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4667
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

1960



INTRODUCTION

This Report follows the usual pattern giving an account of the main features of the work of the County Health Department which includes the Welfare, Children and Sanitary Departments, during the year 1960.

Reports are included covering the non-transferred functions in Perth County, Kinross County and each of the twelve Small Burghs.

The Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960 was passed during the year. Its main object is to remove, as far as possible, the stigma attached to mental illness by making treatment as easily obtainable as that for physical disease without formality and to retain in the community, or return to it, those mentally disturbed patients who do not require active hospital treatment.

It is difficult to foresee the implications of this Act at this stage, but it would appear that Local Authorities will be required to meet a variety of needs of people presently under hospital care. Facilities for training, rehabilitation, sheltered employment, residential accommodation and supervision in the home will be considered and discussed with neighbouring Authorities, Regional Hospital Boards and Local Medical Committees before plans are formulated for this area and submitted for approval.

It is disappointing to note a further increase in the Infant Mortality Rate in this County. In 1960, 49 children died under the age of one year, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 32.7 per 1000 births, compared to 21.5 in 1959 and 16.3 in 1958. The figure for Scotland as a whole in 1960 was 26, so that we are well above the national average. Of the 49 children who died under the age of one year, 40 died within the first four weeks of life. A further 26 children were stillborn. The three conditions mainly responsible for these infant deaths were congenital debility, prematurity and congenital malformations, the root causes of which are difficult to

determine.

The principal causes of death are Heart Disease, Cancer and Cerebral Haemorrhage, with Heart Disease by far the commonest cause. The preponderance of young males dying from coronary thrombosis is again evident, 19 males compared with 3 females dying from this condition at ages below 56 years.

During the year 29 males and 4 females died of lung cancer.

It is gratifying to note a substantial reduction in the number of registered cases of tuberculosis. Only 47 cases of respiratory tuberculosis required institutional care, compared with 87 in 1959 and an average of 110 in the ten year period 1951-60. For the third year in succession there were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. There were only two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, giving the lowest death rate from this disease ever recorded in this area.

This is ample proof of the effectiveness of the campaign to eradicate this disease from the community. There were still, however, at the end of the year, 559 registered cases of tuberculosis in the Joint County and many other inactive cases which require supervision.

The tide of the battle against this disease is turning in our favour, but the struggle will be prolonged and there must be no relaxation in our efforts.

The number of hospital beds required for the treatment of tubercle are diminishing, but the work in the Chest Clinics and in the homes will not diminish proportionately, for the majority of cases are being found in the early stages where hospitalisation is not required.

There was no case of poliomyelitis for the second year in succession, nor has there been a case of diphtheria during the past eleven years. Although this is highly satisfactory, I would stress the importance of maintaining a high degree of immunity against these diseases in the community, and would urge all to take advantage of the facilities offered for protection.

Towards the end of the year an Adult Occupation Centre was opened in Blairgowrie to serve an area within a ten mile radius, including Coupar Angus, Alyth and Burrelton. Provision is made only for adult females at present, but consideration must now be given to the provision of similar facilities for males now approaching the age of sixteen years attending the Junior Occupation Centre.

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Convener and Members of the Health and Welfare Committee and of the Children Committee for their active interest and encouragement during the year. I would also express my deep appreciation of the help received from colleagues in other Departments and from all members of the staff of this Department.

A.S. CALDWELL,
County Medical Officer.

County Health Department,
PERTH. November, 1961.

INDEX

	Page
VITAL STATISTICS	7
MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES	13
Care of Mothers and Young Children	14
Chiropody	24
Domestic Help	17
Epileptics and Spastics	24
Health Education	25
Health Visiting	16
Home Nursing	16
Infectious Diseases	26
Mass Radiography	22
Mental Health	27
Midwifery	16
Nursing Homes	29
Orthopaedic Scheme	29
Prevention of Home Accidents ...	25
Prevention of Illness, Care and aftercare°	20
Smoking and Lung Cancer ..	25
Tuberculosis	20
Vaccination and Immunisation ...	17
Venereal Disease	27
Vision - Early Ascertainment of Defects	25
Welfare Foods	15
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE	29
WELFARE	30
CHILDREN	34
SANITARY	
Introduction	41
JOINT COUNTY FUNCTIONS	
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs ...	79
Food and Drugs Sampling ..	45
Food Hygiene	73
Ice Cream	71
Meat Inspection	53
Milk and Dairies	56
Poultry Packing Premises	78
Rats and Mice	81
Slaughterhouses	56
Unsound Food	51

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PERTH COUNTY

Building Byelaws	92
Burials	103
Cinemas	103
Clean Air Act	103
Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	102
County Drainage Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	123
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	99
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	83
Piggery Byelaws	...	...	...	...	...	96
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	104
Seasonal Workers	...	...	...	...	...	91
Street Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	114
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	86
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	98
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	119

KINROSS COUNTY

BURGHES

Aberfeldy	...	...	...	...	...	128
Abernethy	...	...	...	...	...	129
Alyth	...	...	...	...	...	130
Auchterarder	...	...	...	...	...	131
Blairgowrie and Rattray	...	...	...	...	...	132
Callander	...	...	...	...	...	133
Coupar Angus	...	...	...	...	...	133
Crieff	...	...	...	...	...	134
Doune	...	...	...	...	...	134
Dunblane	...	...	...	...	...	135
Kinross	...	...	...	...	...	136
Pitlochry	...	...	...	...	...	136

STATISTICAL TABLES

STAFF LISTS

VITAL STATISTICS

1. General The principal vital statistics for the year 1960 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 1960

	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County
(a) Population	84,890	7,168	92,058
(b) Total Births	1,388	110	1,498
Birth Rates	16.4	15.3	16.3
(c) Total Deaths	1,202	85	1,287
Death Rates	14.2 (11.1)	11.9 (10.4)	14.0 (11.0)
(d) Infant Mortality Rate	34	18	33

2. Population. The estimated population for the Combined County shows a decrease of 197, compared to 1959. The 1951 Census figure was 95,024.

3. Births. The birth rate per thousand population for the Combined County was 16.3. The figures for previous years were 1959 - 15.6; 1958 - 16.5; 1957 - 16.3; 1956 - 15.7; 1955 - 15.5. The figure for Scotland was 19.4, compared to 19.1 last year.

Birth Rates, 1911 to 1960

Years	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County	Scotland
1911-15	19.7			25.4
1916-20	16.7			22.6
1921-25	16.2			22.6
1926-30	14.5			19.8
1931-35	14.3	15.7	14.4	18.2
1936-40	13.4	14.9	13.5	17.5
1941-45	14.5	16.5	14.6	18.2
1946-50	17.1	18.7	17.2	19.6
1951-55	15.1	14.6	15.0	17.8
1956-60	16.1	15.4	16.1	19.0

This table shows in five-yearly periods the fluctuations in the birth rate during the last fifty years. The County figures run parallel to the Scottish figure, but always at a much lower level.

The figure for the Burghs is usually slightly higher than that for the Landward area, but this year the position is practically the same, the figures being Burghs 16.2, Landward 16.3.

The figures for illegitimate births during the year were: Perth County 5.0%, Kinross County 1.8%, Combined County 4.7%, compared to 4.9% for the Combined County last year. The figure for Scotland was 4.4%.

The still birth rate (per thousand births including still-births) was 17, compared to 23 last year. The figure for Scotland was 22, compared to 25 last year.

4. Deaths. The death rate for the Combined County was 11.0, compared to 10.6 for 1959, 10.2 for 1958, 10.1 for 1957 and 10.3 for 1956. The figure for Scotland was 11.9.

Death Rates, 1911 to 1960				
Years	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County	Scotland
1911-15	13.8			15.7
1916-20	14.0			14.9
1921-25	12.3			13.8
1926-30	12.0			13.5
1931-35	11.3	12.0	11.3	13.2
1936-40	11.5	12.3	11.5	13.5
1941-45	11.3	11.5	11.3	13.6
1946-50	10.8	11.7	10.9	12.7
1951-55	10.5	12.1	10.6	12.1
1956-60	10.5	10.1	10.4	12.0

Of the 1287 deaths during 1960, 905 persons attained the age of 65 and upwards, giving a senile death rate of 70.3, compared to 75.2 for 1959, 74.5 for 1958 and 71.5 for 1957.

619 persons attained the age of 75 years, and upwards, (48.1% of the total deaths) and 200 persons had attained the age of 85 years and upwards (15.5% of the total deaths).

Of the 905 persons who attained the age of 65 and upwards, 399 (44.1%) were males and 506 (55.9%) were females. The figures for later ages were: 75 years and upwards, males 249 (40.2%), females 370 (59.8%); and 85 years and upwards, males 72 (36.0%), females 128 (64.0%).

Heart Disease. Heart disease caused 448 deaths, giving a rate of 4.9 per thousand population. This compared with 5.3 for 1959, 4.8 for 1958 and 4.5 for 1957. 355 (79.2%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards.

Coronary thrombosis is included in the cause of death in 204 (46%) of the cases, males 130, females 74. The age distribution of these deaths is shown below.

Deaths from Coronary Thrombosis, 1960							
	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Totals
Males	1	5	13	37	40	34	130
Females	-	2	1	11	16	44	74
Totals	1	7	14	48	56	78	204

Cancer. Cancer and other malignant conditions caused 231 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.5 per thousand, compared to 2.03 for last year. 146 (63%) occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 118 (63%) last year.

33 of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung, 14.3% of the total cancer deaths, compared to 35 (18.7% of total cancer deaths) last year. Of the 33 lung cancer deaths this year, 29 (25% of male cancer deaths) were males and 4 (3% of female cancer deaths) were females. The age distribution of these deaths is shown below:

Deaths from Cancer of the Lung, 1960							
	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Totals
Males	-	-	6	13	5	5	29
Females	-	-	1	1	2	-	4
Totals	-	-	7	14	7	5	33

Cerebral Haemorrhage. Cerebral Haemorrhage accounted for 227 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.5, compared to 2.22 for last year. 191 (84%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 182 (89%) last year.

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis caused 2 deaths, giving a rate of 0.02 per thousand of the population, the rates for previous years being 0.10 for 1956, 0.07 for 1957, 0.05 for 1958 and 0.07 for 1959, the corresponding figures for Scotland being 0.16, 0.14, 0.13, 0.10 and 0.07 for the years 1956-60 respectively.

All the deaths were due to respiratory tuberculosis. The figures for Scotland were respiratory 0.09, non-respiratory 0.01.

Combined County - Various death rates 1911 to 1950					
Years	Senile Death Rate %	Heart Disease	Cerebral Haemorrhage and other diseases of blood vessels	Cancer and other malignant conditions	Tuberculosis all forms %
1911-15					1.13
1916-20					0.96
1921-25					0.78
1926-30					0.60
1931-35	59.7	2.60	1.72	1.95	0.49
1936-40	63.1	3.10	1.72	1.93	0.40
1941-45	66.5	3.94	1.78	2.00	0.47
1946-50	68.0	4.44	1.93	2.12	0.32
1951-55	73.5	4.86	2.12	2.24	0.15
1956-60	72.8	4.90	2.24	2.23	0.06

℄ - 1911-30, figures refer to Perth County only
Except Senile Death Rate, rates are per thousand
population.

The above table shows a steady increase in deaths from heart disease and cerebral haemorrhage in each quinquennial period from 1931 to 1960, and a general but unsteady increase in deaths from cancer and other malignant conditions over the same period. These trends are concurrent with a rising senile death rate and probably result from the fact that more people are surviving to reach the ages at which these conditions are the commonest causes of death.

The dramatic fall in the death rate from tuberculosis is noteworthy.

Coronary Thrombosis - Age distribution of deaths

Year	MALES							FEMALES						
	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total
1956	-	1	14	26	39	42	122	-	1	1	8	21	39	70
1957	-	3	11	38	40	31	123	-	-	3	12	34	33	82
1958	-	1	13	27	46	42	129	-	2	6	8	22	47	85
1959	-	2	14	37	38	43	134	-	-	4	20	31	41	96
1960	1	5	13	37	40	34	130	-	2	1	11	16	44	74

The above table demonstrates the constant pattern of the distribution of deaths from coronary thrombosis over the past five years. The number of males dying from this condition greatly exceeds the number of females. 38% of the males died under the age of 65 years, compared with 19.4% females.

Lung Cancer - Age distribution of deaths

Year	Males							Females						
	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total
1956	1	1	3	5	7	3	20	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
1957	-	2	6	6	5	1	20	-	-	1	-	2	1	4
1958	-	1	3	9	9	2	24	-	-	-	3	3	2	8
1959	-	-	2	11	11	4	28	-	-	-	3	1	3	7
1960	-	-	6	13	5	5	29	-	-	1	1	2	-	4

The above table demonstrates a steadily rising number of male deaths from lung cancer over the past five years. The majority (67%) of the male deaths occurred in the 55-75 age period. Male deaths are over four times more common than female deaths from this condition.

Respiratory Disease, (excluding pulmonary tuberculosis) accounted for 65 deaths, giving a death rate of 0.71 per thousand population compared to 0.78 for 1959. Bronchitis caused 19 deaths, of which 15 occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, pneumonia caused 32 deaths, of which three occurred at the age of less than one year, and other respiratory diseases caused 14 deaths.

Violent Deaths numbered 52, of which 6 were due to suicide, 17 to road accidents and 29 to other forms of violence, of which 14 were due to accidents in the home.

Maternal Mortality. During the past two years, there have been no deaths from causes related to pregnancy.

Infant Mortality. There were 49 deaths at ages less than one year giving an infantile mortality rate of 32.7 per thousand births, compared to 21.5 last year. This is a disappointing figure, particularly as our average rate for the last five years is 24. The figure for Scotland was 26, compared to 28 last year. 40 of the infant deaths during 1960 occurred at ages less than four weeks giving a neonatal death rate of 28 per thousand live births.

Of the 49 deaths during the year, only 7 fell into the theoretically preventable group (pneumonia 3, accident 2, diarrhoea 1). The other 42 deaths were due to the group of causes which includes congenital debility, prematurity and malformations, compared to 27 from these causes in 1959.

Years	Infantile Mortality Rates, 1911-1960			Scotland
	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County	
1911-15	68			113
1916-20	65			100
1921-25	58			92
1926-30	58			86
1931-35	55	58	56	81
1936-40	57	59	57	76
1941-45	47	50	48	68
1946-50	32	40	34	47
1951-55	24	37	25	33
1956-60	25	14	24	28

There were 26 stillbirths, giving a stillbirth rate of 17.1 per thousand total births, including stillbirths, compared to 20.9 last year.

MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES.

The general arrangements have remained unchanged.

Plans are now going ahead for the provision of new nurses' houses or improvement of existing houses in districts where the present accommodation is considered below standard, and at the end of 1960 alterations had been completed at Glendoick and the new house was ready for occupation at Blackford. Negotiations for the acquisition of sites and preparation of plans are in progress at Aberfoyle, Alyth, Glenlyon, Almondbank, Bankfoot and Fowlis Wester, and plans for the improvement of the existing house at Blair Atholl have been accepted. At Glenlyon, in spite of repeated efforts to find a suitable house or suitable site for building, it has not yet been possible to make definite proposals for longterm policy in this area.

During the year we have found it increasingly difficult to find replacements for nurses who have resigned, or indeed for nurses who are off duty because of illness or holidays, and we would like to record our thanks and appreciation to older nurses who have come out of retirement, often at very short notice, to help us to maintain an efficient District Nursing Service, and to the District Nurses who have co-operated so well when asked to undertake extra duties in emergency.

Our thanks are due to the District Nursing Associations for their continued interest in the Service, and for their gifts which aid materially the welfare of the patients and the nurses.

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 Royal Infirmary and Stirling Royal Infirmary, in these cities in conjunction with the Local Health Authorities. During 1960, 524 cases from the Joint County received ante-natal and/or post-natal care at the Perth Clinic, making 2855 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 1960 14 County children from neighbouring districts made 72 attendances at Perth City Clinics.

(c) Dental Care. Under the priority dental scheme, 127 expectant mothers and 203 nursing mothers received treatment during the year.

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

(e) 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 50 babies were accommodated there.

(g) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948. One registration in respect of a morning nursery at Crieff to take a maximum of twelve children between the ages of 3 and 5 was in force during the year.

(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 1960, 106 old cases and 76 new cases made 76 new cases made 262 attendances at the Perth Clinic, and 17 old and 28 new cases made 76 attendances at the Stirling clinic.

(i) Melville House. This organisation is largely supported by local authorities and during the year 33 County cases (2 maternity, 10 family and 21 adoption) were dealt with.

(j) Marriage Guidance. The work of the local Marriage Guidance Council continued during the year with the aid of grant from the two Local Authorities. The primary object is to prevent and if possible resolve marital difficulties and thus preserve the family unit. The principal sources of trouble are the clash of temperaments, infidelity, drink and bad budgeting and while it is difficult to assess results in this type of work, it would appear the Council is making a useful contribution to the life of the community. During the year, five County cases were dealt with. Cases are brought to the notice of the Council by doctors, ministers, lawyers, etc. at the request of either husband or wife, and the Council are anxious that the available facilities should be made generally known. The strictest privacy is assured and advice is available at the Child Welfare Centre, 80 South Street, Perth, every Monday evening between 7 and 9 p.m.

(k) Prevention of Break-up of Families. 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 has continued to work satisfactorily. Local distribution in the County is almost entirely in the hands of the District Nurses, and a lot of their time is still being taken up both in the distribution and particularly 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 31/3/61, the County centres issued 29,281 tins of National Dried Milk, 5,603 bottles of cod liver oil, 2765 packets of vitamin tablets and 35,196 bottles of orange juice.

2. Midwifery Service

631 births occurred in the area during the year, of which 623 were live births and 8 stillbirths. Of the 631 births, 244 took place in institutions and 387 at home. 384 of the home confinements were attended by the District Nurses and 3 by private practising midwives. In 221 of these cases a doctor had been engaged and was present at the confinement; in 161 cases a doctor had been engaged, but was not present at the confinement; and in 2 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 apparatus is available in every district. During the year gas and air analgesia was administered in 225 cases and pethidine in 209 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 37,551 visits were paid by the District Nurses as Health Visitors. Of these, 4176 were paid to 1071 expectant mothers, 12,939 visits were paid to children under one year of age, 14,318 visits were paid to 5857 children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 4946 visits were paid for advisory purposes to 482 persons suffering from tuberculosis; and 1172 visits were paid to 659 miscellaneous cases. Nurses' efforts in the field of Health Education are described later in this Report.

4. Home Nursing

A total of 79,567 home nursing visits were made by the District Nurses during the year to a total of 4482 persons. An

increasing number of visits were made to give injections of various sorts, chiefly antibiotics, but of the total visits, 53,377 were paid to a total of 2012 elderly 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 84% of the cases given home help during the year were aged 65 and over, compared to 85% last year, and that 461 of the 905 deaths during the year of persons aged 65 and over (51%) occurred at home, the same percentage as last year.

5. Domestic Help

During the year 97 parttime domestic helps were employed under the Domestic Help Scheme and 144 cases were dealt with, made up as follows: Home confinements 10, Tuberculosis 7, miscellaneous cases 149, including 147 old persons 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 1000. Information abstracted from the Child Welfare Records shows that at 31/12/60, 69% of children aged 0/12 months had been vaccinated, and of children aged 1 to 5 years, 91% had been vaccinated. Records of school medical examinations show that 82% of all children examined during the year ending 31/7/60 had been vaccinated (entrants 82%, 1950 group 78%, 1946 group 85%, 1943 group 90%).

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

During the year 1166 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 1250 children received a boosting dose, also of the combined prophylactic.

Information abstracted from Child Welfare Records showed that at 31/12/60, of children on the lists aged 0/12 months, 54% had been immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough; and of children aged 1 to 5 years, 93% had been immunised against diphtheria and the same percentage had also been immunised against whooping cough. This is a highly satisfactory position.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis. The programme of poliomyelitis vaccination continued during the year 1960, when the scheme was extended to provide opportunity for vaccination to everyone up to the age of forty. The following table shows the number vaccinated with two injections during 1960:

No. vaccinated with two injections:

Born 1943-60	1121
Born 1933-42	801
Born 1920-32	2454
Born before 1920	133

Three injections are regarded as necessary to provide adequate protection and at the end of 1960, 25,559 persons, the great majority being children under the age of fifteen, had received three injections.

Vaccination has, for the most part, been carried out by members of the staff of this Department at local schools and we are very grateful to Headteachers for making accommodation available, often at considerable inconvenience to themselves because of overcrowding, so that not only school children, but also pre-school children and adults could attend for vaccination. For their willing co-operation and for their help in publicising the vaccination sessions as widely as possible, we in this Department are very grateful and express our thanks.

The response in respect of pre-school and school children has been excellent and indeed a survey of pre-school children carried out at 31/12/60 showed that 86% of children aged 1 to 5 years had received three injections, but in spite of providing evening sessions as well as day sessions at local schools, the response from the adult groups has been disappointing. Where it is possible to carry out vaccination at places of employment, the response is very good and all employers with a staff of fifteen or more have been approached and have agreed that vaccination could be carried out on their premises, but of course in a scattered rural area such as this, many people are employed in much smaller concerns and visits to their place of employment are not practical, and the response from this group has been poor.

Propaganda. The excellent response to smallpox vaccination and diphtheria/whooping cough 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 and 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 forms of propaganda are employed for these schemes.

In the case of poliomyelitis vaccination, in addition to propaganda by the District Nurses, the Head Teachers have also helped very considerably by urging parents to complete the registration forms and propaganda has also been obtained through Press advertisement and posters displayed in Post Offices, places of employment etc.

General. In this area, all the vaccinations against smallpox are 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 few exceptions

all the reinforcing doses are given by the County Medical staff at school inspections.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and Aftercare

(a) Tuberculosis. In this area we are very fortunate in that the Hospital and Local Authority services are very closely integrated, working virtually as a unified team, and we are now seeing definite results of all the work done in previous years. Much of the immediate preventive work, e.g. examination of contacts, is done by the Area Chest 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 these are given in Appendix III.

TUBERCULOSIS							
	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	Average 1941-45	Average 1946-50	Average 1951-55	Average 1956-60	1960
New confirmed cases							
Resp.	53	54	58	75	66	44	33
Non-resp.	54	57	53	27	22	25	11
Cases on list at 31st Dec.							
Resp.	145	164	166	255	400	475	467
Non-resp.	163	222	203	161	120	107	92
No. of cases receiving Inst. Tr.	115	119	139	123	136 [*]	85 [*]	47 [*]
Deaths							
Resp.	32	26	29	26	10	5	2
Non-resp.	14	11	15	5	2	1	-

* - Respiratory cases only

The number of new respiratory cases this year shows a decrease of 22 over last year's figure and is only one above the record low figure of 1958. There were 467 respiratory cases on the list at 31/12/60 as against 487 in 1959. 47 respiratory cases received

hospital care, compared to 87 last year and there was no delay in admission. There were 2 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, compared to 6 last year. There were 11 new non-respiratory cases, compared to 9 last year, an increase of 2.

127 home contacts of respiratory cases were examined for the first time, and 439 contacts previously examined had a follow-up examination, an average of 4 per confirmed case. In addition 3 works contacts were examined for the first time and 1 contact previously examined had a follow-up examination. Active disease was found in 4 contacts. 15 contacts of the 11 non-respiratory cases were also examined for the first time and 22 contacts previously examined had a follow-up examination, with negative results.

Under the general scheme for providing B.C.G. vaccination, 158 persons were tuberculin tested. Of these 98 were found to be tuberculin negative, and 97 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 23 cases, and as usual sputum containers and disinfectants were supplied where required.

(b) 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, 1960 covers the seventh 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 accepted.

The detailed results for the year are shown in Appendix III. The overall acceptance rate was 93% (City 95%, County 92%); 1897 children were tuberculin tested (City 600, County 1297) with an overall positive rate (excluding private schools) of 15% (City 13%, County 15%), compared with 16% (City 11%, County 18%) for the year 1958-59.

Since the scheme started in 1953-54, a total of 8878 children have been vaccinated, and so far none of these young people have developed tuberculosis. While it is perhaps early yet to regard the scheme as completely successful, it would appear to be giving very adequate protection to those young people during their adolescent years.

(c) Mass Radiography. This section also refers to the school session 1959-60.

(a) School Children. The children examined in both County and City included children found to be tuberculin positive at the preliminary testing for B.C.G., those absent on the day of tuberculin testing, and those for whom the parents had refused B.C.G. Altogether 533 children were examined (311 boys, 222 girls). Of these 18, (3.38%) were recalled for large films (11 boys, 5 girls), of whom only 10 (8 boys, 2 girls) showed significant abnormalities, consisting of:

Boys:

Active Tuberculosis	1
Bronchiectasis	2
Pulmonary Fibrosis	1
Diaphragmatic hernia	1
Inactive primary complex	3

Girls:

Pleural thickening	1
Inactive primary complex	1

(b) School Staffs. This survey includes all teaching, nursing, clerical and dining staff and janitors employed throughout the County. The total number of staff examinations was 1237 (men 337, women 900). Recall for large film was necessary in 23 cases (1.9%) - 8 men (2.4%) and 15 women (1.7%), but no tuberculous disease was found.

(c) Public Sessions. Public sessions this year were held at Aberfeldy, Doune and Callander. In each case we were fortunate in having the wholehearted support of the local Town Councils and we are indebted to the Provost, Headteachers of the local schools, Ministers and others who helped in advertising the sessions. One afternoon and one evening session was held in each place and advance publicity was obtained through the delivery of a leaflet explaining the scheme and an appeal by the Provost for support to each household in the district. These leaflets were delivered by local school children and publicity was also given to the visit by announcements from the pulpit by the local ministers, by the display of posters in shops and by advertisement in the press. In each case the response from the public was very good and we would like to thank all those whose efforts contributed to the success of the scheme. The results are as follows:

	No. attending for X-ray			% of Adult	Number recalled
	Males	Females	Total	Population	for large film
Aberfeldy	213	297	510	44%	13
Doune	78	117	195	29%	6
Callander	204	265	469	27%	20

No cases of active tuberculosis were found.

During the past six years, public sessions have been held in most of the larger centres in the County and the following table shows the number who have attended:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Centre</u>	<u>No. attending</u>
1955	Kinross	525
1956	Crieff	716
1957	Blairgowrie	2059
1958	Pitlochry	1031
1959	Auchterarder	739
	Alyth	668
	Dunblane	929
1960	Aberfeldy	510
	Doune	195
	Callander	469

All of these sessions have shown excellent results, having regard to the limited time available at each centre, but the actual number of cases found has been very small. Consideration is now being given to directing our efforts towards certain groups of the population more likely to yield positive results such as those with chronic coughs, contacts of known cases, those exposed to special risk because of the nature of their employment (nurses, doctors and medical students) and those coming into close contact with large numbers of the population (hairdressers, bus drivers and conductors, teachers etc.).

By concentrating on these groups it is expected that M.M.R. will be a more effective and more economic case-finding instrument.

(d) Epileptics and Spastics. Nothing new is available to supplement the information given on this subject in previous reports.

(e) Chiropody. This service, provided mainly by voluntary organisations, continues to expand throughout the area and there are now 28 such centres. These are mainly provided from funds of the former District Nursing Associations, local Old People's Welfare Committee and the Red Cross, but the County Council continue to make grants to a number of these organisations.

Chiropody services are available at the following Centres:

Aberfeldy	Callander	Logierait
Abernethy	Comrie	Luncarty
Alyth	Coupar Angus	Methven
Auchtergaven	Crieff	Pitlochry
Auchterarder	Dunblane	Rannoch & Foss
Balquhidder	East Carse	Stanley
Birnam-Dunkeld	Fortingall	Scone
Blackford	Glenfarg	Vale of Teith
Blairgowrie-Rattray	Kenmore	Fossoway
		Milnathort

(f) Prevention of Home Accidents. During the year there were 14 deaths caused by accidents in the home, compared to 12 last year. There is no local Home Safety Committee in the area, but propaganda through the Health and Education staffs is used. The District Nurses acting in their capacity as Health Visitors, try during their visits to homes to impress on parents and old people the need for care in guarding against accident from fire, scalding, tripping over loose rugs etc.

(g) Smoking and Lung Cancer. There are no new developments to report regarding the Smoking and Lung Cancer campaign.

(h) Early ascertainment of defective vision. This matter is dealt with in the separate School Health Service Report.

(i) 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 Woman's Guild meetings, the total number being 16 talks and 6 demonstrations. Six talks were given at meetings of various adult organisations, two by a member of the Medical staff of the Department and four by the Medical Adviser of the Scottish Council for Health Education.

The Medical Lecturer of the Scottish Council for Health Education paid a week's visit to the County, giving talks to the pupils of twelve County schools.

8. Infectious Diseases

During the year 1960, the death rate per thousand of the population from the principal infectious diseases was 0.02 for the Combined County, compared to an average of 0.08 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	-
Diphtheria	-
Dysentery	17
Encephalitis Lethargica	-
Erysipelas	4
Food Poisoning	3
Acute Infective Jaundice	-
Malaria	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	-
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	9
Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	10
Poliomyelitis	-
Puerperal Fever	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Scarlet Fever	55
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	33
Tuberculosis - Non-Pulmonary	11
Typhoid Fever	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-
Whooping Cough	63

The general level of incidence of infectious diseases remained low.

No cases of diphtheria occurred, and apart from one case which was infected from outwith the area, no cases have occurred now for eleven years. There were 17 cases of dysentery, compared to 19 last year, but none of the cases were in any way related. Three cases of food poisoning occurred, but again all were isolated cases and could not be connected up. In spite of full investigation in each case, no source of infection could be found. There were 19 cases of influenzal pneumonia this year, but figures for the other types of pneumonia (acute primary 9, not otherwise notifiable 10),

were about average for this area.

63 cases of whooping cough were notified, compared to 9 last year. Of these, the majority were school children, and as our scheme for immunisation using the combined antigen against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus was introduced only in 1955, these school children would not be protected against whooping cough. 55 cases of scarlet fever were notified, compared to 46 last year.

9. Venereal Diseases

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

	<u>Perth</u>	<u>Stirling</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) Syphilis	2	-	2
(b) Gonorrhoea	25	2	27
(c) Other venereal conditions	33	1	34
	60	3	63
(d) Non-venereal conditions	14	1	15
	74	4	78

The figures for last year were Perth 69, Stirling 9, Total 78.

10. Mental Health

The Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960 became law during the year. Briefly the aim of the Act is to minimise the distinction between mental and physical illness and to make treatment for mental illness as readily available as for physical disease. The Act stresses the importance of retaining within the community, or returning to it, those mentally ill patients who do not require treatment in hospital. The community will in future have to share the responsibility for those patients who, even if not fully recovered, or are not capable of leading

independent lives, are nevertheless well enough to live outwith hospital care.

Implementation of this part of the Act, community care - will impose new and heavy responsibilities on Local Authorities, including the provision of residential accommodation for various classes of mentally ill and mentally subnormal patients, provision of training, rehabilitation and long term sheltered employment. Local Authorities are to be asked in the near future to prepare and submit for approval schemes setting out their proposals.

During the year 16 persons were admitted to Mental Hospitals at the instance of Authorised Officers - Nurthly Hospital 11, Murray Royal Hospital 2, Stratheden Hospital 2, and Hartwood Hospital, Shotts 1. Of this number, four were admitted as voluntary patients.

One mental defective was admitted to Strathmartine Hospital, Dundee, on an informal basis.

The number of mental defectives under guardianship remained at four, no new cases being placed during the year.

On behalf of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board statutory supervision and after-care were given to three persons suffering from mental illness and who had been placed under guardianship.

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

A Senior Occupational Centre for the mentally handicapped was opened at Blairgowrie on 24th October, 1960. The Centre, the first of its kind for adults in the area, is intended for the training and occupation of persons aged 16 years of age and over who are unlikely to be capable of taking remunerative employment. At present there are five pupils, all girls, attending the Centre, three of whom were formerly in the Blairgowrie Junior Occupational Centre, one pupil a Perth City case, formerly attended the Perth Junior Centre, the fifth pupil having attended ordinary school.

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.

	Pre-School		School		Adults		Total
	City	County	City	County	City	County	
Attendance at Surgeon's Clinics	351	760	714	1589	18	57	3489
Cases under treatment	111	229	273	325	-	-	938
Cases under observation	194	212	187	193	-	50	836
Number of treatments	781	1882	3409	2882	-	-	8954
New cases during year	105	214	153	480	-	25	977
Discharges during year	67	135	113	282	15	10	622
Admissions to Bridge of Earn	8	20	45	73	-	-	146

12. Registration of Nursing Homes

During the year the nursing homes at Callander and Aberfoyle were closed down because of the retiral of the respective owners, so that at 31/12/60, the only registration in this area was that in respect of the nursing home at Crieff, which takes medical cases only.

SCHOOL HEALTH

A separate report for the year ending 31st July, 1960 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:

	Strathearn	Cuil-an-Daraich	Cottage Home	St. John's Mount
In residence at 31/12/59	27	30	8	7
Admissions during the year	12	19	-	2
Discharges during the year	14	19	1	2
In residence at 31/12/60	25	30	7	7

Mrs. Jessie Campbell who had been Matron at Strathearn Home for thirty years died in January. Miss Margaret M. White was appointed to fill the vacancy and commenced duty on 1st July 1960.

Improved accommodation for the staff was provided at Strathearn Home during the year, also improved toilet facilities for the residents.

At Cuil-an-Daraich a start had been made at the end of the year with the erection of a bungalow for the Matron and plans passed for improved accommodation for staff and residents.

Voluntary Eventide Homes. In addition to the provision made in the Council's own Residential Homes there are agreements with Voluntary Organisations running Homes for Old People whereby the Council assist with the cost of maintenance of residents admitted to these Homes but who are unable to meet the standard maintenance charge in full.

The Homes and the numbers of residents towards whose maintenance payment was made during the year were as follows:

Church of Scotland Homes	
Belmont Castle, Meigle	12
Inglewood, Alloa	1
Kinloch House, Collessie	1
Blair House, Trossachs	2
Inverreck, Dunoon	2
Baxter House, Glasgow	1
Watson House, Gargunnoch	4
Hope Park Home, Blairgowrie	21
Mailer Home of Rest, Auchterarder	3
Whitelaw Home, Auchterarder	6
Richmond House, Crieff	15
Robert Douglas Memorial Home, Scone	4
Ault Wharrie, Dunblane	1

Temporary Accommodation. Temporary accommodation for homeless families was provided in Strathearn Home for varying periods on two occasions throughout 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 patients.

Admissions and discharges during the year were as follows:

	<u>Strathearn</u> <u>Home</u>	<u>Cuil-an-</u> <u>Daraich</u>
In Hospital Wards at 31/12/59	31	15
Admissions during the year	24	7
Discharges and deaths during year	24	6
In Hospital Wards at 31/12/60	31	16

Welfare of the Aged

No additional Local Old People's Welfare Committees were formed during the year, the number of Committees remaining at 14. Of these Committees several continue either on their own or in co-operation with other organisations to operate a Chiropody Service and six of the Committees provide a Meals Service.

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 and the partially sighted. During the year ended 31/3/60 sixteen 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 148. Details of the cases are as under:

<u>Age Group</u>		<u>Total</u>
5 to 15 years		6
16 to 20 years		1
21 to 39 years		14
40 to 59 years		24
60 to 69 years		25
Over 70 years		78
Children (5-15)	Not at school - additionally handicapped	1
	At School	5
Adults	In sheltered employment - Workshops for the Blind	8
	In other employment	10
	Not available for employment - housewives, retired persons etc.	34
	Not capable of work	90

(b) Partially Sighted. The number of persons on the Register of Partially Sighted Persons as at the end of the year was 15.

(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 10 persons on the Register at the end of the year.

(d) Other Handicapped Persons. During the year the County Council was responsible for the maintenance of one case in each of the following Homes for the Handicapped: Chalfont Colony for Epileptics, Red Cross House for the Physically Handicapped, Largs, Anton House for Cripple Girls, Broughty Ferry, and two cases in the Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir.

Under the scheme for the training of the home-bound based on Anton House there were 12 handicapped persons being trained or supervised.

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 were made for the protection of moveable property of 7 persons admitted to Hospitals and Homes during the year. Including property taken into care in previous years, protection was given in 30 cases. At the end of the year the number was 24.

Burial or Cremation of the Dead

Arrangements were made for the burial of 18 deceased persons where there were no relatives or others who could do so or where the deceased had insufficient funds to meet the cost.

Registration of Old People's Homes

One new Home was registered during the year. The number of Homes on the Register at the end of the year was 16 of which 11 were run by voluntary organisations and 5 by private individuals.

CHILDREN

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

1. Children Act

Number of children in care at 31st December, 1960 was as follows:

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children in care as at 1/1/60	75	47	122
Children received into care during 1960	79	67	146
	154	114	268
Children discharged from care during 1960	77	60	137
Children in care as at 31/12/60	77	54	131

Details are as follows:

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Boarded-out with relatives	19	13	32
Boarded-out with strangers	24	17	41
Kippen House, Dunning	10	11	21
Pitversie Nursery, Abernethy	8	7	15
Smyllum Park School, Lanark	2	1	3
The Orphanage, Aberlour	-	1	1
Redheugh, Kilbirnie	2	-	2
Children over school leaving age under supervision	12	4	16
	77	54	131

Reasons for remaining in care as at 31st December, 1960:

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No parent or guardian	11	5	16
Abandoned or lost	1	-	1
Parent(s) in desertion	2	6	8
Infirmity of parent or guardian	14	6	20
Eviction	5	4	9
Parent or guardian committed to prison or remanded in custody	2	1	3
Child illegitimate and mother unable to provide	31	18	49
Committed to care by Court	3	6	9
Other reasons	8	8	16
	77	54	131

Age groups of children in care as at 31st December, 1960:

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Aged under 2 years	6	9	15
Aged 2 years but not of compulsory school age	11	11	22
Of compulsory school age	42	23	65
Over compulsory school age	18	11	29
	<u>77</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>131</u>

Reasons for movement into care during year ended 31st December, 1960

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No parent or guardian	2	-	2
Eviction	7	6	13
Parent(s) in desertion	2	3	5
Infirmity of parent or guardian	53	44	97
Parent or guardian committed to prison or remanded in custody	1	1	2
Child illegitimate and mother unable to provide	10	7	17
Other reasons	4	6	10
	<u>79</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>146</u>

Reasons for movement out of care during year ended 31st December, 1960:

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Care taken over by parents	63	51	114
Adopted	12	5	17
Attained age of 18 years	1	2	3
Other reasons	1	2	3
	<u>77</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>137</u>

Six children were committed to the care of the Council during the year. Of these, two were committed for irregular attendance at school.

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Children over school leaving age under supervision	12	4	16
	77	54	131

Reasons for remaining in care as at 31st December, 1960:

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No parent or guardian	11	5	16
Abandoned or lost	1	-	1
Parent(s) in desertion	2	6	8
Infirmity of parent or guardian	14	6	20
Eviction	5	4	9
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Six children were committed to the care of the Council during the year. Of these, two were committed for irregular attendance at school.

2. Kippen House, Dunning

(a) Staff. The Home has been fully staffed and there have been

no staff changes. This has contributed largely to the smooth running of the Home and has allowed a continuity of relationships between children and staff which provides a sense of security so essential for their happiness.

(b) Social Activities. The social events have been many and varied.

Christmas parties given by members of Muthill Parish Church Youth Fellowship and the Stormontfield W.R.I. were very much enjoyed by those children who attended.

Quite a unique summer outing was the picnic provided by Mr. and Mrs. J.D.H. Heyter, Peppermill, Methven. All children and staff were invited to their farm for the afternoon. The children enjoyed a paper chase and treasure hunt in which they had to find their own treasure which consisted of a personal gift from Mr. and Mrs. Heyter. Strawberries and cream in large quantities, and lemonade and sandwiches made a very enjoyable ending to a wonderful afternoon.

The outing at Christmas organised by members of Craigie Church, through Mr. Ian Connell, was also a memorable occasion. All the children were accompanied on a Saturday afternoon from Kippen House to the Craigie Church Hall where members undertook to take care of one or two of our children. The younger children were at a Christmas Party in the afternoon and the older ones in the evening. The children stayed overnight with their hosts, attended the Church Service on the Sunday morning and returned to Kippen House in the afternoon. As a result of this outing, many new friends have been made in Perth. All the hosts spoke very highly of the general behaviour and manners of the children - a tribute to the good work carried out by Mrs. Aitken and her staff.

The staff of Messrs. Todd & Duncan continue to take a keen interest in all the children. Birthdays are always remembered, and at Christmas generous gifts of toys, fruit, sweets etc. are received and much appreciated.

Many organisations such as Women's Rural Institutes, Church Guilds, Parent-Teacher Associations etc. take a very keen interest in the well-being of the children in the Home, and many gifts of toys, sweets and knitted goods are received from time to time. These are very acceptable and appreciated. The Children's Officer is always pleased to attend at Meetings and give a talk on some aspect of the Child Care Service.

The annual outing to Leven shared this year by 29 children selected from poorer homes, was again most successful. This outing is made available from donations of money gifted during the year from various organisations and friends. I am grateful to the voluntary helpers who assist at this outing. An instructive afternoon's entertainment was arranged by the Tay Valley Dog Training Club who demonstrated training methods. This was followed by an exhibition by Mr. W. Robbins, Scone, and his Alsatian dog which delighted the children. The Blue Bird Concert Party, which consists of members of Messrs. Alexander's Bus Company staff, entertained the children at the Christmas Party. Through the kindness of Lord Rollo, Pitcairns, Dunning, the children and staff were treated to a visit to Perth Pantomime, supplied with sweets and ice cream, and thereafter tea. The outing to the Zoo seems to cause a great deal of excitement. Many of the children have been there on numerous occasions, but despite this, it is a day always enjoyed.

Several "old boys and girls" returned to the Home on Christmas Day to join in the celebrations. It gives great satisfaction to see how well these young people are shaping in adult life. This is a most gratifying reward for our efforts.

(c) General. The number of children admitted during the year was twenty-six more than last year:

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children in Home as at 1/1/60	10	7	17
Children admitted during the year	36	33	69
	46	40	86
Children discharged during year	36	29	65
	10	11	21
Children in Home as at 31/12/60			

3. Care of Older Children

Most of our young people, particularly those in trades, have been making satisfactory progress. There is, however, always the odd one who is incapable of being apprenticed to a trade and who loses his employment from time to time either through unsatisfactory conduct or being incapable of carrying out the job entailed. Finding employment for these young people is very difficult indeed, particularly those who have no home ties and require to be placed in lodgings.

The following table shows the number of children in care who are in employment:

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Apprentice Blacksmith	1	-	1
Apprentice Engineer	2	-	2
Apprentice Bricklayer	1	-	1
Apprentice Baker	1	-	1
Apprentice Electrician	1	-	1
Apprentice Joiner	1	-	1
Apprentice Painter	1	-	1
Apprentice Builder	1	-	1
Student	2	-	2
Farm Worker	1	-	1
Coal Merchant's Assistant	1	-	1
Van Boy	1	-	1
Fishmonger's Assistant	1	-	1
R.A.F. Boys' Service	1	-	1
Hotel Porter	1	-	1
Bakery Shop Assistant	-	1	1
Grocery Shop Assistant	-	1	1
Domestic	-	2	2
Trainee Nurse	-	3	3
Shorthand Typist	-	1	1
Trainee Hairdresser	-	1	1
	17	9	26

4. Nursery Accommodation

During the year fewer children were admitted to Pitversie Nursery, because some children suffering from mental or physical disability required long-term care, thus reducing the cots available for short-term cases. Efforts have had to be made during the year to find temporary foster-homes to provide for nursery-age children who could not be admitted to Pitversie Nursery.

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children in Nursery as at 1/1/60	9	5	14
Children admitted during year	17	19	36
	26	24	50
Children discharged during year	18	17	25
	8	7	15
Children in Nursery as at 31/12/60			

5. Adoption

During the year fifteen Adoption Orders were granted in respect of children who were in the Council's care. Twelve children were placed with a view to adoption and of these six Adoption Orders have been granted.

Twenty-four notifications under the Adoption Act, 1958 were received. Forty children were supervised during the probationary period.

There are still many childless couples awaiting children for adoption and quite a number of couples are awaiting the adoption of a second child. This is the general picture throughout Scotland and England and quite a number of Adoption Agencies have closed their waiting lists.

6. Children Act (1958)

No notifications were received during the year. Eight children were supervised. Home conditions and standard of care and

maintenance were found to be satisfactory.

7. General Remarks

During the year, the number of children received into care was forty-two more than in the year 1959. The appointment of a Social Worker has been of immense value in carrying out the increased duties entailed by new Regulations in the Child Care Service.

At Christmas, the donations and gifts received from various organisations throughout the County were distributed not only to children in Kippen House and Pitversie Nursery, but also to 220 deserving children in their own homes.

Many of the donations are received only a few days before Christmas, and much work is necessary to ensure that the gifts reach the recipients in time. It is, however, gratifying to bring joy and happiness to these poorer households.

I would like to express my appreciation to Dr. J.O. McDonagh, Chairman of the Children Committee since its inception in 1948, who has demitted office on assuming the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee.

We in this Service are grateful to him for his guidance, practical help and leadership as Chairman of the Children Committee over the years, and are glad of his continued interest in the welfare of our deprived children as a member of the Committee, under the Chairmanship of Provost Cargill, Alyth.

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1960

CONTENTS OF THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
COUNTY OF YORK AND BUREAU OF
HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1900

BY
J. H. BROWN, M.D.,
COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

YORK, N. Y.
1901

Published by the
COUNTY OF YORK AND BUREAU OF
HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1900

Sanitary Department,
County Offices,
York Place,
PERTH.

14th August, 1961.

To:

The Department of Health for Scotland,
and the County Council of the Combined
Counties of Perth and Kinross.

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the following report on the activities of the County Sanitary Department for the year 1960 prepared in accordance with the requirements of D.H.S. Circular 91/60.

The volume of work covered in the Report would not have been possible without the full support which I received from my staff and I have to accord my appreciation of this. I also wish to thank the members of the County Council and other Officials for this co-operation and assistance.

I am, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

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

County Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Department,
County Office,
Limerick,
Ireland.

15th August, 1931.

The Department of Health for Ireland,
The County Council of the County of Limerick,
Limerick City and County.

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the following report on the
activities of the County Sanitary Department for the year 1930.
I am in accordance with the requirements of the Act of 1929.

The volume of work carried on the County Council and Sanitary
Department during the year 1930 was a considerable one and I
am in accordance with the requirements of the Act of 1929.
The results of the County Council and Sanitary Department for the
year 1930 are as follows:

I am, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Yours faithfully,
J. J. O'Connell, M.P.,
County Council, Limerick.

JOINT COUNTY FUNCTIONS

FOOD AND DRUGS

FOOD SAMPLING

During the year 226 Official samples of Food and Drugs were taken, 16 of which were reported by the Public Analyst as being "non-genuine". This represents a 7% failure which is slightly higher than the figure for 1959. Successful proceedings were taken in 14 of the cases, no proceedings were taken in one case due to the very slight deficiency reported, and the remaining case was dealt with by a warning letter. Included in the number of "non-genuine" reports were samples taken from three "persistent offenders" and it will remain to be seen whether the increased fines imposed will have the desired effect.

It was noted in premises where samples had not been taken for a period of two or more years that there were a number of failures. This may have been due to the vendors being lulled into a false sense of security by the absence of Sampling Officers. It would appear therefore that regular sampling on an annual basis must be maintained if adulteration is to be kept to a minimum.

Spirit Sampling

142 samples of whisky, 6 samples of gin and 5 samples of rum were taken during the year. All samples of gin and rum were reported as being "genuine" while 5 samples of whisky were found to be "non-genuine". This represents a 3% failure which is a substantial rise from 1959.

The failures during 1960 included samples from three hotels where there had been a sampling lapse of two years, one from a private golf club and one from a public house. In the case of the public house the proprietors pled that the adulteration had been caused by the inadvertent addition of sherry to the bottle containing the whisky which was later sampled. This "story" was reported to the Public Analyst who carried out further tests and proved that, in fact, no addition of sherry had been made. In one of the hotels and the private golf club the excuse submitted was that a glass of whisky was poured and although water was added it was not consumed and was later poured back into the bottle by the barman who was unaware that the whisky had been diluted. This is becoming quite a stock excuse but appears to "hold no water" as far as the law is concerned. The final case of whisky adulteration dealt with during 1960 involved a hotel keeper in the Western District of the County with a previous conviction for adulteration. The owner pled "not guilty" and trial was fixed for November at Dunblane when after lengthy proceedings a fine of £12 was imposed. The defence during this trial maintained that the Sampling Officers had been left in the bar with the whisky in front of them for some time while none of the hotel staff were present.

It was found that, generally speaking, the management of licensed premises are in favour of regular sampling and are proud to be able to produce their portions of samples taken in previous years which have been reported as "genuine".

Mince and Sausage Sampling

The addition of preservative to mince outwith the permitted

period of June to September was found on several occasions. Small fines were imposed except in the case of a butcher in the Eastern District with previous convictions who was fined £20. One case involved a travelling van retailing in the Perth District from a City outwith the County.

Offences against the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food)(Scotland) Regulations, 1925 and 1953 involving the butchery premises where the obligatory statutory notice was not displayed when their goods (i.e. sausages, sausage-meat, and, during the months of June, July, August and September, mince) contained preservative were reported to the Procurator Fiscal. The attention of all butchers was drawn to the requirements of the Regulations in 1958 and, in the past, such offences had been dealt with by a warning letter. It was evident, however, that sterner measures were called for. As a result two successful prosecutions were made and it is hoped that it will not be necessary to make many more before retailers are fully aware of their commitments under this legislation.

Many butchers now inform the Sampling Officers that, rather than add preservative to mince, they refrain from making mince until a customer specifically requests it. This, of course, may have bad sales value when the desired article is not on view but it is certainly a better and more hygienic method. The best alternative to preservative is undoubtedly the refrigerated display cabinet and it is hoped that more butchers will make use of them.

Milk Sampling

Following an allegation of adulteration of milk the premises

of a milk producer were visited and samples were taken from six cans at the collection point. Samples from two of the cans were found to be "non-genuine" but proceedings were taken on one count only due to the borderline result in the other. As the producer had a previous conviction a heavy fine was imposed.

The average quality of the milk supply as indicated by the 120 samples submitted is as follows:

Water		87.39%
Total Solids		12.61%
Fat	3.93%	
Solids-not-Fat	8.68%	
		<hr/> 100.00% <hr/>

These figures show that there has been very little change in the average quality of the public milk supply during the year, compared with the figures for 1959, which were 3.89% for Fat and 8.72% for Solids-not-Fat.

"Full strength" sweets

A sample of "liqueur" sweet bar was procured for analysis. The Public Analyst reported as follows: "the strength of the filling is 60% proof, which is remarkable when one considers that, in fact, the filling contains a large proportion of sugar - the actual strength of the alcohol used in the first instance must have been over proof". The bar cost 1/4d. and was purchased in an ice cream shop where it could just as easily have been bought by a child. The Public Analyst took this matter up with one of the Customs Officers and was informed that the sale of these articles has now been restricted to licensed premises.

General

Informal samples of Evaporated Apples and other Dried Fruits were taken from old stocks in food premises in the Western District. The new owner was anxious to know if he could safely use the accumulated stocks but, following unsatisfactory reports from the Public Analyst, all stocks were seized as unfit for human consumption.

During the year 18 samples of meat pies were taken at the request of the Food Standards Committee of the Department of Health for Scotland. Investigations are at present being carried out concerning the meat content of pies with the ultimate view of fixing a standard for this commodity. From the results there appears to be a considerable variation in the pies sampled and a difference of anything from 10% to 20% meat content has been recorded.

The undernoted table shows the nature and number of samples purchased or submitted:

Samples	Number Examined			Number adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Ammonia	-	1	1			-
Cereals	-	1	1			-
Coffee and Coffee						
Essences	-	2	2			-
Confections	-	3	3			-
Cooking Fat	-	1	1			-
Cream	-	2	2			-
Cream of Tartar	-	1	1			-
Fish Cakes	3	-	3			-
Fruit and Dried Fruit	-	1	1			-
Gin	6	-	6			-
Ice Cream	13	-	13			-
Margarine	-	1	1			-
Marmite	-	1	1			-
Carry forward	22	14	36	-	-	-

Samples	Number examined			Number adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward	22	14	36			
Meat and Fish Paste	-	2	2			
Meat Pies	-	18	18			
Medicinals	-	1	1			
Mineral Waters	-	1	1			
Milk	10	110	120	2	2	4
Mince	28	-	28	6	-	6
Olive Oil	-	1	1			
Pate de Foie	-	1	1			
Rum	5	-	5			
Sauces and Pickles	-	5	5			
Sausages	19	-	19	3	-	3
Soup (Dried)	-	1	1			
Spices and Condiments	-	7	7			
Syrup	-	1	1			
Sugar	-	1	1			
Table Jelly	-	1	1			
Tea	-	3	3			
Tinned Goods	-	4	4			
Vegetables	-	2	2			
Whisky	142	-	142	5	-	5
TOTALS	226	173	399	16	2	18

The adulterated formal samples were dealt with as follows:

Milk

4.59% deficient in SNF - Fined £25
 2% " " " - No case taken

Mince

100 p.p.m. S.O₂ - Fined £3
 110 p.p.m. S.O₂ - Fined £2
 190 p.p.m. S.O₂ - Fined £20
 200 p.p.m. S.O₂ - Fined £2
 1,050 p.p.m. S.O₂ - Fined £4
 490 p.p.m. S.O₂ - Fined £4

Link Sausages

64 p.p.m. S.O₂ - Warning letter sent.

150 p.p.m. S.O₂ in excess - Fined £2

Sliced Sausage

130 p.p.m. S.O₂ - Fined £2
 (No notice)

Whisky

65.7°Proof	- Fined £3
66.5°Proof	- Fined £12
68.6°Proof	- Fined £2
62.8°Proof	- Fined £1:10:0d.
62.8°Proof	- Fined £4

Informal Samples

Milk

Fat 2.92% - Indication of added water

Fat 2.34%

* Evaporated Apples

48 p.p.m. S.O₂

* Dried Fruit

56 p.p.m. S.O₂

*Not submitted under Food and Drugs Act.

UNSOUND FOOD

In the course of routine inspection or on request, the food-stuffs shown in the following table were examined and seized in wholesale and retail premises.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Seizure</u>	<u>Weight (in lbs.)</u>
Canned chicken	Tins blown or damaged	1
" fish	do.	18
" fruit & fruit juice	do.	481
" meat	do.	2,405
" milk & cream	do.	33
" mincemeat	do.	2
" soup	do.	92
" ricory	do.	1
" rice pudding	do.	20
" sweet red peppers	do.	1

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Seizure</u>	<u>Weight (in lbs.)</u>
Cheese & cheese and onion spread	Tins blown or damaged	5
Jam, marmalade & syrup	do.	26
Sweet corn	do.	1
Bournvita	do.	1
Cooking fat	do.	41
Dairy cream	do.	1
Dried yeast	do.	2
Margarine	do.	12
Robinade	do.	5
Yodel Cho colate Spread	do.	1
Boiled hams	Decomposition	70
Sausages	Decomposition & discolouration	6
Cheeses	Mould	13
1 case prunes	Fermentation	28

In addition to the above it was found necessary to condemn all the foodstuffs in the back shop of a General Merchant's store which had been gutted by fire. It was not possible to segregate the various items but it is estimated that approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of tinned, packeted and loose food-stuffs were affected and condemned.

The total weight of food condemned during 1960 was approximately 3 tons. The number of visits in this connection was 98.

The Inspectors were also asked to condemn 1 lb. of cat food and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of dog food!

MEAT INSPECTION

As in the previous year the meat of all animals slaughtered for human consumption within the County was examined before it left the slaughterhouse thus ensuring that only sound meat passed for sale to the public.

Meat inspection takes up a considerable proportion of the Sanitary Inspector's time and this will be increased as from 1st September, 1961 when that part of the Food (Meat Inspection) Regulations (Scotland) 1961, requiring ante-mortem inspection of animals for slaughter for human consumption, comes into operation. In Blairgowrie a total of 530 hours was spent on meat inspection in 1960. This was more than last year and involved odd times of inspection especially during the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease when the arrival of cattle at the Slaughterhouses was delayed and as the cattle had to be killed within 24 hours of arrival; it meant re-arranging the times of inspection on many occasions to ensure that all animals were inspected.

There was an outbreak of Swine Fever at one Piggery during the year. It was decided to slaughter the Pigs at the Piggery and this took place on several occasions. Ten pigs were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

The efficiency of the Meat Inspection service would not, of course, have been possible without the co-operation which the Sanitary Inspectors received from Local Veterinary Surgeons who act as Meat Inspectors and the Management of the various slaughterhouses in providing every facility for this work.

The number and class of animals slaughtered and the condemnations made during the year are shown in Table I. Table II shows

the reasons for these condemnations.

TABLE I

Slaughter-House	Class of Animals	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat & offal
Blairgowrie	Cattle	2,345	10	694	17,822
	Sheep	3,930	103	53	5,024
	Pigs	663	9	38	794
	Calves	87	2	1	99
Blairgowrie Bacon Factory	Pigs	2,466	-	102	808
	Calves	310	-	-	-
Crieff	Cattle	835	7	141	5,643
	Sheep	2,177	32	14	2,077
	Pigs	566	8	8	1,645
	Calves	65	-	1	25
Dunblane	Cattle	433	1	56	1,342
	Sheep	1,988	1	17	149
	Pigs	207	-	7	37
	Calves	13	-	-	-
Milnathort	Cattle	1	-	1	20
Bacon Factory	Sheep	21	4	-	152
	Pigs	1,966	-	32	374
TOTAL		17,973	177	1,165	36,011

TABLE II
CONDEMNATIONS

Class of Animal	Tuberculosis		Actino-bacillosis & Actinomycosis		Septicaemia	Other Diseases	
	Whole carcase	Part carcase or organ	Part carcase or organ		Whole carcase	Whole carcase	Part carcase or organ
<u>BLAIRGOWRIE</u>							
Cattle	1	33	2		1	8	659
Sheep	-	-	-		9	94	53
Pigs	-	7	-		-	9	31
Calves	-	-	-		-	2	1
<u>BLAIRGOWRIE BACON FACTORY</u>							
Pigs	-	74	-		-	-	28
Calves	-	-	-		-	-	-
<u>CRIEFF</u>							
Cattle	-	-	5		4	3	136
Sheep	-	-	-		9	23	14
Pigs	-	3	-		3	4	5
Calves	-	-	-		-	-	1
<u>DUNBLANE</u>							
Cattle	-	2	-		-	1	54
Sheep	-	-	-		-	1	17
Pigs	-	2	-		-	-	5
Calves	-	-	-		-	-	-
<u>MILNATHORT BACON FACTORY</u>							
Cattle	-	-	-		-	-	1
Sheep	-	-	-		2	2	-
Pigs	-	15	-		-	-	17
TOTAL	1	136	7		28	147	1,022

Summarising the aforementioned tables it will be noted that 36,011 lbs. meat and offal were condemned. This involved 1,342 of the 17,973 animals slaughtered.

Slaughterhouses

The Slaughterhouse at Blairgowrie is leased to a private firm supplying local needs but also killing for export to other parts of the country. At Crieff the Slaughterhouse is run by local butchers and at Dunblane it is run by the Town Council.

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

MILK AND DAIRIES

All registered producers in the County held designated Licences at the end of the year. During the year, however, conditions at certain dairies necessitated the revocation of 13 designated licences: new licences were issued in 11 cases after the premises were brought up to standard, the methods were improved and satisfactory milk was produced. Two producers discontinued milk production when their licences were revoked.

REGISTRATIONS

The number of Certificates of Registration in the County at the end of 1960 was 331. This number comprised:

Producers	208
Producer/retailers	48
Retailers	75

The changes in Registration during the year were as follows:

Certificates in force at 1st January, 1960	334
Certificates revoked during the year	Nil
Certificates lapsed during the year	19
Certificates issued during the year	16

DAIRY BYELAWS

A certain amount of progress was again made during the year in raising the standard of our poorer dairies thus reducing the number still in need of improvement. Many of these dairies were improved or modernised when the Special Designations Orders were introduced and have held Licences since that time. The premises, however, are now in need of a "facelift" to bring them up to Byelaw standard but, unfortunately, a few farmers feel that time has not left its mark on their dairy.

The response in the past to our requests to meet the requirements of the Byelaws has been good with the exception of a few Producers who are unwilling to spend money during what appears to them to be uncertain days for milk production. It is now evident that these few Producers who are lagging behind other dairymen in the County should be given a period within which to bring their premises up to the necessary standard.

When that standard is reached they should then have the satisfaction of knowing that their premises comply with the Byelaws and, if they are kept at that standard, the Sanitary Inspector's visits will be followed only by a letter congratulating them on the condition of their premises. This does occur meantime but not to the extent that would make it worth while printing a number of similarly worded circulars.

DESIGNATED LICENCES

The licences held in respect of the registered premises are shown in the following table:

	New Licences granted during year	No. suspended	No. revoked	No. discon- tinued for other reasons	No. in force at end of year
Certified	-	-	1	-	25
T.T.	21	-	12	11	231
Pasteurised	1	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	22	-	13	11	259

During the year all dairies were visited on one or more occasions by the Sanitary Inspectors or Milk Officers. In all, 2074 such visits were made.

MILK SAMPLING

The number of milk samples taken from producers in 1960 for bacteriological examination, although approximately the same as last year, was curtailed during the latter part of the year due to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease when it was thought advisable to discontinue visits to

farm premises. The samples taken can be classified as follows:

Designation	No. of samples		No. of Producers with failing samples whether consecutive or not			
	Taken	failing	One failure	Two failures	Three failures	4 or more failures
Certified	149	36	6	5	4	2
Tuberculin Tested	1353	237	64	39	19	9

No. of Producers having 3 consecutive failures:

Certified - 0 Tuberculin Tested - 8

No. of Producers having 4 or more consecutive failures:

Certified - 0 Tuberculin Tested - 3

These figures do not include samples taken before a Licence was granted and samples taken solely to investigate the source of contamination. In all 174 such samples were taken.

The following milk samples were also taken:

	<u>Total taken</u>	<u>No. failing</u>
Schools	36	6
Retailers	57	3
Pasteurisers	51	2
Vending Machines	14	4

REVOCATION OF DESIGNATED LICENCES

After considering reports on certain unsatisfactory dairies where the milk produced did not comply with the appropriate standard of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, the following action was taken by the Milk and Dairies Sub-Committee.

Warnings issued	16
Licences revoked.	13

When a Licence is revoked the Producer concerned may immediately apply for a new Licence. Within 7 days of receipt of this application a first sample is taken. Samples are taken at weekly intervals and when (a) 3 consecutive satisfactory samples are procured and (b) conditions at the dairy are found to be satisfactory a new Licence is issued.

The following table shows the reason for revocation, the period of revocation, and the number of samples taken before the Licence was re-issued:

Licence	Reason for revocation		Period of revocation	No. of samples taken before licence re-issued	Remarks
	No. of unsatisfactory samples procured in 12 months	Premises etc.			
(1) T.T.	6 (3 consecutive in 21-28 days)	Inadequate & intermittent sterilisation. Premises dirty. Cows dirty.	3 months	6	Issue of Licence not justified until premises and methods were improved.
(2) T.T.	- Licence revoked twice during year (a) 17th February and (b) 15th September.				
(a)	5 (3 consecutive in 21-28 days)	Defects in premises. Sterilisation unsatisfactory.	16 days	3	Defects remedied
(b)	4 (within 2 months)	Lack of supervision of staff.	16 days	3	
(3) T.T.	8 (3 consecutive in 21-28 days)	Methods unsatisfactory	19 days	3	
(4) T.T.	5	Defects in premises. Lack of care.	3 weeks	3	Undertaking given to remedy defects.
(5) Cert.	3 (consecutive in 21-28 days)	Lack of care	16 days T.T. Licence issued	3	Licence revoked in 1959.

Licence	Reason for revocation		Period of revocation	No. of samples taken before licence re-issued	Remarks
	No. of unsatisfactory samples procured in 12 months	Premises etc.			
(6) T.T.	4 (3 consecutive in 21-28 days)	Defects in premises. Methods unsatisfactory	5 weeks	5	Defects remedied.
(7) T.T.	5 (3 consecutive in 21-28 days)	Methods unsatisfactory Lack of care. Inadequate sterilisation. Premises unsatisfactory.	Licence not returned	-	Producer discontinued dairying.
(8) T.T.	4 (3 consecutive in 21-28 days)	Methods unsatisfactory. Lack of care. Defects in premises.	3 weeks	3	Defects remedied.
(9) T.T.	4	Numerous defects in premises. Unregistered byre used. Lack of care.	3 weeks	3	Producer undertook to improve premises within 2 months.
(10) T.T.	6	Minor defects in premises. Unregistered byre used. Cows dirty. Methods unsatisfactory.	3 weeks	3	Producer appealed to Department of Health against revocation. Appeal dismissed. Premises improved.

Licence	Reason for revocation		Period of revocation	No. of samples taken before licence re-issued	Remarks
	No. of unsatisfactory samples procured in 12 months	Premises etc.			
(11) T.T.	4	Methods unsatisfactory. Defects in premises	Licence not returned	6	Premises not brought up to standard - dairying discontinued
(12) T.T.	4 (3 consecutive in 21-28 days)	Methods unsatisfactory. Defects in premises.	16 days	3	Producer appealed to Department against revocation. Appeal later withdrawn. Defects in premises remedied.
(13) T.T.	6	Lack of care. Numerous defects in premises.	12 days	3	Producer given 11 months to alter and improve premises.

The revocation of Designated Licences is a step which is taken only when the number of unsatisfactory samples could have been reduced or avoided by reasonable care or when the Producer concerned made little effort to remedy unsatisfactory conditions or defects at his premises and it is now becoming known, that, unless a Producer takes all reasonable steps to ensure that clean milk is produced then he runs the risk of losing his Licence. This can involve him in considerable financial loss and inconvenience and Producers are now

seeking the early advice of the Milk Officers or the Dairy Advisor from the College of Agriculture at the first sign of trouble.

Many Producers send regular samples to the College for examination. Unfortunately the Dairying Staff usually know when these samples are being taken and provide that extra effort to ensure a good sample result. The Milk Officers give no notification of their visit and their samples give a picture of the true state of affairs which might be quite different to those prevailing when College samples are sent in. If Producers would take their own samples without giving their staff forewarning the staff would be kept much more on their toes and to a large extent unsatisfactory official samples could be avoided.

In two cases appeals against revocation were lodged with the Department of Health. One appeal was refused and the other was withdrawn.

In sixteen cases it was decided by the Milk and Dairies Subcommittee to issue warning letters. These letters were issued in most cases after the producers concerned appeared before the Committee. It was necessary, however, to revoke Licences in two instances after warnings had been issued. In a few cases one reason for unsatisfactory samples was found to be a Coliform infection in the udder of a cow. Although it could not be ascertained that this was the sole reason for the presence of Coli in the milk and I am not sure that it was, the Producer was given the benefit of the doubt.

Although the number of Licences revoked during the year greatly exceeds those revoked last year, I think that 1961 will show a reduction in this year's figures. If I am correct this will be due to the firm action taken by the Committee in an effort to ensure that the quality of milk reaching the public is what it should be and what

they pay for. If the quality is lower than that, then the producers concerned have no right to apply a Designation to their milk which implies a standard they cannot or will not attain.

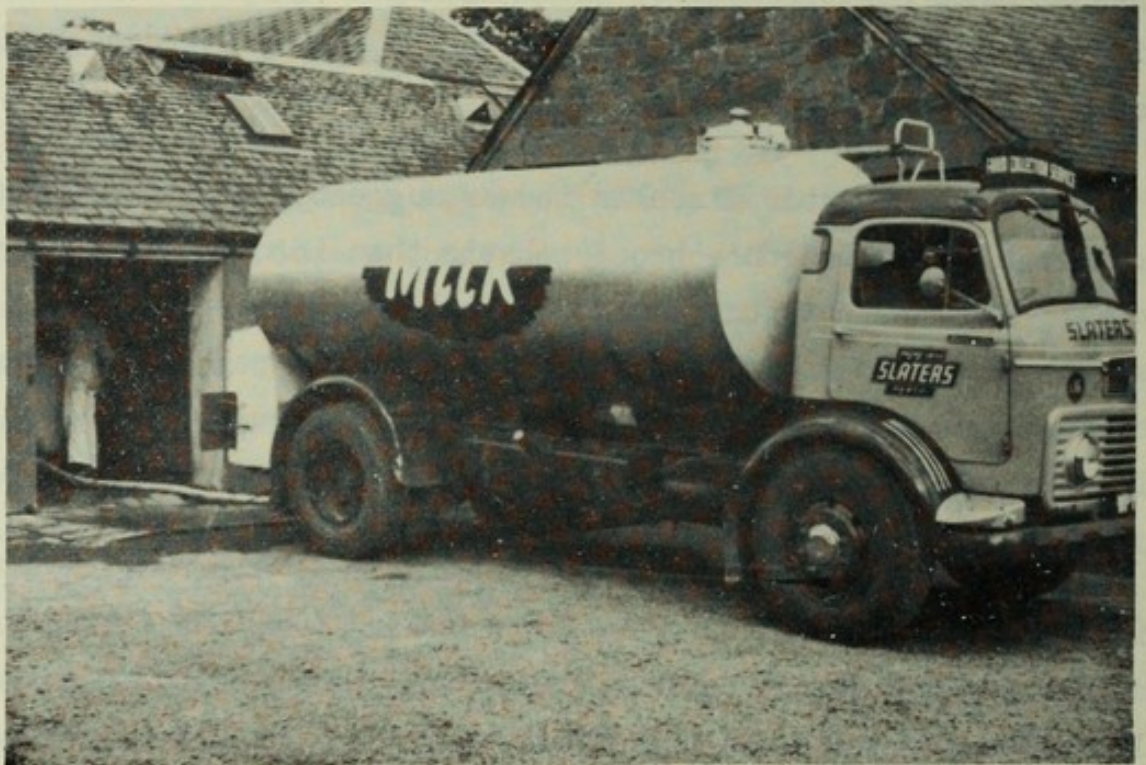
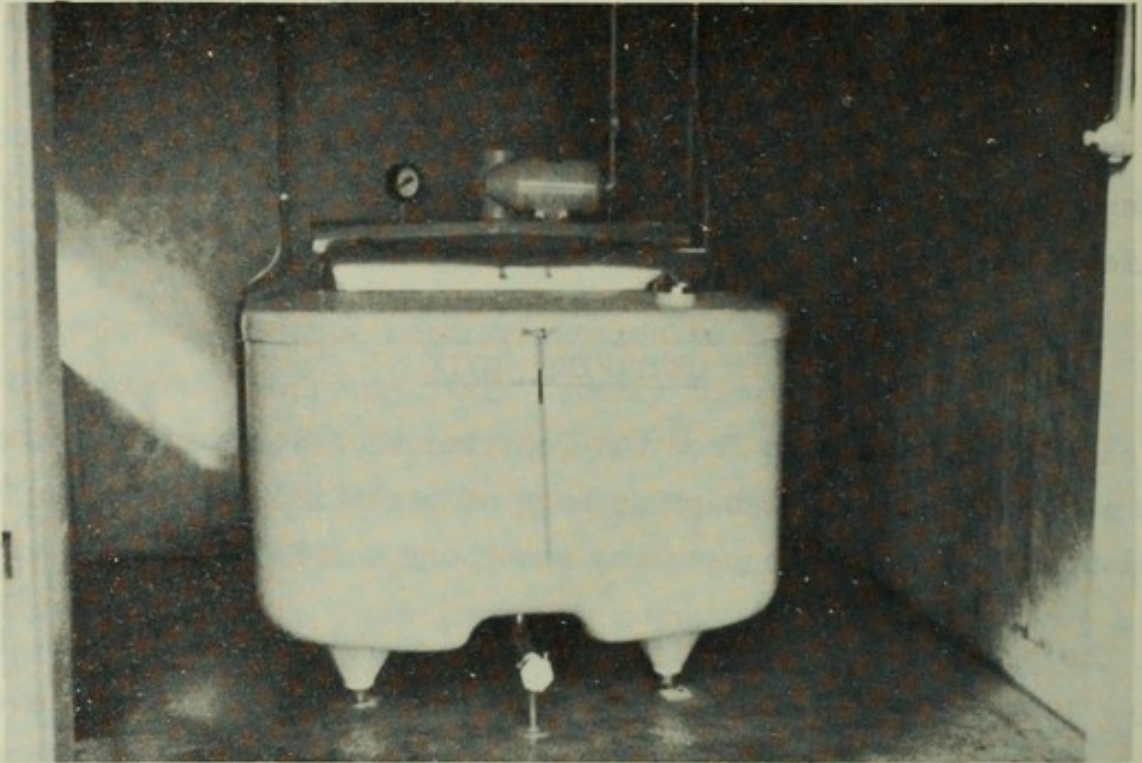
CERTIFIED MILK

A circular received from the Department of Health during the year drew attention to the high percentage of Certified Milk samples in Scotland which failed to pass the statutory bacteriological tests.

The percentage of "Certified" sample failures for this County during 1959 was 23% and for 1960 24%. This is higher than the average for Scotland in 1959 which was 21.4%. It is difficult, however to find any particular reason for the higher percentage in this County other than the fact that our "doubtful" Producers are sampled more frequently than good producers, giving a higher proportion of unsatisfactory samples, e.g. in 1960 12 "doubtfuls" had an average of 33% failure.

In the Department's Circular it was suggested that "Certified" milk should be sampled on a broader basis than is normally done at present. It was, therefore, arranged that the number of samples taken from each "Certified" Producer be increased to 12 per year. This will have the effect of pinpointing the poorer Producers so that any action considered necessary can be taken.

In reviewing the year's sample results it is apparent that the action already taken by the Council in dealing with unsatisfactory Producers is showing the desired effect and, although our Certified failures for 1960 were 24%, the figure for 1958 was 27%. What is more important, however, is the fact that in 1960 there was no Certified Producer with more than 2 consecutive failures. In 1959



(above) milk tank.
(below) milk tanker.

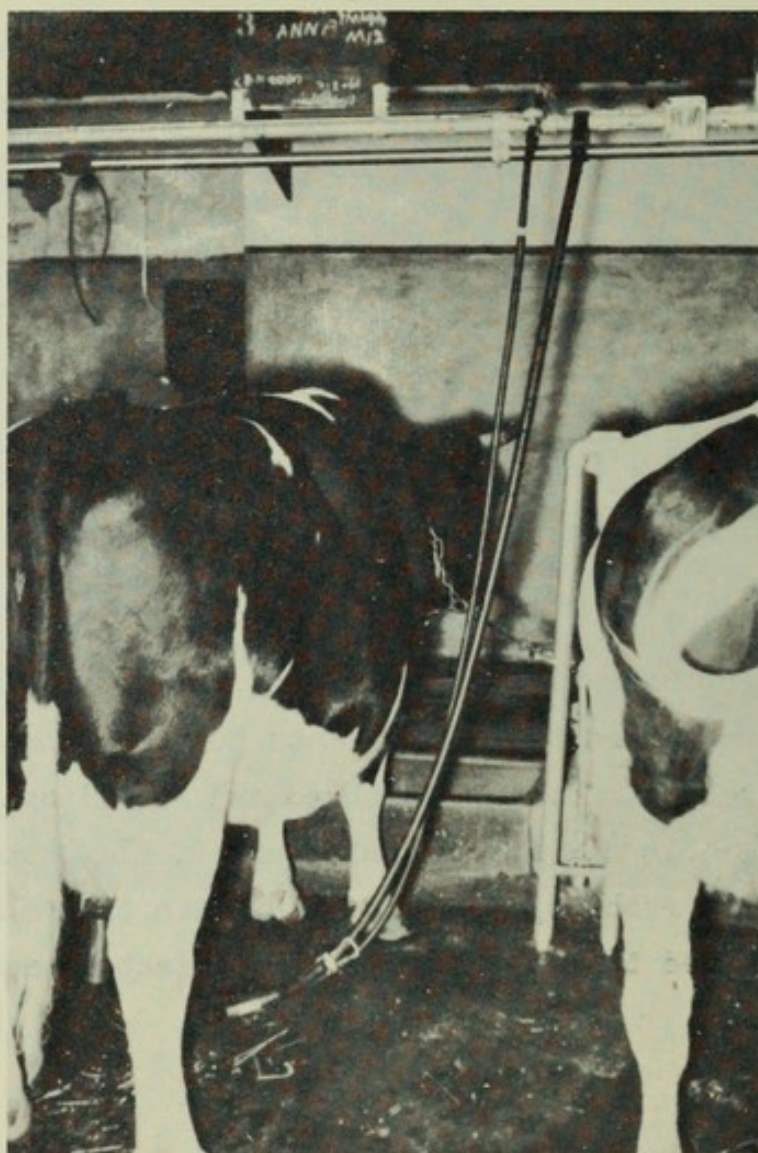
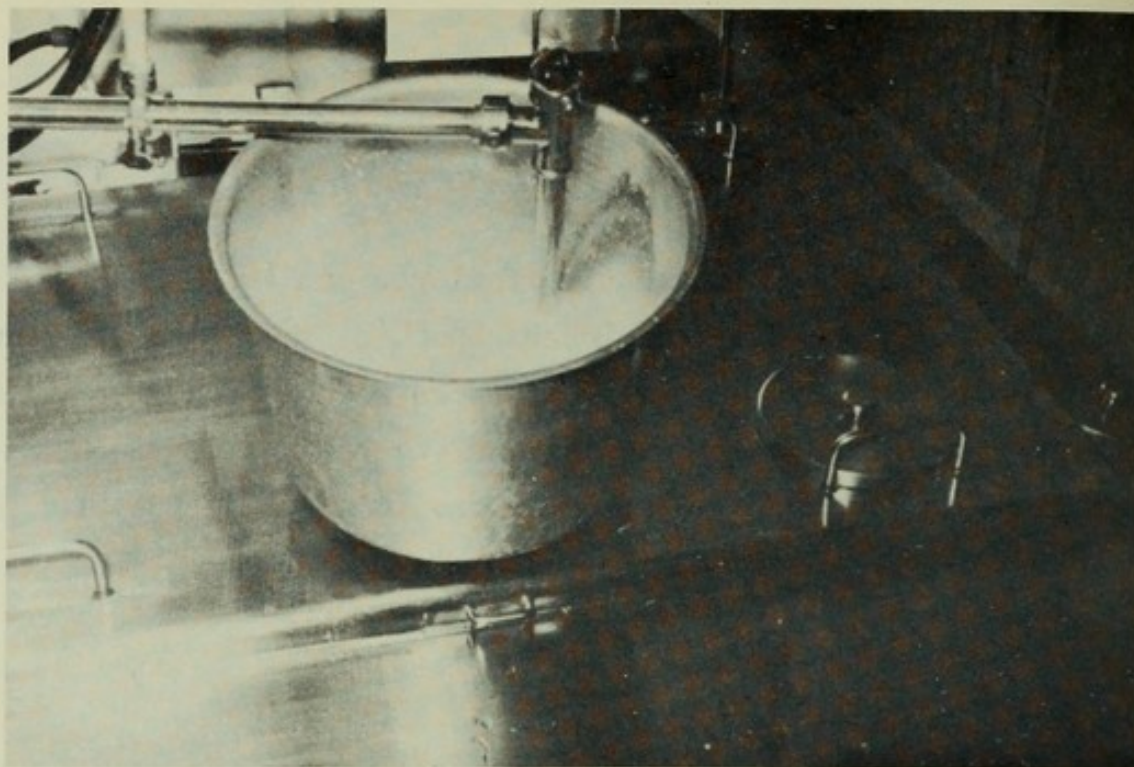
two Producers had three consecutive failures and two had four or more consecutive failures. This indicates that (a) the Producers are more aware of the fact that their Licences are liable to be revoked if they give unsatisfactory samples and (b) the action taken by them to put right faulty methods or conditions is now more positive and being carried out without undue delay.

GENERAL

The principal cause of sample failures during the year was again the presence of B. Coli in the milk (B. Coli is initially introduced to the milk by faulty washing of the cows or careless milking technique but may be found in successive milkings as a result of inefficient washing and sterilisation of equipment). Another contributory factor was the wet summer and autumn which made farmyards and gates very dirty and the cows particularly difficult to wash. (This emphasized the advantage of hard approaches to the byre). In a few cases the presence of B. Coli was traced to a coliform infection in a cow or contamination of the water supply to the dairy.

A few sample failures were traced to changes in staff, illness in staff or inexperienced staff. This human element is one of the problems of the dairy farmer and he must decide to what extent supervision is required.

New items of equipment have their own problems and unsatisfactory samples are often procured before it is understood just how that particular piece of equipment is to be dismantled and sterilised. Economics also enter into this and the prolonged use of old bashed cans, sprung lids, perished rubbers, etc., together with the reluctance to use steam, all contributed to the number of unsatisfactory samples obtained.



MILKVEYOR SYSTEM.

Milk taken from cow
(left) direct to bulk
tank (above).

BULK COLLECTION OF MILK

The first bulk collection scheme for Scotland started in May, 1956 in Wigtownshire and the first in Perthshire in June, 1960.

In the Scheme, as the milk is produced it is transferred from the milking units to a stainless steel refrigerated tank which cools it to a temperature of 37-40°F. A thermostat regulates the temperature of the milk in the tank and also controls an agitator which keeps the milk in motion during cooling. The agitator can also be operated independently to mix the cream through the milk before emptying the tank or before sampling. The quantity of milk in the tank is measured by means of a graduated dip stick.

The milk is collected by a road tanker which pumps the milk from the farm tank to the tanker by means of a hose.

Milk is conveyed to the bulk tank by a milk lift or by pipeline from a parlour or byre or poured into the tank from carrying pails. Two systems of byre pipelines are in operation (a) the milk conveyor and (b) the milkveyor. The milk conveyor consists of a stainless steel milk pipeline running from a point over the gangway in the byre to the dairy. Milk is carried from the cows to churns placed at valve positions along the pipeline and is drawn by vacuum to the tank. In the milkveyor system milk is drawn directly from the cow through the teat cups into the pipeline, which runs right round the byre, and into the tank in the dairy. This system eliminates the use of machine buckets and the manhandling of milk in the byre.

At the end of the year bulk tanks were in use at 28 farms throughout the County.

Chemical Sterilisation

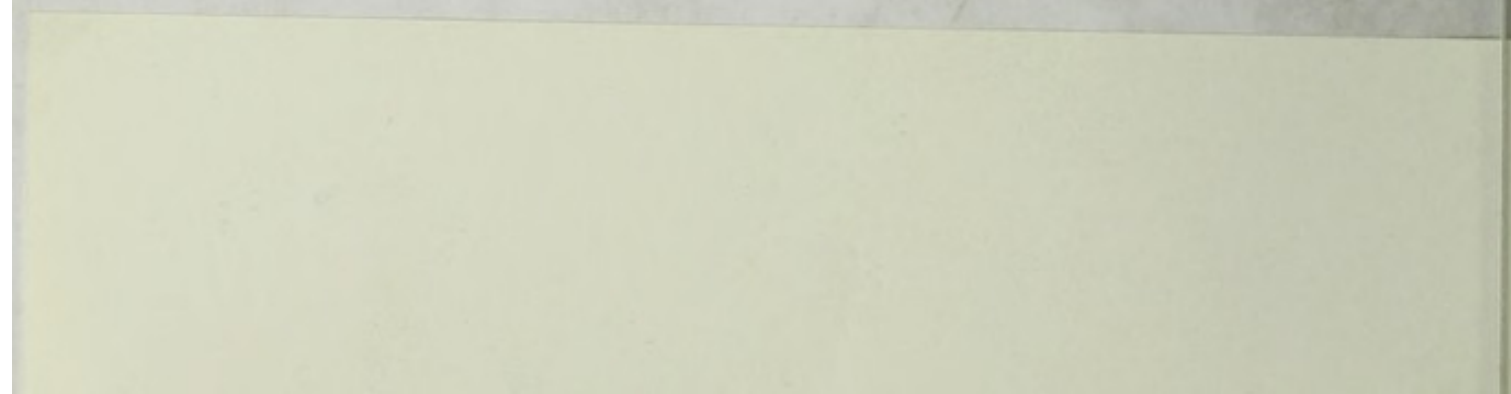
Pipeline systems and bulk tanks are not suitable for steam sterilisation and are sterilised by means of an approved hypochlorite. To be effective the hypochlorite must remain in contact with the surface to be sterilised for an adequate period, generally at least two minutes. It is not so effective in the presence of grease or milk residues, and thorough rinsing of equipment immediately after use, followed by a hot detergent wash is essential before sterilisation.

At some of our farms where tanks are installed samples of a consistently high standard are procured. Others have slightly higher counts than they had before, although not high enough to fail the official test, and it may be that the milk is held at such a low temperature that it masks poor sterilisation. When, however, chemical sterilisation is used for the remainder of the dairy equipment which is kept at atmospheric temperature and not cooled, poor sterilisation techniques become much more evident, particularly with the producer whose equipment is manhandled. In the case of circulation cleaning which is used in the milkveyor system, the detergent hypochlorite wash is simply pumped through the plant at a certain temperature for 20 minutes and this, to a large extent, cuts out the human element.

STATISTICS

The average number of cows per dairy herd was 44.02 at 31st December, 1960 as compared to 42.63 at 31st December, 1959.





ICE CREAM

At the end of the year there were 78 premises and 5 vehicles in the County registered for the sale of loose Ice Cream. 27 of the premises were also registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream: the remainder bought in Ice Cream from bulk manufacturers. Premises for the sale of wrapped Ice Cream require no registration and it is not known how many of these there are in the County.

The changes in the number of Certificates of Registration during the year are shown in the following table:

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>
Certificates in force at 1st January, 1960	79	5
Certificates cancelled during the year	3	-
Certificates granted during year	2	-
Certificates in force at 31st December, 1960:		
(a) manufacture/storage/sale	27	-
(b) storage/sale	44	-
(c) sale	7	5
	<u>78</u>	<u>5</u>

All premises manufacturing, and most premises registered for the storage and sale of Ice Cream, were regularly inspected and visited for sampling purposes during the year. Altogether 233 visits were made in this connection and 15½ samples of Ice Cream were obtained.

Samples of Ice Cream Submitted for Bacteriological Examination

	<u>No. of samples taken</u>	<u>No. conforming to recommended standard</u>	<u>No. Failing</u>
"Loose" Ice Cream	119	101	18
Pre-packed Ice Cream	22	20	2

All unsatisfactory samples were followed by investigational visits and further samples. In a few instances it was necessary to take rinses and swabs of equipment before the reason for the unsatisfactory samples was found.

Details of samples taken for chemical analysis are included in the section of this Report on Food and Drugs Sampling. It will be noted from that section that all the samples taken were reported as "genuine".

It was found that one Ice Cream manufacturer and vendor was not a suitable person to hold a Certificate of Registration and intimation was given of the Committee's intention to cancel his Certificate. After considering reports* and hearing representations, the Committee decided to cancel the Certificate. The cancellation did not, however, become effective due to the death of the person concerned.

* Reports on above case

Samples taken for bacteriological examination:

No. taken since August, 1955 - 13

No. satisfactory - 4

No. unsatisfactory - 9

Convictions under Food and Drugs Act:

Convictions under Food and Drugs Act:

1951	- Ice Cream deficient in fat - Fined £5		
1952	do.	do.	do. £4
1953	do.	do.	do. £8
1954	do.	do.	do. £20
1957	do.	do.	do. £30
1958	do.	do.	do. £50

In another case three consecutive samples of Ice Cream were found on examination to be unsatisfactory, the holder of the Certificate of Registration was warned that should any further samples of Ice Cream prove to be unsatisfactory consideration would be given to the cancellation of his Certificate. No further unsatisfactory samples were procured during the year.

FOOD HYGIENE

When the Food Hygiene Regulations were introduced in the Spring of 1959 it was said that they were badly timed as hoteliers and shop-keepers had just carried out their winter repairs and were busy preparing for the seasonal influx of summer visitors. It is now evident that there is so much to be done in connection with the Regulations that the period necessary to comply with them will be spread over years, not seasons.

The total number of food premises in the County is 1,208. The number visited on at least one occasion before the end of 1960 was 1,006. After each of these premises was visited a letter detailing items requiring attention was sent to the food trader or owner concerned. In each case all that was asked for was what the Regulations required. In many cases, of course, the trader was advised to carry out other work but it was made quite clear that this was suggested and not demanded. If it was thought advisable the owner of the premises was informed of the position relating to Certificates of Exemption and told where to apply for such a Certificate.

As a result of the letters sent meetings have taken place in many instances with property owners and tradesmen, and much of the necessary work has been put in hand. At these meetings it was often found that, although the owners were willing to comply with the Regulations as soon as practicable, they were also prepared to carry out more comprehensive schemes of improvements. Such schemes, of course take time and, as they were to provide premises which would not only comply with the Regulations but satisfy both the traders and ourselves, this extra time was allowed.

Although problems and grouses arise on many occasions from visits to food premises I find that the request for a sink in a small shop, which is adjoined by a house occupied by the shopkeeper, meets with least favour. The Regulations, however, state that "there shall be provided in all food premises suitable and sufficient sinks or other facilities for washing food and equipment used for the purposes of the food business". I feel that this is necessary and, if the food trader has equipment to wash, even although this may only be one or two trays, a scoop and the pan of the scales, I think that a sink should be provided. If the shopkeeper does not want to

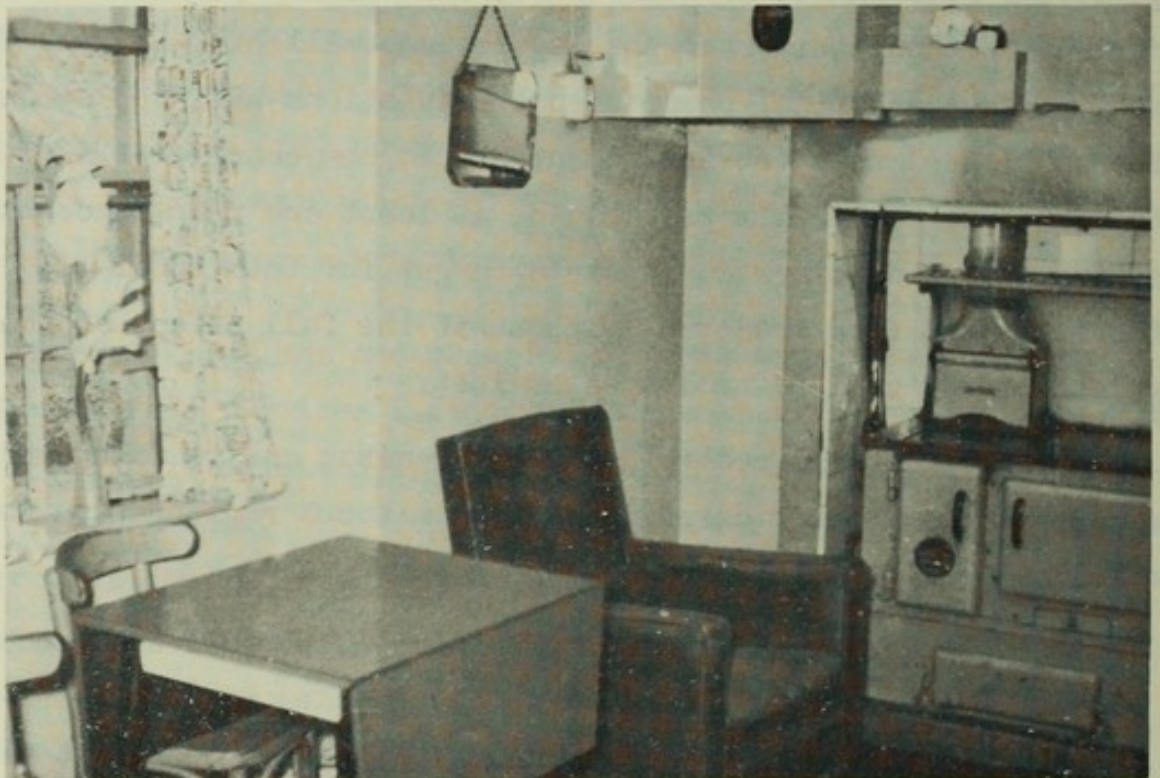
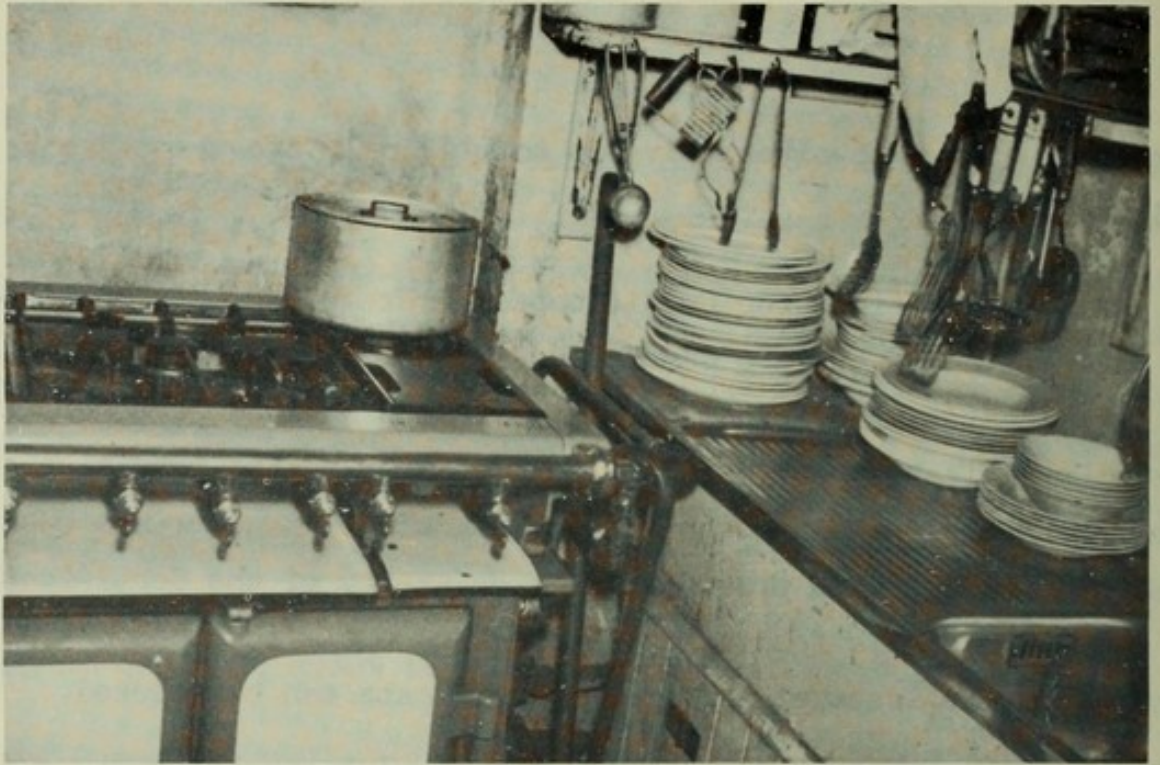
provide a sink, his alternative is to sell only pre-wrapped and weighed food.

All applications for Certificates of Exemption were submitted to the Health and Welfare Committee for approval. During the year 42 Certificates were issued for a period ending 15th November, 1961. These Certificates have, so far, only related to the provision of a wash-hand basin and in each case a sink with hot water has been available on the food premises. If, on expiry of the Certificate of Exemption, it is found that a wash-hand basin is necessary or advisable, the issue of a further Certificate can be refused.

When the premises comply with the Regulations the next, and every bit as important, step will be education. Lectures and regular visits will be necessary to ensure that the parts of the Regulations relating to food handlers, methods and practices are observed. Without this step the Regulations will have failed. The most important and final phase of the Regulations will be Registration and I feel that the Department should now consider fixing a date for this. This will probably be at least one year hence but the fixing of a date now would set a target for both Local Authorities and food traders. Without it the full effect of the Regulations may well be prolonged or lost.

In particular the control of food premises and vehicles under the Regulations is considered inadequate without registration in the following instances:

1. Size of Premises. In certain premises, e.g. small back shops in butchers' shops and small kitchens in catering establishments, the requirements of the Regulations can be met but the size of the apartments may be such that they are totally



(above) small kitchen in hotel.

(below) kitchen in hotel used by staff as living room.
(these premises comply with the regulations.)

unsuitable for use in the preparation of food.

In one hotel twin sinks have been fitted in an apartment which was too small to hold even one sink. The size of this apartment is now obviously inadequate to allow food to be prepared and dishes to be washed properly; this was pointed out to the owner but he is not willing to do anything more than the Regulations demand.

The same remarks apply to small back shops in butchers' premises where in cases it is evident that when the Inspector is not present malpractices must be the result of this shortage of space.

2. Use of Hotel and Boarding-house kitchens as living rooms for owners and families. A number of kitchens are used for this purpose - some are furnished with overstuffed sofas, etc. The Regulations can be met but such circumstances are not conducive to the production of clean food, especially when the whole family may be gathered in that one apartment when meals are being prepared or served up.
3. Use of small vans for the sale of meat or bakers' confectionery, where the rear doors of the vans have to be opened and the customers served from outside the van, and
4. Use of open lorries for the sale of fruit and vegetables.

POULTRY PACKING PREMISES

There are several poultry packing stations in this County, two of which have facilities for dressing up to 2,000 birds per week. Although there is no set system of inspection, examinations are carried out at various times and special visits are made to most premises and retailers towards the end of December when dealers are most likely to put out inferior birds. The only diseased birds found during inspections at packing stations had already been "condemned" by the packers and set aside for destruction.

The premises and methods at poultry packing stations are controlled by the Food Hygiene Regulations and, although many improvements have been carried out, much has yet to be done - especially in the smaller premises where the lack of space causes considerable difficulty. It is likely that a number of these premises will require to be the subject of notices under the Regulations before all the necessary work is carried out.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

During the year 8 samples of fertilisers and 2 samples of feeding stuffs were taken, being an increase of 5 samples from 1959. As in previous years all samples were taken at the request of the purchasers by Assistants acting as official samplers. The service is still carried out free of charge.

The results of the samples taken show a high percentage of failures and allows the purchasers to make replacement claims on the suppliers. This is therefore a valuable service which is given to farmers who are assured that they are paying for a genuine article. The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960 which took effect from 1st October, 1960, revoked the 1955 Regulations.

Reports by Analyst on samples taken

<u>Article</u>	<u>Analysis</u>
Fertiliser	Sample conformed to guarantee in all respects.
Concentrated Boronated Manure	Sample conformed to guarantee in all respects.
Ground Limestone	Sample conformed to guarantee in neutralising value but was below the Statutory Statement in fineness of grinding to the extent of 5.4%
Ground Limestone	Sample conformed to guarantee in neutralising value, but was below the Statutory Statement in fineness of grinding to the extent of 4.7%

<u>Article</u>	<u>Analysis</u>
Ground Limestone	Sample conformed to guarantee in neutralising value (as Calcium Oxide) but was below the guarantee for fineness of grinding to the extent of 4.9%
Ground Limestone	Sample conformed to guarantee in neutralising value (as Calcium Oxide) but was below guarantee for fineness of grinding to the extent of 7.6%
Magnesium Limestone	Sample was below guarantee in neutralising value, expressed as Calcium Oxide to the extent of 8.5%
Grass Meal	Sample conformed to guarantee in all respects.
Linseed Cake Expeller	Percentage of oil and protein should be given with this Feeding Stuff. Caster Musk was found to be present to the extent of approximately 0.08%. This is in excess of what can be considered safe for animal feeding.
Peruvian Fish Meal	The Statutory statement for this sample is not in accordance with the requirement of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1955 in that the guarantee for phosphoric acid and salt content have been omitted. The sample, however, conforms to guarantee in oil and protein.

RATS AND MICE

As in the previous year the duties imposed on the Council by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, were carried out by two full-time operators. The two men covered the whole of the County and although disinfestation work occupied most of their time it was also found possible to carry out a number of surveys of agricultural and other properties.

The number and types of properties surveyed and the infestations carried out are shown on page 82.

Included in the table on page 82 are 38 refuse tips. These were visited regularly and any infestations found dealt with immediately. This kept the tips more or less rat free although they were liable to re-infestation when shelter or feeding places in neighbouring premises were disturbed. The use of token baits controlled initial re-infestations but only regular visits ensured that such re-infestations were effectively dealt with. Rat infestations at refuse tips were found to be higher than usual during the year and a considerable proportion of the rat catchers' time was spent on this work. It is thought that the excessive wet weather experienced had driven the rats from fields and ditches to the tips. In this connection it was also noted that many of the other infestations found were at farms close to rivers as distinct from farms on high ground.

In addition to the disinfestation of refuse tips a number of dwelling houses, business premises, farms, etc. surveyed were treated by the operators. Many of the infestations were also successfully treated by occupiers of premises using "Warfarin".

As in previous years a number of farmers had to be reminded of their obligation to fence stacks during threshing.

Type of Premises

	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricul- tural Properties	Total
1. No. of Properties inspected:					
(a) As a result of notific- ation.	25	52	19	25	121
(b) Otherwise	38	20	32	396	486
Total	63	72	51	421	607
2. No. of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice	58	58	27	105	248
3. No. of above infested properties satisfactorily cleared:					
(a) By Local Authority	58	54	23	39	174
(b) Otherwise	-	4	4	66	74
Total	58	58	27	105	248

NON-TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

PERTH COUNTY

HOUSING

New Houses

The number of new houses erected in the County during the year was 133. This figure was made up as follows:

	<u>2 apts.</u>	<u>3 apts.</u>	<u>4 apts.</u>	<u>5 or more apts.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Erected by Local Authority	16	19	8	-	44
Erected by Private persons	-	30	30	29	89

HOUSING GRANTS

New Houses for Agricultural Workers:

Included in the above table are 9 houses for Agricultural workers. Certificates recommending payment were issued in respect of 7 of these houses. Applications for payment of grant for the remainder had not been received by the end of the year.

Applications for grant for the erection of 12 new houses were received during the year and in 11 cases grants were promised.

Improvement Grants:

Promises of grant for the improvement of 80 houses and the conversion of other buildings to form 7 additional houses were made

during the year. The work of conversion or improvements at 112 houses were completed during this period and qualified for payment of grant.

Standard Grants:

Applications for Standard Grants in respect of 32 houses were received during the year. In 20 cases all the standard amenities were provided. In the other cases certain of the amenities were already in existence.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

Two applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received. Both of these were granted.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

The number of houses visited during the year was 687. Of these 499 were visited in connection with applications for Council houses.

Reports on 37 houses found to be unfit for human habitation were prepared. These reports were considered by the Housing Committee and the following Orders made:

Demolition Orders - 9

Closing Orders - 21

The number of houses actually closed during the year was 14, and the number of houses demolished was 11.

The following information was obtained from the County Assessor's Department.

Number of houses in the Landward area

(a) without inside water - 1054

Included in this figure are

969 houses without a W.C.

65 houses with an outside W.C., and

20 houses with a shared W.C.

(b) with inside water and

(i) no W.C. - 757

(ii) an outside W.C.- 370

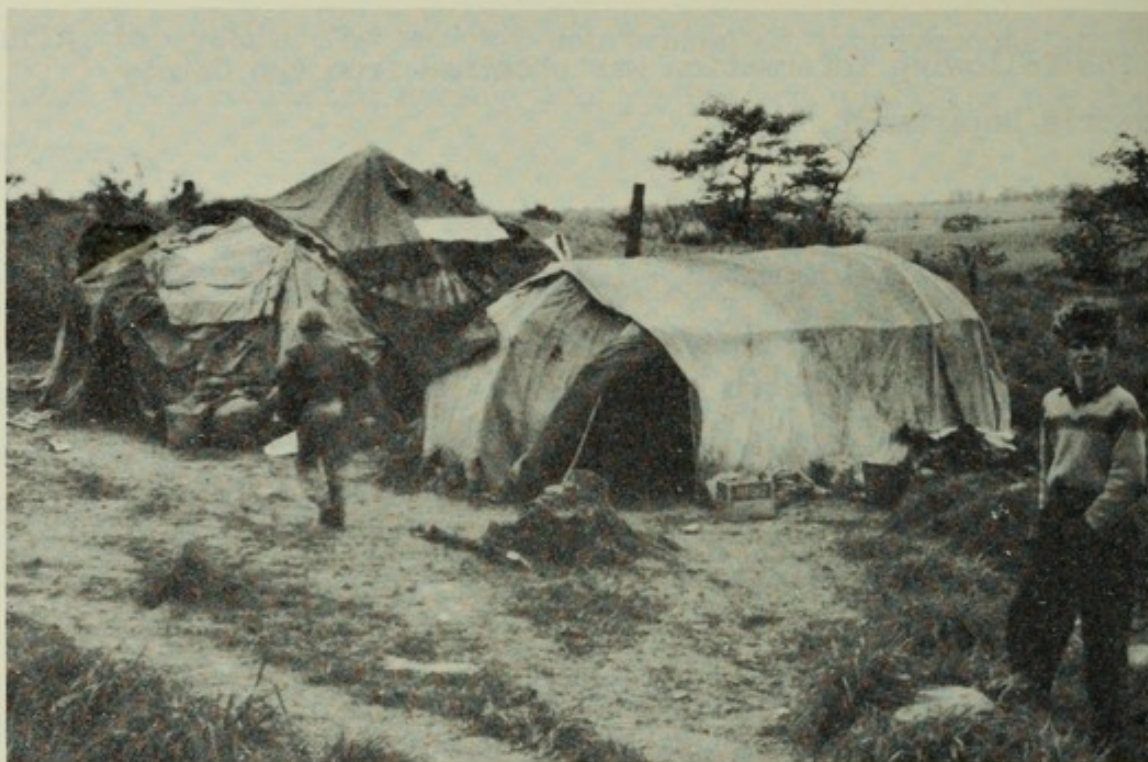
(iii) a shared W.C. - 198

From these figures it will be seen that there are 1726 houses in the County without a W.C., 435 with an outside W.C. and 218 with a shared W.C.

A number of these houses are unfit for human habitation and will, in time, be represented for closure or demolition. The remainder are suitable subjects for improvement with the aid of a grant and it is hoped that the owners will be prepared to modernise these houses or at least provide the standard amenities.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

TINKERS



Tinkers encampment.

The usual visits were made during the year to tinkers' encampments with the usual results, viz. (1) the owners of the sites were asked to provide conveniences and a water supply to meet the requirements of the Byelaws, (2) the owners asked the tinkers to move on, (3) the tinkers refused, (4) the police were called in, (5) the tinkers removed, (6) a complaint was received about them on their new site, (7) the Sanitary Inspector called on the tinkers and action (1), (2), (3), etc. followed.

One answer to this problem would be to provide recognised sites for tinkers' encampments or alternatively, to erect houses in groups of two or three throughout the County. Although it is appreciated that certain tinker families will never settle down, others say that

they would like to do so and it is probable that if they had the opportunity to allow their children to attend the one school many of the tinker families would disappear as such within a generation. The others will continue to be recognised for many years by their bivouacs, scrap iron, and huge "washings" displayed on adjoining hedges.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

During the year the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 was introduced. In the past Caravan Sites were controlled by our Byelaws as to Tents, Vans and Sheds. These were entirely inadequate to deal with caravan sites and the new Act was welcomed along with the Model Standards introduced at the same time to give guidance in fixing Site Licence conditions.

The Conditions under which Site Licences are now issued includes standards for site boundaries, spacing, hard standings for caravans, carriageways and footpaths, car parking, water supplies, drainage, sanitation, litter and refuse disposal, fire precautions, lighting, storage space, recreational open space, maintenance and notices.

Many of the existing caravan sites were found to be operating under conditions which emphasized the need for the Act. In several sites the lack of running water and other amenities was apparent. One site owner provided one W.C. (shared with campers) for more than 20 caravans - and was of the opinion that this was adequate. A few miles away a private site was found to have 4 W.Cs. and 4 wash-hand basins for 4 caravans.



"Organised" Caravan Site.

A survey of the County indicated that about 70-80 caravan sites were in fairly constant use. These sites held any number from 1 or 2 to 80 caravans. Other sites open only during the summer and will have to be dealt with as they are found. These include unrecognised sites at lochsides, pull-ins at roadsides and land owners and tenants who take in a few caravans for 4 to 6 weeks during the height of the summer season.

The owners of good caravan sites agree that there is a need for this Act and are hopeful that the owner of the poorer sites will now be required to fall in with the standards they have already set. They also expect the Local Authority to ensure that uniform



"Existing Sites."

(above) Residential Caravan.

(below) Holiday Caravan.

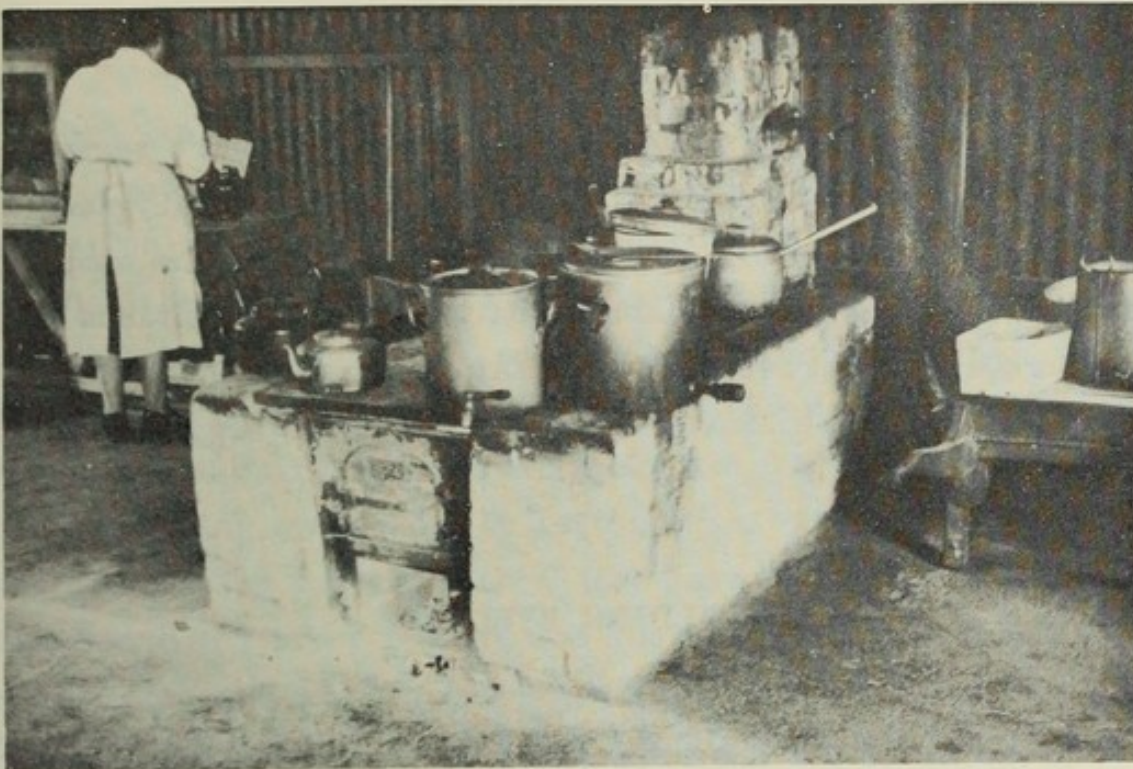
standards are applied throughout the County.

In addition to holiday and touring sites there are also a number of residential sites throughout the County. Most of these, however, contain only one caravan purchased by the occupier for use by him until he gets a Council house. Many of the occupiers are paying up their caravan over two or three year periods and are not anxious to obtain other accommodation within that time. It is anticipated that the occupiers of these sites will find difficulty in complying with the Act and Licence Conditions as, although they may spend years on that site, they are not prepared to instal any permanent fittings. The owner of the ground is more reluctant to spend money for which there is likely to be little return.

Although all the known sites were visited during the year and the owners given application forms for Site Licences no Licence was issued during the year.

CAMPING SITES

These sites appear to be springing up and developing rapidly throughout the County. The size and design of the new tents appearing indicate that this life is no longer an outing for Boy Scouts or fishermen but a holiday for families of all classes. The Byelaws are totally inadequate to deal with these sites and it is obvious that an Act similar to that devoted to Caravan Sites is necessary. The users of good sites demand a high standard but other site owners are still content to provide a tap for water and a direction sign to the nearest wood.



Kitchen at Seasonal Workers Camp.

SEASONAL WORKERS

During the year 92 visits were made to 40 seasonal workers camps in the Eastern District when it was found that 38 of the camps were occupied. Improvements to these camps were again noted, although in one or two cases only the minimum requirements of the Seasonal Workers Byelaws were being met. This was particularly evident in the Essendy area where the lack of a sufficient water supply is preventing a number of camp owners from going ahead with proposals to instal W.Cs. and improve ablution facilities.

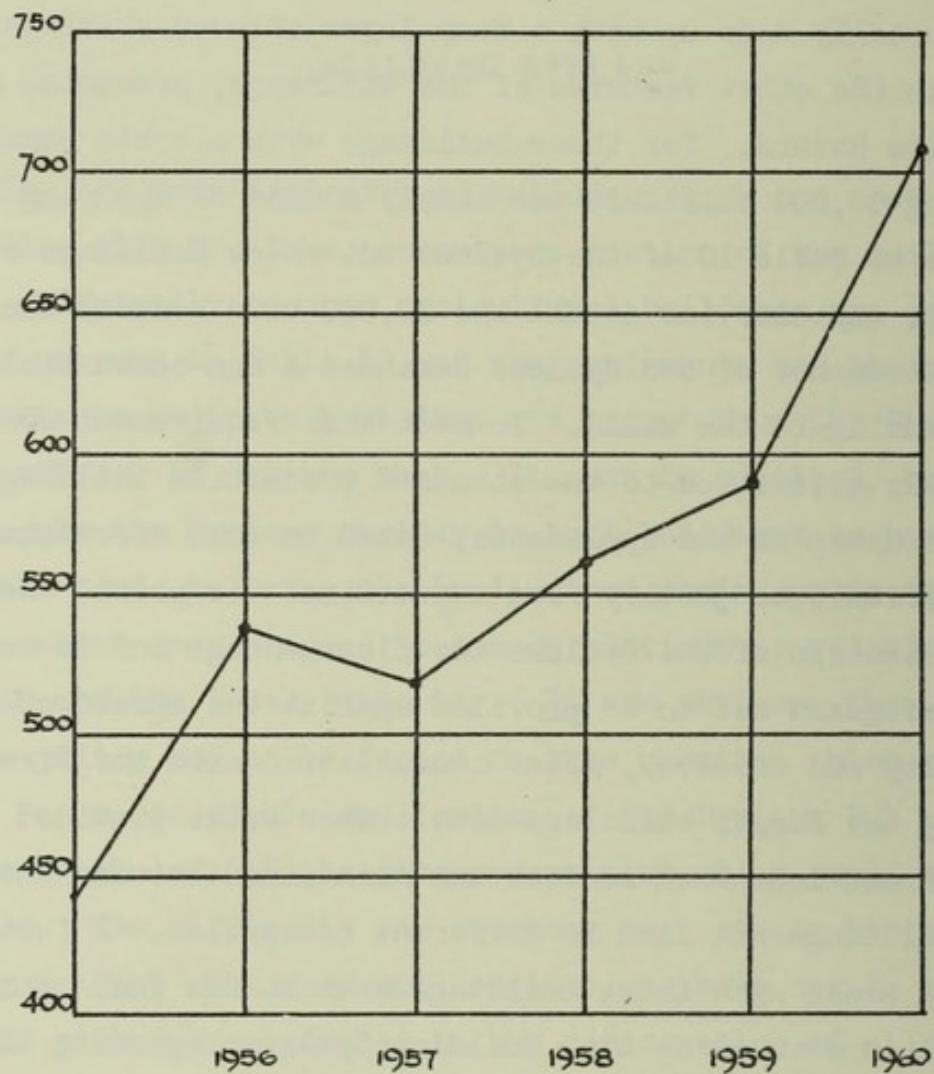
All camps containing a canteen from which meals are served to the workers were visited during the year under the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959 and letters were sent to the camp proprietors concerned drawing attention to any contraventions found. Here again improvements were said to be held up in the Essendy area due to the lack of a sufficient water supply.

BUILDING BYELAWS

During the year agricultural buildings gave the most difficulty when dealing with the fire precautions section of the Building Byelaws, principally because agricultural buildings are not specified as such in Table 10 and the applicants and their agents presume this to indicate that they are exempt from the Byelaws. This, of course, is not the case. It must be admitted, however, that to apply the Byelaws rigidly to such buildings as henhouses or pig pens tends to bring the Byelaws and their application into ridicule, which does no good to the regulations or relations between the public and the Local Authority. It was obvious, therefore, that some policy had to be formed on this question which would provide for a reasonable application of the Byelaws but at the same time retain any of the fire precautions which could usefully be applied. The difficulty was overcome very simply by the Council resolving to deal with such applications on their merits and, to date, this method has operated to the satisfaction of all concerned. An example of how this policy works is illustrated in the application of the Building Byelaws to chicken broiler houses.

There was a notable increase in the number of applications for the erection of broiler chicken houses. The method of rearing chickens for broiling is highly specialised and requires that the birds shall be reared under conditions giving regulated heat and good insulation. This led to specially designed buildings, the walls of which were largely timber, of cubic capacities within a range of 20,000 cu.ft. to approximately 120,000 cu.ft. and containing a heating system fed by bottled gas. The floors of the houses are usually made up with a deep layer of wood shavings which, combined with the other features of the buildings, presented a potential fire hazard. For those buildings with a cubic capacity not exceeding 80,000 cu.ft. it was simply a case of applying the requirements of Table 10 of the Byelaws but where buildings exceeded 80,000 cu.ft. capacity (as do all the 20,000 bird houses) the minimum requirements of the Byelaws demanded a non-combustible external cladding to the walls. To meet this requirement would have meant a costly alteration to the standard production building, thus placing a hardship on the applicants, which in some circumstances would be difficult to justify from a practical viewpoint. Nevertheless, the intention of the Byelaws was clear enough and it was felt that some safeguard had to be provided against the spread of fire and the difficulty was resolved, after consultation with the Firemaster, by accepting the larger buildings with timber walls provided that a distance of not less than 60 feet was maintained between them and any other buildings and land in different occupation. A further complication arose with these buildings when it was found that conditions laid down under the Building Byelaws regarding the siting of the gas containers were conflicting with the legal requirements placed on the Gas Companies for such installations. The Gas Companies are required to work to a Code of Safe Practice issued by the

Liquified Petroleum Gas Industry Technical Committee and it was agreed with the local Company that we would bring any condition under the Building Byelaws into line with this Code of Safe Practice.



BUILDING BYELAW APPLICATIONS

1955 - 1960

The types of plans submitted were dealt with under the following headings.

<u>Nature of Proposed Work</u>	<u>Number</u>
New permanent houses (private enterprise)(73 houses)	69
New County Council houses (26 houses)	11
New Scottish Special Housing Association houses (34 houses)	1
New private garages	128
Alterations and additions to commercial garages	10
New farm buildings	44
Alterations and additions to farm buildings	5
New dairy premises	2
Alterations and additions to dairy premises	6
Alterations and additions to houses	242
Conversion of premises into houses	19
Alterations and additions to Local Authority schools	4
Alterations and additions to private schools	15
New factory premises	2
Alterations and additions to factory premises	1
New shops	13
Alterations and additions to shops	7
New buildings to house animals	3
New public conveniences	1
Alterations and additions to hotels and motel	16
Formation of tearoom	1
New club room	1
Others	102
	<hr/>
	703
	<hr/>

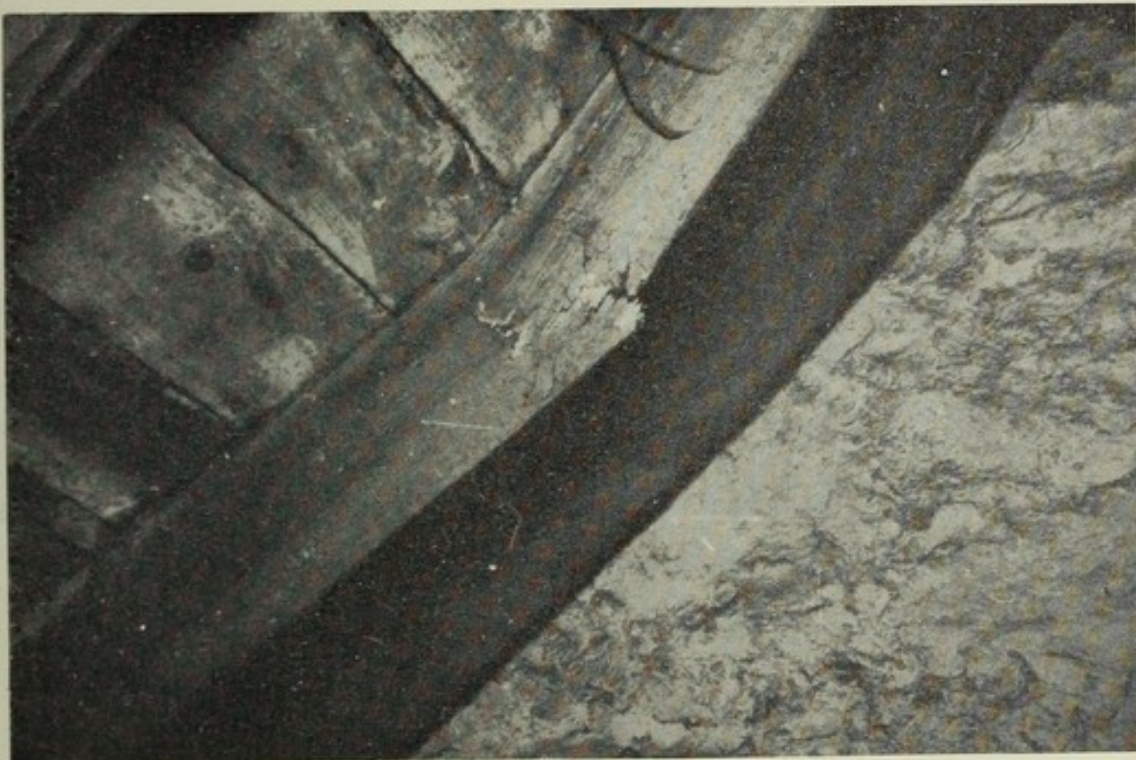
PIGGERY BYELAWS

After considerable correspondence and negotiation with the Department of Health, Byelaws were made in terms of Section 35 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 for regulating the construction of pigstyes, the places in which they may be erected and the method of cleansing them at proper intervals so as to prevent them becoming a nuisance or dangerous to public health.

The Local Area Executive of the National Farmers Union were consulted while the Byelaws were in draft form and their observations were taken into consideration when framing the final Byelaws. The Byelaws are framed to give effective control of the erection of piggeries and at the same time allow modern methods of design and construction to be used, and are a welcome replacement of the Byelaws made in 1898 which they revoke.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS

Two dangerous buildings were dealt with during the year. In one case, after the attention of the owner was drawn to the state of an upper storey bedroom floor, which was liable to collapse, the floor was strengthened and the dangerous condition removed without recourse to statutory action. In the other case the roof timbers of a house were found to be badly sagged and cracked. The occupiers were reluctant to move, even after the service of a notice, and it was only after considerable persuasion that they took up occupancy of another house. The defective roof has now been renewed and the house improved with the aid of a grant.



Dangerous roof.

WATER SAMPLING

During the year 200 samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis and 293 for bacteriological examination. These samples were reported on as follows:

Public Supplies

Chemical Analyses

Good	- 129
Doubtful	- 7
Bad	- 3

Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	- 127
Fairly satisfactory	- 47
Unsatisfactory	- 21

In most cases where fairly satisfactory and unsatisfactory samples were procured repeat samples were taken. Where these were still unsatisfactory they were referred to the County Water and Drainage Engineer.

The following samples were also taken as a result of requests in connection with applications for Agricultural Water Supply Grants and following complaints, etc.

Chemical Analyses

Good	- 50
Doubtful	- 4
Bad	- 3
Copper	- 4 (3 within limit; 1 slightly above)

Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	- 48
Fairly satisfactory	- 34
Unsatisfactory	- 16

Investigations were carried out following fairly satisfactory and unsatisfactory samples. Repeat samples were taken in most cases and where necessary new sources found.

FACTORIES

The number of registered factories in the County is 209. During inspection of these factories, involving 220 visits, 44 contraventions of the Factories Acts were found. These related to:

Want of cleanliness	. . . . .	7
Inadequate ventilation	. . . . .	2
Ineffective drainage of floors	. . . . .	5

Insufficient sanitary conveniences	8
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	17
Sanitary conveniences not separate for sexes	2
Other offences	3

More than half the number of the above contraventions were remedied without service of a notice and it is hoped that the others will be remedied during the coming year.

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

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. Three factories were surveyed in this connection and one Certificate was issued. In one case certain matters required attention in so far that notices were required and other means of escape. In the other case it was decided not to proceed further with the issue of the Certificate as the Fire Department takes over this function in 1961.

OUTWORKERS

There are four outworkers in the County. One woman is employed in knitting wearing apparel and the other three work for a firm making Sporrans and Highland belts. Their dwellinghouses were found to be satisfactory.

TRADES

The following are the trades undertaken in the County:

MECHANICAL

Aerated waters	1	Laundries	2
Aircraft repairs	1	Malting	1
Bakers	15	Motor vehicle, agricultural machinery, plant, etc. repairs	56
Blacksmiths	8	Plumbers	2
Brick making	1	Provender	1
Cart marking	1	Re-inforced concrete blocks	1
Car polish	1	Sausage making	11
Compressed air	1	Sawmilling	27
Electrical appliances	2	Seed dressing	3
Electrical generating	10	Textiles (beetling, bleaching, spinning, etc.)	12
Firewood	1	Whisky distilling	4
Gas works	1		
Grass drying	3		
Joiners	33		

NON-MECHANICAL

Blacksmiths	4	Saddlery	1
Boot repairs	1	Sporran and belt making	1
Joiners	2	Tailoring	1

OTHER PREMISES

Electrical Stations, Building Sites, etc. - 10

NEW FACTORIES

Plans were approved for the formation of 2 new factory premises and for the alteration to existing factory premises.

COMPLAINTS

The usual number of complaints were received during the year. These can be classified under the following headings.

(a) Defective drains, etc.	. . . . .	125
(b) Inadequate and unsatisfactory water supplies	. . . . .	46
(c) Overcrowding	. . . . .	7
(d) Deposits of Refuse	. . . . .	59
(e) Pollution of rivers, etc.	. . . . .	22
(f) Dirty houses	. . . . .	10
(g) Burial grounds	. . . . .	10
(h) Smoke	. . . . .	14
(i) Smell	. . . . .	4
(j) Others	. . . . .	157

One persistent complaint referred to smell from a grass drying plant and one to smell from a piggery. In both cases, although a smell was evident at times, there was no nuisance in terms of Section 16 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and no formal action could be taken. The owners of the premises were, however, advised of the complaints and in each case certain steps were taken in an effort to reduce or obviate the smell.

In one case a nuisance was dealt with under Section 120 of the Act and the owner was required to connect his drainage into the Council sewer. This was duly done.

CINEMAS

Only two cinemas were still in operation in January, 1960. These were found to comply with the terms of the Regulations. Both cinemas closed on 31st December, due, according to the owner, to the advent of television.

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 12 adults.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

During the year the chimneys within the County which give rise to complaints were observed and contraventions against the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods)(Scotland) Regulations, 1958, were intimated to the owners. As a result of this, work was commenced on the entire modernisation of one plant including conversion from coal to oil. In another case observation showed that the boilermen were taking more care and less smoke was being produced.

The worst offender within the County showed no sign of improvement during the year. This chimney was observed on two occasions and

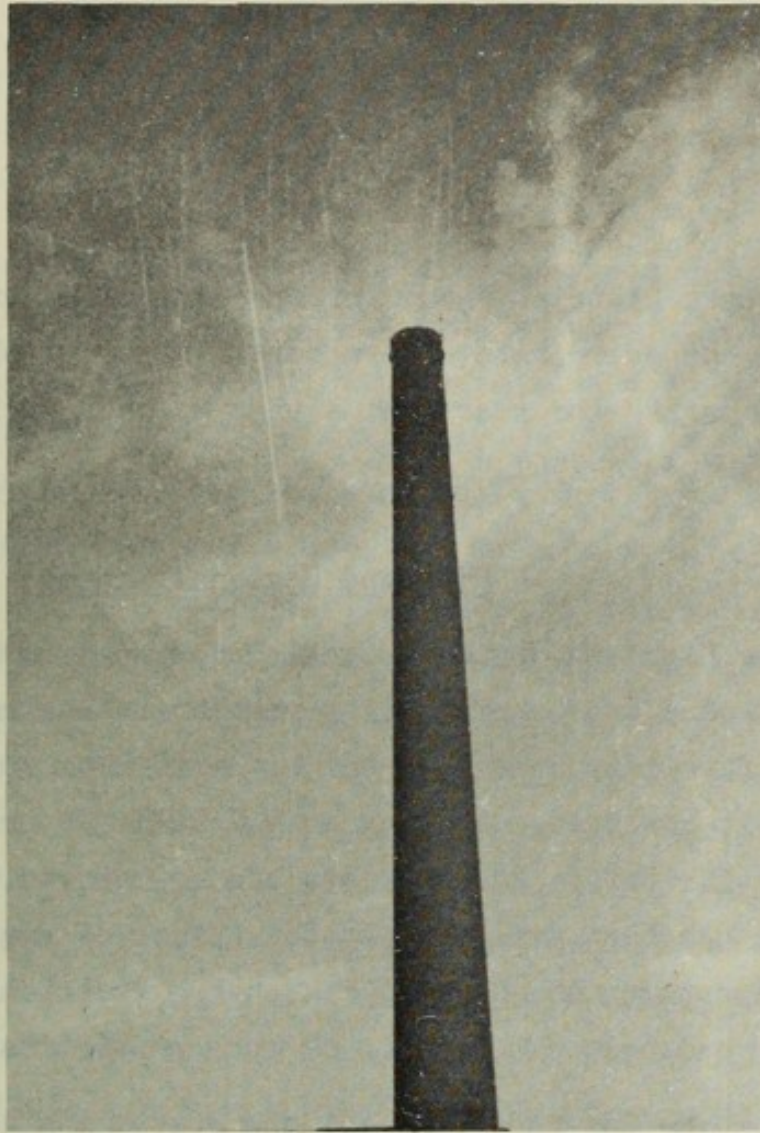


Smoke nuisance.

in each case it was found that excessive smoke was being produced. Old and overlooked equipment caused the emissions of black and dark smoke in this case but it appears that for financial reasons there are no immediate plans for modernisation of the plant. At the end of the year this offence was under consideration by the Council.

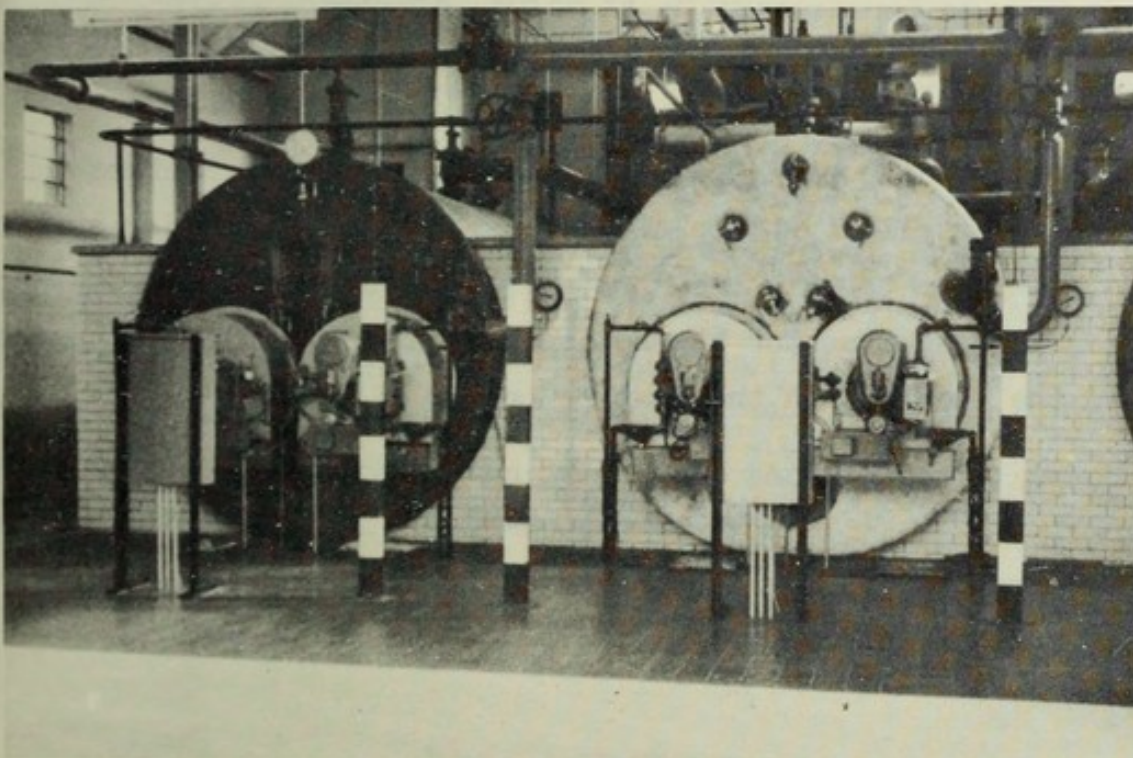
PUBLIC CLEANSING

Like 1959, when the Central Regional Scavenging Scheme was introduced, this year has seen the introduction of another Regional Service, this time in the Highland District. This now leaves only



New Oil Fired Furnaces

(above) Smoke free chimney (below) Boiler house



the Western District where refuse collection services are still carried out by private contractors. A survey of the District was started during the year with a view to introducing a Regional Scheme there in 1961.

Highland Regional Scheme

The Highland Regional Scheme commenced on 24th October, 1960 and extended the benefits of a regular refuse collection service over a far wider area than had hitherto been undertaken by the system it replaced. Whereas only 7 villages or hamlets received the service before 28 districts are now served. The need for this service has been amplified by the number of requests for it from persons outwith the Special Scavenging Districts and already the service had been extended to 57 such properties.

Despite the fact that the new scavenging service extended far beyond the original districts and the work was new to the driver and loader, the inception of the scheme went smoothly and according to plan. It will be noted from ensuing paragraphs in this report that the new Scheme was a benefit not only to the Highland District but to Perth and Eastern also.

While the winter period is usually the heavier for refuse collections it is likely to be the reverse in the Highland District, where an extensive tourist industry exists. The forthcoming summer could be a testing time for the new service and it will be interesting to record the findings in the next report.

Perth Regional Scheme

The introduction of the Highland Regional Scheme relieved the

Perth Regional Service of the collections they had been making at Ballinluig, Logierait, Birnam and Dunkeld and, in turn, the Perth Region were then able to relieve the Eastern Regional Service of the refuse collections in Murthly. Previously the Eastern Region had been hard pressed to maintain the service to Murthly, and the "take over" by the Perth Regional Scheme was an economy that will pay better dividends to both Regional Schemes. The relief from the Highland District work also permitted the Perth Region to undertake the refuse removal from Abernethy Burgh where the Town Council's own service had run into difficulties through the lack of a suitable means of disposal. It was most opportune for Abernethy that we could undertake this service for them and it is gratifying that we can go to the aid of our smaller neighbours. The service also came to the aid of Trinity College, Glenalmond, when their private system broke down due to the lack of proper means of disposal and the College and dwellings now have a regular collection service, and relief from worries over disposal.

Including Abernethy Burgh the service was given to 348 premises outwith Special Districts, which is an increase of 46 over the previous year.

Central Regional Scheme

In its second year of operation the Central Regional Scheme has settled down to become a most efficient service. Doing nothing spectacular it has in its unobtrusiveness signified its success. Like the other regions it continues to extend to more properties outwith Special Districts and during the year included another 15 making a total of 25.

Eastern Regional Scheme

The Eastern Region continued to consolidate its position during the year and with the removal of Murthly Special District from the work schedule it can better operate within its limits. Despite increasing operating costs this Region has been nearest to becoming self-supporting and it is conceivable that within a year or two the increasing rateable values in the District will enable the service to operate without assistance from the General County Rate.

Disposal tips are still causing some concern in this District and to date no suitable land has been found for use as a tip to replace the old one at Draffen. Ideally the new tip should be sited in the Western part of the District to reduce running time from villages such as Balbeggie and Burrelton but land for refuse disposal is becoming harder to get each time a tip is required.

193 properties outwith Special Scavenging Districts were receiving a service during the year.

Refuse Disposal

Disposal of refuse throughout the County is by controlled tipping. Although it must be said, in all honesty, that at times the extent of control is not exactly as we would wish it. This is mainly due to the lack of available blinding material, but a major factor is also the light bulky nature of the refuse and the absence of proper equipment to ensure thorough compaction. Compaction of the refuse on most tips is provided by the refuse collection vehicles themselves. This, however, is not satisfactory, and can never produce controlled tipping in the full sense of the term. The existing light tractor-shovel employed in the Perth Region has made

a considerable improvement on the tips but it does suffer a little from lack of power and weight.

The availability of land for refuse disposal is receding each year and it may be to some degree related to the difficulties of absolute control on our existing tips. Land owners naturally judge refuse tipping by what they know or have known it to be and this produces a certain reluctance to lease ground for refuse disposal, even although our present standards are far higher than when the work was done by private contractors. Suitable sites are themselves difficult to get, of course, and the "ideal" next to impossible. The land we would like to acquire for a tip would be waste ground, e.g. old gravel, sand or clay workings, and free of water, centrally situated in the area it is to serve, away from residences and public roads, yet at the same time be easily accessible, and with available blinding material on the site.

Tipping is the most economic method of dealing with the disposal of refuse in a large rural county like ours and unless we can continue with this method costs in our refuse service will take a steep rise.

Refuse Bins

The adoption of the Code of Modified Provisions of the Burgh Police Act, which gave powers to deal with unsatisfactory and defective refuse bins in use by householders within the Special Scavenging Districts, produced the desired results. These did not come easily, however, and considerable survey work, the service of 1130 notices and repeated visits were required before offenders were even reduced to the expected hard-core of "I shall not yield to

authority" or "I'll see to it tomorrow" types but I am now happy to report that they too have seen our point of view without recourse to the Courts.

The type of bin accepted as being "suitable" was:

- (a) a standard metal refuse bin with close-fitting lid and a capacity not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet; or
- (b) a round metal container with a close-fitting lid and suitable lifting handles; such container not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet in capacity and 23 lbs. in weight, and except for vertical corrugations, having smooth sides.

The initial demand by notice to householders to provide proper dustbins raised quite a bit of dust itself and the Inspectors issuing the notices were on the receiving end of much caustic comment of which the "have you nothing better to do" style was the most favoured. On a few occasions our notice was returned with a note to the effect that if a proper dustbin was provided our men had better not "bash" it and had better put the lid back.

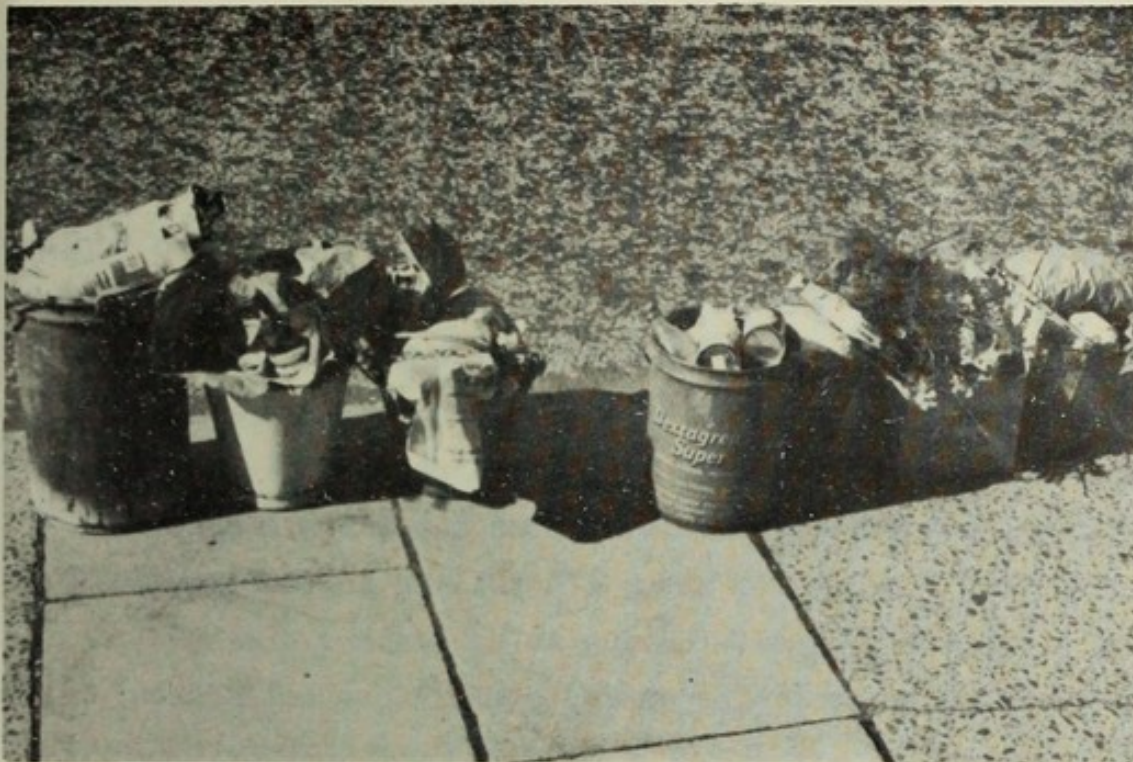
One complaint was sent to my house in the form of a Christmas card:-

"I can't afford a Xmas Card.
It really is a sin.
It cost me all my money
To buy a new dustbin.

I had to cut my Xmas mail
For Nancy, Jean & Willy.
The "Sanny" didn't like my pail.
To me it seems so silly.

I know he has a job to do.
The pence I did not mind
But why the "hell" the last 2 weeks
My bins were left behind?

So Friday next the "scaffies" come
I'll have an extra load
But a Merry Xmas just the same
To ALL AT HIGHFIELD ROAD."



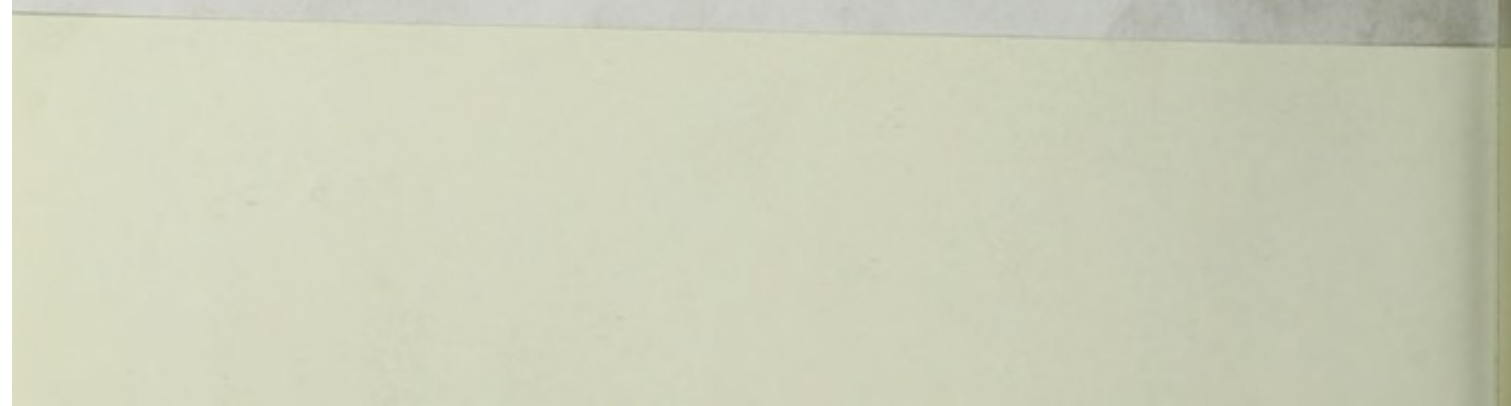
"Operation Dustbin."
Before and After.

The refuse collection crews get blamed for everything that happens to refuse bins and just how misplaced this blame can sometimes be was shown on investigation of a recent complaint. The complaint alleged that the men were not only failing to replace bin lids but were also throwing the lids some distance away from the bins and mishandling the bins. A spot check on the street 2 or 3 minutes after the vehicle had passed along it revealed every bin standing upright with its lid in position. Returning back over the same street some 10 minutes later the Inspector found every bin lying on its side, lid rolling in the gutter - the cause - three 7 year-olds having an uproarious time - the effect - another complaint against the refuse collection service.

Street Sweeping

Street sweeping is a section of the service which has made least progress during recent years, possibly due to the confusion of responsibility. There are still many special Scavenging Districts where this work is done by the Roads Department, as has been the practice for many years, but with the growth of the Cleansing Services in the County there is a feeling that Street Sweeping should become the unequivocal responsibility of this Department. I cannot say that I am indisposed to this view but there is the matter of economics to be kept in mind and I fear that they would not favour the responsibility passing fully to this Department. At the present time only in the villages of Scone and Invergowrie does this Department have street sweepers fully under its control. In the other villages where full-time employees are engaged their duties are allocated over 2 or 3





Departments and are therefore only partly employed on street sweeping. This is a convenient arrangement economically and it is difficult to see justification for amending it merely to satisfy responsibilities.

Salvage

The recovery of waste paper in the Perth Region particularly in Scone was stepped up during the year and the value of salvage sold amounted to £126:18:3d., an increase of £50:2:7d. over the previous year.

Public Conveniences

Work started during the year on a new public convenience at the Sma' Glen and it will be brought into service for Easter, 1961. This convenience will provide a much needed public service in this popular tourist spot and it is to be hoped that the premises will escape the attentions of that section of the public that takes the name "public convenience" just too literally. If it does escape the vandals and mural specialists it will have done better than our existing conveniences where the usual annual toll was taken.

It was again found that the coin locks received greatest attention from vandals, presumably because there is a possibility of monetary reward as well as the usual perverted pleasure from sheer destruction. Damage of this kind was so extensive in the Gents conveniences at Dunkeld that it became cheaper to remove the coin locks completely and provide free use of the conveniences.

Much has been said in preceding paragraphs about misplaced

blame but here I must record misplaced praise. Continual praise is received at the Pitlochry District Office about the high standard of the conveniences at Killiecrankie - such a pity they are owned and administered by the National Trust for Scotland!

Gross income from the conveniences in the County for 1960 was £129:14:-d.

STREET LIGHTING

Re-organisation of Special Lighting Districts

A major decision on the organisation and administration of the street lighting services was taken during the year when the County Council approved the formation of the existing Special Lighting Districts within the County Districts into five Regional Lighting Districts. The purpose behind the new scheme was to streamline the work involved in administering the 52 separate Special Lighting Districts and to give each District Council greater autonomy over the administration of the street lighting systems in their Region. The combination of the separate Special Lighting Districts into Regions and the combined rates permitted greater improvement schemes to be undertaken in villages that previously could not have afforded them. Following the formation of the Regional Lighting Districts it was natural that certain uniformities would result and the first of these was the provision of morning lighting. Each District Council, except in the Highland

District, where it was felt that there was no real need for it, agreed to provide morning lighting during the hours of darkness from 6 a.m. throughout the lighting season.

Trunk Road Lighting

During the latter part of the year preliminary reports were submitted to the Central District Council on proposed trunk road lighting schemes for Aberuthven and Blackford as it was felt that these would find favour with the Council and result in trunk road lighting being installed in both Villages. These Villages, situated on the A.9 Stirling-Perth Road, are much in need of improved lighting and with the increasing volume and speed of present day traffic the logical step to take is to provide street lighting of an accepted standard. Estimated to cost approximately £1,300 for Aberuthven and £2,100 for Blackford, the installations would receive a 50% Capital Grant and 50% Annual Maintenance Grant from the Scottish Home Department so that the actual cost to be met by the Regional Lighting Estimates is not a heavy financial burden.

Two new Special Districts were added to the Perth Regional Lighting District during the year, namely, Forgandenny and St. Madoes. In Forgandenny a system of 12 lighting points was installed using the Hydro-Electric Board network and poles which gave lighting to the usual pedestrian standard throughout the mainly used streets and footways. In St. Madoes a system of 13 lighting points was provided, again using the Hydro-Electric Board network and poles to give a pedestrian standard of lighting throughout the village. None of the other Regions added any new Special Districts but all included some improvements by the erection of new



Mylnfield, Invergowrie.

lighting points. The table shows the number and location of lighting points throughout each Region with a note of the new points erected during the year.

The largest and most notable installation was at the private housing development at Easter Mylnfield, Invergowrie, where 15 lighting units were erected. As the developer and the Planning Authority had achieved an attractive layout the street lighting equipment could not be allowed to detract from the amenity and after consultation with the Planning Officer and Local Member it was recommended to the Regional Lighting Committee that a slendered 15 feet aluminium column with a low wide post top lantern be used. The final results were most pleasing, both by day and night, and it is gratifying to all concerned to see street lighting furniture which is not only functional but also pleasing to the eye.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF STREET LIGHTING POINTS IN THE COUNTY

<u>Village</u>	<u>Gas Filled</u>	<u>Mercury Vapour</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>No. of new Points erected During year</u>
<u>CENTRAL DISTRICT</u>				
Aberuthven	12	-	-	-
Blackford	38	-	-	-
Comrie	70	-	-	2
Dunning	34	5	-	3
Gilmerton	7	-	-	-
Muckhart	17	-	-	-
Muthill	35	-	-	-
St. Fillans	23	-	-	2
TOTAL	236	5	-	7
<u>EASTERN DISTRICT</u>				
Ardler	7	-	-	-
Balbeggie	9	8	1 blended	1
Burrelton	44	-	-	-
Caputh	6	-	-	-
Guildtown	9	6	-	-
Kinrossie	5	-	-	-
Kirkmichael	12	-	-	-
Meigle	8	14	3 blended	3
Meikleour	6	-	-	-
Muirton of Ardblair	6	-	-	-
New Alyth	12	-	-	-
Spittalfield	9	-	-	-
TOTAL	133	28	4 blended	4
<u>HIGHLAND DISTRICT</u>				
Acharn	7	-	-	-
Ballinluig	15	-	-	-
Birnam & Dunkeld	92	-	-	5
Blair Atholl	34	-	-	-
Grandtully & Strathtay	25	-	-	-
Kenmore	15	-	-	-
Kinloch Rannoch	14	-	-	-
Murthly	16	-	-	-
TOTAL	218	-	-	5

<u>Village</u>	<u>Gas Filled</u>	<u>Mercury Vapour</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>No. of new Points erected During year</u>
<u>PERTH DISTRICT</u>				
Almondbank & Pitcairngreen	43	-	-	-
Bankfoot	41	-	-	1
Bridge of Earn	78	-	-	1
Errol	47	-	-	2
Forgandenny	12	-	-	12
Glenfarg	38	-	-	1
Glencarse	6	-	-	1
Inchtute	7	-	-	-
Invergowrie	53	-	-	-
Longforgan	26	-	-	-
Luncarty	36	-	-	-
Methven	49	-	-	-
New Scone	125	1	40 Sodium	9
St. Madoes	13	-	-	13
Stanley	52	-	1 fluores-cent	1
TOTAL	626	1	40 Sodium 1 fluores-cent	41

WESTERN DISTRICT

Aberfoyle	43	18	-	2
Ardochbank, Doune	1	-	-	-
Braco	7	6	-	-
Gartmore	17	-	-	-
Keltie Bridge, Callander	2	-	-	-
Killin	40	-	-	-
Kinbuck	6	-	-	-
Leny Feus, Callander	5	-	10 Sodium	-
Thornhill	26	-	1 Sodium	4
Whitecross, Dunblane	3	-	-	-
TOTAL	150	24	11 Sodium	6

TOTAL NO. OF POINTS

IN THE COUNTY	1363	58	4 blended 51 Sodium 1 fluores-cent	63
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WATER SUPPLIES

The following information has been provided by the Water and Drainage Engineer of the Council:

As far as this Water Authority was concerned, 1960 was not a bad year, as considerable rainfall occurred and there was no shortage on any supply in the landward area.

During the year, much work was carried out by the Loch Turret Water Board and the trunk main is now almost complete between Dunblane and Crieff, although some trouble is being experienced in laying that section of the main which extends from the Comrie/Crieff Road to the site of the proposed reservoir. It is hoped to pass untreated water through this pipe from Loch Turret during the Autumn of 1961, and this water will be used, as necessary, in Perthshire to supply Muthill, Braco and Dunblane. The County Council also propose to lay a branch water main to supply the Queen Victoria School, Dunblane, and the Ashfield Works area, and this temporary supply of water will be used for that development.

Also on the Turret Scheme survey work has been carried out on the sub-trunk main from Dunblane to Aberfoyle and part of the scheme should shortly be put to contract. Messrs. Baptie, Shaw & Morton, Consultant Civil Engineers, for the Loch Turret Water Board, have also been instructed to prepare a schedule for the east going sub-trunk main which will serve Central Perthshire and survey work on this sub-trunk main should shortly commence. A temporary supply is being arranged at Gask via future Turret sub-trunk mains fed meantime off the old Aerodrome supply from Dupplin Loch.

As regards the Loch Benachally Regional Scheme, a draft Water Order has now been produced and consideration is being given to this Order by the various parties concerned. Gauging weirs built are now in working order and are yielding their first results, while Messrs. Gilbert Thomson & Son, Consultant Civil Engineers, have been considering the County Council's proposals regarding augmentation of the existing catchment area.

The total probable expenditure on water schemes to the 31st December, 1960 is estimated at £37,754, and this compares with the provisional estimate for the year of £60,200. Once again, therefore, the target figure has not been reached and this year has been chiefly due to the fact that the schemes at Lethendy were delayed. Moreover, there is again evidence this year of a build up of urgent schemes which will tend to be aggravated by the laying of the Loch Turret west going sub-trunk main, but unfortunately it appears unlikely that more than about £70,000 of work can be carried out in 1961 unless the present staff is augmented.

In the Western part of the County, the Aberfoyle/Gartmore augmentation scheme is now virtually complete and for some time Gartmore has been fed by link main from Aberfoyle. At the moment, of the two new tanks, only the Braeval tank is in commission, but the tank situated at Drumlean will shortly be commissioned, and this tank will provide storage for part of Aberfoyle village and Kinlochard. Work on the extension to Shannochhill has been commenced and this scheme should be completed early in 1961, while the opportunity was taken to repair the oldest of the two existing clear water tanks at Gartmore as

soon as water from Aberfoyle was available. Previously, to the augmentation, the water situation was so precarious that the old tank simply could not be taken out of commission.

At Doune a supply has now been given to farms in the Deanston are and this scheme has been functioning satisfactorily.

In Central Perthshire a start has been made to extend the Dunning supply as far as Forteviot Station and another extension was laid to serve the Kincardine Small-holdings, near Crieff. Pipes are now on site for extending the main from Methven to Balgowan School, and work on this extension is about to commence.

In the Carse area, the Errol supply was extended to Rait Village while two short extensions were laid in the village of Glencarse, one of these being an extension to serve a County Council Housing development.

At Luncarty, a link main was laid between the Dunkeld Regional Water Supply and Perth City in order that a supply of water could be given to Messrs. Dewar's bottling plant which is situated on the Dunkeld Road. By this link, Loch Ordie water is now carried as far as the boundary of Perth City.

Two pumping installation are at present under construction, one being sited at Glenfarg to supply the village of Duncrimvie, while the other is situated near Bankfoot, to serve the Farkhill area. Neither of these installations is yet in use but it is hoped to bring both units into operation in the spring of 1961.

At Blairgowrie, a start has been made to lay a main to Kinloch Village, and part of this line will one day become one of the sub-

trunk mains on the proposed Loch Benachally Regional Water Scheme. The extension of the Lethendy Scheme to feed the Essendy area has been held up and the proposal to provide irrigation water here off mains supply was turned down by the Department of Health.

At Dunkeld, for some time now, trouble has been experienced in the man-handling of the large quantities of lime which are required for the treatment of this water supply and an extension to the existing filter house has been built in order that an almost automatic lime dosing plant can be installed. The plant should much reduce the labour involved in dealing with the lime and it should also provide a more efficient method of charging the lime cylinder. By this means it is hoped to keep better control of the pH value of the water.

In Eastern Perthshire, a short extension of main was laid at Airntully while the Guildtown water supply was extended to Scones Lethendy and the Stanley Water Supply was extended to Kinclaven School.

At Muckhart the new water main, fed by a bulk supply from Fife County Council, has been working satisfactorily, and the construction of a clear water tank at Muckhart has now been commenced although bad weather has been holding up construction. However, if all goes reasonably smoothly, the tank should be completed in the early spring.

The only other new works carried out by the Department entailed the laying of a main across the new bridge at Killin, the laying of a short main at Meigle as far as Kinloch House, and

a short extension of main from Dunkeld to supply Gallowhill Lodge.

In various villages throughout the County, however, advantage has been taken of proposed Road Works to replace obsolete or corroded mains and communication pipes as necessary, the principle renewals being carried out at Dunkeld, Dunning and Methven, while at Bridge of Earn a main has been laid across the new railway over-bridge.

During the year, by virtue of new consumers coming on to the supplies, the undernoted additional fittings have been connected up:-

522 Water Closets	48 Heating Systems
332 Baths	429 Drinking Bowls
566 Sinks & Tubs	102 Standpipes
551 Basins	84 Field Troughs
315 Cisterns	181 Other Taps
184 New Communication Pipes	

This gives an average of 11 new fittings connected up each working day to the County Council's supplies, and this compares with an average of $8\frac{1}{2}$ new fittings connected up each working day in 1959.

COUNTY DRAINAGE SCHEMES

The following information has been provided by the Water and Drainage Department of the Council:

General

The Sewage Treatment Works throughout the County have again been successfully operated by the two Vacuum Tank Waggon. Increased use is being made of these vehicles by property owners requiring Septic Tanks cleaned out, but in some cases difficulty is being experienced in getting access for the vehicles to approach the tanks.

The travelling mechanic has maintained all the mechanical plant at the Sewage Treatment Works in a satisfactory condition.

NEW WORKS

It has been a disappointing year in that only one new Sewage Treatment Works and system was brought into operation, at the Village of Caputh.

Caputh

This Drainage District comprises the village built round the junction of the Dunkeld-Blairstown Road and the Stanley-Caputh Road. The outlying properties to the West and East of the village and at the Caputh Bridge have not been included. The drainage system is capable of being extended to take in the outlying properties to the West and East if this becomes economical or if more properties are built in either area. Prior to the installation of the new drainage system the houses in the village, which had drainage, had to rely on individual Septic Tanks which discharged into sub-soil drains and soakaways.

The Sewage Treatment Works are situated south of the Recreation Ground with access off the Stanley-Caputh Road. Treatment is provided by two Septic Tanks in parallel and the effluent discharges into the River Tay some fifty yards west of the Caputh Bridge.

Housing Extensions

Small extensions have been made to the existing drainage systems to provide drainage for St. Madoes Housing Site in Glencarse, Balgarvie Housing Development in Scone, Bett Brothers' Housing Development in Invergowrie and a sewer has now been laid in Whitelea Road in Burrelton. Work has also been commenced on a drainage system for the proposed Housing Site at Kingoodie.

New Works in Progress

Design work has been almost completed for the Birnam and Dunkeld Drainage System and it is anticipated that the Scheme can be scheduled and tenders invited early in 1961.

Tenders had been obtained for the Kinloch Rannoch (Dunalastair) system when it was found that the lay-out would require to be amended owing to the provision of a new School at Kinloch Rannoch. The revised proposals only require the approval of the Department of Health, when the work can be scheduled and tenders invited. The work should be completed during the summer of 1961.

Construction is well advanced on the extension of the Scone Drainage System to include the Dunkeld Road Area at Muirton, Perth. The pumping main is almost completed and work commenced on the pump chamber. It is expected that the extension can be put into

operation in April, 1961.

Tenders have been received for the extension and improvement of the Luncarty Sewage Treatment Works but these were considered unsatisfactory and the tenders are to be re-issued in the Spring of 1961.

Design work has almost been completed on the extension and improvement of the Stanley Sewage Treatment Works. Part of the cost of this work is to be borne by the Bell Trust and work will be commenced after the designs have been approved by the Trustees.

The Bell Trust is also bearing the cost of installing a drainage system in the village of Stormontfield and the design for this is completed and awaiting submission to the Trustees for approval.

Survey work will shortly be commenced on the drainage scheme for the village of Fearnan.

Existing Works

During the year, no major repairs have been required for any of the Sewage Treatment Works. The distributors at the Methven Sewage Treatment Works have reached the end of their economic life and new distributors have been ordered and are expected to be delivered in the spring of 1961.

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. There are public water supplies at Milnathort, Kinnesswood and Cleish and supplies were adequate, although the supply pipes in Cleish Village are in poor repair. The remainder of the County is supplied from private sources or from other Water Authorities whose mains pass through the area.
2. Drainage. There are two Special Drainage Districts, one at Milnathort and one at Kinnesswood. Sludge is disposed of locally for agricultural purposes, and effluents from both plants are satisfactory and discharge finally into Loch Leven.
3. Cleansing. The County Scavenging Service operates an 8 cubic yard Austin Deisel cleansing vehicle and all villages and many houses along the route receive the service. Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Netherton Quarry and Crook Moss, and both tips are well kept.
4. Housing. No houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 164. Under Section lll of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, nine applications were received and eight approved. 48 applications were received and approved under Building Byelaws.
5. Lighting. There are three Special Lighting Districts in the County, namely Milnathort, Blairingone and Scotlandwell, and the arrangements were satisfactory.
6. Offensive Trades. There are no offensive trades in the County. The Slaughterhouse at Milnathort is for pigs only and is well maintained.

7. Factories. There are twenty-three factories in the County, and on inspection conditions found were generally satisfactory.
8. Unsound Food. A total of 206 lbs. 5 ozs. of various foodstuffs were found to be unsound and condemned during the year.
9. General. The burial grounds have been well maintained. A number of complaints were received with regard to nuisances, housing defect, etc. and these were attended to.

SMALL BURGHS

REPORTS TO TOWN COUNCILS ON NON-TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS.

Aberfeldy

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.A.Sangster

1. Water Supply. The water supply is of excellent quality and ample in quantity.
2. Drainage. Regular flushing of the sewers is required at various points because of the poor gradient. The sewage works have operated satisfactorily for the most part, but serious complaint arose when tar liquor from the local Gas Works found its way into the sewers, blocking the settlement tanks. Intercepting traps are being fitted at the Gas Works discharge outlets and it is hoped the trouble will not recur.
3. Cleansing. The scavenging arrangements are satisfactory and the coup has been well maintained.
4. Housing. Eleven new houses were completed during the year, bringing the total provided by the Council to 204. In addition 4 houses are under construction.
5. Factories. There are 21 mechanical and 4 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh. 16 inspections were carried out and minor defects brought to the notice of the owners.

6. Burial Ground. No further progress has been made with the acquisition of a site for a new burial ground.

7. General. Consideration is being given to improvements at the Caravan Site to bring it into line with the new regulations. Various minor complaints were received and dealt with during the year. The school and hostels were well kept.

Abernethy

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.A. Dunlop.

1. Water Supply. The water supply for the Burgh gave rise to complaint during the year. The supply is drawn mainly from two streams, the Tarduff Burn and the Ballo Burn, the latter being used for topping up. During the year complaint was received about smell and taste of the water and on investigation the source was found to be a dump of old potatoes on the banks of Tarduff Burn above the intake. Following this the Ballo Burn was used as the main source of supply. On analysis this supply was found to be unsatisfactory on one occasion and only fairly satisfactory on resampling. This burn runs beside the main road through Glentarkie and can be casually contaminated by animals or persons. Investigations as to the state of the water works revealed that although the water was being subjected to filtration, the chlorination plant was not working. Further investigations are being carried out to ensure a wholesome supply of water.

2. Drainage. One choked sewer was reported in the Main Street, this being a recurrence of the nuisance reported last year. The time may come when the sewer will have to be excavated and relaid at this point.

3. Scavenging. Difficulties were experienced at the beginning of the year in collection and in disposal of refuse, the tip having

become practically full and no alternative tipping site being available. An approach was made to the County Council who agreed to provide a scavenging service and this has been operating satisfactorily since 31st October.

4. Housing. The position remains the same as in the 1957 Report with 75 houses completed and none under construction at the end of the year.

5. Factories. There are now only five mechanical factories and each of these were visited.

6. Burial Ground. The old burial ground has been closed and the new cemetery is now in use.

7. Pig Styes. There is only one pig sty in the Burgh and this was found, on visitation, to be satisfactory.

8. General. The total number of visits paid in connection with the foregoing subjects and other aspects of Public Health was 88.

Alyth

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. J. Chalmers.

1. Water Supply. The analysis of the water supply was bacteriologically satisfactory, but on one occasion following complaint of taste, chemical analysis showed traces of contamination by tar following road resurfacing at a point 70 yards from the main gathering grounds at Fyall. At this point there is open jointed piping, exposing the supply to possible contamination. The Burgh water supply is at present under investigation.

2. Drainage. While the Burgh's Sewage Disposal Plant has not given rise to complaint, it would be advisable to improve the present method of sludge disposal.

3. Scavenging. Scavenging has been satisfactory, but the existing dump at The Den is almost full and an alternative site will have to be

found within the next two years.

4. Housing. No new houses were completed during the year, but work was in progress on the reconstruction of ten houses.

5. Factories. Regular visits were paid to factories and workshops where conditions were found satisfactory.

6. General. The burial ground is well kept.

Auchterarder

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.W. Lamb.

1. Water Supply. The water supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity, and the introduction of the new main in 1959 has ensured constant pressure to all parts of the Burgh.

2. Drainage. The drainage and sewage systems were satisfactory, though the disposal of sludge presented a problem which may be overcome by its use for agricultural purposes.

3. Cleansing. The scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.

4. Housing. The total number of houses completed by the Council remained at 293, no further houses having been completed during the year.

5. Factories. There are 19 mechanical factories in the Burgh and 69 visits were paid during the year when conditions were found to be satisfactory.

6. General. The school is well kept. The two burial grounds were well maintained. A number of minor complaints were received and dealt with.

Blairgowrie and Rattray

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Donald M. Grant.

1. Water Supply. The water supply was very satisfactory both in quantity and quality.
2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements proved quite satisfactory apart from two areas in the Burgh where flooding occurred during exceptionally heavy rain. An improvement scheme is presently being prepared to relieve the flooding in one of these areas.
3. Cleansing. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the tip was well maintained.
4. Housing. Six houses were completed during the year, making a total of 501 houses provided by the Council at 31/12/60. A further 16 houses were under construction at the end of the year.
5. Slaughterhouse. Both slaughterhouses were maintained and operated in a satisfactory manner. It is intended to close the Town Council's slaughterhouse next March. The site will be cleared and utilised for house building in conjunction with the William Street development.
6. Factories. Regular visits were paid to the 56 factories within the Burgh. Where minor sanitary defects existed, these were brought to the employer's attention and remedied without difficulty.
7. Churchyards. The two churchyards were maintained satisfactorily throughout the year.
8. General. A number of minor nuisances were satisfactorily dealt with.

Callander

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. D.M. Thomson.

1. Water Supply. The water supply was ample in quantity and of excellent quality.
2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements remained unchanged.
3. Cleansing. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements are satisfactory.
4. Housing. No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council being 175.
5. Factories. Regular inspections were paid to the 13 mechanical factories in the Burgh when conditions were found to be satisfactory.
6. General. The two schools are well kept. The two burial grounds have been well maintained.

Coupar Angus

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. R.F. Arton.

1. Water Supply. The water supply was maintained during the year, but no further progress was made with plans to augment the supply.
2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements remained unchanged.
3. Cleansing. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained.
4. Housing. No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 216.
5. Factories. There were 17 mechanical and 2 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and regular inspections were made when conditions were found to be satisfactory.
6. General. One house let in lodgings was inspected frequently and found in good condition. The burial ground was well kept. The school was well maintained.

Crieff

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. C. Rankin

1. Water Supply. The water was of excellent quality and was satisfactory in quantity although operations at Culcrieff Sand Pit caused temporary shortage during a dry spell early in the year. It is hoped that a new length of main to bypass the sandpit will be laid very soon and will prevent a recurrence of the shortage experienced this year.
2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. Cleansing. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well kept.
4. Housing. No new houses were completed, the number provided by the Council being 463.
5. Offensive Trades. The Slaughterhouse owned by the Council but rented by local butchers was well kept.
6. Schools. All schools were well maintained.
7. Burial Grounds. There are three burial grounds, only one of which is in use, and all are well kept.
8. Factories. There are 36 mechanical and 3 non-mechanical factories, and conditions were satisfactory.

Doune

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Wm. V. Hanlin

1. Water Supply. The water supply was of good quality and ample in quantity.
2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. Cleansing. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were adequate.
4. Housing. No houses were completed during the year, the total

provided by the Council being 89.

5. Factories. Regular visits were paid to the eight mechanical factories in the Burgh, all of which were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

6. General. The school is well kept. The burial ground within the Burgh is now closed.

Dunblane

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. B.J. McKay.

1. Water Supply. The water supply was satisfactory in quality and ample in quantity. During the year to 11/7/60, 64 million gallons of water were supplied to Clackmannan County.

2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.

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

4. Housing. No houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 356. The number of habitable houses in the Burgh increased to 1027.

5. Offensive Trades. There are no offensive trades in the Burgh. The slaughterhouse is well maintained.

6. Factories. There are 17 mechanical factories and regular inspections were made.

7. General. The schools are well maintained. The burial grounds are well kept. Thirty-one minor complaints were received and dealt with during the year.

Kinross

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Wm. Beveridge.

1. Water Supply. The water supply was of good quality and ample in quantity.
2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements are on the whole satisfactory, but sludge drying arrangements could be improved.
3. Cleansing. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements are satisfactory.
4. Housing. No new houses were completed during the year.
5. Burial Grounds. The burial grounds are well maintained.
6. Factories. There are six mechanical and seven non-mechanical factories and these were inspected regularly and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

Pitlochry

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.A. Sangster.

1. Water Supply. The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity.
2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements were satisfactory and no complaints were received regarding smell.
3. Cleansing. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.
4. Housing. No new houses were completed during the year, but fourteen were under construction at 31/12/60. The number of houses provided by the Council was 164.
5. Factories. There are 24 mechanical and 5 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and regular inspections were carried out.
6. Burial Grounds. The burial grounds were well maintained.
7. General. The school is reasonably well kept.

APPENDIX I.

VITAL STATISTICS

Details according to local areas.

Year 1960	Population Census 1951	Estimated Population 30/6/60	Births*	Birth Rate	Death*	Death Rate
<u>Perth County</u>	87,606	84,890	1,388	16.4	1,202	14.2
Landward	59,941	57,988	953	16.4	774	13.3
Aberfeldy	1,523	1,459	29	19.9	22	15.1
Abernethy	675	631	12	19.0	9	14.3
Alyth	2,072	1,963	23	11.7	7	3.6
Auchterarder	2,434	2,382	29	12.2	29	12.2
Blairgowrie	5,383	5,362	95	17.7	77	14.3
Callander	1,727	1,587	23	14.5	27	17.0
Coupar Angus	2,175	2,118	31	14.6	17	8.0
Crieff	5,473	5,366	95	17.7	90	16.8
Doune	834	832	14	16.8	4	4.8
Dunblane	2,955	2,898	46	15.9	31	10.7
Pitlochry	2,384	2,304	38	16.5	25	10.8
<u>Kinross County</u>	7,418	7,168	110	15.3	85	11.9
Landward	4,923	4,650	69	14.8	50	10.8
Kinross Burgh	2,495	2,518	41	16.3	22	8.7
<u>Joint County</u>	95,024	92,058	1,498	16.3	1,287	14.0

* - Corrected for residence.

STATISTICS

Report on the results of the survey conducted in the year 1950, showing the distribution of the population in the various districts of the country.

District	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Aligarh	1,20,000	1,10,000	2,30,000	1,25,000	1,15,000	2,40,000
Amroha	80,000	75,000	1,55,000	85,000	80,000	1,65,000
Bareilly	1,50,000	1,40,000	2,90,000	1,55,000	1,45,000	3,00,000
Bijnor	70,000	65,000	1,35,000	75,000	70,000	1,45,000
Bulandshahr	1,10,000	1,00,000	2,10,000	1,15,000	1,05,000	2,20,000
Dehra Dun	1,30,000	1,20,000	2,50,000	1,35,000	1,25,000	2,60,000
Duham	90,000	85,000	1,75,000	95,000	90,000	1,85,000
Etahwari	1,00,000	95,000	1,95,000	1,05,000	1,00,000	2,05,000
Haridwar	1,40,000	1,30,000	2,70,000	1,45,000	1,35,000	2,80,000
Hathras	85,000	80,000	1,65,000	90,000	85,000	1,75,000
Meerut	1,60,000	1,50,000	3,10,000	1,65,000	1,55,000	3,20,000
Muzaffarnagar	1,20,000	1,10,000	2,30,000	1,25,000	1,15,000	2,40,000
Noida	1,10,000	1,00,000	2,10,000	1,15,000	1,05,000	2,20,000
Roorkee	90,000	85,000	1,75,000	95,000	90,000	1,85,000
Saharanpur	1,00,000	95,000	1,95,000	1,05,000	1,00,000	2,05,000
Shamli	75,000	70,000	1,45,000	80,000	75,000	1,55,000
Unnao	85,000	80,000	1,65,000	90,000	85,000	1,75,000
Varanasi	1,70,000	1,60,000	3,30,000	1,75,000	1,65,000	3,40,000
Yamuna Nagar	95,000	90,000	1,85,000	1,00,000	95,000	1,95,000

APPENDIX II.

DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

Summary of Work done by District Nurses during the year 1960

	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	22	53	4	1113	48	29	94	161	315	155	32	1	22		
Aberfoyle	20	30	8	993	130	53	75	256	331	47	69	5	2		
Abernethy	41	46	6	2171	146	33	61	166	111	60	8	3	11		
Almondbank	109	42	7	1589	133	100	65	278	295	184	29	-	5		
Alyth	45	64	8	4226	96	25	217	685	666	147	248	44	133		
Auchterarder/ Blackford Relief	42	67	10	3316	176	91	162	351	466	215	71	6	7		
Auchtergaven	230	100	13	2394	192	130	130	292	338	118	61	1	2		
Balquhiddier	148	24	4	1886	83	30	45	146	193	13	27	-	-		
Birnam-Dunkeld	40	39	13	1696	195	67	168	419	407	67	69	18	70		
Blackford	22	12	1	1182	19	7	45	120	143	48	28	6	23		
Blairgowrie	56	97	28	3971	478	215	279	1185	1335	439	244	-	6		
Braco	65	45	6	2662	54	31	58	138	167	57	35	-	-		
Callander	26	42	12	1276	203	93	194	357	275	273	80	14	7		
Comrie	78	72	18	2282	325	206	107	161	162	58	57	2	15		
Coupar Angus	31	50	5	2175	68	75	149	445	491	179	82	-	51		
Crieff	200	203	43	6268	815	426	504	417	446	304	104	9	54		
Dumbarney	64	36	25	1661	379	161	135	500	392	172	124	16	15		
Dumblane	73	105	16	2374	230	197	369	320	388	263	92	-	-		
Dunning	35	23	7	1012	83	66	77	262	272	88	82	3	12		
East Carse	46	33	6	1224	156	95	66	365	541	220	84	1	36		
Errol	55	57	16	1582	115	81	51	278	257	72	12	1	10		
Fortingall	82	29	-	1494	-	-	40	67	97	14	30	1	1		
Fowlis Wester	58	30	5	991	79	46	113	284	469	50	160	7	6		
Glenfarg	25	29	4	1179	87	44	26	133	154	26	39	-	9		
Kenmore	44	29	-	1291	-	6	16	115	147	35	39	-	2		
Killin	13	25	8	704	113	70	59	301	287	56	42	-	-		
Logierait	28	28	1	792	13	1	44	160	149	23	28	-	-		
Methven	73	54	8	1424	171	62	99	285	339	94	31	-	-		
Muthill	94	47	11	1478	99	89	93	245	164	60	26	44	22		
Pitlochry	37	51	13	1437	193	83	157	212	266	151	61	3	21		
Rannoch & Foss	66	21	7	927	94	92	20	170	195	11	45	-	-		
Scone	42	54	8	1798	167	137	217	639	551	197	136	33	85		
Stanley	78	63	11	1349	324	172	190	338	467	180	54	10	10		
St. Martins	36	27	16	1090	246	197	152	621	527	206	78	9	76		
Strathardle	53	30	2	3329	31	36	75	286	251	41	88	-	-		
Thornhill	26	19	8	575	124	97	63	128	179	20	49	-	-		
Vale of Teith	33	31	25	1719	279	174	330	482	350	106	80	9	15		
West Carse	33	36	4	2473	118	75	69	150	180	50	50	-	-		
West Atholl	91	42	14	1149	308	129	38	266	292	105	101	7	9		
Fossoway	29	29	9	1607	96	72	74	207	294	-	58	2	-		
Kinross	26	53	25	2452	442	271	317	395	691	280	90	27	119		
Millnathort	55	45	13	3256	217	206	158	180	296	62	83	7	27		
Totals	2470	2012	448	79567	7325	4270	5401	12939	14318	4946	3006	289	883		

Summary of work done in 1917

Summary of work done in 1917

Date	Time	Place	Remarks	Miles		Remarks	Date
				From	To		
1917	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1917	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1917	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1917	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1917	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1917	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1917	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
1917	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
1917	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
1917	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1917	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
1917	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
1917	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
1917	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
1917	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1917	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
1917	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
1917	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
1917	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
1917	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
1917	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
1917	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
1917	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
1917	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
1917	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
1917	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
1917	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
1917	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
1917	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1917	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
1917	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
1917	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
1917	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
1917	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
1917	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
1917	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
1917	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
1917	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
1917	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
1917	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
1917	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1917	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
1917	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
1917	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
1917	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
1917	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
1917	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
1917	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
1917	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
1917	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
1917	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
1917	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
1917	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
1917	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
1917	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
1917	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
1917	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
1917	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
1917	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
1917	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
1917	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
1917	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
1917	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
1917	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
1917	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
1917	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
1917	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
1917	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
1917	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
1917	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
1917	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
1917	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
1917	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
1917	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
1917	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
1917	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
1917	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
1917	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
1917	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
1917	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
1917	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
1917	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
1917	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
1917	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
1917	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
1917	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
1917	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
1917	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
1917	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
1917	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
1917	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

APPENDIX. III
TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION.

Session 1959-60.

* - Not included in totals

	% Consent	Boys		Girls		Boys and Girls			No. tests
		No. Tested	% positive	No. tested	% positive	No. tested	% positive	No. vaccinated	
Perth City									
Perth Academy	96	112	13	108	17	220	15	187	193
Perth High	94	90	14	109	15	199	15	170	155
Goodlyburn J.S.	94	71	11	61	8	132	10	119	130
St. John's R.C.	95	28	14	21	5	49	10	44	35
Total	95	301	13	299	13	600	13	520	513
Perth District									
Dunbarney	90	27	7	20	5	47	6	44	16
Errol	98	16	-	24	17	40	10	36	14
Invergowrie	91	17	12	25	12	42	12	37	17
Seone	89	26	15	19	5	45	11	40	18
Methven	97	26	15	27	7	53	11	47	12
Stanley	90	25	16	20	10	45	13	39	17
Strathallan*		53	8	-	-	53	8	49	75
Trinity College*		49	14	-	-	49	14	42	62
Kilgranton*		-	-	44	16	44	16	40	32
Total	92	137	12	135	9	272	11	243	94
Eastern District									
Blairgowrie	89	81	20	72	19	153	20	123	77
Coupar Angus	88	22	27	21	38	43	33	29	15
Alyth	90	20	45	14	57	34	50	17	12
Total	89	123	25	107	28	230	26	169	104
Highland District									
Brendalbane Acad.	100	36	11	32	22	68	15	57	64
Dunkeld	92	11	9	20	5	31	6	29	7
Pitlochry	85	31	43	24	33	55	42	32	20
Total	93	78	26	76	21	154	23	118	91
Central District									
Grieff	95	73	10	68	10	141	10	127	26
Morrison's Acad.	96	63	10	62	13	125	11	111	178
Comrie	63	8	-	2	50	10	10	9	9
Auchterarder	95	59	15	54	11	113	13	98	17
Lauers Sch. Agr.*		7	29	-	-	7	29	5	12
Seymour Lodge*		-	-	9	22	9	22	7	13
Total	94	203	11	186	12	309	11	345	255
Western District									
Dumblane	95	23	-	32	9	55	6	52	16
McLaren High	92	43	14	32	6	75	11	67	105
Aberfoyle	96	11	36	9	9	20	25	15	11
Killin	90	6	17	3	-	9	9	8	1
St. Ninians*		18	17	-	-	18	17	15	-
Queen Victoria*		35	17	-	-	35	17	29	39
Total	94	83	13	76	8	159	11	142	133
Kinross County									
Kinross	87	46	17	47	9	93	13	81	59
Macnoor*		15	20	4	-	19	16	16	17
Total	87	46	17	47	9	93	13	81	59
COUNTY TOTALS	92	670	16	627	15	1297	15	1098	736
CITY & COUNTY TOTALS	93	971	15	926	14	1897	15	1618	1249

APPENDIX IV

County Medical Officer:	A.S. Caldwell, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officers:	Sheila M. Ore, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H. Vera C. Coutts, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H. Elizabeth Watson, M.B. Ch.B. (Part-time) Mary R. McKillop, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H. (Part-time) Michael R. Kirkland, L.D.S.
Senior Dental Officer:	
Dental Officers:	Mrs. M.S. Black, L.D.S. Christian J. Brunton, L.D.S. William J. McKillop, L.D.S. Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, L.D.S.
Superintendent Nursing Officer:	Elsbeth L. Brown, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer:	Jessie C. Young, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
Chief Administrative Officer:	William Brannan
Children's Officer:	Frederick J. Earnshaw
Senior Physiotherapist:	Agnes C. Hampton
County Sanitary Inspector:	William A. Dunlop, M.R.San.A., M.Inst.P.C.
Depute County Sanitary Inspector:	David I. Davidson, A.M.Inst.P.C.
District Sanitary Inspectors:	
Central	David C. Williamson, A.M.Inst.P.C.
Eastern	Robert F. Arton, A.M.Inst.P.C.
Highland	George A. Sangster
Perth	William A. Dunlop, M.R.San.A., M.Inst.P.C.
Western	William V. Hanlin, A.M.Inst.P.C.
Kinross	A.L. Morton

