sampling. One hundred and forty eight samples of water were procured from public and private water supplies and submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination during the year. The following tables give an indication of the quality of the waters sampled and the action taken following the receipt of doubtful or bad results:

Samples of Public Supplies gave the following results:

Chemical		Bacteriological	
Good	10	Satisfactory	31
Doubtful	1	Fairly Satisfactory	12
		Doubtful	1
Bad	1	Unsatisfactory	4
Three samples were also taken to determine action on lead and these showed 0.6 lead after 48 hours		Chemical sample taken at same time also doubtful (this was for the proposed augmentation of an existing supply)	
		These were investigated by the Water Department	

Other samples taken following requests in connection with applications for Agricultural Water Supplies Grants and following complaints, etc.

Chemical			Bacteriological	
Good	51	Further investigations carried out. Other sources found (1 was sample of water of proposed bathing pool).	Satisfactory	4
Doubtful	10		<u>Taken following doubtful Chemicals:</u>	
Bad	15		Satisfactory	2
			Fairly Satisfactory	3

Water Supplies. (Information supplied by County Water and Drainage Engineer)

The Loch Turret Regional Water Supply Scheme Water Order has at last been published, but further negotiations regarding compensation to the Estate are now taking place. It is hoped, however, that the actual construction work will have been commenced by the end of 1958. Negotiations have continued with the Blairgowrie, Rattray and District Water Board, Blairgowrie Town Council and Coupar Angus Town Council, regarding the proposed Benachally Regional Water Scheme, and the Board's Consultant Engineer has agreed that water is available to meet the needs of both the County and the Burghs if some additions to the headworks are made. Negotiation by a joint committee continues regarding details of the proposed scheme.

The sum of £37,455 was spent on extensions to the existing supplies, compared to an anticipated expenditure estimated at £69,870. It had been hoped that considerable progress would have been made on a scheme being carried out by the Council's Consultant Engineers in the Aberfoyle area, but the commencement of this scheme was delayed until late in the year. Also, it had been hoped that the main scheme in the Doune area would have been substantially under way, but it had only reached the stage of receiving tenders by the end of the year. However, work on both schemes should now go ahead rapidly.

In the Perth District mains were extended to Moneydie from Gourdichill in the Shenval area, from Newmill to East Mains at Bankfoot, and short extensions were laid at West Tofts and on the Perth Road at Stanley, and at Glencarse to serve a new private housing development. Mains were renewed in Prieston Road, Bankfoot, and Church Lane, Bridge of Earn. At Abernethy, a new main was laid to serve consumers in the Landward area, this work being carried out at the same time as a road realignment contract.

In the Eastern District a small amount of outstanding work on Schemes in the Lethendy area was completed, and an extension of the original Lethendy Scheme to link with Murthly by way of Caputh Bridge was also laid. This means that water from Shenval, Loch Ordie, Lethendy and Blairgowrie supplies is now fed to a network of mains and allows alternative sources for several areas, an obvious advantage in the running of the supplies.

The extension to Balhary from Jordanstone in the New Alyth area was completed. A main was laid from Meigle to Coupar Angus serving a number of consumers who had been grievously short of water in dry years, and included in this supply was the Village of Langleys. At Balbeggie, the main is being extended from Townhead Huts to Greta Green, and when this Scheme is completed part of Scone can be served from the Balbeggie reservoir at Montague. This scheme is being carried out in conjunction with a road realignment contract. Also in the Balbeggie area, a main has been laid from Gallowhill to Burrelton, and once a pressure reducing valve has been installed, the pressure in the Burrelton system can be boosted and the Village temporarily fed from Fairygreen in order that leakage in the system can more easily be detected.

In the Highland District the Grandtully Estate Supply was acquired by the County Council and some renewals on this system are now being planned.

In the Central District, the main serving farms in the Mudderty area was completed, along with a short main extension to Greenhall. At St. Fillans a branch was laid to serve houses being erected by the Hydro-Electric Board and a branch was also laid as far as Dundurn Manse. The main serving Wardside in the Village of Muthill was renewed. On the Comrie supply, a settling tank was satisfactorily relined.

In the Western District, a dam was built at the Kirkton of Balquhidder intake and this has relieved some operational difficulties, although it now appears likely that certain further additional works may be necessary. The stream when in spate carries a considerable quantity of fine silt and this has caused an occasional choke of the inlet pipe, so that provision of a modern type of screening chamber may be required. At Killin a branch main was laid to serve a housing site being developed by one of the contractors on a hydro-electric power project. At Thornhill a temporary source was found and used to serve farms between Chapel of Boquhapple and West Moss-side. This main however will eventually be connected to the Loch Turret Regional Supply.

Existing mains were further extended to County Council housing site developments at Luncarty, Glencarse, Killiecrankie, Deanston and Dunning.

In general, mains supplies were adequate throughout the year, but certain of the sources are incapable of further development without augmentation.

During the year 232 houses were connected to the mains for the first time and the following additional fittings were supplied:- 598 sinks, 446 washhand basins, 453 water closets, 327 baths, 306 cisterns, 32 heating systems, 230 miscellaneous taps, 120 field troughs and 333 drinking bowls, a total of 2845 fittings, giving an average of ten new fittings coupled up each working day.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

The total number of factories on the Register at the end of the year was 228 mechanical and 26 non-mechanical with 12 other premises in which section 7 of the principal Act is enforced by the Local Authority. The following is a list of trades or businesses carried on in the factories in this County.

<u>Mechanical</u>			
Aerated Waters	1	Grass Drying and Grinding ..	2
Agricultural Machinery and repairs	5	Joiners	39
Aircraft repairs	2	Jute & cotton spinning and weaving	2
Bakers	13	Laundries	2
Beetling	2	Malting	1
Blacksmiths	15	Motor Vehicle repairs	49
Bleach works etc.	4	Oatmeal grinding	5
Boot repairs	1	Plant repairs	7
Brick making	1	Plumbers	2
Cables	1	Potato crisps	1
Carts	1	Proverder	2
Cardboard cases	1	Quarrying	1
Compressed air	1	Sausage making	14
Cycle repairs	1	Sawmills	26
Lam building	1	Sheet metal cellulosing	1
Dope tamping	1	Shuttle making	1
Electrical apparatus	1	Silk printing	1
Electric generating	7	Tailoring	1
Firewood	1	Warehouse	1
Flour confectionery	2	Whisky Distilleries	3
Gas works and holders	2	Wool spinning etc.	1
General Engineers	2		

<u>Non-mechanical</u>			
Baker	1	Motor vehicle repairs	1
Blacksmiths	9	Plumbers	2
Boot repairs	2	Road making depot	1
Building of camp site	1	Sporran and Highland belt making	1
Dressmaking	1	Saddlery	1
Joiners	5	Tailoring	1

Plans were approved for the construction of four new factories and in respect of alterations to four existing factories.

During the year 155 visits were paid to factories and where defects were found intimations were either given verbally or by letter. These defects were remedied without recourse to the service of statutory notices. In two cases defects were referred by H.M. Inspector of Factories and these have since been remedied. A complete survey of all factories will be made in 1958.

As required by section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, all factories employing more than 20 persons must be furnished with a Certificate as to means of escape in case of fire. One such factory was surveyed and a certificate issued. It is hoped that all factories to which the section applies will comply with the requirements of the Act and be issued with Certificates in the forthcoming year.

There are two outworkers in the County. Their dwellinghouses are satisfactory.

Complaints. In the normal course of inspection and following notifications, 406 complaints were dealt with during the year.

The following table shows the nature of the complaints:

<u>Complaint</u>	<u>Number Reported</u>
(a) Defective drains, etc.	135
(b) Inadequate and unsatisfactory water supplies	89
(c) Overcrowding	11
(d) Deposits of Refuse	55
(e) Pollution of rivers etc.	18
(f) Dirty houses	30
(g) Burial grounds	8
(h) Smoke	6
(i) Others	54
Total	406

In one instance a formal intimation under section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, was sent to the author of the nuisance which arose from a defective septic tank. The defect here was remedied without recourse to a statutory notice.

Insect and Other Infestations. The following infestations were treated during the year.

Moles -	47	Wasps -	1
Rabbits -	3	Voies -	1
Bluebottles -	2	Weasels -	1
Bats -	2		

Cinemas. During the year eight visits were made to the two cinemas and three halls used for cinematograph performances. All of these visits were in connection with the Cinematograph (Safety) (Scotland) Regulations, 1955, and the renewal of Licences under the main Act.

To comply with the requirements of the Regulations major works of alteration will be required at the two cinemas. At the end of the year the proprietors of these cinemas were considering whether to carry out the necessary work or reduce the number of performances to three per week which allows lower standards for hall lighting, projectors, etc.

The promoter of the cinematograph performances in the halls was arranging to have the lighting, fire escapes, etc. at various halls brought up to the required standard at the end of the year.

Smoke Abatement. Fortunately few trades or businesses in the Landward Area of the County give rise to smoke nuisance and complaints of smoke pollution from these premises are rare. However, complaints did arise during the year and these were mainly dealt with by visits to the factories concerned. Certain furnaces in factories in the County are inadequate for the demands made on them or of unsuitable design and it is hoped that the Factory owners will be convinced in the near future that modern mechanical stokers, etc., can not only lessen the smoke nuisance but will be more economical to run.

Burials carried out by Local Authority. During the year arrangements were made and burials carried out under the National Assistance Act, 1948, in respect of 15 adults and 4 children.

Burial was arranged for a body which was found in a farm hut after having lain there for about six weeks but friends or relatives of the deceased came forward and subsequently carried out the funeral arrangements.

During the year a request was received that attendance be made at the exhumation of the body of an Italian Soldier who was buried in Alyth Cemetery. The remains were transferred to a metal container which was hermetically sealed on the site ready for transportation in a covered van for reburial in the Military Cemetery at Brookwood, Surrey.

Petroleum Acts. During 1957, 52 visits were paid in connection with new or altered petrol installations. The Petroleum-Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations, 1957, came into force during the year and a circular detailing Regulation 16, which contains new provisions intended to minimise the risk of fire or explosion at the time of delivery, was sent to all applicants for Licences in respect of new installations.

Public Cleansing. The collection and disposal of household refuse is the major function of the Cleansing Service in the County and is carried out in 29 Special Scavenging Districts by local contractors and in two Regional Schemes (Perth and Eastern Districts) by the Council's own labour force. A new district of Kenmore and Charn was formed in May of the year and the introduction of a regular refuse collection service to these villages has meant the removal of a long standing nuisance, namely, unhygienic and unsightly ashpits.

In the Eastern Regional Scheme 14 Special Districts and 163 other premises are dealt with by one vehicle and 2 men and in the Perth Regional Scheme 34 Special Districts and 248 other premises are dealt with by three vehicles and 6 men.

The vehicles in use on the regular work in the Regional Schemes are all 12 cubic yard side loading with one 10 cubic yard side loading vehicle at the Perth Depot as a spare vehicle. In June of the year another new diesel vehicle was added to the fleet so that there are now 2 diesel and 2 petrol vehicles on regular collection work. Diesel vehicles were introduced to reduce fuel costs and a comparison of fuel cost per mile over the year has proved their value in this connection. A total of 69,533 miles were run by the cleansing department vehicles during 1957, of which 40,892 miles were by petrol vehicles and 28,641 by diesel vehicles and the fuel cost per mile for the petrol vehicles was 7.23d. and the diesel vehicles 2.9d. per mile. It could be said, therefore, that 2 diesel vehicles can be operated at a fuel cost of less than one petrol vehicle.

The collection of refuse is always the focus of the public's attention and does therefore tend to be regarded as of primary importance but, in fact, it is a comparatively simple service to arrange compared to the disposal of the refuse. Finding a place which meets all the requirements for the disposal of refuse and thereafter tipping the refuse so that the minimum of nuisance arises is always difficult and presents more problems than ever does the collection of refuse. Perhaps the simplest way to illustrate the relative importance of each part of the service is to state that "the provision of a refuse collection service is entirely governed by the facilities available for the disposal of the refuse". Disposal of refuse throughout the County is by tipping and while no great difficulty has been found in the past, the lack of easily accessible land for this purpose may soon be experienced and could have far reaching effects on the present organisation of the County's refuse services. Whenever possible, the aim in selecting tipping areas is to recover waste ground so that some useful purpose is gained from the tipping operations. An example of this can be seen at the tip at East Powside, Tibbermore. Here an old gravel pit on an agricultural holding is being filled and when tipping is completed, in about 3 - 4 years' time, a useful piece of land will be handed back to the owner of the holding and be available for cropping. At present this tip takes the refuse from Scone, Bridge of Earn, Craigend, Huntingtower, Ruthvenfield, Almondbank and Methven and approximately 40 tons of refuse is deposited each week.

One of the worst problems on the tips is the prevention and control of fires. At the East Powside tip this is a particular hazard as the tip adjoins the main Perth/Crieff road and smoke from the smouldering tip fires can be a definite danger to traffic. On three occasions during the year deep seated fires in the Powside tip were proving troublesome and were finally extinguished with the use of solid CO_2 . In this method the solid CO_2 is inserted deep into the tip over the area of the fire and all exposed faces are sealed with blinding material to prevent admittance of air. The solid CO_2 becomes gaseous and the CO_2 gas finds its way to the seat of the fire and in periods varying from 3 to 5 days the fires were out.

While fires are frequently caused by outside sources such as hot ashes from the all-night burning fires, and the apparently inherited tendencies in schoolboys towards arson, the heat generated within the tip itself can create fires, and it is interesting to note the following temperatures recorded in the Powside tip.

10 days after tipping - 156°F
 4 weeks " " - 134°F
 3 months " " - 126°F

The major problem in the maintenance of the tips at present is finding the time, labour and transport to level and blind the tipping area to the standards that are desired. Crude refuse is a difficult and unpleasant material to deal with, and manual labour on tip maintenance is consequently apt to be costly. Mechanical aid such as a tractor shovel could achieve the desired standards on our tips and the operation costs in proportion to the work done would compare very favourably with manual labour.

SALVAGE. Salvage activities are confined to the recovery of waste paper and even this is limited by the problem of keeping the paper separate and carrying it on the vehicle for long periods during each day. Waste paper recovery showed a marked decrease compared with the previous year and amounted to 11 tons 9 cwt. 3 qrs. which was sold for £49:6:3d. At the beginning of December a separate waste paper collection was started in Scone, and while it has only been in operation for one month there is every indication that it is going to considerably increase the amount of waste paper salvage and provide a useful source of income. Quite outwith the financial considerations of the waste paper collection is the pressing need to keep as much paper as possible out of the tips. Large quantities of paper in the tips create fire hazards and is the main source of untidiness.

STREET SWEEPING. Street sweeping in the villages of the County is still a function which is divided between this Department and the Roads' Department, a system which is not entirely satisfactory. Many of our villages, however, cannot economically support the employment of a full-time village officer and the solution may lie in the employment of retired men on a part-time basis. The greatest problem arising from the lack of regular street sweeping is the amount of litter that accumulates on the streets, and the litter baskets and Byelaws already provided have made no appreciable difference.

Street Lighting. During the year new lighting districts were formed at Caputh; Meikleour; Kinbuck; Whitecross, Dunblane and Ardochbank, Doune, making the total number of special lighting districts in the County 47. One major improvement scheme was carried out when the lighting of the main road through Scone was converted from tungsten to sodium lamps, and additional units were installed to increase the standard of lighting. This improvement scheme was the first sodium lighting to be used on a large scale in the County. Although the lamps used were only 60 watt mounted at 18 feet, the improvement in the road light distribution was extremely satisfactory. It is to be hoped that the results of the Scone installation will emphasize the benefits of good street lighting on main traffic routes and stimulate interest in this important service.

Street lighting in the County generally is to Group "B" standards, i.e. to light the way for local residents, to reveal prowlers, and to add amenity to the neighbourhood. In the villages with a main traffic route as one of their streets it is questionable if this standard is sufficient to safeguard the pedestrian, as a motorist entering such an area tends to drive without headlamps at speeds up to 30 m.p.h. No doubt the motorist could be held responsible for any accident if he is driving beyond his visibility but that would be poor consolation to a seriously injured pedestrian.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT. 50% of all serious casualties to adult pedestrians occurred after dark. 72% of all casualties were on roads lighted at night.

In our own County 12% of all casualties occurring after dark were pedestrians.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF STREET LIGHTING POINTS IN THE COUNTY

Village	No. of Points at 31/12/57				No. of New Points Erected During Year
	Gas Filled	Mercury Vapour	Others	Total	
Aberfoyle	38	18	-	56	-
Aberuthven	12	-	-	12	-
Almondbank and Pitcairn	40	-	-	40	2
Ardler	7	-	-	7	-
Ardochbank, Doune ..	1	-	-	1	1
Balbeggie	6	8	-	14	-
Ballinluig	15	-	-	15	1
Bankfoot	37	-	-	37	1
Birnam	38	-	-	38	2
Blackford	38	-	-	38	-
Blair Atholl	34	-	-	34	1
Carry forward	288	26	-	292	8

Village	No. of Points at 31/12/57				No. of New Points Erected During Year
	Gas Filled	Mercury Vapour	Others	Total	
Brought forward	268	26	-	292	8
Braco	7	6	-	13	2
Bridge of Earn ..	72	-	-	72	-
Burrelton	39	-	-	39	-
Caputh	6	-	-	6	6
Comrie	64	-	-	64	-
Dunkeld	43	-	-	43	-
Dunning	30	5	-	35	2
Errol	45	-	-	45	-
Gartmore	16	-	-	16	-
Gilmerton	7	-	-	7	-
Glencarse	5	-	-	5	-
Glenfarg	36	-	-	36	3
Grandtully/Strathtay	24	-	-	24	1
Guildtown	8	6	-	14	-
Inchtute	7	-	-	7	-
Invergowrie	53	-	-	53	-
Killin	36	-	-	36	-
Kinbuck	6	-	-	6	6
Kinloch Pannoch ..	14	-	-	14	-
Kinrossie	5	-	-	5	-
Kirkmichael	11	-	-	11	-
Longforgan	26	-	-	26	-
Luncarty	32	-	-	32	-
Meigle	6	14	-	20	-
Meikleour	6	-	-	6	6
Methven	34	9	2 blended	45	3
Muckhart	17	-	-	17	-
Murthly	16	-	-	16	-
Muthill	33	-	-	33	-
New /lyth	12	-	-	12	-
New Scone	111	1	37 Sodium	149	11
St. Fillans	21	-	-	21	1
Stanley	48	-	-	48	-
Spittalfield	9	-	-	9	-
Thornhill	22	-	1 Sodium	23	-
Whitecross, Dunblane	2	-	-	2	2
TOTALS	1195	67	2 blended 38 Sodium	1302	51

Six hundred and eighty-eight visits were made in connection with street lighting.

KINROSS COUNTY

REPORT TO KINROSS COUNTY COUNCIL ON NON-TRANSFERRED
FUNCTIONS IN THE COUNTY OF KINROSS

MR. A.L. MORTON - SANITARY INSPECTOR

1. Water Supplies. At Milnathort, where the supply has proved inadequate during dry spells, augmentation has been under investigation, and it is now likely to be possible in the near future. There is a good supply at Kinnesswood, and a reasonably good one at Cleish but there the supply piping to the village is in a bad state. The remainder of the County is supplied from private sources or by water from other Authorities whose mains pass through the County.

2. Drainage. The plants at Milnathort and Kinnesswood functioned satisfactorily during the year.

3. Cleansing. The County Scavenging Service operated satisfactorily during the year.

4. Housing. No new houses were completed during the year, the total number erected remaining at 160, but at the end of the year a further four were under construction.

12 applications for grant under Section 111 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1950 were received during the year and 11 of these were approved. Under Section 3 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952, the two applications submitted were approved. 33 applications were approved under Building Byelaws.

5. Lighting. There are two special Lighting Districts in the County, supervised by the Sanitary Department, namely Milnathort and Blairingone.

6. Offensive Trades. There is one slaughterhouse, for pigs only, at Milnathort, which is well maintained.

7. Factories. Visits were paid to the various factories in the County and in general these were found to be well maintained.

8. General. The burial grounds have been well kept by Local Authority labour. The various schools are well looked after. The usual number of complaints with regard to nuisance, housing defects, etc. were dealt with during the year.

SMALL BURGHS

REPORTS TO TOWN COUNCILS ON NON-TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

Aberfeldy

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. G.A. SANGSTER

1. Water Supply. The water supply continues to be of excellent quality and ample in quantity.
2. Drainage. The sewage works have operated satisfactorily. Consideration was given to a scheme of improvements, but this has been deferred meantime.
3. Cleansing. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements are satisfactory.
4. Housing. No further houses were completed during the year, the number erected by the Council remaining at 177.
5. Factories. There are 18 mechanical and 4 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and a total of 14 inspections were carried out during the year.
6. Offensive Trades. There are none. The slaughterhouse was operated by a local butcher until June, but since then it has not been in use.
7. Burial Grounds. The burial ground is satisfactory. No further progress has been made towards finding a site for a new burial ground.
8. General. The school and hostels are well kept. A caravan site has now been provided and it is hoped that this will draw additional tourists to the area. During the year a number of minor complaints were received and dealt with.

Abernethy

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. W.A. DUNLOP

1. Water Supply. This remained satisfactory in both quantity and quality.
2. Drainage and Scavenging. These systems continue to function satisfactorily and no cause for complaint was found.
3. Housing. The total number of houses completed to date is 75. During the year three houses (2 of 2 apartments and 1 of 3 apartments) were completed, and there were no houses under construction at the close of the year.
4. Factories. There are now 9 factories within the Burgh, 1 non-mechanical and 8 mechanical. The inspections carried out showed these premises to be satisfactory.
5. Burial Ground. It is expected that the new cemetery will be put into use as soon as possible after 15th May, 1958.
6. General. The complaint of drainage entering the Ballo Burn as reported on in the 1956 Annual Report has now been completely resolved. Altogether 52 inspections in connection with the various Public Health functions were carried out during the year by the Sanitary Inspector.

Alyth

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. J. CHALMERS

1. Water Supply. The water supply was of good quality and ample in quantity.
2. Drainage. The drainage system remains as previously reported.
3. Cleansing. The scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.
4. Housing. No new houses were completed during the year, the total remaining at 211 at 31/12/57.
5. Factories. Regular visits were made to the 24 factories in the Burgh.
6. General. A factory equipped with modern plant to process condemned meat and offals went into production at the end of the year and has been well looked after. The school is well kept. The burial ground within the Burgh is not now in use.

Auchterarder

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. WM. W. LAMB

1. Water Supply. The water supply is of good quality and is plentiful at the source. Difficulty has been experienced owing to increasing demand, but it is proposed to provide a duplicate main and it is hoped that this work will start in the Spring of next year.
2. Drainage. The drainage and sewage systems have operated satisfactorily. Some minor improvements have been carried out.
3. Cleansing. The scavenging arrangements are satisfactory. 60 tons of waste paper were salvaged during the year.
4. Housing. No new houses were erected, the number provided by the Town Council remaining at 266. The site at Belvidere was purchased and plans prepared for the first 27 houses to be erected on this site.
5. Factories. There are 20 factories in the Burgh and 63 visits were made when conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.
6. General. The school is well kept and the two burial grounds have been well maintained. During the year a number of minor complaints were dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector.

Blairgowrie and Rattray

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. DONALD M. GRANT

1. Water Supply. The water supply was excellent in quality and satisfactory in quantity.
2. Drainage. The present drainage arrangements are reasonably satisfactory. A five-year plan of improvements has been approved, and it is hoped that the first phase will commence in March, 1958. The need for a new sewage works is being kept in mind.
3. Cleansing. The scavenging arrangements are satisfactory.
4. Housing. 18 houses were completed during the year, bringing the total erected by the Council to 468. In addition a further 27 houses were under construction.
5. Slaughterhouses. Both slaughterhouses have been well maintained and some minor alterations and improvements to the public slaughterhouse have been carried out.
6. Factories. Regular visits were paid to the 54 factories in the Burgh.
7. General. The schools are well kept, and the two burial grounds are well maintained. A number of minor complaints were dealt with.

Callender

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. D. M. THOMSON

1. Water Supply. The water supply is excellent in quality and ample in quantity.
2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements are as described in previous reports.
3. Cleansing. The scavenging arrangements operated satisfactorily.
4. Housing. No new houses were erected during the year, the number erected by the Council remaining at 175.
5. Factories. The factories and workshops have been regularly inspected.
6. General. The two burial grounds have been well kept. The schools are kept in a clean condition.

Coupar Angus

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. R.F. ARTON

1. Water Supply. The water supply was adequate throughout the year, but no progress has been made towards the introduction of a new supply.
2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements are satisfactory.
3. Cleansing. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained.
4. Housing. A further 12 houses were erected at the Campbell Street site, thus completing the development in that area and making a total of 210 houses completed by the Town Council at 31/12/57.
5. Factories. There are 16 mechanical and 2 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and a total of 20 inspections were made during the year.
6. General. One house, let in lodgings, is well maintained. The school is well kept. The burial ground is well maintained.

Crieff

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. C. RANKIN

1. Water Supply. The water supply is of good quality and ample in quantity. Consumption has always been high, but following a survey made in the Spring, consumption was considerably reduced, and this reduction has been maintained.
2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. Cleansing. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements operated satisfactorily and the coup was well maintained. Waste paper is regularly collected and baled.
4. Housing. During the year 32 2-apartment houses were erected, bringing the total erected by the Council to 463.
5. Offensive Trades. The slaughterhouse was rented by local butchers and is kept in a satisfactory condition.
6. Schools. All the schools in the Burgh are well maintained.
7. Burial Grounds. There are three burial grounds, but only one is in use and is well maintained.
8. Factories. There are 34 factories in the Burgh and during the year two minor complaints were remedied.

Doune

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. A.J. LOW

1. Water Supply. The water supply was satisfactory in quality and adequate in quantity. The work of tracing leaks is continuing.
2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. Cleansing. The scavenging arrangements are satisfactory. Food swill is collected for pig feeding.
4. Housing. Reconstruction of old property provided 4 houses, bringing the number provided by the Town Council at 31/12/57 to 86. Proposals are being considered for the reconstruction of another block of old property to provide 3 houses.
5. Factories. There are ten factories and these were kept in good condition.
6. General. The burial ground within the Burgh is seldom used. The school was kept in good condition. Several minor complaints were received and dealt with.

Dunblane

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. B. J. MCKAY

1. Water Supply. The water supply was of good quality and ample in quantity. Plans to provide a new 6" trunk main to the west side of the town were approved and it is hoped that the work will start early next year. 37½ million gallons were supplied to Clackmannan County during the year.

2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements were satisfactory. Improvements were carried out at the sewage works early in the year. The works produced a fairly good effluent although one sample taken by the River Purification Board during dry weather was not satisfactory. Following a serious subsidence in High Street, a main sewer fault was found, and 25 yards of piping were renewed.

3. Cleansing. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. 46½ tons of baled waste paper was sold during the year.

4. Housing. During the year 44 houses were erected and the conversion of property at Springfield Terrace to provide 7 houses was completed. These 51 houses, together with 16 purchased by the Council in 1956, bring the total provided by the Council to 350. In addition, property at Laighill Place was being converted to provide 4 houses for single or old people. Nothing has yet been done about the old houses in Kirk Street.

5. Offensive Trades. There are none. The slaughterhouse is well maintained.

6. Factories. Periodic visits were made to the 16 factories in the Burgh, when conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

7. General. The school is kept in a clean condition. Several minor complaints were received and dealt with.

Kinross

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. A. L. MORTON

1. Water Supply. Supply is from a spring source in the Cleish Hills with augmentation from a well at the north end of the town, and was satisfactory.

2. Drainage. There is no change in the drainage arrangements. The South plant, which is taxed to capacity, is causing some concern.

3. Cleansing. Domestic refuse is collected twice weekly and disposed of by controlled tipping at Blairadam.

4. Housing. 12 houses were completed during the year, bringing the total completed by the Council at 31/12/57 to 214. A further 12 houses were under construction at the end of the year.

5. General. The three burial grounds were well maintained. The factories were found to be generally satisfactory.

Pitlochry

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. G. A. SANGSTER

1. Water Supply. The water supply is of excellent quality and ample in quantity.

2. Drainage. Plans for overhaul of the sewage works have been prepared and it is hoped that the work will commence early in 1958.

3. Cleansing. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements are satisfactory.

4. Housing. No new houses were erected, the number completed by the Council remaining at 164.

5. Factories. 16 inspections were made to the 30 factories in the Burgh and minor defects brought to the attention of the occupiers.

6. Burial Ground. A site for a new cemetery has now been acquired and the preparation work is proceeding.

7. General. Improvements are to be carried out at the mortuary. The school is well kept. A number of minor complaints were received and dealt with.

APPENDIX 1

VITAL STATISTICS

Details according to local areas

Year 1957	Population Census 1951	Estimated Population 30/6/57	Births*	Birth Rate	Deaths*	Death Rate
Perth County	87,606	86,068	1,419	16.5	1,117	13.0
Landward	59,941	59,186	977	16.5	711	12.0
Aberfeldy	1,523	1,486	23	15.5	30	20.2
Abernethy	675	651	5	7.7	15	23.0
Alyth	2,072	2,013	36	17.9	33	16.4
Auchterarder	2,434	2,404	43	17.9	36	15.0
Blairgowrie	5,383	5,250	102	19.4	77	14.7
Callander	1,727	1,627	23	14.1	27	16.6
Coupar Angus	2,175	2,133	30	14.1	32	15.0
Crieff	5,473	5,384	80	14.9	69	12.8
Doune	834	866	13	15.0	17	19.6
Dunblane	2,955	2,789	51	18.3	37	13.3
Pitlochry	2,384	2,279	35	15.4	32	14.0
Kinross County	7,418	7,186	101	14.1	77	10.7
Landward	4,923	4,642	61	13.1	55	11.8
Kinross Burgh	2,495	2,544	40	15.7	22	8.7
Joint County	95,024	93,254	1,520	16.3	1,194	12.8

* corrected for residence

APPENDIX II

DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

Summary of Work done by District Nurses during the year 1957

District	Cases Nursed			Nursing Visits		Ante-natal visits for Confinements		Child Welfare visits		Tuberculosis visits	School Inspections and Visits	Miscellaneous visits	
	General		Maternity	General	Maternity	Home	Hosp.	Infants	1 - 5			Under 65	Over 65
	Under 65	Over 65											
Aberfeldy ..	46	71	6	1,817	87	17	102	176	293	125	24	-	-
Aberfoyle ..	65	33	4	1,747	56	30	70	228	384	61	74	-	-
Abernethy ..	56	55	6	2,342	104	35	33	95	190	39	19	11	25
Almondbank ..	152	34	4	1,924	96	71	62	295	303	153	34	2	1
Alyth ..	52	71	9	4,226	151	54	199	771	795	94	233	90	134
Auchtermarder/Blackford Relief ..	37	96	23	3,994	356	152	150	356	585	133	132	13	33
Auchtermarder ..	208	111	15	3,548	272	110	103	323	283	121	37	2	33
Balquhitter ..	170	31	3	2,077	62	33	57	151	248	30	23	3	1
Barnham/Dunkeld ..	50	67	11	1,384	205	80	123	428	357	130	111	11	75
Blackford ..	11	22	3	1,047	40	18	70	143	200	42	67	6	12
Blackgowrie ..	61	124	28	4,156	482	178	310	1,290	1,245	296	290	-	-
Braco ..	66	36	7	1,619	143	39	26	123	239	45	36	-	-
Callander ..	40	36	7	1,052	124	42	124	423	265	213	63	9	12
Comrie ..	156	82	13	2,803	211	148	118	216	160	53	58	4	16
Coupar Angus ..	21	50	8	1,976	155	45	150	411	552	184	90	3	7
Crief ..	301	243	24	6,516	527	324	346	756	636	184	98	22	65
Dunbarney ..	19	31	8	1,189	108	69	111	393	287	182	125	-	-
Dunblane ..	37	73	17	1,098	237	61	94	323	428	156	59	-	2
Dunning ..	20	26	6	1,323	69	53	74	379	298	92	53	2	14
East Carse ..	71	63	10	1,992	205	96	27	581	473	216	87	7	7
Errol ..	133	46	13	2,283	167	185	71	300	282	141	25	5	10
Fortingall ..	133	27	-	1,778	-	-	-	63	71	17	26	-	-
Fowlis Wester ..	80	37	6	1,209	162	58	199	301	392	39	117	3	3
Glenfarg ..	22	30	4	1,252	108	39	42	175	156	29	40	-	-
Glenlyon ..	181	15	2	1,798	23	9	118	103	158	38	10	-	-
Kenmore ..	75	34	3	1,093	49	10	72	121	132	49	34	-	-
Killin ..	19	20	7	668	64	41	124	344	359	50	58	-	2
Logierait ..	31	39	3	1,702	52	17	71	168	123	26	25	1	16
Methven ..	160	52	5	2,255	72	69	137	269	361	55	25	16	37
Muthill ..	157	54	11	2,197	162	111	128	194	167	81	34	40	20
Pitlochry ..	68	56	12	1,542	193	90	139	316	230	126	100	35	20
Rannoch and Foss ..	83	30	10	1,113	183	92	51	201	221	2	53	-	-
Scotch ..	74	68	20	2,152	285	200	171	348	383	209	112	38	82
Stanley ..	93	61	8	1,612	174	38	134	436	437	202	50	16	6
St. Martins ..	39	23	3	1,572	80	39	107	469	594	152	85	3	4
Strathardle ..	69	44	5	4,104	69	72	65	316	251	6	82	-	-
Thornhill ..	23	18	6	1,088	106	3	65	267	387	61	51	-	32
Vale of Teich ..	98	73	13	2,671	203	78	100	682	670	104	66	1	11
West Carse ..	69	31	7	1,701	101	32	69	192	167	41	12	12	3
West Atholl ..	100	26	10	1,108	203	114	74	268	371	121	72	16	1
Fossoway ..	23	27	6	1,941	45	85	116	220	266	1	59	-	-
Kinross ..	48	24	15	2,562	217	131	202	527	679	312	92	46	144
Milnathort ..	59	47	9	2,538	152	87	221	168	309	90	100	8	3
Totals	3,476	2,237	390	89,789	6,560	3,255	4,760	14,309	15,385	4,501	3,060	425	812

APPENDIX III

TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B. C. G. VACCINATION

Session 1956-57

School	% Consent	Boys		Girls		Boys and Girls			Retests
		No. Tested	% positive	No. Tested	% positive	No. Tested	% positive	No. vaccinated	
Perth City									
Perth Academy	97	117	18	112	19	229	19	187	
Perth High	96	131	15	131	20	262	18	216	
St. John's R.C.	86	29	21	21	5	50	17	43	
Total	96	277	17	264	18	541	18	446	498
Perth District									
Errol	88	10	30	15	7	25	16	21	19
Invergowrie	75	16	25	10	20	26	23	20	7
Scone	82	23	30	29	24	52	27	38	20
Stanley	96	14	36	23	13	37	22	29	29
Methven	95	25	20	25	24	50	22	39	24
Dunbarney	95	22	9	16	19	38	13	33	19
Kilgraston*	-	-	-	18	33	18	33	12	11
Trinity College*	-	43	44	-	-	43	44	24	20
Total	89	110	24	118	19	228	21	180	118
Eastern District									
Blairgowrie	87	52	14	58	28	110	22	86	100
Alyth	94	24	50	21	52	45	51	22	23
Coupar Angus	84	20	40	19	32	39	36	25	12
Total	88	96	27	98	34	194	32	133	135
Highland District									
Breadalbane Academy	99	34	29	34	26	68	28	49	72
Dunkeld	89	12	17	5	20	17	18	14	11
Pitlochry	92	23	22	25	40	48	31	33	21
Croftinloan*	-	5	20	-	-	5	20	4	-
Total	95	69	24	64	31	133	28	96	104
Central District									
Crieff J.S.	88	38	21	31	19	69	20	55	38
Morrison's Academy	88	39	18	39	21	78	19	63	154
Comrie	95	8	13	11	-	19	5	18	11
Auchterarder	93	28	32	23	13	51	23	39	37
Lawers Sch. of Agri.*	-	12	42	-	-	12	42	7	6
Seymour Lodge*	-	-	-	9	11	9	11	7	11
Total	90	113	22	104	15	217	20	175	240
Western District									
Dunblane	85	21	10	23	13	44	11	39	38
McLaren High	95	26	12	46	35	72	26	53	84
Aberfoyle	91	9	33	6	50	15	40	9	8
Killin	75	4	50	1	-	5	40	3	2
St. Ninian's*	-	6	17	-	-	6	17	5	6
Queen Victoria's*	-	32	13	-	-	32	13	28	27
Total	90	60	17	76	29	136	25	104	132
Kinross County									
Kinross	80	38	24	42	28	80	26	59	38
Naemoor*	-	6	50	2	-	8	38	5	5
Total	80	38	24	42	28	80	26	59	38
COUNTY TOTALS	90	486	24	502	25	988	24	747	767
CITY & COUNTY TOTALS	91	763	21	766	23	1529	22	1193	1265

* Not included in Totals

APPENDIX IV

Report to the County Council

SMOKING AND CANCER OF THE LUNG

I refer to D.H.S. Circular No. 47/1957, which draws attention to the Report by the Medical Research Council on the above subject, and to the Minister's statement in the House of Commons, which sets forth the Government's policy in the matter.

During the last eight years, evidence has been accumulating to suggest that there is some connection between cigarette smoking and the steadily increasing incidence of cancer of the lung. Research has been going on in many parts of the world; figures are available from 21 such projects, some of which are still continuing; and the results all point in one direction. Perhaps the most interesting of these projects is that being conducted by the Medical Research Council, covering over 40,000 medical men and women in this country, whose smoking habits have been ascertained, and this work has now been going on for over five years. This investigation has shown, with regard to lung cancer in men -

- (1) a higher mortality in smokers than in non-smokers,
- (2) a higher mortality in heavy smokers than in light smokers,
- (3) a higher mortality in cigarette smokers than in pipe smokers,
- (4) a higher mortality in those who continued to smoke than in those who gave it up.

The highest mortality has been found among the heavy cigarette smokers, with a death rate nearly 40 times that of non-smokers. The evidence suggests that the risk of a life long heavy cigarette smoker dying of lung cancer is 1 in 8, compared to 1 in 300 for non-smokers. A particularly important observation is that men who cease to smoke, even in their early forties, may at least halve their likelihood of developing the disease.

As far as women are concerned, there is evidence that the position is much the same. At present, however, there are relatively few (less than 1%) heavy cigarette smokers amongst women of the ages at which cancer is common. It is not, therefore, anticipated that there will be any dramatic increase in the female death rate from lung cancer for another 25 years, by which time the heavy smokers in the present younger female age groups will have reached the cancerous age.

At the moment, in Britain, lung cancer is responsible for approximately 1 in every 18 male deaths, and 1 in 100 female deaths. In this County, during 1955, the number of deaths from all forms of malignant disease was 195 (males 101, females 94). Of these 25 (males 22, females 3) were due to cancer of the lung - nearly three times the number who died from respiratory tuberculosis.

The connection between lung cancer and tobacco smoking cannot as yet be regarded as finally proved, and undoubtedly there are other factors, such as atmospheric pollution, which play a part. Nevertheless in face of the steadily mounting evidence it is impossible to evade the conclusion that there is a definite connection between heavy cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung. Indeed, some of the major advances in medicine have come about as a result of evidence less strong than this.

Government policy is to ensure that the position is brought effectively to public notice, so that everyone may know the risk involved, and make his or her own decision in the matter. It has been left to local health authorities and local education authorities to take appropriate action.

Bringing the matter to public notice is a relatively simple matter. Already the subject has had widespread press publicity, which should be followed up by propaganda through the schools, by the District Nurses and at the usual talks to adult organisations. The Scottish Council for Health Education is producing a leaflet which should be helpful in this connection. These are well tried methods which have been found to work effectively in this area, but in this instance something more will be required if the desired result is to be achieved. There must be a change in the whole climate of public opinion with regard to cigarette smoking.

There is little use trying to persuade youngsters not to smoke or at least not to do so until they are sixteen, or to preach moderation to adolescents and young adults, if the elders persist in excess or regard juvenile smoking with complacency. It is not enough for the individual to weigh the evidence and make his own decision. There is a third party risk as well, the non-smokers in the community, and if propaganda is successful their numbers should increase. One factor in the relationship between smoking and lung cancer is obviously that of dosage. Smoking in the open air has no risks for the non-smoking bystander. Can the same be said of smoking at public gatherings indoors, particularly at meetings in smaller rooms, where ventilation without draughts is difficult?

Already the public at large appears to have begun to take action. In the last six weeks there has been a considerable reduction in the amount of smoking in cinemas, and it will not have escaped notice that there was much less cigarette smoking than usual at the last County Council meeting. This is something to be encouraged, and I suggest that the County Council, as an earnest of its concern and as an example to the rest of the community, should (a) ban smoking at all its meetings, and (b) secure publicity for a stand against smoking at all public meetings.

JAMES KELMAN,

County Medical Officer.

23rd August, 1957.

APPENDIX V

LIST OF STAFF

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER	James Kelman, M.D., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICERS	John B. Jack, M.B., Ch.B. (resigned 7/4/57) Elspeth V. Reveridge, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G. (resigned 24/11/57) A.S. Caldwell, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H. (appointed 10/6/57) (Senior) Elizabeth Watson, M.B. Ch.B. (appointed part time 1/4/57)
SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER	Michael R. Kirkland, L.D.S.
DENTAL OFFICERS	Mrs. M.S. Black, L.D.S. Christian J. Brunton, L.D.S. Henrietta M.T. Davidson, L.D.S. (appointed 1/10/57) One vacancy
SUPERINTENDENT NURSING OFFICER	Elspeth L. Brown, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT NURSING OFFICER	Jessie S. Waters, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. (resigned 6/11/57) Jessie C. Young, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. (appointed 16/12/57)
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	William Brannan
CHILDREN'S OFFICER	Frederick J. Earnshaw
SENIOR PHYSIOTHERAPIST	Agnes C. Hampton
COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR	Alexander L. Riddell (died 6/4/57) William A. Dunlop (appointed 16/9/57)
DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS	
Eastern:	George D. Oliphant (resigned 15/5/57) R.F. Arton (appointed 17/6/57)
Highland:	George A. Sangster
Perth/Central:	George V. Hadden (senior)
Western:	Alexander J. Low
Kinross:	A.L. Morton