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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

1968



COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1968

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

ANNUAL REPORT

1910

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY

IN THE YEAR 1910

1911

London

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INTRODUCTION

This Report gives an account of the main features of the work of the County Health Department including Welfare, Children and Sanitary Departments during the year 1968.

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

The estimated population of the Combined County is 89,331, compared to 89,893 last year. For many years there has been a gradual decline in population and this trend continued during the year under review.

The birth rate for 1968 was 14.5, the lowest since 1951, when the rate was 14.4 per 1000 population.. The birth rate for Scotland as a whole was 18.3. 7.9% of County births were illegitimate. This is the highest illegitimacy rate in this County for over twenty years, but it is not far in excess of the Scottish average of 7.4%.

The death rate for the Combined County was 11.3, compared to the Scottish rate of 12.2. Of those dying during the year, 74.7% were 65 years of age or older.

The Infant Mortality Rate - 23.6 per 1000 live births - was the highest in the past six years and compares very unfavourably with last year's record low of 16.2. The Scottish Infant Mortality Rate for 1968 was 21, so that this County was above the Scottish average.

Viral Hepatitis (Infectious Jaundice) became regionally notifiable from 1st January, 1968 and nationally notifiable from 1st October, 1968. It was the most commonly notified infectious disease in the County during the year (28 cases) with the exception of tuberculosis, of which there were 26 pulmonary and 11 non-pulmonary cases. There was again no case of diphtheria nor of poliomyelitis in the County.

Immunisation against measles was introduced during the year, but the amount of vaccine available was limited and its use was initially restricted to susceptible children between their fourth and seventh birthdays and to susceptible children living in residential establishments between their first and seventh birthdays. The public response to the offer of measles vaccination was satisfactory, the demand for vaccine exceeding the supply.

Slowbut steady progress continued to be made towards the eradication of tuberculosis. During the year, 26 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. This is the same number as that recorded last year, and equals the lowest ever recorded in this area. The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring in-patient hospital care during the year was 32, compared with 33 last year. Again this is the lowest number on record for this area. There were two deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis. The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis remaining on the register is 311, compared with 324 last year. Again this is a record low. In the case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, there were eleven new notifications compared with four last year. There were, however, no deaths from this cause and the number on the register at the end of the year (51) was the lowest ever recorded in this area.

The Welfare Officer reports again the shortage of residential accommodation for the elderly and particularly for the frail who cannot manage the stairs in the Council's existing Homes. A purpose-built Home at Scone has been proposed and plans have been prepared, but this is unlikely to come to fruition for some time owing to Governmental financial restrictions. The Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 which was brought into effect on 9th September, 1968, enables Local Authorities to contribute to the cost of residence of old people in all registered homes including those that are commercially run. While this could ease the situation slightly, the clamant need for additional suitable residential accommodation remains and geriatric hospital beds are being occupied, for want of suitable accommodation, by persons who do not require specialist medical and nursing care. This expensive misuse of hospital beds is likely to

continue until the County Council is in a position to make other provision.

This is the last full year of the County Council's Health, Welfare and Children functions being undertaken by one Department. In July the Social Work (Scotland) Act, 1968 was passed, though the provisions of the Act had not come into operation at the end of the year. This Act proposes radical changes in the organisation of certain social services in Scotland with a view to greater promotion of Social welfare. Towards the end of the year it was announced that the appointed day for the creation of the local authority social work departments is to be 17th November, 1969.

Further change is anticipated in the Green Paper on the "Administrative Re-organisation of the Scottish Health Services" which was issued towards the end of the year. This proposes the integration of the general practitioner services, the hospital services and the local authority health services.

The proposals in the Social Work (Scotland) Act and those in the Green Paper, if implemented, will have great repercussions on the work of this Department whose Reports of the last twenty years since the beginning of the National Health Service have followed a common pattern. Progress during these years has been steady if undramatic and it is hoped that the new order might accelerate the process.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help and encouragement I have received from the Chairman and members of the Health, Welfare and Children Committees, and the loyal support given by colleagues in this and other Departments.

A.S. CALDWELL,

County Medical Officer.

County Health Department,
6th October, 1969.

VITAL STATISTICS

1. General: The principal vital statistics for the year 1968 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 1968

	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County
(a) Population	83,007	6,324	89,331
(b) Total Births	1,176	121	1,297
Birth Rates	14.2	19.1	14.5
(c) Total Deaths	1,208	79	1,287
Death Rates	14.6 (11.4)	12.5 (10.9)	14.4 (11.3)
(d) Infant Mortality Rate	26	-	23.6

2. Population. The estimated population for the Combined County shows a decrease of 562 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 14.5. The figures for previous years were 1967 - 15.4; 1966 - 15.1; 1965 - 16.2; 1964 - 16.2 and 1963 15.9. The figure for Scotland was 18.3 compared to 18.6 last year.

As is usual, the figure for the Burghs is higher than that for the Landward area - Burghs 15.1; Landward 14.2.

The figures for illegitimate births during the year were Perth County 8.1%, Kinross County 5.8%, Combined County 7.9%, the figure for the Combined County being 6.3% last year. The figure for Scotland was 7.4%.

The still birth rate (per thousand births including still births) was 15 compared to 19 last year. The figure for Scotland was 15 compared to 16 last year.

4. Deaths. The death rate for the Combined County was 11.3, compared to 10.4 for 1967, 11.0 for 1966, 10.6 for 1965, 10.8 for 1964 and 11.4 for 1963. The figure for Scotland was 12.2

Of the 1287 deaths during 1968, 961 persons attained the age of 65 years and upwards, giving a Senile Death Rate of 74.7, compared to 76.0 for 1967, 73.8 for 1966, 73.6 for 1965 and 72.0 for 1964. 620 persons attained the age of 75 years and upwards (48.1% of the total deaths) and 222 persons attained the age of 85 years and upwards (17.2% of the total deaths).

Of the 961 persons who attained the age of 65 and upwards, 435 (45%) were males and 526 (54%) were females. The figures for later ages were 75 years and upwards, males 241 (39%), females 379 (61%), and 85 years and upwards, males 73 (33%), females 149 (67%).

Heart Disease caused 501 deaths, giving a rate of 5.6 per thousand population. This compared with 4.5 for 1967, 5.1 for 1966 and 5.2 for 1965. 380 (75.8%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards.

Deaths from Coronary Thrombosis, 1968

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Totals
Males	-	4	17	45	71	39	176
Females	-	1	3	9	31	41	85
Total	-	5	20	54	102	80	261

Coronary thrombosis is included in the cause of death in 261 (52.1%) of the cases, males 176, females 85. The age distribution of these deaths is shown above.

Cancer. Cancer and other malignant conditions caused 252 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.8 per thousand population, compared to 2.5 last year. 168 (67%) occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 160 (70%) last year.

45 of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung, 18% of the total cancer deaths, compared to 43 (19%) of the total cancer deaths last year. Of the lung cancer deaths this year, 38 (29% of the male cancer deaths) were males, and 7 (6% of the female cancer deaths) were females. The age distribution of these deaths is shown below

Deaths from Cancer of the Lung, 1968

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Totals
Males	-	1	5	10	16	6	38
Females	-	-	-	3	1	3	7
Total	-	1	5	13	17	9	45

Cerebro-vascular Disease. Cerebro-vascular disease accounted for 213 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.4, compared to 2.5 last year. 191 (90%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 208 (91%) last year.

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis caused two deaths, giving a rate of 0.02 per thousand of the population, the rates for previous years being 0.03 for 1964, 0.01 for 1965, 0.04 for 1966 and 0.01 for 1967, the corresponding figures for Scotland being 0.07, 0.06, 0.05 and 0.05 for the years 1965-68 inclusive.

Both deaths were due to respiratory tuberculosis.

Respiratory Disease. Respiratory disease (excluding pulmonary tuberculosis) accounted for 117 deaths, giving a death rate of 1.3 per thousand population, compared to 1.0 last year. Bronchitis caused 34 deaths, of which 21 occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, pneumonia caused 67 deaths, of which three occurred at the age of less than one year, and other respiratory diseases caused 16 deaths.

Violent Deaths. numbered 53, of which 3 were due to suicide, 21 to road accidents and 29 to other forms of violence, of which 10 were due to accidents in the home.

Maternal Mortality. There was no death from causes related to pregnancy in 1968, the last death from this cause being in 1958.

Infant Mortality. There were 30 deaths at ages less than one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 23.6 per thousand births. The figure for last year was 16.2. The average for the area for the past five years is 18, so that this year's figure of 23.6, the highest since 1962, is disappointing. The figure for Scotland is 21, the same as last year. 23 of the infant deaths during 1968 occurred at ages less than four weeks, giving a neonatal death rate of 18 per thousand births.

Of the 30 deaths during the year, only 6 fell into the theoretically preventable group (pneumonia 3, gastro-enteritis 2, violence 1). The other 24 deaths were due to the group of causes which includes congenital debility, prematurity and malformations, compared to 19 from these causes in 1967.

There were 20 stillbirths, giving a stillbirth rate of 15 per thousand total births including stillbirths. The figure for last year was 19.

MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES

The general arrangements have remained unchanged.

Work in proceeding on the provision of new houses and clinics, as shown below:

Fossoway	New house and clinic under construction
Callander	New house and clinic under construction
Doune	Negotiations for acquisition of site in progress
Coupar Angus	Alterations to clinic completed.

The position with regard to the supply of District Nurses is still causing concern and at the end of the year there were two vacancies. Once again we are grateful to several retired nurses who have returned to duty and to the District Nurse/Midwife who have willingly undertaken extra duties. Without their help it would not have been possible to provide a comprehensive service, particularly during the holiday periods.

During the year Miss Crichton, who had been a District Nurse in this area for 21 years, first in Aberfeldy and latterly in Dunkeld, retired from the District Nursing Service. Miss Crichton has been very popular with her patients and in the communities in which she worked and we would extend to her, best wishes for a long and happy retirement. I would mention that within a few months of retirement, Miss Crichton had joined the band of those retired nurses, mentioned above, who return to duty to help out by doing short term relief work.

One nurse completed the course for Health Visitor training and obtained her certificate and another was released to take this qualification.

Our thanks are due to the District Nursing Associations for their continued interest in the service and for their gifts which materially aid the welfare of the 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 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 1968, 612 cases from the Joint County received ante-natal care at Perth Clinic, making 3229 attendances, and 124 post-natal cases attended. 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 1968, 20 County children from neighbouring districts made 61 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 for this group, but all babies requiring accommodation are admitted to Pitversie Nursery, Abernethy, and during the year 54 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 nurseries for children between the ages of 3 and 5 years were in operation.

Pitlochry	40 children (continued from last year)
Dunblane	14 children (continued from last year)
Scone	9 children (continued from last year)
Kinross	25 children (continued from last year)
Crieff	16 children (continued from last year)
Auchterarder	5 children (continued from last year)
Blairgowrie	9 children (continued from last year)
Comrie	8 children (granted during the year)
Dunblane	6 children (granted during the year)
Coupar Angus	27 children (granted during the year)
Invergowrie	9 children (granted during the year)

No registrations were cancelled.

(h) Cervical Cytology. The following statistics for 1968 have been provided by Perth Royal Infirmary which accepts smears from Gynaecological Clinics, Post-natal Clinics, the Family Planning Clinic and Hospital Well-Women Clinics. During the year a total of 1,326 County residents had smear tests examined, the age distribution being as follows:

Under 20 years of age	2
20 to 24 years of age	75
25 to 29 years of age	230
30 to 34 years of age	235
35 to 39 years of age	223
40 to 44 years of age	192
45 to 49 years of age	130
50 to 54 years of age	87
55 years of age and over	152

The following results of these smear tests were reported:

1. Negative - normal cells only	1172
2. Negative - Atypical. No infection	16
3. Suspicious abnormal but not diagnostic	3
4. Positive - strongly suggestive of malignancy	5
5. Positive; considered malignant	3
6. Negative. Atypical. Infection	9
7. Unsatisfactory smear	118
	<hr/>
	1,326
	<hr/>

During the year the County Council agreed to contribute towards the cost of doctors' salaries for work in Well-Woman Clinics at Perth Royal Infirmary. The number of cervical smears from County residents during the year exceeded

last year's figure by only 77. This early diagnostic and preventive service is not being fully utilised, and will be given greater publicity.

(i) 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 grants from the County Council. During the year 1968, 283 County cases attended the Perth Clinic, making 713 attendances and 18 old cases and 17 new cases made 60 attendances at the Stirling Clinic.

In April, 1967 a Family Planning Clinic was started at Aberfeldy, but the demand for facilities was so poor that the Clinic was discontinued in October, 1968.

(j) Melville House: This organisation is largely supported by Local Authorities and during the year 7 cases (2 family and 5 adoption) were dealt with.

(k) Marriage Guidance: During 1968 the Marriage Guidance Council continued to hold a weekly clinic at the Child Welfare Centre, 80 South Street, Perth. The total number of cases handled by the Council was 44, compared to 43 last year. Of these 44 cases, 18 came from the County, compared with 14 last year.

In addition to counselling on Monday evenings at 80 South Street, Perth, clients can be seen at Kirk House, St. John's Street, Perth 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 and Doctors' Surgery waiting rooms.

The Counsellors addressed twenty educational and publicity meetings held throughout the County.

(1) Prevention of Break-up of Families: On 1st October, 1964, Section 1 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 been effective in restoring children to the care of their parents and in some cases in preventing the need for taking children into care. For details, reference should be made to the Children's Officer section of this report.

(m) 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 largely in the hands of the District Nurses.

Some indication of the extent of the work involved in distribution and in record keeping can be gained from the figures of sales of welfare foods. During the year ending 31/3/68, the County centres issued 9,938 tins of National Dried Milk, 1,678 bottles of cod liver oil, 1,001 packets of vitamin tablets and 21,217 bottles of orange juice.

2. Midwifery Service:

The number of births in the Authority's area during the year, corrected for residence, was 1,309. Of these, 162 births occurred at home and 1,147 in hospitals, including private maternity homes. 16 Still births occurred in hospitals and 3 in domiciliary practice.

75 premature live births occurred in hospitals and of these, 11 babies died within 28 days of birth. 1 premature live birth occurred at home but was transferred to hospital, and died within 28 days of birth. 9 premature still-births occurred in hospital and 2 at home.

Of the 162 confinements occurring at home, a doctor had been booked in 158. In 4 cases a doctor had not been engaged, nor had the District Nurse been informed of the impending confinement.

Gas and air analgesia was replaced by Entonox during the year. A number of Entonox machines was purchased and this method of analgesia is available to all midwives as required. All midwives have been trained in its use.

3. Health Visiting:

A total of 38,364 visits were paid by the District Nurses as Health Visitors. Of these 5,320 were paid to 908 expectant mothers. 6,484 visits were paid to 1,277 children born in 1968, 7,508 visits were paid to 1,335 children born in 1967 and 12,249 visits were paid to 4,367 children born in 1963-66.

2,839 visits were paid to 286 tuberculosis households.

936 visits were paid to 569 persons because they were aged 65 and over, and for no other reason. 128 visits were paid to 117 old people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

981 visits were paid to 62 persons on mental health grounds, all being at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

522 visits were paid to 409 cases following discharge from hospital, 107 of these visits being paid to 96 people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

4. Home Nursing: A total of 79,163 home nursing visits were made by the District Nurses during the year to a total of 3,694 persons. An increasing number of visits were made to give injections of various sorts, chiefly antibiotics, but of the total visits, 56,678 were paid to a total of 2,146 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, 2,039 nursing visits being paid during the year to 275 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 83% of the cases given home help during the year were aged 65 and over, compared to 86% last year, and that 436 of the 961 deaths during the year of persons aged 65 and over (45%) occurred at home, compared to 47% last year.

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

During the year 128 part-time domestic helps were employed under the Domestic Help Scheme, and 204 households were assisted, made up as follows:

Chronic sick 28; mentally disordered 2; old persons no longer able to manage alone 170; maternity 1; and miscellaneous 3.

6. Vaccination and Immunisation: 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 National Health Service Executive Council who in turn inform the Medical Officer of Health, so that records may be compiled for the Scottish Home and Health Department. 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. I would therefore place more reliance on the information extracted from Child Welfare Records.

In the Spring of this year vaccination against measles was introduced on a national scale and it was recommended by the Scottish Home and Health Department that all children aged one to fifteen years who had not had the disease should be offered this protection. Owing to the scarcity of vaccine it was agreed that the initial programme of vaccination should be undertaken by Local Authority medical staff. Once again in this area the response was very good and in fact outstripped the supply of vaccine so that up to the end of the year it had only been possible to give protection to those aged one to seven years. Details are shown below. It is hoped that sufficient vaccine will become available to inoculate children up to the age of fifteen before the end of March 1969, after which the General Practitioners will take over giving vaccination against Measles to infants as they reach the age of one year.

In the Autumn the Scottish Home and Health Department recommended the adoption of a new programme of vaccination and immunisation which was adopted by the County Council. The main alterations to the present programme are the revaccination against smallpox and booster immunisation against poliomyelitis and tetanus at age 14 and revaccination against smallpox at school entry; all these will be carried out by Local Authority medical staff at routine visits to schools.

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 nurses' 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.

Vaccination against Smallpox: The number of successful primary vaccinations during the year was 1,403 and in addition 274 were successfully revaccinated. Information abstracted from the Child Welfare Records shows that at 31/12/68, 6% of children born in 1968 have been vaccinated. In addition 45% of those born in 1967 and 85% of other pre-school children had been vaccinated.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus: During the year 2,304 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, 2,455 children of school age received a boosting dose of diphtheria/tetanus prophylactic.

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis: The programme of poliomyelitis vaccination continued during the year 1968 the number notified by General Practitioners being 1,252 including 275 children born in 1968 and 822 children born in 1967. Information abstracted from Child Welfare Records shows that 85% of all pre-school children have been vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

Vaccination Against Measles: As mentioned above, vaccination against measles was introduced during the year and at 31/12/68 a total of 3,366 children including 2,674 pre-school children who had not previously had the disease had received this protection.

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 tuberculin testing and where necessary B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers, and details of these are given in Appendix III.

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

There were 26 new respiratory cases confirmed during the year, the same number as last year. There were 311 respiratory cases on the list at 31/12/68, as against 324 in 1967. 32 cases received hospital care, compared with 33 last year, and there was no delay in admission. There were two deaths from respiratory tuberculosis. There were 2 new non-respiratory tuberculosis cases, a decrease of 2 compared to last year. There was no death from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

62 contacts of tuberculosis cases were examined for the first time and 193 contacts previously examined had follow-up examination, an average of 10 contacts per confirmed case. Active disease was found in 2 contacts.

In addition, a pupil in a residential school was discovered to be suffering from tuberculosis and all the other pupils and the staff were investigated. 83 pupils were Mantoux tested and eleven showed positive results. Of these two had previously had B.C.G. vaccination. The other nine were X-rayed but no active disease was found. The pupils who had negative Mantoux tests were retested two months later when it was found that one converted to positive. X-ray result was doubtful and he along with the other nine found to be positive, are being kept under surveillance.

Under the general scheme for providing B.C.G vaccination, 97 persons were tuberculin tested. Of these 59 were found to be tuberculin negative and all were successfully vaccinated. These figures do not include the group of school leavers who are dealt with separately below.

During the year extra nourishment grants were given in 15 cases.

TUBERCULOSIS

	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	Average 1941-45	Average 1946-50	Average 1951-55	Average 1956-60	Average 1961-65	1966	1967	1968
New Confirmed Cases:										
Respiratory	53	54	58	75	66	44	47	32	26	26
Non-respiratory	54	57	53	27	22	25	118	7	4	11
Cases on list at 31st Dec.										
Respiratory	145	164	166	255	400	475	384	317	324	311
Non-respiratory	163	222	203	161	120	107	81	56	52	51
No. of cases receiving Institutional Treatment	115	119	139	123	136*	85*	47*	38*	33*	32*
Deaths:										
Respiratory	32	26	29	26	10	5	5	3	1	2
Non-respiratory	14	11	15	5	2	1	-	1	-	-

* Respiratory cases only.

(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 the 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, 1968 covers the fifteenth year of work. In brief the scheme provides for the tuberculin testing of children approaching school leaving age, generally during the year preceding the fourteenth birthday, in order to ensure sufficient time for follow-up before leaving school; these children found to be tuberculin negative are given B.C.G. vaccination, those found to be tuberculin positive are subsequently given a chest X-ray 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 96% (City 96%, County 97%). 1,548 children were tuberculin tested (City 536, County 1,012) with an overall positive rate (excluding private schools) of 5% (City 3%, County 6%), compared with 6% (City 3%, County 7%) for the year 1966-67.

Since the scheme started in 1953-54, a total of 20,667 children have been vaccinated, and so far as is known, none of these young people 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: As reported last year, the mobile mass radiography unit centred in Dundee has now been discontinued, and this area is now served by the units centred in Glasgow and Edinburgh. The new arrangements are working reasonably well and sufficient unit time is available to serve the needs of the area. There have, however, been some administrative difficulties in that because of movement of school staffs and pupils and the time lag between the visit of the Glasgow unit in the Autumn of 1967 to the western part of the County, and the Edinburgh unit in the Spring of 1968 to the eastern part of the County, some of those who should have had a chest x-ray have been missed. Details of the visit of the Edinburgh unit are given below.

(i) School Children: Seventy pupils (39 males and 31 females) in the Perth, Blairgowrie and Kinross districts found to have a positive tuberculin skin test were x-rayed, all with satisfactory result.

(ii) School Staffs: School staffs in the Perth, Eastern and Kinross districts of the County were x-rayed, the results being as follows. Altogether 1,024 school staff were x-rayed (273 males, 751 females). Of these four were recalled for large film (1 male, 3 females), but no new case of tuberculosis was found.

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

(e) Chiropody: The Red Cross, the majority of the Local Old People's Welfare Committees and several of the 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 Service Clinics for the service. No additional Centre was opened during the year.

Chiropody services are available at the following Centres:-

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

(f) **Prevention of Home Accidents:** During the year there were ten deaths caused by accidents in the home, compared to 17 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.

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

(h) **Early Ascertainment of Defective Vision:** This matter is dealt with in the separate School Health Service Report.

(1) **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 39 talks and 102 demonstrations. Three talks were given at meetings of adult organisations by a member of the medical staff of the Department.

8. Infectious Diseases:

During the year 1968 the number of confirmed cases of infectious disease coming to the notice of the Medical Officer whether by notification or otherwise was as follows:

Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	10
Diphtheria	-	Poliomyelitis	-
Dysentery	26	Puerperal Fever	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Erysipelas	2	Scarlet Fever	8
Food Poisoning	1	Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	26
Acute Infective Jaundice	1	Tuberculosis - Non-pulmonary	11
Malaria	1	Typhoid Fever	-
*Measles	8		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	Paratyphoid Fever	-
Pneumonia, acute influenzal	-	Whooping Cough	7
Pneumonia, acute primary	3	Virus Hepatitis	28

* Notifiable only from 1/10/68.

There were two changes in the list of notifiable diseases, virus hepatitis and measles becoming notifiable in Scotland from 1st October, 1968. In the case of virus hepatitis, however, a special investigation into all cases occurring within the area of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board is being carried out and the disease was therefore made notifiable in the region from 1st January 1968.

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 nineteen years. No case of poliomyelitis has occurred since 1962.

26 cases of dysentery were reported during the year. Of these five occurred in Dunblane where it will be recalled, there was a serious outbreak two years ago. In addition to those confirmed cases of dysentery a large number of cases of sickness and diarrhoea continued to occur in the Dunblane area, but specimens sent for bacteriological investigation proved negative for intestinal pathogens. A close check is made of water and milk supplies in this area but these have been found to be satisfactory. A sharp outbreak of sonne dysentery mainly among school children occurred in the Auchterarder district in late June when the school was closing for the summer holidays. Investigations failed to discover the cause of the outbreak.

There was one case of food poisoning, but in spite of full investigation the source of infection was not found.

There was a sharp drop in the number of cases of whooping cough notified this year, the number being seven compared to 50 last year.

There were no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fever. The incidence of pneumonia and scarlet fever remained at a low level.

9. Venereal Disease:

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

	Perth	Stirling	Total
(a) Syphilis	-	-	-
(b) Gonorrhoea	36	5	41
(c) Other Venereal Conditions	88	3	91
	124	8	132
(d) Non-venereal Conditions	17	2	19
	141	10	151

The figures for last year were Perth 118, Stirling 14, Total 132.

10. Mental Health:

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

At the end of the year there were 5 female mental defectives under statutory guardianship and the supervisory visits made to these patients in the course of the year numbered 28. The number of mental defectives not under statutory guardianship but receiving regular visits was 174, and the number of visits made 503. There were no mentally ill patients under statutory guardianship but 122 received supervisory visits, 1,492 such visits being made in the course of the year.

The Senior Occupational Centre at Blairgowrie continued to function satisfactorily. There were 12 female pupils and 12 male pupils in attendance at the Centre at the end of the year, inclusive of 3 pupils from Angus.

The Council also continued to be responsible for the attendance of a male pupil from Kinross at the Senior Occupational Centre of Fife County Council at Rosyth, and contributed towards the maintenance of two mentally handicapped males at Todhill Farm Training Home, Kilwinning.

At the end of the year there were 3 male and 7 female mentally handicapped persons on the register considered suitable for a Senior Occupational Centre but for whom no facilities were available.

The agreement entered into with the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children whereby the Society agreed to accommodate in their Home, Viewpark, Alyth, trainable mentally handicapped males of school age and above to enable them to participate in the training at the Senior Occupational Centre at Blairgowrie continued throughout the year. The Council was responsible for 2 pupils in the Home at the end of the year.

11. Registration of Nursing Homes:

During the year the only Nursing Home in the area was that at Crieff, which takes medical cases only.

SCHOOL HEALTH.

A separate report for the year ending 31st July, 1968 has already been issued.

WELFARE SERVICES.

Mr. W. Brannan - Chief Administrative Assistant.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION:

The residential accommodation continued to be fully occupied and the maintenance of waiting lists for all classes but particularly for the frail ambulant was necessary. Approval of the plans for the Home for the frail ambulant at Scone await the approval of the Scottish Home and Health Department and the prospects of work on the project starting in the coming year are remote. Because of the serious shortage of suitable accommodation for the frail ambulant in the Council's own Homes, use continued to be made of Rosslyn House, the Welfare Home of Perth Town Council. There were 14 admissions to the Home throughout the year, the number still in residence at 31st December being 11.

Mrs. E. Graham, Matron at Cuil-an-Daraich for 22 years retired in June and Mr. and Mrs. J. Black were appointed Superintendent and Matron respectively. Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter, appointed Superintendent and Assistant Housekeeper for the Cottage Home in 1967, resigned in February, 1968, being replaced by a Housekeeper who resigned at the end of eight months, the vacancy being filled by Mrs. H. Fell.

Admissions and discharges to the Council's Welfare 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>	<u>Abbotsford</u>
In residence at 31/12/67	28	29	7	6	8
Admissions during year	21	23	3	4	3
Discharged during year	24	18	4	3	1
In residence at 31/12/68	25	34	6	7	10

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 contributing towards the maintenance charges of those residents admitted from the area who were unable to meet the standard maintenance 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, Meikle	8
Inglewood, Alloa	2
Blair House, Trossachs	2
Inverreck, Dunoon	1
Watson House, Gargunnoch	3
Chequers, Pitlochry	10
Campbell-Johnstone Home, Crieff	1
Hope Park Home, Blairgowrie	13
Richmond House, Crieff	14
Mailler Home of Rest, Auchterarder	6
Whitelaw Home, Auchterarder	8
Douglas Memorial Home, Scone	8
Ault Wharrie Masonic Home, Dunblane	2
Cidhmore Home, Dundee	1
Peacehaven Home, Lundin Links	1
William Simpson Home, Plean	1

"Joel Intract" Home, Sunderland	1
British Limbless Ex-Servicemen's Association Home, Crieff	1
Other Local Authority Homes	
Rosslyn House (Perth Burgh)	23
Abden House, Kinghorn (Kirkcaldy Burgh)	1
Methilhaven Home, Buckhaven (Fife County)	1

Temporary Accommodation:

The temporary accommodation at Strathearn Home was used on three occasions during the year - an elderly lady who was in residence at the end of the previous year and who left on 6/1/68, a mother and 2 children for 1 night and a mother and 2 children for 1 month. The accommodation was empty at the end of the year.

Mother and Baby Homes:

Arrangements were made for the admission of 11 unmarried expectant mothers to Mother and Baby Homes and assistance given with the cost of their maintenance.

Hospital Care:

Accommodation continued to be made available to the Eastern Regional Hospital Board for long term sick patients in Strathearn Home and Cuil-an-Daraich. Admissions and discharge during the year were as follows:-

	<u>Strathearn Home</u>	<u>Cuil-an-Daraich</u>
In Hospital Wards at 31/12/67	30	18
Admissions during year	24	16
Discharges and deaths during year	27	19
In Hospital Wards at 31/12/68	27	15

Welfare of the Aged:

There are 12 fully constituted Old People's Welfare Committees operating throughout the area. In addition there are several voluntary organisations such as the British Red Cross Society, the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, former District Nursing Associations, Church Guilds, etc., taking an active interest in the welfare of the aged throughout the joint Counties. Their activities include chiropody and meals services, a visiting service and clubs to combat loneliness, also advisory services to ensure that the various forms of assistance, both statutory and voluntary, are made known to those who can benefit from such help. The majority organise outings during the summer months and clubs and entertainments throughout the winter. The number of Committees providing a Meals Service at the end of the year was 8, the Centres being at Alyth, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Crieff, Dunblane, Logierait, Milnathort and Thornhill. The meals are delivered to the recipients in their own homes, apart from Milnathort where the Committee have a Lunch Club where the old people meet and dine.

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 partially sighted. During the year 16 persons were certified blind for the first time. The number of persons on the register at the end of the year was 146, a decrease of 5. Details are as under:-

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Total</u>
5 - 15 years	3
16 - 20 years	3
21 - 39 years	7
40 - 59 years	24
60 - 69 years	20
70 years and over	89

Classification of Blind children aged 2 - 15 years:-

At School	-
Not at school - additionally handicapped	3

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

In sheltered employment -	
Workshops for the Blind	7
Other Employment	6
Unemployed	6
Not available for employment -	
Housewives, retired persons, etc.	105
Not capable of work	22
Undergoing training	-

(b) Partially Sighted: The number of persons on the Register of Partially Sighted Persons at the end of the year was 29.

(c) Deaf and Dumb: The Dundee Mission for the Deaf and Dumb carried out on behalf of the Council certain duties in relation to the welfare of the deaf and dumb in the Highland and Eastern Districts, and the Edinburgh Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society carry out similar functions for the rest of Perthshire also for the whole of Kinross-shire. The number of persons on the Register at the end of the year was 21.

(d) Other Handicapped Persons: There were 49 males and 54 females, a total of 103 on the Register of Physically Handicapped Persons at the end of the year, an increase of 10. The number of welfare visits made in the course of the year was 288.

The Council was responsible for the maintenance of 10 persons in Homes for the handicapped as follows:- Anton House Training Home for Girls, Broughty Ferry, 1, Red Cross House, Largs, 3, Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir, 3, Ampthill Cheshire Home, 1, Westlands Hostel, Paisley, 1, Senior Occupational Centre, Alloa, 1.

The scheme for the training of the home-bound based on Anton House, Broughty Ferry, whereby seriously disabled persons are visited by a teacher in their own homes and taught occupational and diversional therapy continued to operate successfully, there being 10 males and 7 females under training or supervision at the end of the year. In addition 2 handicapped persons, 1 male and 1 female, within reasonable travelling distance of Anton House attended the day centre there.

Structural alterations were carried through in the homes of 7 handicapped persons including the fitting of handrails, alterations to doors, provision of ramps and the improvement of paths. One major alteration was the installation of a low set bath and wash-hand basin. Aids supplied included bath and toilet seats, walking aids, various aids to enable handicapped persons to raise and lower themselves both in and out of beds, all designed to enable the severely disabled to exercise their independence to the utmost.

Removal of Persons in Urgent Need of Care and Attention:

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 6 persons admitted to Homes and Hospitals during the year. Including property taken into care in previous years, protection was given in 36 cases. At the end of the year the number was 22.

Burial or Cremation of the Dead:

Arrangements were made for the burial of 12 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 Homes for the Aged and Handicapped Persons:

No new Homes were registered for the first time during the year. The number of Homes on the Register at the end of the year was 15 of which 14 were being run by voluntary organisations and 1 by a private individual.

CHILDREN.

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

1. Children Act

Number of children in care as at 31/12/1968:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Children in care as at 1/1/1968	65	53	118
Children received into care during 1968	68	41	109
	133	94	227
Children discharged from care during 1968	57	31	88
Children in care at 31/12/1968	76	63	139

Details are as follows:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Boarded-out with relatives	7	11	18
Boarded-out with strangers	30	33	63
Kippen House, Dunning	12	6	18
Pitversie Nursery, Abernethy	10	3	13
Nazareth House, Aberdeen	3	-	3
Aberlour Orphanage Trust Home	3	2	5
Whinwell Home, Stirling	-	3	3
C, of S. Training Home, Ryehill, Dundee	-	2	2
Strathmartine Hospital, Dundee	3	3	6
Glebe School, Scone	5	-	5
Working and under supervision	3	-	3
	76	63	139

Reasons for remaining in care as at 31/12/1968:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
No parent or guardian	4	3	7
Abandoned or lost	1	-	1
Parent(s) in desertion	11	14	25
Illness of parent or guardian	6	5	11
Homeless	6	6	12
Child illegitimate and mother unable to provide	32	19	51
Unsuitable home conditions	7	3	10
Mother dead - father unable to provide	3	6	9
Parents divorced - neither able to provide	1	-	1
Committed to care by Court	5	7	12
	76	63	139

Age groups of children in care as at 31/12/1968:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Aged under 2 years	7	5	12
Aged 2 years but not compulsory school age	12	5	17
Of compulsory school age	49	45	94
Over compulsory school age	8	8	16
	<u>76</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>139</u>

Reasons for movement into care during year ended 31/12/1968:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Parent(s) in desertion	5	6	11
Illness of parent or guardian	25	11	36
Confinements	8	3	11
Orphaned	4	2	6
Homeless	1	2	3
Child illegitimate and mother unable to provide	17	10	27
Eviction	3	2	5
Parent committed to Prison	2	-	2
Abandoned or lost	1	1	2
Unsatisfactory home conditions	1	-	1
Parents financially unable to maintain	-	1	1
Committed to care by Court	1	3	4
	<u>68</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>109</u>

Reasons for discharge from care during year ended 31/12/1968:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Returned to care of parents	38	18	56
Adopted	16	8	24
Attained the age of 18 years	2	5	7
Remand Home	1	-	1
	<u>57</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>88</u>

Four children were 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:-** The problem of resident staff at Kippen House has been a difficult one from time to time over the year, although it was possible to appoint a resident Housemother. The position has been aggravated all the more owing to the number of children continually resident being rather high. The problem has also been aggravated by the conduct of some of the young adolescents, and all this has placed an additional strain on the staff, particularly the Matron.

(b) **Social Activities:-** Social activities during the year were many and varied, and it is encouraging to have so many organisations and private individuals taking an interest in the children by providing parties and outings. During the summer, all the children had a holiday either at a camp or in a private home.

(c) **General:-** The number of children admitted during the year was 56, which was 9 more than the previous year. The average daily number was 15.3, which is an increase of 3 over the previous year.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Children in Home as at 1/1/1968	10	4	14
Children admitted during year	43	13	56
	53	17	70
Children discharged during year	39	11	50
Children in Home as at 31/12/1968	14	6	20

3. NURSERY ACCOMMODATION:

During the year, 42 children were admitted to Pitversie Nursery, which is the same figure as for the previous year.

The average daily number of children accommodated in the Nursery during the year was 13.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Children in Nursery as at 1/1/1968	10	2	12
Children admitted during year	29	13	42
	39	15	54
Children discharged from Nursery during year	29	12	41
Children in Nursery as at 31/12/1968	10	3	13

4. CARE OF OLDER CHILDREN:

The number of children over school age but still in care at the end of the year was 13. This is two less than the previous year. Seven young persons were discharged from care on attaining the age of 18 years, or on the completion of an apprenticeship. The following table gives details of the 13 young persons concerned:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Factory Worker	1	2	3
Army Boys' Service	3	-	3
Unemployable (mentally defective)	1	1	2
In Training Home	-	2	2
Farm Worker	1	-	1
Trainee Hairdresser	-	2	2
	6	7	13

5. ADOPTION:

During the year, 27 children were placed for adoption and, of these, 10 Adoption Orders have been granted.

29 notifications under the Adoption Act, 1958, were received; 40 were supervised during the probationary period; and 24 Adoption Orders were granted.

6. CHILDREN ACT, 1958:

No notifications were received during the year; four on the Register were supervised; and two were discharged. Home conditions and standard of care were found to be satisfactory.

7. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1963:

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

	<u>No. of families involved</u>	<u>No. of children involved</u>
(a) Case-work by the local authority <u>not</u> involving reception into or committal to care	59	165
(b) Case-work by the local authority associated with reception into or committal to care	3	16
(c) Case-work resulting in, or directed to, the return to parent or relative of children already in care	-	-
(d) Financial assistance	1	2
(e) Other material assistance	5	16
(f) Preventive case-work by a voluntary organisation	29	129
(g) Assistance from local charitable sources	1	2

Much of the work involved with families is due to the threat of eviction for non-payment of rent and mismanagement of the household income resulting in accumulation of debts, non-payment of gas and electricity accounts, etc., until the point is reached when there is almost a complete breakdown resulting in children being at risk through lack of proper care. Fortunately, in general, it has been possible to prevent a complete breakdown, thus avoiding the break-up of families, which would result in the separation of children from their parents but, if this problem continues to increase, the present available resources will be insufficient to cope.

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1968

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

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COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

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COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1968

County Sanitary Department,
28 Glasgow Road,
PERTH.

June, 1969.

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 1968 prepared in accordance with the requirements of Health and Welfare Services Circular No. 33/1968.

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 would like 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 and Master of Works.

County of San Diego
San Diego, California
1911

June 1911

The Board of Supervisors, County of San Diego,
The County Clerk, County of San Diego,
The County Engineer, County of San Diego,
The County Assessor, County of San Diego,

My Dear Sirs and Gentlemen:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the County Ordinance No. 1000, relating to the regulation of the use of the streets and highways of the County of San Diego. The purpose of the amendment is to provide for the regulation of the use of the streets and highways of the County of San Diego, and I am very glad to hear that you are interested in the same. I am sure that the Board of Supervisors will be glad to consider the same.

I am, my Dear Sirs and Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. GUNTER, Mayor.

County of San Diego, California.

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13	Complaints
28	Consumer Protection
26	Dangerous Substances
31	Deception
10	Housing
32	Offices, Shops and Public Houses
28	Public Cleaning
24	Public Entertainment
28	Public Health
14	Tax, Rates and Grants
30	Water Sampling

JOINT COUNTY COUNCIL FUNCTIONS

FOOD AND DRUGS

FOOD SAMPLING

During the year 168 formal samples and 352 informal food samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst. In addition 1,233 samples of spirits were tested in licensed premises by means of a Sykes Hydrometer.

As a result of the samples taken 15 reports were passed to the Procurator Fiscal and 2 warning letters were sent. The reports sent to the Fiscal related to 2 samples of mince, 1 sample of salad cream, 5 samples of culinary aids and 26 samples of spirits.

MILK

Antibiotics in Milk

None of the 45 samples sent to the Public Analyst to be tested for the presence of antibiotics was found to contain penicillin. This is the second consecutive year that none of the samples contained penicillin and is in contrast to 1964 when we first started testing milk for penicillin and found that 24% of the samples taken contained this antibiotic.

Hypochlorites in Milk

All samples of milk tested by the Public Analyst for antibiotics were also tested for the presence of hypochlorites. None of the samples was found to contain hypochlorite.

Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901

Eleven informal samples of milk were found by the Public Analyst to be deficient in fat or solids-not-fat, constituting an offence against the above Regulations. In six cases the samples were low only in solids-not-fat and the Analyst reported that the Hortvet (freezing point) test did not indicate the presence of added water. The producers concerned were advised to seek advice from the Agricultural College and make any adjustments necessary to produce milk of the required standard.

In one case the informal sample contained 2.4% fat and 7.05% solids-not-fat. A formal sample taken a few days later was found to be satisfactory and a warning letter was sent to the Producer concerned.

Water in Milk

A formal sample of milk was taken a few days after analyses of two informal samples indicated that the milk contained added water. The formal sample also contained added water to the extent of 0.49%. A visit to the dairy revealed that there was a fault in the thermostat on the bulk tank allowing a considerable build-up of ice on the inside of the tank while it was empty. When the milk was put into the tank, the ice melted and showed up in the analysis as added water. The thermostat on the tank was immediately repaired and further samples were found to be satisfactory. A warning letter was sent to the producer concerned.

"Premium" Milk

Fifteen samples of "Premium" milk found to be deficient in fat or solids-not-fat were dealt with under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965.

Preservatives in Food

Two butchers were fined for selling mince containing preservatives outwith the permitted period. Reports on the circumstances were sent to the Procurator Fiscal and the cases were dealt with by the Courts as follows:

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| (a) Mince contained 110 p.p.m. S.O_2 . | Vendor fined £8. |
| (b) Mince contained 80 p.p.m. S.O_2 . | Vendor fined £5. |

Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953

A sample of home-made Grapefruit Marmalade displayed for sale at a milk bar was found to be deficient in soluble solids. After a warning letter was sent to the manufacturer she contacted the Analyst and adjusted her recipe to comply with the Order.

There is a considerable demand for home-made products in country shops and at premises such as milk bars, and more people appear to be entering into the manufacturing side of this business. However, the standards laid down under the above Order for jams, marmalades, etc. may not always be met by following a recipe which could well have proved successful for home consumption for many years and any person intending to sell such foods should contact either this Department or the Analyst to ensure that their product will comply with the Order.

Labelling of Food Order, 1953

Rum

During routine sampling of spirits it was noted that a well-known brand of White Rum was not labelled in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 4 of the above Order in that the printing of the figure which represented the percentage of proof spirit was considerably less than the required one-eighth of an inch in height. The importers were informed of this contravention and agreed to ensure that within a period of three months stocks of their rum not properly labelled would not be available for sale in the County.

Colouring Matter in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1956

Four samples of colouring material taken were found to be in contravention of the above Regulations as follows:-

- (1) Carmine Food Colour - did not contain carmine.
- (2) Saffron Colouring - did not contain saffron colouring.
- (3) Artificial Colour Blue - contained a prohibited colouring matter.
- (4) Cochineal - did not contain cochineal.

Reports on these samples submitted to the Procurator Fiscal had not been dealt with by the end of the year.

Salad Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1966

A sample of home-made salad cream exposed for sale in a milk bar was found to be in contravention of the above Regulations in that it was deficient in edible vegetable oil to the extent of 100%. The product was withdrawn from sale

in the County.

Meat Pie and Sausage Roll (Scotland) Regulations, 1967

Prior to the coming into operation of the Regulations during the year, 23 samples were taken of pies made by different manufacturers and exposed for sale in the County. In 6 cases pies were deficient in meat and would not comply with the Regulations. The attention of the manufacturers of these pies was drawn to the requirements of the Regulations and they were asked to ensure that their product would comply with them when they came into operation. Only one formal sample was taken after the Regulation came into operation and this was found to be satisfactory.

Misdescription of Food

Two samples, one of "Savoury Pudding" and one of "Skinless Sausalatus" were found to be in contravention of Section 6(1) of the Food and Drugs Act in respect that there was no meat in the products and that they were both so labelled as pictorially to suggest that there was meat present. On a further visit to the shop selling this product it was found that the stock had been withdrawn from sale.

An informal sample of ham and tongue paste was reported by the Analyst to be 10.4% deficient in meat. A formal sample taken at a later date was found to be genuine.

Food not of the nature, substance or quality demanded

Milk

On four occasions complaints were received about bottles of milk supplied by a dairyman who operated a pasteurising plant in a neighbouring authority. One bottle had a mould in it, the second bottle contained bird droppings, the third bottle contained a milk bottle top and the fourth bottle contained pieces of bristle. Reports were sent to the Procurator Fiscal and the dairyman was fined a total of £40.

A complaint about a school milk bottle containing a rusty drawing pin was also received. This milk was supplied by another pasteuriser outwith the County and a fine of £15 was imposed for this offence.

Other complaints were received about milk containing such articles as straw particles, a piece of plastic, blood and other extraneous materials. As the evidence was not sufficient in these cases to take court action, warning letters were sent to the dairymen concerned.

Haggis

A complaint was received about a haggis which, it was alleged, had given rise to sickness. Tests carried out by the bacteriologist and Public Analyst did not indicate any cause for the sickness complained of.

Bridie

A bridie was the subject of a complaint when the person who purchased it found that it was badly moulded inside. A report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal and the owner of the premises was admonished on being found "guilty" after trial.

On investigating a complaint about a packet of gammon purchased from a travelling shop and found to have a strong smell it was discovered that, due to poor stock-rotation, various packets of gammon ranging from 19 to 31 days old were displayed for sale in the van. The recommended storage period given by the packers for this product was 10 days. A report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal but when the packers admitted that there was a fault in their packaging machine they were charged with the offence and the case against the owner of the travelling shop was dropped. The packers pled guilty to the charge and a fine of £10 was imposed.

As it was considered that the evidence was insufficient to justify the sending of reports to the Procurator Fiscal on the following complaints they were dealt with by sending warning letters to the manufacturers of the products.

- (1) A fish finger was found to contain a rubber band.
- (2) A tin of soup was found to contain a rubber band.
- (3) A packet of vegetable and liver baby food was found to contain insects.
- (4) An insect was found in a bag containing sausage rolls.
- (5) An insect, reported by the Analyst to be of foreign origin, was found imbedded in a piece of corned beef.

Spirit Sampling

A Sykes Hydrometer was used to test 1,233 samples of spirits at 99 bars in 82 different licensed premises. The types of spirit sampled and the number found to be adulterated or below strength are shown in the following table.

<u>Spirit</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>	<u>No. Adulterated or otherwise below strength</u>
Whisky	716	18
Rum	200	6
Gin	115	1
Vodka	93	Nil
Brandy	109	1

At 13% of the licensed premises where samples were taken it was found that one or more bottles of spirit were below the strength displayed on the label. The comparable figure for 1967 was 6% and for 1966 7.5%.

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

(1)	Whisky (75°)	found to be 73.6°	Fined £8. after trial
(2) (a)	Whisky (70°)	67.9°	Fined £10.
(b)	Whisky (70°)	69.1°	
(c)	Whisky (70°)	68.9°	
(d)	Whisky (70°)	67.9°	
(e)	Whisky (70°)	67.2°	
(f)	Whisky (75°)	73.0°	
(g)	Gin (70°)	68.5°	
(3) (a)	Whisky (70°)	69.2°	Licenceholder found
(b)	Whisky (70°)	68.5°	"Not Guilty"
(4)	Rum (70°)	65.3°	Licenceholder found
(5)	Whisky (70°)	66.8°	"Not Guilty"
			Fined £4. after trial

(6) (a)	Whisky (70 ^o)	found to be 66.9 ^o }	Fined £8. after trial
(b)	Whisky (70 ^o)	67.5 ^o }	
(7) (a)	Rum (70 ^o)	60.0 ^o }	Barman fined £20 after trial
(b)	Rum (70 ^o)	57.0 ^o }	
(c)	Rum (70 ^o)	54.5 ^o }	
(d)	Rum (70 ^o)	35.2 ^o }	
(e)	Whisky (70 ^o)	68.6 ^o }	
(f)	Whisky (70 ^o)	68.6 ^o }	
(g)	Rum (70 ^o)	49.7 ^o }	
(8)	Whisky (70 ^o)	55.4 ^o }	Fined £8.
(9) (a)	Whisky (70 ^o)	65.0 ^o }	Trial to take place in 1969
(b)	Brandy (70 ^o)	65.0 ^o }	
(10)	Whisky (80 ^o)	79.8 ^o }	Warning letter sent
(11)	Whisky (75 ^o)	71.9 ^o }	Trial to take place in 1969

Trials

At the two trials where the accused were found "Not Guilty" it was considered by the Sheriff in one case that the Licensee was not the person who should have been charged with the offence and in the other case "due diligence" had been used and the offence was the result of an "accident".

Evaporation

In many premises visited by the Sampling Officers it was found that bottles of special or rarely seen brands of spirits were being displayed for sale in bottles fitted with open pourers. According to the barmen some of these bottles had been on the premises for periods ranging between several months and several years. At our request our Public Analyst carried out tests to ascertain the loss of spirit by evaporation from bottles such as these, and it was found that over a period of six months the slight evaporation which took place did not affect materially the strength of the spirit. It must be accepted, however, that any spirit will evaporate and evaporation over a period of years will reduce the strength of a spirit by several degrees. It is, therefore, imperative either that slow-selling bottles of spirits are properly stoppered or that, if an open pourer must be fitted to the bottle, the strength of the spirit is frequently checked by means of a hydrometer.

At three of the trials held the reason put forward for the reduction in strength of the spirit was "evaporation". In each case it was said that the bottles of spirit had been on the premises for some considerable time and the strength of the spirit had been reduced by evaporation to below the proof strength indicated on the label. In no case did the Sheriff accept that evaporation excused the offence.

Watering of Spirits

The owners of licensed premises are responsible for the goods displayed for sale by them and, if a bottle is labelled 70^o Proof, that is the strength of the spirit which the customer expects when he purchases a drink from that bottle. The owner, unless he is the only person who serves in the bar, should therefore make frequent checks of bottles of spirits on the premises to ensure that members of the staff have not watered them.

The lack of adequate control of licensed premises was evident when two complaints were received about the strength of spirits sold in a hotel in the County. In each case the complainers had spoken to the owner of the premises before they complained to this Department but no action had been taken by him. When the Sampling Officers visited the premises and tested the spirits by means of a hydrometer it was found that 5 bottles of rum and 2 bottles of whisky were considerably

under strength. It will be noted from the sample results under heading (7) in the table on page 5 that one bottle of rum had been watered from 70° down to 35.2° Proof. A barman later admitted to watering the spirit in these bottles. If the owner of these premises had purchased and used a hydrometer, this offence and the complaints by his customers could have been avoided.

The purchase of a hydrometer costing under £8, is a form of insurance policy which the owners of all licensed premises should take out. The hydrometer is simple to operate and is an extremely effective means of controlling this form of pilfering by members of the staff. It should also ensure that a prosecution relating to the sale of spirits below the proof stated on the label, whether it be by evaporation or adulteration, will not take place with the possible repercussions in a Licensing Court if a Licensee is found guilty of such an offence.

Food Samples Taken

					Number Examined			Number not genuine		
					Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Baking Powder, etc	..	..	..	..	-	2	2	-	-	-
Bread	..	..	..	..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter	..	..	..	..	-	2	2	-	-	-
Cheese (including spreads, etc.)	..	..	..	..	-	4	4	-	-	-
Coffee (including essences, etc.)	..	..	..	..	-	2	2	-	-	-
Cream	..	..	..	..	-	2	2	-	-	-
Dried and preserved fruit	..	..	..	..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fish pastes, etc.	..	..	..	..	-	6	6	-	-	-
Flour	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flour mixtures	..	..	..	..	-	2	2	-	-	-
Fruit conserves	..	..	..	..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice cream	..	..	..	..	-	20	20	-	-	-
Iced Lollies	..	..	..	..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jams, jellies etc.	..	..	..	..	1	7	8	-	1	1
Margarine	..	..	..	..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meat pies, etc.	..	..	..	..	1	66	67	-	6	6
Meat pastes	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	-	1	1
Milk (excl. dried, condensed, etc.)	..	..	..	..	51	131*	182	3	26	29
Milk (condensed and dried)	..	..	..	..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mince	..	..	..	..	55	-	55	2	-	2
Salad cream	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	1	2
Sausages and sausage meat	..	..	..	..	12	-	12	-	-	-
Soft drinks	..	..	..	..	-	6	6	-	-	-
Spices and condiments	..	..	..	..	-	9	9	-	-	-
Spirits	..	..	..	..	40	10	50	26	-	26
Sugar and confectionery	..	..	..	..	-	2	2	-	-	-
Table jellies	..	..	..	..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato ketchup and sauces	..	..	..	..	-	3	3	-	-	-
Other articles	..	..	..	..	6	63	69	5	4	9
Totals					168	352	520	37	39	76

* includes 2 "Appeal to the cow" samples.

UN SOUND FOOD

Following complaints by shopkeepers and others, approximately 2½ tons of foodstuffs, as shown in the undernoted table were seized as being unfit for human consumption and disposed of:

Description										Reason for Seizure	Weight in lbs.
Canned fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tins blown or damaged	5½
" fruit and fruit juices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	1,194
" meats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	1,084½
" milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	88½
" rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	141
" soup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	276½
" vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	282½
Miscellaneous canned foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	77
FOODS PACKED IN JARS, ETC.											
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jars broken	31
Preserves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	107
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	26
OTHER FOODS IN BAGS AND PACKETS											
Biscuits and Breakfast cereals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Damp	106
Butter, lard, margarine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rancid	79
Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Damp	318
Lentils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Moulded	60
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Damp	24
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	20
Rolled Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Decomposition	131
CONTENTS OF DEEP FREEZE CABINETS WHICH HAD BROKEN DOWN											
Chicken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fish and Fish cakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	474½
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84½
Ice cream and ice lollies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	620
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315
Pies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Pastry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
FOOD CONTAMINATED BY OIL AFTER ROAD ACCIDENT											
Bacon, Ham and Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bread	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Butter, cooking fat and margarine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78½
Pies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

MEAT INSPECTION

All the 8,099 animals slaughtered in the County were given ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections by members of this Department.

The 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 561 of the 8,099 animals slaughtered were wholly or partially condemned. The total weight of meat condemned was 5,402 lbs.

The income from charges permitted under the Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1963, for the inspection of meat during the year was £327:18 -d.

TABLE I

Slaughterhouse	Class of Animal	Slaughtered	Wholly condemned	Partially condemned	Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offal
Blairgowrie	Pigs	3,992	3	332	1,952
	Calves	210	1	3	110
Dunblane	Cattle	551	-	127	1,439½
	Sheep	1,391	-	26	57
	Pigs	190	-	17	48½
	Calves	24	-	-	-
Milnathort	Pigs	1,731	7	39	1,602
	Sheep	10	5	1	193
	Totals	8,099	16	545	5,402

TABLE II

Class of Animal	Tuberculosis			Cysticercosis	Actinobacillosis and actinomycosis			Septicaemia	All other conditions		
	Whole carcass	Part carcass	organs only		Whole carcass	Part carcass	organs only		Whole carcass	Part carcass	organs only
BLAURGOWRIE											
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Pigs	-	44	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	23	264
DUNBLANE											
Cattle	-	-	-	3	-	5	1	-	-	1	120
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Pigs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
MILNATHORT											
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1
Pigs	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	15	8
TOTALS	1	61	1	3	-	5	1	10	5	40	437

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The slaughter of animals in the Combined County was carried out at two private slaughterhouses and one public slaughterhouse. The two private slaughterhouses are associated with bacon factories and dealt with 5,943 animals during the year. At the public slaughterhouse, which operates for only a few hours each day, 2,156 animals were slaughtered.

At the end of the year none of these slaughterhouses fully complied with the Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963, although at one bacon factory the only defect was the lack of a sink for washing equipment used in the slaughterhouse. New stainless steel sinks were already on these premises at the end of the year and will be installed as soon as other alterations, including a new heating system, have been completed. At the other bacon factory a scheme of modernisation and improvement is being considered and it is hoped that this will be put into operation and the work completed by the end of 1969.

An undertaking was given that the defects at the public slaughterhouse would be remedied by the summer of 1968 but these did not receive attention and the outstanding defects had to be drawn to the attention of the Town Council who arranged for the necessary work to be put in hand. It is expected that this slaughterhouse will comply fully with the Regulations early in 1969.

MEAT TRANSPORT

With effect from 1st July, 1968, it became an offence under the Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963 to transport meat by road otherwise than in a meat compartment or a meat container, i.e. in an enclosed compartment of a vehicle or in a container specially designed for the purpose.

This legislation has resulted in tremendous improvements in the method of transporting meat in the County which, not so long ago, left much to be desired. Until the Regulations were introduced meat was being transported from the slaughterhouses to the butchers' premises, in one case in a hand-drawn barrow, and in another in a converted dormobile used for holiday purposes during the weekend. In other cases unsuitable vans, which could never be properly cleaned, and even car boots were used to transport meat.

The transport of meat still leaves much to be desired and it is hoped that further improvements can be achieved by us over the next few years assisted by pressure from butchers, who still feel that this is a neglected part of food hygiene, and by the owners of meat transporters wishing to move with the times.

MILK AND DAIRIES

The trend of dairying in the Combined County continued during the year providing larger dairy herds and more modern dairies which could be operated with a small labour force. Unfortunately this trend could not be followed in all cases and, for economic or other reasons, 24 producers gave up dairy farming. The average number of cows per herd in these 24 dairies was 43 as against the average for the County for 1968 of 63.

The cubicle system of housing, in which the cows are allowed to roam free in winter quarters and bed down as they wish on sawdust in stalls, is continuing to gain favour, and 19 dairies converted to this system during the year. It is not always appreciated, however, that the size and design of the cubicles in this system are critical and that a poor design or unsuitable dimensions can either discourage the cow from entering the cubicle or permit the cow to soil the bed. It is also frequently found in changing over from a byre to a cubicle system that there is difficulty with older cows and the change-over is not easily accepted by them. In many cases the cow will not use the bed and lies in the passage with consequent soiling of its coat and,

although in a number of cases these cows eventually accept the cubicles, it also happens that certain of the cows have to be removed from this form of housing altogether. In general, cows kept in cubicle systems are much cleaner than cows kept in byres or cattle courts and not subject to regular grooming and, from a milk hygiene point of view, the cubicle system has much to commend it.

The very high standard required from "Premium" milk producers was demonstrated during the year by the fact that none of our producers had no sample failures during the year, compared to 36% of our "Standard" milk producers who had no failure during the same period. Of these 36% "Standard" milk producers 26% had no failures over the past two years and 39% over the past three years.

DAIRY REGISTRATIONS

There were 342 Certificates of Registration in force in the County at the end of 1968, comprising:

Producers	124
Producer/retailers	41
Retailers	165
Vending Machines	9
Pasteurisers	3

The changes in Registration during the year were as follows:

Certificates lapsed during the year	25
Certificates issued during the year	36
Certificates revoked during the year	-

A complaint was received during the year about the quality of milk sold at a caravan site where it was a condition of using the site that the caravanners purchased milk from the owner. The dairy used for the production of milk was unregistered and quite unsuitable for the purpose. The production of milk was discontinued at the premises and proposals have been put forward for altering them to comply with the Dairy Byelaws and allow Designated milk to be produced.

DAIRY BYELAWS

All dairy premises were inspected during the year and the few minor contraventions of the Byelaws found were drawn to the attention of the occupiers of the premises.

Applications for approval under the Dairy Byelaws were received in respect of two minor alterations to dairies, the extension or erection of seven premises and extensive alterations to an existing Milking Parlour. The dairies were designed and equipped in consultation with this Department and, although cost is always a major consideration, greater emphasis appears to have been put on the financial aspect of dairying this year than previously. This emphasis on low cost buildings has resulted in the inclusion of new materials in farm building design.

An application was received for a "Mootel", which is a cubicle house of timber construction but this was later withdrawn and a new design, incorporating metal external walls, was substituted. Although it is unlikely that these buildings will have as long a life as those built of traditional materials, the building, so far as the cows are concerned appears to be eminently suitable for the purpose.

Designated Licences

Details of Licences held in respect of farms and heat treatment premises are shown in the following table:

Designation	New licences granted during year	No. revoked	No. discontinued for other reasons	No. in force at end of year
Premium	3	2	4	15
Standard	10	2	20	153
Pasteurised	-	-	-	3
Total	13	4	24	171

Shown in the above table are 3 producers who held both "Premium" and "Standard" Licences.

In all 2,564 visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors and Milk Officers to dairy premises during the year.

Milk Samples

The number and results of "Premium" and "Standard" milk samples taken 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
"Premium"	211	50	1	5	3	6
"Standard"	1,017	153	37	21	19	4

Producers having 3 consecutive failures:

Premium 2

Standard 5

These figures do not include samples taken before a Licence was granted and samples taken solely to investigate the reason for unsatisfactory samples. In all 64 such samples were taken and 13 of these failed the test.

Other Milk Samples Taken

							<u>Total taken</u>	<u>No. failing</u>	<u>% failure</u>
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	19	23.6
Retailers	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	71	25.0
Pasteurisers	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	4.0
Vending Machines	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	5	13.0
Whirlcools	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	14	48.0

"Premium" Milk

It is disappointing to record that 23% of the samples of "Premium" milk taken during the year were unsatisfactory. It is difficult to assess the reasons for these unsatisfactory samples, although this year it seems that the small farming family with adult labour have produced a consistently better article. The success of the small unit, however, also depends on proper supervision and this was demonstrated at one small farm where school leavers were employed, but not properly controlled, and great difficulty was experienced in meeting the standard for "Premium" milk.

In the larger dairies it was found that there were generally three or four sample failures throughout the year. However, this is an improvement on similar dairies for last year and it may be that the staff is gradually becoming "geared up" to the high standard required for this grade of milk. It is perhaps also becoming evident that no matter how automatic a milking plant becomes, great skill is still required to organise large numbers of animals, milk them efficiently, keep them free from diseases which affect sample results, and keep a careful check on the parts of the plant which require periodic replacement.

It is pleasing to record that the number of chemical failures, has fallen from 20% in 1967 to 14% in 1968. This reduction in chemical failures is due to the fact that all except two of our "Premium" producers have now got bulk tanks in which to cool their milk and ensure proper mixing before bottling. The reason why the remaining two have not got bulk tanks is a matter of economics and it is hoped that they will be able to purchase second-hand tanks at an early date to ease their difficulty in producing a uniform quality of milk which will consistently meet the requirements of the Order.

"Standard" Milk

In examining the records of 24 of our producers of "Standard" milk who have not had an unsatisfactory sample for 2 years or more, it was of interest to note that:-

EIGHT PRODUCERS used traditional types of bucket plant and six of these used steam for sterilising all their equipment except their bulk tank. At one dairy sterilisation by means of chemicals was carried out by the farmer or his wife and through their efforts and hard work they have not had an unsatisfactory sample for three years. At the other dairy steam had been in use for sterilising during the greater part of the year and a reduction in the standard of the samples taken is already noticeable. This is another dairy where all the samples taken over the past three years have been satisfactory and it will be interesting to note whether the change from steam to chemicals achieves the same results.

SEVEN PRODUCERS used modern parlours and circulation cleaning.

NINE PRODUCERS used byres with round-the-shed milkers.

Two factors common to all of these producers with good records is that there has been no change or very few changes of staff, or the farm is small enough for the farmer to take part in the milking operations himself, and the equipment is sterilised by the method designed for it.

School Milk

Over 50% of the school milk failures came from suppliers outwith the County. Ten of the sample failures were of "Pasteurised" milk and these were traced to an error in the recording thermometer at a pasteurising plant outwith the County. The thermometer was reading 6° high and the milk was being improperly pasteurised. This fault coupled with a defective controller on the plant was ample reason for the unsatisfactory samples.

A supplier of school milk who bought in the milk in bottles from another creamery improved the quality of his milk supply by having coded caps fitted to the bottles. These coded caps indicated the date of bottling and ensured that old milk was not included in his supply.

In fairness to the suppliers of school milk it should be pointed out that they have a very difficult task in cleaning the

bottles returned to them from the schools. These bottles are very rarely rinsed after use and frequently lie about in this condition in heated schools for 24 hours before they are collected when new supplies are delivered. It is extremely difficult for even an effective bottle washing plant to remove this dry hard milk from the bottles and this makes the washing and sterilising process particularly difficult.

Retailers

Retail sample failures amounted to 25% of the samples taken. 64% of the failures were of milk coming from various sources outwith the County. This high percentage of failures from outwith the County is most often due to the delay between the time that the milk is bottled and the time that it is finally retailed. It is also more difficult to ascertain the age of this milk than it is of milk produced in our own area.

In one District it is known that deliveries are made to the retailer only three times per week so that, allowing for delays, milk may be sold of varying age up to three or four days. It is also found that some retailers put their milk in a cold store only at night while others are quite willing to keep the milk under refrigerated conditions from the time they received it until the time it is delivered to the consumer.

The attention of three shops selling "Premium" milk had to be drawn to the fact that they were not keeping their milk in a refrigerator. The results of samples taken emphasised the requirements of the Order to keep this grade of milk below a temperature of 50° F.

Pasteurisers

Three pasteurising plants in the County are still licensed for use. One plant is rarely used and the other two operate very satisfactorily.

Vending Machines

Sample results for 1968 indicate an improvement in milk sold from vending machines. It has been found, however, that the majority of failures occur where the machine is some distance from the supplier or where supplies are bought through a middleman.

Whirlcools

This equipment, used for storing milk at milk bars and in cafes where milk is sold for consumption on the premises, still provides one of the greatest sources of contamination of milk. This is because these machines are usually cleaned by inexperienced operators who have little knowledge of the routine required to clean dairy equipment. It is unfortunate that there is little time for educating these people as most of the machines usually operate for a period of only 2 to 3 months during the summer.

At one cafe where a whirlcool was in use the sample results were extremely bad. The equipment had been installed without the knowledge of the County Council and no Certificate of Registration had been obtained. On being told that a Certificate of Registration was necessary and that it was not the local authority's intention to grant a Certificate unless it could be shown that steps were being taken to ensure that clean milk would be sold from it, the owner of the premises decided to remove the whirlcool from his premises.

Revocation of Designated Licences

The revocation or suspension of 18 designated licences was considered during the year. In each case three consecutive

unsatisfactory samples had been taken within a period of 21 to 28 days or the milk sample results, in general, were unsatisfactory.

After hearing the licenceholders and considering the action taken by them to improve the quality of their milk it was decided to revoke two "Premium" Licences, and two "Standard" Licences; suspend one Dealer's "Premium" Licence, one Dealer's "Pasteurised" Licence and one Supplementary Dealer's "Standard" Licence; and give warnings in nine other cases.

The following table shows the type of Licence considered for revocation or suspension:

(a) Premium Licences	5
(b) Standard Licences	7
(c) Dealer's "Premium" Licences	3
(d) Dealer's "Pasteurised" Licence	1
(e) Dealer's "Standard" Licence	1
(f) Dealer's Supplementary "Standard" Licence	1

Brucellosis

During 1968 samples of milk were taken by our Milk Officers from 2,153 cows in 51 herds. Each of the milk samples was subjected to the Brucella Ring Test with the following results:

<u>Herd Tests</u>	+++	++	+	+
(a) No. of cows reacting to Ring test	3	22	38	18
(b) No. of cows above found to be giving milk positive to culture	-	4	6	1
(c) No. of herd tests in which one or more cows in the herd was found to be giving milk positive to the ring test and positive to culture			4 (8% of herd tests)	
<u>Other Tests</u>				
(d) Bottled milk reacting to ring test (milk produced and bottled at a dairy outwith County)	-	1 x 1pt.	-	-

These tests are time-consuming but very worth-while because of the public health hazard associated with the drinking of Brucella-infected milk. The success of the efforts made in this County to reduce the sale of Brucella-infected milk is shown in the following figures:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Herd Tests</u>	<u>% of herds tested and found infected</u>
1965	46	20
1966	59	17
1967	50	14
1968	51	8

These results are emphasised by the fact that one herd which was heavily infected a year or so ago has now had three negative ring tests. Another herd with the same level of infection has not had a completely negative ring test but has not had any cow positive to culture for the past two years. However, the fact that negative tests in 1966 and 1967 at one dairy were followed by a test in 1968, which showed that four cows were positive to culture and excreting Brucella-infected milk, emphasises the need for taking steps to ensure that the frequency of sampling our dairy herds for this purpose is not reduced.

At one dairy heavy losses in the herd were suffered through abortion in the animals and the Producer had to give up milk production. Although many positive ring tests were obtained from this herd no animal was found positive to culture. At another dairy the farmer took the drastic but very effective measure of eradicating Brucellosis by completely replacing his herd.

Disposal of Animals Suffering from Brucellosis

Under the Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme, reactors to the official Brucella blood test must be sent for slaughter under licence issued by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. There is no such requirement, however, for infected animals found as a result of tests by a local authority and, although most farmers send animals suffering from Brucellosis for slaughter, it is known that others send them to the market where the financial reward is much greater. To reduce the spread of this disease and to eliminate the possibility of local authorities having to deal twice with the same infected animal, which can be removed from one dairy herd and introduced unknowingly into another, it should be made obligatory for animals known to be suffering from Brucellosis to be disposed of by slaughter or an offence to sell such an animal in the open market. It should also be made obligatory on any person sending Brucella reactors for slaughter to make a declaration that the animal is suffering from Brucellosis so that the localised foci of infection can be disposed of as being unfit for human consumption.

General

At 13 dairies bulk tanks were installed during the year bringing the total number of tanks to 136, i.e. 82% of our dairies now have tanks. Four new parlours were formed and 1 new pipeline was installed. The various systems of milking in the County are shown in the following table:

<u>Unit buckets and</u>		<u>Unit buckets & tanks</u>	<u>Tanks & pipeline</u>	<u>Tanks & Parlours</u>		
<u>Water Cooler</u>	<u>Refrigerated cooler</u>			<u>Type of Parlour</u>		
				<u>Herringbone</u>	<u>Tandem</u>	<u>In line</u>
7	21	20	66	24	5	21*

* This figure includes 3 parlours with refrigerated coolers.

ICE CREAM

All premises used for the manufacture of Ice Cream were inspected during the year and the few defects found brought to the attention of the owners.

General

Among our own manufacturers of ice cream, failures during the year were mainly due to faulty sterilisation of the scoops used to serve the ice cream. It is unfortunate that these manufacturers appeared to take such great care in washing and sterilising the equipment used to prepare the ice cream mix and yet pay little attention to this apparently minor point of sterilising the scoops which resulted in unsatisfactory samples.

Samples taken from a shop retailing a well-known brand of ice cream were found to be unsatisfactory and investigation indicated that there was a faulty temperature control on the deep freeze cabinet. The manufacturer concerned immediately removed the stock of ice cream from the premises and adjusted the temperature control before restocking the shop. Samples subsequently taken were all found to be satisfactory.

The number of registered ice cream premises are 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, 1968	83	21
Cancelled during the year	-	-
Granted during the year	-	1
In force at 31st December, 1968		
(a) Manufacture/storage/sale	24	-
(b) Storage/sale	59	22
TOTAL	83	22

TABLE II

	No. of Samples taken	No. conforming to recommended standard	No. failing
"Loose" Ice Cream	121	96	25
Prepacked Ice Cream	34	30	4

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

FOOD HYGIENE

It was again clear during the year that the standard of hygiene in food premises is directly related to the number of food hygiene visits made to them. Although the owners of food premises appear to know that good hygiene leads to higher efficiency in the staff and poor hygiene to a waste of good food it is surprising how many owners or managers tolerate conditions in their kitchen which they would never under any circumstances tolerate at home. Many excuses are put forward for untidy, dirty premises and poor methods but basically bad management is the real reason for them.

Prosecution

After considering the circumstances it was decided to send reports to the Procurator Fiscal on contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations at three hotels and a cooked meats factory. These reports were dealt with as follows:-

- (i) HOTEL. Numerous contraventions of the Food Regulations were found on several visits during 1967 and proceedings were instituted by the Procurator Fiscal. At a trial held during 1968 the owner was found "guilty" and a fine of £25 was imposed.
- (ii) HOTEL. Numerous contraventions, relating particularly to the lack of cleanliness, were found during several visits and, as warning letters did not result in any improvement, a report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal. The owners of the Hotel pled "guilty" and a fine of £100 was imposed.
- (iii) HOTEL. Although previous Court action had been taken, dirty conditions were again found on several occasions. Proceedings were instituted by the Procurator Fiscal and a plea of "not guilty" was tendered. The trial is to take place in 1969.

(iv) COOKED MEATS FACTORY. Conditions were found to be unsatisfactory on several occasions. Proceedings have been instituted by the Procurator Fiscal and pleas of "not guilty" were tendered at two separate hearings. The trial dealing with both cases is to take place in 1969.

Whether there is a plea of "guilty" or "not guilty" in the Food Hygiene cases taken to Court, the defending solicitor usually attempts to give the impression to the Sheriff that the charges in question relate to some isolated incidents, that the premises are particularly well run and that, had the Inspector visited the premises half-an-hour before or half-an-hour after the time he actually made his inspection, he would have found them complying in all respects with the Regulations. If several visits are made to unsatisfactory premises the owners generally complain that they are being persecuted by the local authority.

When a report has to be submitted to the Procurator Fiscal this is done only after repeated visits and warnings have not had the desired effect and after all other means of bringing the premises up to the required standard have failed. If the picture as painted to the Sheriff by defending solicitors were true many of our Inspectors' visits would result in Court cases as, unfortunately, it cannot be said that most of our visits require no comment by the Inspectors concerned. It is mainly the persuasive powers and tolerance of these Inspectors, together with the co-operation of the great majority of the owners of food businesses, which provide the necessary satisfactory conditions and premises without resorting to Court procedure.

Food Hygiene (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations

The above Regulations, which came into operation in 1967, introduced new provisions for regulating the hygienic construction of stalls and vehicles used in the course of food businesses. They also applied to stalls and vehicles a number of provisions of the main Regulations relating to the treatment of certain foods, the provision of wash-hand basins, lighting, ventilation and first aid equipment.

The application of the Regulations, particularly to vans in the County, has resulted in a considerable improvement in these vehicles. It is obvious, however, that in a number of cases the standard required by the Regulations will only be achieved when new vehicles are purchased with the Regulations specifically in mind. This point has already been made in a number of cases and it is hoped that as new vans are purchased the necessary improvements will be noticed not only by the Inspectors but also by the customers. In many of the rural districts unfortunately the customers cannot choose the van which calls at their door and there is not the same competition as there is in a City where an eye-appealing vehicle is necessary for good business.

Statistics

The number of visits paid to various types of food premises and the state of these premises is shown in the table on page 19.

Food Hygiene Premises

Type of Premises	Total No. of Premises	Total No. general Inspections	Total No. other Inspections	No. of premises which comply with the Regulations	No. of premises in which only minor Contraventions of Regulations were noted	No. of premises in which major Contraventions of Regulations were noted	No. of Proceedings instituted	Result of Proceedings
CLASS A								
Bakehouses	29	40	11	22	6	1	-	-
Bakers shops	48	51	4	36	6	-	-	-
Butchers	77	81	33	54	17	2	-	-
Confectioners	105	49	2	58	6	-	-	-
Fishmongers	20	20	1	16	2	-	-	-
Fried fish shops	19	19	-	15	3	-	-	-
Fruiters	22	13	3	11	2	-	-	-
General Stores	108	68	3	64	6	-	-	-
Grocers	165	130	11	113	13	-	-	-
Poulterers	9	9	-	8	-	-	-	-
CLASS B								
Boarding houses	85	52	-	38	9	-	-	-
Cafes	35	36	7	23	8	-	-	-
Canteens	17	17	3	8	2	1	-	-
Clubs	13	11	-	10	-	-	-	-
Homes	14	9	1	4	3	1	-	-
Hotels	224	208	74	177	39	8	2	1 fined £100
Public Houses	136	62	1	76	11	-	-	1 trial pending
Restuarants	52	50	2	40	6	-	-	-
School Meals	76	42	-	46	1	-	-	-
Private Schools	11	4	-	2	1	-	-	-
CLASS C								
Poultry Packing Stations	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Meat Processing Factories	3	3	120	1	1	1	1	Pending
Other food factories	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLASS D								
Vehicles	128	91	2	48	36	-	-	-

RATS AND MICE

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The duties imposed on the Council by the above Act were undertaken during the year by two full-time operatives. The operatives carried out numerous surveys and investigated all complaints about rats or mice. All infestations found were dealt with either by the occupier of the premises or by our operatives acting on their instructions.

Despite regular visitations and control measures taken by the operatives, the greatest number of rat infestations in the County and Small Burghs was at refuse tips. It was only by repeated visits and regular control measures that the number of rats at these tips was kept down. Some of the farms, stackyards and steadings visited were also found to be fairly heavily infested. At a number of these places, inadequate control measures taken by the farmers concerned were having little effect on the infestations which, in most cases, were speedily cleared up when our operatives were employed. This again indicates that Warfarin poison is quite ineffective unless properly applied for the requisite time.

Weils Disease

Reports were received of (1) a farm dog which had died and the cause of death had been confirmed by a Veterinary Surgeon as Weils Disease and (2) a man who had been discharged from hospital following confirmation that he had been suffering from Weils Disease. In the first case it was found that the farm buildings were heavily infested with rats and, as the owner indicated his wish to carry out the treatment himself, a Notice was served. In the second case it was found that the patient had been occupying a caravan on a fruit farm. Our operatives were immediately employed by the owner to effect a clearance of rats.

In each case the rat infestation was cleared up and, although live rats were caught on the premises for submission to the laboratories for examination, the rats died within a few hours of capture and it was not possible to ascertain whether any of the rats were affected by the Disease.

Infestation by Rats or Mice

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

	Types of Property				
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricultural Properties	Total
1. No. of properties inspected					
(a) as a result of notification ..	95	52	40	42	221
(b) otherwise	223	-	-	161	384
Total	318	52	40	203	605
2. No. of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice	302	44	40	155	541
3. No. of above properties satisfactorily cleared					
(a) by Local Authority	302	36	40	107	485
(b) otherwise	-	8	-	48	56
Total	302	44	40	155	541

Infestations by Other Pests or Insects

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

Ants	3	Fleas	1
Bats	6	Flies	4
Bees	1	Moles	115
Beetles	2	Rabbits	1
Bluebottles	1	Wasps	16

PERTH COUNTY

New Houses

The number of new houses completed in the County during the year was 304. This figure is made up as follows:

	<u>2 apt.</u>	<u>3 apt.</u>	<u>4 apt.</u>	<u>5 or more apts.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Erected by Local Authority	64	87	29	1	181
Erected by Private persons	17	31	50	25	123

The 123 houses completed by private enterprise compares with 116 completed in 1967.

Housing Grants

NEW HOUSES FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Included in the foregoing table are 7 houses erected by private enterprise for housing agricultural workers. Certificates recommending payment of grant were issued in respect of 11 houses, 8 of which were completed in previous years.

Applications for grant in respect of the erection of 15 houses were received during the year and grant was promised in 12 cases.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Grants were promised for improvements or conversion involving 43 houses. The works of improvement at 27 houses were completed during the year and qualified for payment of grant. Although grant was promised for a few of these houses during 1968, grant for the majority was promised in previous years. Four applications were refused as the work for which application was being made did not meet the Council's requirements for Discretionary Grant.

STANDARD GRANTS

Applications for grant in respect of 44 houses were received and dealt with during the year.

Standard amenities were provided at 18 houses and grant was paid in each case. Of these 11 were provided with the full range of amenities and 7 with additional amenities bringing them up to the required standard.

One application was refused as the work had been started before the application had been considered by the local authority.

Housing Inspections

During the year 1,299 houses were visited. Of these 967 were visited following applications by the occupiers for Council houses.

The following Orders were made after reports on 99 houses, considered unfit for human habitation, were submitted to the Housing Committee:

Demolition Orders	58 (covering 68 houses)
Closing Orders	31
Suspension Orders	5

In addition to the foregoing figures 14 houses were voluntarily closed or demolished during the year and 10 houses, formerly closed, were brought back into use after being improved.

The number of houses actually vacated and/or closed during the year including houses made the subject of Orders in previous years was 83 and the number of houses demolished was 4.

Houses which are still the subjects of Demolition or Closing Orders in the Landward Area of the County and which were occupied at the end of the year total 369.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The number of caravan site licences in the County increased by 21 during the year providing additional accommodation for 279 caravans. This brings the licensed accommodation for caravans in the County up to a total of 1,811 caravans.

Although every year new licences are issued and a number of existing licences are amended to allow for extensions to existing sites, this increased accommodation never seems to keep pace with the yearly increase in caravans coming into the County and most caravan sites were again full during the peak season. This was particularly evident in the Highland District where lay-byes took over the characteristics of caravan sites during the hours of darkness. Most of the users of these lay-byes leave the site tidy but others are quite the reverse and leave conditions which give rise to complaints from local residents. It is hoped that the approved extension of existing sites will cope with the influx of caravanners during peak summer months and that the development of new sites will keep in step with the increasing number of caravan owners in the country.

Contraventions of Site Licence Conditions

Several complaints were made by caravanners about the conditions of sites used by them in the County. These sites were visited and in most cases the conditions were immediately rectified by the owners. In one case, however, it was found that a site licensed for 5 caravans was accommodating 15 on the site and 32 in adjoining fields. The occupiers of all the caravans were using the very limited facilities provided on the site. A report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal and the licenceholder, after pleading "guilty" was fined £20.

At another site in the County licensed for 25 caravans it was pointed out to the site licenceholder (1) that a field adjoining his site which was being used for caravan parking was not licensed for this purpose and (2) that his site licence conditions were being contravened in several respects. As the licenceholder made no effective attempt to comply with the conditions of his licence and continued to use the field adjoining his site for the parking of caravans a report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal. At the same time the licenceholder was warned that, should conditions not improve, further reports would be sent to the Fiscal. As the warning was ignored a total of 6 reports was sent to the Fiscal. After trial on a charge relating to his first offences the licenceholder was found "guilty". He pled "guilty" to the other charges and fines totalling £236 were imposed on him.

Unauthorised Caravan Sites

During the summer months it was noticed that numerous areas of ground throughout the County were being used as permanent holiday sites for one to four caravans. The attention of the owners of the ground was drawn to the requirements of the Act and, where appropriate, they were asked to apply for site licences. A number of these sites have now been licensed and it is hoped that the use of the other sites has been permanently discontinued, thus preventing

complaints from the owners of licensed sites who, quite rightly, object to the owners of ground charging for the use of unlicensed sites without any amenities whatsoever, while they have to comply with the onerous conditions of a licence. In some cases the owners of the sites were also the owners of the caravans and were letting these caravans to holiday visitors. One complaint was made about such a caravan and the County Council were criticised for not ensuring that proper standards were being observed by the owner. In this particular case the caravan was sited at the rear of a farmhouse and was not evident from the road.

Site Licences

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

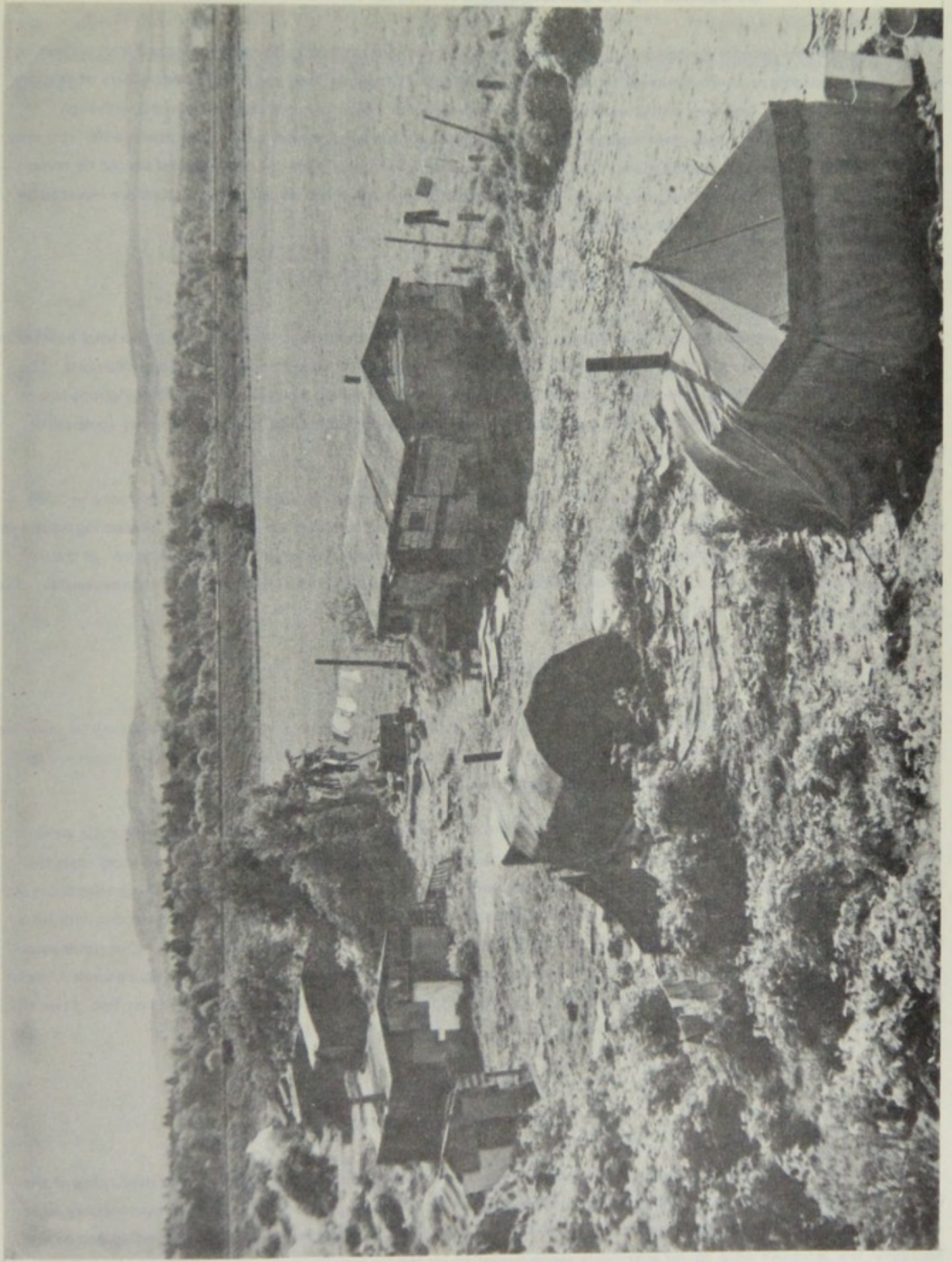
Residential sites for single caravans	34
Residential sites for 2-22 caravans	5
Holiday sites 1-5 caravans	30
do. 6-10 caravans	4
do. 11-40 caravans	14
do. 41-80 caravans	12
do. over 80 caravans	2
Sites for both residential and holiday caravans	5

BYELAWS AS TO TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Tinkers

The usual number of complaints about the obstruction of right-of-ways, littering of fields, and fouling of fields and roadways was received during the year. The complaints mainly related to the sites at Inveralmond, Almondgrove and Glendevon Road, Burghmuir. The attention of the tinkers concerned was drawn to these complaints and they were reminded of the requirements of the Byelaws as to Tents, Vans and Sheds. In some cases the Byelaws were met but in others the tinkers moved camp leaving behind them their trademark of litter and scrap metal.

The tinker population in the County appeared to increase during the year and a number of families from outwith the County was found in the encampments near the City boundary. According to these families they had been "hunted" from other local authority areas and, because of the publicity given in the press of Perth County Council's intention to provide accommodation for tinkers, assumed that this was the best place to be. Until the tinker problem in Scotland is recognised as a national and not a local one, this attitude of mind will continue.



TINKERS ENCAMPMENT AT INVERALMOND BRIDGE

Over the past few decades tremendous changes have taken place in seasonal workers' camps and most fruit pickers can now expect reasonable accommodation with facilities for washing and preparing food and an acceptable form of sanitary convenience. There are, however, still a few fruit pickers' encampments where pail closets are in use and, although promises have been made to have these replaced, each year brings only further promises with no improvements. It is now evident that our Byelaws which were made in 1936 are quite inadequate to deal with this problem and should be revised. This would ensure that the primitive and unhygienic facilities still available in a few of our encampments are replaced by facilities more in keeping with this day and age.

BUILDING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1959

During 1968 437 applications for Major Warrants and 370 for Minor Warrants were received. While the total number of 807 applications is less than the 1967 figure of 833, there was an increase of 18 in applications for Major Warrants. The decrease in the number of Minor Warrant applications can be accounted for by an amendment to the Regulations late in 1967 exempting certain small domestic buildings, such as garden sheds and greenhouses, from the necessity to obtain a Warrant.

It will be seen from Table I that the number of new houses which were the subjects of Warrant applications in 1968 was only two-thirds of the number for 1967. It will also be seen from the Table that the average cost of erecting houses in 1968 had risen over the year by about 10%. In preparing the data contained in Table I no account was taken of the Warrant issued in 1967 for the construction of a mansion house at an estimated cost of £100,000, as this was considered to be in a special category.

Section 10 Notices

One might reasonably have expected that the requirements of the Building Act and Regulations would now be fairly well known to the public at large. This is obviously not the case as the number of occasions when it was found necessary to issue Notices under Section 10 of the Building (Scotland) Act, was almost double that for 1967.

During the year nineteen Notices were served on persons for contravening the Principal Act. Fifteen of these were in respect of work done without a Warrant and four for contravening the conditions of Warrants issued. In most cases the offenders pled ignorance of the Act and promptly put matters to rights but in four cases it was necessary to take court action. Two of these involved hotels where the circumstances were such that the work had not only been carried out without a Warrant but had also failed so to comply with the Building Regulations that it constituted a risk to life. One other case concerned the installation of an oil-heating system by persons who had been previously warned about doing work without a Warrant. In the fourth case the Court action was dropped when the offending building was destroyed by fire. Pleas of "guilty" were tendered in the three Court cases and fines of £25, £20 and £20 were imposed.

Section 13 Notices

Dangerous Buildings

During the year Notices were served on the owners of six properties where dangerous conditions existed. One of the properties affected was a large tenement building in Dunkeld which had been damaged by fire and it was necessary to evacuate the occupiers and to shore up a chimneyhead temporarily. This building was in multiple ownership and where necessary, the occupiers were found alternative accommodation by the County Council.

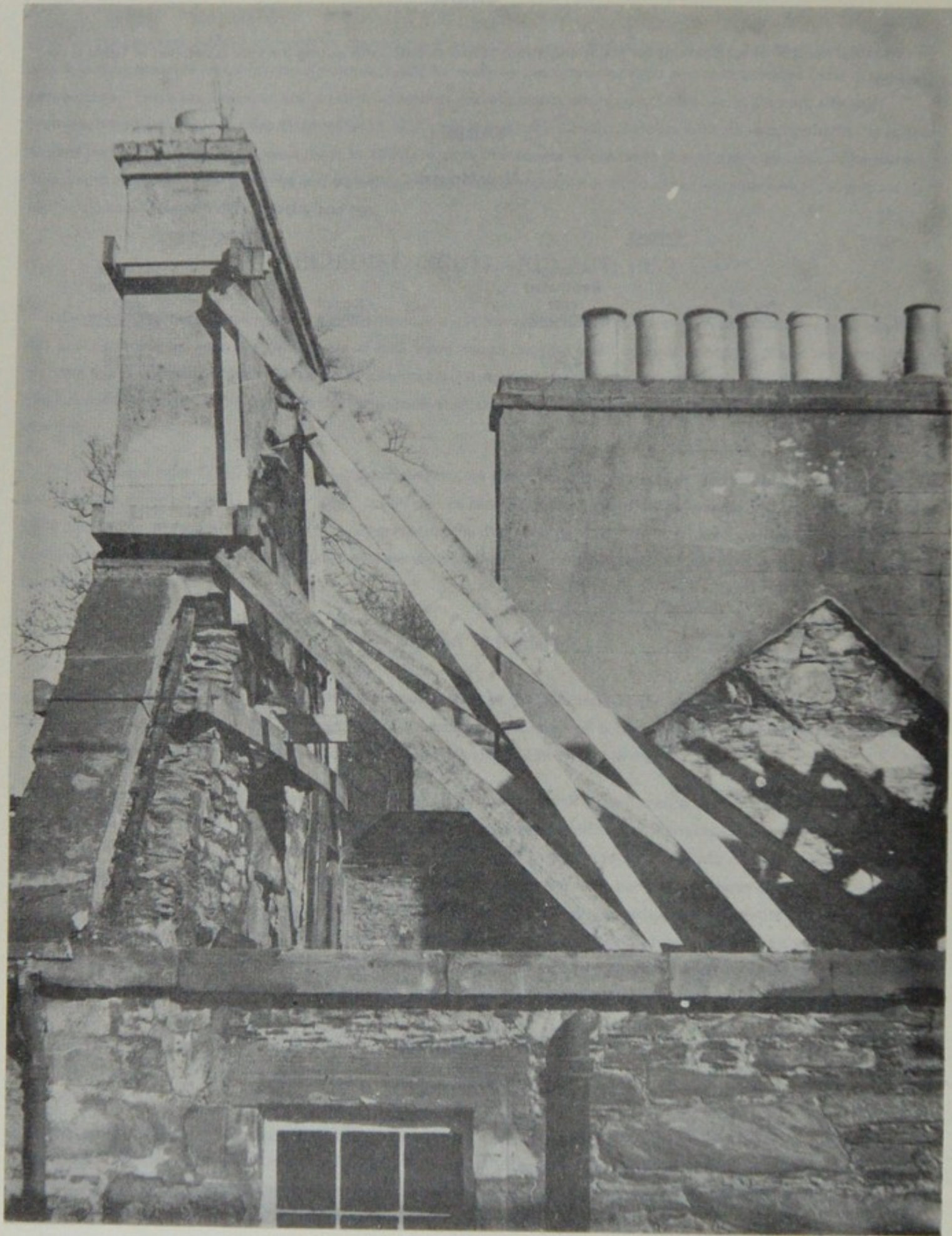
In the January gales the thatch was blown off the roof of a cottage occupied by two ladies aged 78 and 82. The ladies refused to leave the house and arrangements had to be made to replace a dangerous ceiling and make the roof watertight with tarpaulins;

The total number of applications for Major and Minor Warrants dealt with during the year is detailed in Table II on page 29.

TABLE I

New Houses

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Private</u>		<u>Public</u>	
		<u>Average Estimated cost per house</u>		<u>Average Estimated cost per house</u>	
1967	156	£4,907		£3,376	
1968	125	£5,428		£3,716	



DANGEROUS BUILDING AT DUNKELD

TABLE II

MAJOR WARRANTS

	<u>Public</u>		<u>Private</u>	
	No. of Applications	Value of Works	No. of Applications	Value of Works
Houses ..	18	£492,060	235	£1,056,012
Schools ..	4	59,080	-	-
Shops ..	-	-	13	13,640
Offices ..	-	-	3	5,000
Factories ..	-	-	4	159,600
Miscellaneous ..	-	19,015	152	732,258
TOTALS	30	£570,155	407	£1,966,510

MINOR WARRANTS

	<u>Public</u>		<u>Private</u>	
	No. of Applications	Value of Works	No. of Applications	Value of Works
Houses ..	1	£ 280	85	£23,953
Schools ..	2	275	-	-
Shops ..	-	-	2	320
Offices ..	-	-	-	-
Factories ..	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous ..	5	1,890	275	43,969
TOTALS	8	£2,445	362	£68,242

WATER SAMPLES

Public Supplies

During the year 89 samples of water were submitted for full chemical analysis and 194 for bacteriological examination. These samples were reported on as follows:

Chemical Analyses

Satisfactory	..	..	69
Unsatisfactory	..	..	14
Doubtful	..	..	6

Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	..	..	137
Unsatisfactory	..	..	55
Doubtful	..	..	2

All doubtful and unsatisfactory samples were repeated. The East of Scotland Regional Water Board was also notified as to the results obtained and, when necessary, unsatisfactory results were investigated by them.

Private Supplies

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

Chemical Analyses

Satisfactory	..	..	37
Unsatisfactory	..	..	13
Doubtful	..	..	3

Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	..	..	31
Unsatisfactory	..	..	25
Doubtful	..	..	3

One sample of water was taken to ascertain the presence of Fluorine. The Analyst reported that the Fluorine level was below that detectable.

Samples of water taken from an outside pump at a building in New Alyth were found to be grossly contaminated. Although this building was the subject of a Demolition Order it was occupied by three families. The pump was removed and an outside standpipe connected to the public water main was provided at the expense of the County Council.

On occasions during the summer months it was found that the private water supply serving a number of properties in the village of Lochearnhead was inadequate. In view of the large number of tourists visiting the area this shortage of water is quite unacceptable from a public health point of view and it is hoped that an adequate public supply will be provided for the village in the near future.

FACTORIES

During inspections of the factories in the County 23 contraventions of the Factories Act were found. These related to:

(a) Want of cleanliness	10
(b) Inadequate ventilation ..	1
(c) Insufficient sanitary conveniences	6
(d) Unsuitable or defective conveniences	6

Most of these unsatisfactory conditions were remedied but six cases had not been resolved by the end of the year. In five cases the necessary works were in hand but in one, relating to the lack of a proper convenience, the work had not been begun. It is hoped, however, that the outstanding defect will be put right early in 1969 when the owner of the factory has come to an arrangement with the tenant about the sharing of costs for the provision of a W.C.

OUTWORKERS

There were two female outworkers employed in the County during the year. One was employed as a jute worker and the other made knitted garments.

TRADES

The following trades or processes were undertaken in the registered factories in the County:

Mechanical

Aircraft repairs	2	Motor vehicle, agricultural machinery, plant, etc. repairs	49
Bakers	10	Plumbers	1
Blacksmiths	7	Poultry Plucking	1
Car Polish	1	Printer	1
Electrical generating	13	Provender	2
Engineering	6	Sausage making	5
Fishing Rods	1	Sawmilling	23
Gas Holder	1	Scrap merchant	1
Grain drying	1	Seed dressing	3
Grass drying	2	Sewage treatment	1
Heraldic Woodcraft	1	Ski making	1
Honey lemon spread	1	Tailoring	1
Joiners	40	Textiles (beetling, bleaching, spinning)	9
Laundries	5	Water filtering/waterworks	2
Leatherwork	1	Whisky distilling, bottling and blending	5
Malting	1		

Non-Mechanical

Blacksmiths	1	Sporran and belt making	1
Plumbers	1	Weaving	1

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

There are 340 premises in the County which come within the scope of the above Act. These premises fall within the following categories:

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>Registered Premises</u>	<u>Persons Employed</u>	<u>Premises inspected during year</u>
Offices	99	338	64
Shops (Retail)	149	444	110
Wholesale shops and warehouses	8	54	4
Catering establishments }	83	469	78
Canteens }			
Fuel Storage depots	1	1	-
	<hr/> 340	<hr/> 1,306	<hr/> 256

Sex of persons employed	Males = 640
	Females = 666

Although a considerable improvement has been made in the condition of offices and shops in the County some of them do not yet fully comply with the Act. It is hoped, however, that the improvements made over the past few years will continue and that the requirements of the Act will be met in all cases without the need to take formal action.

The minor unsatisfactory conditions found during inspection related mainly to the lack of such items as thermometers, first aid kits and abstracts of the Act. Other contraventions of the Act included dangerous conditions of stairways, lack of adequate ventilation, inadequate means of heating, and badly situated sanitary conveniences.

Lighting

This section of the Act was again found to be the most difficult to apply and it is hoped that the lighting standards promised by the Department of Employment and Productivity will soon be published. Until these standards are fixed the owners of premises will be loath to improve their lighting and the Inspectors are loath to be committal in advice which may prove wrong when the standards are known.

Accidents

Only one accident, of a minor nature, was notified.

General

In some of the premises visited it was found that there had been a reduction in staff said to be due to the cost of Selective Employment Tax.

COMPLAINTS

Following a complaint made to the Highland District Sanitary Inspector regarding insanitary conditions in a house an inspection was made by him, accompanied by a Police Constable and the complainer, an R.S.P.C.A. Inspector. The area surrounding the house was found to be badly fouled and littered with bones and in bushes and outhouses several carcasses of dogs were found. Inside the house the floors and walls were saturated with urine and faeces. There were a number of dogs in both rooms of the house and these were seen to be in a diseased condition.

The occupier of the house was taken to Court by the R.S.P.C.A. for the maltreatment of her dogs. She was later detained in a mental institution. Her brother who resided with her was admitted to a home and the dogs were destroyed. As the house was unfit for human habitation a report was submitted and a Demolition Order was made.

Smell from Processing Plant

A feed-recovery plant at a distillery was found to be giving rise to an unpleasant smell during certain atmospheric and wind conditions. This matter was taken up with the owner of the factory but, as no improvements have as yet resulted, it is possible that formal action may have to be taken to abate the nuisance.

Septic Tanks

Several complaints about defective drains were traced to septic tanks which had not been cleaned out for many years. In some cases it was found that the septic tank had been left untouched for so long that the owner had had to be convinced that the offending septic tank was his and not that of an adjoining proprietor. It is perhaps unfortunate in these cases that a septic tank is still considered to be a "magic box" which requires no attention and through which sewage can flow forever and ever.

In one case four dwellinghouses at a sawmill were served by three septic tanks, all of which were situated within 15 ft. of the houses. No provision had been made for the disposal of effluent from the tanks and, to overcome this deficiency, the proprietor had omitted to provide concrete bases for the tanks, hoping that this would provide an effective soak-away. However, every period of heavy rain raised the ground water level and resulted in the sewage overflowing and ponding round the houses and under the floors. Notices were served on the owner of the houses who stated that he had no money to provide the necessary effluent drainage. This matter was resolved when the occupiers of the houses were rehoused and Demolition Orders were made on the buildings.

Dust Nuisance

Only one complaint about dust was received. This related to a nearby grain-drying plant where the dust extraction equipment had broken down. This was quickly repaired and was only out of operation for less than one complete working day.

Noise

One complaint of noise was made by the occupier of a house which is situated some 40 yards from a building which is mainly used as a grain store but which is put to use as a dance hall at weekends during the summer months. The resultant noise was alleged to be creating annoyance to the residents of the area. A visit was made to the complainer late at night when dancing was in progress. It was found that the noise from the dance hall was not sufficient to constitute a nuisance.

Another complaint about noise was received in connection with the flying of model aeroplanes by a Club operating

within Perth City boundary. The flying of these aeroplanes generally took place at weekends and, although the noise must have been annoying to the complainer, all practical steps had been taken by the model enthusiasts to keep as far as reasonably practicable from adjacent dwellinghouses. The nearest house was half a mile from the place where the planes were being flown and it was considered that no statutory nuisance existed.

Smell from Broilerhouses

A few complaints were received about smell from broilerhouses and, although on occasions these were justified, the broilerhouses in general appeared to be well maintained and it was not necessary to take any statutory action.

Dumping of Refuse

Notices were served in connection with the dumping of refuse (i) at the rear of a block of unfit dwellinghouses at New Alyth, (ii) in a quarry and (iii) in the grounds of a hotel. In each case the nuisance conditions were removed without recourse to further action.

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

<u>Nature of Complaint</u>													<u>No. of visits made</u>
(a)	Defective drains, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
(b)	Inadequate and unsatisfactory water supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
(c)	Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
(d)	Deposits of refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
(e)	Dirty houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
(f)	Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(g)	Smell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
(h)	Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
(i)	Pollution of burns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(j)	Broilerhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
(k)	Burial grounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
(l)	Noise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(m)	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
													186

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Applications for the renewal of eight licences and the issue of one new licence were received during the year. In each case the premises were found to be of the required standard and a licence was issued.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

After satisfactory reports from Veterinary Surgeons appointed for the purpose of the Act had been received, the renewal of eleven licences and the issue of one new licence was recommended.

It was found that one establishment used for the purposes of pony-trekking was in operation without a licence. The owner of the establishment had applied for a licence during the previous year and had been refused the licence due to the poor condition of the ponies. The owner of the ponies was advised to make a further application for a licence but he

refused to pay the fee and continued to operate the establishment. A report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal but the case had not been heard by the end of the year.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Nightdresses

Two samples of nightdresses were found to be in contravention of the Nightdresses (Safety) Regulations, 1967. No further nightdresses of the type sampled remained in stock and no further action was taken.

TOYS

Toys (Safety) Regulations, 1967

All samples of toys taken during the year were found by the Analyst to comply with the Regulations.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

Two applications for Licence were received and granted.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Every year since the Regional Refuse Collection services came into operation there have been new demands for collections. This is a fair indication of the growing demand for refuse collection services. The growth of the service over the past ten years suggests that it might be necessary in the near future to provide it to every part of the County.

Improvements in vehicle design have helped to absorb some of the increases in demand for collections but new vehicles alone have not been the complete answer. Much of the credit for maintaining the service must go to the men manning the vehicles who have uncomplainingly undertaken all the additional development and extra work. In this respect we are perhaps fortunate in retaining a nucleus of good drivers and loaders who have always been prepared to rise to the occasion when temporary crises from vehicle breakdowns or man-power shortages have arisen. Our employees cannot, however, continue to absorb extra collections. If the service is to be maintained and extended an increase in our present labour force is inevitable. Despite the stresses placed on the men at various times throughout the year few complaints were received about the service and none were of a serious nature.

Depots

The depot at Crieff was brought into use during 1968 and a start was made on the conversion of the old tramway depot at Scone to provide new facilities for the Perth Region. There are still no satisfactory depot facilities for the Eastern and Western Regions and it appears to be unlikely that these will be provided during 1969. The lack of suitable premises for these regions could be a serious threat to the refuse collection and disposal service in those Districts as the men employed there, who repeatedly complain about the lack of reasonable facilities, may decide to quit for employment elsewhere.

Refuse Disposal

In the field of refuse disposal there was no major change in the County and disposal continued to be by tipping of crude refuse.

A tip was acquired at Knockie Quarry, Blairgowrie, to replace the one at Ardler. This site should cater for the major

part of the Eastern Region for at least 15 years. The joint refuse disposal arrangements entered into with Pitlochry Town Council in 1967 have proved to be very successful and of mutual advantage.

Street-Sweeping

The mechanical suction road-sweeper put into service in 1967 proved to be a boon during the year when several of the Village Officers were absent through illness. It is difficult to find temporary employees for this sort of work, but the mechanical sweeper managed to maintain the affected villages in a reasonable state until the Village Officer returned to duty. Street-sweeping is, however, mainly the function of the Village Officer and is likely to remain so as long as there are men willing to fill the post. The Village Officer fulfils many functions, apart from street-sweeping, which cannot be carried out by a machine and our villages would undoubtedly be the poorer without them.

Litter

The extensive litter collection scheme covering all the main tourist routes in the County is now an integral part of the Cleansing Service. This scheme, although provided in the first place to cope mainly with litter left by summer tourists, has in the last year or so become an all-year-round job. The summer season still provides by far the greatest amount of litter but the increasing volume of road traffic, winter sports and football supporters now keep our main route litter receptacles in constant use.

Public Conveniences

There are 22 public conveniences in the County 17 of which are open all year and the remainder from Easter to October.

New conveniences were under construction during the year at Tyndrum. It is hoped that they will be in use for the 1969 season as they will provide a much needed service on a busy tourist route. The provision of new conveniences at Killin, Dunkeld, Errol and Blair Atholl has also been approved by the Council but it is not known when permission will be given for these projects to start.

Portable Toilets

The purchase of two portable toilet units, which can be hired out to organisations holding outdoor activities where no permanent toilet facilities exist, was also approved. The units are self-contained and provide a chemical closet and a wash-hand basin which is supplied from an attached tank. These units will be in use at Grandtully during the annual canoeing contests and it will be of interest to note what demand there will be for them from other organisations.

General

There was no serious damage or undue vandalism in the public conveniences during the year and the total income from them amounted to £779:10:-d.

Civic Amenities Act

The Civic Amenities Act of 1967 imposed new duties on local authorities in respect of facilities for disposal of refuse by householders, disposal of abandoned motor vehicles, and removal of deposits of rubbish.

Abandoned Vehicles

Altogether thirteen vehicles came under the requirements of the Act during the year. In ten cases the prescribed action had to be taken and the vehicles were removed by the County Council. In the other three cases, one was disposed of by the owner, one was said by the owner to be under repair and the third was removed by person or persons unknown after a Notice had been fixed to the vehicle stating that it would be removed by the County Council.

The dumping of rubbish and abandoning of vehicles is becoming a considerable problem and is the result of irresponsible people who apparently prefer to deposit their unwanted items in the countryside rather than seek assistance to dispose of them through local authority facilities.

It is a well known fact

1. that it is the duty of the Council to remove any vehicle which is abandoned on the highway or on land under the control of the Council;
2. that it is the duty of the Council to remove any vehicle which is abandoned on the highway or on land under the control of the Council;
3. that the Council should remove any vehicle which is abandoned on the highway or on land under the control of the Council;
4. that it is the duty of the Council to remove any vehicle which is abandoned on the highway or on land under the control of the Council.

The above duties have been carried out during the year and it is hoped that the number of abandoned vehicles will be reduced.

An additional vehicle has been purchased and equipped with a new engine and a new chassis in order to meet the increasing number of abandoned vehicles which are reported to the Council. This vehicle is now being used to remove abandoned vehicles from the highway.

A new 1,120 gallon tank has been purchased during the year in order to meet the demand for the removal of abandoned vehicles from the highway. The tank is now being used to remove abandoned vehicles from the highway.

The above duties have been carried out during the year and it is hoped that the number of abandoned vehicles will be reduced.

The Council is also aware of the need to improve the efficiency of its services and is taking steps to do so. This includes the recruitment of new staff and the training of existing staff. It is hoped that these measures will result in a more efficient service.

1. NEW WORKS COMPLETED

Strategy: The Council has been successful in the completion of the work and is now in a position to report on the progress of the work.

This has been a very successful year with regard to the completion of the work and is a credit to the Council and its staff.

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There is also a need to improve the efficiency of the Council's services and is taking steps to do so. This includes the recruitment of new staff and the training of existing staff. It is hoped that these measures will result in a more efficient service.

DRAINAGE REPORT.

Contributed by Mr. J. McLean Cameron.

On the 16th May, 1968 the County Council ceased to function as a Water Authority, responsibility being transferred to the newly formed East of Scotland Water Board. Thereafter the County Council resolved to establish a County Drainage Department to continue the functions, with respect to drainage of the former Water and Drainage Department.

In July 1968 the Sewerage (Scotland) Act, 1968 was passed by Parliament and although no date has yet been fixed by the Secretary of State, it is thought that the Act will come into force on 16th May, 1970. Several important issues are involved and it is worth noting that:-

- (a) there is no obligation on the part of property owners to connect to the public drainage system purely on the grounds that such a system is available,
- (b) there is now, as distinct from the Bill, no obligation on the part of local authorities to make drain connections where the breaking open of a street is involved,
- (c) the transitional period during which local authorities may still charge, under specified conditions, a Special Drainage District Rate has been increased from five years to eight years.
- (d) there is no absolute requirement on local authorities to empty or maintain private septic tanks, although they will be empowered to empty all such tanks if they so resolve.

The septic tank cleaning service continued to function in a most satisfactory manner, and the demand for this service appears to be ever increasing. Over 950 tanks were serviced during the year, an increase of 124 over 1967.

An additional van was purchased and equipped and another travelling mechanic employed in order to more adequately service the increasing number of treatment works and associated mechanical plant. Two routine servicing vehicles are now operated by this Department.

A new 1,100 gallon tanker was also purchased during the year in order to cope with the demand for the cleaning of private septic tanks and assist in the desludging of Council treatment works. A fleet of four tankers is currently being operated.

The repair squad has as usual been very fully employed during the year and frequently it has been found necessary to employ outside contractors in order to keep abreast of the work in hand.

The increase in vehicles and establishment has assisted considerably in improving the standard and efficiency of maintenance as well as the servicing of private septic tanks. This improvement in maintenance has resulted in the standard of treatment works effluents being sustained.

1. NEW WORKS COMPLETED:-

Strathtay: The limited drainage scheme was completed at the beginning of the year and is now in operation.

This has been a very disappointing year with regard to capital schemes and, on analysis, this can be attributed to either:-

- (a) postponement pending land acquisition (Grandtully).
- (b) hold-up due to very detailed investigation of storm water overflow discharge point (Rosemount).
- (c) postponement due to current financial restrictions (Bankfoot).
- (d) prolonged negotiations with industrialists (Blackford).
- (e) delay in the commencement of work (St. Fillans).
- (f) shortage of engineering staff (Blair Atholl & Bridge of Tilt).

There is also little doubt that the current restrictions on capital expenditure have been responsible for slowing up though not actually stopping, as in the case of Bankfoot, the progress of a number of these schemes.

2. NEW WORKS IN PROGRESS:-

Aberfoyle: The completion of this scheme has been considerably delayed due to the extremely adverse sub-soil conditions which have been encountered while laying the sewers. Time consuming and costly measures have had to be taken to prevent sinkage of certain sections of sewer and remedial steps taken at other sections. It is hoped however that the village itself and the Kinlochard area will be able to connect to the new system before the end of the year.

Blackford: After prolonged negotiations and consultation with the Forth River Purification Board Inspector and certain industrialists, the design of a new sewage treatment works has been commenced.

St. Fillans: Work has now started on this scheme and with good progress being maintained it is hoped that the system will be commissioned towards the end of 1969.

Grandtully: The proposed housing site in the grounds of the former railway station has recently been acquired and this scheme will be put in hand as soon as the housing layout has been finalised.

Blair Atholl & Bridge of Tilt: The draft contract documents are at present with the Scottish Development Department for final approval, and it is hoped that tenders will be invited early in 1969.

Inchture: It is hoped that a start can be made on this scheme in late summer provided that agreement can be reached with the Scottish Development Department.

Rosemount: The draft contract documents are at present with the Scottish Development Department for final approval, and it is anticipated that tenders will be invited early in 1969.

Bankfoot: Owing to economic restrictions it is unlikely that a start will be made on the re-construction of the sewage treatment works during 1969.

Pitcairgreen: It is expected that work on this scheme will commence in January, 1969 and be completed by mid-summer.

Gartmore: The Consulting Engineers are now preparing a preliminary report for consideration by the Council

Spittalfield: The design of a new scheme is now in hand and it is hoped that a start can be made in the latter part of 1969.

Callander (Lagrannoch): Work is at present in progress on the sewers and should be completed early in 1969.

Housing Scheme Sewer Extensions:

During the past year sewer extensions for County Council housing have been laid at Scone, Muthill, Almondbank, Kinloch Rannoch, Methven, Aberfoyle, Invergowrie, Bridge of Earn, and Birnam & Dunkeld.

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:** The administration of the County Water supplies was taken over by the Fife and Kinross Water Board on 16th May, 1968. Consideration is being given to the proposal to lay pipes to the villages of Wester Balgedie and Carnbo and it is hoped that this work will be carried out during 1969.
- 2. Drainage:** There are Special Drainage Districts at Milnathort, Kinnesswood and Blairingone and effluents from these plants are satisfactory. The proposal to provide sewage disposal plants at Crook of Devon and Scotlandwell is still under consideration.
- 3. Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements are satisfactory. All the villages and many houses along the route have a refuse collection service and refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Netherton and Bellyblunt Quarries. The tips are well maintained.
- 4. Housing:** No houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 211. Four houses were under construction at the end of the year. Eleven applications under Section III of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 and 63 applications under the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1963 were approved.
- 5. Lighting:** There are Street Lighting Districts at Milnathort, Crook of Devon, Scotlandwell and Blairingone, all supervised by the Sanitary Inspector.
- 6. Offensive Trades:** There are no offensive trades within the County. The slaughterhouse at Milnathort, for pigs only, is well maintained.
- 7. Factories:** There are 23 factories in the County and inspections carried out during the year revealed that conditions generally were satisfactory.
- 8. Unsound Food:** A total of 572 lbs. of miscellaneous foodstuffs were condemned during the year.
- 9. General:** A number of complaints regarding nuisances, housing defects, lack of water etc. were received and dealt with during the year. The burial grounds were well kept.

SMALL BURGHS.

Reports to Town Councils on Non-transferred Functions. ABERFELDY.

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.F. Harris

- 1. Water Supply:** The water supply was satisfactory in quality, but no further work on the improvements scheme was carried out.
- 2. Drainage:** The drainage and sewage arrangements were reasonably satisfactory. The proposals of the Consulting Engineers for improvement of the sewage works are being considered by the Town Council.
- 3. Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. A complaint by a farmer whose land adjoins the coup that rubbish from the coup was being carried to his land by birds was investigated by Officials of the Scottish Development Department and Department of Agriculture, who found that the coup itself was tidy and well run, and could offer no solution.
- 4. Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 223.

5. **Factories:** Visits of inspection to the 20 mechanical and 2 non-mechanical factories showed that conditions were satisfactory.
6. **Burial Ground:** The burial ground was well kept.
7. **Caravan Site:** The caravan site was well maintained. It is hoped that the work of installing showers will be completed in time for the coming tourist season.
8. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:** Most premises now fully comply with the provision of this Act.
9. **Clean Air Act, 1956:** One complaint of smoke emission from a garage chimney causing nuisance conditions was confirmed and rectified by resiting the chimney.
10. **General:** Conditions at the school and hostels were satisfactory. Seventeen complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with.

ABERNETHY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.A. DUNLOP

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was adequate but chemical analysis at one point of withdrawal showed that the lead content was approaching the maximum permissible limit.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. **Scavenging:** The scavenging arrangements which are carried out by the County Council were satisfactory.
4. **Housing:** Seven new houses were completed during the year.
5. **Factories:** Visits were paid to the five mechanical factories in the Burgh when conditions were found to be satisfactory.
6. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:** Seven premises are registered under this Act and inspections showed that in general standards were good.

ALYTH.

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. R. ARTON

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage arrangements were reasonably satisfactory, Improvement of the sewage works is still under consideration.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 232. Five houses were under construction at the end of the year.
5. **Factories:** There are nine mechanical factories in the Burgh and investigation revealed that conditions were reasonably satisfactory.
6. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963:** A further eleven premises were registered during the year bringing the number registered to 33. Newly registered premises received an initial visit and a number of premises previously registered were revisited, 46 visits being paid in all. The attention of owners was drawn to various contraventions.
7. **Offensive Trades:** The bone meal factory was well maintained. One complaint regarding fumes was brought to the attention of the owner.
8. **General:** Six complaints of minor nuisance were received and dealt with necessitating 17 visits in all. Sanitary conditions at the school were satisfactory. The burial ground was kept in good condition.

AUCHTERARDER

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.W. LAMB

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was of satisfactory quality but once again shortage was experienced during the summer months. A new main from Turret supply was provided in the Autumn and it is hoped that this will be connected up in the near future.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage and sewage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. One ton 15 cwts. of mixed waste paper were baled and sold realising the sum of £430 8s. 1d.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were completed the number provided by the Council remaining at 361.
5. **Factories:** Regular inspections were made at the fourteen factories registered in the Burgh.
6. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:** Visits were paid to premises registered under this Act.
7. **Burial Grounds:** The two burial grounds are well maintained.

BLAIRGOWRIE AND RATTRAY.

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Donald M. GRANT

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was very good in quality and quantity.
2. **Drainage:** Drainage for the third phase of the Ferguson Park Housing development was completed during the year. The existing drainage system continued to operate within its limits, but it is hoped that construction of a new sewage works will commence early in 1970.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained.
4. **Housing:** 58 houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 725, and a further 113 houses were under construction.
5. **Slaughterhouse:** There is one privately owned slaughterhouse within the Burgh and this was well maintained.
6. **Factories:** Routine inspection of the 49 factories was carried out during the year. Apart from some minor defects which were rectified on being brought to the attention of the owners, conditions were found to be satisfactory.
7. **Churchyards:** The two churchyards were well maintained.
8. **General:** Various minor nuisances were satisfactorily dealt with during the year.

CALLANDER

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. George L. PEGGIE

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was excellent in quality and quantity.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage and sewage schemes were satisfactory.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the refuse tip was maintained in good condition.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 201 but a further 18 houses were under construction at the end of the year.
5. **Factories:** Routine inspection of the factories showed that conditions were generally satisfactory.
6. **General:** The schools are well maintained. The burial grounds are kept in good condition. Eight minor complaints were received and dealt with during the year.

COUPAR ANGUS

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. ROBERT F. ARTON

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was reasonably satisfactory, but a constant watch is necessary to ensure the necessary standard of quality.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage arrangements were satisfactory but the sewage works continue to give rise to concern. Designs for a new sewage works are still in course of preparation but it is hoped that something can be done soon either to improve the existing works, or construct new ones.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 245. Construction of the first and second phases of the Campbell Street Development has started.
5. **Factories:** Visits paid to the fifteen mechanical factories in the Burgh showed that these were well maintained.
6. **Complaints:** 23 complaints were received and dealt with during the year. These were mostly of a minor nature but 13 concerned malodorous smells from the processing plant at the Chicken Factory. Some of these complaints were justified and were brought to the notice of the management. Complaint of noise from a grain drying plant was also received and brought to the notice of the owners of the plant.
7. **General:** One house let in lodgings was well maintained. Sanitary conditions at the school were satisfactory. The burial ground was well maintained.
8. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:** 35 premises are registered under this Act and 45 visits were made during the year. Contraventions were brought to the notice of owners and occupiers.

CRIEFF

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. C. Rankin.

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity. A number of complaints regarding the presence of algae or similar matter at service taps were received, but extensive and additional scouring of pipes gradually improved matters and in the later months of the year no complaints were received.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage arrangements were reasonably satisfactory. No progress is reported in plans for modernising the sewage works.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well kept.
4. **Housing:** Forty houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 503.
5. **Factories:** 37 Factories, including one non-mechanical factory were registered within the Burgh and these were well maintained.
6. **Schools:** Conditions at all the schools in the Burgh are well maintained.
7. **Burial Grounds:** There are three burial grounds in the Burgh, only one of which is in use, and this is kept in good condition.

DOUNE

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. GEORGE L. PEGGIE

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage and sewage arrangements were satisfactory, but the Town Council are at present considering a report by Drainage Consultants as to improvements at the sewage works.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.

- 4. Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 99. A further 14 houses were under construction at the end of the year.
- 5. Factories:** Regular visits were paid to the factories when conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.
- 6. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:** Twelve visits were made to premises registered under the above Act.
- 7. General:** A new school has now been completed and is ready for occupation. The burial ground which is closed was kept in tidy condition. Fifteen complaints of minor nature were received and dealt with.

DUNBLANE

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. B.J. McKAY

- 1. Water Supply:** The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year.
- 2. Drainage:** The first phase of the alterations and improvements to the sewage works were completed during the year and tenders invited for Phase 2.
- 3. Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.
- 4. Housing:** Twenty new houses were completed during the year making a total of 398 provided by the Council and in addition a further eight houses were under construction.
- 5. Offensive Trades:** There are no offensive trades in the Burgh. The slaughter-house which is used by local butchers is well maintained.
- 6. Factories:** The factories were well maintained.

KINROSS

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. A.W. ARMIT

- 1. Water Supply:** The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity. The supply to a number of properties has been improved by the renewal of service pipes etc.
- 2. Drainage:** The drainage and sewage arrangements are generally satisfactory. Both sewage works are heavily taxed and improvements are being carried out at the north sewage works to increase their efficiency.
- 3. Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory but difficulty was experienced at the tip because of water logging. A new tip is urgently required, and meantime use is being made of the County Councils' tip at Netherton.
- 4. Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year the number provided by the Council remaining at 332.
- 5. Burial Grounds:** The three burial grounds serving the Burgh are well kept.
- 6. Factories:** Inspections were carried out at the eight mechanical and seven non-mechanical factories, when conditions were found to be satisfactory.
- 7. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963:** Forty premises are registered under this Act and inspections showed that conditions in these premises were improving.
- 8. Caravan Site:** Accommodation at the Caravan Site is still restricted to 30 caravans as full facilities are not yet available. Conditions at the site are very satisfactory.
- 9. General:** Twenty complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with.

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. ROBERT CURRIE

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was of satisfactory quality and no shortage was experienced, but larger storage capacity and a new trunk main is becoming necessary because of rise in consumption, particularly during the tourist season.
2. **Drainage:** The sewage works although overloaded were regularly maintained as far as practicable. Consultant Engineers have now submitted their report and the Town Council are considering financial aspects.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. The tip, which is used jointly with the County Council (Highland District) was kept in tidy condition.
4. **Housing:** Six houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 192.
5. **Factories:** There are 25 mechanical and 4 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and these were well maintained.
6. **Burial Grounds:** The three burial grounds were kept in good condition.
7. **Schools:** The school was well kept and toilet accommodation is now satisfactory.
8. **General:** A number of minor complaints were received and dealt with.

APPENDIX I.

VITAL STATISTICS

DETAILS ACCORDING TO LOCAL AREAS

Year 1968	Population Census 1961	Estimated Population 30.6.68	Births*	Birth Rate	Deaths*	Death Rate
PERTH COUNTY	85,819	83,007	1,157	13.9	1,208	14.6
Landward	58,619	55,253	760	13.8	721	13.0
Aberfeldy	1,469	1,558	18	11.6	17	10.9
Abernethy	601	772	2	2.6	18	23.3
Alyth	1,862	1,728	31	17.9	31	17.9
Auchterarder	2,426	2,344	31	13.2	59	25.2
Blairgowrie	5,168	5,043	86	17.1	92	18.2
Callander	1,654	1,761	26	14.8	36	20.4
Coupar Angus	2,049	2,025	34	16.8	27	13.3
Crieff	5,773	5,601	68	12.1	106	18.9
Doune	775	759	13	17.1	11	14.5
Dunblane	2,922	3,735	61	16.3	51	13.7
Pitlochry	2,501	2,428	27	11.1	39	16.1
KINROSS COUNTY	6,704	6,324	120	19.0	79	12.5
Landward	4,339	3,986	69	17.3	44	11.0
Kinross Burgh	2,365	2,338	51	21.8	35	15.0
JOINT COUNTY	92,523	89,331	1,277	14.3	1,287	14.4

* Corrected for Residence

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT

District	Cases Nursed			No. of		Nursing Visits		Ante-Natal Visits	
	General			Confinements		General	Maternity	for	
	1-5	6-65	Over 65	Home	Hosp.			Home	Hosp.
Aberfeldy	4	22	56	-	-	1,038	10	-	7
Aberfoyle	3	14	32	1	2	1,120	42	2	60
Abernethy	12	37	44	2	2	1,954	59	8	36
Almondbank	4	39	42	2	20	1,588	121	34	108
Alyth I & II	10	40	80	-	4	3,739	21	-	264
Glenisla	-	6	8	-	-	267	-	-	70
Auchterarder	3	32	54	12	12	2,351	169	152	108
Auchtergaven	21	76	72	3	14	2,560	150	62	74
Balquhiddie	7	58	33	1	-	1,433	21	-	35
Birnam	7	18	49	2	6	2,003	55	28	95
Blackford	5	9	50	1	10	1,950	116	42	74
Blairgowrie	-	16	79	2	2	2,482	29	12	181
Ratray	1	19	26	1	-	2,742	15	8	111
Braco	3	27	23	1	9	1,161	136	31	176
Callander	-	17	51	2	4	1,347	40	22	160
Comrie	21	57	92	5	14	2,533	170	63	136
Coupar Angus	14	12	68	2	1	2,398	30	10	268
Crieff I, II & III	11	81	245	16	24	5,981	421	167	459
Dunbarney	12	92	52	6	32	2,312	231	137	204
Dunblane	11	47	88	13	14	1,377	268	157	178
Dunning	11	21	44	5	15	1,501	132	45	123
East Carse	4	31	51	-	11	1,472	46	2	142
Errol	2	16	36	-	7	1,873	52	-	52
Fowlis Wester	13	26	27	4	4	1,177	103	28	70
Glenfarg	1	16	27	2	8	1,579	82	30	29
Glenlyon	4	12	27	-	-	1,193	-	-	30
Kenmore	5	18	28	1	-	993	14	13	14
Killin	3	16	17	2	3	561	36	21	140
Logierait	6	17	27	1	3	928	17	6	23
Methven	-	32	34	1	8	1,519	69	23	82
Muthill	7	40	32	4	16	1,515	126	74	54
Pitlochry	2	40	69	3	7	2,352	60	61	342
Rannoch & Foss	9	31	19	-	5	1,562	31	11	27
Scone	4	7	44	2	21	1,508	175	52	87
Stanley	3	62	62	10	24	1,807	200	117	123
St. Martins	-	4	40	9	19	1,427	167	76	126
Strathardle	2	19	38	2	2	2,972	35	26	82
Thornhill	9	17	27	2	6	537	58	10	79
Vale of Teith	4	36	45	4	5	1,663	95	87	253
West Carse	7	10	29	-	13	1,291	64	-	71
West Atholl	19	36	31	2	3	1,263	55	48	67
Fossoway	7	9	31	5	5	1,400	121	71	68
Kinross I, II	1	21	60	18	31	1,981	386	265	277
Milnathort	3	17	27	6	7	1,671	134	107	144
Dunblane *	-	-	-	-	-	1,082	-	-	-
	275	1,273	2,116	155	393	79,163	4,362	2,108	5,309

* These general nursing visits in Dunblane were undertaken by a part-time S.E.N. working under the supervision of the Dunblane District Nurse. The total number of cases nursed in the Dunblane District are recorded above.

NURSES DURING THE YEAR 1968.

Child Welfare Visits			Child Welfare Clinics		Tuber- culosis Visits	School Inspections and Visits	Miscellaneous Visits	
Born 1965	Born 1967	Born 1963-66	No. of Children	Attend- ances			Under 65	Over 65
94	155	239	72	362	57	24	-	1
48	97	171	18	212	24	32	-	-
69	56	95	16	90	55	18	2	3
147	115	195	35	312	67	26	6	1
213	304	609	94	596	83	54	35	41
95	75	129	-	-	10	20	2	-
189	182	411	93	758	132	41	11	19
134	145	157	55	393	44	50	13	82
42	55	61	4	16	-	39	-	-
125	137	262	53	227	94	47	16	12
114	154	267	46	425	13	36	8	13
205	326	455	109	1,117	114	29	25	61
195	318	453	113	1,033	110	37	4	2
171	234	274	109	280	14	17	19	14
111	153	294	43	391	86	36	9	15
102	101	143	39	303	57	43	7	28
282	215	425	118	467	107	62	10	115
236	305	724	90	974	236	47	107	79
322	256	478	84	563	84	68	20	31
222	224	455	273	1,362	110	28	107	35
231	284	359	30	207	40	45	46	13
200	235	451	136	582	55	35	8	8
109	141	304	22	267	19	9	16	16
188	120	181	5	24	29	28	2	5
75	112	129	16	202	3	9	1	3
106	83	126	-	-	12	23	2	-
52	69	100	-	-	29	21	1	3
71	74	200	24	156	59	27	12	55
66	57	104	16	92	33	27	10	-
180	188	266	72	306	92	23	3	14
118	79	157	35	167	31	14	45	17
140	234	323	108	653	115	26	44	80
84	55	141	4	8	12	26	-	1
119	263	246	19	58	113	31	12	30
194	223	494	37	272	80	32	11	13
279	331	358	7	47	147	25	2	-
148	143	186	-	-	78	62	-	-
89	51	84	36	51	-	33	5	-
100	121	284	57	338	46	46	40	32
74	95	171	20	207	31	15	7	11
137	95	210	25	211	75	46	7	12
177	130	171	14	93	34	26	9	7
298	502	635	194	1,091	159	47	24	25
133	216	272	68	482	60	21	4	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	25	11
6,484	7,508	12,249	2,409	15,395	2,849	1,463	737	936

APPENDIX IV

County Medical Officer:	A.S. Caldwell, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.
Depute County Medical Officer:	George Reid, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.
Medical Officers:	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)
Chief Dental Officers:	Michael R. Kirkland, L.D.S. Wm. J. Mackillop, L.D.S. (appointed 16.6.68)
Dental Officers:	John Angus, L.D.S. Mrs. M.S. Black, L.D.S. James Blair, L.D.S. Christian J. Brunton, L.D.S. Mrs. Flora Kirkland, L.D.S. (part-time) Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, L.D.S.
Superintendent Nursing Officer:	Elsbeth L. Brown, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer:	Miss Margaret Stewart, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
Chief Administrative Officer:	William Brannan
Social Workers:	James C. McLaren Jessie C. Young
Children's Officer:	Frederick J. Earnshaw
Child Care Officer:	Norma Denwick
County Sanitary Inspector:	William A. Dunlop, M.R. San.A., A.M.Inst. P.C.
Depute County Sanitary Inspector:	David I. Davidson, A.M. Inst. P.C.
District Sanitary Inspectors:	
Central	David C. Williamson, A.M. Inst. P.C.
Eastern	Robert F. Arton, A.M. Inst. P.C.
Highland	William F. Harris, A.M. Inst. P.C.
Perth	W.A. Dunlop, M.R. San. A., A.M. Inst. P.C.
Western	George L. Pennie, A.M. Inst. P.C.
Kinross	A.L. Morton, M.R. San.A.