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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

1969



COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1969

COUNTIES OF HEALTH AND HYGIENE

ANNUAL REPORT

1911

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND HYGIENE

FOR THE YEAR

1911

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INTRODUCTION

This Report gives an account of the main features of the work of the County Health and Sanitary Departments during the year 1969.

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

During the year the Welfare and "Children" functions of the Joint Health and Welfare Department were transferred to and incorporated within the new Social Work Department. No reference is made to these functions in this Report.

The estimated population of the Combined County is 88,892, compared to 89,331 last year. The steady downward trend in population continues. This is not related to a steadily increasing death rate nor to a steadily declining birth rate, and must be indicative of a drift from the County. The total number of births during the year was 1,254 and of deaths 1,253, giving a natural increase (excess births over deaths) of only one. This low natural increase is suggestive of an ageing population.

While accurate figures on population are available only in Census years, it would appear that the decline of 2,501 between the 1951 and 1961 census figures has already been far exceeded between 1961 and 1969, during which period there has been an estimated decline of 3,631.

The Birth Rate for 1969 was 14.1 per 1,000, the lowest recorded in this County in the post-war years, and well below the Scottish figure of 17.4. The number of live births in Scotland in 1969 was the lowest number in any year since 1945.

The low County birth rate may be associated with a drift of child-bearing age groups from the area possibly in search of employment, together with the settlement in the area of the elderly and retired. Increasing use of family planning facilities might be a contributing factor in the local and national population trends.

6.5% of births were illegitimate compared with 7.9% last year and the 1969 Scottish figure of 7.5%.

The death rate corrected for usual place of residence and adjusted for age and sex was 11.1 compared to 11.3 last year. The Scottish death rate was 12.3. The high crude death rate in the County (14.1) is accounted for by an ageing population in which deaths are to be expected at a higher rate than in a younger population. Of those dying during the year, less than a quarter were under 65 years of age, and over half were at least 75 years old.

The Infant Mortality Rate - 16.7 per 1,000 live births - was the fourth lowest ever recorded in this County and compares very favourably with the rather high rate of 23.6 recorded last year. The Scottish Infant Mortality Rate for 1969 was 21 per 1,000 live births.

The Stillbirth Rate was 9, compared to 15 last year. The Stillbirth Rate for Scotland at 14.0 per 1,000 live and still births was the lowest ever recorded for Scotland as a whole.

The increasing incidence of deaths from lung cancer in the County is noteworthy. There were 61 lung cancer deaths during the year compared with 45 in 1968, 43 in 1967 and 41 in 1966. The ratio of male to female deaths from this cause was 52 to 9. Deaths from coronary thrombosis show a marked male preponderance too especially at younger ages. The incidence of both these diseases shows a direct relationship to cigarette smoking, cancer of the lung being approximately 40 times more common in the long established heavy cigarette smoker than in the non-smoker. Endeavours to discourage youth from taking up the smoking habit, which is so difficult to break, continue to be counteracted by advertisements aimed mainly at the young, giving false promise of pleasurable satisfaction.

Viral Hepatitis (Infectious Jaundice) displaced tuberculosis as the most commonly notified infectious disease in the County. There were 52 cases compared with 28 in 1968. This disease became notifiable in this region on 1st January, 1968 and became compulsorily notifiable nationally on 1st October, 1968. Increasing notification as opposed to increased incidence may contribute to the difference in the number of cases recorded in successive years.

Tuberculosis took second place among the notifiable infectious diseases. 34 cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 9 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified compared with 26 and 11 respectively last year. Analysis of the tuberculosis statistics reveal encouraging progress towards the elimination of this disease. For the second time on record there was no death attributable to respiratory tuberculosis; the number of registered cases in the County reached the record low of 248; and the number requiring in-patient hospital treatment was also a record low of 31. The number of registered cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis reached the record low of 39. Routine tuberculin skin testing of County school children at thirteen years of age shows evidence that 5% of these children have had contact with the tuberculosis organism compared with 32% in 1954 when the present scheme of tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination was introduced. The picture, however, has a less rosy aspect in that three deaths were recorded in which non-respiratory tuberculosis was a contributing factor though not the primary cause of death. With sustained vigilance these encouraging trends should continue.

One case of paralytic poliomyelitis was notified during the year. This was a student who had arrived back in England from the Middle East and came to this County to work in an hotel during vacation. He felt unwell when abroad and paralysis developed three days after arrival in the United Kingdom. The source of infection was probably outwith this country.

There was again no case of diphtheria. 34 cases of measles were notified. Immunisation against this disease, commenced during 1968, virtually came to a halt in 1969 because of inadequate supplies of vaccine.

I again take this opportunity of thanking colleagues in this and other Departments of the County Council for their help and willing co-operation. In particular I would thank those members of my staff who gave long and loyal service to this Department and who transferred during the year to the new Social Work Department with which it is hoped the closest collaboration will be established.

Finally I thank the Chairman and members of the Health and Welfare and Children Committees, now superseded by the Health and Social Work Committees for their sustained interest in and support of the work of this Department.

A.S. CALDWELL,

County Medical Officer.

County Health Department,
PERTH. September, 1970.

VITAL STATISTICS

1. General: The principal vital statistics for the year 1969 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 1969

	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County
(a) Population	82,545	6,347	88,892
(b) Total Births	1,154	100	1,254
Birth Rates	14.0	15.8	14.1
(c) Total Deaths	1,172	81	1,253
Death Rates	14.2 (11.1)	12.8 (11.2)	14.1 (11.1)
(d) Infant Mortality Rate	17	10	16.7

2. Population: The estimated population for the Combined County shows a decrease of 439 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 14.1. The figures for previous years were, 1968 - 14.5; 1967 - 15.4; 1966 - 15.1; 1965 - 16.2; and 1964 - 16.2. The figure for Scotland was 17.4 compared to 18.3 last year.

As is usual, the figure for the Burghs is higher than that for the Landward area - Burghs 15.6, Landward 13.4.

The figures for illegitimate births during the year were Perth County 6.3%, Kinross County 8%, Combined County 6.5%, the figure for the Combined County being 7.9% last year. The figure for Scotland was 7.5%.

The still birth rate (per thousand births including still births) was 9 compared to 15 last year. The figure for Scotland was 16 compared to 14 last year.

4. Deaths: The death rate for the Combined County was 11.1 compared to 11.3 for 1968, 10.4 for 1967, 11.0 for 1966, 10.6 for 1965 and 10.8 for 1964. The figure for Scotland was 12.3.

Of the 1,253 deaths during 1969, 842 persons attained the age of 65 years and upwards, giving a Senile Death Rate of 75.2, compared to 74.7 for 1968, 76.0 for 1967, 73.8 for 1966 and 73.6 for 1965. 632 persons attained the age of 75 years and upwards (50.4% of the total deaths) and 225 persons attained the age of 85 years and upwards (17.2% of the total deaths.)

Of the 942 persons who attained the age of 65 and upwards, 440 (46.7%) were males, and 502 (53.3%) were females. The figures for later ages were 75 years and upwards, males 251 (40%), females 381 (60%), and 85 years and upwards, males 75 (33%), females 150 (67%).

Heart Disease caused 443 deaths, giving a rate of 5.0 per thousand population. This compared with 5.6 for 1968, 4.5 for 1967, and 5.1 for 1966. 362 (81.7%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards.

Deaths from Coronary Thrombosis, 1969

	-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 241 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.7 per thousand population, compared to 2.8 last year. 153 (64%) occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 168 (67%) last year.

61 of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung, 25% of the total cancer deaths, compared to 45 (18%) of the total cancer deaths last year. Of the lung cancer deaths this year, 52 (38% of the male cancer deaths) were males, and 9 (9% of the female cancer deaths) were females. The age distribution of these deaths is shown below.

Deaths from Cancer of the Lung, 1969

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Totals
Males	-	-	4	16	20	12	52
Females	-	-	2	2	2	3	9
Total	-	-	6	18	22	15	61

Cerebro-vascular Disease: Cerebro-vascular disease accounted for 222 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.5, compared to 2.4 last year. 195 (88%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 191 (90%) last year.

Tuberculosis: Tuberculosis caused 3 deaths, giving a rate of 0.03 per thousand of the population, the rates for previous years being 0.01 for 1965, 0.04 for 1966, 0.01 for 1967 and 0.03 for 1968, the corresponding figures for Scotland being 0.06, 0.05, 0.05 and 0.05 for the years 1966-69 inclusive.

The deaths were due to non-respiratory tuberculosis.

Respiratory Disease: Respiratory disease (excluding pulmonary tuberculosis) accounted for 125 deaths, giving a death rate of 1.4 per thousand population, compared to 1.3 last year. Bronchitis caused 47 deaths, of which 30 occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, pneumonia caused 69 deaths, of which 4 occurred at the age of less than one year, and other respiratory diseases caused 9 deaths.

Violent Deaths: Numbered 61, of which 9 were due to suicide, 25 to road accidents and 27 to other forms of violence, of which 12 were due to accidents in the home.

Maternal Mortality: There was no death from causes related to pregnancy in 1969, the last death from this cause being in 1958.

Infant Mortality: There were 21 deaths at ages less than one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 16.7 per thousand births. The figure for last year was 23.6. The average for the area for the past five years is 18. The figure for Scotland is 21, the same as last year. 13 of the infant deaths during 1969 occurred at ages less than four weeks, giving a neonatal death rate of 10 per thousand births.

Of the 21 deaths during the year, only 8 fell into the theoretically preventable group (pneumonia 6, violence 2). The other 13 deaths were due to the group of causes which includes congenital debility, prematurity and malformations, compared to 24 from these causes in 1968.

There were 11 stillbirths, giving a stillbirth rate of 9 per thousand total births including stillbirths. The figure for last year was 15.

MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES

The general arrangements have remained unchanged.

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

Fossoway	New house and clinic completed
Callander	New house and clinic under construction
Doune	Negotiations for acquisition of site still in progress
Milnathort	Negotiations for acquisition of a site in progress
Dunblane	House for second Nurse rented from Dunblane Town Council.

The position with regard to the supply of District Nurses is still causing concern and at the end of the year there were four vacancies, caused partly by the retiral of three nurses who had been in the County for many years. Once again we are grateful to several retired nurses who have returned to duty, and to several part time nurses who have come forward to fill gaps. We are also extremely grateful to District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors on the staff for willingly undertaking extra duties. Without their help it would not have been possible to provide a comprehensive service, particularly during the holiday periods.

During the year, because of the expanding population in the Dunblane area, it was decided to appoint a second fully qualified District Nurse. It will be recalled that at present the district is served by a fully qualified District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor and a part time State Enrolled Nurse. Dunblane Town Council agreed to provide a Council house for the use of the second nurse and a nurse was appointed. Unfortunately she stayed only a short time before leaving the area to be married and because of the increasing shortage of qualified District Nurses, it has been impossible to find a replacement.

Three District Nurses retired during the year, two having given over twenty years service in the area. Miss Gerrard had been District Nurse at Scone for 25 years and unfortunately was forced to retire through illhealth. Miss MacMillan had been District Nurse at Strathyre for 27 years. Both nurses had been very popular with their patients and highly respected in the community and we would extend to Miss Gerrard our best wishes for a speedy return to health, and to Miss MacMillan, who has retired to a small cottage in the Strathyre area, best wishes for a long and happy retirement.

One nurse completed the course for Health Visitor training and obtained her certificate and another was released to take this qualification. In addition a number of nurses were released to take refresher courses in various subjects including midwifery, health visiting, health education, management, family planning and family welfare.

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 1969, 580 cases from the Joint County received ante-natal care at Perth Clinic, making 3,392 attendances and 134 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 1969, 17 County children from neighbouring districts made 76 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 50 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.

Blairgowrie	9 children (granted during the year)
Muckhart	17 children (granted during the year)
Murthly	9 children (granted during the year)
Invergowrie	18 children (granted during the year)
Crieff	22 children (granted during the year)
Callander	20 children (granted during the year)
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)
Comrie	8 children (continued from last year)
Dunblane	6 children (continued from last year)
Coupar Angus	27 children (continued from last year)

The following registrations were cancelled:

Invergowrie	9 children (cancelled when new premises were obtained)
Blairgowrie	9 children

(h) **Cervical Cytology:** The following statistics for 1969 have been provided by Perth Royal Infirmary which accepts smears from Gynaecological Clinics, Post-natal Clinics, the Family Planning Clinic and Hospital Well-Woman Clinics. During the year a total of 1,191 County residents had smears examined, the age distribution being as follows:

Under 20 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	12
20 to 24 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	76
25 to 29 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	223
30 to 34 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	212
35 to 39 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	182
40 to 44 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	149
45 to 49 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	119
50 to 54 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	81
55 years of age and over	..	..	..	..	..	137

The following results of these smear tests were reported:

1. Negative - normal cells only	..	..	..	..	..	1,035
2. Negative - Atypical. No infection	..	..	..	..	..	30
3. Suspicious abnormal but not diagnostic	..	..	..	..	..	5
4. Positive - strongly suggestive of malignancy	..	..	..	..	..	4
5. Positive, considered malignant	..	..	..	..	..	2
6. Negative - Atypical. Infection	..	..	..	..	..	9
7. Unsatisfactory smear	..	..	..	..	..	106
						<u>1,191</u>

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.

There was a decrease of 125 in the number of cervical smears from County residents during the year and it is disappointing that this early diagnostic and preventive service is not being more fully utilised.

(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 organisations with grants from the County Council. During the year 1969, 170 old cases and 96 new cases attended the Perth Clinic, making 743 attendances and 38 old cases and 20 new cases made 79 attendances at the Stirling Clinic.

(j) **Melville House:** This organisation is largely supported by Local Authorities and during the year 6 cases of adoption were dealt with.

(k) **Marriage Guidance:** During the past year, the Perth and Perthshire Marriage Guidance Council has received 53 calls for help. 35 new cases have been dealt with by the Counsellors, receiving 105 interviews. 7 of these new cases came from the County.

On the educational and publicity side, the Counsellors gave 22 talks to various organisations. There are 9 counsellors, 6 of whom reside in the County, and of these three are education counsellors.

(l) **Welfare Foods:** The joint arrangements with Perth City with a central welfare foods department located at the Office of the City Medical Officer of Health has continued to work satisfactorily. Local distribution in the County is 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 31/3/70, the County centres issued 8,934 tins of National Dried Milk, 1,682 bottles of cod liver oil, 924 packets of vitamin tablets and 25,539 bottles of orange juice.

2. Midwifery Service:

The number of births in the Authority's area during the year, corrected for residence, was 1,273. Of these, 144 births occurred at home and 1,129 in hospitals, including private maternity homes. 9 still-births occurred in hospitals and 1 in domiciliary practice.

57 premature live births occurred in hospitals and of these, 9 babies died within 28 days of birth, 2 premature live births occurred at home but were transferred to hospital, one dying within 28 days of birth. 4 premature still births occurred in hospital and one at home.

Of the 140 confinements occurring at home, a doctor had been booked in 136. In 4 cases a doctor had not been engaged, nor had the District Nurse been informed of the impending confinement.

Entonox analgesia is available in all districts and all midwives have been trained in its use.

3. Health Visiting:

A total of 35,830 visits were paid by the District Nurses as Health Visitors. Of these 5,038 were paid to 857 expectant mothers. 6,569 visits were paid to 1,320 children born in 1969, 7,276 visits were paid to 1,276 children born in 1968 and 10,353 visits were paid to 4,203 children born in 1964-67.

2,827 visits were paid to 282 tuberculous households.

847 visits were paid to 498 persons because they were aged 65 and over and for no other reason. 166 visits were paid to 142 old people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

885 visits were paid to 69 persons on mental health grounds, all being at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

604 visits were paid to 412 cases following discharge from hospital, 136 of these visits being paid to 113 people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

4. Home Nursing:

A total of 80,809 home nursing visits were made by the District Nurses during the year to a total of 3,509 persons. An increasing number of visits were made to give injections of various sorts, chiefly antibiotics, but of the total visits, 60,492 were paid to a total of 2,105 elderly persons over the age of 65. No special arrangements were made for nursing sick children, which is undertaken as part of the general arrangements for home nursing, 1,858 nursing visits being paid during the year to 239 children aged under 5 years.

All the nursing visits made to old persons 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 84% of the cases given homehelp during the year were aged 65 and over, compared to 83% last year, and that 443 of the 942 deaths during the year of persons aged 65 and over (47%) occurred at home, compared to 45% last year.

5. Domestic Help:

This service continues to play an important part in the efforts made to enable many old people 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 130 part-time domestic helps were employed under the Domestic Help Scheme, and 209 households were assisted, made up as follows:-

Chronic sick, 26,; mentally disordered 1; old persons no longer able to manage alone 176; maternity 2; and miscellaneous 4.

6. Vaccination and Immunisation:

In this area, the general arrangements are 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 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.

It will be recalled that in 1968 measles vaccination was introduced, the aim being to give protection to all susceptible children aged one to fifteen years, but that owing to scarcity of vaccine, it had been possible only to offer protection to those aged one to seven years. The vaccine position did not improve during 1969 and in fact because of failure of some of the vaccine to comply with the recognised standards, it was withdrawn from use. During the early part of 1969, some supplies of vaccine were available and it was possible to complete the vaccination of susceptible children aged one to seven years, but from mid-summer, no supplies of vaccine were available and no further measles vaccination programmes could be undertaken. It is hoped that supplies might become available in 1970 so that protection can be offered at least to young children who have reached the age of one year since vaccination sessions were suspended.

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 950 and in addition 67 were successfully revaccinated. Information abstracted from the Child Welfare Records shows that at 31/12/69, 3% of children born in 1969, 37% of those born in 1968 and 84% of other pre-school children had been vaccinated.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus: During the year, 1,040 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, 1,716 children of school age received a boosting dose of diphtheria tetanus prophylactic and 1,781 children received a booster tetanus inoculation.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis: The programme of poliomyelitis vaccination continued during the year 1969, the number notified by General Practitioners being 1,013, including 101 children born in 1969 and 667 children

born in 1968. Information abstracted from Child Welfare Records shows that 95% of all pre-school children have been vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

Vaccination against Measles: As mentioned above, vaccination against measles was continued on a limited scale during the year and at 31/12/69 a further 651 children aged one to seven years 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 below:

TUBERCULOSIS

	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	Average 1941-45	Average 1946-50	Average 1951-55	Average 1955-60	Average 1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969
New Confirmed cases:											
Respiratory	53	54	58	75	66	44	47	32	26	26	34
Non-respiratory ..	54	57	53	27	22	25	118	7	4	11	9
Cases on list at 31st Dec.											
Respiratory	145	164	166	255	400	475	384	317	324	311	248
Non-respiratory ..	163	222	203	161	120	107	81	56	52	51	39
No. of cases receiving Institutional Treatment	115	119	139	123	136*	85*	47*	38*	33*	32*	31*
Deaths:											
Respiratory	32	26	29	26	10	5	5	3	1	2	-
Non-respiratory ..	14	11	15	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	3

* Respiratory cases only.

There were 34 new respiratory cases confirmed during the year, compared with 26 last year. There were 248 respiratory cases on the list at 31/12/69, as against 311 in 1968. 31 cases received hospital care, compared with 32 last year, and there was no delay in admission. There were no deaths from respiratory tuberculosis. There were 9 new non-respiratory tuberculosis cases, compared to 11 last year. There were three deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

185 contacts of tuberculosis cases were examined for the first time and 145 contacts previously examined had follow-up examination, an average of 10 contacts per confirmed case. Active disease was found in 6 contacts.

Under the general scheme for providing B.C.G. vaccination, 173 persons were tuberculin tested. Of these 143 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.

(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, 1969 covers the sixteenth 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 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 98% (City 97%, County 98%). 1,626 children were tuberculin tested (City 547, County 1,079) with an overall positive rate (excluding private schools) of 4% (City 2%, County 5%), compared with 5% (City 3%, County 6%) for the year 1967-68.

Since the scheme started in 1953-54, a total of 22,132 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 previously reported, the mobile mass radiography unit centred in Dundee has now been discontinued and this area is now served by units from Glasgow and Edinburgh. The central policy for mass radiography has also been altered and sessions at which all members of the general public are invited to attend have been discontinued in favour of a service to these in selected types of employment. In a scattered rural area it is impossible to find a sufficient number of places employing large numbers within an area small enough to enable full use to be made of a unit from Glasgow or Edinburgh, so no visit of a mobile mass X-ray unit was made to this area during this year. In fact, it is only every third year when school staffs are due for X-ray that economic use can be made of Unit time.

(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
Aberfoyle
Abernethy
Almondbank
Alyth

Bridge of Earn
Callander
Comrie
Coupar Angus
Crieff

Glenfarg
Kenmore
Killin
Kinross
Logierait

Auchtergaven	Doune	Luncarty
Auchterarder	Dunblane	Methven
Birnam and Dunkeld	Dunning	Milnathort
Blackford	Errol	Muckhart
Blair Atholl	East Carse	Pitlochry
Blairgowrie and Rattray	Fortingall	Rannoch and Foss
Blairingone	Glencarse	Stanley
Braco	Glendevon	Scone
		Thornhill
		Vale of Teith

(f) **Prevention of Home Accidents:** During the year there were 12 deaths caused by accidents in the home, compared to 10 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.

(i) **Health Education:** The usual short talks and demonstrations on Health Topics were given during the year by the District Nurses to women's organisations, mostly W.R.I. and Woman's Guild meetings, the total number being 120 talks and 63 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 1969, the number of confirmed cases of infectious disease coming to the notice of the Medical Officer whether by notification or otherwise was as follows:

Anthrax	1	Pneumonia, acute primary	5
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	6
Diphtheria	-	Poliomyelitis	1
Dysentery	41	Puerperal Fever	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Erysipelas	3	Scarlet Fever	25
Food Poisoning	1	Tuberculosis - pulmonary	34
Acute Infective Jaundice	52	Tuberculosis - non-pulmonary	9
Malaria	-	Typhoid Fever	-
Measles	34	Para-typhoid Fever	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	Whooping Cough	-
Pneumonia, acute influenzal	-		

The general 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 twenty years.

One case of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in a young man who arrived to work in this area from abroad three days before the onset of paralysis. He felt unwell before arrival in this country and the source of infection was probably abroad.

41 cases of dysentery were reported during the year. Of these, 15 occurred in the Aberfeldy area and 16 in the Dunkeld area, the other cases being scattered throughout the County including three in Dunblane where it will be recalled a number of cases have occurred during the past five years. All the cases were investigated but nothing of significance was found.

There was one case of food poisoning which occurred in a man who was a long-term patient in hospital, but full investigation failed to reveal the source of infection.

Under the heading, Acute Infective Jaundice, 52 cases of virus hepatitis are included. A special survey of this disease is at present being undertaken in the region of the Eastern Hospital Board and all cases were investigated with follow-up two and six months later, the results being forwarded to the Scottish Home and Health Department for correlation. The cases occurred throughout the County, but the main areas affected were the Carse of Gowrie and Kinross-shire.

Virus hepatitis and measles, both of which became notifiable only last year, figure prominently amongst the diseases notified, while for the first time on record there was no notified case of whooping cough during the year. The number of notified cases of pneumonia was remarkably small despite the influenza outbreak early in the year. Failure by medical practitioners to notify certain compulsorily notifiable diseases, for which they themselves have effective remedies so limiting spread, may account for their apparent low incidence.

There was no case of typhoid or paratyphoid fever. There were 25 cases of Scarlet Fever compared with 8 in 1968 and 9 in 1967.

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	4	-	4
(b) Gonorrhoea	55	4	59
(c) Other Venereal Conditions ..	92	13	105
	151	17	168
(d) Non-Venereal Conditions ..	11	1	12
	162	18	180

The figures for last year were Perth 141, Stirling 10, Total 151.

10. 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, 1969 has already been issued.

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1969

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2.

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	1961	1962	1963
1.	1	1	1
2.	10	1	10
3. Other	10	12	10
	111	14	111
4.	10	10	10
	121	10	121

...the

3.

...the

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1969

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1901

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JOINT COUNTY COUNCIL FUNCTIONS

Food and Drugs Sampling

Food Hygiene

Ice Cream

Meat Inspection

Milk and Cream

County Sanitary Department,
28 Glasgow Road,
PERTH.

August, 1970.

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.

PERTH COUNTY COUNCIL FUNCTIONS

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the following report on the activities of the County Sanitary Department for the year 1969 prepared in accordance with the requirements of Local Health Authority Services Circular No. 2/1969.

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.

Dangerous Buildings

Factories

Hotels

Offices, Shops and Restaurants

On Public Places

Public Cleansing

Refuse Collection

Sanitary Services

Sanitation of Housing

Tents, Vans and Pitches

Travellers

Water Sampling

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 Sanitary Department
28 Chicago Road
PERTH

August, 1930

Health Home and Health Department
West County Council of the Combined County
and Health and the County Council
County of Perth

My Lady and Gentlemen

I have pleasure in submitting the following report on the activities of the County Sanitary Department for
the year 1929-30 in accordance with the requirements of Local Health Authorities (Accounts) Order No. 2, 1928.
The volume of work covered in the Report would not have been possible without the aid and co-operation of
all my staff and I would like to record my appreciation of this. I also wish to thank the members of
County Council and other officers for their co-operation and assistance.

I am, my Lady, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. DUNLOP, M.B., B.S., A.M., F.R.C.S.

County Sanitary Inspector and Member of Council

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JOINT COUNTY COUNCIL FUNCTIONS

FOOD AND DRUGS

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND SPIRITS

During the year 90 formal and 171 informal samples of food were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst. In addition 1,248 samples of spirits were tested in licensed premises by means of a Sykes Hydrometer.

As a result of the samples taken and tested 7 reports were passed to the Procurator Fiscal and 7 warning letters were sent. The reports passed to the Fiscal related to 7 samples of spirits, 1 sample of pies, 2 samples of sausages and 1 sample of mince.

MILK

Antibiotics in Milk

None of the samples of milk tested by the Public Analyst for this purpose was found to contain penicillin.

Hypochlorites in Milk

The 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 hypochlorites.

Water in Milk

No sample of milk was found to contain added water.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1962

Three butchers were fined for contraventions of the above Regulations. Reports were submitted to the Procurator Fiscal and the cases dealt with by the Court as follows:

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) | Mince contained 550 p.p.m. S.O ₂ | .. .. | Vendor fined £10 |
| | (being 100 p.p.m. in excess) | | |
| (b) | Sausages contained 160 p.p.m. S.O ₂ | | |
| | (without due notification to the | | |
| | purchaser) | Vendor fined £12. | |
| (c) | Sausages contained 1,268 p.p.m. S.O ₂ | .. .. | Vendor fined £5 |
| | (being 718 p.p.m. in excess) | | |

The case against a fourth butcher, who had been reported to the Procurator Fiscal for having an excess of 190 p.p.m. S.O₂ in a sample of sausages, was dropped by the Procurator Fiscal because of the death of the proprietor of the business.

Colouring Matter in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1956

Four samples of food were found to be in contravention of the above Regulations. The details are as follows:

- (1) **Cochineal Colour** (a) The label did not designate the list of ingredients in the prescribed form.
(b) The label did not give a correct description of the colouring materials but merely stated that colouring matter was present in the sample.
- (2) **Food Colours (Carton Pack containing Red, Blue, Yellow and Green Colouring)** The label attached to the sample did not comply with the requirements of Schedule 2 of the Regulations.
- (3) **Cochineal Colour** The label attached to this sample did not state the colouring matter contained.
- (4) **Sap Green Colouring Matter** The label attached to the sample did not comply with the requirements of Schedule 2 of the Regulations.

As it was considered that the offences detailed above were technical infringements of the Regulations and related to old stock, letters were sent to the various manufacturers drawing their attention to the contraventions. In all cases the manufacturers gave undertakings to this Department to arrange for and did arrange for the labels to be amended to comply with the Regulations. All incorrectly labelled stock which was for sale in the County was withdrawn within a period of two months.

Labelling of Food Order, 1953

One sample of lemon flavouring was found to be in contravention of the above Order in that no list of ingredients was given on the label. This matter was taken up with the manufacturer who issued new labels.

Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations

During the year 10 samples of pies and 1 sample of sausage rolls were taken. One formal sample of Scottish Pies did not comply with the Regulations in that it was deficient to the extent of 22% of the 20% meat required. A report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal and the vendor was fined £6.

Canned Meat Products (Scotland) Regulations, 1967

An informal sample of Canned Hamburgers was found by the Analyst to have a meat content of 56% instead of 60% as required by the Amendment Regulations of 1969. As the article was no longer in stock when an attempt was made to purchase a formal sample, a warning letter was sent to the manufacturer.

FOOD NOT OF THE NATURE, SUBSTANCE OR QUALITY DEMANDED

Milk

Three separate complaints relating to foreign bodies in four bottles of milk purchased from the same supplier were received in a period of 19 days. The foreign bodies consisted of a snail, a fly and two moths.

On investigating the complaints relating to the fly and moths it was found that an insect killer was suspended from the ceiling of the dairy concerned, immediately over the bottle filling machine which was uncovered. As there was the likelihood of dead or stunned insects dropping from the insect killer into the bottle filler the dairyman was advised to remove the insect killer from the dairy and to keep the bottle filler covered. After a subsequent visit to the premises, when it was found that the same unsatisfactory conditions prevailed, reports on the complaints were sent to the Procurator Fiscal who charged the dairyman concerned under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act. Pleas of "guilty" were tendered in all cases and the following fines were imposed.

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|----|----|----|----|------------|
| (a) | bottle of milk containing snail | .. | .. | .. | .. | Fine - £5 |
| (b) | (i) bottle of school milk containing fly | .. | .. | .. | .. | Fine - £10 |
| | (ii) bottle of school milk containing moth | .. | .. | .. | .. | Fine - £10 |
| (c) | bottle of school milk containing moth | .. | .. | .. | .. | Fine - £10 |

Bread

A complaint was received regarding a mouldy loaf of bread which had been delivered by a van to a house in a remote part of the County. According to the purchaser the loaf was mouldy when bought but as the complaint was not received until ten days after the date of purchase, no action was taken.

Lemonade

A complaint was received about a bottle of lemonade which was alleged to have a peculiar taste. The Analyst reported that, in his opinion, the flavouring syrup normally present in this type of drink had been omitted in the manufacturing process. A warning letter was sent to the manufacturer.

Another complaint was received about a bottle of lemonade which, according to the purchaser, had a strange taste and made his son ill. The Analyst reported, in this case, that the lemonade contained a phenolic substance. As it was likely that the contamination came from the use of re-usable caps on the bottles without sufficient examination to ensure that cleaning of the caps had been adequate to prevent such complaints, a report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal and a fine of £5 was imposed.

Fish Finger containing Rubber Band

A complaint was received regarding the presence of a rubber band in a fish finger. The rubber band was discovered after the fish finger had been cooked and served and as it could not be clearly ascertained whether the rubber band got into the fish finger before or after it had been purchased no action was taken.

Pie containing Cockroach

A complaint relating to the presence of a cockroach in a pie was received but as the pie had passed through the hands of the baker, the retailer and the customer before the cockroach was noticed it could not be ascertained who was responsible for the offence and no action was taken.

Glass in Ice Cream

Following a complaint received about a piece of glass found in an ice cream cone an investigation revealed that the glass in the rear door of the vehicle selling the ice cream had recently been broken. As it was considered that, with reasonable care, the ice cream need not have been sold contaminated with glass, a report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal. A plea of "guilty" was tendered and a fine of £8 was imposed.

Wasp in Tin of Pears

A complaint received about a wasp found in a tin of pears was not proceeded with by the Procurator Fiscal as the pears were canned outwith the United Kingdom. This emphasises the shortcomings of the legislation available to deal with complaints such as this as it appears that overseas packers are not only outwith the scope of the Food Hygiene Regulations but of also the Food and Drugs Act. Such a complaint could, of course, be dealt with by prosecuting the vendor but as there would be an acceptable plea of warranty, this would only waste our time and that of the Court.

SAMPLING OF SPIRITS

A Sykes Hydrometer was used to test 1,248 samples of spirits at 99 bars in 77 different licensed premises. The types of spirit sampled and the number found to be adulterated or below strength are shown in the following table:

Spirit	No. of Samples Tested					No. adulterated or below strength		
Whisky	762	..	..	6
Gin	98	..	..	-
Rum	186	..	..	1
Vodka	84	..	..	-
Brandy	118	..	..	-

At 4% of the licensed premises visited it was found that in the case of one or more bottles of spirit, from which samples were taken, the strength was below that indicated on the label. The comparable figure for 1968 was 13%.

The non-genuine samples of spirits were dealt with as follows:

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| (1) | Whisky (75 ⁰ Proof) found to be 72.5 ⁰ |) | |
| | Rum (70 ⁰ Proof) " " 67.8 ⁰ |) | Fined £8 |
| (2) | Whisky (75 ⁰ Proof) " " 55.8 ⁰ |) | Fined £8 under Section 6. |
| | Whisky (70 ⁰ Proof) " " 66.3 ⁰ |) | Plea of "not guilty" under Section 2 accepted by Fiscal. |
| (3) | Whisky (70 ⁰ Proof) " " 67.1 ⁰ |) | |
| | Whisky (70 ⁰ Proof) " " 68.1 ⁰ |) | Fined £10 |
| | Whisky (70 ⁰ Proof) " " 69.5 ⁰ |) | |

Spirits - Evaporation

As a result of publicity received in the press after trials held in recent years, and of a warning given by a Sheriff that "a person who does not check the strength of his stock with a hydrometer from time to time, is not exercising due diligence", there was a considerable improvement in the strength of spirits exposed for sale.

PESTICIDES IN FOOD

During the year samples of fish, apples, lettuce, pears, etc., were taken and submitted to the Analyst to check for the presence of antibiotics and pesticides. All the samples taken were found to be free from contamination.

Food Samples Taken

	Number Examined			Number not genuine		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Cheese (including spreads, etc.) ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dried and preserved fruit	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fish pastes and spreads	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit Conserves	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gelatine	-	2	2	-	-	-
Jams, Jellies and fruit curds ..	-	13	13	-	-	-
Margarine	-	2	2	-	-	-
Meat pies, pastries, and sausage rolls	11	-	11	1	-	1
Meat pastes and spreads	-	2	2	-	-	-
Milk (excluding dried, condensed etc.)	6*	71	77	1	14	15
Milk (condensed and dried) ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mince	48	-	48	1	-	1
Salad cream and mayonnaise ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sausages and sausage meat	16	-	16	3	-	3
Soft drinks	-	1	1	-	-	-
Spices and condiments	-	2	2	-	-	-
Spirits	7	2	9	7	1	8
Sugar and confectionery	-	3	3	-	-	-
Table jellies	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato ketchup and sauces ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other articles	2	64	66	2	5	7
Totals	90	171	261	15	20	35

* includes 3 "Appeal to Cow" samples.

UNSOUND FOOD

Following complaints by shopkeepers and others approximately 1¾ 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 Cream and milk	..	..	..	..	..	Tins blown or damaged	..	..	..	..	..	22
" Egg	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	28
" Fish	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	8
" Fruit and Fruit juices	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	810¾
" Meat	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	617½
" Rice	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	38
" Soup	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	137½
" Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	100
Miscellaneous canned foods	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	12

FOOD PACKED IN JARS, BOTTLES, ETC.

Cream and Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	Soured	..	..	..	..	..	18¾
Jams, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jars broken	..	..	..	..	..	1
Horlicks	..	..	..	..	..	..	Moulded	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tomato Ketchup	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bottle broken	..	..	..	..	..	¾
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	2½
Yoghurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	Carton damaged	..	..	..	..	..	½

OTHER FOODS IN BAGS AND PACKETS

Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vacuum pack broken	..	..	..	..	..	2
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rancid	..	..	..	..	..	679½
Cakes and pies	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shelf life expired	..	..	..	..	..	75
Cheese and processed cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	Moulded and damaged	..	..	..	..	..	139
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	Decomposed	..	..	..	..	..	42
Pies	..	..	..	..	..	..	Moulded	..	..	..	..	..	2
Margarine	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	1¼
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	..	Decomposed	..	..	..	..	..	46
Salt	..	..	..	..	..	..	Packets holed	..	..	..	..	..	2
Suet	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rancid	..	..	..	..	..	½

CONTENTS OF DEEP FREEZE CABINETS WHICH HAD BROKEN DOWN

Chickens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172¾
Fruit and Fruit juices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	338

Description	Reason for Seizure	Weight in lbs.
Meats	154½
Pastries and cakes	97½
Vegetables	194
FOOD CONTAMINATED BY DRAINAGE		
Butter	84
Custard Powder	42¾
Margarine	3
Nuts	6

MEAT INSPECTION

The 8,217 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 597 of the 8,217 animals slaughtered were wholly or partially condemned. The total weight of meat condemned was 3,315 lbs.

The income during the year from charges permitted under the Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1963 for the inspection of meat was £320.

TABLE I

Slaughterhouse	Class of Animal	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offal
Blairgowrie	Pigs	4,390	1	389	1,319
	Calves	254	-	1	6
Dunblane	Cattle	515	-	120	1,352
	Sheep	1,347	-	39	85
	Pigs	207	-	13	36
	Calves	7	-	-	-
Milnathort	Pigs	1,487	1	28	163
	Sheep	10	3	2	354
	Totals	8,217	5	592	3,315

TABLE II

Class of Animal	Tuberculosis			Cysticercosis Carcases passed after refrigeration	Actinobacillosis and Actinomycosis			Bruising and Injury		Septic- aemia	All Other Conditions											
	Whole Carcase	Part Carcase	Organs only		Whole Carcase	Part Carcase	Organs only	Whole Carcase	Part Carcase		Whole Carcase	Part Carcase	Organs only									
BLAIRGOWRIE																						
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-									
Pigs	-	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	3	354									
DUNBLANE																						
Cattle	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	115									
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39									
Pigs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13									
MILNATHORT																						
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1									
Pigs	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	6	12									
TOTALS ..														-	34	2	1	9	2	2	10	534

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

During the year 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 6,141 animals during the year. At the public slaughterhouse, which operated only a few hours each day, 2,076 animals were slaughtered.

At the end of the year one of the private slaughterhouses fully complied with the Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963. At the other private slaughterhouse a scheme of modernisation and improvement has been submitted and it is hoped that this work will be completed during 1970.

The public slaughterhouse, which is owned by a Town Council, failed to comply with the requirements of the Regulations in numerous respects and it was decided by the Town Council to close it at the end of the year as it was considered by the Town Council that it would be uneconomic to carry out the necessary improvements.

MEAT TRANSPORT

Routine inspections were carried out during the year of all vans transporting meat from slaughterhouses to butchers' shops in the Combined County. All of these vans were found to comply with Regulations. It is considered, however, that the transport of meat still leaves much to be desired and it is hoped that this will improve over the years as the owners of meat transporters apply a standard higher than that required by the Regulations.

MILK AND DAIRIES

GENERAL

The trend in dairying in the Combined County continued, during the year, to be towards the maintenance of larger dairy herds and the provision of more modern dairies which could be operated with a small labour force. As in previous years this trend brought about a slight reduction in the number of dairies in the County as certain producers, operating small dairies, decided, for economic or other reasons, to give up dairying.

Average Number of Cows

It is of interest to note the increases which have taken place in the size of dairy herds in the County and these are shown in the following table:

Year	Average No. Cows per herd
1964	49
1965	50
1966	52
1967	57
1968	63
1969	70

Housing of Cows

The cubicle system still appears to be that most favoured by milk producers for housing cows and a gradual conversion from dairy byres to cubicle systems is still taking place. As in previous years the co-operation, which has existed between this Department and milk producers, continued so ensuring that premises of the most modern and hygienic design possible were provided at an economic price.

Milk Samples "Premium" and "Standard"

It was still evident that the high degree of care necessary to produce "Premium" milk consistently of the required bacteriological and chemical standard was not always exercised and, as in the previous year, none of our "Premium" producers had no sample failures during the year. In comparison 81 (55.8%) of our "Standard" milk producers had no failures during the same period. Of these 81 producers 56.8% had no failures for at least 2 years, 37% had no failures for at least 3 years and 23.4% for at least 4 years. Letters sent to the milk producers who had no failures for the past 2 or more years were greatly appreciated by them.

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"	216	62	2	2	2	8
"Standard"	847	124	28	19	10	6

Producers having 3 consecutive failures:

Premium 1

Standard 4

Producers having 4 or more consecutive failures:

Standard 1

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 60 such samples were taken and 17 of these failed the test.

Other Milk Samples

	Total taken	No. failing	% failure
Schools	58	16	27.6%
Retailers	318	86	27.0%
Pasteurisers	23	2	8.6%
Vending Machines	29	9	31.0%
Whirlcools	6	2	33.0%

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	1	1	1	14
Standard	7	-	15	145
Pasteurised	-	-	-	3
Total	8	1	16	162

Shown in the above table are 2 producers who held both "Premium" and "Standard" Licences.

In all 2,276 visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors and Milk Officers to dairy premises during the year.

Dairy Registrations

There were 348 Certificates of Registration in force in the County at the end of 1969, comprising:

Producers	..	..	..	..	..	124
Producer/retailers	..	..	..	..	..	33
Retailers	..	..	..	..	..	176
Vending Machines	..	..	..	..	..	12
Pasteurisers	..	..	..	..	..	3

The changes in Registration during the year were as follows:

Certificates lapsed during the year	..	..	..	..	19
Certificates issued during the year	..	..	..	..	25
Certificates revoked during the year	..	..	..	..	-

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 major alterations at five dairy farms. The proposals included the provision of cubicles at three farms and a milking parlour at another. The dairies were designed and equipped in consultation with this Department and, although it was noted that the emphasis was again on low cost buildings, this was still coupled with the need to provide premises which could be operated as cheaply as possible.

"Premium" Milk

It was found that small to average size herds with 45 to 70 cows produced a "Premium" milk which more consistently complied with the bacteriological standard for this designation. All the farms in this group have modern equipment using either milking parlours or round-the-shed milkers and all have a high degree of personal supervision.

Two farms with medium sized herds, both of which in previous years had very good results, had a number of unsatisfactory samples during this year. The decline in the results was associated, in one case, with the fact that the producer was giving up dairying and his equipment was old and required renewal. In the other case more milk was being retailed than could be produced at the dairy and additional milk had to be brought in with a resultant decline in quality due to double handling and transportation. It was of interest to note that at one dairy, which had a herd of over 100 cows, there were only two sample failures during the year. This was perhaps associated with the fact that a bonus scheme was in operation and, as the dairyman was paid on the results of samples taken by the local authority, the better the results, the better his income. At this particular dairy eight of the samples taken had counts of less than 6,000.

At the third group of farms, viz. those with large herds, which forms over 50% of "Premium" producers, each had four or more sample failures over the year. These sample failures were not related to any particular period of the year which indicates carelessness on the part of the staff in the dairy. As the milk from several of these dairies is retailed over a wide area and through dealers, greater efficiency is, of course, necessary to produce a milk which will comply with the required standard for a longer period.

"Standard" Milk

Although the percentage of "Standard" milk sample failures is greater than that for the previous year, this may be related to the much warmer summer experienced in 1969.

It is encouraging to note that, even without the incentive of additional payment, many "Standard" milk producers still take a great pride in producing milk of a good hygienic quality and treat the local authority's sample results as a thermometer of their success in this field.

Transportation of Milk

When investigations were carried out, following the taking of a number of unsatisfactory samples of "Premium" milk in retailers' premises, it was found that the milk was being delivered to the retailers at a temperature above the 50°F. maximum allowed by the Order. This was taken up with the suppliers and, in most cases, the required temperature was achieved by ensuring quicker delivery of the milk at an earlier hour of the day. In one case, where this was not possible, an insulated compartment was provided on the delivery van for "Premium" milk. The insulation of the compartment was achieved with polystyrene sheeting 2 inches thick and it was found that even after a long journey on very warm days there was no appreciable rise in the temperature of the milk and an improvement in the bacterial count and coliform in the milk resulted.

Retailers

In previous years it had been considered adequate to take samples only from one of a number of retailers in any district selling milk from one particular producer and to assume that the results of these samples indicated, in general, the standard of that producer's milk retailed in the area. It was noted, however, that results varied considerably from shop to shop and that although one producer supplied several shops in the same town with the same milk, the sample results could be quite different if samples were taken from a number of premises on the same day. On investigating the reason for the difference in the results it was found that, in most cases, poor results were related to poor stock rotation, over-ordering, or poor storage facilities. When these deficiencies were taken up with the retailers concerned an immediate over-all improvement in the sample results was obtained.

School Milk

The schools in the County were provided with milk from 14 different dairies, 5 of which supplied raw milk. In general, the standard of the dairies supplying the raw milk was not particularly good and the equipment used was rather old. Several complaints were received about milk containing foreign bodies from one of these dairies. Prosecutions in these cases were taken by the Procurator Fiscal.

All the raw milk supplies to schools were regularly tested for Brucellosis.

Only one pasteuriser supplied milk direct to schools. In other cases the milk was delivered to the schools by distributors and this delay in delivery was the probable reason for the unsatisfactory samples obtained. At one school milk was delivered only every second day giving a high number of sample failures.

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

Although the results of samples of milk taken from vending machines were, in general, unsatisfactory, the requisite three consecutively unsatisfactory samples were not obtained within the statutory period of 21 to 28 days and, accordingly, the Licences in respect of these machines could not be suspended. This situation again points to the need for a review of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965 which permits a retailer to continue to sell unsatisfactory milk from a vending machine without risk of suspension of his licence by the local authority, provided that the number of unsatisfactory samples does not amount to three taken consecutively within the statutory period of 21-28 days. This means that, if every third sample procured by a local authority is satisfactory, no action can be taken by the local authority to suspend the dealer's licence.

Revocation of Designated Licences

The revocation or suspension of 21 designated licences was considered during the year. In each case 3 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 2 "Premium" Licences and 1 "Standard" Licence, to suspend 1 dealer's "Standard" Licence and to give warnings in 11 other cases.

The following table shows the types and numbers of Licences considered for revocation or suspension:

(a)	"Premium" Producer's Licences	..	..	..	4
(b)	"Standard" Producer's Licences	..	..	..	10
(c)	"Premium" Dealer's Licences	..	..	..	2
(d)	"Standard" Dealer's Licences	..	..	..	3
(e)	"Pasteurised" Dealer's Licences	..	..	..	2

One application for a Dealer's Supplementary Licence was refused as the milk to be supplied to the dairy was found to be unsatisfactory.

It will be noted from the above table that the suspension of a number of Dealer's Licences had to be considered during the year. In some of these cases the dealers, i.e. the retailers, were perturbed about the fact that the milk which they sold in their shops was, "as they received it from their supplier" and that, in their opinion, no action could be taken by them to improve the quality of milk sold to the customers. It was found, however, that when these retailers were faced with suspension of their Licences in most cases the required improvement resulted. In some cases this resulted from changing the supplier and in one case the supplier managed to deliver milk on the same day that it was bottled by him instead of the following day. This accomplishment had until then, been stated by the supplier to be absolutely out of the question.

Dirty Milk Bottles

Three complaints were received about milk being supplied in dirty milk bottles by one dairyman in the County. Investigations at the dairy indicated that these complaints could have been avoided had reasonable care been taken. Reports on the circumstances were submitted to the Procurator Fiscal and fines totalling £15 were imposed when pleas of "guilty" were tendered.

Brucellosis

During 1969 samples of milk were taken by our Milk Officers from 1,963 cows in 34 herds. Each of the milk samples was subjected to the Brucella Ring Test with the following results:

Herd Tests						+++	++	+	±
(a)	No. of cows reacting to Ring Test	..	..	..	..	32	52	40	39
(b)	No. of cows above found to be giving milk positive to culture	..	..	..	..	13	19	11	9
(c)	No. of herd tests in which one or more cows was found to be giving milk positive to the ring test and positive to culture	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	

In last year's report I commented on the success of our efforts in this County to reduce the sale of Brucella-infected milk to be consumed raw by the public. This comment was made in the light of the following statistics:

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

In 1969 the percentage of infected herds tested increased from 8% in the previous year to our highest figure yet of 35%. This high figure was mainly due to several abortion storms which occurred in dairy herds supplying milk for consumption raw, together with the fact that our efforts in this field were concentrated more on dairies in the County with past histories of Brucellosis and less on herds which had become "Accredited" under the Ministry's scheme to eradicate Brucellosis.

As there is no restriction on the sale of animals producing Brucella-infected milk it is a cause for concern that, in many cases, as soon as producers know that animals in their herds are infected, they sell them in the open market. According to these dairymen, when only one or two infected animals had to be disposed of the loss incurred in having the animals slaughtered was acceptable, but when several animals had to be disposed of, and in one dairy alone over 40 animals were infected, it was financially impossible for the dairyman to have them slaughtered. These affected cows were sold to dealers or at markets and thus introduced the disease to unaffected herds so causing further outbreaks of Brucellosis. This is reflected in the above figures.

Representations were again made by the County Council to the Scottish Home and Health Department that either compensation should be paid for having such infected animals slaughtered or, alternatively that legislation should be introduced which would prohibit the sale in an open market of animals known to be infected with Brucellosis.

Due to this increase in Brucellosis arrangements were made at the end of the year with the Bacteriology Department of Perth Royal Infirmary for all samples of milk which were submitted for normal bacteriological

examination, and to be consumed raw, to be subjected to the Brucella Ring Test. Any positive results in this screening test will immediately be followed up by a test made by our Milk Officers of every animal in the herd with a view to finding, and removing, as soon as possible, the animal or animals in the herd producing infected milk or, alternatively, having the milk sent for pasteurisation.

The Brucella Ring Tests carried out by the Milk Officers are time-consuming but very worthwhile because of the public health hazard associated with the drinking of Brucella-infected milk. New equipment and new methods of carrying out the test were introduced during the year. These have halved the time which the Milk Officers have to spend in carrying out the laboratory tests.

Dairy Premises

The types of dairy premises and cooling equipment in the County are shown in the following table:

Bulk Tanks				
Byres		Parlours		
Unit Buckets	Pipeline and tank	Tandem	Abreast	Herringbone
25	56	4	22	26
Other Methods of Cooling Milk				
Byres with unit buckets		Abreast Parlours		
23		1		

It will be noted from the above figures that 84% of the dairies in the County have bulk tanks.

ICE CREAM

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

General

The percentage of unsatisfactory ice cream samples taken dropped from 21 to 13%. All unsatisfactory sample results were investigated, but it is always difficult to pinpoint causes of failure as sterilisation of equipment is usually carried out just before making a batch of ice cream and there is, therefore, little opportunity to carry out routine tests for the efficiency of sterilisation. Such tests were, however, carried out on serving scoops which were found to be frequent sources of contamination.

In one case a very careful manufacturer installed new equipment, sterilised it very carefully and then used an unsterile cloth to wipe over the surfaces resulting in unsatisfactory samples.

Two failures occurred in ice cream delivered from manufacturers and it appeared that the ice cream was faulty on delivery.

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

Table I

Certificates	Premises	Vehicles
In force at 1st January, 1969	83	22
Cancelled during the year	12	1
Granted during year	3	2
In force at 31st December, 1969	74	23
(a) Manufacture/storage/sale	20	-
(b) Storage/sale	54	23

Table II

	No. of samples taken	No. conforming to recommended standard	No. failing
"Loose" Ice Cream	65	57	8
Prepacked Ice Cream	5	5	-

FOOD HYGIENE

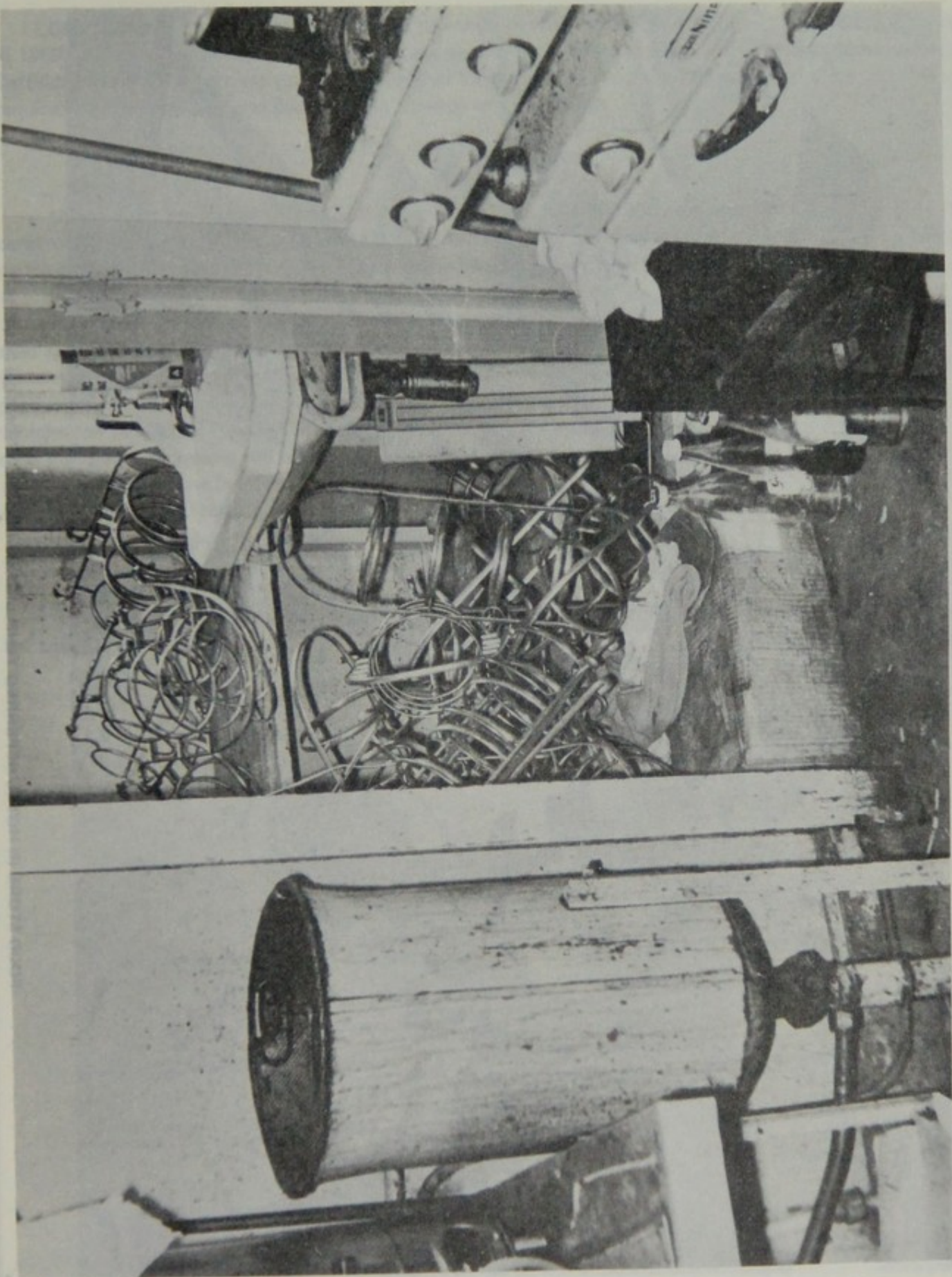
Visits to food premises during the year revealed an improvement in the structure of the premises and equipment used. Although in many cases these improvements related to sales appeal in the front shop it appears and that similar improvements are now extending to the back shops making more pleasant surroundings for the staff and facilitating cleaning operations.

The standards of food handlers still leave much to be desired and although every opportunity is taken to speak at meeting on this important subject, it is unfortunate that those who most require educating do not attend such meetings. These are the persons who comply with the Regulations only to the extent that they are forced to do so and improvements in the condition and methods in their premises are only related to the frequency of visits made to them.

Prosecutions

Where efforts by our Inspectors to achieve the necessary standard of food hygiene in food premises by visits, informal talks and warning letters do not succeed the submission of reports to the Procurator Fiscal has to be considered. Four such reports were dealt with by the Courts during the year as follows:-

1.	Hotel	Dirty premises, dirty equipment, and bad methods	Plea of "Guilty" Fined £75
2.	Hotel	do.	Plea of "Guilty" Fined £150
3.	Motel	do.	Found guilty after trial Fined £190
4.	Cooked Meats Factory	do.	Plea of "Guilty" Fined £60



CORNER OF KITCHEN IN HOTEL REFERRED TO IN LIST OF PROSECUTIONS ON PAGE 16



FOOD STORE IN HOTEL REFERRED TO IN LIST OF PROSECUTIONS ON PAGE 16

Certificates of Exemption

Certificates of Exemption relating to the provision of wash-hand basins in 92 premises were due for renewal in 1969. As it was considered that the nature and extent of a number of these businesses had considerably altered Certificates of Exemptions were not recommended for renewal in 21 cases. The owners of these premises were required to provide wash-hand basins within a period of two months.

Vehicles and Stalls

Under the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1966 new provisions regulating the hygienic construction of stalls and vehicles used in the course of food businesses came into operation in 1967. Since that date a gradual improvement in the type of vans used for this purpose in the County has been evident.

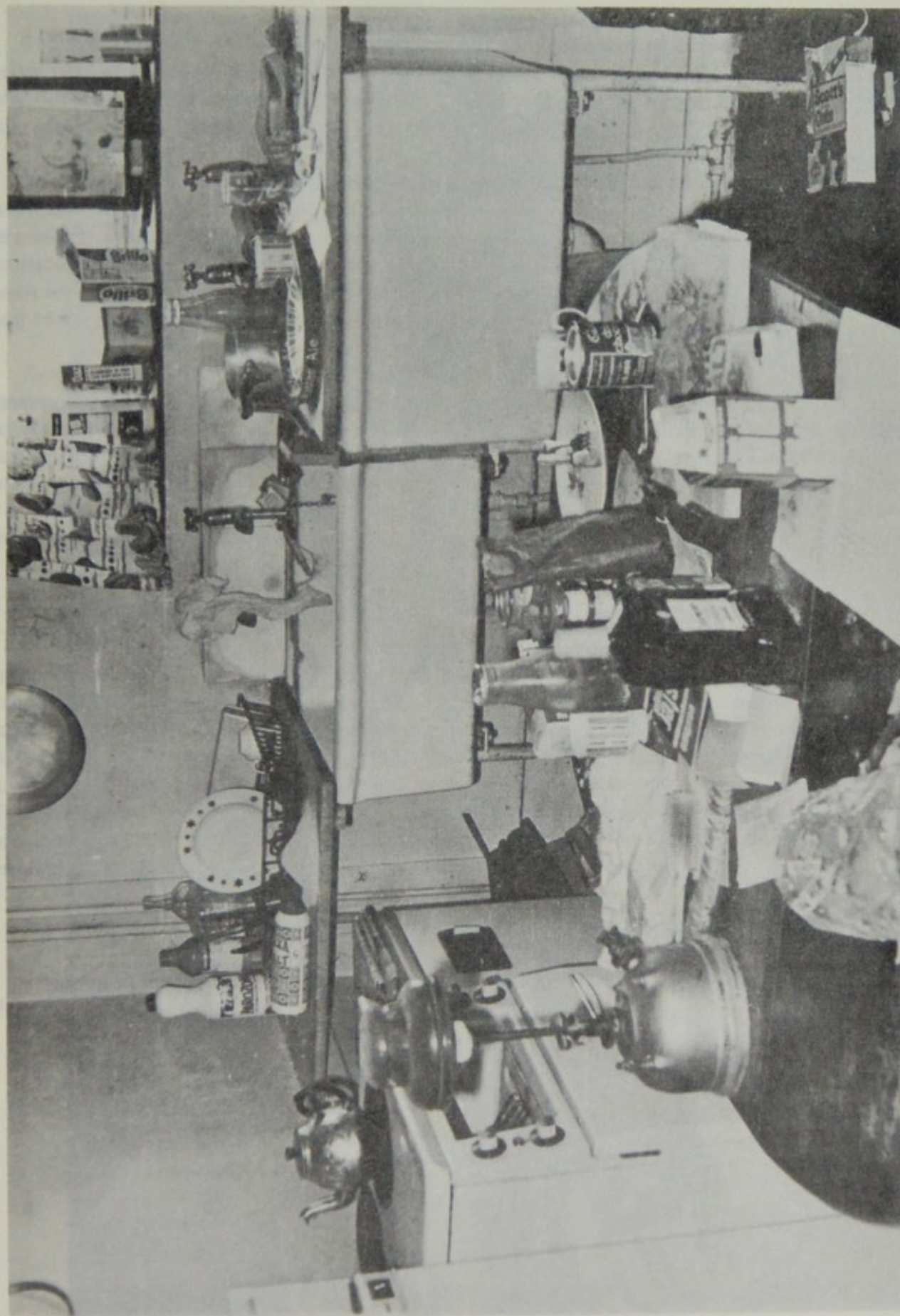
A number of new vans of a high standard were put on the road in 1969 and, as these vans have a certain sales appeal and also meet the requirements of the Food Regulations, it is hoped that this trend to provide vehicles specially designed for the purpose of a food business will continue as an alternative to the use of converted production vans which have usually been produced as cheaply as possible with little thought on how these vehicles can be cleaned. In view of the long journeys which many food vehicles have to undertake on hot summer days the need for hygienic and adequate food storage facilities is, in many cases, greater than in food premises and it is hoped that the practice of providing refrigerated display counters will be extended to vans selling meats and other perishable foods.

Statistics

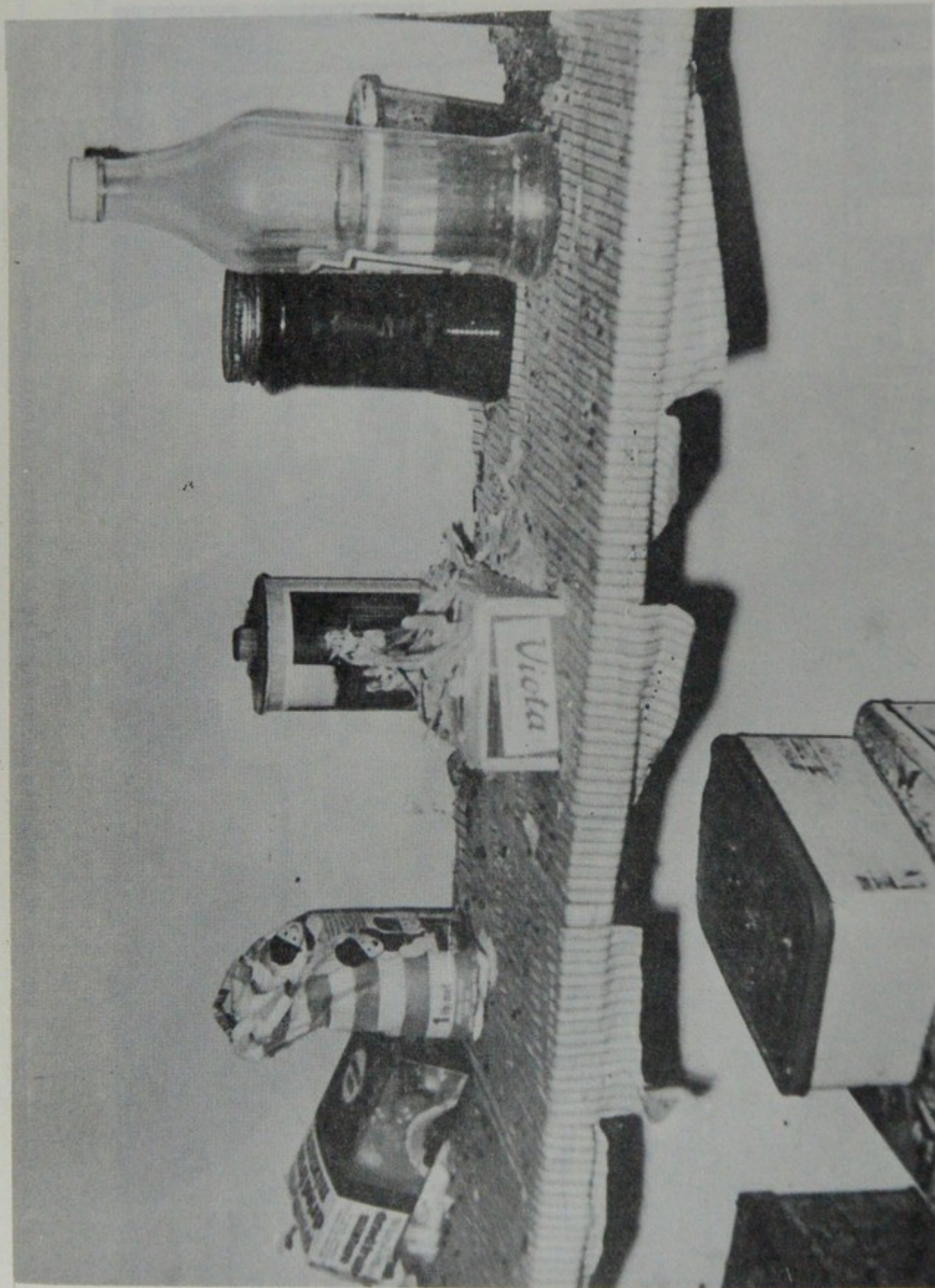
The number of visits paid to various types of food premises and the state of these premises are shown on the table on page 20.

Food Hygiene Premises

Type of Premises	Total No. of Premises	Total No. of general Inspections	Total No. of 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 cases in which Proceedings instituted	Result of Proceedings
CLASS A								
Bakehouses ..	27	29	22	24	7	-	-	-
Bakers shops ..	44	33	11	29	2	-	-	-
Butchers ..	70	60	17	51	5	-	-	-
Confectioners ..	98	38	1	37	2	-	-	-
Fishmongers ..	17	40	1	14	-	-	-	-
Fried fish shops ..	22	22	3	20	-	-	-	-
Fruiters ..	25	23	-	19	1	-	-	-
General Stores ..	95	56	14	50	5	-	-	-
Grocers ..	167	63	20	74	6	-	-	-
Poulterers ..	7	7	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLASS B								
Boarding Houses ..	82	38	-	33	3	-	-	-
Cafes ..	35	37	17	29	6	2	-	-
Canteens ..	14	16	-	14	-	-	-	-
Clubs ..	14	5	-	4	1	-	-	-
Homes ..	17	11	-	9	1	-	-	-
Hotels ..	234	211	126	158	41	7	3	£190;£150;£75
Public Houses ..	135	79	2	62	13	-	-	-
Restaurants ..	50	36	7	35	7	-	-	-
School Meals ..	74	16	-	23	-	-	-	-
Private Schools ..	8	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLASS C								
Poultry Packing Stations ..	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Meat Processing Factories ..	3	3	100	1	1	1	1	£60
Other food factories ..	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLASS D								
Vehicles ..	175	70	-	57	19	-	-	-



KITCHEN OF ABANDONED HOUSE FOUND TO BE INFESTED WITH RATS (see page 23)



RAT INFESTATION OF ABANDONED HOUSE (see page 23)

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The duties imposed on the Council by the above Act were undertaken by two full-time operatives until October 1969 when one resigned, and by one operative for the remainder of the year. Numerous surveys were carried out and all complaints about rats and mice were investigated. All infestations found were dealt with either by the occupier of the premises or by our operatives acting on their instructions.

The reduction in the number of operatives from two to one is being carried out for a trial period to ascertain whether one man can now effectively deal with the whole area. This reduction in staff has, of course, reduced the time available by the operative to carry out disinfestation work and, in many cases, this has had to be carried out by outside contractors on behalf of the occupiers of affected premises. However, the main duties of the County Council are to carry out surveys and enforce the Act to ensure that the population of rats and mice in the County is kept to the minimum and it is hoped that this can be done with only one operative.

Despite regular visitations and control measures taken by the operatives, the greatest number of rat infestations in the County and small Burghs was still 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 the use of Warfarin by the farmers concerned was having little effect on the infestations which, in most cases, were speedily cleared up when our operatives or other specialists were employed. This again indicates that Warfarin poison is quite ineffective unless properly applied for the requisite time.

Notice under Section 4 of the Act

On investigating complaints about infestations of rats in a certain area in Thornhill it was found that a property consisting of a food shop and house had been abandoned by the occupiers. The house had been hurriedly vacated, apparently after a disagreement between the husband and wife. As the whereabouts of the persons who vacated the property were not known and there was evidence in the shop window that rats were present in the premises a notice, as prescribed by the Act, was affixed to the doorway of the house and, after the requisite period, forced entry was made. It was found that the house was fully furnished and the remains of a half-finished meal lay on the table which was still set. Rats had gained entry to the house and were feeding on the unprotected foodstuffs there and in the shop attached to the house. The foodstuffs available to rats and mice were removed and the rats infesting the property exterminated.

General

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

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricultural Properties	
1. No. of properties inspected					
(a) as a result of notification	110	48	44	35	237
(b) otherwise	229	-	-	238	467
Total	339	48	44	273	704
2. No. of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice	320	48	42	273	683
3. No. of above properties satisfactorily cleared					
(a) by local authority ..	311	29	32	271	643
(b) otherwise	9	19	10	2	40
Total	320	48	42	273	683

Infestation by other Pests or Insects

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

Ants	16	Fleas	1
Bats	10	Flies	7
Bees	1	Moles	44
Beetles	1	Wasps	31

NON - TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

PERTH COUNTY

New Houses

The number of new houses completed in the County during the year was 294. This figure is made up as follows:-

	2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 or more apts.	Total
Erected by Local Authority	78	61	34	-	173
Erected by Private persons	-	28	43	50	121

The 121 houses completed by private enterprise compares with 123 completed in 1968.

HOUSING GRANTS

General

The Housing (Scotland) Act, 1969 made certain changes in both standard and discretionary grants available to private owners. The standard grant for providing a fixed bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, a sink, a hot and cold water supply at the bath or shower, wash-hand basin and sink and a water closet was increased from £155 to £200 and, where it is necessary to carry out specially expensive ancillary work in order to provide the amenities, from £350 to £450.

The discretionary grant was increased from a maximum of £500 to a maximum of £1,200 and now permits certain works or repair, necessary if the improvements are to be fully effective, to be classed as improvements.

The increases in grants were welcomed by architects, estate factors and members of the public and have added considerably to the volume of work carried out by this Department.

New Houses for Agricultural Workers

Included in the above table of new houses completed are 9 houses erected by private enterprise with the aid of grants, for housing agricultural workers. Certificates recommending payment of grant were issued in respect of 7 houses, 1 of which was completed in a previous year.

Applications for grant towards the cost of erecting 11 houses were received during the year and grant was promised in 9 cases.

Discretionary Grants

Grants were promised for improvements or conversions involving 62 houses. The works of improvement at 47 houses were completed during the year and qualified for payment of grant. Although grant was promised for a few of these houses during 1969, grant for the majority was promised in previous years. Seven applications were refused as the work for which grant was being requested did not meet the Council's requirements for discretionary grant.

Standard Grants

Applications for grant in respect of 22 houses were received and dealt with during the year.

Standard amenities were provided at 21 houses and grant was paid in each case. Of these 11 were provided with the full range of amenities and 10 with additional amenities to bring them up to the required standard.

Housing Inspections

The Housing (Scotland) Act 1969, introduced a "tolerable standard" for houses. A house meets this standard if it:

- (a) is structurally stable;
- (b) is substantially free from rising or penetrating damp;
- (c) has satisfactory provision for natural and artificial lighting, for ventilation and for heating;
- (d) has an adequate piped supply of wholesome water available in the house;
- (e) has a sink provided with a satisfactory supply of both hot and cold water within the house;
- (f) has a water closet:-
 - (i) available for the exclusive use of the occupants of the house within the house or, where the house forms part of a building, within that building, and
 - (ii) readily accessible from and suitably located, within the house or building, as the case may be;
- (g) has an effective system for the drainage and disposal of foul and surface water;
- (h) has satisfactory facilities for the cooking of food within the house;
- (i) has satisfactory access to all external doors and out-buildings.

If a house does not meet **any** one of these requirements then it fails to meet the tolerable standard and can be dealt with by the County Council by the making of a Closing or Demolition Order. While this tolerable standard has much to recommend it, it is regretted that disrepair of a building is no longer taken into consideration when the service of a Closing or Demolition Order is under consideration.

During the year 1,305 houses were visited. Of these 793 were visited following applications by the occupiers for Council houses.

The following Orders were made after reports on 111 houses, considered unfit for human habitation, were submitted to the Housing Committee.

Demolition Orders	26 (covering 32 houses)
Closing Orders	53
Suspension Orders	6

Seven houses, formerly the subject of Orders, 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 79 and the number of houses demolished was 12.

Houses which are still the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders in the Landward Area of the County and which were occupied at the end of the year total 375.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The number of site licences in the County increased by 21 during the year providing additional accommodation for 227 caravans. In addition to this, certain site licences were amended to allow a total of 101 additional caravans to be accommodated. This brings the licensed accommodation for caravans in the County up to a total of 2,139 caravans.

As in previous years considerable difficulty was encountered by caravanners in the Highland District in finding accommodation at the height of the season. The existing sites could not cope with the demand and in the evenings and early mornings caravans could be seen in many lay-bys on the trunk roads and in many lay-bys on other roads in the area. These caravanners parking overnight in lay-bys appeared to fall into two categories (a) those who intended to pull into a licensed site but could not do so due to lack of accommodation and (b) those who preferred to park in a lay-by because it was cheaper to do so. As it is expected that caravan sites in the Highland District will be able to accommodate some 250 additional caravans in 1970 it is hoped that this will cater for those who are prepared to pay for the use of caravan sites and allow appropriate action to be taken in other cases.

Enforcement of Site Licence Conditions

All caravan sites were inspected at the beginning of the year by Inspectors from this Department accompanied by members of the Fire Department. Contraventions of the site licence conditions were drawn to the attention of the licenceholders and repeat visits were made to ensure that these contraventions were rectified. Additional visits were paid throughout the season to ensure that the site licence conditions were being met and that caravanners in the County were being provided with the required standard of accommodation.

At one residential site where the conditions of the site licence, including those relating to fire prevention, were not being met by the licenceholder after repeated warnings, a report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal. The licenceholder was found guilty after trial and fined a total of £12.

Site Licences

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

Residential sites for single caravans	37
Residential sites for 2-22 caravans	5
Holiday sites 1-5 caravans	43
Holiday sites 6-10 caravans	5
Holiday sites 11-40 caravans	16
Holiday sites 41-80 caravans	14
Holiday sites over 80 caravans	4
Sites for both residential and holiday caravans	5

BYELAWS AS TO TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Tinkers

Two surveys of travelling people were carried out during the year. The undernoted information taken from the Census returns covers the whole of the combined County of Perth and Kinross, including the small Burghs, but excludes the City of Perth.

19th March, 1969

20th August, 1969

1.	Number of family units:	..	..	..	..	<u>81</u>	<u>95</u>
	Kinrosshire (including Burgh)	..	..	..		6	-
	Perthshire Small Burghs	..	..	..	..	11	9
	Perth County (Landward)	..	..	..	..	64	86
2.	Population:						
	Kinrosshire (including Burgh)	..	..	..		18 (9M, 9F)	-
	Perthshire Small Burghs	..	..	..	..	68 (39M, 29F)	28 (11M, 17F)
	Perth County (Landward)	..	..	..	..	301 (165M, 136F)	400 (196M, 204F)
3.	Number under 16 years of age:	..	..	..	..	<u>177</u>	<u>184</u>
	Kinrosshire (including Burgh)	..	..	..		5	-
	Perthshire Small Burghs	..	..	..	..	35	9
	Perth County (Landward)	..	..	..	..	137	175
4.	Number of school age with, in brackets, the number reported as actually attending school	..	..	..	..	<u>111(64)</u>	<u>121(91)</u>
	Kinrosshire (including Burgh)	..	..	..		-	-
	Perthshire Small Burghs	..	..	..	..	26(19)	6(5)
	Perth County (Landward)	..	..	..	..	85(45)	115(86)
5.	Main sites on which travellers located with, in brackets, the number of family units on each.					Almond Bridge (13)	Muirton Farm,
						Almondgrove (9)	Alyth (13)
						Gairneybridge,	Campsie Linn,
						Kinross (5)	Stanley (12)
						Chapelhill,	Almond Bridge (8)
						Madderty (4)	Almondgrove (7)
						Crieff Caravan	Pondfaulds Farm,
						Site (4)	Blairgowrie (5)
							Crieff Caravan
							Site (4)

During the year the County Council resolved to acquire an area of ground on which to form a site for travelling people. As the owners declined to sell the site the Council promoted a compulsory Purchase Order. Appeals were made against the Order and an Enquiry was held. The result of the Enquiry had not been published by the end of the year.

Seasonal Workers

Our present Seasonal Workers' Accommodation Byelaws were made in 1936 with a view to proper accommodation being provided for potato workers, harvesters, fruit pickers and other seasonal workers employed on farms. As a result of the application of these Byelaws, considerable improvements have been made in accommodation provided for seasonal workers in this County. Over the past few years, however, it had been

obvious that the Byelaws were out of date and compliance with them provided a standard which, although acceptable in 1936, was no longer acceptable. This was particularly evident where unsightly and unhygienic pail closets were still in use at some fruit picking encampments. These pail closets complied with the Byelaws but were a source of smell and nuisance to the fruit pickers who had to use them and to the staff who had to empty them.

Over the past decade the standard of accommodation provided at most encampments used by fruit pickers and potato workers has advanced beyond the requirements of the Byelaws. This has been due mainly to the co-operation which the District Sanitary Inspectors have received from the owners of these establishments. As it was obvious, however, that further necessary improvements would not be achieved in all cases by persuasion, consideration was given to amending our Byelaws to require a higher standard of accommodation for seasonal workers. By the end of the year, new Byelaws had been approved by the County Council and these are to be brought into operation on 1st January, 1971. The new Byelaws will require at seasonal workers' encampments, electric lighting, hot water, showers or baths, water closets and clothes washing facilities. In some cases these facilities are already available but in other cases the higher standards will be welcomed by the seasonal workers and provide accommodation more in keeping with modern living standards.

BUILDING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1959

A total of 848 applications for Building Warrants, of which 460 were for Major Warrants and 388 were for Minor Warrants, were received during the year. Compared with applications in 1968 this represents an overall increase of approximately 5%.

The total value of the work given in the Warrant applications was £2,984,990 which represents an increase of approximately 14.5% over 1968. Table I on page 30 gives details of Warrant applications and the value of the works.

The legal time limitations placed on dealing with Warrant applications required precedence to be given to this work and a considerable proportion of staff time is taken up in the administration of the Building Act and Regulations. The statistical increase in Warrant applications is only part of the picture, however, and unseen is the tremendous amount of time spent on dealing with personal enquiries and requests for advice and assistance both at the offices and on the sites.

While there is little doubt that a large section of the community consider the Building Regulations as an unnecessary evil and a further restriction on their freedom, the Building Regulations do perform a very useful "consumer protection" service in the standard of building and provide a good service to the public.

Section 10 Notices

During the year 26 Notices under Section 10 of the Building (Scotland) Act were served. In 21 cases the Notices related to work carried out without a Warrant having been obtained and in 5 cases they concerned work done in contravention of the conditions of the Warrant issued. Reports were sent to the Procurator Fiscal in connection with three of these cases and in two cases the persons involved were fined £20 and in the third case the person involved was fined £25. It was also necessary to follow up two of the Notices with Orders by the Building Authority to secure completion of work to the Building Regulations requirements and in neither case was the matter resolved before the end of the year.

Section 13 Notices

Three Notices were served under this section of the Act, which relates to Dangerous Buildings, and in two cases the County Council had to carry out the work necessary to remove the dangerous conditions.

One of the Notices related to a house occupied by two ladies, one 79 and the other 82 years of age. Most of the thatched roof of their house had been blown off during a gale and temporary protection was given to the occupants by placing a tarpaulin over the exposed roof timbers making the house watertight. The loose ceiling plaster was removed and a temporary hardboard ceiling was fitted. Alternative accommodation was offered to the occupiers on two separate occasions but, as they were also the owners and had lived in the house all their lives, they preferred to repair the property and continue living there.

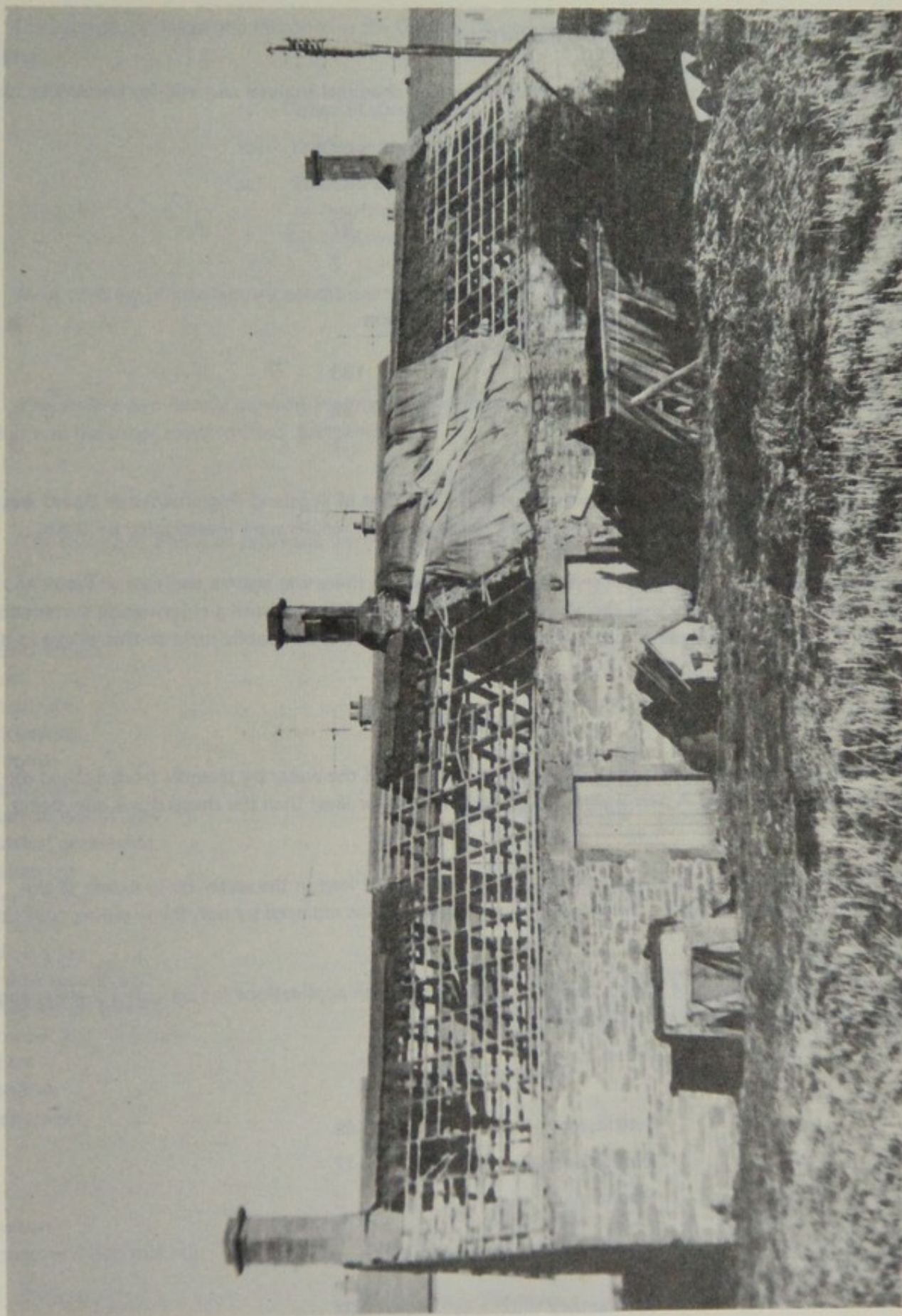
Despite repeated promises no repairs were carried out and in December the tarpaulin was blown off the roof along with most of the remaining thatch. Snow gained access to the temporary ceiling so causing it to be in danger of collapse. The occupants still refused to leave their house and take occupation of a new County Council house allocated to them and an Order was obtained from the Sheriff for their eviction which had to be forcibly executed by the Sheriff Officer.

MAJOR WARRANTS

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
	No. of Applications	Value of Works	No. of Applications	Value of Works
Houses	16	£131,935	254	£1,696,547
Schools	3	9,840	6	20,800
Shops	-	-	7	700
Offices	-	-	1	850
Factories	-	-	3	4,500
Miscellaneous	10	24,310	160	1,015,016
TOTALS ..	29	£166,085	431	£2,738,413

MINOR WARRANTS

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
	No. of Applications	Value of Works	No. of Applications	Value of Works
Houses	1	£ 150	95	£27,920
Schools	2	190	-	-
Shops	-	-	1	100
Offices	-	-	2	680
Factories	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	6	1,080	281	52,372
TOTALS ..	9	£1,420	379	£81,072



DANGEROUS BUILDING OCCUPIED AREA COVERED WITH TARPAULIN (see page 30)

WATER SUPPLIES

Public Supplies

During the year 74 samples of water were submitted for full chemical analysis and 166 for bacteriological examination. These samples were reported as follows:-

Chemical Analysis

Satisfactory	..	..	..	67
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	7

Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	..	..	..	133
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	32
Doubtful	..	..	..	1

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

At Lochearnhead, where the village is served by private supplies, there was again a shortage of water and one supply proved to be so unsatisfactory that the water had to be boiled before use until a chlorination system could be installed. It is hoped that the Water Board will find it possible to extend the public main to this village in the near future.

Private Supplies

One chemical sample was unsatisfactory due to contamination of the water by phenols from a sheep dip gaining access to the storage tank. A new water storage tank at a higher level than the sheep dip is now being provided.

Two chemical samples were unsatisfactory due to the presence of lead in the water far in excess of the recommended maximum of 0.05 p.p.m. In each case the lead piping was replaced by polythene piping with the desired effect.

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	..	..	..	49
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	17
Doubtful	..	..	..	6

Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	..	..	..	102
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	30
Doubtful	..	..	..	2

FACTORIES

During inspections of the factories in the County 35 contraventions of the Factories Act were found. These related to:

(a)	Want of cleanliness	..	..	..	..	18
(b)	Inadequate ventilation	..	..	..	..	1
(c)	Sanitary conveniences					
	(i) Insufficient	..	..	..	..	3
	(ii) Unsuitable or defective	..	..	..	..	13

Most of these unsatisfactory conditions had been remedied by the end of the year.

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	Malting	1
Bakers	5	Motor vehicle, agricultural machinery						
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	5	plant, etc. repairs	..	..	..	..	56
Brickmaking	..	..	..	..	..	1	Plumbers	..	..	..	..	2
Car Polish	..	..	..	..	..	1	Poultry plucking	..	..	..	..	1
Coachbuilding	..	..	..	..	..	1	Provender	..	..	..	..	2
Electrical Appliances	..	..	..	..	..	2	Sausage making	..	..	..	..	4
Electrical generating	..	..	..	..	..	15	Sawmilling	..	..	..	..	22
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	2	Seed dressing	..	..	..	..	3
Fishing Rods	..	..	..	..	..	1	Sewage treatment	..	..	..	..	1
Gas holder	..	..	..	..	..	1	Ski making	..	..	..	..	1
Grain drying	..	..	..	..	..	1	Tailoring	..	..	..	..	1
Heraldic woodcraft	..	..	..	..	..	1	Textiles (beetling, bleaching, spinning)	..	..	..	..	8
Honey lemon spread	..	..	..	..	..	1	Water filtering/waterworks	..	..	..	..	1
Ironwork and furniture	..	..	..	..	..	1	Whisky distilling, bottling					
Joiners	..	..	..	..	..	29	and blending	..	..	..	..	7
Laundries	..	..	..	..	..	4						
Leatherwork	..	..	..	..	..	1						

Non-Mechanical

Plumbers	..	..	..	..	..	1	Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sporran and belt making	1	Waterworks	1

Other Premises

Electrical stations, Building sites, etc.	1
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OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

There are 359 premises in the County which come within the scope of the above Act. These premises fall within the following categories:

Class of Premises	Registered Premises	Persons Employed	Premises Inspected during year
Offices	118	301	78
Shops (Retail)	154	416	106
Wholesale shops and warehouses	5	51	3
Catering establishments and canteens	80	567	68
Fuel storage depots	2	3	1
	<hr/> 359	<hr/> 1,338	<hr/> 256
Sex of persons employed			
	Males	=	549
	Females	=	789

Although all premises do not yet fully comply with the requirements of the Act in most cases the contraventions are minor and it is to be expected that such contraventions will occur from time to time. Two major contraventions related to the lack of adequate sanitary accommodation. In one case a Warrant has now been obtained for the provision of a W.C. and in the other case a report on the circumstances has been submitted to the County Council for appropriate action.

Accidents

There were no accidents reported during the year.

COMPLAINTS

Broilerhouses and Poultryhouses

A number of complaints were received during the year about the operation of poultry houses and broiler-houses. In each case the complaint was about a strong smell which occurred during certain climatic conditions. In the case of the broilerhouses, the smell was usually associated with the period when the birds were nearly fully grown and due for removal to poultry packing stations. In all cases the nuisances were abated by careful attention to ventilation of the premises and the removal of bedding when the houses were cleaned out.

Spraying of Pig Manure

At the suggestion of the River Purification Board that an effective means of disposal of sludge from piggeries would be to spray it on to the fields, a tank for this purpose was purchased by the owner of a piggery. This resulted in numerous complaints from the owners of adjoining properties who had to suffer the strong smell of pig manure until it could be ploughed into the ground. The question of drainage at these premises is still being investigated and it is hoped that a better solution for the disposal of sludge can be found in the near future.

Smell from Distillery

By-products Plant

The smell of exhaust gases from a distillery by-products plant gave rise to several complaints. This matter was brought to the attention of the owners and the exhaust stack was heightened by 40 ft. Although this has reduced the number of occasions on which the smell nuisance occurs, the smell from the plant can still be detected in various parts of the village when heavy atmospheric conditions occur.

Keeping of Pigs

Complaints were received from the occupiers of several properties in a village regarding the use of buildings and ground for the keeping of pigs. The complaints were justified but were resolved only when a notice was served under the Public Health Act. Eventually all pigs were removed from the premises and the ground which they had been using was ploughed up.

Noise Nuisances

Several complaints of noise were investigated during the year. In only one case did the noise constitute a nuisance under the Public Health Act and, at the end of the year, informal action was being taken to abate the noise nuisance, which arose from the use of an extractor fan in a factory. If this informal action is not effective it will be necessary to consider the service of a notice under the Public Health Act.

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

Nature of Complaint										No. of visits made
(a)	Defective drains, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158
(b)	Inadequate and unsatisfactory water supplies	..	..							43
(c)	Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(d)	Deposits of refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
(e)	Dirty houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
(f)	Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(g)	Smell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
(h)	Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
(i)	Pollution of burns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
(j)	Broilerhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
(k)	Burial grounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
(l)	Noise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
(m)	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
										<u>471</u>

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Applications for the renewal of eight licences 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 had been received from Veterinary Surgeons appointed for the purpose of the Act twelve licences were renewed and two new licences issued.

At the Sheriff Court the owner of one establishment, used for the purposes of pony trekking, was fined £10 for operating the establishment without a licence. The owner of this particular 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 was advised to make a further application for a licence but refused to pay the fee and continued to operate the establishment.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

Three applications for licence were received and granted.

THEATRES ACT

Under the Theatres Act, 1968 all halls used for the performance of plays must be licensed. During the year questionnaires were sent to the owners of 178 halls and to the Education Authority in respect of 117 schools, drawing attention to the Act and asking if they wished licences issued in respect of their halls. In 65 cases it was stated that no licence would be required and in 23 cases that plays would be performed in the halls. Applications were received for licences in 10 particular cases and these were granted.

It is particularly difficult for the owners of halls to understand why they require a licence to perform a play and why the issue of such a licence is related to certain conditions in connection with fire precautions when they can fill the hall to capacity for a dance or for a concert and yet no such conditions are imposed. In view of this anomaly and the very limited use made of halls for the performance of plays it would have been better to have exempted village halls from the requirement of the Act, or, alternatively, made the Act more logical by applying it to all halls used for functions to which the public are admitted.

SLAUGHTER OF POULTRY

At all premises in the County used for the slaughter of poultry it was found that the slaughter of birds was carried out by dislocation of the neck and the premises did not therefore come within the scope of the Slaughter of Poultry Act, 1967, so far as it applies to the stunning of birds.

OIL POLLUTION

A complaint of oil pollution on the shores of the River Tay at Kingoodie was received. After consulting with various organisations it was decided that, in view of the very limited use made of the shore, removal of the oil by means of detergents would have created a greater hazard to bird and fish life than the presence of the oil. The action of the tide gradually disposed of the oil and no further complaints were received.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection and disposal of household refuse within the County continued to operate on a Regional basis related to the areas of the five District Councils, with day-to-day control and supervision by each District Sanitary Inspector.

Depots

The vehicle operating centres are at Scone, Blairgowrie, Pitlochry, Crieff and Callander. As yet there are no depot facilities at Blairgowrie or Callander. Final approval to the provision of depot premises at Blairgowrie was granted at the end of the year and it is hoped that the premises will be ready for occupation before the winter of 1970. A site and preliminary plans for a joint depot with the Roads Department have been approved for Callander, but it is not known when a start will be made to this project. Towards the end of the year a new Perth District depot was brought into use at the old tramway depot in Scone where greatly improved garaging and staff facilities have been provided.

Vehicles

No additions have been made to the complement of refuse collection vehicles despite the increasing demands for refuse collections both within and outwith the Special Scavenging Districts. With the exception of Perth Region, where there are three operational and two spare vehicles, all the regions have two operational vehicles. In addition to the refuse collection vehicles a tractor/shovel and a road sweeper are based at Perth and a tractor/shovel is based at Crieff. At the beginning of the year three new 40 cu.yd. vehicles were brought into service as replacements in the Eastern, Highland and Central Districts and the additional load capacity of these vehicles helped considerably in absorbing the increased refuse loads in these regions.

Staff

In the Eastern and Central Districts it was found necessary to increase the staff by one loader in each case because of the demands on the service and the particular difficulties encountered in these areas in obtaining labour.

General

Despite the increase in the vehicle carrying capacities and the labour force it is apparent in all Regions that the refuse collection service is reaching saturation point and that if it is to continue meeting increasing demands a major re-organisation will be necessary. In operating the service, however, there are certain constant factors which present physical problems difficult to resolve and which cannot be ignored. These factors are (1) the considerable area of the County with collection points on the extreme boundaries; (2) the increasing number of premises to be dealt with; (3) the increasing volume of refuse put out for collection; (4) the diminishing number of refuse disposal centres thus increasing haulage distances; (5) the restriction on the size of available vehicles by manoeuvrability requirements, and (6) the need to maintain and improve the service at an economic level. An additional difficult factor will be added early in 1970 when the provisions of the Transport Act come into force and restrictions are placed on the hours of driving and duty carried out by our vehicle drivers. The difficulties which we are facing can be resolved either by increasing the number of vehicles and men employed or by reducing the frequency of collections and, in the Perth Region, where the pressures are greatest, it is intended to do a detailed study and submit a report on the problem which may eventually be applied to the whole County.

Street Cleaning

No machine can effectively replace the Village Officer for street cleaning and it is to be hoped that we can continue to recruit men for this duty.

Throughout the County there are ten full-time Village Officers and ten part-time Village Officers. The part-time men are usually pensioners who wish to supplement their income and to continue a work interest. These men do an excellent job and their employment, wherever practical, serves the double purpose of maintaining our street cleaning services and giving some pensioners the chance of supplementing their income.

Litter

The extensive litter collection service provided throughout the County is provided in conjunction with the refuse collection service and contributes greatly to our environment. No significant changes in the pattern of letter collection took place during the year but, like the refuse collection service, it continued to expand. With each road improvement scheme there are new lay-bys requiring receptacles which have to be serviced, and it is expected that this demand will increase year by year. Our distinctive white cylindrical receptacles seem to have established themselves exceedingly well with the road users and appear to be as symbolic of parking facilities as the regulation Ministry "P" sign.

Refuse Disposal

All refuse collected was disposed of by controlled tipping and it is likely that this method will be continued in the future on economic grounds. Throughout the County there are twelve tips in use and these are distributed as follows:

Perth Region (3) sited at Bridge of Earn, Bankfoot and Errol.

Eastern Region (2) sited at St. Martins and Blairgowrie.

Highland Region (1) sited at Pitlochry.

Central Region (4) sited at Dunning, Blackford, Comrie and Muthill.

Western Region (2) sited at Aberfoyle and Killin.

It would be very desirable to reduce the number of tips to five, i.e. one in each Region, but under present conditions this would not be practical. It is hoped, however, that the proposed study of the refuse collection problem will also produce means of using centralised tips. The success of the joint disposal venture with Pitlochry Town Council where one tip serves the Town Council and the Highland Region will, of course, be borne very much in mind when our studies of the refuse collection and disposal problems are being made.

Public Conveniences

The new conveniences at Tyndrum were brought into use for the start of the tourist season bringing the total number of conveniences in the County to 23. A start was also made during the year to the erection of new conveniences at Killin, St. Fillans and Dunkeld and it is expected that those at Killin and St. Fillans will be available in 1970. As with other services the standard of these buildings is improving, particularly the internal wall and floor finishes, to make them more attractive to the users and to make for easier maintenance. The introduction of decimal coinage in 1971 creates a difficult problem in those buildings and it is very much regretted that the "new" penny could not have retained the physical dimensions of our present coin and thus saved the burden of cost in changing the locks.

Portable Toilets

The portable chemical toilets which are provided for hire to local organisations requiring temporary toilet facilities were well used during the year and were out on hire on 12 occasions.

The income from the permanent toilets totalled £758:8:7d. for the year and from the hire of the portable toilets £16:-:d.

Civic Amenities Act

The provisions of the Civic Amenities Act necessitated the service of 10 notices during the year requiring the removal of abandoned motor vehicles. In 2 cases the owners of the vehicles removed them within the specified time and in 8 cases the County Council removed the vehicles for destruction. One complaint concerned a "graveyard" for old vehicles at a place just north of Calvine, adjacent to the A.9 trunk road, where no less than 12 vehicles or parts of vehicles had been dumped. Due to lack of evidence no owners or responsible party could be found. In this case the cost of removing the vehicles and tidying the area was borne by the County Council and the local Estate co-operated by fencing off the land to prevent any further dumping.

Two complaints concerning dumping of other material were dealt with informally with successful results.

Waste and Control Personnel

Land Production and Highways

Civil Works

Waste Control Office, Queens Terrace, Perth

General District Office, Union Street, Dundee

Dundee District Office, 10 West Road, Dundee

MAINTENANCE OF AIRPOLLUTION

There were a fairly large number of complaints during the year about air pollution. It was only possible to implement a limited number of measures and by concentrating on the most serious cases. It was found that the most serious cases were those where the pollution was caused by the burning of oil or coal in the homes of the people. The most serious cases were those where the pollution was caused by the burning of oil or coal in the homes of the people.

During 1966, a large number of complaints were received about air pollution. It was only possible to implement a limited number of measures and by concentrating on the most serious cases. It was found that the most serious cases were those where the pollution was caused by the burning of oil or coal in the homes of the people.

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With the progress in the number of persons who have been advised to stop smoking and the fact that the number of persons who have been advised to stop smoking has increased, it is now necessary that all those who are advised to stop smoking should be informed of the reasons for the advice and the consequences of continuing to smoke.

WATER SUPPLY IN PERTHSHIRE

Contributed by Mr. J.A.N. McGeoch, Engineer to the East of Scotland Water Board

EAST OF SCOTLAND WATER BOARD

The East of Scotland Water Board came into being on 16th November, 1967 and took over responsibility for the Water Undertakings within the area of supply on 16th May, 1968. With the exception of the Dundee Undertaking, which was operated by the new Board from that date, all Water Undertakings continued to be operated by their former Authorities on an agency basis on behalf of the Water Board for a period of one year and, on 16th May, 1969 the Board terminated the agency arrangements and assumed full operational, financial and administrative control of all public water undertakings in Perthshire apart from the Loch Turret Water Board.

The Board's area of supply has been divided into four Districts for distribution purposes, each with a District Engineer and staff operating from a District Office, whilst the Headquarters of the Board is located centrally at Invergowrie. Perthshire lies within three of the Board's Districts as follows:-

West and Central Perthshire:	West District Office, Gowans Terrace, Perth.
East Perthshire and Highland Area:	Central District Office, Union Street, Coupar Angus.
Carse Area:	Dundee District Office, 10 Ward Road, Dundee.

MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLIES

1969 was a fairly dry year and in some cases it was only possible to maintain supplies by concentrated waste detection measures and by inter-linking supplies which were formerly independent of each other in a manner which would not have been so simple of achievement prior to the formation of the Board. Supplies were successfully maintained by these methods in Dunblane, Callander, Blairgowrie and Alyth.

During 1969, Loch Turret water was introduced into several new areas including the Gartartan and Ruskie Areas, Doune, part of Blackford, Auchterarder, Gleneagles Hotel, Muirton and Cultoquhey. Further, additional mains were laid at Greenloaning in preparation for the distribution of Loch Turret water in this locality.

New mains were laid for housing developments (both Private and Council) in Crianlarich, Aberfoyle, Doune, Callander, Killin, Aberuthven, Comrie, Methven, Auchterarder, Crieff, Scone, Glenfarg, Forgandenny, Abernethy, St. Madoes, Coupar Angus, Blairgowrie, Aberfeldy and Birnam.

A new scheme to serve the Kinfauns and Corsiehill area was commenced during the year, certain mains in Coupar Angus and Blairgowrie were renewed, and new mains were laid on account of realignment of roads in Blairgowrie, Coupar Angus, Luncarty and Inchmichael. Errol and Inchmichael areas are now fed from the Board's reservoir at Gowriehill, Dundee and the Errol Park elevated tank has been taken out of commission.

With the increase in the numbers of persons obtaining regular access to the countryside and walking over catchment areas, it is now necessary that all water supplies used for domestic purposes should be chlorinated. To this end chlorination of the supplies to Killin, Comrie, St. Fillans and Bridge of Earn was commenced during the year.

DRAINAGE REPORT

Contributed by Mr. F.C. Buchanan

Although the Sewerage (Scotland) Act 1968 was passed by Parliament during the summer of 1968, the Secretary of State has not yet fixed a date on which this Act will come into force.

The private septic tank cleaning service continued to function in a most satisfactory manner and the demand for this service still shows an annual increase. Almost 1,000 tanks were serviced during the year, an increase of 40 over 1968. Allied to this increasing demand however is the increasing difficulty in finding suitable sludge disposal areas and on many occasions the disposal vehicles are having to travel over greater distances to dispose of sludge. This increase in mileage has of course the inevitable effect on sludge disposal costs and it may well prove extremely difficult to maintain private septic tank cleaning charges at their current level.

An additional van was purchased and equipped in order to carry out the more sophisticated servicing and repair of pumping equipment and mechanical plant associated with sewage treatment and this vehicle operates in addition to and in conjunction with two other routine service vehicles.

A new four wheel drive 1,100 gallon tanker was put into service to replace an old lorry mounted tanker and the general repair and maintenance five ton tipper lorry was replaced by a more serviceable 30 cwt. general purpose vehicle.

The repair and maintenance squad has as usual been very fully employed during the year and it has also been necessary on occasion to employ outside contractors to cope with outstanding work.

A fleet of eight vehicles comprising one 2,000 gallon tanker, three four wheel drive 1,100 gallon tankers, two routine servicing vehicles, one plant repair and maintenance vehicle and a general repair and maintenance vehicle is currently being operated in order to carry out an effective maintenance and private tank cleaning programme as well as sustain the standard of treatment works effluents.

1. NEW WORKS COMPLETED

Pitcairngreen: A complete system of sewers was laid throughout the village and linked into the existing drainage system in Almondbank where full treatment is afforded.

Callander (Lagrannoch): New sewers were laid to serve the landward area and are now in operation.

Aberfoyle: This scheme comprising three pumping stations, full treatment works and a completely new system of sewers was finally completed and is now in operation.

2. NEW WORKS IN PROGRESS

Blair Atholl and Bridge of Tilt: Work on this scheme commenced in June and after excellent progress 95% of the sewers and 50% of the treatment works was completed by the end of the year. The full scheme should be in operation by August 1970.

Inchtute: This scheme which is being carried out on behalf of the County Council by consulting engineers did not at first obtain the necessary approval of the Scottish Development Department and was redesigned to reduce unit costs. Work will now commence in August 1970.

Rosemount: This scheme is also being carried out on behalf of the County Council by consulting engineers but has suffered considerable delay mainly because of technical difficulties. Work will commence in late summer 1970.

Bankfoot: Owing to economic restrictions this scheme was delayed during 1969 and at the end of the year was still in abeyance.

Blackford: Owing to economic restrictions this scheme was delayed during 1969 and at the end of the year was still in abeyance.

Grandtully: Owing to housing site difficulties this scheme, which had been designed, has not yet been put in hand.

Strathyre: The existing private drainage systems which require some remedial work and alteration are to be taken over by the County Council, but the actual work will not be carried out until 1970.

Gartmore: The design of a new scheme is being prepared by consulting engineers on behalf of the County Council and it is hoped that work will commence later in 1970. This particular scheme is of special interest since treatment will be by means of an oxidation ditch, this particular one being, as far as I am aware, the only ditch out of a very limited number in Scotland treating purely domestic sewage.

Spittalfield: Owing to high unit costs this scheme has had to be completely revised and it is hoped that work can start in the latter part of 1970.

Deanston: Prolonged negotiation and discussion with Doune Town Council on the feasibility of a joint scheme for Doune and Deanston caused considerable delay. Doune Town Council's decision early in 1970 not to participate has involved the re-design of the treatment works and work could commence towards the end of 1970.

St. Fillans: This scheme is being carried out on behalf of the County Council by consulting engineers. Work should have been completed by early 1970 but the relaying of faulty pipelines has caused considerable delay. It is hoped that a large proportion of the scheme will be in operation by August 1970.

HOUSING SCHEME EXTENSIONS

During the past year sewer extensions for County Council housing have been laid at St. Madoes (Glencarse), Birnam, Gilmerton and Ballinluig and the installation of sewers by private developers has been supervised at Scone, Braco, Comrie and Muckart.

KINROSS COUNTY

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

Mr. A.L. Morton, Sanitary Inspector

1. **Water Supplies:** The water supply is under the control of Fife and Kinross Water Board. During the year main water supplies were led to the villages of Wester Balgedie and Carnbo and these villages now have a supply of wholesome water.
2. **Drainage:** There are Special Drainage Districts at Milnathort, Kinnesswood and Blairingone, and effluents from these plants are satisfactory. Proposals to instal sewage treatment schemes at Crook of Devon and Scotlandwell have been deferred because of current financial restrictions.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements are satisfactory, serving all centres of population and a number of properties en route. Refuse is tipped at Bellyblunt and Netherton, and the tips are well maintained. Netherton tip is nearly full and a new tip is being prepared at Seggiebank.
4. **Housing:** Four new houses were completed during the year, the number now provided by the Council being 215. Thirteen applications under Section III of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 and 73 applications under the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1963 were approved.
5. **Lighting:** There are Special Lighting Districts at Milnathort, Crook of Devon, Scotlandwell and Blairingone, all supervised by the Sanitary Inspector. Street lights are now being installed at Kinnesswood.
6. **Offensive Trades:** There are no offensive trades within the County. The slaughterhouse at Milnathort for pigs only is well maintained, but a new slaughterhall is in course of erection.
7. **Factories:** There are 23 factories in the County and on inspection the premises were found to be in satisfactory condition.
8. **Unsound Food:** A total of 364 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 are well kept.

SMALL BURGHS

Reports to Town Councils on Non-Transferred Functions

ABERNETHY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.A. Dunlop

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was adequate and no complaints were received during the year.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. **Scavenging:** The scavenging arrangements which are carried out by the County Council are satisfactory.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year, but plans were prepared for the erection of two houses and reconstruction of three existing houses.

5. **Factories:** There are five mechanical factories in the Burgh. All were visited and apart from minor defects, found to be satisfactory.

6. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:** There are seven premises registered under this Act and all premises were visited when standards were found to be good.

7. **Street Lighting:** New street lighting at Back Dykes was introduced and minor improvements made to existing street lighting systems.

ABERFELDY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.F. Harris

1. **Water Supply:** The East of Scotland Water Board are now responsible for the water supply and chemical and bacteriological analyses were satisfactory.

2. **Drainage:** The drainage and sewage arrangements were unchanged. Proposals for the improvement of the sewage works are still under consideration.

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 223, but at the end of the year 62 houses were under construction.

5. **Factories:** There are twenty mechanical and two non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and regular inspections showed that conditions are satisfactory in all but one case. The defect in this case was remedied immediately it was brought to the attention of the owner.

6. **Burial Ground:** The burial ground was well maintained.

7. **Caravan Site:** Installation of showers was commenced during 1969 and it is hoped that the work will be completed in time for the 1970 tourist season. Following complaints of River pollution from the Caravan Site, alterations were made at the septic tank, and no further complaints have been received.

8. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:** Several visits were made to premises registered under this Act and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

9. **General:** Conditions at the school and hostels were satisfactory. Eighteen complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with.

ALYTH

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. R.F. Arton

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year.

2. **Drainage:** The drainage arrangements were reasonably satisfactory.

3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained.

4. **Housing:** Five houses were completed during the year, the total number provided by the Council being 237.
5. **Factories:** There are eleven mechanical factories in the Burgh and apart from one or two minor contraventions, conditions were found to be satisfactory.
6. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:** Four new registrations were made during the year, the number of premises registered under this Act at the end of the year being 36. All the premises were visited and in most cases conditions were found to be satisfactory.
7. **Offensive Trades:** The Bone Meal Factory was well kept and no complaints were received during the year.
8. **General:** Seven complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with, necessitating 22 visits in all. The burial ground was well kept.

AUCHTERARDER

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.W. Lamb

1. **Water Supply:** During the year the East of Scotland Water Board assumed responsibility for the water supply to the Burgh.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage and sewage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. 75 tons 12 cwts. waste paper was baled and sold for salvage purposes.
4. **Housing:** The number of houses provided by the Council at 31/12/69 was 389, including 28 completed during the year, and a further 57 were under construction.
5. **Factories:** There are 14 factories (13 mechanical and one non-mechanical) in the Burgh and regular inspection showed that conditions were generally satisfactory, any defects noted being immediately remedied by the owners.
6. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:** Premises registered under this Act were visited during the year.
7. **Burial Grounds:** The burial grounds were well maintained.

BLAIRGOWRIE AND RATTRAY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Donald M. Grant

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity.
2. **Drainage:** The existing drainage system continued to operate within its limits, but it is unfortunate that work on the new sewage works has not yet commenced. It is hoped that the work will commence during 1970. Work in extending the sewers at Ferguson Park Housing Development was completed and the new trunk sewer at Welton Road is virtually complete, but will not come into operation until the new sewage disposal works is constructed.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained.

4. **Housing:** Forty-four houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 765. A further 62 houses were under construction.
5. **Slaughterhouse:** The privately owned slaughterhouse, used for pigs and calves only, was well maintained.
6. **Factories:** Routine inspections were carried out at the 48 factories. Minor defects were found and these were remedied when brought to the notice of the proprietors.
7. **Churchyards:** The two churchyards were well maintained.
8. **General:** Various nuisances, including one of excessive noise from machinery during the night, were satisfactorily dealt with.

CALLANDER

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.L. Peggie

1. **Water Supply:** Responsibility for the water supply has been taken over by the East of Scotland Water Board. Chemical and bacteriological analyses of the supply were satisfactory.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage and sewage schemes were satisfactory.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the refuse tip was kept in good condition.
4. **Housing:** Eighteen new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council being 237.
5. **Factories:** There are six factories in the Burgh and routine inspection showed that conditions were generally satisfactory.
6. **General:** The schools are well maintained. The two burial grounds were kept in good condition. Twelve visits were made in connection with minor nuisances or complaints.

COUPAR ANGUS

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply taken mainly from underground springs, was satisfactory in quality and quantity.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage arrangements were satisfactory, but complaints regarding the effluent from the sewage works are still being received from the Tay River Purification Board. Designs for a new sewage works are in the hands of the Consultants.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained.
4. **Housing:** A total of 21 houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 266.
5. **Factories:** The factories were well maintained.

6. **Complaints:** A number of complaints were received, but these were of a minor nature and were quickly remedied.

7. **General:** One house, let in lodgings, was well maintained. Sanitary conditions at the school were satisfactory. The burial ground was well kept.

CRIEFF

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. C. Rankin

1. **Water Supply:** During the year responsibility for the water supply was transferred to the East of Scotland Water Board. Complaints of discoloration and taste were passed to the Board.

2. **Drainage:** The drainage and sewage arrangements were reasonably satisfactory. No further progress has been made in plans for modernisation.

3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements continued to operate satisfactorily.

4. **Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 503.

5. **Factories:** There are 36 factories and workshops including one non-mechanical factory in the Burgh and conditions at all premises were satisfactory.

6. **Schools:** The schools are all well kept.

7. **Burial Grounds:** Conditions at the burial grounds, only one of which is in use, were satisfactory.

DOUNE

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.L. Peggie

1. **Water Supply:** The East of Scotland Regional Water Board now control the water supply services in the Burgh. Bacteriological and chemical analyses were satisfactory.

2. **Drainage:** The drainage and sewage disposal arrangements were generally satisfactory. Plans for the improvement of the sewage works are still under consideration.

3. **Cleansing and Scavenging:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. The refuse tip was well kept.

4. **Housing:** Fourteen new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 113.

5. **Factories:** Inspections were carried out at the eight factories in the Burgh when conditions were found to be satisfactory.

6. **Noise Abatement Act, 1960:** Complaints of noise nuisance from the Sand and Gravel Plant were received and negotiations are in hand to secure abatement.

7. **General:** The new school was well maintained. The burial ground was reasonably tidy. Eighteen complaints of minor nuisance were received and dealt with.

DUNBLANE

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. B.J. McKay

1. **Water Supply:** Supervision of the water supply is now the responsibility of the East of Scotland Water Board.
2. **Drainage:** The second phase of the alterations and conversion of the sewage treatment works is nearing completion.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.
4. **Housing:** Eight new houses were completed during the year, making a total of 406 provided by the Council.
5. **Offensive Trades:** There are no offensive trades in the Burgh. The slaughterhouse, which is run by local butchers, is well maintained and a total of 2,076 animals were slaughtered during the year.
6. **Factories:** The factories were well maintained.

KINROSS

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. A.W. Armit

1. **Water Supply:** Fife and Kinross Water Board has assumed responsibility for the water supply and any complaints passed to them were speedily dealt with.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage and sewage arrangements remained unchanged. Both sewage works are old and heavily taxed, but continue to function reasonably well. The Town Council have received a report on the modernisation of the Northern Sewage Works from their Engineer.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. The County Council tip at Netherton was used for most of the year and arrangements have been made to use the County Council tip at Seggiebank when Netherton is full.
4. **Housing:** Renovation of old property to provide three houses was completed during the year, the number of houses provided by the Council now being 335.
5. **Burial Grounds:** The three burial grounds were well kept.
6. **Factories:** There are eight mechanical and seven non-mechanical factories in the Burgh, and at inspection conditions were found to be satisfactory.
7. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:** There are forty premises registered within the Burgh and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

8. **Caravan Site:** Further improvements were carried out and no complaints were received during the year.
9. **General:** Eleven complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with during the year.

PITLOCHRY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Robert Currie

1. **Water Supply:** Responsibility for the water supply was assumed by the East of Scotland Water Board on 15th May, 1969.
2. **Drainage:** The present sewage disposal works were regularly maintained as far as practicable, despite overloading. It is unlikely that the approval of the Scottish Development Department to the provision of a new sewage works will be forthcoming in the immediate future.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. A new continuous loading refuse vehicle was purchased. The tip used jointly with the County Council (Highland District) was kept in tidy condition.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were erected during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 186.
5. **Factories:** There are 25 mechanical and four non-mechanical factories in the Burgh. One case of uncleanliness was found and remedied on verbal intimation.
6. **Burial Grounds:** The three burial grounds were well maintained. A petition for the closure of Moulin Cemetery was submitted to the Sheriff.
7. **Schools:** The school is well kept.
8. **General:** A number of minor complaints were received and dealt with.

APPENDIX I

VITAL STATISTICS

DETAILS ACCORDING TO LOCAL AREAS

Year 1969					Population Census 1961	Estimated Population 30/6/69	Births*	Birth Rate	Deaths*	Death Rate
PERTH COUNTY					85,819	82,545	1,154	14.0	1,172	14.2
Landward					58,619	54,664	736	13.5	677	12.4
Aberfeldy					1,469	1,542	13	8.4	19	12.3
Abernethy					601	772	3	3.9	9	11.7
Alyth					1,862	1,705	29	17.0	34	19.9
Auchterarder					2,426	2,343	40	17.1	31	13.2
Blairgowrie					5,168	5,071	96	18.9	95	18.7
Callander					1,654	1,777	27	15.2	29	16.3
Coupar Angus					2,049	1,978	22	11.1	42	21.2
Crieff					5,773	5,569	69	12.4	100	18.0
Doune					775	758	9	11.9	23	30.3
Dunblane					2,922	3,884	78	20.1	65	16.7
Pitlochry					2,501	2,482	32	12.9	48	19.3
KINROSS COUNTY					6,704	6,347	100	16.9	81	12.8
Landward					4,339	3,986	47	11.8	53	13.3
Kinross Burgh					2,365	2,361	53	22.4	28	11.9
JOINT COUNTY					92,523	88,892	1,254	14.1	1,253	14.1

* Corrected for Residence

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT

District	Cases Nursed			No. of Confinements		Nursing Visits		Ante-Natal Visits for Confinements	
	General					General	Maternity		
	1-5	6-65	Over 65	Home	Hosp.			Home	Hosp.
Aberfeldy ..	5	25	41	-	1	1,136	12	-	1
Aberfoyle ..	3	18	23	2	5	1,168	58	6	37
Abernethy ..	7	31	58	1	6	1,964	74	8	50
Almondbank ..	11	34	53	1	12	1,585	93	16	79
Alyth I & II ..	11	43	78	-	1	3,531	1	-	256
Glenisla	2	5	6	1	-	205	12	8	57
Auchterarder ..	-	23	60	7	23	2,424	220	81	112
Auchtergaven ..	18	77	75	5	15	2,304	161	55	71
Balquhidder ..	4	13	39	-	-	1,239	7	1	31
Birnam/Dunkeld	16	25	48	2	11	2,196	100	43	102
Blackford ..	3	11	37	1	6	1,613	95	43	77
Blairgowrie ..	3	20	65	-	3	2,267	17	11	156
Ratray	2	18	28	2	-	2,317	34	3	119
Braco	3	12	21	-	7	1,013	198	37	174
Callander	-	10	32	3	7	1,335	93	29	174
Comrie	6	46	121	6	14	3,182	174	83	155
Coupar Angus ..	4	12	61	-	-	2,299	-	-	185
Crieff I, II & III ..	11	92	207	8	32	6,653	403	155	508
Dunbarney ..	13	73	57	2	24	2,788	168	56	197
Dunblane	21	45	84	13	18	2,160	236	150	382
Dunning	14	37	51	2	18	2,338	111	58	108
East Carse ..	4	20	40	1	11	1,330	81	11	165
Errol	4	20	39	1	15	1,742	74	12	57
Fowlis Wester ..	3	12	24	1	20	989	83	16	69
Glenfarg	2	7	15	2	10	1,462	79	33	38
Glenlyon	6	32	36	-	-	1,393	-	-	-
Kenmore	7	29	35	-	-	1,424	-	-	30
Killin	1	11	29	3	1	913	52	40	51
Logierait	4	14	31	1	1	938	20	5	32
Methven	-	33	25	3	4	1,998	68	60	64
Muthill	6	44	45	4	11	1,742	104	68	51
Pitlochry	2	27	69	9	10	2,593	162	150	237
Rannoch & Foss ..	8	27	17	-	5	1,226	40	-	43
Scone	-	12	35	4	18	1,419	118	27	88
Stanley	3	43	72	10	28	1,708	208	143	162
St. Martins ..	-	15	39	9	9	1,140	215	100	209
Strathardle ..	1	18	36	2	2	2,304	42	17	58
Thornhill	6	9	22	1	3	747	23	13	105
Vale of Teith ..	4	26	46	1	5	1,759	59	43	135
West Carse ..	4	18	37	1	3	1,484	57	5	67
West Atholl ..	11	34	41	7	6	1,328	114	88	36
Fossoway ..	3	9	32	-	4	1,552	83	92	67
Kinross I & II ..	1	22	65	18	34	2,409	383	196	256
Milnathort ..	2	13	30	6	7	1,592	105	92	122
Total	239	1,165	2,105	140	410	80,909	4,437	2,054	5,173

NURSES DURING THE YEAR 1969

Child Welfare Visits			Child Welfare Clinics		Tuberculosis Visits	School Inspections and Visits	Miscellaneous Visits	
Born 1969	Born 1968	Born pre-1967	No. of Children	Attendances			Under 65	Over 65
94	58	232	59	164	46	23	3	-
45	75	167	24	107	26	24	-	-
90	119	130	10	61	36	11	2	2
140	142	134	48	381	85	35	3	1
222	259	376	111	572	86	69	31	22
109	108	67	-	-	7	15	2	-
227	177	263	101	775	125	43	9	12
93	125	149	53	419	45	41	9	98
35	28	62	10	29	11	25	21	5
183	179	236	36	225	138	33	15	26
151	118	237	33	371	1	37	26	14
262	271	462	135	1,310	108	24	21	40
235	238	425	129	1,111	94	43	1	8
132	200	292	58	450	20	28	26	29
74	143	194	44	385	84	38	4	18
102	64	150	54	375	67	38	6	30
251	212	364	81	375	102	51	1	76
353	358	480	130	830	189	55	67	101
224	280	344	82	647	88	66	7	8
314	192	507	211	1,057	125	29	105	52
221	236	264	30	177	60	45	16	14
252	271	374	147	521	62	30	6	10
109	141	235	33	259	35	11	14	2
106	114	170	3	28	18	26	5	3
81	101	112	23	193	12	9	-	3
55	90	33	-	-	-	28	1	-
95	90	106	-	-	36	22	2	3
55	81	126	23	117	49	19	25	50
83	81	78	13	57	36	26	-	-
211	208	207	42	328	85	40	13	4
99	76	110	25	207	22	14	15	19
114	189	291	89	767	114	25	50	87
62	70	104	-	-	12	26	-	-
191	182	230	27	120	123	25	7	14
175	160	342	27	470	111	35	5	-
300	299	409	17	58	114	28	3	-
124	133	133	-	-	69	48	1	1
66	49	79	45	52	-	20	-	-
124	148	207	48	379	54	35	21	30
79	93	255	18	274	49	16	15	3
104	106	145	54	262	67	41	18	9
105	244	161	1	22	19	15	2	8
330	432	566	187	1,167	137	61	23	25
93	236	346	58	306	60	31	3	20
6,570	7,176	4,353	2,319	4,349	2,827	1,404	604	847

APPENDIX III

TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION - SESSION 1968-69

				% Consents	Boys		Girls		Boys and Girls			Retests
					No. Tested	% Positive	No. Tested	% Positive	No. Tested	% Positive	No. Vac.	
PERTH CITY												
Perth Academy				97	78	1	97	2	175	2	172	-
Perth High				97	101	2	109	1	210	2	206	-
St. Columbas				98	26	-	24	8	50	4	48	-
Goodlyburn				95	59	1	53	1	112	1	110	-
Total				97	264	2	283	2	547	2	536	-
PERTH DISTRICT												
Dunbarney				100	18	6	16	13	34	9	25	20
Errol				100	6	-	4	-	10	-	7	13
Invergowrie				100	10	10	12	8	22	9	17	15
Scone				94	21	-	16	13	37	5	35	24
Methven				94	9	-	7	-	16	-	12	4
Stanley				100	33	6	36	6	69	6	59	28
Strathallan*				89	35	6	-	-	35	6	28	42
Trinity College*				96	47	6	-	-	47	6	32	40
Kilgraston*				100	-	-	25	12	25	12	20	24
Glebe				100	5	20	3	33	8	25	5	12
Total				99	102	5	94	9	196	7	160	116
EASTERN DISTRICT												
Blairstown High				100	77	5	71	4	148	5	126	139
Hill Primary				100	-	-	2	50	2	50	1	2
Coupar Angus				94	42	2	23	9	65	5	59	23
Alyth				98	22	-	20	-	42	-	36	12
Total				99	141	4	116	5	257	4	222	176
HIGHLAND DISTRICT												
Breadalbane Academy				94	24	4	32	13	56	9	48	49
Croftinloan*				100	9	-	-	-	9	-	7	15
Dunkeld				100	7	-	7	-	14	-	13	6
Pitlochry				98	21	14	33	3	54	7	46	45
Total				96	52	8	72	7	124	7	107	100
CENTRAL DISTRICT												
Crieff				99	44	14	55	2	99	7	90	35
Morrison's Academy				99	48	6	49	6	97	6	79	86
Comrie				88	8	-	6	-	14	-	13	5
Auchterarder				93	37	3	28	21	65	11	53	49
Total				97	137	7	138	7	275	7	235	175
WESTERN DISTRICT												
Dunblane				95	30	-	18	-	48	-	40	20
McLaren High				98	26	-	34	-	60	-	50	81
Aberfoyle				96	13	-	10	-	23	-	19	13
Killin				100	4	-	2	-	6	-	6	4
St. Ninian's*				100	22	-	-	-	22	-	18	1
Queen Victoria*				100	37	3	-	-	37	3	35	32
Total				97	73	-	64	-	137	-	125	143
KINROSS												
Kinross				94	48	2	42	5	90	3	80	57
Lendrick Muir*				90	13	15	6	-	19	11	10	8
Total				94	48	2	42	5	90	3	80	57
COUNTY TOTALS				98	553	5	526	6	1,079	5	929	767
CITY AND COUNTY TOTALS				98	817	4	809	5	1,626	4	1,465	767

* Not included in totals

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 Officer:	Michael R. Kirkland, L.D.S.
Senior Dental Officer:	Wm. J. Mackillop, L.D.S.
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.
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. Peggie, A.M.Inst.P.C.
Kinross	A.L. Morton, M.R.San.A.

[illegible]

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes.

The second part of the paper focuses on the methodology used in the study. It describes the qualitative approach adopted, which involves in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. The researchers aimed to explore the experiences and perceptions of the participants, rather than testing a specific hypothesis.

The third part of the paper presents the findings of the study. It discusses the various themes that emerged from the data, such as the role of family in education and the influence of community norms. The researchers found that there were significant differences in the way that different cultural groups viewed education and learning.

The final part of the paper discusses the implications of the findings for practice. It suggests that educators and policymakers should take into account the cultural context of their students when designing educational programs. This could involve providing additional support for students from disadvantaged backgrounds or adapting teaching methods to better suit different learning styles.

