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COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

# ANNUAL REPORTS

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY  
CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTIES  
AND

THE BURGHS OF

ABERNETHY, ABERFELDY, ALYTH, AUCHTERARDER

BLAIRGOWRIE AND RATTRAY, CALLANDER,

COUPAR ANGUS, CRIEFF, DOUNE, DUNBLANE,

KINROSS and PITLOCHRY

FOR THE YEAR

1965







**COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**BY THE**

**COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1965**



COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1991

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introduction of these more manly pursuits were immediately evident in the pupils.

The Welfare Officer reports a waiting list of those wishing admission to residential accommodation for the elderly which is always fully occupied. In particular additional accommodation is necessary for the frail aged who do not require specialised medical and nursing care in hospital but who are nevertheless unsuitable for the existing voluntary and local authority Homes. A purpose-built Home to be established in Scone to accommodate thirty such residents was recommended by the Health and Welfare Committee and this, on completion, should go a good way towards solving the immediate problem.

During the year a scheme was introduced to exempt approved substantially and permanently handicapped drivers from parking restrictions within the County. The Council issues a badge of identification to be displayed on the vehicle. This scheme is proving of immense benefit and is greatly appreciated by those whose mobility is severely limited by physical disability.

The Children's Officer reports continuing difficulty in staffing the Children's Home at Kippen House, Dunning. The isolation of the Home aggravated by poor public transport services contributes substantially to these difficulties. During the year the average daily number of children in the Home, which has accommodation for 32 children, was only eight. A smaller Home in a more accessible position might overcome the staffing difficulties and provide a more economic and efficient service. The position is presently being kept under review by the Children Committee.

I would like again to thank the Convenor and members of the Health and Welfare Committee and of the Children Committee for their interest and encouragement during the year. I would also express my sincere 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: March, 1967.



## VITAL STATISTICS

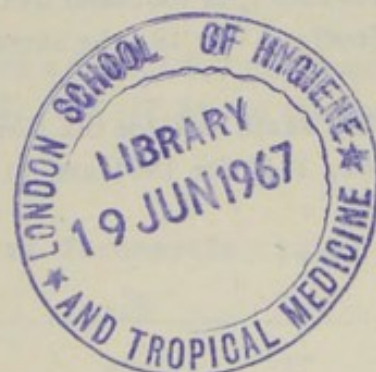
1. GENERAL: The principal vital statistics for the year 1965 are shown below. The rates are after correction for transfers, and in the case of deaths, the rates after correction for age and sex are shown in brackets.

**Principal Vital Statistics for 1965**

	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County
a. Population	85,251	6,437	91,688
b. Total Births	1,382	107	1,489
Birth Rates	16.2	16.5	16.2
c. Total Deaths	1,143	96	1,239
Death Rates	13.4 (10.4)	14.9 (13.0)	13.5 (10.6)
d. Infant Mortality Rate	16	28	16.8

2. POPULATION: The estimated population for the Combined County shows a decrease of 252 during the year. The 1961 Census figure was 92,523, compared with 95,024 in 1951.

3. BIRTHS: The birth rate per thousand population for the Combined County was 16.2. The figures for previous years were 1964 - 16.2; 1963 - 15.9; 1962 - 15.6; 1961 - 15.6; 1960 - 16.3. The figure for Scotland was 19.3 compared to 20.0 last year.





# Birth Rates, 1911 to 1965

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
1961-65	15.9	16.7	15.9	19.7

As is usual, the figure for the Burghs is slightly higher than that for the Landward area - Burgh 16.9; Landward 16.2.

The figures for illegitimate births during the year were: Perth County 7.4%, Kinross County 3.8%, Combined County 7.0%, the figure for the Combined County being 5.7 last year. The figure for Scotland was 5.8%.

The still birth rate (per thousand births including still births) was 9 compared to 11 last year. The figure for Scotland was 18, the same as last year.

4. DEATHS: The death rate for the Combined County was 10.6, compared to 10.8 for 1964, 11.4 for 1963 and 1962, 11.2 for 1961 and 11.0 for 1960. The figure for Scotland was 12.1.



# Death Rates, 1911 to 1965

Years	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County	Scotland
1911-1915	13.8			15.7
1916-1920	14.0			14.9
1921-1925	12.3			13.8
1926-1930	12.0			13.5
1931-1935	11.3	12.0	11.3	13.2
1936-1940	11.5	12.3	11.5	13.5
1941-1945	11.3	11.5	11.3	13.6
1946-1950	10.8	11.7	10.9	12.7
1951-1955	10.5	12.1	10.6	12.1
1956-1960	10.5	10.1	10.4	12.0
1961-1965	11.1	11.8	11.1	12.2

Of the 1239 deaths during 1965, 912 persons attained the age of 65 and upwards, giving a SENILE DEATH RATE of 73.6, compared to 72.0 for 1964, 71.5 for 1963, 73.0 for 1962 and 70.3 for 1961. 620 persons attained the age of 75 years and upwards (50.0% of the total deaths) and 202 persons attained the age of 85 years and upwards (16.3% of the total deaths).

Of the 912 persons who attained the age of 65 and upwards, 398 (43.6%) were males and 514 (56.4%) were females. The figures for later ages were 75 years and upwards, males 241 (38.9%), females 379 (61.1%) and 85 years and upwards, males 69 (34.2%) females 133 (65.8%).

HEART DISEASE: Heart disease caused 473 deaths, giving a rate of 5.2 per thousand population. This compared with 4.9 for 1964, 5.6 for 1963, 5.3 for 1962. 368 (77.8%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards.

## Deaths from Coronary Thrombosis, 1965.

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Totals
Males	-	5	19	43	40	37	144
Females	-	-	3	15	44	53	115
	-	5	22	58	84	90	259



Coronary thrombosis is included in the cause of death in 259 (55%) of the cases, males 144, females 115. The age distribution of these deaths is shown above.

**CANCER:** Cancer and other malignant conditions caused 216 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.4 per thousand population, compared to 2.6 last year. 132 (61%) occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 144 (60%) last year.

45 of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung, 21% of the total cancer deaths, compared to 45 (17%) of the total cancer deaths last year. Of the lung cancer deaths this year 38 (32% of male cancer deaths) were males and 7 (7% of female cancer deaths) were females. The age distribution of these deaths is shown below:

Deaths from Cancer of the Lung, 1965

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Totals
Males	-	1	2	18	11	6	38
Females	-	-	1	1	2	3	7
	-	1	3	19	13	9	45

**CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE:** Cerebral haemorrhage accounted for 241 deaths giving a death rate of 2.6, compared to 2.4 for last year. 210 (87%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 198 (88%) last year.

**TUBERCULOSIS:** Tuberculosis caused 1 death, giving a rate of 0.010 per thousand of the population, the rates for previous years being 0.04 for 1961, 0.10 for 1962, 0.12 for 1963 and 0.033 for 1964, the corresponding figures for Scotland being 0.02, 0.08, 0.10, 0.07 and 0.07 for the years 1961-1965 respectively.

This death was due to non-respiratory tuberculosis.



Combined County - Various death rates 1911 to 1965

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
1961-65	72.1	5.3	2.4	2.5	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 1965, 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
1961	-	3	18	31	35	33	120	-	1	7	9	34	43	94
1962	-	3	6	30	40	40	119	-	1	3	16	24	27	71
1963	-	3	12	39	58	36	148	-	1	1	8	32	33	75
1964	1	5	12	35	39	40	132	-	3	4	11	25	34	77
1965	-	5	19	43	40	37	144	-	-	3	15	44	53	115

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.

### Lung Cancer - Age distribution of deaths

Year	MALES							FEMALES						
	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total
1961	-	1	1	14	6	1	23	-	-	1	2	4	2	9
1962	-	1	1	11	11	11	35	-	-	-	2	3	2	7
1963	-	-	1	14	16	5	36	-	1	2	2	4	-	9
1964	-	-	5	11	18	3	37	-	-	1	6	-	1	8
1965	-	1	2	18	11	6	38	-	-	1	1	2	3	7

The above table demonstrates a steadily rising number of male deaths from lung cancer over the past five years. The majority (76%) 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 83 deaths, giving a death rate of 0.90 per thousand population compared to 0.87 for 1964. Bronchitis caused 40 death of which 25 occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, pneumonia caused 33 deaths, of which 3 occurred at the age of less than one year, and other respiratory diseases caused 10 deaths.

VIOLENT DEATHS: numbered 54, of which 6 were due to suicide, 13 to road accidents and 35 to other forms of violence, of which 18 were due to accidents in the home.



**MATERNAL MORTALITY:** There was no death from causes related to pregnancy in 1965 and 1964.

**INFANT MORTALITY:** There were 25 deaths at ages less than one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 16.8 per thousand births. The figure for last year was 16.2. The average for the area for the past 5 years is 19. The figure for Scotland is 23 compared with 24 last year. 19 of the infant deaths during 1965 occurred at ages less than four weeks, giving a neonatal death rate of 13 per thousand live births.

Of the 25 deaths during the year, only 6 fell into the theoretically preventable group (pneumonia 3, accident 2, bronchitis 1). The other 19 deaths were due to the group of causes which includes congenital debility, prematurity and malformations, compared to 16 from these causes in 1964.

**Infantile Mortality Rates, 1911-1965**

Years	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County	Scotland
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
1961-65	18	28	19	25

There were 14 stillbirths, giving a stillbirth rate of 9 per thousand total births, including stillbirths. The figure for last year was 11.



## MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES

The general arrangements have remained unchanged.

Further progress was made with plans for the provision of new houses or improvements to existing houses for District Nurses and the following list shows the stage reached in these projects.

Fossoway	Plan prepared
Callander	Site chosen
Glenfarg	Clinic extension completed
Stanley	New house and clinic completed.

The position with regard to the supply of District Nurse/Midwives has not improved, and at the end of the year we had five vacancies. We are fortunate in having the services of several retired nurses who undertake holiday relief duties and relief work when nurses are off sick, but even with this help, it is becoming more and more difficult to provide a fully efficient nursing service.

In this area all nurses carry out the combined duties of District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor and new regulations making it compulsory to employ only District Nurses holding the Health Visitor Certificate came into force in September. Where it is not possible to find a suitable applicant holding the Health Visitor certificate, it is necessary to apply to the Secretary of State for dispensation in respect of such an applicant. Any such dispensation is given on an understanding that the nurse involved undertakes to take the Health Visitor training, and dispensation is given for a period of two years. While no doubt it would be ideal to have fully qualified District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor appointed to each district, it is obviously going to be many years before this aim can be achieved. Regulations have also been introduced to assist District Nurses at present in post to take a Health Visitor Certificate and this, of course, necessitates their absence from duty for one year. Permission has been granted for two nurses at present on the staff to take this training in 1966 and one in 1967. In addition, nurses for whom dispensation is received may also be released to take the Health Visitor training within two years of dispensation and absence of nurses taking this qualification is going to add to our difficulties in maintaining an efficient nursing service.

We are once again deeply indebted to the existing staff for undertaking extra duties during the absence of their colleagues or when it was not possible to find a suitable applicant to fill a vacancy in a neighbouring district. Without their willing help it would have been very difficult to continue to provide nursing services throughout the area.

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 patients and nurses.

The information given below is in the form called for by the Scottish Home and Health Department. 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 1965, 551 cases from the Joint County received ante-natal care at Perth Clinic, making 3028 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 1965, 9 County children from neighbouring districts made 47 attendances at Perth City Clinics.

(c) DENTAL CARE: The Council do not provide dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers, or pre-school children, but the District Nurses continue to do all they can to encourage expectant and nursing mothers to attend a private dentist, and at their child welfare visits, stress the need to take young children regularly to the dentist. According to reports by the District Nurses, it would appear that the majority of expectant and nursing mothers do in fact attend the dentist regularly at this time.

(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 49 babies were accommodated there.

(g) NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1948: At the end of the year the following registrations in respect of morning nurseries for children between the ages of 3 and 5 years were in operation.

Crieff	20 children (continued from last year)
Dunblane	14 children (granted during the year)
Scone	9 children (granted during the year)

The registration in respect of a morning nursery in Dunblane to take 20 children was cancelled at the request of the person conducting the nursery.

(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 1965, 91 old cases and 74 new cases made 440 attendances at the Perth Clinic, and 11 old cases and 16 new cases made 51 attendances at the Stirling Clinic.

(i) MELVILLE HOUSE: This organisation is largely supported by Local Authorities and during the year 12 cases (3 maternity, 2 family and 7 adoption) were dealt with.



(j) MARRIAGE GUIDANCE: During 1965 the Marriage Guidance Council continued to hold a weekly clinic at the Child Welfare Centre, 80 South Street, Perth. The total number of new cases handled by the Council fell last year from 28 to 26. Of these 26 cases, 9 came from the County, compared with 7 last year.

In addition to counselling on Monday evenings at 80 South Street, Perth, clients can be seen at Kirk House, St. John Street, on Wednesday afternoons. It is also possible for clients in Crieff and District to be seen in Crieff by special arrangement. Efforts have been made to improve publicity by the distribution of posters to the Nurses' Clinics.

Nationally greater stress is now being laid on the educational side of the movement and one counsellor has qualified as a group leader. The Council can provide speakers on the work of Marriage Guidance and has one counsellor who is specially qualified to work with youth groups.

(k) PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP FAMILIES: On 1st October, 1964, Section I of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963 came into force, extending the powers and duties of Local Authorities to promote the welfare of children by making available advice, guidance and assistance in kind or cash. The additional powers have already been effective in restoring children to the care of their parents and will, no doubt, in some cases prevent the need for taking children into care.

Co-ordination of statutory and voluntary services concerned with the welfare of families is being further developed and the Medical Officer of Health has been appointed Co-ordinating Officer.

(l) WELFARE FOODS: The joint arrangements 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 in both the distribution and particularly in the complicated recording system.

Some indication of the extent of the work involved in distribution can be gained from the figures of sales of welfare foods. During the year ending 31/3/66, the County centres issued 22,135 tins of National Dried Milk, 2,180 bottles of cod liver oil, 1,130 packets of vitamin tablets and 21,369 bottles of orange juice.

## 2. MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The number of births in the Authority's area during the year, corrected for residence, was 1,489. Of these, 266 births occurred at home and 1,223 in hospitals, including private maternity homes. 12 still births occurred in hospitals and 2 in domiciliary practice.

81 premature live births occurred in hospitals and of these, 11 babies died within 28 days of birth. 7 premature live births occurred at home or in private maternity homes, 5 being transferred to hospital. 11 premature still-births occurred in hospital and one at home.



Of the 266 confinements occurring at home, a doctor had been booked in 251. In 10 cases a doctor had not been engaged, nor had the District Nurse been informed of the impending confinement.

All the District Nurses are trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia and apparatus is available in every district.

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 39,125 visits were paid by the District Nurses as Health Visitors. Of these, 5,611 were paid to 1,226 expectant mothers, 6,293 visits were paid to 1,477 children born in 1965, 8,086 visits were paid to 1,359 children born in 1964 and 11,427 visits were paid to 4,816 children born in 1960-63.

3,686 visits were paid to 350 tuberculous households.

1,271 visits were paid to 530 persons because they were aged 65 and over, and for no other reason. 92 of these visits were paid to 73 old people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

821 visits were paid to 58 persons on mental health grounds. Of these 55 were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

507 visits were paid to 331 cases following discharge from hospital, 66 of these visits being paid to 59 people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

### 4. HOME NURSING.

A total of 70,006 home nursing visits were made by the District Nurses during the year to a total of 3,884 persons. An increasing number of visits were made to give injections of various sorts, chiefly antibiotics, but of the total visits, 51,607 were paid to a total of 1,975 elderly persons over the age of 65. No special arrangements were made for nursing sick children, which is undertaken as part of the general arrangements for home nursing, 1,854 nursing visits being paid during the year to 348 children aged under 5 years.

All the nursing visits made to old people must have helped considerably to relieve the pressure on hospital beds, but it was 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 79% of the cases given home help during the year were aged 65 and over, compared to 81% last year, and that 415 of the 912 deaths during the year of persons aged 65 and over (46%) occurred at home, compared to 45% last year.



## 5. DOMESTIC HELP.

This service continues to play an important part in the efforts made to enable many old people to continue living in their own homes in familiar surroundings, who would otherwise require admission to an Eventide Home or Hospital. It also permits of the earlier discharge home of old people from hospital, thereby giving an increased turnover of hospital beds.

During the year 135 part-time domestic helps were employed under the Domestic Help Scheme, and 215 households were assisted, made up as follows:-  
chronic sick 30, mentally disordered 1, maternity 3, old persons no longer able to manage alone 170, and miscellaneous 11.

## 6. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The number of successful primary vaccinations during the year was 727, and in addition 247 were successfully revaccinated. Information abstracted from the Child Welfare Records shows that at 31/12/1965 12% of children born in 1965 have been vaccinated. In addition 51% of those born in 1964 and 86% of other pre-school children had been vaccinated. Records of school medical examinations show that 84% of all children examined during the year ending 31/7/65 had been vaccinated (entrants 82%, 1955 group 86%, 1951 group 84%, 1948 group 84%).

**IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS:** During the year 945 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 2,116 children of school age received a boosting dose of diphtheria/tetanus prophylactic and 124 pre-school children and 114 school children received booster doses of pertussis/diphtheria/tetanus.

**VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS:** The programme of poliomyelitis vaccination continued during the year 1965 and the following table shows the number vaccinated during the year.

	No. vaccinated with 2 injections of Salk vaccine	No. given 3 doses of Sabin vaccine
Born 1965	-	182
Born 1964	-	792
Born 1963	-	116
Born 1962	-	45
Born 1961	-	10
Born 1943-60	-	43
Born 1933-42	-	11
Others	-	21

For pre-school children and adults, three doses of Sabin vaccine or three injections of Salk vaccine are considered to give adequate protection, but school children receive a booster dose. At the end of



1965, 41,342 persons in the County were considered to be adequately protected, this figure including 72% of the pre-school children in the area.

GENERAL: In this area, the general arrangement is that primary inoculations for smallpox, diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus and poliomyelitis are undertaken by the General Practitioners and booster doses during school life are given at school medical inspections by Local Authority staff. All inoculations carried out by General Practitioners should be notified to the County Health Department so that records may be compiled for the Scottish Home and Health Department. Unfortunately it would appear that not all doctors are completing these records so that the figures submitted to the Scottish Home and Health Department do not give a true picture of the position in this area and I would again appeal to all General Practitioners to submit records of all inoculations and thus enable us to have a true picture of the immunisation state of the community.

PROPAGANDA: The excellent response to all forms of inoculation in this area is mainly due to the efforts of the District Nurses in collaboration with the family doctors who continue to urge parents to have their children protected. So far as can be ascertained, very few parents fail to take this advice. Figures are abstracted from nurse's records and the summarised results detailed for each district are issued both to District Nurses and to Family Doctors in the area. No other forms of propaganda are employed in these schemes.

## 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.

A table showing the number on confirmed cases of tuberculosis is given on the following page.

The number of new respiratory cases this year shows an increase of 6 over last year's figure. There were 358 respiratory cases on the list at 31/12/65, as against 394 in 1964. 39 cases received hospital care, compared to 43 last year and there was no delay in admission. For the first time there were no deaths from respiratory tuberculosis. There were three deaths last year. There were 4 new non-respiratory cases, a decrease of 9 over last year's figure. There was one death from non-respiratory tuberculosis, the first death from this cause since 1957.

142 contacts of tuberculosis cases were examined for the first time and 404 contacts previously examined had follow-up examination, an average of 15 contacts per confirmed case. Active disease was found in ten contacts.

Under the general scheme for providing B.C.G. vaccination, 215 persons were tuberculin tested. Of these, 131 were found to be tuberculin negative and all were successfully vaccinated. These



# TUBERCULOSIS

	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	Average 1941-45	Average 1946-50	Average 1951-55	Average 1956-60	Average 1961-65	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
New Confirmed cases:												
Respiratory	53	54	58	75	66	44	37	45	27	45	30	36
Non-respiratory	54	57	53	27	22	25	12	12	15	13	13	4
Cases on list at 31st Dec.:												
Respiratory	145	164	166	255	400	475	384	393	389	388	394	358
Non-respiratory	163	222	203	161	120	107	81	82	85	88	81	71
No. of cases receiving Institutional treatment	115	119	139	123	136*	85*	47*	69*	40*	43*	43*	39*
DEATHS:												
Respiratory	32	26	29	26	10	5	5	4	9	11	3	-
Non-respiratory	14	11	15	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

\* - Respiratory cases only.



figures do not include the group of school leavers who are dealt with separately below.

During the year extra nourishment grants were given in 16 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, 1965 covers the twelfth year of work. In brief the scheme provides for the tuberculin testing of children approaching school leaving age, generally during the year preceeding 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 and examined by the Chest Physician where the positive result is marked, or given a chest X-ray by the Mass Radiography Unit. 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 92% (City 95%, County 89%). 1494 children were tuberculin tested (City 539, County 955) with an overall positive rate (excluding private schools) of 5% (City 3%, County 7%), compared with 10% (City 6%, County 12%) for the year 1963-64.

Since the scheme started in 1953-54, a total of 16,486 children have been vaccinated, and so far none of these young people is known to have developed tuberculosis, so that it would appear that the scheme is giving very adequate protection to those young people during their adolescent years.

(c) MASS RADIOGRAPHY: The demand for the services of the Mass Radiography Unit in this area have decreased considerably. This is due to several factors -

- (1) The reduction in the number of children who show positive Mantoux tests (5% in 1965 compared to 38% in 1954);
- (2) Increased facilities at the Area Chest Clinic so that those showing strong positive reactions can be investigated at once instead of waiting several months until the routine visit of the Unit;
- (3) Regulations whereby teaching staffs are now X-rayed every three years instead of annually as previously.

(d) SCHOOL CHILDREN: Of the children found to have a positive tuberculin test, all Perth City children and the County children with a strongly positive result were referred direct to the Area Chest



Physician who carried out a full investigation. In none of these cases was tuberculous disease found, but they will be kept under yearly review during adolescence. The remaining children with positive tuberculin tests were X-rayed by the Mass Radiography Unit. 20 County children were thus examined (16 boys and 4 girls) and none were recalled for large film.

(e) SCHOOL STAFFS: School staffs will now be X-rayed every three years.

(f) OTHERS: Facilities for X-ray were offered to the staff of Messrs. Todd and Duncan, Kinross and to the staff and students at Scone Aerodrome. Altogether 440 persons were X-rayed under this scheme (266 males and 174 females) and 27 were recalled for large film (17 males and 10 females).

(g) PUBLIC SESSIONS: Public sessions were held at six centres, viz: Kinross, Dunning, Blackford, Aberfoyle, Crieff and Dunkeld. The same means of publicity which had proved so successful in previous years was again employed and we are indebted to local Councils, Headteachers of local schools, Ministers and others who helped in advertising the sessions. A leaflet was delivered by local school children to every household in the area, and publicity was also given to the visit by the display of posters and by advertisements in the press. The response from the public was very good and our thanks are due to all who contributed to the success of the scheme, including members of local branches of the British Red Cross for their invaluable help at the sessions.

The results were as follows:

	No. attending for X-ray			No. recalled for large film
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Kinross	67	93	160	8
Dunning	60	88	148	12
Blackford	49	40	89	1
Aberfoyle	48	70	118	11
Crieff	177	280	457	29
Dunkeld	62	87	149	3

(h) EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS: Nothing new is available to supplement the information given in previous reports.

(i) CHIROPODY: The Red Cross Society, the majority of the Local Old People's Welfare Committees and several former District Nursing Associations continue to provide a much appreciated Chiropody Service for old people, the County Council contributing towards the cost and making available, where necessary, the Nursing Clinics for the service.

During the year the Kinross and Clackmannan Branch of the Red Cross Society extended their service to include the Milnathort, Blairingone and Glendevon areas.

Chiropody services are now available at the following centres:-



Aberfeldy	Comrie	Kimross
Abernethy	Coupar Angus	Logierait
Almondbank	Crieff	Longforgan
Alyth	Doune	Luncarty
Auchtergaven	Dunblane	Methven
Auchterarder	Errol	Milnathort
Birnam & Dunkeld	East Carse	Pitlochry
Blackford	Fortingall	Rannoch & Foss
Blairgowrie & Rattray	Glencarse	Stanley
Blairingone	Glendevon	Scone
Braco	Glenfarg	Vale of Teith
Bridge of Earn	Invergowrie	
Callander	Kenmore	

(j) PREVENTION OF HOME ACCIDENTS: During the year there were 18 deaths caused by accidents in the home, the same figure as 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. and these hazards are also mentioned in health talks to local organisations.

(k) SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER: There are no new developments to report regarding the Smoking and Lung Cancer campaign.

(l) EARLY ASCERTAINMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION: This matter is dealt with in the separate School Health Service Report.

(m) 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 59 talks and 40 demonstrations. Six talks were given at meetings of adult organisations by a member of the medical staff of the Department and one talk was given to an adult organisation by the Medical Lecturer of the Scottish Council of Health Education.

The Council's Lecturer also visited the area for a week from 11th to 14th May, giving talks to school children in fifteen schools. These talks were given to children in the Primary V to VII and Junior Secondary age group and the visits of the Medical Lecturer were much appreciated by the Headmasters.

## 8. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1965, the death rate per thousand of the population from the principal infectious diseases was 0.02 for the Combined County compared to 0.07 last year.

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	6	Pneumonia not otherwise	
Diphtheria	-	notifiable	10
Dysentery	96	Poliomyelitis	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	Puerperal Fever	-
Erysipelas	2	Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Food Poisoning	14	Scarlet Fever	13
Acute Infective Jaundice	-	Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	36
Malaria	-	Tuberculosis - non-pulmonary	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	Typhoid Fever	-
Pneumonia, acute influenzal	2	Paratyphoid Fever	-
Pneumonia, acute primary	7	Whooping Cough	11

The general level of incidence of infectious disease remained low.

No case of diphtheria occurred and apart from one case which was infected from outwith the area, no case has occurred in this County for sixteen years. No case of poliomyelitis has occurred since 196

There were 96 cases of dysentery, compared to 15 last year. The major outbreak was in the Dunblane area where there were 53 cases, the majority being school children. All of these cases were followed up, but despite exhaustive investigation, no common factor to account for the outbreak could be found. Eight cases occurred in three families which could be connected, but no cause of infection was discovered. The other 35 cases involved families in individuals scattered throughout the County and although all were fully investigated, in no case could the source of infection be discovered. All the cases were of a fairly mild nature and responded quickly to treatment.

There were fourteen cases of food poisoning, one outbreak of 11 cases being traced to cooked meat supplied by a local shop. The other three were sporadic cases and in no way connected.

There were no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fevers. The incidence of pneumonia, scarlet fever and whooping cough remained at about the usual level.

## 9. VENEREAL DISEASE.

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	3	2	5
(b) Gonorrhoea	18	6	24
(c) Other Venereal conditions	43	8	51
	64	16	80
(d) Non-venereal conditions	14	8	22
	78	24	102

The figures for last year were Perth 85, Stirling 9, Total 94.

#### 10. MENTAL HEALTH.

The Mental Health Officers were called upon to take action for the compulsory removal of four patients to hospital in the course of the year and arranged for the informal admission of three patients.

At the end of the year there were one male and five female mental defectives under statutory guardianship and the number of visits paid to these patients throughout the year was 29. The number of mental defectives not under statutory guardianship but receiving regular visits was 158 and the number of visits made 417. There were no mentally ill patients under statutory guardianship but 96 patients were receiving regular visits, the number of such visits made in the course of the year being 1269.

The Perth Mental Clinic continued to be used extensively.

The Senior Occupational Centre for females at Blairgowrie continued to function satisfactorily and in September a class for males was started at the Centre, a male instructor being appointed. At the end of the year there were 10 female and 7 male pupils in attendance inclusive of 3 females from the City of Perth and one from Angus.

At the end of the year there were 25 mentally handicapped persons on the register considered suitable for a Senior Occupational Centre, but for whom no suitable facilities were available. With the opening of a Senior Centre by Perth Town Council in the near future it is hoped that it will be possible to have a number of these handicapped persons admitted to that Centre.

#### 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 table on the following page shows the work done during the year.



12. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES: During the year 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, 1965, has already been issued.



# ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE

	Pre-School		School		TOTAL
	City	County	City	County	
Attendance at Surgeon's Clinics	386	720	529	1270	2905
Cases under Treatment	39	84	136	365	624
Cases under Observation	440	842	461	537	2280
Number of Treatments	872	1014	2026	2423	6335
New Cases during year	104	211	149	295	759
Discharges during year	98	174	120	262	654
Admissions to Bridge of Earn Hospital	15	14	42	87	158



## WELFARE SERVICE

Mr. W. BRANNAN - CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

### RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

The residential accommodation continued to be fully occupied, and the waiting lists for admission maintained. Advantage continues to be taken of the availability in Perth Town Council's Welfare Home, Rosslyn House, of accommodation for a number of the more frail, the lack of which type of accommodation is an ever increasing problem in the County. The Health and Welfare Committee have now approved of a recommendation by the Sub-Committee set up to consider the matter that a purpose built Home for the frail ambulant be built at Scone, to accommodate 30 residents. On completion this should go a good way to solving the immediate problem.

At the end of the year the structural alterations and improvements at Abbotsford, Dunblane, the dwelling house gifted for conversion into an Eventide Home were in progress. When completed the Home will accommodate 10 elderly people.

As part of the improvement in the fire precautions in the Council's Welfare Homes the Health and Welfare Committee decided to have an emergency lighting system installed in each of these Homes.

The extension to the Female Day Room at Cuil-an-Daraich Home was nearing completion at the end of the year, but the erection of the green house previously authorised has still to start. Following a review of the running of this Home an additional ward orderly and an assistant cook were appointed, and recommendations for major improvements in the kitchen and laundry including additional and more up to date equipment was under consideration at the end of the year. Other changes arising from the review included a revision of the menus and meal times.

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

	<u>Strathearn</u> <u>Home</u>	<u>Cuil-an-</u> <u>Daraich</u>	<u>Cottage</u> <u>Home</u>	<u>St. John's</u> <u>Mount</u>
In residence at 31/12/64	25	27	8	7
Admissions during year	15	20	4	5
Discharges during year	13	15	4	5
In residence at 31/12/65	27	32	8	7

The number of admissions to Rosslyn House, Perth, in the course of the year at the instance of the Welfare Department was 7 the number remaining in the Home chargeable to the County Council being 8.

### VOLUNTARY EVENTIDE HOMES.

Advantage continued to be taken of the accommodation available in the Eventide Homes in



Perthshire run by Voluntary Organisations also several outwith the area, the Council assisting with the cost of maintenance of residents unable to meet the standard charge in full.

These Homes and the number of residents in each towards whose maintenance payment was made during the year were as follows:-

Church of Scotland Homes	
Belmont Castle, Meigle	9
Inglewood, Alloa	2
Kinloch House, Collessie	2
Blair House, Trossachs	2
Inverreck, Dunoon	1
Watson House, Gargunnoch	3
Hope Park House, Blairgowrie	14
Mailler Home of Rest, Auchterarder	6
Whitelaw Home, Auchterarder	4
Richmond House, Crieff	12
Robert Douglas Memorial Home, Scone	6
Ault Wharrie, Dunblane	1
Dalglish Home, Dundee	1
Cidhmore Home, Dundee	2
Peacehaven Home, Lundin Links	1

#### TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION.

The temporary accommodation at Strathearn Home was used to accommodate two families - parents and one child on each occasion. The accommodation was vacant at the end of the year.

#### HOSPITAL CARE.

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

Admissions and discharges during the year were as follows:-

	<u>Strathearn Home</u>	<u>Cuil-an-Daraich</u>
In Hospital Wards at 31/12/64	32	13
Admissions during year	15	11
Discharges and deaths during year	15	8
In Hospital Wards at 31/12/65	32	16



## WELFARE OF THE AGED.

An additional Local Old People's Welfare Committee was set up in the course of the year making the total number of fully constituted Committees operating throughout the area twelve, in addition to which there are a considerable number of other voluntary organisations such as the British Red Cross Society and the former District Nursing Associations taking an active part in the welfare of the aged in the two Counties. Braco Old Peoples Welfare Committee started a meals service during the year bringing the number of Committees operating such a service up to seven, the other six being in Alyth, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Crieff, Dunblane and Logierait.

## WELFARE SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS.

(a) BLIND: The Perthshire and Kinross-shire Society for the Blind continues to act as agents for the Council in carrying out certain of their statutory duties in relation to the blind and the partially sighted. During the year 20 persons were certified blind and registered for the first time. The total number of persons on the register at the end of the year was 140. Details are as under:-

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Total</u>
5 to 15 years	3
16 to 20 years	3
21 to 39 years	9
40 to 59 years	26
60 to 69 years	27
Over 70 years	72

### Classification of Blind children aged 2 - 15 years:-

Not at School - additional handicap	3
-------------------------------------	---

### Employment, etc., of Blind Persons 16 years and over:-

#### In sheltered employment -

Workshops for the blind	8
-------------------------	---

In other employment	4
---------------------	---

Unemployed	5
------------	---

Not available for employment, housewives, retired persons, etc.	100
--	-----

Not capable of work	19
---------------------	----

At School or receiving training at home	1
---	---

(b) PARTIALLY SIGHTED: The number of persons on the Register of Partially Sighted Persons at the end of the year was 22.

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



(d) OTHER HANDICAPPED PERSONS: At the end of the year there were 32 males and 36 females on the Register of Physically Handicapped Persons and the number of welfare visits made to those living at home was 160.

During the year the Council was responsible for the maintenance of 9 persons in Homes for the Handicapped as follows:- Anton House Training Home for Girls 2; Red Cross House, Largs 3; Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir 2; Chalfont Colony for Epileptics 1; Ampthill Cheshire Home, Bradford 1.

The scheme for the training of the home-bound based on Anton House, Broughty Ferry, and under which severely disabled persons are visited by a teacher in their own homes and taught occupational and diversional therapy continued to operate successfully, there being 13 handicapped persons in this area being trained or supervised.

In the course of the year various aids such as walking aids, and bath seats were issued and structural alterations to dwellings carried out mainly the provision of ramps (four) to permit of the entry of invalid chairs, and the provision of hand-rails. A shower was substituted for a bath in one dwelling.

Towards the end of the year with the co-operation of the Town Councils of the various burghs and Kinross County Council a scheme was inaugurated for the issuing of badges to disabled drivers of mechanised vehicles exempting them from compliance with "No Waiting" restrictions imposed by Local Authorities in terms of the Road Traffic Acts.

#### REMOVAL OF PERSONS IN URGENT NEED OF CARE

There were no cases necessitating the use of compulsory powers of removal to Homes or Hospitals during the year.

#### CARE OF PROPERTY OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL ETC.

Arrangements were made for the protection of moveable property of nine persons admitted to Homes and Hospitals during the year. Including property taken into care in previous years, protection was given in 33 cases. At the end of the year the number was 25.

#### BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD

Arrangements were made for the burial of 10 deceased persons where there were no relatives or others who could make the arrangements, or where there were insufficient funds to meet the cost.

#### REGISTRATION OF OLD PEOPLE'S HOMES

No new Homes were registered during the year. Registration was withdrawn in respect of two privately run Homes following their use as such being discontinued by the proprietors. Of the 14 Homes on the Register at the end of the year 12 were run by voluntary organisations and two by private individuals.



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Age groups of children in care as at 31/12/1965:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Aged under 2 years	9	6	15
Aged 2 years but not of compulsory school age	6	12	18
Of compulsory school age	38	32	70
Over compulsory school age	9	7	16
	62	57	119

Reasons for movement into care during year ended 31/12/1965:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Parent(s) in desertion	13	3	16
Illness of parent or guardian	23	19	42
Child illegitimate and mother unable to provide	7	14	21
Confinements	6	8	14
Homeless	-	1	1
Eviction	1	5	6
Parents separated	1	-	1
Parent apprehended	5	2	7
Parents unable to provide	1	1	2
Taken to place of safety	1	1	2
Expectant mother under 16 years of age	-	1	1
	58	55	113

Reasons for discharge from care during year ended 31/12/1965:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Returned to care of parents	42	45	87
Adopted	8	10	18
Attained 18 years of age	6	3	9
	56	58	114

One child was committed to the care of the Council in terms of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937, during the year.

## 2. KIPPEN HOUSE, DUNNING

(a) Staff Staffing has been difficult over the past year and is becoming more so as time goes on. There was no response to advertisements for the post of Housemother.

Resident domestic staff has also proved difficult to replace. One member of staff has been off work through illness since June, 1965, and another/



another member, who had been at Kippen House for some ten years, left to take up work as an Assistant Housemother of a small Family Group Home. No replacements have been possible for these vacancies and consequently it was necessary to engage part-time daily domestic staff. This is not a satisfactory solution to the problem, as it places a burden on the few resident staff remaining. Matron has found it very difficult for the staff to get time off and this has resulted in added strain. The problem of staffing Kippen House adequately is very difficult to solve.

(b) Social Activities Many social events were held during the year and again the children had many entertaining outings. The members of Crieff Round Table were frequent visitors, and provided the children with lots of fun, particularly at the Christmas Party. The numbers at the Christmas Party were somewhat curtailed due to the very adverse weather conditions, but nevertheless a good time was had by all.

Special outings were provided by the staff of the Royal Naval Stores, Almondbank; and the Perth and District Branch of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen Social Club, Perth; The staff of Messrs. Todd & Duncan, Kinross again provided many gifts, as did a large number of other firms and organisations.

A visit to the "Peter Pan" Show in Edinburgh was very much enjoyed, as was a visit to the Zoo which never fails to prove an exciting day.

Arbroath was again chosen for a day's outing, accompanied by a large number of children from necessitous families in the County. Arbroath Town Council were most generous in their welcome and provided all essential facilities for the day.

Two boys spent two weeks at a summer camp at West Kilbride in company with other children from Children's Homes. This was their first venture and both got on extremely well, making many new friends and enjoying all that such a holiday can offer.

(c) General The number of children admitted during the year was 40, which is 5 more than the previous year. The average daily number was 8, which is a remarkably low figure. It seems clear that the Council's need for such a large type of Children's Home is diminishing.



employment but a place to live. Every effort is made to help them to reach their decision and, after that, to find employers who will show tolerance and understanding.

The following table shows the number of children in employment:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Apprentice, Royal Navy	2	-	2
Trainee Chef	1	-	1
Farm Worker	1	-	1
Factory Worker	-	1	1
Domestics	-	2	2
	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>

## 5. ADOPTION

During the year, 21 children were placed for adoption and, of these, 11 Adoption Orders have been granted.

36 notifications under the Adoption Act, 1958, were received. 45 were supervised during the probationary period. 33 Adoption Orders were granted.

## 6. CHILDREN ACT, 1958

No notifications were received during the year, and 3 on the Register were supervised. Home conditions and the standard of care were found to be satisfactory.

## 7. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1963

Section 1 of this Act, which is applicable to Scotland, has now been in operation for a full year.

Details of the number of families and children dealt with during the year are as follows:-

	No. of families involved	No. of children involved
(a) Case-work by the local authority not involving reception into or committal to care	46	130
(b)/		



	Boys	Girls	Total
Children in Home as at 1/ 1/1965	4	3	7
Children admitted during year	24	16	40
	28	19	47
Children discharged during year	22	16	38
Children in Home as at 31/12/1965	6	3	9

### 3. NURSERY ACCOMMODATION

During the year, 34 children were admitted to Pitversie Nursery, which is 17 below the figure for the previous year. This is mainly due to the success in recruiting temporary foster-parents, which was essential to cope with the number of Nursery children received into care. The average daily number of children accommodated in the Nursery during the year was 12.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Children in Nursery as at 1/ 1/1965	7	8	15
Children admitted during year	17	17	34
	24	25	49
Children discharged during year	16	21	37
Children in Nursery as at 31/12/1965	8	4	12

### 4. CARE OF OLDER CHILDREN

The number of children over school age but still in care at the end of the year was 7. This is 9 less than the previous year, those 9 being discharged from care on attaining the age of 18 years or on completion of an apprenticeship. There has been little change in the pattern of employment chosen and entry to one of the Services is still quite popular. Unfortunately, some lads are unacceptable, mainly due to their poor educational attainments and this has led to a few disappointments. Choosing a career, be it skilled or unskilled, is in many instances rather difficult for some children in care, particularly those children who have had a period of uncertainty in their lives and who require not only employment/



	No. of families involved	No. of children involved
(b) Case-work by the local authority associated with reception into or committal to care	6	24
(c) Case-work resulting in, or directed to, the return to parent or relative of children already in care	2	5
(d) Financial assistance	3	9
(e) Other material assistance	15	61
(f) Preventive case-work by a voluntary organisation	24	110
(g) Assistance from local charitable sources	2	7

#### GENERAL

Over the past number of years, changes in Child Care techniques have been many and varied. Preventive work has been talked and written about since 1954. Social workers were conscious that many family breakdowns were due to the inadequacy of parents and that, until there was some statutory authority to deal with such problems at the source, children would continue to be taken into care and live apart from their parents. Certain statutory preventive measures have now been in force since 1963 and yet the number of children in the care of local authorities in Scotland has continued to rise. It is difficult to determine any particular cause of this, but the shortage of trained and experienced Social Workers in Scotland is considered to be a main contributory factor. The loss to the Service through marriage, is considerable and the future may call for serious adjustments in the pattern of employment and the greater use of male personnel.







COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1965



COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1965



County Sanitary Department,  
28 Glasgow Road,  
Perth.

March, 1966.

To:

The Scottish Home and Health Department,  
the Joint County Council of the Combined County  
of Perth and Kinross and the County  
Council of the County of Perth.

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the following report on the activities of the County Sanitary Department for the year 1965 prepared in accordance with the requirements of Health and Welfare Services Circular No. 2/1966.

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 record my appreciation of this. I also wish to thank the members of the County Council and other officials for their 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.



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# JOINT COUNTY COUNCIL FUNCTIONS

## FOOD AND DRUGS

### FOOD SAMPLING

A total of 171 formal and 270 informal samples were taken and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst. In addition 806 samples of spirits were tested in licensed premises by means of a Sykes Hydrometer.

As a result of the samples taken, 17 reports were sent to the Procurator Fiscal and a number of warning letters were issued. The reports sent to the Fiscal related to 3 samples of milk, 5 samples of mince, 4 samples of sausages, 1 sample of rum, 1 sample of gin, 1 sample of brandy, 1 sample of ice-cream, and 1 sample of cream doughnuts.

#### MILK

##### Antibiotics in Milk

A total of 62 samples were sent to the Public Analyst to be tested for the presence of antibiotics. Of these samples, 3 were found to contain penicillin. The amount of penicillin found in the samples and the action taken in each case is shown in the following table.

Amount of Penicillin	Action taken
1. 0.01 i.u. penicillin per ml.	Warning letter sent.
2. 0.02 i.u. penicillin per ml.	Warning letter sent.
3. 0.04 i.u. penicillin per ml.	Admonished after pleading guilty.

Although in 1965 5% of the samples taken were found to contain penicillin the comparable figure for 1964 was 24%. The average amount of penicillin found in the three samples taken in 1965 was 0.033 international units as against 0.044 i.u. in 1964. The reasonable assumption from these figures is that the action taken by the County Council last year and the penalties imposed by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, when penicillin was found present in milk sampled by them, have prompted milk producers to take greater care in ensuring that



the milk from cows which have been given intramammary injections of penicillin, is withheld from the bulk supply for the specified period.

Several other Local Authorities, mainly in England, are now following the example set by this County and have instigated testing schemes of their own for antibiotics and have already obtained prosecutions where penicillin was found in milk.

Although only 5% of our milk samples were found to contain penicillin last year this figure is still much higher than it should be. It is intended to increase the sampling frequency in 1966 in an effort to reduce this percentage further and to underline the need for continual vigilance and still greater care in the disposal of milk from cows being treated with antibiotics.

#### **Hypochlorites in Milk**

All samples of milk tested by the Public Analyst for the presence of penicillin were also tested for hypochlorites. Of the 62 samples tested, 2 were found to contain hypochlorite. In one sample hypochlorite was present in 840 parts per million and in the other in 140 parts per million. In the first case proceedings were taken against the dairyman and he was fined £5. In the second case a warning letter was issued. As far as can be ascertained these are the first cases of their kind to be taken in this Country.

#### **Water in Milk**

An informal sample taken by a Milk Officer and submitted to the Public Analyst for testing in connection with an application for a "Premium" Licence was found to contain added water. A formal sample taken a few days later was also found to contain water and a report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal. The producer pled guilty to the offence and was fined £10. A warning letter, drawing attention to the presence of water in a milk sample, was sent to the same milk producer in 1964.

The formal sample was found to contain 3.80% Fat and 8.28% solids. The result of the Hortvet test indicated that 5.5% (approximately) of water was present.



## PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD

### Mince and Sausages

Nine butchers were fined for selling sausages or mince containing preservatives outwith the permitted period, an excess of preservatives or prohibited preservatives.

These figures show a considerable increase in the number of offences over the previous year and confirm a long-held belief that there is a hard core of butchers who consider that it is worth the risk of a fine to mask the age and condition of their mince and sausages by the use of preservatives. If these butchers could be persuaded to invest the cost of preservatives in cold store display cabinets both their customers and the Regulations could be satisfied.

The prosecutions in connection with preservatives were as follows:

1.	Mince - 110 p.p.m.	Sulphur Dioxide		Fined £4.
2.	Mince - 650 p.p.m.	do.		Fined £10.
3.	Mince - 1,776 p.p.m.	do.	(1,326 in excess)	Fined £15.
4.	Sausages - 544 p.p.m.	do.	(94 in excess)	Fined £5.
5.	Sausages - 1,050 p.p.m.	do.	(600 in excess)	Fined £15.
6.	Sausages - 600 p.p.m.	do.	(150 in excess)	Fined £6.
7.	Sausages - 379 p.p.m.	do.	(No notice displayed)	Fined £5.
* 8.	Mince - 550 p.p.m.	Ascorbic Acid		Fined £20.
9.	Mince - 500 p.p.m.	Sulphur Dioxide		Fined £15.

\* This is believed to be one of the first cases of its kind in this country.

### SPIRIT SAMPLING

The 806 samples of spirits taken were tested by means of a Sykes hydrometer at 92 bars in 84 different licensed premises. The types of spirits sampled and the number found to be adulterated or below strength are shown in the following table:



		No. examined	No. adulterated or otherwise below strength
Whisky	.. ..	393	-
Rum	.. ..	172	1
Gin	.. ..	86	1
Vodka	.. ..	80	-
Brandy	.. ..	75	1
		<u>806</u>	<u>3</u>

The percentage adulteration per premises sampled is approximately 4% and compares favourably with the figure of 12% for 1964. Perhaps publicans are now realising that the use of a hydrometer increases considerably the chances of adulterated spirits being detected by the Sampling Officer and that the risk of "non-genuine" spirits being found by him is much greater than it used to be.

The non-genuine spirit samples were dealt with as follows:

1. Rum - 65.3°Proof      Fined £5.      The obscuration value of 11.7 indicated to the Analyst that peppermint cordial or some other liquid containing a high sugar content had been added to the sample.
2. Gin - 65°Proof      Fined £7.
3. Brandy - 65.3°Proof      Report in the hands of the Procurator Fiscal.

#### Inflated Prices

When the Sampling Officer entered one Hotel in the County and gave intimation of his intention to sample all the spirits on display in opened bottles in the bar he was informed that the owner, was prepared to serve him with what he required, but only at a price considerably more than that charged to his other customers. The inflated price requested was paid for the samples, which were all found to be genuine. After legal advice had been taken the Sampling Officer was instructed to make a further visit to the premises, to declare his identity and if purchases could not be made at the usual bar prices, to charge the vendor with "obstruction" and to take, without payment, the samples which he required. It appeared,



however, that the owner of the premises had had second thoughts and no difficulty was experienced in purchasing samples at the normal bar prices. The attitude of the licensee, during the Sampling Officer's first visit, was reported to the Clerk to the Licensing Court for any action which his Court might deem appropriate.

#### ICE CREAM

A formal sample of Ice Cream was reported by the Analyst as having a fat content of 3.3% instead of the statutory figure of 5% and was thus deficient in fat to the extent of 34%. On being informed of this the vendor, who was also the manufacturer, informed the Sampling Officer that he sold "milk ices" and not "ice cream". The fat standard for milk ices is 3.5%, but there is an obligation on the vendor, when ice cream is requested, to draw the customer's attention to the fact that he sells milk ices and not ice cream.

The vendor was of the opinion that a sign displayed in his shop which stated "Our ices are made with pure fresh milk" was sufficient for this purpose. A similar sign displayed in his van was accompanied by another sign which read, "After eight p.m. this van is for the sale of ice cream, confectionery, table waters only" (see photograph)

In many cases high quality ice cream is made with milk and it was felt that the sign referring to the use of fresh milk would lead members of the public to believe that a superior, rather than an inferior, quality of ice cream was being sold. The vendor was fined £5.

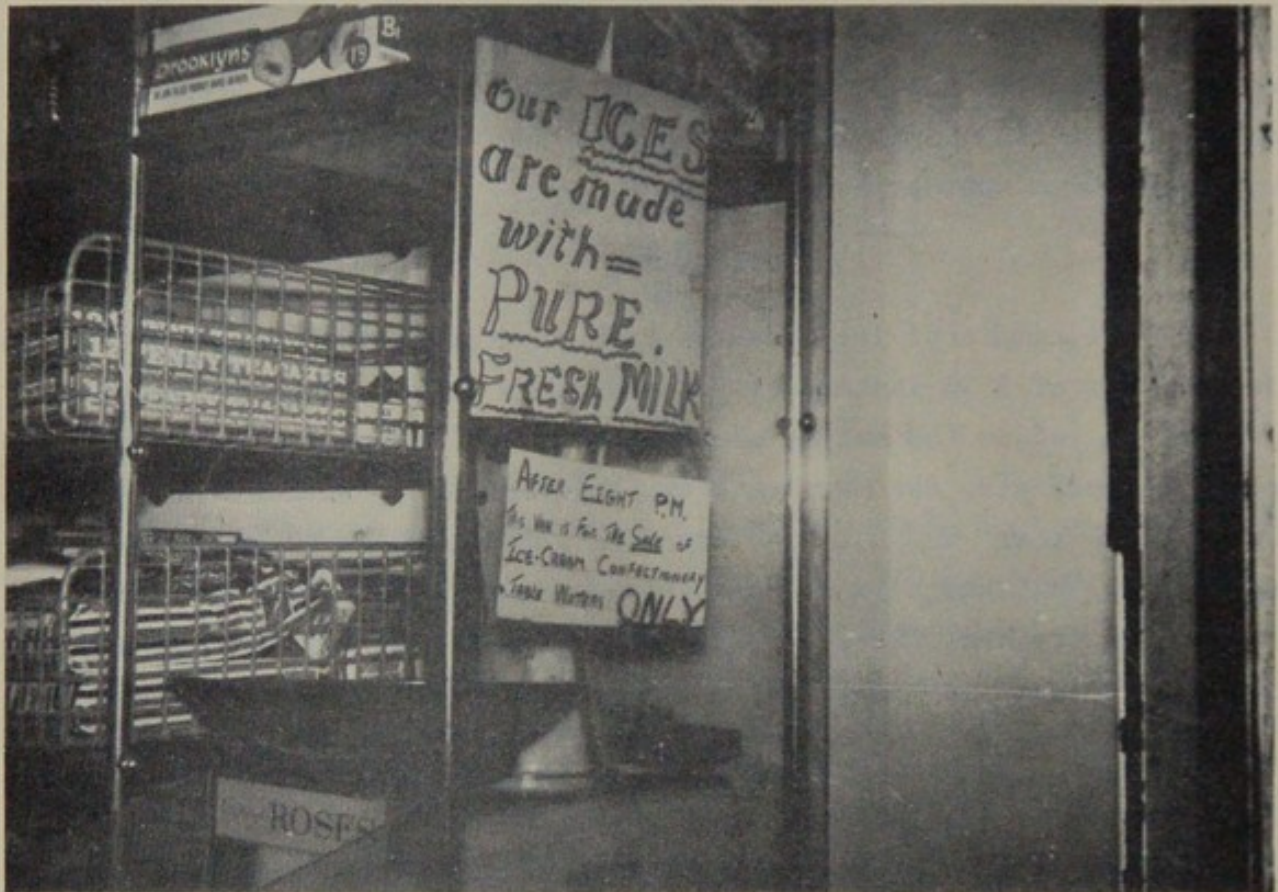
#### CHEESE

##### Not of the nature, substance or quality demanded

A member of the public handed in to the Department an article which had been offered to her as cheese and asked that it be analysed. The person making the request had been offered the "article" on a cheeseboard in a Hotel within the County and, on tasting it, found it to be quite distasteful. On analysis the "cheese" was found to be a piece of unrendered pig fat.

The explanation given by the hotelier was that the fat had been stored near the cheese in the refrigerator for cooking purposes, and had been put on the cheeseboard by mistake by one of the waitresses. A





SIGN IN VAN SELLING MILK ICES

warning letter was sent to the owner of the hotel.

#### CREAM DOUGHNUTS

A formal sample of cream doughnuts was found on analysis to contain artificial cream. No notice to this effect was displayed in the shop and a report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal. The case had not been dealt with by the end of the year.

#### FLOUR MOTH

A packet of flour mixture handed in by a member of the public was found to contain a number of insects. On examination these were found to be of the flour moth variety, the moth being present in all stages of its life. A report submitted to the Procurator Fiscal had not been disposed of at the end of the year.



## FRESH FRUIT

A complaint about bitter tasting pears was made to the Analyst. On examination he found that the pears contained 24 p.p.m. diphenyl in the flesh. This was due to the fact that the pears were wrapped in tissues which had been treated with diphenyl.

The Preservatives in Foods (Scotland) Regulations, 1962, permit the use of diphenyl, which is used as a fungicide, in citrus fruits only, but not in other fruits. The sale of these pears was therefore an offence against the Regulations. When the result of the Analyst's examination of the pears was known a formal sample was taken of other pears displayed in the same shop but these were found to be satisfactory.

## FOOD SAMPLES TAKEN

<u>Samples</u>	<u>Number Examined</u>			<u>Number Adulterated</u>		
	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>
BAKING POWDER .. ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
BUTTER .. ..	-	2	2	-	-	-
CHEESE (including spreads and processed cheese)	-	5	5	-	-	-
COFFEE .. ..	-	2	2	-	-	-
CREAM .. ..	-	2	2	-	-	-
FISH PASTES AND SPREADS	-	3	3	-	-	-
FLOUR MIXTURES .. ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
ICE-CREAM .. ..	13	-	13	1	-	1
JAMS, JELLIES AND FRUIT						
CURDS .. ..	-	4	4	-	-	-
MARGARINE .. ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
MEAT PASTES AND SPREADS	-	2	2	-	-	-
MILK (excluding dried, con- densed, evaporated and flavoured etc. milk)	71	137	208	8	9	17
DRIED MILK .. ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
MINCE	51	1	52	5	1	6
SAUSAGES AND SAUSAGE MEAT	28	1	29	4	1	5
SOFT DRINKS .. ..	-	2	2	-	-	-
SPICES AND CONDIMENTS ..	-	5	5	-	-	-
SPIRITS .. ..	4	16	20	3	1	4
GELATINE .. ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERY	1	2	3	-	1	1
TABLE JELLIES .. ..	-	2	2	-	-	-
SYNTHETIC CREAM .. ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOMATO KETCHUP, SAUCES	-	3	3	-	-	-
OTHERS .. ..	3	75	78	1	1	2
	<u>171</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>36</u>



## UNBOUND FOOD

As a result of inspections carried out, approximately 13cwts. of foodstuffs, as shown in the following table, were seized as being unfit for human consumption and disposed of:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for seizure</u>	<u>Weight (in lbs.)</u>
Canned Creamed rice	Tins blown or damaged	16
" Fish	do.	2½
" Frozen Egg White	do.	14
" Fruit & Fruit Juice	do.	351½
" Meat	do.	980
" Milk	do.	21½
" Soup	do.	48½
" Vegetables	do.	29½
Miscellaneous canned foods	do.	10½
Jars of Ox Tongue	Seal broken/moulded	3
Jars Pickles	do.	2
Bread Dough	Contaminated by mouse droppings	17
Fat Compound	do. do.	10
Butter	Decomposition	2½
Roast Ham	do.	10½
Roast Pork	do.	18
Silverside	do.	13

The quantity of tinned goods seized in 1965 was considerably less than that in previous years. It appears that this is due to an arrangement which shopkeepers have made with wholesalers' representatives whereunder the latter would uplift blown or damaged tins when they call at their shops.

It is still felt, that an improvement in the packaging and transportation of canned foods would, to a great extent, reduce this loss incurred by the manufacturers.

## MEAT INSPECTION

All animals slaughtered in the County were given ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections. The number and class of animals slaughtered and the condemnations made during the year are shown in Table I. The reasons for condemnations are given in Table II. It will be noted from these tables that 969 of the 13,165 animals slaughtered were wholly or partially condemned. The total weight of meat condemned was 13,548 lbs.



It is not an easy matter to maintain a 100% Meat Inspection service in the County, especially in view of the difficulties involved in ante- as well as post-mortem inspections and, without the co-operation of the slaughterhouse owners and managers, this would be very difficult, if not impossible.

The income from charges permitted under the Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1963 for the inspection of meat during the period 16th May to 31st December, 1965 was £590:3:3d.

TABLE I

Slaughterhouse	Class of Animal	Slaughtered	Wholly condemned	Partially condemned	weight (in lbs) of condemned meat & offal
Blairgowrie	Pigs	4,010	9	614	4,219
	Calves	380	1	5	117
Crieff	Cattle	887	1	113	4,483
	Sheep	2,583	5	48	1,677
	Pigs	728	-	18	189
	Calves	19	1	1	161
Dunblane	Cattle	566	-	2	1,072
	Sheep	1,404	1	6	255
	Pigs	259	-	1	29
	Calves	31	-	-	-
Milnathort	Pigs	2,275	2	24	672
	Sheep	23	10	4	674
	Totals	13,165	30	836	13,548



TABLE II

Class of Animal	Tuberculosis		Cysticercosis		Actino- bacillosis & actinomycosis		Septi- caemia		Bruising & Injury		Other Diseases	
	Whole carcase	Part carcase or organ	Whole carcase	Carcases passed after refriger- ation	Whole carcase	Part carcase or organ	Whole carcase	Part carcase or organ	Whole carcase	Part carcase or organ	Whole carcase	Part carcase or organ
BLAIRCOWRIE Pigs	3	87	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	524	
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	
CRIEFF Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	1	-	101	
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	43	
Pigs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	16	
DUNBLANE Cattle	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	1	
Pigs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MILNATHORT Pigs	-	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	8	
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	2	-	
TOTALS	3	105	-	3	-	4	7	28	10	10	699	



## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

### THE FOOD (PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1963

The above Regulations contain provisions (1) governing the construction, equipment and maintenance of slaughterhouses, (2) for securing the hygienic handling of meat at all stages up to its arrival at retail premises and (3) laying down conditions for the transport of meat.

The attention of the owners of (i) the Burgh Slaughterhouses at Crieff and Dunblane and (ii) the private slaughterhouses at Blairgowrie and Milnathort was drawn to the requirements of the Regulations. At the two private slaughterhouses the requirements of the Regulations have been or are in the process of being met. At the public slaughterhouses little has been done and, according to a report in the local press, it is intended to close one of them.

### MEAT TRANSPORT

All vehicles used for the transport of meat were inspected during the year and, where necessary, the attentions of the owners was drawn to the requirements of the Regulations. There are 58 vehicles, to which the Regulations apply, operating in the Combined County.

A number of vehicles had to be altered to comply with the Regulations and, in many cases, this included the provision of a partition separating the body of the vehicle from the driver's cab. In one case it was decided that a Dormobile used for transporting meat during the week and for family outings at the weekends could not be converted to suit both purposes and arrangements were made for a firm of wholesale meat transporters to deliver meat to the shop.

The application of the Regulations to vehicles used for the transport of meat was accomplished with little difficulty and the complaints frequently received from butchers that they had to spend considerable sums of money in improving their shops only to have meat delivered in unsuitable vehicles have now been silenced. From our own point of view we have no regret that the familiar sight of an open trailer with legs of beef protruding from under greasy sacking is no longer evident in the main street of one of our small Burghs.



## MILK AND DAIRIES

The mechanisation and modernisation of our dairy premises continued during 1965, the trend being to provide dairies which could be run with as small a labour staff as possible and produce the hygienic quality of milk required without resorting to laborious wash-up procedures.

The Milk (Special Designations)(Scotland) Order, 1965 came into operation in April and brought with it the expected difficulties associated with issuing the new types of Licence. However, by the end of the year all but 12 of our Producers had obtained their new Licences. It is hoped that Licences can be issued to all of these Producers early in 1966 except in two cases where milk production is being discontinued.

The sampling and testing of milk for Brucellosis was actively pursued. In all cases infected animals were slaughtered or arrangements were made to have their milk pasteurised or withheld.

### DAIRY BYELAWS

All dairies were inspected during the year and the few contraventions of the Dairy Byelaws found were referred to the persons concerned or reported to the Procurator Fiscal.

On two occasions reports on unsatisfactory conditions at one dairy were sent to the Procurator Fiscal and the milk producer, who pled 'guilty' to contraventions of the Dairy Byelaws, was fined £5 and £15. The same producer was fined £21 for contraventions of the Byelaws last year and, on being fined for the third time, was warned by the Court that a further appearance might make him liable to a fine, relating to a continuing offence, of up to two pounds per day. If no improvement is made to the premises in the near future a report will be submitted recommending that consideration be given to revoking the Certificate of Registration held by the Producer concerned.

The owner of a dairy, where milk is pasteurised and bottled, was fined £2 for using a bottle, which had not been properly cleaned before use, for milk.

One other report on contraventions of the Dairy Byelaws at a dairy farm, was in the hands of the Procurator Fiscal at the end of the year.



## REGISTRATIONS

The number of Certificates of Registration in force in the County at the end of 1965 was 332. This number comprised:

Producers	158
Producer/retailers	48
Retailers	120
Vending Machines	6

The changes in Registration during the year were as follows:

Certificates lapsed during the year 59

Certificates issued during the year 39

(This included several certificates involving only changes in the name of the holder.)

## DESIGNATED LICENCES

The Licences held in respect of Registered producers and heat treatment premises are shown in the following table:

	New Licences granted during year	No. revoked	No. discon- tinued for other reasons	No. in force at end of year
Premium	18	-	-	18
Standard	176	1	-	176
Pasteurised	2	-	-	2
Certified	1	1	4	22
Tuberculin Tested	4	3	19	190
Total	201	5	23	408

In all 2,632 visits by Sanitary Inspectors and Milk Officers were made to dairy premises during the year.

## MILK SAMPLING

### CERTIFIED & T.T. MILK

The number and results of "Certified" and "T.T." milks sampled during the year are shown in the following table:



Designation	No. of Samples		No. of Producers with failing samples whether consecutive or not			
	Taken	failing	1 failure	2 failures	3 failures	4 or more failures
Certified	213	43	6	8	-	5
Tuberculin Tested	918	132	55	21	7	3

No. of Producers having 3 consecutive failures:

Certified 0

Tuberculin Tested 5

No. of Producers having 4 or more consecutive failures:

Certified 1

Tuberculin Tested 0

#### PREMIUM AND STANDARD MILK

As from 1st April, 1965, milk producers could obtain "Premium" or "Standard" milk licences which were to replace "Certified" and "T.T." grades of milk before 31st December, 1965.

The following table gives the number and results of "Premium" and "Standard" milks sampled during the year.

Designation	No. of Samples		No. of Producers with failing samples whether consecutive or not			
	Taken	failing	1 failure	2 failures	3 failures	4 or more failures
<b>1. Pre-Licence samples</b>						
"Premium"	119	49	5	3	4	4
"Standard"	155	35	7	8	4	-
<b>2. Post-Licence samples</b>						
"Premium"	27	7	5	1	-	-
"Standard"	137	16	10	1	-	1

Producers having 4 or more consecutive failures:

Premium 0

Standard 1

No "Premium" or "Standard" Producers' Licences were issued until



at least two consecutive satisfactory samples of milk tested to the required grade had been obtained. It was felt by producers and, to begin with, by ourselves, that there would be no difficulty in the majority of our dairymen changing over from one Licence to another. However, two factors proved that we were over-optimistic. These were (a) the change in the incubation period and temperature of the tests to which milk samples were subjected at the laboratory, and (b) the introduction of a minimum chemical standard for "Premium" milk.

The temperature control for "Premium" milk also brought with it certain difficulties, not only for producers who had to ensure that the temperature of milk bottled at their premises did not rise above 50°F until it was delivered at the retailers' premises, but also for the shop-keepers who had to keep the milk at that temperature until it was delivered to their customers. This meant that shop-keepers could not hold a "Premium" Licence unless they had a cold store or a refrigerator in which to keep their milk. Although this requirement involved certain retailers in the expense of providing a refrigerator there is no doubt that this is a step in the right direction as an analysis of our sampling results indicate that the distribution of milk is now a major factor in determining whether the milk may pass or fail the tests applied to it.

Any sample of "Premium" milk taken before delivery to the consumer must contain 3.5% by weight of milk fat and not less than 8.5% by weight of milk solids other than milk fat. This requirement gave rise to considerable difficulty to "Premium" milk producers, not because the overall quality of their milk did not comply with this test, but due to the difficulty experienced in having an even distribution of fat and solids in the bottled milk. However, this provision of the Order is in the consumers' favour, and should prevent that everchanging cream line in the milk bottle on his doorstep each morning.

Although 22.5% of the milk samples taken prior to the issue of a "Standard" Licence did not comply with the prescribed tests the issue of this Licence compared to that for "Premium" milk was relatively painless.



#### OTHER MILK SAMPLES TAKEN

	Total taken	No. failing	% failures
Schools	64	22	34.3%
Retailers	111	25	22.6%
Pasteurisers	37	7	18.9%
Vending Machines	62	20	32.2%
Whirlcools	24	11	45.8%

#### SCHOOL MILK

The high percentage of school milk failures is mainly due to a relatively high number of unsatisfactory samples taken from three suppliers. In each case the unsatisfactory conditions were reported to the Milk Sub-Committee and dealt with by them.

#### PASTEURISING PLANTS

There are only two dairies in the County pasteurising milk. In each case a holder plant is in use.

All the unsatisfactory samples taken were pasteurised at one plant and most of the failures were due to post-pasteurisation contamination. Pasteurisation has meantime been discontinued at this dairy and it is hoped that more up to date equipment will be installed in the near future. The owner of the other pasteurisation plant intends to instal a modern H.T.S.T. plant and it is anticipated that this will be in operation before the end of 1966.

#### VENDING MACHINES

Unsatisfactory samples taken from vending machines were mainly due to overstocking of the machines during the winter months and milk that had been left in them for far too long. In one case the temperature control of the machine was out of order. It was found necessary to revoke the "Certified" Licence held by the Licenceholder of one of these machines.

#### WHIRLCOOLS

It has been found that these machines are difficult to sterilise, particularly by staff who are not aware of the difficulties inseparable from the cleaning of dairy equipment. Where the managers or owners of



the shops concerned had been instructed in the proper method of cleaning the machines, it was evident in a number of cases that they had not passed on this information to their employees. In a few cases the unsatisfactory samples could also be said to be due to the poor quality of milk put into the whirlcools, but poor sterilisation of the machine rather than poor milk was the main cause of unsatisfactory samples.

As the customers in milk bars, cafes and restaurants where whirlcools are in use expect the milk sold from them to be every bit as wholesome as the milk they get in bottles it is felt that consideration should be given to prescribing a bacteriological standard for this milk.

#### REVOCATION OF DESIGNATED LICENCES

In April, the Milk (Special Designations)(Scotland) Order, 1965 applied the new incubation time and temperature for milk samples, referred to above, not only to the new grades of milk but also to "Certified" and "Tuberculin Tested" samples. This resulted in an increase in the number of samples failing the tests.

In 23 cases, where 3 consecutive unsatisfactory milk samples were taken within a period of 21 to 28 days or at least 4 unsatisfactory samples were taken over the immediately preceeding period of 12 months, reports on the dairies were considered by the Milk Sub-Committee. These cases were dealt with as follows:

(a) Licences revoked .. .. .	4
(b) Warnings issued .. .. .	10
(c) "Certified" or "Tuberculin Tested" Licence surrendered by Producer when he applied for and received, after satisfactory samples had been taken, a "Premium" or "Standard" Licence. ..	6
(d) Licence surrendered due to change of ownership. .. .. .	1
(e) No action considered necessary - due to prompt action taken by producer and previous good record .. .. .	2

The East and West of Scotland Agricultural Colleges operate a Scheme for examining milk samples taken by them at dairies or sent to them by producers. Milk producers participating in these schemes should have fore-warning of breakdowns in their cleaning routine or methods and be



able to rectify them before unsatisfactory samples are taken by the Milk Officers. Unfortunately a number of the producers not participating in these schemes are the ones most in need of them and are included in the above table.

#### BRUCELLA ABORTUS

On 46 occasions dairy herds, the milk from which was not being sent for pasteurisation, were tested for the presence of Brucella Abortus. In each case all cows in milk in the herd were individually sampled by the Council's Milk Officers who also subjected the samples to the ring test. All samples reading from  $+++$  to  $±$  were sent to a laboratory for culture. A total of 1,477 cows were sampled and the results of the ring tests and cultures are shown in the following table.

	Reading of Ring Test			
	$+++$	$++$	$+$	$±$
(a) No. of cows reacting to ring test:	20	26	23	38
(b) No. of cows reacting to ring test and later found to be positive to culture:	11	9	2	1
(c) No. of herd tests on which one or more cows in the herds were found to be giving milk positive to the ring test and positive to culture .. .. .	..	..	..	9

In each case the affected cows were sent for slaughter or removed from the milking herd.

Although the co-operation of all milk producers concerned was received in the taking of samples and in the removal of infected cows or pasteurisation of milk to ensure that Brucella infected milk would not reach the public it was felt by the producers that until an eradication scheme is put into operation they would have difficulty in ensuring that any replacement cows bought in the open market would not be as badly infected with Brucella as the ones they were disposing of.

#### ULTRA-VIOLET LAMPS

The purchase of an ultra-violet lamp for use by the Milk Officers in detecting milk deposits, not visible to the naked eye, was found to be of considerable assistance, not only to the Milk Officers, but also to the milk producers who found it easier to step up their cleaning process when



they could see, with the aid of this lamp, where further cleaning was necessary. So successful was the lamp and so great was the demand for it that a second lamp was purchased to enable each Milk Officer to make full use of this scientific aid in their frequent visits to premises.

The lamps are battery-operated and weigh only a few pounds which the carrying case, containing the batteries, is much smaller than the standard insulated sampling box.

### GENERAL

The sight of milk cans at roadends and lorries loaded with these cans heading for creameries is becoming less and less evident each year. These scenes, which were not a good advertisement for the hygienic quality of milk, are being replaced by modern tankers with insulated stainless steel containers taking milk, which has been quickly cooled and properly stored at a low temperature in bulk tanks, at farms, to equally up-to-date creameries. In this County 54% of our milk producers now have tanks and the number is increasing month by month.

An analysis of sample failures would appear to indicate, and rightly so, that farms with older equipment are vulnerable to all the hazards of faulty cleaning and have a higher sample failure rate than comparably-sized dairies with up-to-date plant.

The method of sterilisation with modern chemicals at farms where old worn equipment is used, supports the saying that the old and the new do not mix. In many cases the results were disastrous and good samples were procured only after steam sterilisation was re-introduced.

### ICE CREAM

All premises used for the manufacture of Ice Cream were inspected during the year. The defects found in them were immediately drawn to the attention of the owners.

The number of registered Ice Cream premises is shown in Table I. In Table II the results of samples submitted for bacteriological examination are given.



TABLE I

Certificates	Premises	Vehicles
In force at 1st January, 1965	92	16
Cancelled during the year	15	-
Granted during the year	3	1
In force at 31st December, 1965		
(a) manufacture/storage/sale	26	-
(b) storage/sale	54	17
<b>TOTALS</b>	80	17

TABLE II

Samples of Ice cream submitted for bacteriological examination.

	No. of Samples taken	No. conforming to recommended standard	No. failing
'Loose' Ice-cream	118	98	20
Prepacked Ice-cream	14	13	1

Details of samples taken for chemical analysis are included in the section of the Report on Food and Drugs Sampling.

At one shop registered for the manufacture of Ice-cream the reason for several unsatisfactory samples was traced to inadequate cooling of the mix and a deposit of Ice-cream residue in the homogenizer. The deposit of Ice-cream in the homogenizer could not be seen by the naked eye but was clearly evident under the ultra-violet lamp used by the Milk Officers.

## FOOD HYGIENE

Visits to food premises during the year were, to a certain extent, concentrated on premises where it had been found in the past that the



required standard of hygiene could be maintained only by frequent visitations. These premises included butchers' shops, bakehouses and catering premises. In a few cases it was found that, since the last visit less than twelve months ago, a deterioration in the accepted standard was noticeable. It is clear that only by frequent visits can the desired standard of hygiene be maintained. Any relaxation in these visits is usually met, not by lack of progress, but by a reduction in former standards.

### NOTICES

In one case where letters from the District Inspector did not bring about the required results it was found necessary to serve a notice on the owner of the premises, which did not comply with the Regulations. In 3 cases where the requirements of notices served last year had not been met reports were sent to the Procurator Fiscal. Altogether 1 warning was issued, 1 notice was served and 4 reports were sent to the Procurator Fiscal. The cases dealt with by the Fiscal were as follows:

Type of premises	Offences	Penalty imposed
(1) Hotel	Adequate precautions not taken to protect food from contamination; Equipment not clean; Refuse receptacles unsuitable; Parts of structure not clean;	Case dropped by Procurator Fiscal (Manager dismissed).
(2) Butchers' shop	Adequate precautions not taken to protect food from contamination; Equipment not clean; Parts of structure not clean; Refuse receptacles unsuitable; Suitable and sufficient sinks not provided. No soap etc. provided at wash-hand basin.	Fined £20.
(3) Bakehouse	Adequate precautions not taken to protect food from contamination; Equipment not clean; Refuse receptacles unsuitable; Floor of food store not clean.	Fined £25.



Type of Premises	Offences	Penalty imposed
(4) General store	Adequate precautions not taken to protect food from contamination; Equipment not clean; Walls, floors, doors, windows and ceilings not clean; (see photographs)	Fined £20
<b>Person accused</b>		
(5) Hotel Cook	Smoking while handling food	Fined £5.

#### **CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION**

Certificates of exemption relating to the provision of wash-hand basins in 112 food premises were renewed for a period of 2 years. In 5 cases the Certificates were renewed for a period of 1 year and the owners of the premises were informed that these Certificates would not be renewed at the end of that time.

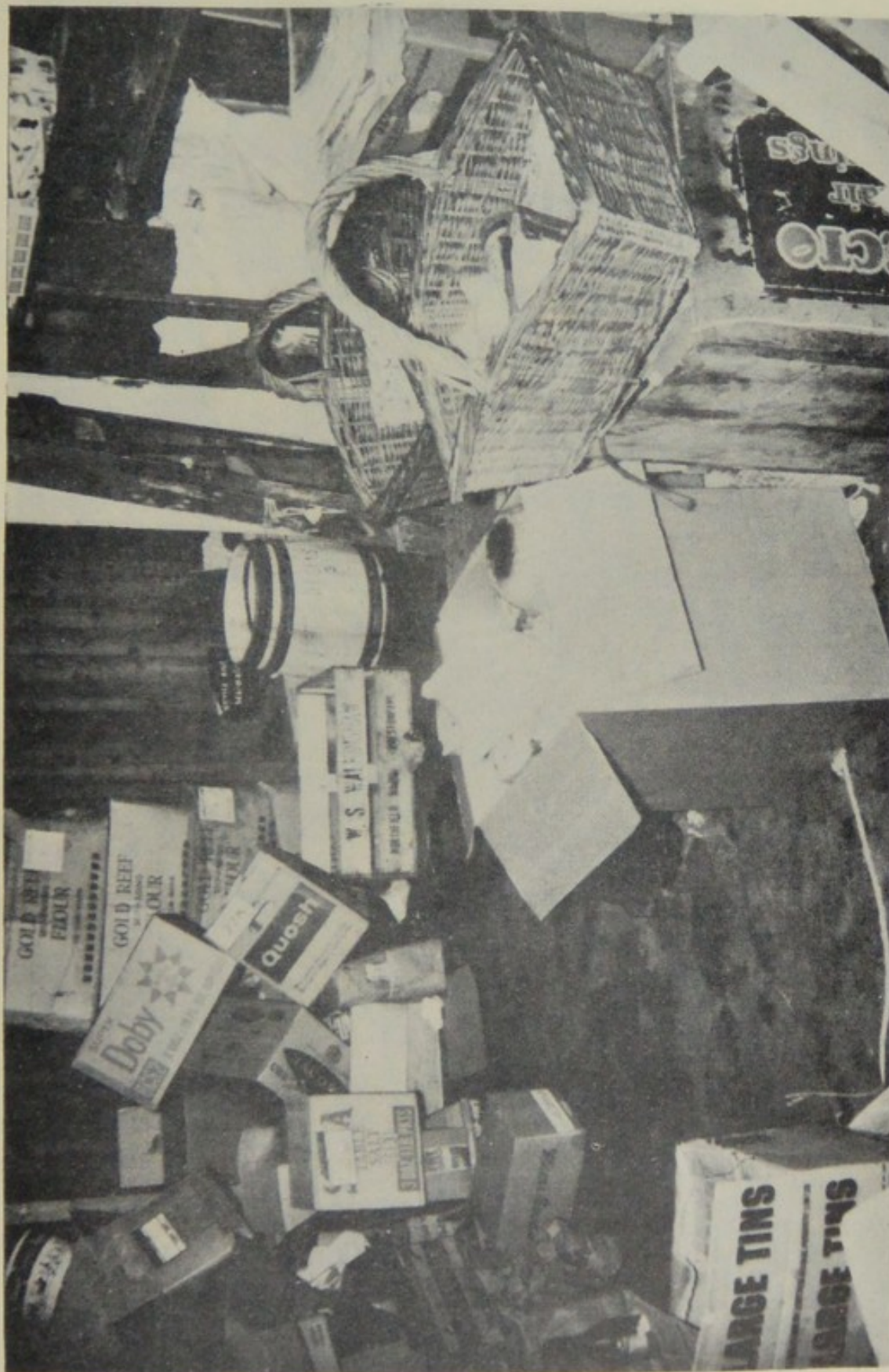
#### **EMPLOYMENT OF SEASONAL STAFF**

One of the main difficulties in enforcing the requirements of the food regulations in catering premises in tourist areas is the use of seasonal staff. During the summer months it is very difficult for the owners of many hotels and restaurants to find staff, and the type of person employed in such premises leaves much to be desired. Unfortunately these casual workers have no wish to be educated in food hygiene and pressure from their employers in this connection often results in them taking up employment elsewhere.

#### **MEAT SLICING MACHINES**

It has been felt for some time that the sterilisation of meat slicing machines, if carried out at all, was inadequate. With the co-operation of the Bacteriology Department of Perth Royal Infirmary, swabs were taken of meat slicing machines in 16 different shops in one area of the County. The results of the swabs varied considerably as indicated in the following reports:-





BACK SHOP IN FOOD PREMISES  
(see offences (4))





BEHIND COUNTER IN FOOD PREMISES  
(see offences (4)).



(a) Grocer's shop - Meat Slicing Machine:

			Coliform Bacilli 1 ml. 3 tubes	Count	Path. Staphylococci
Handle ..	..	- - -		Sterile	Absent
Receiving Tray ..	..	- - -		Sterile	Absent
Plate ..	..	+ - -		1,800	Coag. Staph. isolated
Blade ..	..	- - -		1,450	Absent
Guard ..	..	- - -		Sterile	Absent

(b) Grocer's shop - Meat Slicing Machine:

Handle ..	..	- - -		11,700	Absent
Receiving Tray ..	..	- - -	more than	1,000,000	Absent
Plate ..	..	- - -		50	Absent
Blade ..	..	- - -		163,000	Absent
Guard ..	..	- - -		1,100	Absent

(c) Butcher's shop - Meat Slicing Machine:

Handle ..	..	- - -		720	Absent
Receiving Tray ..	..	- - -		540	Absent
Plate ..	..	- - -		1,710	Absent
Blade ..	..	- - -		5,400	Absent
Feed ..	..	- - -		6,570	Absent

(d) Grocer's shop - Meat Slicing Machine:

Platform ..	..	+ + +		103,760	Absent
Receiving Platform		+ + -		21,555	Absent
Blade ..	..	+ + +		54,900	Absent
Handle ..	..	+ + +		2,970	Absent
Clamp ..	..	+ + +	more than	1,000,000	Absent

In shop (a) the Manageress was advised that the cleaning of the machine was most inadequate and should be improved. A second set of swabs taken some time later showed little improvement. Swabs of the staff taken by the Medical Officer when he visited the shop revealed that one of the food handlers was a carrier of the bacillus *Staphylococcus Aureus*. A third set of swabs taken showed a considerable improvement in the cleanliness of the machine but the sterilisation was still inadequate and greater attention was required. Before the third set of swabs was taken the carrier had found employment elsewhere.



In shop (b) the high bacterial counts were found to be considerably reduced when further samples were taken. A third set of swabs was most encouraging, indicating that a better system of cleaning had been adopted and was being more frequently carried out.

In shop (c) it is worthy of mention that the machine had been in use for some time, before the swabs were taken. This would indicate a high standard of hygiene in the shop or, alternatively, that the bacon used in the machine had a cleaning effect on it.

The swabs of the slicing machine (d) were taken in a small village grocer's shop where little, if any, attention was paid to the sterilisation of this piece of equipment. The results of the swabs and the instruction given by the District Inspector brought about a marked improvement in the cleanliness of the machine.

It is felt that these machines are neither better nor worse than most machines in use in food shops throughout the County. The foregoing exemplifies a part of the Regulations still calling for the attention of officers enforcing them. Education of food handlers is the only answer and this cannot be achieved without further effort.

## **PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949**

The duties imposed on the Council by the above Act were carried out mainly by two full-time operators.

As requests for the services of the Pest Destruction Officers were fairly heavy during the year less time than was felt necessary was devoted to survey work. This is reflected in the reduced number of farm premises visited during the year. There was however no reduction in the survey and disinfestation work at refuse tips throughout the County as it has been found on previous occasions that lack of attention to these premises quickly gives rise to complaint.

The number and types of premises surveyed and the infestations found and cleared are shown in the following table.



	Local Authority Properties	Types of Property			
		Dwelling houses	Business or Industrial premises	Agricul- tural Properties	Total
1. No. of pro- perties inspected					
(a) as a result of notification	132	38	13	119	302
(b) otherwise	166	7	16	127	316
Total	298	45	29	246	618
2. No. of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice.	199	35	27	230	491
3. No. of above properties satis- factorily cleared.					
(a) by Local Authority	199	35	27	230	491
(b) otherwise	-	-	-	-	
Total	199	35	27	230	491

#### WARFARIN

A new type of rat poison was experimented with during the year but our operators felt that better results were obtained by the use of Warfarin and that no benefit would be derived from changing over to the new chemical which, in any case, was much more expensive in use.

Many requests made by farmers during the year to have their premises disinfested followed their own attempts to kill rats with Warfarin poison. It is the opinion of one of our operators that in many cases the Warfarin used by these Farmers had been in a shop or store for a considerable period before delivery to them and had lost its freshness and killing power. At most of the farms to which our operators were called when the farmers were unsuccessful in their own attempts to kill off rats, it was frequently found that the Warfarin already put down by them was quite inadequate for the extent of the infestation.



## RAT INFESTATIONS

As a result of the late harvest the usual migration of rats from the fields to farm steadings took place only to a limited extent during the autumn and surveys of steadings indicated only light infestations at these premises. In many cases crops were not harvested and, due to the plentiful supply of food and cover available, the rat population appeared to have increased considerably towards the end of the year. It is expected that, as soon as ploughing starts, the rats will return to the stackyards and numerous requests for the rat catchers' services will be received.

## OTHER INFESTATIONS

In addition to their normal work the rat destruction officers treated the following infestations:

Ants	1	Moles	75
Bats	5	Rabbits	2
Beetles	3	Wasps	53
Flies	1		

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Only three samples of feeding stuffs were taken. These were found to conform to the guarantee.

One complaint was received about a consignment of poultry food contained in 160 bags. No Statutory Statement accompanied the consignment and, according to the purchaser, seven of the sacks were not marked in the manner prescribed by the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act. A sample of the feeding stuffs sent to the Analyst by the purchaser was found to be within the margins allowed by the Statute. However, as the purchaser was taking civil proceedings against the supplier, due to a loss of egg production associated with this consignment, his Solicitor wished the County Council to have the supplier prosecuted. As the contravention was of a minor nature and as the purchaser was not able to give a specific date on which the feeding stuffs were delivered it was decided to take no action other than to send a warning letter to the firm concerned.



# NON - TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

## PERTH COUNTY

### NEW HOUSES

The number of new houses erected in the County during the year was 200. This figure is made up as follows:

		2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 or more apts.	Total
Erected by						
Local Authority	..	24	42	3	-	69
Erected by						
Private Persons	..	4	24	76	27	131

### HOUSING GRANTS

#### New Houses for Agricultural Workers'

Included in the above table are 27 houses, erected by private persons for agricultural Workers. Certificates recommending payment of grant were issued in respect of 17 houses; no application had been received by the end of the year for payment of grant in respect of the remaining houses.

Applications for grant for the erection of 17 new houses were received during the year. Grants were promised in 12 cases and the remaining cases were still under review at the end of the year.

#### Improvement Grants'

Promise of grant for the improvement of 62 houses was made during the year. The works of conversion or improvement of 49 houses were completed during this period and qualified for payment of grant. Although some of these houses were promised grant during 1965, the majority were approved in previous years, and included one scheme of converting old property into 15 modern houses.

#### Standard Grants'

Applications for Standard Grants in respect of 25 houses were received.



Grants were paid in respect of 14 houses and in 7 of them all amenities were provided. In the other cases certain of the amenities were already in existence before the work was carried out.

#### **CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR**

There were again no applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

#### **HOUSING INSPECTIONS**

The number of houses visited during the year was 1,138. Of these 751 were visited following application for Council houses.

Reports on 70 houses considered to be unfit for human habitation were prepared. These were considered by the Housing Committee and the following Orders made:

Demolition Orders	-	24 (covering 30 houses)
Closing Orders	-	19

The number of houses actually vacated and/or closed during the year including houses made the subject of Order in previous years, was 78 and the number of houses demolished was 14. Seven Suspension Orders were made by the Council. At the end of the year 21 cases were still under review. In addition to the foregoing figures, 5 houses were voluntarily closed or demolished during the year and 17 houses formerly reported on as Closed were improved.

Houses which are the subjects of Demolition or Closing Orders in the Landward Area of the County and which are still occupied at the end of 1965 number 319.

#### **CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960**

Eleven caravan site Licences were issued during the year and seven site licences were returned, making a total of 74 licensed sites in the County at the end of the year. Eight licenses were amended to allow the licenceholders to accommodate more caravans on their sites.

The size and type of caravan sites in operation in the County at the end of the year is shown in the following table:



Residential Site Licence for single caravans	-	20
Residential Site Licences for 2-15 caravans	-	4
Holiday Sites 1 - 5 caravans	-	21
do. 6 - 10 caravans	-	5
do. 11 - 40 caravans	-	10
do. 41 - 80 caravans	-	11
do. over 80 caravans	-	1
Sites for both residential and holiday caravans	-	2

All caravan Sites were inspected on at least one occasion during the year. Where sites were found to be unsatisfactory repeat visits were made and letters sent to the site operators. Fire precautions at the sites were also inspected by members of the Fire Department, following which letters were sent to 40 site operators where conditions at their sites were found to be unsatisfactory:

Further inspections showed that all these unsatisfactory conditions had been rectified.

#### CONTRAVENTIONS OF SITE LICENCE CONDITIONS

As previous warnings by the Council had been ignored, it was necessary to send reports relating to unsatisfactory conditions at three caravan sites to the Procurator Fiscal. The unsatisfactory conditions and the fines imposed are shown in the following table.

	Fine Imposed
<b>Residential Site licensed for 5 caravans:</b>	
(i) water supply pipes inadequate.	
(ii) no hot water at wash-hand basin.	
(iii) fire precautions inadequate.	£4.
<b>Residential site for 6 caravans:</b>	
(i) overcrowded by 1 caravan.	
(ii) water supply inadequate.	
(iii) no wash-hand basins, showers or baths.	
(iv) drainage system inadequate.	
(v) Storage space not provided.	£10.
<b>Holiday site for 60 caravans:</b>	
Overcrowded by 15 caravans.	£10.

The demand for accommodation at caravan sites, particularly in the



Highland District of the County once again appeared to exceed the availability of adequate licensed sites. The lack of adequate sites has not, however, gone unnoticed by site operators in that District and it is hoped that additional sites to accommodate at least 100 caravans will be brought into use during 1966. An application has also been submitted for the extension of a caravan site to accommodate an additional 60 caravans and 60 tents.

## **TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS**

### **TINKERS**

As and when necessary the Council's Byelaws as to Tents, Vans and Sheds were applied to tinkers' encampments in the Perth and Central Districts of the County.

In five cases complaints were received about tinkers' encampments. These sites were visited and in two cases the complaints were met when the tinkers removed to other sites. In one case a report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal, but the tinkers had moved to another site before any Court action was taken. In the other two cases involving 21 tinker families, reports were sent to the Procurator Fiscal and the owners of the bivouacs and caravans concerned appeared in Court when 11 fines totalling £36 were imposed for offences, mainly relating to the cleanliness of their sites. They were also given a period within which to attend to certain other matters prescribed by the Byelaws. When the tinkers again appeared before the Sheriff these matters had been attended to and they were admonished.

It is unfortunate that the one or two tinker families who try to improve their position and who do their best to keep their sites clean and to meet the requirements of the Byelaws, are hampered in their efforts by other families who spread their rubbish around the whole of the encampment. In general, the tinker families responsible for bespoiling the sites are those who spend little time on any one site and who move from place to place leaving their unwanted accumulations behind them.

At the tinkers' encampment at Almondgrove a water tap was installed by the County Council to provide a supply of cold water but this has been





TINKER'S DWELLING

abused by many of the families there. At both Almondgrove and Inveralm-  
ond the families residing there were given the opportunity to avail  
themselves of the County Council's refuse collection service at a  
nominal charge but, although some families used the service for a time,  
the majority refused it.

#### FRUIT PICKERS

In general the seven encampments used by fruit pickers during the  
year met the requirements of the Byelaws. In one or two cases the  
standard of accommodation provided was the very minimum while in others  
flush toilets and ablution accommodation was available. It was again  
noted that these camping grounds were being occupied by various types  
of families from those owning large luxury caravans to tinkers with  
their small bivouacs.



## SEASONAL WORKERS' BYELAWS

All known seasonal workers camps were visited during the fruit picking season. It was found that 30 of these camps were occupied.

In nine cases the attention of the owners of certain camps was drawn to contraventions of the Byelaws. However, these contraventions were of a minor nature and were speedily removed by the owners.

The camp at Essendy is now being operated by three fruit growers and the numbers accommodated there have fallen greatly in the past few years. Conditions at this camp were reasonably good, although the toilet accommodation still leaves much to be desired. The old kitchen and diningroom premises have been demolished and a piped water supply is now available at the camp.

During the latter part of the year a complaint was received about accommodation provided for potato workers. On visiting the camp it was discovered that a girl in an advanced state of pregnancy was sharing accommodation with five men. Arrangements were made by the County Medical Officer for the immediate removal of the girl to other accommodation. A letter sent to the owner of the camp dealt with the contraventions of the Byelaws. This is the third occasion on which a complaint has been received in connection with accommodation provided for potato workers. Two of these camps have now been closed and will not be reoccupied. At the third, the one mentioned above, the farmer has promised to bring his accommodation up to the required standard before it is reoccupied.

The housing of potato workers is a problem in certain parts of the County and it is often found that gangs are taken on and provided with most inadequate accommodation. As this work is staggered throughout the year no intimation is made to the local Authority and it is not possible for the District Sanitary Inspectors to keep up with the movement of the potato squads and check their accommodation before it is occupied. It is unfortunate that it is only when complaints are received that such conditions are discovered.

Forty-eight visits were made in connection with seasonal workers accommodation during 1965.



## BUILDING REGULATIONS

Applications for 405 Major and 451 Minor Warrants were dealt with during the year. To deal with these applications within the fourteen day time limit imposed by the Act was not easy. It is fortunate that many of our early difficulties with the Building Regulations had been resolved and in 1965 more time was spent in administering rather than interpreting them.

To a great extent the amount of time which has to be spent on this section of our work is due, not to the large number of applications, but to the lack of regard which a number of architects appear to have for the requirements of the Building Regulations. Although it must be said that advances have been made as all concerned became more familiar with the Regulations, it is regrettable, and not quite understandable, that applications are still received to which there are as many as 15-20 objections by this Department. Even Agents, with whom we have fairly regular dealings, persistently submit applications lacking in information or showing contraventions of the Regulations, to which we have just as persistently to lodge objections.

One of the provisions of the Building Regulations exempts certain types of agricultural buildings. In this County it was expected that, as a result, there would be a considerable reduction in the total number of applications for warrant, but this has not been the case. Certainly applications concerning agricultural buildings are reduced, but the total number of applications shows an increase of 15% over the figures for 1964. This is perhaps because while certain buildings are exempted, there are other building operations which are now within the scope of the Regulations. Not the least of these are operations affected by the regulations relating to means of escape in case of fire, and installations concerning central heating systems, particularly where fuel oil storage tanks are involved.

### FIRE PRECAUTIONS

During the year there was a significant increase in the number of applications for alterations to hotels and other buildings which involved requirements as to means of escape in case of fire. While it was often



difficult for applicants to comply completely with this part of the Regulations in existing buildings it is encouraging to report that in most cases good co-operation from all concerned achieved the best possible standards. In many cases relaxation of the Regulations were necessary but in most instances a compromise was achieved, following discussion with the Fire Service Fire Prevention Officers, who often suggested acceptable means of escape when the Regulations did not cover a particular circumstance.

The importance of safe means of escape in public buildings cannot be stressed too highly and although the owners of many establishments may think that there is much ado, including expense, about something that may never happen, where proper precautions are not taken it may need only one fire to produce a disaster.

### CENTRAL HEATING INSTALLATIONS

The installation of central heating systems in dwellinghouses proved to be one of the most contentious matters falling within the administration of the Building Regulations. While it is quite clear that the installation of new heating appliances and fuel oil storage tanks, which are not replacements of existing equipment, require warrants, the number of installations which are carried out without any reference to the Buildings Authority is surprising. So also is the surprise, often sincere, expressed by the contractor when he finds that a Warrant was required for the installation and cannot be obtained without radical alterations to the installation.

There seems to have been a genuine belief in the trade that Warrants are not required for this type of work and it is fairly certain that a great number of installations of which we have no knowledge have been carried out without Warrant. By the end of the year, however, the situation was changing and the requirements of the regulations should be better understood by most contractors during 1966.

The fact that applications for Warrant will now be fairly general will not remove the contentions from the subject. The industry apparently does not agree that the Regulations governing the siting of heating appliances, and oil storage tanks and the construction of hearths, flues, and flue linings, are appropriate in all cases. This is particularly so



in the case of oil-fired installations. Much of the argument revolves round the construction of flue pipes and the lining of flues. While the Regulations are quite specific on these matters, it must be said in fairness to the industry that, if all accounts are true, all Authorities are not applying the Regulations uniformly. It may well be that some Authorities are not objecting to constructions for flue pipes and flue linings, different from those required by the Regulations, because they are accepting the submission of the industry that the particular construction is a suitable and safe one for the normal performance standards of the appliance being installed. The Regulations, however, were no doubt drafted with abnormal use and performance of these appliances in mind, but if the industry feels that the Regulations are unnecessarily onerous then it should present their submissions to the Secretary of State, with a view to having the Regulations amended and not to Local Authorities.

### **NOTICES**

While it was generally felt that the requirements of the Building Act and Regulations were more widely known in 1965 it was still necessary to serve 37 Notices, under Section 10 of the Act, on persons who had carried out work without Warrant or in contravention of the conditions of Warrant. The Notices covered the erection of garages and sheds without Warrant, work carried out on various buildings, houses, etc. without Warrant and, in several cases, contraventions of the conditions under which Warrants had been issued.

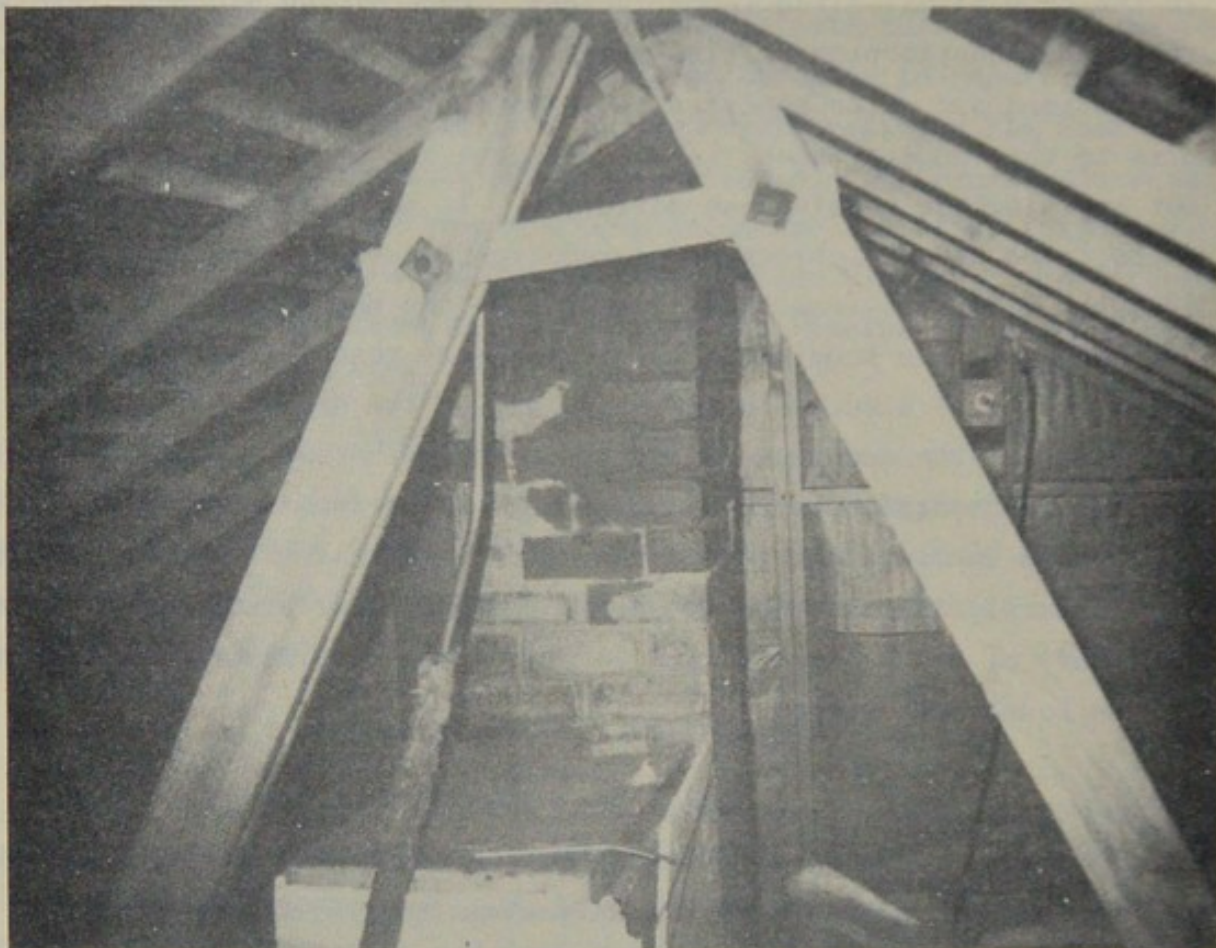
### **DANGEROUS BUILDINGS**

During the year 5 cases concerning dangerous buildings were dealt with. In 4 cases immediate action was taken by the owners to make the buildings safe. The remaining case was still being dealt with at the close of the year.

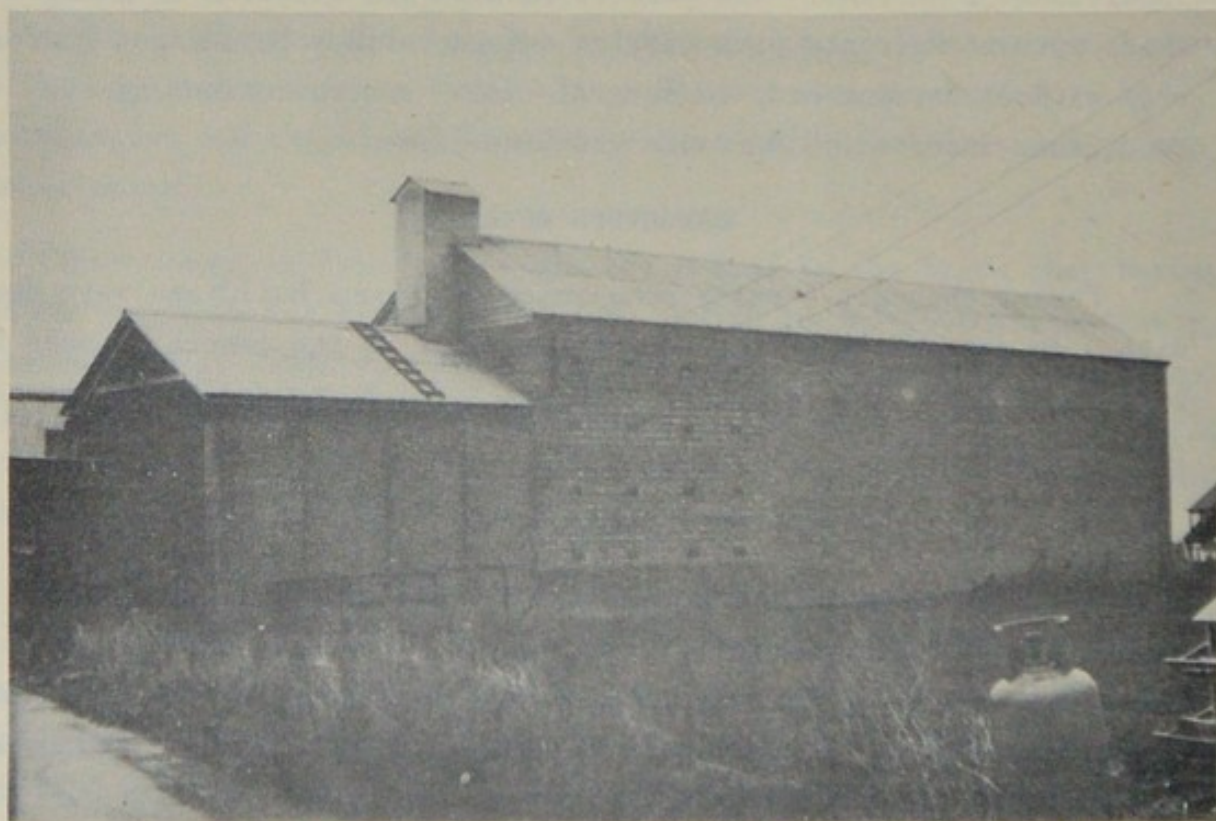
### **PROSECUTIONS**

Two reports on contraventions of the Building (Scotland) Act, 1959, were sent to the Procurator Fiscal. These reports related to the erection, without a Warrant, of two large buildings for the preparation of feeding stuffs. In each case the owner of the building pled guilty and fines of £10 and £15 were imposed.





WORK CARRIED OUT IN CONTRAVENTION OF WARRANT.  
CHIMNEY WITHIN ROOFSPACE NOT RENDERED. CHIMNEY DAMP.



BUILDING ERECTED WITHOUT WARRANT  
(see precautions)



A plea of guilty was also tendered to an offence against the Building Byelaws involved the enlargement of the area of a house from 794 sq.ft. to 1,789 sq.ft. A fine of £5 was imposed.

#### WARRANT APPLICATIONS

The following table shows the various types of applications for Major Warrants dealt with and Minor Warrants issued under the Regulations.

##### Major Warrants

###### Public

	Warrants Applications	Value of Works
--	--------------------------	-------------------

Houses .. ..	16	£189,250
Schools .. ..	1	£ 2,800
Shops .. ..	-	-
Offices .. ..	-	-
Factories .. ..	-	-
Miscellaneous ..	14	£ 15,150

###### Private

	Warrants Applications	Value of Works
--	--------------------------	-------------------

	204	£661,882
	1	£117,950
	-	-
	-	-
	5	£69,580
	125	£662,143

##### Minor Warrants

###### Public

	Warrants Applications	Value of Works
--	--------------------------	-------------------

Houses .. ..	2	£470
Schools .. ..	2	£218
Shops .. ..	-	-
Offices .. ..	-	-
Factories .. ..	-	-
Miscellaneous ..	10	£449

###### Private

	Warrants Applications	Value of Works
--	--------------------------	-------------------

	106	£30,403
	-	-
	7	£ 1,580
	2	£ 100
	1	£ 200
	311	£39,312

#### WATER SAMPLES

During the year 159 samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis and 328 for bacteriological examination. These samples were reported on as follows:



**PUBLIC SUPPLIES**  
**Chemical Analyses**

FGood .. ..	93
Fairly satisfactory ..	1
Unsatisfactory ..	5

**Bacteriological Examination**

Satisfactory .. ..	171
Fairly satisfactory ..	1
Unsatisfactory ..	74

All unsatisfactory and fairly satisfactory samples were repeated. Unsatisfactory repeat samples were referred to the County Water and Drainage Engineer for investigation. In certain cases arrangements were made for supplies to be sampled at monthly intervals.

**PRIVATE SUPPLIES**

Samples were taken at the request of private parties in connection with applications for Agricultural Water Supply Grants or following complaints, and reported on as follows:

**Chemical Analyses**

Satisfactory .. ..	47
Fairly satisfactory ..	1
Unsatisfactory ..	12

**Bacteriological Examination**

Satisfactory .. ..	45
Unsatisfactory ..	37

**'It's the Great Loch Ruskie Mystery'**

The above headline was published in the edition of the Weekly Scotsman dated 7th October, 1965. It related to steps taken by an Angling Club to clear a small Loch of unwanted pike and perch.

As the water from the Loch was used as a domestic supply, the Club was informed by the County Medical Officer that permission could not be



given to the use of a chemical to kill the fish until a suitable alternative supply of water could be made available for the householders affected for a period of at least two months after treatment. Soon after the refusal of the permission sought complaints were received about large quantities of dead fish and moribund fish and worms in Loch Ruskie and the Ruskie Burn.

An intimation under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 was served on the Angling Club following which all the dead fish and worms were removed. During the period when the dead fish were evident in the Loch and Burn the occupiers of the houses receiving their water supplies from this source were instructed not to use the water for human consumption without prior boiling. After the removal of the dead fish a series of samples was taken until the water was considered to be fit for human consumption.

## FACTORIES

There are 184 registered factories in the County. During inspections of these factories 26 contraventions of the Factories Act were found. These related to:

Want of Cleanliness	..	..	..	14
Inadequate Ventilation	..	..	..	1
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	..			2
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences				9

In 5 cases written notices were sent to the owners requiring that the contraventions be attended to. The defects were rectified in most cases and it is anticipated that the remaining contraventions will be remedied without recourse to Court action.

## OUTWORKERS

There was one female outworker employed in the Highland District as a jute worker during the year.

## TRADES

The following trades are undertaken in the registered factories in the County:



### Mechanical

Aerated waters ..	1	Malting .. ..	1
Aircraft repairs ..	1	Motor Vehicle, agri-	
Bakers .. ..	6	cultural machinery	
Blacksmiths .. ..	7	plant, etc. repairs	55
Brick making ..	1	Plumbers .. ..	4
Car polish .. ..	1	Provender .. ..	3
Electrical Appliances	1	Sausage making ..	8
Electrical generating	3	Sawmilling .. ..	18
Engineering .. ..	1	Seed dressing ..	3
Gas holder .. ..	1	Sewage treatment ..	1
Grain & grass drying	1	Tailoring .. ..	1
Heraldic woodcraft ..	1	Whisky distilling ..	5
Joiners .. ..	41	Textiles (beetling,	
Laundries .. ..	4	bleaching, spinning)	8
Leatherwork .. ..	1	Water works ..	1

### Non-Mechanical

Agricultural repairs	1	Sporran & Bel making	1
Blacksmiths .. ..	1	Plumber .. ..	1
Weaving ..	1		

### Other Premises

Electrical Stations, Building Sites, etc. ..	..	..	12
--	----	----	----

## OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

There are 392 premises in the Landward Area of the County registered under the above Act. These premises fall within the following categories:

	Registered premises	Persons employed
Offices .. ..	115	344
Retail shops .. ..	180	459
Wholesale shops, warehouses	9	72



	Registered premises	Persons employed
Catering establishments open to the public	87	497
Canteens .. ..		26
Fuel Storage Depot .. ..	1	1
	<hr/> 392	<hr/> 1,399
		Males 590
		Females 809

406 visits were made to registered premises during the year following which contraventions of the Act or Regulations found during the visits were notified to the owners or occupiers of the premises.

#### OVERCROWDING

In general, very few premises were found not to comply with this section of the Act. Two Offices, similar in size to telephone kiosks, in butchers' shops, were "overcrowded" within the meaning of the Act and this was brought to the attention of the owners.

#### TEMPERATURE

In many cases it was difficult to ascertain whether the required temperature was being reached and maintained due to the lack of thermometers in these premises. The necessary thermometers are now being provided and it will be interesting to note on further visits whether their presence will bring forth complaints from staff of inadequate heating.

#### LIGHTING

**Offices:** Many of the offices in the Landward Area of the County are in old buildings not constructed with windows sufficiently large to give adequate natural lighting to the offices, staircases, corridors, or wash places. In general the amount of natural lighting available was very poor and in some cases no reading of it could be obtained on the light meter.

The standard of artificial lighting in office premises varied considerably over the floor area of the offices inspected and, although in many cases the main working areas above desks, typewriters, etc. were reasonably well lit, in general the area surrounding filing cabinets and



other office equipment away from the centre of the room were very poorly lit. In certain instances near the perimeter of the office the light meters gave a zero reading even with all the lights on.

In general the artificial lighting of staircases, corridors and wash-places was inadequate.

**Shop premises:** In general the natural lighting of shop premises was found to be poor. The natural lighting of public bars, cocktail bars and catering premises was also found to be inadequate. Dining rooms in hotels were found to be reasonably well lit, but this appeared to emphasise the poor lighting of staircases, corridors, wash places, etc.

In many cases the artificial lighting in front shops was quite good, particularly over counter and selling areas. The emphasis of this lighting, however, appeared to be directed towards goods displayed for sale as distinct from parts of the shop used by shop assistants. In general the lighting in back shops was very poor and most inadequate.

In certain premises, e.g. cocktail bars, dimmed lights were used, apparently to give atmosphere, but provided very poor lighting both for the customer and the staff.

In general unsatisfactory lighting was associated with older premises, small offices and cocktail bars as mentioned above.

The following lighting standards were recommended:

Stairs, corridors	7 - 10 lumens/sq. ft.
Shop counters; kitchens	20 - 30 do.
Offices	30 do.

The Certified Scheme for Office Lighting published by the British Lighting Council was also recommended to the owners of offices.

Excessive glare was noticed on many occasions. Tungsten lamps, some as strong as 150 watt were seen hung at a height of only a few feet above a desk and, in the majority of cases, fluorescent tubes were in use without diffusers to prevent glare. Glare was particularly noticed at shop counters where tungsten lighting was directed at a particular spot on the counter leaving the other areas of the counter comparatively dark.

In assessing glare the Inspector's own observations, together with



observations by staff, were taken into account. It was frequently found that, when attention was drawn to the lack of adequate artificial lighting in premises, the owner suggested overcoming this by increasing the number of lamps or wattage of the lamps. It was felt that this alone would give rise to further glare.

**Premises inspected during the month of November, 1965**

(1) number of office premises found where lighting, either natural or artificial, in lumens per square foot, measured at the working place (or working plane) where work is done, e.g. desk, filing cabinet, etc. was:-

(a) Less than 5;	14
(b) more than 5 but less than 10;	17
(c) more than 10 but less than 15;	18
(d) more than 15 but less than 25;	23
(e) more than 25;	14

(2) Standards of lighting in lumens per square foot in the working areas of shops, etc., stockrooms, packing departments, preparation rooms, etc. compared with the standards of lighting in the selling areas:

<b>Front Shops</b>	<b>Stockroom, preparation room, packing, etc.</b>
30	7
13	6
20	12
15	6
17	10
15	8
18	9
16	11
30	5
10	7
10	20
20	12
16	4
10	10



Front Shops	Stockroom, preparation room, packing, etc.
30	5
25	10
20	7
17	40

**General:** As lighting regulations may be made under Section 8(2) of the Act there is a general reluctance on the part of owners of premises affected by the Act to alter their existing lighting arrangements meantime. It is felt therefore that it should be made known as soon as possible whether such regulations are to be made. If they are to be made then (a) they should be introduced as soon as possible and (b) local authorities should be advised not to enforce this section of the Act until their introduction.

#### **SANITARY CONVENIENCES AND WASHING FACILITIES**

In most cases it was found that adequate sanitary conveniences and washing facilities were provided. In a number of cases, however, there was no hot water at the wash-hand basins, but it is not anticipated that this should be difficult to remedy.

#### **FLOORS, PASSAGES AND STAIRS**

It was obvious from the inspections made that this section of the Act, if properly enforced, should help to prevent accidents in the premises to which it applies. The attention of a number of owners of such premises was drawn to dangerous conditions such as stairways without handrails, open trap doors in floors and overhead obstructions in stairways and passages at head level and it is hoped that these contraventions will receive early attention.

#### **FIRST AID**

At many of the premises inspected no first aid boxes were provided. It was also found that where boxes were available many did not contain such first aid requisits and appliances as have been prescribed by the Order relating to them.



## INFORMATION FOR EMPLOYEES

In only a few cases was it found that an abstract of the Act was displayed or that each employee had been given an explanatory book containing the same information.

### ACCIDENTS

Four notifications of accidents were dealt with during the year. These related to:

- (1) Hot fat being spilt on a cook.
- (2) An employee injuring himself on the corner of a chair.
- (3) Steam from an oven scalding a chef's nose.
- (4) A point of wire in a wire pot scourer penetrating the finger of a Kitchen hand.

### GENERAL

The initial inspection of all the premises affected by the Act will be completed during 1966. Many of the premises already visited and found not to comply with the Act will be revisited. It is hoped that most of the contraventions drawn to the attention of the owners or occupiers will have received attention by that time.

### COMPLAINTS

The general complaints received during the year can be classified under the following headings:-

Nature of Complaint	No. of visits made
(a) Defective drains, etc. .. .. .	66
(b) Inadequate and unsatisfactory water supplies ..	30
(c) Overcrowding .. .. .	-
(d) Deposit of refuse .. .. .	23
(e) Dirty Houses .. .. .	1
(f) Smoke .. .. .	6
(g) Smell .. .. .	24
(h) Piggeries .. .. .	2
(i) Pollution of Burns .. .. .	1



(j) Broilerhouses	..	..	..	..	..	1
(k) Burial Grounds	..	..	..	..	..	2
(l) Noise	..	..	..	..	..	1
(m) Others	..	..	..	..	..	80

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897**

Following complaints about an accumulation of offensive matter and litter within the premises of the former Aberfoyle Railway Station a Notice under the above Act was served on the British Rail requiring them to remove the nuisance. The work required was satisfactorily carried out and the nuisance removed.

Several complainst were received about noise and smell from a poultry breeding establishment at Bankfoot. These were investigated and remedied.

#### **NOISE NUISANCE**

A complaint was received about noise nuisance from a grinder in a grain mill, The mill was fairly well insulated against the emission of sound and the reason for the complaint was found to be a large sliding door which was being left open for periods during the night. After the matter was brought to the attention of the management, no further complaints were received.

#### **BURIALS CARRIED OUT BY LOCAL AUTHORITY**

Only one adult burial was arranged and carried out under the National Assistance Act.

#### **ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963**

Applications for the renewal of six licences were received during the year. In each case a licence was granted when the premises were found to be of the required standard.



## RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

This Act, which came into operation on 1st April, 1965, regulates the keeping of Riding Establishments. After receiving satisfactory reports from Veterinary Surgeons appointed for the purpose of the Act the issue of eleven licences was recommended.

### CLEAN AIR ACT

One complaint was received about excessive smoke and oil droplets contaminating clothes which were hanging out to dry. An hotel kitchen range was alleged to cause this nuisance during busy periods prior to lunch and tea. Although numerous visits were made to the premises no basis for the complaint was found.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Public Cleansing services in the County comprise (a) the collection and disposal of household refuse, (b) the collection and disposal of litter from official and unofficial lay-byes on main traffic and tourist routes, (c) street-sweeping and gully-emptying, and (d) the maintenance of public conveniences. These services are all functions of the County Council but for practical reasons are operated in five Regions co-inciding with the areas of the District Councils of the Perth, Eastern, Highland, Central and Western Districts. The District Sanitary Inspectors are responsible for maintaining the routine operation of the services.

Each Region comprises a number of Special Scavenging Districts for refuse collection purposes. These districts are amalgamated into one unit and operated as such. At the end of this year there were 119 Special Scavenging Districts in the County, within the five Regions as follows:

Perth 38, Eastern 16, Highland 32, Central 13, Western 20.

Disposal of refuse is carried out by controlled tipping and each Region has its own disposal tips suitably located for the most efficient operation of the service. All the Cleansing services in the County are



operated by vehicles and plant owned by the County Council and by direct labour.

### VEHICLES

The present vehicle fleet comprises 13 refuse collection vehicles and one J.C.B.3 tractor shovel which is employed on tip maintenance in the Perth Region. There are two refuse collection vehicles in each Region except in Perth where there are four vehicles in regular use and one spare vehicle kept for emergencies. In recent years the vehicle requirements have been changing to meet the demands of the service and side-loading vehicles of approximately 12 - 14 cu.yd. capacity are being replaced with end-loading compaction vehicles having a minimum capacity of 20 cu.yds.

At the end of the year there were only three side-loading vehicles in use in the County, one in the Highland Region and two in the Perth Region. It is proposed to replace the vehicle in the Highland District with a 20 cu.yd. compaction vehicle and one of the Perth side loaders with a 50 cu.yd. compaction vehicle early in the financial year commencing 15th May, 1966.

### PERSONNEL

There are 26 full-time men employed on refuse collection and disposal work, 10 full-time Village Officers, 11 part-time Village Officers and 9 part-time Public Convenience attendants.

Each refuse collection vehicle has, in addition to a driver, at least one loader. The full-time Village Officers, who are sometimes required to assist with refuse loading in their villages are also responsible for street sweeping, gully emptying and the cleanliness of the public conveniences. In certain villages they also act as street-lighting attendants. The part-time Village Officers are recruited from retired men and their duties are primarily concerned with street sweeping. The 9 part-time public convenience attendants are employed where there are no Village Officers.

### CLEANSING DEPOTS

The number of depots for the Cleansing service is far below requirements. Until this year there was only one depot in the County



i.e. at Scone but in April a new depot and District Office in Pitlochry were completed and brought into use. Later in the year premises in Crieff and a site at Blairgowrie were acquired for depots to serve the Central and Eastern Regions. Because of the restrictions in capital expenditure, however, the full conversion of the Crieff premises and the building of the Blairgowrie depot was postponed. In the Western Region attempts to obtain a site in Callander for the erection of a depot have so far been unsuccessful.

#### **REFUSE COLLECTION**

The refuse collection and disposal section of the service operated satisfactorily throughout the year despite the difficulties of vehicle breakdowns, sickness, and adverse weather. As in past years, there were occasions when individual bins were not emptied or, because of ice or snow on the roads, certain parts of our collection routes could not be traversed, but if one considers that the service operates five days per week, every week of the year, except on New Year's Day, reasons for complaint are kept to a bare minimum.

#### **REFUSE DISPOSAL**

The disposal of refuse does not draw comment from the public, like the collection of refuse does from time to time, mainly because what happens to the refuse once it is collected is not their problem.

As the demand for a refuse collection service grows, the volume of refuse increases, and the conveniently available sites for refuse tipping get fewer. In a large rural County like ours it might be thought that there would be ample land for the disposal of refuse by tipping, but the position is in fact very difficult and the future will undoubtedly demand careful study. It takes considerable thought, however, to embark on any real planning for future requirements with the present uncertainties concerning the suggested re-organisation of Local Government. Until, therefore, some indication is given of the probable form of this re-organisation it would seem that the present systems must be maintained as best, and for as long, as possible.

#### **LITTER**

The litter collection scheme has now been accepted as part of the refuse collection service. While it is a service which makes its



greatest demands during the summer months it cannot be ignored during the rest of the year, and even in the mid-winter period there is still litter to be collected. In the early part of the year the annual maintenance and face lift of the litter receptacles begins so that they are ready for the summer and will present a clean and neat appearance after the ravages of winter.

After over 2 years experience, the type of receptacle selected for use in this County has not been found to have any great faults and it is not envisaged that there will be any change in design. Enquiries received about the bins from other Authorities and such bodies as the Forestry Commission and the Nature Conservancy indicate that the choice of design is, in general, widely accepted.

#### **STREET SWEEPING**

As stated earlier in this report street sweeping is carried out by a labour force of 10 full-time and 11 part-time Village Officers. These men are located in certain villages and their duties do not extend beyond the village. This leaves quite a number of villages, some of reasonable size, where no street sweeping is carried out by this Department.

#### **SALVAGE**

Salvage of refuse is still restricted to waste paper, and even this activity is confined to the Scone area. Lack of adequate depot facilities prevents any extension of our collection of waste paper and it is regrettable that this useful income must be lost. At the present time the paper mills are eager to get waste paper and when the new depots at Crieff and Blairgowrie are fully operational it is hoped to increase our recovery of this material.

During the year 28 tons 11 cwts. 7 qrs. of waste paper were sold for £213: 6: 8d. This is an increase of £124:17: 1d. over the previous year.

#### **PUBLIC CONVENIENCES**

New public conveniences were brought into use at Meigle during the year and it was decided that they should remain open all the year and not be closed during the winter months. This immediately posed a



problem, as this building, in common with most public conveniences in the County was not designed for winter use. It was necessary, therefore, to make adaptations to the building to provide for adequate protection against frost. The conveniences at Birnam, Killin, Crianlarich, Lochearnhead, Blackford and Comrie were similarly adapted following the decision that they were also to remain open all the year. The new conveniences at Stanley were completed during the year, but only in time to be closed for the winter.

With the greatly increased mobility of the public in this motoring era and the popularity of winter sports, the tourist season no longer finishes at the end of October and re-opens at Easter. To meet public demands it would appear that public conveniences in the future must be designed to cope with winter conditions and be kept open all year.

#### **VANDALS**

Sanitary Conveniences came in for the usual attention from vandals during the year but no serious damage was done. The repair of damage in the year cost approximately £107 which is £20 less than last year. While it is doubtful if vandal-proof public toilets will ever be devised some thought in design and lay-out of the building could considerably reduce the opportunity for wanton damage.

#### **WASH-HAND BASINS**

During the year all but five conveniences in the County were provided with wash-hand basins and a dispenser for soap and paper towels. This facility is a worthwhile addition to those buildings and is appreciated by the public. At least, it is hoped that this is the reason for the sanctity of the basins and towel machines, and not merely that the vandals have not yet got over the shock of having such obvious targets placed within their reach.

#### **INCOME**

At the end of the year there were 20 public conveniences in the County and the gross takings for the year amounted to £427: 5: 3d. Included in this sum is £67: 7: 6d. of income from the towel vending machines. The gross takings for the year are £22: 13: 4d. less than for 1964.



## STREET LIGHTING

The Government restrictions on capital expenditure introduced in August resulted in proposed new street lighting systems at Aberargie, Dunkeld (Spoutwells) and Invergowrie (Braehead) being deferred. Improvements in Muthill were also deferred on the same grounds. As the restrictions could not be applied where contracts for work had already been entered into the new Trunk Road installation at Birnam and major improvements at Errol village, Scone (Stormont Road) Killin and Braco were proceeded with.

### TRUNK ROAD INSTALLATION AT BIRNAM

The trunk road installation at Birnam is to the required standards for this type of road and attracts a 50% grant on the capital cost and 50% grant on the annual maintenance costs. This will be the fourth system of lighting of this type installed in the County, the others being at Bridge of Earn, Blackford and Aberuthven.

While the new system in Birnam has considerably improved the lighting on this section of road it is perhaps a little in advance of its time as the installation has taken account of the future by-passing of Dunkeld. At present this leaves a rather awkward "tapering down" of the lighting standard on the section of the existing trunk road leading towards the Dunkeld Bridge and an even more awkward problem on the bridge itself.

As it is a rather fine example of a Telford Bridge, the lighting units at present on the bridge structure were primarily designed to meet the requirements of the National Trust for Scotland and to preserve the appearance of the Bridge itself. They do not, however, serve the functional requirements necessary to maintain a reasonable standard of lighting on the bridge. A suitable system of lighting could, however be devised for the bridge which would serve both interests and it is hoped that discussions will soon be initiated with the National Trust towards this end.

### STREET LIGHTING IMPROVEMENTS

The major improvements to the street lighting in Errol, Killin and Braco followed a pattern instituted some years ago, the primary objective



being to provide a higher standard of lighting on the main street of the villages by installing new lamps and to utilize the old units taken down from the main street to improve the lighting in the side streets. In each case the main street lighting was provided by using new 125 watt Mercury Vapour discharge lamps, each giving a light output which is more than 100% greater than that of the 100 watt tungsten units which they were replacing. The average spacing between the lanterns was reduced to approximately 150 feet by the use of additional new units.

#### GENERAL

While the type of street lighting improvement mentioned above can be carried out within reasonable cost limits and meets all the demands of the local residents it is becoming evident that a greater division of street lighting requirements is coming to the fore. Street lighting and road lighting are terms frequently used, separately or together, to describe all lighting requirements but they are not necessarily appropriate to each other. A system of lighting which may be adequate for the movement of local inhabitants and as a deterrent to felons may not be wholly adequate for the vehicle driver. Conversely the system of lighting designed specifically for the vehicle driver with strict control of the light output concentrated on the road surface may not fully meet the needs of local inhabitants.

The number of new lighting points erected during the year are shown on the following Table along with the total lighting points in the County.



TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF STREET LIGHTING POINTS IN THE COUNTY

Village	Tungsten	Sodium	Mercury Vapour	Fluorescent	Additional Points erected during year
CENTRAL DISTRICT					
Aberuthven .. ..	6	20	-	-	-
Blackford .. ..	22	27	-	-	-
Comrie .. ..	70	-	-	36	-
Dunning .. ..	38	-	5	-	-
Gilmerton .. ..	7	-	-	9	-
Muckhart .. ..	19	-	-	-	-
Muthill .. ..	35	-	-	-	-
St. Fillans .. ..	28	-	-	-	-
	225	47	5	45	-
EASTERN DISTRICT					
Ardblair Rd. & Terr. ..	6	-	-	-	-
Ardler .. ..	7	-	-	-	-
Ashgrove and Old Mill Rd. Rattray .. ..	7	-	-	-	-
Balbeggie .. ..	11	-	8	-	1
Burrelton and Woodside	45	-	-	17	1
Caputh .. ..	7	-	-	-	-
Guildtown .. ..	10	-	23	-	1
Kinrossie .. ..	5	-	-	-	-
Kirkton Rd. Rattray ..	7	-	-	1	8
Kirkmichael .. ..	12	-	-	-	-
Meigle .. ..	10	-	16	5 Blended 13	3
Meikleour .. ..	8	-	-	-	-
New Alyth .. ..	12	-	-	-	-
Muir of Alyth .. ..	9	-	-	-	-
Rosemount/Carsie .. ..	17	-	-	-	3
Spittalfield .. ..	9	-	-	-	-
Wolfhill .. ..	15	-	-	-	-
	197	-	47	31	17
HIGHLAND DISTRICT					
Acharn .. ..	7	-	-	-	-
Ballinluig .. ..	11	-	-	13	-
Blair Atholl .. ..	24	-	-	27	-
Birnam & Dunkeld .. ..	83	34	-	14	38
Grandtully and Strathtay	28	-	-	-	2
Kenmore .. ..	12	-	-	-	-
Kinloch Rannoch .. ..	16	-	-	2	-
Little Ballinluig .. ..	5	-	-	-	-
Murthly .. ..	41	-	-	-	11
	227	34	-	56	51



Village		Tungsten	Sodium	Mercury Vapour	Fluorescent	Additional Points erected during year.
PERTH DISTRICT						
Almondbank and Pitcairngreen	..	45	-	-	-	-
Bankfoot	..	50	-	-	19	2
Bridge of Earn	..	90	42	-	-	-
Errol	..	22	-	34	1	10
Forgandenny	..	14	-	-	-	-
Glencarse	..	27	-	-	-	21
Glenfarg	..	49	-	-	1	1
Inchtute	..	14	-	-	-	7
Invergowrie and Kingoodie	..	109	-	-	16	26
Longforgan	..	45	-	-	-	9
Luncarty	..	43	-	-	-	-
Methven	..	38	-	8	5Blended 25	-
Scone	..	147	55	25	6	23
St.Madoes	..	24	-	-	-	-
Stanley	..	66	-	-	30	-
		783	97	67	5	98
						99

WESTERN DISTRICT						
Aberfoyle	..	57	31	1	-	-
Ardochbank, Doune	..	1	-	-	-	-
Braco	..	12	-	5	-	-
Crianlarich	..	19	-	-	-	3
Gartmore	..	18	-	-	-	-
Keltie Bridge, Callander		2	-	-	-	2
Killin	..	42	-	-	-	-
Kinbuck	..	6	-	-	-	-
Port of Mentieth	..	12	-	-	-	1
Thornhill	..	27	2	-	-	1
Whitecross, Dunblane		6	-	-	-	-
		202	33	6	-	7



## WATER AND DRAINAGE REPORT

Contributed by Mr. J. McLean Cameron.

### WATER SUPPLIES.

I have pleasure in reporting that, with regard to the maintenance of the undertaking, 1965 proved to be a good year. From the water engineer's point of view, the weather was reasonable with no unduly dry spells. Consequently, no water shortages were experienced.

Unfortunately, progress on Capital Schemes was marginally below that achieved in 1964, the expenditure incurred on new works designed and supervised directly by this Department being £82,530 as against the previous year's all-time peak expenditure of £86,640. The actual expenditure incurred was £71,885 below the estimated expenditure but it must be remembered that, when a Capital Programme is prepared, the estimated expenditure in any year must be regarded more as a target at which to aim than as a goal which one confidently expects to achieve. Last year, but for (i) the Government's restrictions on Capital Expenditure and (ii) shortage of staff, the Department would almost certainly have come close to achieving its goal. However, in view of the Government's request for cuts in Capital Expenditure, the Council deferred the carrying out of several schemes and, until such time as the present restrictions are eased, the Capital Works Programme will be severely curtailed. Staff shortages have also deferred the preparation of several important schemes and, until such time as suitable staff are obtained, little progress can be made with these schemes as the existing staff is fully committed on works already in hand.

Otherwise, work carried out under the supervision of Messrs. Baptie, Shaw & Morton for the Loch Turret Water Board has continued. The loch has reached its top water level at the new dam and work is proceeding on the power station and treatment works. Considerably more use is being made of Turret water in Perthshire since last year's report, with the linking-up of additional areas to the Turret trunk and sub-trunk mains. Muthill has been connected to the trunk main for the



first time, and a link main to Braco will shortly be commissioned.

The East sub-trunk main has been completed, and all clear water tanks on the line are in commission. Water is now being distributed to the Methven, Pitcairngreen, Almondbank, Huntingtower, Tibbermore, Tomaknock-Madderty and Clathy Gask areas, and it is hoped to pass water to the Luncarty and Inveralmond areas within the next few months.

The West sub-trunk main is also complete and all clear water tanks are in service. Water is being supplied from this main to the Kincardine area, Thornhill, Port of Menteith, Aberfoyle, Gartmore and Kinlochard.

No progress has been made on the design of the Loch Benachally Scheme owing to staff shortage, but the Consultant Engineers, Messrs. Gilbert Thomson & Son, are proceeding with the plans required for the Water Order. They have now been appointed as Consultant Engineers for the preparation of that part of the scheme which would otherwise have been directly supervised by this Department and it is hoped that preliminary survey work will shortly be commenced.

In West Perthshire, the Port of Menteith scheme to feed Dykehead and the surrounding area has been completed; a short branch main has been laid in Station Road, St. Fillans; and an extension main has been laid westwards from Thornhill to Chapel of Boquhapple.

In Central Perthshire, work has been completed on the two extensions of main east and west of Abernethy Burgh, these having been carried out in conjunction with roadworks. A replacement main has been laid in Bankfoot at Cairneyhill and a short branch main has been laid at Balgowan Station. Mains for housing developments have been completed at Comrie (Jensen's development), Scone (Stephen's development and Birch Crescent), Stanley (Manse Crescent), Luncarty, and at Dunning (Croft Avenue). Two link mains have been laid to introduce Turret water to Tomaknock (Lower Gilmerton) and at Muthill. A 9" diameter main was laid from Huntingtower to Inveralmond to bring Turret water to this area. So far, due to the high pH value of the water, it has not been possible to use this water for industrial purposes at Inveralmond but it is hoped to reduce the pH value to a suitable level in the near future. Work on the new main from Charlesfield to Forgandenny and Bridge of Earn is in



progress, some difficulty having been encountered with the Dalreoch Bridge crossing. At Braco, a main-laying contract and a new clear water tank contract are proceeding, although weather conditions have somewhat delayed progress on concrete work at the tank.

In East Perthshire work has been almost completed on the new clear water tank at Scone and this tank should be in commission in the Spring of 1966. Short mains have been laid to serve housing developments at Carsie, Blairgowrie and at Scone, while at Meigle a link has been laid to connect with the existing reticulation near Jordanstone.

In the Carse area, replacement mains have been laid between Longforgan and Castle Huntly, and near Errol brickworks. A short link main was laid at West Leys.

In the Highland area, a short branch main was laid at Wester Ballinluig. At Killin, a short length of main was renewed in Main Street while the north clear water tank was repaired and recommissioned with a consequent noticeable improvement in certain areas. A main was laid in Tyndrum to serve a housing development.

Finally, it may be of interest to note that the following fittings have been connected up for the first time, viz:

Water Closets	359
Baths	269
Sinks and Tubs	332
Basins	427
Cisterns	246
Heating Systems	81
Drinking Bowls	291
Stand-pipes	58
Field Troughs	72
Other Taps	140
New communication pipes	170

This gives an average of ten new fittings connected up during each working day to the County Council's supplies, compared with an average of eleven fittings last year.



## DRAINAGE

GENERAL. The standard of maintenance and operation of sewage treatment works has been maintained throughout the County during the year. One of the vacuum tank waggons has passed the point of economic usefulness and a new one has been ordered, delivery being expected early in 1966. The vehicle ordered is equipped with four-wheel drive which should greatly assist the mobility of the vehicle when spreading sludge in fields. The travelling mechanic has kept all the pumps and other mechanised equipment in good working order. His vehicle also required replacement and a new Land Rover was acquired late in December. Apart from maintaining all mechanical equipment, the travelling mechanic is expected to service the sewage treatment works and, as these are now becoming very numerous, consideration may shortly require to be given to the possible employment of another mechanic with vehicle.

The general lorry-borne service squad have been very fully occupied throughout the year with repairs and maintenance work. Again, it was difficult at times to cope with the amount of work which is increasing year by year.

As there are now 600 private septic tanks cleaned during the year, this commitment of the Department's has increased in size. Access to some of the tanks is difficult and it is hoped that the new tank waggon with four-wheel drive will in certain cases facilitate the cleaning of these tanks.

The amount of new work carried out in 1965 was disappointing. Again, this was largely due to the causes previously mentioned, but some delay was also due to the length of time taken by the Scottish Development Department to issue approvals.

## NEW WORKS

GILMERTON. A complete drainage system has been constructed for the village of Gilmerton. Treatment is afforded by septic tank only but there is adequate fall available for, if required, the installation of filter beds at a later date. The septic tanks are located in the field south of the village with a very long effluent pipe discharging into a burn near Milton of Cultoquhey. The large majority of property owners have now connected their properties to the main sewers.



FORTEVIOT. An existing private drainage system in the village of Forteviot has been taken over. Treatment is given by septic tank only and it was found necessary to construct a new septic tank to provide adequate treatment. The effluent discharges into the Water of May.

#### GENERAL

Sewer extensions have been laid to serve housing developments at Kingoodie and Scone (Stormont Road).

#### NEW WORKS IN PROGRESS

BRACO. An offer has been accepted for the construction of a new sewage treatment works. It is expected that work will commence in January, 1966.

ABERFOYLE. The Scottish Development Department have given preliminary approval to the design of the drainage system for this village. Contract documents are being prepared and it is hoped that work will be commenced during 1966.

MURTHLY. The Scottish Development Department have given preliminary approval to the design of the scheme for this village. Contract documents are being prepared but it is not known whether permission will be given to invite offers and commence work in 1966.

BLACKFORD. Again, a scheme to instal sedimentation tanks has received preliminary approval but it is not known whether permission will be given to invite offers and commence work in 1966.

#### EXISTING WORKS

No major repairs have been required at any of the existing sewage treatment works during the year.



## 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, Cleish, Crook of Devon and Blairingone, and Wester Balgedie. The supplies to Milnathort and Kinnesswood were completely satisfactory. The supply to Cleish was reasonably satisfactory, but the supply pipes to the village are in poor repair. Crook of Devon and Blairingone are supplied by water bought in bulk from Dunfermline Town Council. A private supply to Wester Balgedie has been taken over by the Council and improvements and alterations have been carried out. The remainder of the County is supplied from private supplies or from other water authorities whose mains pass through the County.
2. DRAINAGE. There are three special drainage districts in the County, namely Milnathort, Kinnesswood and Blairingone. Milnathort is served by a disposal plant operated on the septic tank principle with filtration and the other two by modern sediment tank process. Effluents from all three plants are of good standard.
3. CLEANSING. The County Scavenging service operates a 16 cubic yard Gibson Pendulum refuse vehicle. All the villages are served and many houses along the route also receive the service. Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Netherton Quarry and Bellyblunt Quarry. These tips are suitable and are kept orderly, tidy and free from vermin.
4. HOUSING. The number of houses now provided by the Council is 172, a further four being completed during the year. In addition there were 27 houses under construction. Fourteen applications under Section III of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 and 74 under the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations 1963 were approved.
5. LIGHTING. The four Special Lighting Districts, namely Milnathort, Crook of Devon, Scotlandwell and Blairingone, are all supervised by the



Sanitary Inspector.

6. OFFENSIVE TRADES. There are no offensive trades in the County. The Slaughterhouse for pigs only is kept in good condition.
7. FACTORIES. There are 23 factories in the County and inspections carried out during the year showed that satisfactory standards were being maintained.
8. UNSOUND FOOD. A total of 590 lbs. of various foodstuffs were condemned during the year.
9. GENERAL. The burial grounds were well maintained. A number of miscellaneous complaints were received and dealt with during the year.

#### SMALL BURGHS

Reports to Town Councils on Non-transferred Functions

#### ABERFELDY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.A. Sangster.

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply was of good quality, but poor pressure in certain parts of the town was particularly pronounced during the tourist season. It has been decided to carry out certain works including the laying of new mains, and Phase I will be carried out during Spring, 1966.
2. DRAINAGE. The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. CLEANSING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements are satisfactory, and the new coup at Dundavie is now in operation.
4. HOUSING. Eighteen new houses were completed during the year and a further two were under construction. The number of houses provided by the Council is now 221.
5. FACTORIES. There are 21 mechanical and 2 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and ten visits were paid during the year when conditions were found to be satisfactory.
6. BURIAL GROUNDS. The burial ground was well maintained.
7. CARAVAN SITE. The municipal caravan site was well kept and the number of tourists using the site has increased. It is hoped to



provide hot showers in the near future.

8. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963. The Burgh Surveyor is in course of carrying out inspections of all premises registered under this Act.

9. GENERAL. Eleven complaints, mainly of a routine nature, were received and dealt with.

#### ABERNETHY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.A. Dunlop.

1. BURGH BOUNDARIES. The Burgh boundary extension became operative from 15th May, 1965, and included the Abernethy part of the Perth Regional Scavenging Scheme and Special Water and Drainage District.

2. DRAINAGE SYSTEM. The Burgh now has two schemes (I) that taken over from the County Council which consists of a large septic tank and (II) its existing works. A complete survey was carried out in association with the Tay River Board Officer and agreement was reached to use the existing works as a septic tank only and provide for regular cleaning. An agreement was also made with the County Council Drainage Department to carry out regular cleaning. The two drainage schemes should be adequate for the needs of the Burgh during the next few years.

3. SCAVENGING. The scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.

4. HOUSING. No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 75, but plans have been prepared for the erection of six new houses at West End and the renovation of one house in Main Street.

5. FACTORIES. There are five mechanical factories in the Burgh and these were inspected during the year.

6. FLOODING. Remedies suggested in previous years have been carried out and no complaints were received.

7. DANGEROUS BUILDINGS. The Old Manse, Main Street, was demolished after consultation with the Planning Authorities.



8. STREET LIGHTING. The two new fluorescent units erected, one at the Square and one at the west end of Main Street, have considerably improved the lighting, but the entire system is under review.

9. DOUGLAS HOUSE. This house is now vacant.

10. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES. Twelve visits were paid to registered premises during the year and five to ascertain whether premises came under the scope of the Act. In general the standard was good, but letters were sent to shops regarding the condition of sanitary conveniences, temperature and provision of thermometers. One office was required to improve its standard of lighting.

#### ALYTH

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. R.F. Arton.

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply was satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

2. DRAINAGE. The drainage and sewage arrangements operated without nuisance.

3. SCAVENGING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements continued to operate satisfactorily. Some burning occurred at the coup, but this was speedily dealt with and the coup generally was well maintained.

4. HOUSING. No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 226.

5. FACTORIES. There are 13 mechanical factories within the Burgh. Regular visits were paid and any defects brought to the notice of the owners and occupiers concerned.

The Bone Meal Factory, the only offensive trade in the Burgh, was well maintained, the owner taking all necessary steps to ensure that no nuisance occurred.

6. GENERAL. The burial ground was kept in a tidy condition. The school was well maintained. Several complaints, mainly concerning housing, were received and dealt with.



## AUCHTERARDER

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.W. Lamb.

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply was of good quality and, probably because of the wet summer and autumn, no shortage was experienced.
2. DRAINAGE. The drainage and sewage arrangements continued to operate satisfactorily.
3. CLEANSING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory, and the tip was kept in tidy condition. 86 tons 9 cwts. waste paper was collected and baled.
4. HOUSING. No new houses were completed during the year, but the tenants of fourteen prefabricated houses were rehoused so that the site can be cleared for redevelopment. The number of houses provided by the Council is therefore reduced to 322, but work on a further forty houses is expected to start in the Spring.
5. FACTORIES. There are 14 factories in the Burgh and regular inspections were made when the premises were found to be well maintained.
6. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963. There are now 55 premises registered under this Act, and all have been visited. In most cases those in charge of the premises have co-operated willingly.
7. BURIAL GROUNDS. The burial grounds have been well kept.

## BLAIRGOWRIE AND RATTRAY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Donald M. Grant

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply was satisfactory both in quality and quantity. A new chlorination plant was put into operation during the year.
2. DRAINAGE. The drainage arrangements were adequate. Plans for a new sewage works are at present being prepared.
3. CLEANSING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were



satisfactory. The coup was well maintained.

4. HOUSING. A further 28 houses were completed during the year, making a total of 579 provided by the Council. In addition, 27 houses were under construction at the end of the year.

5. SLAUGHTERHOUSE. There is one privately owned slaughterhouse, licensed for pigs and calves only, and this was maintained in a satisfactory manner.

6. FACTORIES. Regular inspections were carried out at the 51 factories in the Burgh. Several minor defects were found, but these were remedied immediately.

7. CLEAN AIR ACT. Good progress continues to be made in reducing atmospheric pollution from industrial type boiler units. Modern boiler units have in most instances been installed.

8. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963. A large number of inspections were carried out under this Act, when it was found that owners and occupiers were very willing to co-operate.

9. CHURCHYARDS. The two churchyards were well maintained.

10. GENERAL. A number of minor complaints were received and dealt with.

#### BURGH OF CALLANDER

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. R.T. Johnston.

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply was ample in quantity and of excellent quality, and constant pressure was maintained in all parts of the Burgh.

2. DRAINAGE. New mains drainage and a pumping station have been constructed and purification works are in progress.

3. CLEANSING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained.

4. HOUSING. Work has commenced on 12 Dorran houses, the first of a group of 32 houses planned to replace existing prefabs. No new houses



were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 195.

5. FACTORIES. Regular inspections were paid to the 14 mechanical factories in the Burgh when conditions were found to be satisfactory.

6. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES. Inspections were carried out at the 64 registered premises and arrangements made to rectify those premises which did not comply.

7. GENERAL. The new McLaren High School is occupied and the Primary School has transferred to the old McLaren High School. The two burial grounds have been well maintained.

#### COUPAR ANGUS

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. R.F. Arton.

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply on the whole was reasonably adequate, but shortage was experienced in the higher part of the town. Repairs to underground bursts, defective cisterns etc. have, however, helped to alleviate the position. The supply which comes from underground springs at Corston, Balgove and Smithyhaugh, is chlorinated and regular analyses showed it to be reasonably satisfactory.

2. DRAINAGE. The sewage works is running at full capacity, but regular inspections were made to ensure that no nuisance existed.

3. CLEANSING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was kept in good condition.

4. HOUSING. Five houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council to 243. Two houses were under construction at 31/12/65.

5. FACTORIES. There are sixteen mechanical factories in the Burgh and regular inspections were made when conditions were found to be satisfactory.

6. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT. There are now 34 premises on the Register and 31 were inspected during the year. 24



owners or occupiers were advised of contraventions. 125 visits were made in connection with this Act.

7. GENERAL. One house let in lodgings, was visited frequently and conditions were always found to be satisfactory. The burial ground was kept in good condition. The school is well kept. A number of minor complaints were received concerning infestation of rats, defective houses etc., but all were resolved without difficulty.

#### CRIEFF

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. C. Rankin.

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply was satisfactory in quantity. There was a recurrence of complaints of dirty water at the beginning of the year, but following representations to the Loch Turret Engineers, conditions returned to normal and there has been no further cause for complaint. Chemical and bacteriological analyses have proved satisfactory.

2. DRAINAGE. The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.

3. CLEANSING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. Complaint by a householder of burning refuse at the Coup was remedied by changing the position of the coup face and methods of working. The setting on fire of the coup by children and unauthorised persons continued at intervals, but these fires were smothered as soon as noticed.

4. HOUSING. The number of houses provided by the Council remained at 463, and none were under construction.

5. OFFENSIVE TRADES. The slaughterhouse, which is rented by the Council to local butchers, was kept in reasonable condition.

6. SCHOOLS. The schools were kept in good condition. It is expected that St. Dominic's R.C. School will move to a new building early in 1966.

7. BURIAL GROUND. There are three cemeteries in the Burgh, two of which have not been used for many years. The third one is maintained



by the Council and is well kept.

8. FACTORIES. There are 38 factories, three of which are non-mechanical, and conditions throughout the year were satisfactory.

#### DOUNE

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.L. PEGGIE.

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply was satisfactory both in quality and quantity.
2. DRAINAGE. The drainage and sewage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. CLEANSING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. Refuse collection was previously carried out by a private contractor, but in May, 1965, the Town Council decided to have the work done by direct labour. Since the changeover the service has operated satisfactorily.
4. HOUSING. No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 99.
5. FACTORIES. Conditions at the factories were satisfactory throughout the year.
6. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963. Eleven premises were registered under this Act and contraventions of the Act were found at all of them. These were brought to the notice of owners and occupiers and further visits will be paid.
7. GENERAL. The school is well kept. The burial ground, which is closed, is kept in a tidy condition.

#### DUNBLANE

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. B.J. McKay.

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity. A new 150,000 gallon storage tank was brought into use, increasing the capacity to 30 hours supply. A scheme of alterations and



repairs was carried out at the main reservoir.

2. DRAINAGE. Plans were prepared and tenders issued for the provision of a new sewage works, but because of Government restrictions on capital expenditure, the work has had to be postponed. The present works are capable of giving only limited treatment to normal dry weather flow.

3. CLEANSING. There was no change in the cleansing and scavenging arrangements which continued to operate satisfactorily.

4. HOUSING. The number of Council houses dropped to 353, with 18 nearing completion at the end of the year. Plans for the replacement of temporary houses were under consideration.

5. OFFENSIVE TRADES. There are no offensive trades in the Burgh. The slaughterhouse which is used by local butchers, was well maintained.

6. FACTORIES. Regular inspections were carried out at the 18 factories when conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

7. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES. A large number of improvements to heating, lighting etc. were carried out following inspections under the above Act.

8. GENERAL. The schools were well maintained. The three burial grounds are kept in tidy condition. 49 minor complaints were received and dealt with.

#### PITLOCHRY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Robert Currie.

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply was of excellent quality and was generally satisfactory in quantity. Some complaints of lack of pressure were received due to demand exceeding the carrying capacity of the mains, but it is proposed to lay new mains to the affected areas during 1966.

2. DRAINAGE. The drainage arrangements were reasonably satisfactory. The provision of a new sewage works is under consideration and the report of the Council's Consulting Engineers is awaited.

3. CLEANSING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were



satisfactory. A new 11 cub. yd. refuse collection vehicle was brought into use in November. The refuse tip caught fire on four occasions during the year. The Council are again endeavouring to find a suitable site further from the Burgh.

4. HOUSING. No new houses were erected during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining a 178.

5. FACTORIES. Regular inspections were carried out at the 23 mechanical and four non-mechanical factories when conditions were found to be satisfactory.

6. BURIAL GROUNDS. The three burial grounds were well maintained.

7. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963. So far only two premises have been inspected.

8. SCHOOL. The provision of a new school is under consideration. The present school is reasonably well kept, but the toilet accommodation is not satisfactory.

9. GENERAL. A number of minor complaints were received and dealt with.

#### KINROSS

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. A.W. Armit.

1. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply is derived from two sources and was satisfactory both in quality and quantity. A reserve supply from a shallow well at Turfhill is pumped for six hours daily to increase the pressure. A number of complaints were again received from the lower part of the town, but were remedied by monthly scouring.

2. DRAINAGE. There are two sewage disposal works both discharging into Loch Leven, and while both are old and heavily taxed, both are producing a satisfactory effluent.

3. CLEANSING. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the tip at Balado was kept in a tidy condition. The proposal to supply bins to each householder was not proceeded with.

4. HOUSING. 25 three-apartment houses were completed in May, bringing



the total provided by the Council to 254. In addition a further 25 were under construction and negotiations for erecting a further 53 houses were proceeding.

5. BURIAL GROUNDS. The three burial grounds were kept in a tidy condition.

6. FACTORIES. Inspections carried out at the eight mechanical and seven non-mechanical factories showed that conditions were generally satisfactory.

7. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963. Owing to pressure of work it was not possible to carry out inspections at all of the 41 premises registered under this Act. The main complaint was of poor lighting in some of the smaller offices, but it was found that employers generally were aware of their responsibilities under this Act.

8. GENERAL. A number of complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with.



## APPENDIX I

## VITAL STATISTICS

## DETAILS ACCORDING TO LOCAL AREAS

Year 1965	Population Census 1961	Estimated Population 30.6.65	Births*	Birth Rate	Deaths*	Death Rate
PERTH COUNTY	85,819	85,251	1,382	16.2	1,143	13.4
Landward ..	58,619	57,364	941	16.4	693	12.1
Aberfeldy ..	1,469	1,522	23	15.1	30	19.7
Abernethy ..	601	718	8	11.1	11	15.3
Alyth ..	1,862	1,795	27	15.0	30	16.7
Auchterarder	2,426	2,427	34	14.0	42	17.3
Blairgowrie	5,168	5,204	107	20.6	103	19.8
Callander ..	1,654	1,776	25	14.1	20	11.2
Coupar Angus	2,049	2,036	30	14.7	38	18.7
Crieff ..	5,773	5,673	69	12.2	74	13.0
Doune ..	775	787	12	15.2	9	11.4
Dunblane ..	2,922	3,533	79	22.4	56	15.9
Pitlochry ..	2,501	2,416	27	11.2	37	15.3
KINROSS COUNTY	6,704	6,437	107	16.6	96	14.9
Landward ..	4,339	4,114	69	16.8	66	16.0
Kinross Burgh	2,365	2,323	38	16.4	30	12.9
JOINT COUNTY	92,523	91,688	1,475	16.2	1,239	13.5

\* Corrected for Residence



## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT

District	Cases Nursed			No. of		Nursing Visits		Ante-Natal visits for	
	General			Confinements		General	Maternity	Confinements	
	1-5	6-65	Over 65	Home	Hosp.			Home	Hosp.
Aberfeldy	8	28	40	2	-	1,095	55	12	38
Aberfoyle	7	20	17	8	2	962	136	76	75
Abernethy	11	16	37	2	5	1,452	85	24	91
Almondbank	20	50	55	6	4	1,600	136	57	89
Alyth I, II	4	28	81	2	-	3,308	38	36	341
Glenisla	1	5	4	-	1	159	5	-	73
Auchterarder	13	42	59	13	11	2,678	216	163	205
Auchtergaven	23	99	74	8	-	2,321	176	99	77
Balquhiddie	13	72	41	5	-	1,308	63	49	23
Birnam/Dunkeld	5	37	43	4	6	1,197	79	37	216
Blackford	1	12	16	3	3	1,149	44	34	61
Blairstown	3	25	74	5	6	2,045	167	69	202
Ratray	4	18	47	4	5	2,299	79	23	182
Braco	2	30	24	5	17	1,049	273	69	48
Callander	1	18	44	11	3	1,793	191	98	112
Comrie	18	53	56	12	13	1,838	301	170	189
Coupar Angus	2	23	59	1	2	1,554	22	24	314
Crieff I, II, III	20	165	198	16	14	5,647	441	302	351
Dunbarney	20	61	36	11	23	2,331	244	142	112
Dunblane	8	33	85	14	21	1,846	342	222	534
Dunning	3	12	24	4	23	1,165	180	52	118
East Carse	5	47	55	6	3	1,709	113	92	122
Errol	4	25	28	3	5	1,667	98	34	77
Glenlyon	3	29	26	-	-	1,371	-	-	-
Fowlis Wester	10	42	33	6	11	1,609	169	90	107
Glenfarg	7	26	22	4	5	1,004	187	59	20
Kenmore	5	50	33	-	-	1,731	-	-	42
Killin	3	12	18	6	2	519	107	79	67
Logierait	7	19	35	1	1	1,008	13	-	49
Methven	7	65	37	8	3	1,265	151	107	128
Muthill	6	61	35	7	15	1,443	193	93	95
Pitlochry	7	38	74	7	2	1,985	100	61	205
Rannoch & Foss	17	57	14	2	1	1,717	63	36	32
Scone	7	20	56	8	28	2,445	302	111	205
Stanley	6	57	62	9	1	1,754	128	90	164
St. Martins	1	13	37	8	27	1,634	218	105	191
Strathardle	10	22	37	1	7	3,332	70	18	106
Thornhill	9	16	18	7	1	674	139	30	81
Vale of Teith	4	22	41	4	8	2,029	121	98	308
West Carse	1	16	23	3	1	1,740	54	29	98
West Atholl	12	37	44	6	8	1,174	131	77	65
Fossoway	16	10	36	3	-	1,349	128	93	57
Kinross I, II	10	18	61	16	8	2,810	307	268	222
Milnathort	4	12	36	11	2	1,872	182	196	101
Totals	348	1,561	1,975	262	299	76,637	6,245	3,524	5,993



## NURSES DURING THE YEAR 1965.

Child Welfare Visits			Child Welfare Clinics		Tuber- culosis Visits	School Inspections and Visits	Miscellaneous Visits	
Born 1965	Born 1964	Born 1960-63	No. of Children	Attend- ances			Under 65	Over 65
149	100	283	99	589	91	27	1	2
62	115	199	14	311	50	30	-	-
142	112	176	7	15	107	24	14	181
158	176	249	41	308	92	50	13	6
266	381	421	90	589	105	62	23	98
54	87	99	-	-	13	22	1	1
348	275	454	117	878	145	102	30	52
171	170	245	78	492	46	60	13	49
40	97	85	2	18	-	34	-	-
172	142	272	25	192	113	76	29	26
64	70	107	28	297	46	26	8	22
323	302	479	111	1,264	157	59	23	51
287	301	497	115	1,134	116	66	4	11
262	211	309	27	320	21	57	-	-
133	158	187	43	370	214	47	9	9
129	106	146	68	398	87	65	1	27
271	207	340	108	423	101	75	6	52
418	426	425	223	1,133	236	60	87	146
291	201	388	85	616	125	98	14	25
344	445	430	173	1,103	92	66	29	31
117	116	191	33	315	57	70	2	12
316	285	431	69	610	137	48	4	13
144	254	249	51	380	34	22	7	1
44	141	181	-	-	-	24	-	-
211	211	175	5	8	65	48	13	15
71	62	93	17	263	12	15	2	8
70	88	84	-	-	49	39	-	-
83	88	215	39	158	47	35	27	129
80	100	122	1	51	43	15	-	1
248	186	271	57	434	124	37	35	42
147	112	153	47	222	36	32	18	22
87	58	278	133	709	137	52	7	-
77	138	97	-	-	-	27	3	-
248	219	404	38	180	130	52	18	36
259	257	402	37	240	117	49	3	12
314	275	397	14	30	150	28	3	7
178	117	171	-	-	50	54	-	-
93	68	69	51	85	2	46	-	-
152	188	299	60	565	62	69	23	27
153	178	191	6	39	72	37	3	6
126	162	178	50	290	68	58	10	9
109	126	149	27	136	42	59	9	55
227	344	407	124	836	218	59	2	28
138	231	429	52	424	77	16	3	59
7,776	8,086	11,427	2,365	16,425	3,686	2,097	497	1,271



## APPENDIX III

TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION—*Season 1964-65*

	<i>Consents</i>	<i>Boys</i>		<i>Girls</i>		<i>Boys and Girls</i>			<i>Re-tests</i>
		<i>No. Tested</i>	<i>% Positive</i>	<i>No. Tested</i>	<i>% Positive</i>	<i>No. Tested</i>	<i>% Positive</i>	<i>No. Vaccinated</i>	
<b>Perth City</b>									
Perth Academy	97	88	2	90	5	178	3	172	—
Perth High	95	100	0	98	7	198	4	191	—
Goodlyburn	95	60	7	60	12	120	9	109	—
St. John's R.C.	89	17	0	26	3	43	2	42	—
Total	95	265	3	274	10	539	3	514	—
<b>Perth District</b>									
Dunbarney	87	15	13	10	0	25	8	23	9
Errol	90	11	9	14	0	25	4	24	18
Invergowrie	90	11	9	7	14	17	12	16	23
Scone	96	12	8	16	6	28	7	26	21
Methven	85	23	4	16	6	39	5	37	37
Stanley	91	25	24	18	0	43	14	37	23
Strathallan*	92	41	17	—	—	41	17	34	37
Trinity College*	97	38	0	—	—	38	0	38	37
Kilgraston*	93	—	—	16	0	16	0	16	22
Total	91	97	12	81	4	177	8	163	131
<b>Eastern District</b>									
Blairgowrie	89	64	25	76	6	137	9	127	101
Coupar Angus	89	14	0	16	6	30	3	29	25
Alyth	91	7	14	15	13	22	14	19	18
Total	89	85	9	107	7	189	9	175	144
<b>Highland District</b>									
Breadalbane Academy	98	20	5	20	0	40	3	39	44
Croftinloan*	94	13	0	—	—	13	13	13	3
Dunkeld	100	8	25	4	0	12	17	10	13
Pitlochry	90	21	14	22	0	43	7	40	36
Total	94	49	12	46	0	95	6	89	93
<b>Central District</b>									
Crieff	89	29	10	21	5	50	8	46	57
Morrison's Academy	95	50	10	47	2	117	5	91	74
Comrie	100	11	9	6	0	17	6	16	10
Auchterarder	93	25	28	19	5	44	36	36	48
Seymour Lodge*	83	—	—	9	0	9	0	9	15
Total	93	115	14	93	3	228	5	189	189
<b>Western District</b>									
Dunblane	96	20	10	24	8	44	9	40	28
McLaren High	88	39	7	39	3	78	5	74	51
Aberfoyle	79	7	0	10	0	17	0	17	15
Killin	92	7	0	—	—	7	0	7	12
St. Ninian's*	75	6	17	—	—	6	17	5	2
Queen Victoria*	100	38	3	—	—	38	3	37	23
Total	89	73	7	73	4	146	5	138	106
<b>Kinross</b>									
Kinross	94	66	3	54	2	120	3	117	53
Lendrickmuir*	95	12	33	4	50	16	13	9	11
Total	94	66	3	54	2	120	3	117	53
County Totals	89	485	10	454	4	955	7	871	716
City and County Totals	92	750	7	728	7	1,494	5	1,385	716

\* Not included in totals



# APPENDIX IV

County Medical Officer:

Medical Officers:

Chief Dental Officer:

Dental Officers:

Superintendent Nursing Officer:

Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer:

Chief Administrative Officer:

Social Worker:

Children's Officer:

Senior Physiotherapist:

County Sanitary Inspector:

Depute County Sanitary Inspector:

District Sanitary Inspectors:

Central

Eastern

Highland

Perth

Western

Kinross

A. S. Caldwell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Allan Herschell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

E. Jean S. Binnington, M.B., Ch.B.

Elizabeth Watson, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time)

Mary R. Mackillop, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (part-time)

Michael R. Kirkland, L.D.S.

John Angus, L.D.S. (appointed 16.3.65)

Mrs. M. S. Black, L.D.S.

James Blair, L.D.S.

Christian J. Brunton, L.D.S.

Mrs. Flora Kirkland, L.D.S.

Wm. J. Mackillop, L.D.S.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, L.D.S.

Elsbeth L. Brown, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

Miss S. Nicholls, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.  
(appointed 19.7.65, resigned 13.9.65)

William Brannan

Jessie C. Young

Frederick J. Earnshaw

Miss E. Robertson

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

David I. Davidson, A.M. Inst. P.C.

David C. Williamson, A.M. Inst. P.C.

Robert F. Arton, A.M. Inst. P.C.

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

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

George L. Peggie, A.M. Inst. P.C.

A. L. Morton, M.R. San. A.



