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**Contributors**

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**Publication/Creation**

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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,

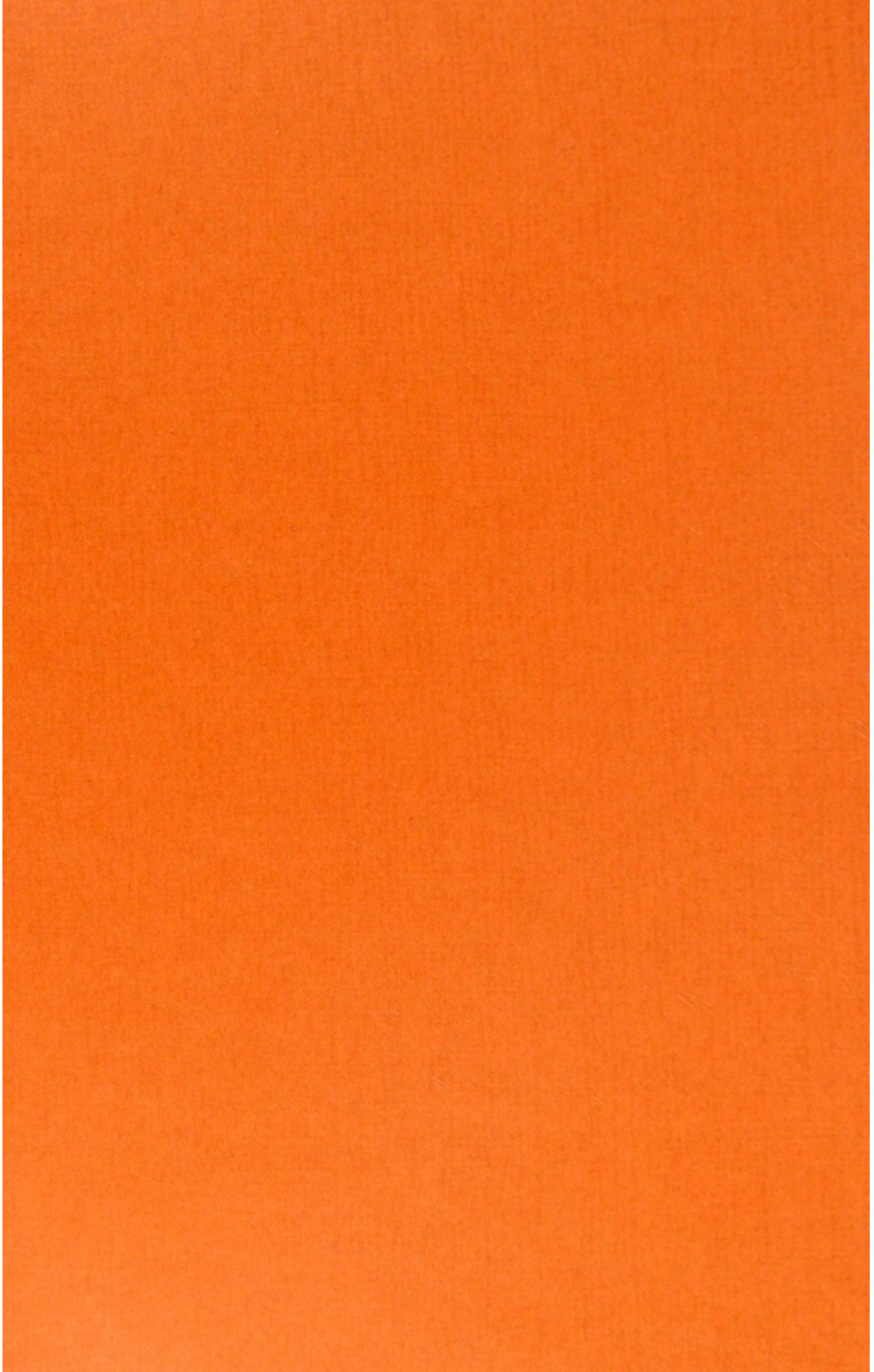
COUPAR ANGUS, CRIEFF, DOUNE, DUNBLANE,

KINROSS and PITLOCHRY

FOR THE YEAR

1970





**COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**BY THE**

**COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1970**





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## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

# SANITARY

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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 1970.

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

The estimated population of the Combined County is 88,022 compared with 88,892 last year. The steady decline in population which has been recorded over many years in this area is remarkable at a time when in other areas the "population explosion" gives rise to concern.

This decline is partly accounted for by the fact that the number of deaths during the year (1299) exceeded the number of births (1179) by 120, an unusual circumstance indicative of an ageing population.

The Birth Rate for 1970 was 13.4 per 1,000, the lowest recorded in this area with the exception of the year 1937 when the Birth Rate was 13.19. For comparison the Scottish Birth Rate in 1970 was 16.8 per 1,000 population and 17.4 in 1969. The number of births recorded in Scotland in 1970 was the lowest recorded for about thirty years.

7.4% of the County births were illegitimate compared with 6.5% last year and the 1970 Scottish figure of 7.7%.

The Death Rate in the County was 14.1 compared to the Scottish figure of 12.2 per 1,000 population, but when account is taken of the age and sex structure of the County population, an Adjusted Death Rate of 11.6 per 1,000 population is recorded. This is the highest death rate recorded in this area since 1951 when an adjusted rate of 11.8 was recorded. It is, however, worthy of note that 73% of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 years and upwards.

The Infant Mortality Rate - 14.4 per 1,000 live births - was the lowest ever recorded in this area and compares very favourably with the Scottish figure of 20 per 1,000 live births.

The Stillbirth Rate of 6 per 1,000 was well below the Scottish figure of 14 per 1,000 births.

During the year a Scheme was introduced to vaccinate girls aged 11 to 14 years against German Measles. This measure should contribute further to a reduction in infant mortality and morbidity in the future.

The number of deaths from lung cancer was 46, compared with 61 last year. The number of female deaths from this cause, however, increased from 9 in 1969 to 15 in 1970. The association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer has been convincingly demonstrated by national statistical studies and the increasing female deaths from this cause is probably related to the increase in the smoking habit among women during the past thirty years.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified was 22, the lowest number ever recorded in this area, and the number of registered cases was 162, compared with 248 in the previous year. There were two deaths from this cause. In addition four deaths were attributable to non-pulmonary tuberculosis or from late effects of non-active pulmonary tuberculosis. Five new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified.



These figures indicate that satisfactory progress is being made towards the eradication of tuberculosis by means of early detection, effective treatment and vaccination against the disease, but sustained vigilance and effort is required if this aim is to be achieved.

There was no case of diphtheria nor of poliomyelitis in the County during the year and vaccination against these diseases has a high acceptance rate in this area.

I take this opportunity of thanking colleagues in this and other Departments of the County Council for their help and willing co-operation throughout the year. It is also a pleasure to acknowledge the help and encouragement received from the Chairman and members of the Health Committee in the work of the Department.

A.S. CALDWELL,

County Medical Officer.

County Health Department,  
PERTH. 22nd October, 1971.

## VITAL STATISTICS

1. **General:** The principal vital statistics for the year 1970 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 1970

	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County
(a) Population .. .. .	81,752	6,270	88,022
(b) Total Births .. .. .	1,089	90	1,179
Birth Rates .. .. .	13.3	14.4	13.4
(c) Total Deaths .. .. .	1,202	97	1,299
Death Rates .. .. .	14.7 (11.4)	15.5 (13.5)	14.8 (11.6)
(d) Infant Mortality Rate	16	-	14.4

2. **Population:** The estimated population for the Combined County shows a decrease of 870 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 13.4, the lowest figure recorded since 1937. The figures for previous years were 1969 - 14.1; 1968 - 14.5; 1967 - 15.4; 1966 - 15.1; and 1965 - 16.2. The figure for Scotland was 16.8, compared to 17.4 last year.

### Birth Rates, 1911 to 1970

Years	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County	Scotland
1911-15	19.7			25.4
1916-20	16.7			22.6
1921-25	16.2			22.6
1926-30	14.5			19.8
1931-35	14.3	15.7	14.4	18.2
1936-40	13.4	14.9	13.5	17.5
1941-45	14.5	16.5	14.6	18.2
1946-50	17.1	18.7	17.2	19.6
1951-55	15.1	14.6	15.0	17.8
1956-60	16.1	15.4	16.1	19.0
1961-65	15.9	16.7	15.9	19.7
1966-70	14.3	17.1	14.5	17.9



As is usual, the figure for the Burghs is higher than that for the Landward area - Burghs 15.0, Landward 12.5.

The figures for illegitimate births during the year were Perth County 7.3%, Kinross County 7.8%, Combined County 7.4%, the figure for the Combined County last year being 6.5%. The figure for Scotland was 7.7%.

The still birth rate(per thousand births including still births) was 6 compared to 9 last year. The figure for Scotland was 14, the same as last year.

4. **Deaths:** The death rate for the Combined County was 11.6, compared to 11.1 for 1969, 11.3 for 1968, 10.4 for 1967, 11.0 for 1966 and 10.6 per 1965. The figure for Scotland was 12.2.

Of the 1299 deaths during 1970, 948 persons attained the age of 65 years and upwards, giving a Senile Death Rate of 73.0 compared to 75.2 for 1969, 74.7 for 1968, 76.0 for 1967 and 73.8 for 1966. 624 persons attained the age of 75 years and upwards (48% of the total deaths) and 219 persons attained the age of 85 years and upwards (16.9% of the total deaths).

Of the 948 persons who attained the age of 65 and upwards, 444 (46.8%) were males and 504 (53.2%) were females. The figures for later ages were 75 years and upwards, males 280 (44.9%), females 344 (55.1%) and 85 years and upwards, males 95 (43.4%), females 124 (56.6%).

#### Death Rates 1911 to 1970.

Years	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County	Scotland
1911-15	13.8			15.7
1916-20	14.0			14.9
1921-25	12.3			13.8
1926-30	12.0			13.5
1931-35	11.3	12.0	11.3	13.2
1936-40	11.5	12.3	11.5	13.5
1941-45	11.3	11.5	11.3	13.6
1946-50	10.8	11.7	10.9	12.7
1951-55	10.5	12.1	10.6	12.1
1956-60	10.5	10.1	10.4	12.0
1961-65	11.1	11.8	11.1	12.2
1966-70	11.0	11.9	11.1	12.1

Heart Disease caused 473 deaths, giving a rate of 5.4 per thousand population. This compared with 5.0 for 1969, 5.6 for 1968, and 4.5 for 1967. 350 (73.9%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards.



### Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease 1970.

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total
Males .. .. .	-	2	15	55	62	98	232
Females .. .. .	-	-	4	13	46	100	163
Total .. .. .	-	2	19	68	108	198	395

Coronary heart disease is included in the cause of death in 395 (83.5%) of the cases, males 232, females 163. The age distribution is shown above.

**Cancer:** Cancer and other malignant conditions caused 241 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.7 per thousand population, the same as last year. 149 (62%) occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 153 (64%) last year.

46 of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung, 19% of the total cancer deaths, compared to 61 (25%) of the total cancer deaths last year. Of the lung cancer deaths this year, 31 ((26%) of the male cancer deaths) were males and 15 ((12%) of the female cancer deaths) were females. The age distribution of these deaths is shown below.

### Deaths from Cancer of the Lung, 1970.

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total
Males .. .. .	-	-	5	10	13	3	31
Females .. .. .	-	-	3	3	7	2	15
Total .. .. .	-	-	8	13	20	5	46

**Cerebro-vascular Disease:** Cerebro-vascular disease accounted for 233 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.7 compared to 2.5 last year. 203 (87%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 195 (88%) last year.

**Tuberculosis:** Tuberculosis caused 6 deaths, giving a rate of 0.07 per thousand of the population, the rates for previous years being 0.04 for 1966, 0.01 for 1967, 0.03 for 1968 and 0.03 for 1969.

Two of these deaths were due to respiratory tuberculosis.



# Combined County - Various Death Rates for 1911 to 1970

Years	Senile Death Rate %	Heart Disease	Cerebral Haemorrhage and other diseases of blood vessels.	Cancer and other malignant conditions	Tuberculosis all forms
1911-15					1.13
1916-20					0.96
1921-25					0.78
1926-30					0.60
1931-35	59.7	2.60	1.72	1.95	0.49
1936-40	63.1	3.10	1.72	1.93	0.40
1941-45	66.5	3.94	1.78	2.00	0.47
1946-50	68.0	4.44	1.93	2.12	0.32
1951-55	73.5	4.86	2.12	2.24	0.15
1956-60	72.8	4.90	2.24	2.23	0.06
1961-65	72.1	5.3	2.4	2.5	0.06
1966-70	74.5	5.1	2.5	2.6	0.03

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

**Comment:** The above table demonstrates trends in some mortality statistics in this area. The percentage of deaths occurring after the age of 65 years, the Senile Death Rate, has increased substantially in the period under review indicating a greater life expectancy or increasing longevity.

Death rates from heart disease, cerebral haemorrhage and cancer show a fairly steady upward trend possibly related to the fact that a greater proportion of the population are surviving to maturer years when these conditions take a greater toll of life.

The death rate from tuberculosis shows a dramatic decline, most marked in the last two decades, during which period mass radiography, B.C.G. vaccination, tuberculin testing of dairy herds and effective anti-tuberculosis drugs were brought to bear on the problem.

## Lung Cancer - Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths.

Year	MALES							FEMALES							Both Sexes Total
	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	
Average															
1961-65	-	1	2	14	12	5	34	-	-	1	3	3	2	9	43
1966	-	-	2	13	16	4	35	-	-	1	1	3	1	6	41
1967	-	-	4	6	15	11	36	-	-	-	2	3	2	7	43
1968	-	1	5	10	16	6	38	-	-	-	3	1	3	7	45
1969	-	-	4	16	20	12	52	-	-	2	2	2	3	9	61
1970	-	-	5	10	13	3	31	-	-	3	3	7	2	15	46



This table illustrates the preponderance of male deaths from this condition which in both sexes is most prevalent after the age of 45 years. While the total number of deaths from this cause has fallen from 61 last year to 46 this year, it is noteworthy that the number of female deaths has increased from 9 to 15. The association between persistent cigarette smoking and lung cancer has been convincingly demonstrated by national statistical surveys and it is probable that the diminishing male preponderance is accounted for by the increase in the smoking habit amongst females during the past 30 years.

**Respiratory Disease**, (excluding pulmonary tuberculosis) accounted for 100 deaths, giving a death rate of 1.1 per thousand population, compared to 1.4 last year. Bronchitis caused 43 deaths, of which 30 occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, pneumonia caused 47 deaths, of which 4 occurred at the age of less than one year, and other respiratory diseases caused 10 deaths.

**Violent Deaths:** Numbered 67, of which 8 were due to suicide, 21 to road accidents and 38 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 1970, the last death from this cause being in 1958.

**Infant Mortality:** There were 17 deaths at ages less than one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 14.4 per thousand births. The figure for last year was 16.7. The average rate for the area for the past five years is 18. The figure for Scotland is 20, compared to 21 last year. 10 of the infant deaths during 1970 occurred at ages less than four weeks, giving a neo-natal death rate of 9 per thousand births.

Of the 17 deaths during the year, only 4 fell into the theoretically preventable group (pneumonia 4). The other 13 deaths were due to the group of causes which includes congenital debility, prematurity and malformations, compared to 13 from these causes in 1969.

#### Infantile Mortality Rates, 1911-70

Years	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County	Scotland
1911-15	68			113
1916-20	65			100
1921-25	58			92
1926-30	58			86
1931-35	55	58	56	81
1936-40	57	59	57	76
1941-45	47	50	48	68
1946-50	32	40	34	47
1951-55	24	37	25	33
1956-60	25	14	24	28
1961-65	18	28	19	25
1966-70	19	8	18	21

There were 7 still births, giving a stillbirth rate of 6 per thousand total births including stillbirths. The figure for last year was 9.



# CORONARY THROMBOSIS - AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Year	MALES							FEMALES						
	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total
Average														
1961-65	-	4	13	36	42	37		-	1	4	12	32	38	
1966	-	-	22	49	65	54	190	-	-	4	16	35	48	103
1967	1	3	10	30	45	41	130	-	-	1	14	35	39	89
1968	-	4	17	45	71	39	176	-	1	3	9	31	41	85
1969	-	3	9	34	63	45	154	-	-	3	10	30	46	89
1970	-	2	15	55	62	98	232	-	-	4	13	46	100	163

The 1970 figures are taken from the Registrar General's statistics. In previous years the figures were extracted directly from death certificates in the Health Department. The apparent dramatic increase from ischaemic heart disease in persons over 75 years of age is accounted for by the fact that these deaths were previously attributed to general senile deterioration, of which cardiac ischaemia is a part.

The apparent discrepancy is not considered to be of significance.



## MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES.

The general arrangements have remained unchanged.

Work has proceeded on the provision of new nurses' houses and clinics as shown below:-

Callander	New house and clinic completed.
Milnathort	Negotiations for acquisitions of site in progress.

It will be recalled that it had been decided to build a new nurse's house and clinic at Doune and negotiations for the acquisition of a site were in progress. During the year, however, an approach was made by the local General Practitioners for consideration to be given to the provision by the County Council of a Health Centre to provide a nurse's house, clinic, doctors' surgeries and ancillary accommodation. The County Council have agreed to accept responsibility for the provision of a Health Centre and at the end of the year plans were in course of preparation.

The position with regard to the supply of District Nurses continues to cause concern and at the end of the year there were five vacancies, caused mainly by the retiral of nurses who had been in the County for many years. To overcome the shortage, the County Council have agreed to sponsor nurses with qualifications in general nursing and midwifery for District Nurse training and Health Visitor training. During the year six nurses were sponsored for District Nurse training and by the end of the year four of these nurses had been placed in posts in the County. The other two have successfully completed district nurse training and are at present undertaking health visitor training. They will be available for nursing duties in September, 1971. One nurse successfully completed the Health Visitor course in September, 1970.

Of the District Nurses who retired during the year, two deserve special mention, Miss Alexander who had completed 37 years as District Nurse at Callander, and Miss Beaton who had completed 21 years as District Nurse at Alyth. Both nurses had been very popular with their patients and highly respected in the community. Miss Alexander's record of 37 years in Callander is a remarkable achievement and as she herself commented, babies of the third generation were in her care at the time of her retirement. Both nurses have decided to settle in the communities in which they gave such long service and best wishes are extended to them both for a long and happy retirement.

During the year a number of nurses were released to take refresher courses in various subjects including midwifery, health visiting, health education, management and family planning.

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 patients and nurses.

The information given below is in the form called for by the Scottish Home and Health Department. All the nursing duties are carried out by the District Nurses and the figures are tabulated at the end of the 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 1970, 641 cases from the Joint County received ante-natal care at the Perth clinic, making 2,991 attendances and 98 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 1970, 45 County children from neighbouring districts made 57 attendances at Perth City Clinics.

(c) **Dental Care:** The Council do not provide dental care for expectant and nursing mothers or pre-school children, but District Nurses continue to encourage expectant and nursing mothers to attend private dentists, 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:** Responsibility for these has been transferred to the Council's 'Social Work Department'.

(g) **Cervical Cytology:** The following statistics for 1970 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 1,076 County residents had smears examined, the age distribution being as follows:-

Under 20 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	4
20 to 24 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	105
25 to 29 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	196
30 to 34 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	158
35 to 39 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	152
40 to 44 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	159
45 to 49 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	101
50 to 54 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	69
55 years of age and over	..	..	..	..	..	132

The following results of these smear tests were reported:-

1. Negative - normal cells only	908
2. Negative - Atypical. No infection	17
3. Suspicious - abnormal but not diagnostic	3
4. Positive - strongly suggestive of malignancy	8
5. Positive, considered malignant	-
6. Negative - Atypical. Infection	20
7. Unsatisfactory smear	120
	<hr/>
	1,076
	<hr/>

During the year the County Council agreed to contribute towards the cost of doctors' salaries for in Well-Woman Clinics at Perth Royal Infirmary.



There was a decrease of 115 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.

(h) **Family Planning:** Advice is available to County cases at the Mothers' Welfare Clinic, Perth and the Stirling Family Planning Clinic, both run by voluntary organisations with grants from the County Council. During the year 1970, 253 old cases and 96 new cases attended the Perth Clinic, making 743 attendances, and 58 old cases and 45 new cases made 177 attendances at the Stirling Clinic.

In September, 1970, a Family Planning Clinic was started in Crieff and by the end of the year, 8 cases had made 21 visits.

(i) **Melville House:** This organisation is largely supported by local authorities and during the year 3 cases of adoption were dealt with.

(j) **Marriage Guidance:** During the year the Marriage Guidance Council received 45 enquiries and counsellors conducted 102 interviews. Fourteen of the couples seen came from outside Perth, twelve from Perthshire and two from Fife. During the year, the number of active counsellors was reduced from nine to six, three of whom also work with groups of young people.

An appeal for money made to the County Council and to the Small burghs was well received and the response will allow the Marriage Guidance Council to advertise its activities more widely. A change in counselling hours from Wednesday afternoons to Thursday mornings was made so that all counselling could take place at the Welfare Centre, South Street, Perth. The Council hopes that these two measures will promote greater use of the facilities offered.

(k) **Welfare Foods:** The joint arrangement with Perth City, with a central welfare food 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 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 31/3/71 the County Centre issued 7,821 tins of National Dried Milk, 1,788 bottles of cod liver oil, 1,042 packets of vitamin tablets, and 27,512 bottles of orange juice.

## 2. Midwifery Service:

The number of births in the Authority's area during the year, corrected for residence, was 1,192. Of these, 123 births occurred at home and 1,069 in hospitals, including private maternity homes. 6 still-births occurred in hospitals, and none in domiciliary practice.

60 premature live births occurred in hospitals and of these 8 babies died within 28 days of birth, 6 premature live births occurred at home, but were transferred to hospital. One premature still-birth occurred in hospital.

Of the 118 confinements occurring at home, the doctor was booked in 116. In 2 cases the 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. Oxygen equipment to resuscitate new-born babies was also issued to all midwives, after they had received training in its use.



### 3. Health Visiting:

The total of 32,526 visits were paid by District Nurses as Health Visitors. Of these, 3,946 were paid to 1,168 expectant mothers, 6,373 visits were paid to 1,192 children born in 1970, 6,768 visits were paid to 1,197 children born in 1969, and 9,741 visits were paid to 3,857 children born in 1965-68.

2,188 visits were paid to 250 tuberculosis households.

994 visits were paid to 579 persons because they were aged 65 and over and for no other reason. 192 visits were paid to 170 old people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

616 visits were paid to 51 persons on mental health grounds, all being at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

678 visits were paid to 420 cases following discharge from hospital, 92 of these visits being paid to 71 people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

### 4. Home Nursing:

A total of 76,743 home nursing visits were made by the District Nurses during the year to a total of 3,593 persons. An increasing number of visits were made to give injections of various sorts, chiefly antibiotics, but of the total visits, 58,863 were paid to a total of 2,171 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, 1,822 nursing visits being paid during the year to 255 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 home help during the year were aged 65 and over, the same as last year, and that 385 of the 948 deaths during the year of persons aged 65 and over (41%) occurred at home, compared to 47% last year.

### 5. Domestic Help:

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

During the year 121 part-time domestic helps were employed under the Domestic Help Scheme and 198 households were assisted, made up as follows:- Chronic sick 19, mentally disordered 3, old persons no longer able to manage alone 167, maternity 2 and miscellaneous 7.

### 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 should 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.

**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 the Family Doctors in the area.

**Vaccination against Smallpox:** The number of successful primary vaccinations during the year was 1,081 and in addition 2,154 were successfully revaccinated. Information abstracted from the Child Welfare Records shows that at 31/12/70, 3% of children born in 1970, 30% of those born in 1969 and 82% of other pre-school children had been vaccinated.

**Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus:** During the year, 903 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. In addition, 43 children of school age received a boosting dose of diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus prophylactic and 525 received a booster dose of diphtheria/tetanus prophylactic, and 1,258 children received a booster tetanus inoculation.

**Vaccination against Poliomyelitis:** The programme of poliomyelitis vaccination continued during the year, 1970, the number notified by General Practitioners being 1,103 including 79 children born in 1970, and 732 children born in 1969. Information abstracted from Child Welfare Records shows that 92% of all pre-school children had been vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

**Vaccination against Measles:** Supplies of measles vaccine became available during 1970 and 620 children were vaccinated against the disease, 455 of these being born in 1968 and 1969.

**Vaccination against German Measles:** A scheme for vaccinating girls aged 11 to 14 years against German Measles was announced towards the end of the year and it is hoped that all those of the appropriate age will be offered vaccination during the early part of 1971.

## **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 and deaths from tuberculosis is given below.



## TUBERCULOSIS

	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	Average 1941-45	Average 1946-50	Average 1951-55	Average 1956-60	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1969	1970
New confirmed cases:										
Respiratory	53	54	58	75	66	44	47	28	34	22
Non-respiratory	54	57	53	27	22	25	11	7	9	5
Cases on list at 31st Dec.										
Respiratory	145	164	166	255	400	475	384	272	248	162
Non-respiratory	163	222	203	161	120	107	81		39	
Deaths:										
Respiratory	32	26	29	26	10	5	5	2	-	2
Non-respiratory	14	11	15	5	2	1	-	2	3	4

\* Respiratory cases only

There were 22 new respiratory cases confirmed during the year, compared with 34 last year. The number of cases on the list at 31st December dropped to 162 compared to 248 in 1969 and 311 in 1968. This resulted from the removal from the list of cases who had made a good recovery with no recurrence of symptoms over a number of years. There was no delay in admission to hospital where this was required. There were two deaths from respiratory tuberculosis. There were five new non-respiratory cases compared to 9 last year. There were four deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

63 contacts of tuberculosis cases were examined for the first time and 108 contacts previously examined had follow-up examination, an average of 13 contacts per confirmed case. Active disease was found in 6 contacts.

Under the general scheme for providing B.C.G. vaccination, 71 persons were tuberculin tested. Of these 58 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, 1970 covers the seventeenth year of work. In brief, the scheme provides for the tuberculin testing of children approaching school leaving age, generally during the year preceeding the fourteenth birthday, in order to ensure sufficient time for follow-up before leaving school: these children found to be tuberculin negative are given B.C.G. vaccination, those found to be tuberculin positive are subsequently given a chest X-ray and examined by a Chest Physician where the positive result is marked, or given a chest X-ray by Mass Radiography Unit. The facilities have been offered to all 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 97% (City 98%, County 95%). 1,352 children were tuberculin tested (City 548, County 804) with an overall positive rate (excluding private schools) of 4% (City 1%, County 5%), compared with 4% (City 2%, County 5%) for the year 1968-69.

Since the scheme started in 1953-54, a total of 23,368 children have been vaccinated, and so far as is known, none of these young people has developed tuberculosis, so that it would appear that vaccination is giving very adequate protection.

(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 difficult 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, but this session all school staffs were due for chest X-ray, and the Glasgow Unit visited the area in November and December, 1970.

A total of 1,769 school staffs (443 men and 1,226 women) were examined, along with 50 positive tuberculin test pupils, 34 district nurses and 49 playgroup personnel, there being 34 recalls for large film. In addition 193 members of the staff of a factory in the eastern district of the County were examined, 5 being recalled for large film, and 88 patients and staff in two Old People's Homes were examined, 6 being recalled for large film.

On this occasion the Glasgow Unit carried out all the examinations in the area and as it is very much easier to organise a scheme involving only one unit covering the whole area at one time, it is hoped that this arrangement can be continued. The service given by the Glasgow Unit has been very satisfactory and there has been no delay in arranging for the Unit to visit the area when required.

A further 24 school staff (6males and 18 females) in the eastern part of the Carse of Gowrie attended the static M.M.R. Unit in Dundee as this was more convenient. Films were normal in all cases.

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

(e) **Chiropody:** The Red Cross, the majority of Local Old People's Welfare Committees and several of the former District Nursing Associations continue to provide a much appreciated Chiropody Service for aged and handicapped people, the County Council contributing towards the cost and making available, where necessary, the District Nursing Clinics for the service. Additional centres were opened at Blairgowrie, Kirkmichael and Meigle during the year. Chiropody Services are available at the following Centres:

Aberfeldy	Bridge of Earn	Glenfarg
Aberfoyle	Callander	Kenmore
Abernethy	Comrie	Killin
Almondbank	Coupar Angus	Kinross
Alyth	Crieff	Kirkmichael
Auchtergaven	Doune	Logierait
Auchterarder	Dunblane	Luncarty
Birnam and Dunkeld	Dunning	Methven
Blackford	Errol	Meigle



Blair Atholl	East Carse	Milnathort
Blairgowrie and Rattray	Fortingall	Muckhart
Blairingone	Glencarse	Pitlochry
Braco	Glendevon	Rannoch and Foss
		Stanley
		Scone
		Thornhill

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

(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:** 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 94 talks and 52 demonstrations. Four talks were given at meetings of adult organisations by a member of the medical staff of the Department.

## 8. Infectious Diseases:

During the year 1970, 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	-	Pneumonia, acute primary	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	5	Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	13
Diphtheria	-	Poliomyelitis	-
Dysentery	12	Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	Scarlet Fever	6
Erysipelas	3	Tuberculosis - pulmonary	22
Food Poisoning	1	Tuberculosis - non-pulmonary	5
Acute Infective Jaundice (Viral Hepatitis)	87	Typhoid Fever	-
Malaria	1	Para-typhoid Fever	1
Measles	37	Whooping Cough	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-		
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	1		

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 21 years.



Twelve cases of dysentery were notified, of which nine occurred in a residential school in the Dunblane area. Investigation failed to reveal the source of infection.

One case of Paratyphoid B occurred, the patient having recently returned from Spain. Only one case of Food Poisoning was notified.

87 cases of virus hepatitis were notified, an increase of 35 over last year's figure. 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 (10 cases) and Kinross-shire (33 cases).

Virus Hepatitis and Measles figure prominently amongst the diseases notified and there were nine cases of whooping cough. The number of notified cases of pneumonia was remarkably small. Failure by medical practitioners to notify certain compulsory notifiable diseases, for which they themselves have effective remedies so limiting spread, may account for their apparent low incidence.

There were six cases of Scarlet Fever, compared with 25 in 1969 and 8 in 1968.

#### 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	1	-	1
(b) Gonorrhoea	28	6	34
(c) Other Venereal Conditions	86	6	92
	115	12	127
(d) Non-venereal Conditions	10	8	18
	125	20	145

The figures for last year were Perth 162, Stirling 18, Total 180.

#### 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, 1970, has already been issued.

# COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

## ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1970





County Sanitary Department,  
28 Glasgow Road,  
PERTH.

April, 1971.

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

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the following report on the activities of the County Sanitary Department for the year 1970 prepared in accordance with the requirements of Local Health Authority Services Circular No. 2/1971.

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

I am, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

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

County Sanitary Inspector and Master of Works.



County Survey Department  
25 George Road  
SINGAPORE

April 1971

The Government and the Survey Department  
The Survey Department  
25 George Road  
SINGAPORE

The Survey Department

I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the letter of the Survey Department for  
the year 1970 and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the relevant  
authorities for their consideration.

The Survey Department is the Government's principal agency for the collection and  
analysis of statistical information and for the dissemination of statistical information.  
The Survey Department is also responsible for the collection and analysis of statistical  
information and for the dissemination of statistical information.

Yours faithfully,  
The Survey Department

The Survey Department

WILLIAM A. DUFFY, Director

Survey Department, Singapore

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# **JOINT COUNTY COUNCIL FUNCTIONS**

## **FOOD AND DRUGS**

### **SAMPLING OF FOOD AND SPIRITS**

During the year 94 formal and 96 informal samples of food were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst. In addition 1,088 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 2 warning letters were sent. The reports passed to the Fiscal related to 4 samples of spirits, 2 samples of milk, and 1 sample of mince.

### **ANTIBIOTICS IN MILK**

Three of the samples of milk tested by the Public Analyst for the presence of antibiotics were found to contain penicillin. One sample contained 0.01 and another 0.02 i.us. of penicillin per ml. and warning letters were sent to the producers concerned. The other sample contained 0.4 i.us. of penicillin per ml. As this was twenty times the amount of penicillin permitted by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board in milk accepted by them and rendered the milk unfit for human consumption, a report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal. The accused, who pled "guilty", explained that two cows in his herd had received penicillin injections just before milking and that their milk had been put into the bulk supply in error. A fine of £15 was imposed.

### **WATER IN MILK**

The Public Analyst reported that the Hortvet Test indicated the presence of water in 5 informal samples of milk submitted to him. Formal samples of the same supplies, taken immediately after his report was received, were all reported on by him as being genuine.

### **IMPROPERLY PASTEURISED MILK**

A formal sample of "Channel Island Pasteurised" milk was submitted to the Public Analyst who subjected it to the phosphatase test and reported that either (a) the milk had not been properly pasteurised or (b) the milk had not been pasteurised at all or (c) a considerable quantity of unpasteurised milk had been added to it. According to the pasteuriser, his staff had pasteurised the milk and had thereafter stored it in the same cans used to consign the milk to the dairy without first having the cans washed. Tests carried out by the Public Analyst indicated that several pints of unpasteurised milk would require to be added to the quantity of pasteurised milk which could be accommodated in a ten gallon can before a similar reading to that obtained by him would be possible. A report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal and the pasteuriser, who pled "Guilty", was fined £10.

### **PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1962**

One butcher was fined £8 for contravening the above Regulations in that he sold mince containing 520 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide outwith the permitted period.

It was noted in a number of butchers' shops that small mincers were being used to mince meat in the



customer's presence and that these shops were not displaying for sale trays of minced meat. As freshly minced meat does not, or should not, contain preservatives it is perhaps for this reason that only one of the samples taken during the year was found to contain preservatives in contravention of the Regulations.

### **LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953**

A bottle of whisky displayed for sale on the gantry of a cocktail bar was found to be improperly labelled in that the print of the statement declaring the proof of the spirit was considerable less than the required one-eighth of an inch in height. The declaration stated that the whisky was 66<sup>o</sup> Proof and, as this was considerably lower in strength than the 70<sup>o</sup> Proof which one would expect a proprietary brand of whisky to be, it was felt that the small print of the declaration was designed to mislead and a report on these circumstances was sent to the Procurator Fiscal. The results of this case are not yet known.

### **FOOD NOT OF THE NATURE, SUBSTANCE OR QUALITY DEMANDED**

#### **MILK**

##### **Admonished after four previous convictions**

In last year's Annual Report I drew attention to three separate complaints relating to foreign bodies in four bottles of milk purchased from the same supplier. The foreign bodies consisted of a snail, a fly and two moths and the circumstances were as follows:

"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 dealer 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"

This year a similar complaint was received about a bottle of milk purchased from the same supplier and found to contain an insect. At the Sheriff Court the accused pled "guilty" to the offence and was admonished.

### **BOTTLES OF MILK CONTAINED DIRT**

A report on circumstances relating to a complaint about two bottles of milk which contained dirt was sent to the Procurator Fiscal. The dairyman concerned was also answering charges under the Dairy Byelaws in connection with supplying milk in a dirty bottle some weeks previously and when the cases came in Court he pled "guilty". He was fined £5 in respect of both cases.



## **BAG OF CHIPS CONTAINED AN EARWIG**

A complaint was received from a person who had bought a bag of chips that an earwig was found in the bag. According to the Analyst, the earwig had been immersed in fat which indicated that it had been fried with the chips. The conditions and methods at the chip shop were not all that they should have been and it was not unlikely that these resulted in the insect getting into the bag of chips. After trial the owner of the premises was found "guilty" and a fine of £8 imposed.

## **LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953**

An informal sample of butter submitted to the Public Analyst was reported as being in contravention of the Order in that the labelling of the product stated that the butter was "freshly packed". This was taken to be misleading as the butter was imported and the time lapse between packing and sale could not warrant such a description. As supplies of this butter were not available when a return visit was made to the premises concerned, a formal sample could not be taken and the matter was dealt with informally.

## **OATCAKE CONTAINED A FLY**

In last year's Annual Report I wrote "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".

In 1970 a complaint concerning the same baker was received. In this case an oatcake taken from a packet sealed in the baker's premises was found to contain a fly. In a statement made by the baker it was indicated that this would likely be due to a shortsighted baker who had rolled out the oatcake mixture and turned it over on top of the fly. As the baker had received a warning about the unsatisfactory condition of his premises following the previous complaint, a report on the circumstances was submitted to the Procurator Fiscal. A plea of "guilty" was tendered and the accused was admonished.

## **MOULDY PIES**

Four complaints about the sale of mouldy pies were received. The complaints related to a total of 15 pies. In each case investigations indicated that the mouldy condition of the pies was due to poor stock rotation on the part of the vendors. The complaints were dealt with through the Courts and the four accused persons were fined £10 each.

## **MOULDED ROLLS AND BREAD**

A complaint about moulded rolls and bread purchased from premises in the Highland District were the subject of a complaint but as the complainer had made the purchase while passing through the County and did not examine the goods until he arrived home at Manchester, there was no evidence to indicate that the foodstuffs had been in a mouldy condition when he purchased them from the shop.

## **SCAMPI**

A person who had a meal at a Chinese Restaurant was of the opinion that the Scampi served to him was not



"Scampi". He took the remains of the meal to the District Sanitary Inspector's office and this was sent to the Public Analyst who stated that "after extracts of the fish had been examined by electrophoretic techniques it was found to have the characteristics of genuine Scampi. No action by this Department was therefore necessary.

### WIRE EMBEDDED IN BUBBLE GUM

A complaint was received about a child who had purchased a packet of bubble gum and later found a piece of wire embedded in it. The Public Analyst reported that there were marks of the cutter used to slice the bubble gum on the wire. A report was submitted to the Procurator Fiscal and when the accused pled "guilty" a fine of £10 was imposed.

### SAMPLING OF SPIRITS

A Sykes Hydrometer was used to test 1,088 samples of spirits at 66 bars in 55 different Licenced premises. The types of spirits sampled and the number found to be adulterated or below strength are shown in the following table:

Spirit	No. of samples taken						No. adulterated or below strength	
Brandy	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	..
Gin	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	..
Rum	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..
Vodka	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..
Whisky	..	..	..	..	..	778	..	..

At 7% of the licenced 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 1969 was 4%.

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

- (1) Whisky (70° Proof) found to be 64.1° Proof .. .. Found not guilty on labelling charge. Fined £10 under Sec. 2.
- (2) Whisky (70° Proof) found to be 65.1° Proof .. .. Warning letter sent due to special circumstances relating to case.
- (3) Whisky (70° Proof) found to be 61.6° Proof .. .. Pled "not guilty" and trial fixed for May, 1971
- (4) Whisky (70° Proof) found to be 65.9° Proof .. .. do. do.

### EVAPORATION OF SPIRITS

As a result of a warning given the previous year by one of our Sheriffs that "a person who does not check the strength of his stock with a hydrometer from time to time is not exercising due diligence", it was found that there was a considerable increase in the number of premises where hydrometers were in use and that random checks by proprietors or managers were being made on the proof of opened bottles of spirits displayed for sale to ensure that, unknown to them, spirits had not been adulterated by their employees. It was also noted that the use



of open pourers had largely been discontinued in most premises in the County, thus cutting down the possibility of evaporation from these pourers which, over a period, results in a considerable loss in the strength of the spirit and the possibility of a sample being taken which would likely be reported on by the Public Analyst as "non-genuine".

In one bar where a sample of Whisky was found to be considerably below strength it was revealed that it was the practice to top up a bottle displayed on the gantry from a gallon bottle kept in the store. This apparently gave ample opportunity for water to be added to the spirit in the gallon bottle as was indicated by the low strength of the sample taken.

#### FOOD SAMPLES TAKEN

	NUMBER SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION			NUMBER NOT GENUINE		
	FORMAL	INFORMAL	TOTAL	FORMAL	INFORMAL	TOTAL
Butter .. .. .	-	2	2	-	1	1
Cheese .. .. .	-	8	-	-	-	-
Fruit Conserves .. .. .	-	2	2	-	-	-
Ice Cream .. .. .	-	7	7	-	1	1
Jams, Jellies and Fruit Curds ..	-	2	2	-	1	1
Margarine .. .. .	-	2	2	-	-	-
Meat pastes and spreads .. ..	-	3	3	-	-	-
Milk (excluding dried, condensed, etc.) .. .. .	51	8	59	4	-	4
Mince .. .. .	28	-	28	1	-	1
Sausages and sausage meat .. ..	10	1	11	-	-	-
Soft drinks (excluding fruit juices)	-	4	4	-	4	4
Spices and condiments .. ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Spirits .. .. .	5	1	6	4	-	4
Other articles .. .. .	-	55	55	-	4	4
Totals	94	96	190	9	11	20



## UNSOUND FOOD

Following complaints by shopkeepers and others approximately 5½ 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 .. .. .										5½
" Fruit and Fruit juices .. .. .	do. .. .. .										244¼
" Meat .. .. .	do. .. .. .										415¼
" Rice .. .. .	do. .. .. .										7¾
" Soup .. .. .	do. .. .. .										24¾
" Vegetables .. .. .	do. .. .. .										710¼
Miscellaneous canned foods .. .. .	do. .. .. .										1

### FOOD PACKED IN JARS, BOTTLES, ETC.

Jams .. .. .	Jars broken .. .. .	2¾
--------------	---------------------	----

### OTHER FOODS IN BAGS AND PACKETS

Butter .. .. .	Rancid .. .. .	21
Bacon .. .. .	Vacuum pack broken .. .. .	1½
Cheese .. .. .	Moulded .. .. .	¾
Confectionery .. .. .	Contaminated by oil, etc. after road accident .. .. .	2,330
Grapes .. .. .	Moulded .. .. .	28
Meat (Gigot) .. .. .	Abscess on bone .. .. .	14

### CONTENTS OF DEEP FREEZE CABINETS WHICH HAD BROKEN DOWN

Fish .. .. .	403½
Fruit juices .. .. .	15
Ice Cream & lollipops .. .. .	150½
Pastries & cakes .. .. .	167½
Poultry .. .. .	372¾
Meats .. .. .	333¾
Vegetables .. .. .	537

### FROZEN FOODS THAWED AND REFROZEN AFTER ROAD ACCIDENT

Fish .. .. .	123½
Fish cakes, etc. .. .. .	1,365½
Potato chips, etc. .. .. .	5,028

## UNSOUND FOOD - VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

### UNFIT CONFECTIONERY

A general practitioner in one District contacted the Sanitary Inspector in connection with a number of children who had been consuming sweets deposited in a garage following an accident to a vehicle which was lying in the garage awaiting a visit from an insurance assessor. The sweets were found to be unfit for human consumption and were disposed of at a nearby refuse tip.

As a result of another vehicle accident part of a consignment of sweets was found to be damaged and saturated with oil and petrol which rendered them unfit for human consumption. These sweets were also disposed of at a refuse tip.

### THAWED FROZEN FOODS

Following a further accident involving a refrigerated vehicle for transporting frozen foodstuffs it was found that the consignment had thawed and then been refrozen. Samples of the foodstuffs were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination and it was his opinion that they were not suitable for sale for human consumption. The foodstuffs were disposed of at a refuse tip.

### MEAT INSPECTION

The 5,869 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 336 of the 5,869 animals slaughtered were wholly or partially condemned. The total weight of meat condemned was 2,475 lbs.

The income during the year from charges permitted under the Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1963 for the inspection of meat was £218.

TABLE I

Slaughterhouse	Class of Animal	Slaughtered	Wholly condemned	Partially condemned	Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offal
Blairgowrie	Pigs	4,449	4	311	1,950
	Calves	184	-	-	-
Milnathort	Pigs	1,224	1	17	352
	Sheep	12	3	-	173
	Totals	5,869	8	328	2,475



TABLE II

Class of Animals	Tuberculosis			Septicaemia	Bruising and Injury		All other conditions		
	Whole carcass	Part carcass	Organs only	Whole carcass	Whole carcass	Part carcass	Whole carcass	Part carcass	Organs only
<b>BLAIRGOWRIE</b>									
Pigs .. ..	-	25	-	2	-	2	3	5	278
<b>MILNATHORT</b>									
Pigs .. ..	-	9	-	1	-	3	-	2	3
Sheep .. ..	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	-	34	-	6	-	5	3	7	281

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The only slaughtering of animals which takes place in the County is now carried out at 2 private slaughterhouses. Both slaughterhouses are associated with bacon factories and comply full with the Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963.

## 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 in general with the Regulations although it was necessary to draw the attention of the operators to certain minor defects.

## MILK AND DAIRIES

### GENERAL

The trend in dairying in the Combined County continued during the year 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

The increases which have taken place in the size of dairy herds in the County over the past five years are shown in the following table:

Year								Average No. Cows per herd
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
1968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
1970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69

Although these figures would seem to indicate that the trend towards larger dairy herds has stopped, this is perhaps not the case as a number of our dairies had to reduce considerably the size of their dairy herds during the year due to outbreaks of Brucellosis which necessitated the disposal of large numbers of infected animals. These producers are understandably unwilling to buy in new stock and prefer the safer but slower method of rearing the additional animals required themselves.

## DAIRY REGISTRATIONS

There were 326 Certificates of Registration in force in the County at the end of 1970, comprising:



Producers	..	..	..	..	107
Producer/retailers	..	..	..	..	30
Retailers	..	..	..	..	182
Vending Machines	..	..	..	..	5
Pasteurisers	..	..	..	..	2

The changes in Registration during the year were as follows:

Certificates lapsed during the year	..	..	..	..	53
Certificates issued during the year	..	..	..	..	31
Certificates revoked during the year	..	..	..	..	-

### DAIRY PREMISES

The types of milking units and cooling equipment in the County are shown in the following table:

#### Bulk Tanks

##### Byres

##### Parlours

Bucket	Pipeline	Tandem	Abreast	Herringbone
16	57	4	19	27

#### Milk consigned in Cans

##### Byres

14

It will be noted from the above figures that 90% of the dairies in the County have bulk tanks.

### HOUSING OF COWS

The cubicle system still appears to be the one 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, thus ensuring that premises of the most modern and hygienic design possible were provided at an economic price.

### 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 three farms and minor alterations at two farms.

### DIRTY MILK BOTTLES

Two complaints were received about milk being supplied in three dirty milk bottles. Two of the bottles were

supplied by one dairyman and the other bottle by another dairyman. Investigations at the dairies concerned indicated that these complaints could have been avoided had reasonable care been taken. Reports on the circumstances were submitted to the Procurator Fiscal. In each case the dairyman pled "guilty" and the dairyman who supplied the two bottles was fined £10. The other dairyman concerned was also accused of supplying a bottle of milk containing dirt, which case is detailed under the section on Food and Drugs, and when both complaints were taken together he was fined £5.

### 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	2	-	2	14
Standard	7	2	25	125
Pasteurised	-	-	1	2
Total	9	2	28	141

Shown in the above table are 4 Producers who held both "Premium" and "Standard" Licences.

In all 2,546 visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors and Milk Officers to dairy premises during the year.

### MILK SAMPLES

The number and results of "Premium" and "Standard" milk samples taken from our Producers 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	One Failure	Two Failures	Three Failures	Four or more Failures
Premium	168	50	1	2	4	5
Standard	841	119	35	18	4	7

Producers having 3 consecutive failures:

Premium	2	Standard	5
---------	---	----------	---

Producers have 4 or more consecutive failures:

Premium	2	Standard	1
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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 91 such samples were taken and of these 46 failed the test.



## "PREMIUM" MILK PRODUCERS

Although the cost and designation of "Premium" milk indicate that it is the best milk available 30% of the samples taken of this milk did not comply with the required tests.

In the earlier part of the year a number of the unsatisfactory samples was due to a deficiency in solids-not-fat and accounted for 7% of the failures. It is impossible to adjust this deficiency in milk in a short time and at three farms three consecutive unsatisfactory samples were taken within a period of 21 to 28 days. This problem appears to be more common in the County now than in previous years, possibly because at many farms Ayrshire herds are being replaced by Friesian herds and because these in turn are being fed for high yields. The production of milk of the correct standard thereby becomes difficult. This was recognised by the Milk Sub-Committee and letters were sent to all "Premium" producers warning them of the problem and advising them on the steps they should take to ensure that milk of the required quality is consistently produced.

The production of "Premium" milk of the required bacteriological standard does not appear to create any great difficulty and when the required care is taken milk can be produced with a count well below the accepted limit. However, a high degree of care and supervision with attention to detail are necessary and any carelessness usually results in a failure. The rate of failure of "Premium" milk is even higher when the samples are taken from retail premises and it is clear that producers intending to supply retail premises must have a very high standard of control throughout the production process from a temperature as well as a hygienic point of view. The code marking of cartons also appears to be essential, and although producers are reluctant to adopt an easily recognisable code which indicates the day of cartonning it is only by this means that the retailer and eventually his customer will know that the milk which they are buying is as fresh as they expect it to be.

## "STANDARD" MILK

The failure rate for "Standard" milk samples taken at dairies remained the same as last year at 14%. Sample failures appeared to be due mainly to labour difficulties and perhaps economics as there is a tendency to cut down on the necessary quantities of detergents and sterilising agents when these are increased in price. The very wet summer and autumn gave rise to dirty cows and consequent difficulty in washing, thus making the production of clean milk more difficult.

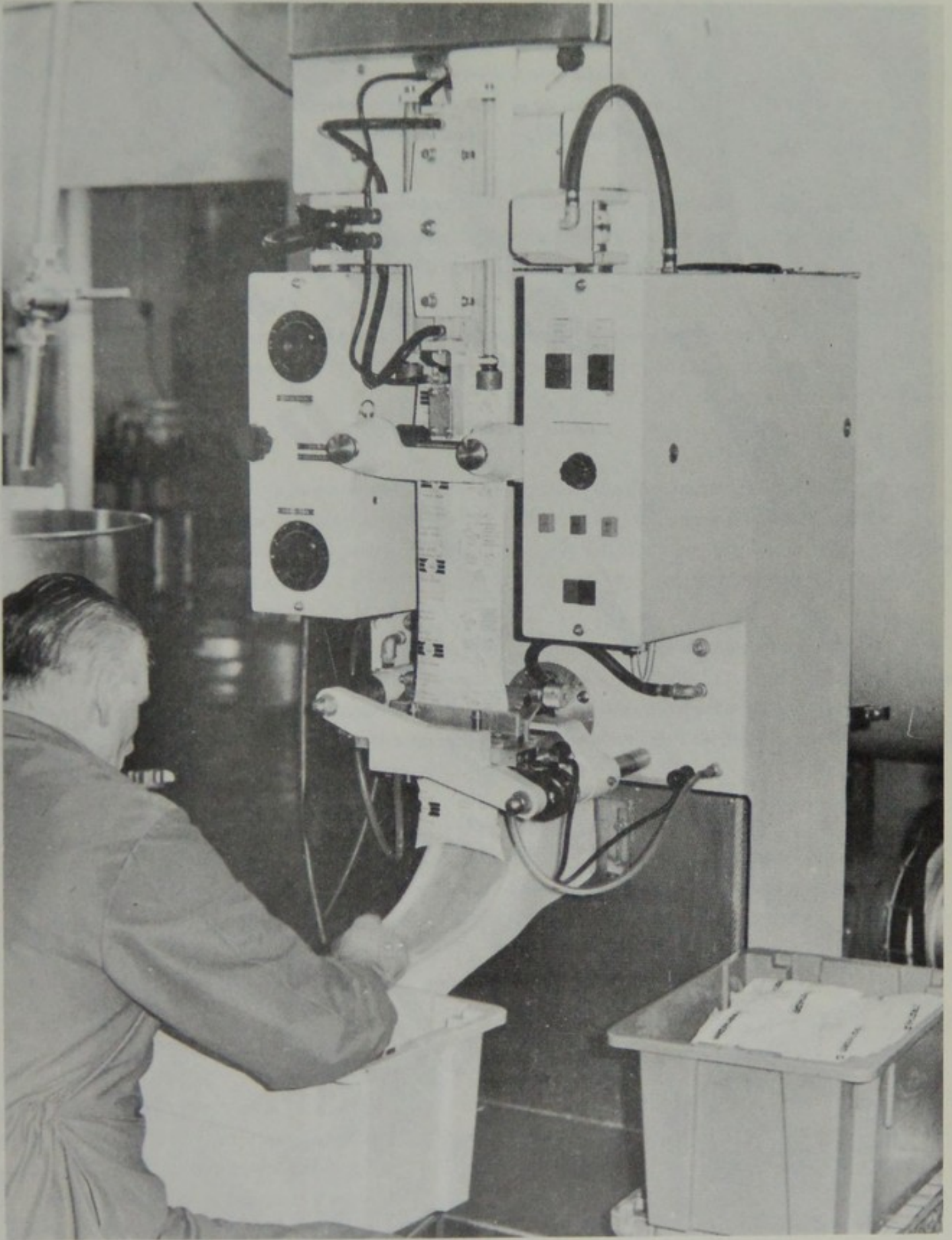
## OTHER MILK SAMPLES

								Total taken	No. failing	% failure
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	15	17.96%
Retailers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	527	124	22.0%
Pasteurisers		..	..	..	..	..	..	28	2	7.8%
Vending Machines			..	..	..	..	..	22	12	54.5%
Whirlcools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8	44.4%

## SCHOOLS

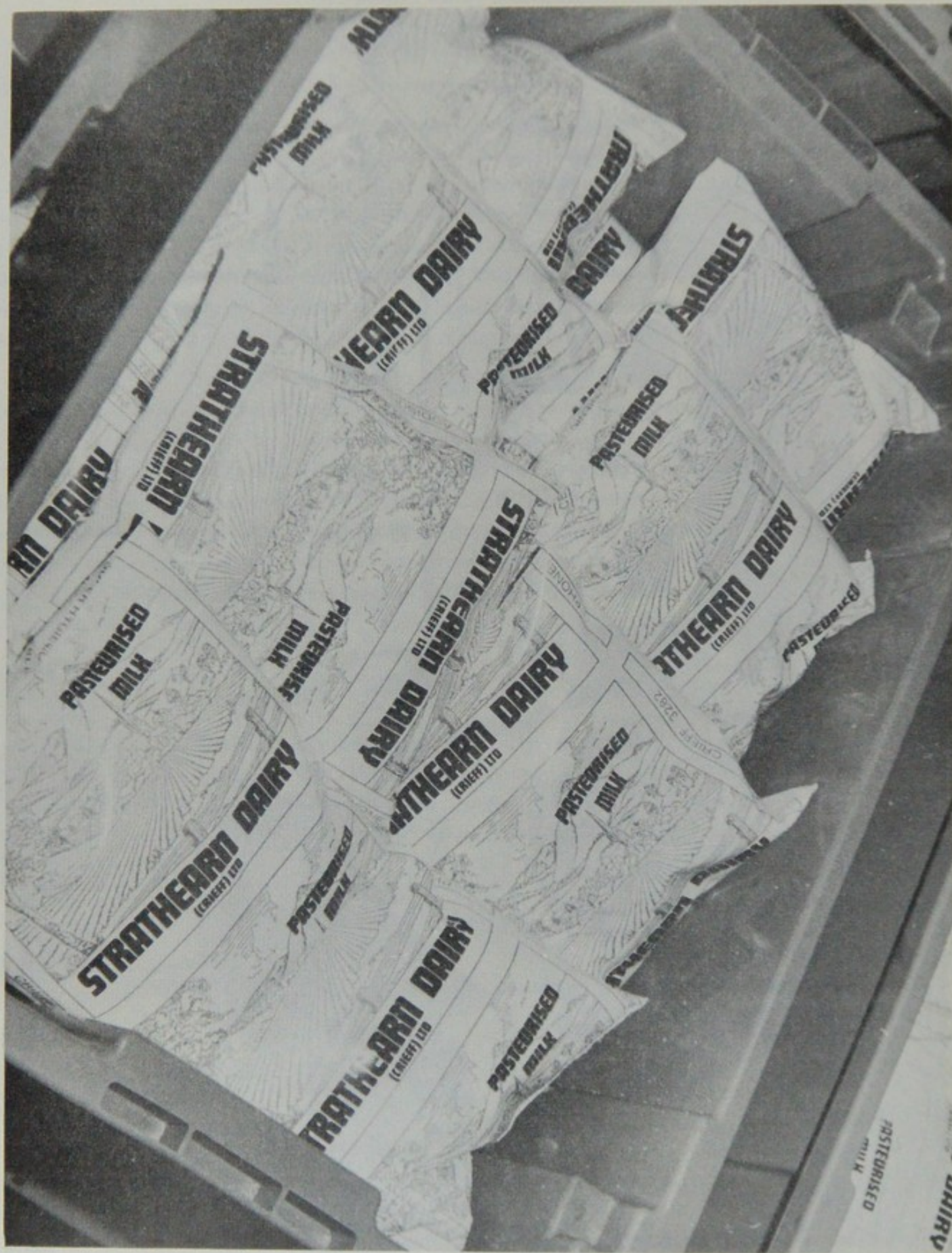
Most of the milk consumed in the schools in the County is pasteurised but it will be seen from the table that approximately 20% of the samples taken were unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples were traced in most cases to milk which had been handled by a middleman and not delivered direct from the dairy or pasteuriser to the school. This resulted in older and in some cases less satisfactory milk being delivered.





STRATHEARN DAIRY - NEW SACHET FILLING MACHINE





STRATHEARN DAIRY - BOX OF SACHETS



## RETAILERS

The fact that 36% of the samples taken of "Premium" milk and 29% of the samples taken of "Standard" milk failed the required tests indicate that the sale of raw milk is not suitable for the retail trade where there may be poor handling of the milk, bad storage conditions, bad stock rotation and staff employed who do not understand that milk is a highly perishable commodity and that it does not have to be sour before it is unsuitable for sale.

A number of retailers who buy in milk in bulk and bottle or carton it on their premises have also the difficulty of getting a good supplier and making arrangements for the milk to be transported in good condition to their premises. This requires a strict temperature control and additional care to overcome the problems of double handling.

While pasteurised milk is much more suitable for the retail trade and has a better shelf-life it must still be appreciated that good temperature control prolongs its life considerably and good stock rotation is essential.

## PASTEURISERS

Two of the samples taken of milk pasteurised in the county failed the phosphatase test indicating that the milk had not been properly pasteurised but this figure, which represents approximately 8% of the samples taken, is far too high. Members of the public buy pasteurised milk because it is safe and any breakdown in the pasteurising process creates a risk to the public. This is particularly so at present when the milk from herds suffering from Brucellosis is sent for pasteurisation to make it safe.

One of the sample failures was due to inexperience on the part of a member of the staff at the pasteurising dairy who diverted unpasteurised milk to the bottle-filling plant. This was readily seen from the chart showing the temperature at which the milk had been pasteurised. The records at the same plant did not reveal why the other sample had not been adequately pasteurised, although it was said that a member of the staff had poured pasteurised milk back into a can which still contained some raw milk.

## VENDING MACHINES

The lack of proper stock rotation and overstocking of vending machines during periods when there is little demand for milk from them was the reason for most of the milk samples failing the tests. With proper care and attention vending machines should give little difficulty and, where this is not possible, they should be kept solely for the sale of less perishable goods such as orange juice.

## WHIRLCOOLS

The high percentage of unsatisfactory samples of milk taken from whirlcools confirms our previous experience that this unit in the hands of people unaccustomed to washing and sterilising dairy equipment does not keep the supply milk of a reasonable quality. As milk sold from whirlcools is considered to come within the term "catering sale" the bacteriological requirements of Designated milk cannot be applied to it. Unsatisfactory samples must therefore be dealt with under the Food Hygiene Regulations or the Milk and Dairies Act. This is a matter which requires the attention of legislators in the near future.



## TRANSPORT OF MILK

It is strange that milk has to be produced under strict hygienic conditions and cooled immediately after production or pasteurising and yet in most cases it is permissible under existing legislation to allow it to sit for hours on the platform of an open lorry on a hot summer's day. This is another matter which requires proper control and future legislation should ensure that only insulated vans are used to transport milk from the producer or pasteuriser to the retailer's premises. At present there is a temperature control only for "Premium" milk and one of our Producers who transports this grade of milk over long distances provides containers insulated with 2 ins. of expanded polystyrene to retain the low temperature of the milk during the journey. This is most effective and even after a journey of some two hours on a hot day the temperature rises only  $2^{\circ}\text{--}3^{\circ}$  and keeps the milk well below the maximum permissible temperature of  $50^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

## REVOCATION OF DESIGNATED LICENCES

The revocation or suspension of 27 designated licences was considered during the year. In each case either 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 producer's "Premium" Licences and 2 producer's "Standard" Licences, to suspend 2 dealer's "Standard" Licences, 1 Producer's "Premium" Licence, 3 dealer's "Premium" Licences, 2 dealer's "Pasteurised" Licences and to give warnings in 12 cases. In 3 instances the Licences were surrendered.

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

(a)	Producer's "Premium" Licences .. .. .	8
(b)	Producer's "Standard" Licences .. .. .	10
(c)	Dealer's "Premium" Licences .. .. .	4
(d)	Dealer's "Standard" Licences .. .. .	2
(e)	Dealer's "Pasteurised" Licences .. .. .	1
(f)	Dealer's licences relating to vending machines	2

Two applications for Dealer's "Premium" Licences were refused. So also were one application for a Dealer's "Standard" Licence and one application for a Producer's "Premium" Licence.

## BRUCELLOSIS

During 1970 samples of milk were taken by our Milk Officers from 2,620 cows in 53 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 .. .. .	81	61	32	32				
(b)	No. of cows above found to be giving milk positive to culture ..	89							
(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 ..	21							



The result of herd tests carried out by our Milk Officers over the past 5 years are shown in the following table:

Year	Herd Tests	% of herds tested and found infected
1966	59	17
1967	50	14
1968	51	8
1969	34	35
1970	53	40

During 1970, 53 farms at one period of the year were consigning all or a portion of their milk for consumption raw. Of these 53, 11 were accredited, 10 were at some stage of being accredited and the remaining 32 were tested on at least one occasion by this Department. In addition all milks to be consumed raw by the public were subjected to the milk Ring Test every time a bacteriological sample was taken. 372 such samples were submitted to the Milk Ring Test and 64 were positive. Towards the end of the year this service was extended to cover all dairy farms so that farmers could be made aware of the danger to their families and their staff if the milk was found to be infected.

Progress in the eradication of brucellosis continued to be slow during the year and several severe outbreaks occurred in herds supplying milk for consumption raw. These outbreaks required the carrying out of additional tests by our Milk Officers and the co-operation of the producers and the Scottish Milk Marketing Board to reduce to a minimum the possibility of infected milk being sold for consumption raw. This co-operation was obtained in all cases except one where a farmer was found to be selling, as "Premium Milk", milk from cows known to him to be infected. All milk from this producer was immediately directed for pasteurisation but, due to the lack of corroborating evidence, a report on the circumstances was not submitted to the Procurator Fiscal. The Milk Sub-Committee made it quite clear, however, that should such an occurrence take place in the future and sufficient evidence was available, they would not hesitate to report the circumstances to the Fiscal.

## 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.

## UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

Four of the unsatisfactory samples taken during the year were of ice cream manufactured in another area. Investigations carried out by the Sanitary Department in that area revealed a fault in the manufacturing process. This was rectified and further samples taken were found to be satisfactory.

Samples taken from three counter-type cream manufacturing machines were found to be consistently unsatisfactory. On investigating the cleaning and sterilising techniques used it was discovered that the strength of the sterilising agent was not in accordance with the makers' recommendation and that the sterilised equipment was being contaminated by giving it an unsterile rinse.

At a small cafe the only indication of the change in ownership was a marked deterioration in the standard of ice cream manufactured there. This proved to be due to unsatisfactory methods and an improvement was noted following a visit during which advice on cleaning and sterilisation was given.



## GENERAL

The trend in the sale of factory-made ice cream appears to be changing from the wrapped block to a variety of flavoured ice creams sold loose. To promote the sale of these ice creams and to show the customers the flavour and colours available the ice creams are displayed in open containers easily seen by the public but protected from them and other contamination by a glass screen. Samples taken of ice cream sold in this way were satisfactory and indicated that the screening of the open containers was adequate.

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, 1970 .. .. .	74	23
Cancelled during the year .. .. .	8	-
Granted during year .. .. .	10	-
In force at 31st December, 1970 .. .. .	76	23
(a) Manufacture/storage/sale .. .. .	24	-
(b) Storage/sale .. .. .	52	23

TABLE II

	No. of samples taken	No. conforming to recommended standard	No. failing
"Loose" Ice Cream .. .. .	119	101	18
Prepacked Ice Cream .. .. .	15	12	3

## FOOD HYGIENE

Due to pressure of work during the year food premises in the County were not visited as regularly as necessary. The lack of adequate visits was quite apparent by the end of the year when a considerable deterioration in the standard of food hygiene in certain premises was seen. These are the premises where the standard of hygiene is related to the frequency of visits paid to them. Unless these visits are regular food hygiene is something which receives attention only if time permits. In such premises time never permits and the raising of their standards only becomes evident with the threat of prosecution. In December a temporary Food Hygiene Officer was appointed



and it is hoped that regular visits by her will bring the premises up to the standard required by the Regulations and introduce routines which should lead to better food hygiene and better food for the consumers.

## **REGISTRATION OF PREMISES**

### **NEW PREMISES**

As in previous years it was again found that food businesses had been started in premises not previously used for that purpose without intimation of the intention to do so being given to this Department. In most of these cases the premises were situated in small Burghs and any Building Warrants necessary for the change of use or alterations had been obtained from the Town Councils. It was therefore rather frustrating both on our part and on that of the owners to find that newly-opened premises did not comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations and had to be altered at considerable expense. This could have been avoided through consultation with this Department in the first place and before plans of the premises were submitted. Had the appropriate Section of the Food and Drugs Act requiring the registration of food premises been in operation it would have been well known that these premises, like dairies and ice cream shops, could not have been used until they were registered by the local authority dealing with food hygiene and that prior approval of the premises would have been necessary before registration.

### **EXISTING PREMISES**

In cases where fines have already been imposed for contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations on more than one occasion, with little subsequent improvement in the premises, it is also evident that the only effective way of dealing with the owners of such premises is to revoke any Certificate of Registration which they might have, thus preventing them continuing to operate a food business. This provision in other legislation, although used only on few occasions, is most effective.

### **GENERAL**

There is a growing feeling among the owners of food businesses that registration would be good for the food trade and welcomed by them. This would not be welcomed by all food traders but registration is the most effective means by which local authorities can ensure that food premises will be kept up to the required standard.

If the standard of food hygiene in the country can be raised by the registration of premises and if the only real objection to registration is from a few food traders, who in many cases are quite unsuitable to operate food businesses in any case, the introduction of registration should be actively considered. The section of the Food and Drugs Act relating to the registration of food premises was included in the Act for a specific purpose and, although delays in making this section enforceable were understandable when the Food Hygiene Regulations were first introduced, this is no longer the case. The Regulations have now been in operation for over 10 years and, as it cannot be said that they are operating as satisfactorily as they could be with registration, registration should be introduced now.

### **WASH-HAND BASINS**

The Food Hygiene Regulations require wash-hand basins to be readily accessible to food handlers. In practice, it has been found that food handlers will use wash-hand basins provided they are in their workroom.



However, if a food handler has to leave the room in which he is working and to travel even a short distance to a wash-hand basin in another room or apartment he is discouraged from using the wash-hand basin and either wipes his hands on his overalls or uses an adjacent sink which may well contain equipment which could be contaminated by the washing of his hands.

The Regulations would benefit from being reworded to require wash-hand basin to be provided in the workrooms. It is appreciated that, in a few cases, due to certain unusual circumstances, this may not be necessary or possible but these cases can be dealt with by the issue of Certificates of Exemption. A change in the Regulations such as this would save officials countless hours of explaining to the owners of food premises why wash-hand basins should be situated in workrooms and arguing the point of law as to whether or not a wash-hand basin along a corridor, up a flight of stairs or in some other room is "readily accessible".

## BACTERICIDAL AGENTS

One part of the Regulations most ignored by the occupiers of food premises is that relating to the sterilising of utensils and equipment. In some cases this is due to the lack of knowledge of the Regulations but in others it is because an efficient bactericidal agent has not been defined and the occupiers are at a loss to know what is acceptable under the Regulations.

In dealing with dairies the Scottish Home and Health Department keep up to date a list of accepted sterilising agents, but have not provided a similar list for food premises. Various reasons have been given for the non-issue of such a list but it appears that the Department expect local authorities to make a decision upon matters on which they themselves will give no guidance. Each local authority has therefore to satisfy itself about the efficiency of a particular product and convey this information to the occupiers of food premises. It is a costly and time-consuming process for each local authority to do this individually. Because of this many local authorities and occupiers of food premises are in the position of not knowing if the so-called sterilising agents on the market are meeting the need for which they are said to be prepared.

The problem facing food hygiene departments could be more easily overcome by a central body than by each local authority in the Country acting individually. The Department's assistance in this important matter would be appreciated.

## PROSECUTIONS

Following a complaint about a steak pie purchased from a travelling shop and found to be mouldy, an investigation was carried out to ascertain the reason for the pie becoming mouldy. This investigation revealed that pies, after being taken into stock in the travelling shop, could remain there for several days without any means of temperature control, until they were sold. During the investigation the travelling shop itself was found to be dirty and the goods displayed on sale had a coating of dust on them. The driver of the van who served in the shop had dirty hands and, when the tap at the wash-hand basin was turned on a trickle of reddish cold water appeared instead of a stream of hot clean water. A report on the circumstances was sent to the Procurator Fiscal and at the Sheriff Court, a plea of guilty having been tendered, a fine of £50 was imposed.

## NOTICES

Two notices were served on the owner of premises which did not comply with the structural requirements of the Regulations. In one case the chlorinator for the water supply of an hotel was defective and in the other



numerous defects were found in a butcher's shop which had recently opened in a small burgh unknown to the District Inspector. In both cases the requirements of the notices were met without the need for further action on the part of the Council.

The requirements of a notice served the previous year relating to the provision of wash-hand basins for two bars and a kitchen had not been met within the required time or as a result of warning letters sent. A report on the circumstances was sent to the Procurator Fiscal and, a plea of guilty having been tendered, a fine of £10 was imposed.

STATISTICS

The number of visits paid to various types of food premises and the state of these premises are shown in the table on page 22.



# FOOD HYGIENE PREMISES

Type of Premises	Total No. of Premises	Total No. general Inspections	Total No. other Inspections	No. of premises which comply with the Regulations	No. of premises in which only minor Contraventions of Regulations were noted	No. of premises in which major Contraventions of Regulations were noted	No. of Proceedings instituted	Result of Proceedings
CLASS A								
Bakehouses ..	24	28	28	12	10	2	-	-
Bakers shops ..	39	27	9	16	10	1	-	-
Butchers ..	68	96	76	31	27	10	-	-
Confectioners ..	88	55	1	53	2	-	-	-
Fishmongers ..	18	15	-	15	-	-	-	-
Fried fish shops ..	23	18	14	13	2	3	-	-
Fruiterers ..	25	21	1	19	2	-	-	-
General Stores ..	84	66	8	57	8	-	-	-
Grocers ..	171	153	24	128	15	12	-	-
Poulterers ..	6	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
CLASS B								
Boarding houses ..	75	49	4	46	3	-	-	-
Cafes ..	34	33	13	27	3	-	-	-
Canteens ..	12	9	-	5	1	-	-	-
Clubs ..	13	10	-	7	2	-	-	-
Homes ..	15	9	-	9	-	-	-	-
Hotels ..	255	266	75	154	38	19	1	Fined £10
Public Houses ..	99	115	19	72	23	4	-	-
Restaurants ..	50	55	17	40	4	3	-	-
School Meals ..	74	28	1	27	1	-	-	-
Private Schools ..	7	12	-	4	-	1	-	-
CLASS C								
Poultry Packing Stations ..	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Meat Processing Factories ..	4	7	109	3	1	-	-	-
Other Food Factories ..	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLASS D								
Vehicles ..	161	72	9	47	12	1	1	Fined £50



## PESTS

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The duties imposed on the Council by the above Act were undertaken by one operative during the year. Towards the end of the year, however, there was a general increase in the rat population in the country as a whole, which increase (1) has had a serious effect in this County where the operative was already fully employed and (2) was particularly evident at refuse tips where the work of the operative has had to be concentrated leaving little time for the investigation of complaints and survey work.

This problem of coping with the rat population in the County was discussed with the local representative of the Department of Agriculture. As he was of the opinion that this was not a temporary increase in the rat population which would decrease over the next few months but a return to our previous numbers, the return of our establishment of operatives to the previous complement of two is under active consideration.

### WARFARIN-RESISTANT RATS

The poison mainly used by our operative is Warfarin. This still proves to be very effective if it is used properly. However, if adequate baits are not laid in the proper place for a sufficient period then a complete eradication will not take place.

A complaint was received from a farmer in an area near our boundary with Stirling County that the rats on his property were Warfarin-resistant. As the farmer was carrying out the treatment himself it was not known if the rats were actually Warfarin-resistant or if he was incorrectly carrying out the treatment. The fact that Warfarin-resistant rats were known to exist in Stirling County suggested to him that this was the reason that his treatment was not successful. As it cannot be ascertained if rats are Warfarin-resistant without carrying out certain laboratory tests on the rats, the advice of the Department of Agriculture was sought, but I was informed, however, that the Department no longer have facilities for carrying out this investigational work. An effective treatment, using "Racumen", was carried out at the farm but it is still not known if these rats were Warfarin-resistant.

The Department expects local authorities to meet their obligations under the Pests Destruction Act in full and they have their own inspectors to ensure that this is done. The Department in turn, it is considered, should be of assistance to local authorities in such matters, being of national as well as of local importance, by providing adequate laboratory facilities. It is felt therefore that the Department should again provide the facilities necessary to ensure that any question of rats being Warfarin-resistant in a particular area can be immediately investigated and, where necessary, an alternative treatment can be prescribed.

### 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	119	64	37	38	258
(b) otherwise .. .. .	207	-	-	156	363
TOTAL	326	64	37	194	621
2. No. of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice	301	59	37	155	552
3. No. of above properties satisfactorily cleared					
(a) by local authority ..	301	41	30	150	522
(b) otherwise .. .. .	-	18	7	5	30
TOTAL	301	59	37	155	552

## NON-TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

### PERTH COUNTY

#### NEW HOUSES

The number of new houses completed in the County during the year was 246. The figure is made up as follows:

					2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 or more apts.	Total
Erected by local Authority	..	..	..	..	44	49	4	1	98
Erected by private persons	..	..	..	..	1	37	65	45	148

The 148 houses completed by private enterprise compares with 121 completed in 1969.

#### HOUSING GRANTS

##### NEW HOUSES FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Included in the above table of new houses completed are 12 houses erected by private enterprise with the aid of grants for housing agricultural workers. Certificates recommending payment of grant were issued in respect of 12 houses, 2 of which were completed in previous years.

Applications for grant towards the cost of erecting 11 houses were received during the year and grant was promised in 8 cases.

#### DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Grants were promised for improvements or conversions involving 82 houses. 10 applications were refused. The works of improvement at 39 houses were completed during the year and qualified for payment of grant. Although grant was promised for a few of these houses during 1970, grant for the majority was promised in previous years.

#### STANDARD GRANTS

Applications for grant in respect of 15 houses were received and dealt with during the year. Three applications were refused.

Standard amenities were provided at 25 houses and grant was paid in each case. Of these, 9 were provided with the full range of amenities and 16 with additional amenities to bring them up to the required standard.

#### GENERAL

The increase in the discretionary grant from a maximum of £500 to a maximum of £1,200 in 1969 continued to bring forth an increasing number of queries and applications for grant. In a number of cases the proposals showed not improvements to an existing house but what could be more correctly described as the erection of a



new house using small parts of an existing building. In many such cases the cost of clearing the site and building a new house would have been cheaper than using what was left of the existing building. In other cases the design of the building was greatly restricted so that an existing house could be used and thus give a reason for making application for grant. In a number of these cases the Committee exercised their discretion and refused the applications.

During the year many requests were received from prospective purchasers of sub-standard houses for meetings with Sanitary Inspectors with a view to ascertaining whether grant would be available for improving the houses in question. Although our staff are always willing to attend such meetings, which usually prove to be advantageous to this Department as well as to the person who intends to improve the house, it is rather frustrating and time-consuming to attend meetings at the same property with several prospective purchasers, particularly when, as not infrequently happens, the person who eventually purchases the house is not one who asked for a meeting before submitting his offer.

## UNFIT HOUSES

### HOUSING INSPECTIONS

During the year 1,145 houses were visited. Of these, 626 were visited following applications by the occupiers for Council houses.

### CLOSING AND DEMOLITION ORDERS

The following Orders were made after reports on 122 houses, not meeting the "tolerable standard" for houses prescribed by the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1969, were submitted to the Housing Committee.

Demolition Orders	..	53 (covering 63 houses)
Closing Orders	.. ..	59
Suspension Orders	..	5

Twelve 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 93. The number of houses demolished was 10.

Houses which are still the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders in the Landward Area of the County and which continued to be occupied at the end of the year totalled 382.

### TOLERABLE STANDARD

It was again found during the year that, while the tolerable standard has much to recommend it, houses which are quite unfit for human habitation cannot now be dealt with under the Act. An example is a house which has a corrugated iron roof and corrugated iron external walls with an internal lining of timber. The house falls far short of an accepted standard of thermal insulation, making it very hot in summer and extremely cold in winter. A house such as this may otherwise meet the tolerable standards and is therefore accepted as being fit for living in although this patently is not the case. It has also been found that houses unfit for human habitation because of their state of disrepair cannot now be dealt with other than by following the procedure laid down to



put the house into a proper state of repair. Where the disrepair has reached such a state that the house cannot be economically repaired the only correct and reasonable procedure would be to make the house the subject of a Closing or Demolition Order but this is no longer possible under the new Act.

It is hoped that when the next opportunity for amending this section of the Act, presents itself these points will be kept in mind.

### **HOUSING SURVEY**

A sample survey was carried out in one area of the County. The area selected was Dunning Parish where the 221 houses in it were inspected. A total of 27 houses was found to fall short of the tolerable standard and 17 of these houses were made the subjects of Closing or Demolition Orders. The remaining 10 houses fell short of the tolerable standard in relation to minor defects only and the owners' attention was drawn to these defects. As yet only one proposal has been submitted to improve one of the houses and this has been accompanied by an application for an improvement grant. It is hoped, however, that the owners of the remaining houses will have these houses improved without the necessity of Orders being made.

### **QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES**

Applications for Qualification Certificates under Section 45 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1969 were received in respect of 16 houses.

Before a Qualification Certificate can be issued the local authority must be satisfied that the dwelling satisfies the following conditions, known as "the qualifying conditions":-

1. It must be provided with all the standard amenities.
2. It must be in good repair, having regard to age, character and locality, and disregarding internal decorative repair, and
3. It must meet the tolerable standards.

Of the 16 applications received eight were refused for the following reasons:

- (a) one house was in disrepair, six houses did not meet the tolerable standard and one house neither met the tolerable standard nor provided the standard amenities. One of the Certificates refused was issued at a later date when the house was brought up to the tolerable standard.

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

The number of site licences in the County increased by 22 during the year provided accommodation for 68 more caravans. On two sites the number of caravans was reduced and three other sites, each accommodating a single caravan, were cleared. There is now licensed accommodation in the County for 2,201 caravans.

In previous years comment has been made on the lack of accommodation for caravans during the peak summer months in the Highland District of the County. Over the past year or so the enlargement of existing caravan sites and the provision of new sites have done much to meet the demands of caravanners in this district. A site for an additional 200 caravans has received approval and should be in operation by the 1971 season. It is hoped that by that time the demand for caravan sites in that area will be largely met.



## USE OF LAY-BYES

In the past the use by caravanners of lay-byes for overnight stops has been accepted as necessary where accommodation in licensed sites could not be found. It has been obvious for some time however that, in the early or late parts of the season when such accommodation is available, certain caravanners still use the lay-byes thus saving the site fee. As this gives rise to nuisance conditions in the vicinity of the lay-byes used and is unnecessary when proper sites are available, consideration should be given to the introduction of legislation which would control the use by caravanners of lay-byes and keep lay-byes available for their proper use only.

## 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 licence holders and repeat visits were made to ensure that these contraventions were rectified. Additional visits were made 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.

A visitor to a caravan site in the County licensed to accommodate 60 caravans lodged a formal complaint that, during his visit to the site, over 100 caravans were parked there and that the toilet blocks were not able to cope with the number on the site. On previous visits by our Inspectors the site had been satisfactory but, when an inspection was made following this complaint, it was found that 97 caravans were accommodated on it. On the next visit 74 caravans were found on the site. As the Licence-holder was well aware of the conditions relating to his Licence and as there was considerable financial return to him allowing his site to be overcrowded, a report on the circumstances was sent to the Procurator Fiscal. At the Sheriff Court a plea of "guilty" was tendered and a fine of £25 imposed.

## 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 .. .. .	45
Residential sites for 2 -22 caravans .. .. .	7
Holiday sites for 1-5 caravans .. .. .	51
Holiday sites for 6-10 caravans .. .. .	6
Holiday sites for 11-40 caravans .. .. .	18
Holiday sites for 41-80 caravans .. .. .	14
Holiday sites for over 80 caravans .. .. .	4
Sites for both residential and holiday caravans .. .. .	6



## **BYELAWS AS TO TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS**

### **TINKERS**

The tinker population in the County did not appear to increase during the year although tinkers' bivouacs and caravans were evident in most areas. Remarkably few complaints were received about tinkers' encampments and these related only to the untidy condition of the areas near the sites. When these areas were cleaned up by the tinkers no further complaints were received.

In 1969 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 County Council promoted a Compulsory Purchase Order. Objections were lodged against this Order and a Public Inquiry was held. Following receipt of the report by the Reporter at such Inquiry, the Secretary of State decided to confirm the Order subject to the observance by the County Council of certain conditions. In September it was announced that the owners of the ground had petitioned the Court of Session to set the Order aside. The Court has not yet finally disposed of the petition.

### **SEASONAL WORKERS**

New Seasonal Workers' Accommodation Byelaws approved by the County Council in 1969 and, coming into operation on 1st January, 1971, will require Seasonal Workers' encampments to be provided with electric lighting, hot water, showers or baths, water closets and clothes-washing facilities. These Byelaws mainly affect fruit growers in the Eastern District of the County and at the beginning of the year the effect of the Byelaws was discussed at a Committee Meeting of the Fruit Growers Section of the National Farmers Union. This Department was asked to be represented at the meeting so that our views about the implementation and effect of the Byelaws could be made fully known to the fruit growers. Since then the Eastern District Inspector has met most of the fruit growers affected by the Byelaws at their premises and has discussed in detail what work will be required to comply with the Byelaws. Although the Byelaws can be enforced by law it is hoped that, by means of discussion and meetings with the fruit growers, their co-operation will be obtained to provide buildings not only of the standard required by the Byelaws but of a type and design which will meet individual needs.

## **BUILDING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1959/1970**

867 applications for Building Warrants were received during the year. Of these, 512 were for Major Warrants and 355 were for Minor Warrants. Compared with 1969 there was an increase of 19 in the total number of applications comprising an increase of 52 in Major Warrants and a decrease of 33 in Minor Warrants.

The total value of the work given in the Warrant applications was £3,121,191, an increase of approximately 4.5% over 1969. Table I on page 31 gives details of Warrant applications and the value of the works.

### **BUILDING LEGISLATION**

During the year the Building (Scotland) Act, 1970 became operative. This Act contained minor amendments to the 1959 Act but principally empowered the Secretary of State to make Regulations enabling



Building Authorities to give relaxations to certain specified requirements of the Building Regulations. When the Secretary of State makes such Regulations considerable additional work will be put upon the Buildings Authority and the officials administering the Building Regulations.

The Building Standards (Scotland) (Consolidation) Regulations, 1970, also made operative during the year brought together all the amendments made since the Regulations were first introduced and, while the production of an up-to-date set of Regulations in a single book is of great advantage, much of the gain was lost when the numbering of the various Parts and Regulations was completely re-cast to follow the English Regulations.

Before new Building legislation is enacted the Scottish Development Department have considerable correspondence with Local Authorities through their respective associations about the drafting of such legislation. During 1970 this behind-the-scenes activity has been greater than usual because of the above-mentioned new legislation and the proposals for metrication of the Building Regulations.

## **SECTION 10 and 13 NOTICES**

Quite apart from the routine applications for Building Warrants the Building (Scotland) Act prescribes duties for Local Authorities enabling them to deal with (1) building works carried out without warrants and/or in contravention of the conditions of a warrant issued and (2) the removal of dangerous buildings. These matters are dealt with by Notices in terms of Section 10 and Section 13 of the Act, respectively.

### **SECTION 10 NOTICES**

During the year 19 Notices were issued. Of these, 16 were for work done without a warrant and 3 for work done in contravention of the warrant issued. Of the 19 Notices issued only 3 remained to be determined at the end of the year and, in each of these 3 cases, the necessary action to resolve the matter was in hand. During the year it was necessary in only one case to report a contravention of conditions of warrant to the Procurator Fiscal who, in turn, charged the offender. The case concerned unsatisfactory drainage works within a private housing development. The case called in October, 1970 but was deferred pending the result of a private action taken against the accused.

### **SECTION 13 NOTICES**

During the year 5 reports of dangerous buildings were dealt with. In one case only was it necessary to serve a Notice on the owner by whom steps were taken, within the terms of the Notice, to remove the dangerous conditions. In all the other cases it was not necessary to serve formal Notices as the owners had taken prompt action to remove the dangerous conditions.



# MAJOR WARRANTS

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
	No. of Applications	Value of Works	No. of Applications	Value of Works
Houses .. .. .	23	£554,250	296	£1,402,431
Schools .. .. .	3	9,000	4	37,000
Shops .. .. .	-	-	5	2,000
Offices .. .. .	1	13,500	3	52,000
Factories .. .. .	-	-	2	22,500
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1	3,800	174	942,291
TOTALS .. .. .	28	£580,550	484	£2,458,222

# MINOR WARRANTS

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
	No. of Applications	Value of Works	No. of Applications	Value of Works
Houses .. .. .	2	£ 625	92	£29,543
Schools .. .. .	2	400	-	-
Shops .. .. .	-	-	1	450
Offices .. .. .	-	-	-	-
Factories .. .. .	-	-	3	£ 1,050
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2	85	253	50,266
TOTALS .. .. .	6	£1,110	349	£81,309



## WATER SUPPLIES

### PUBLIC SUPPLIES

During the year 117 samples of water were submitted for full chemical analysis and 182 for bacteriological examination. These samples were reported on as follows:

#### Chemical Analysis

Satisfactory	..	..	..	96
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	19
Doubtful	..	..	..	2

#### Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	..	..	..	145
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	30
Doubtful	..	..	..	7

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.

A sample of water taken in one village in the County was reported on by the Public Analyst as containing an excess of lead. Following investigations a number of samples were taken from other properties in the village. These samples gave the following results.

Quantity of Lead				No. of samples	
0.05 p.p.m. or less	..	..	..	..	20
0.06 p.p.m. - 0.1 p.p.m.	..	..	..	..	14
0.11 p.p.m. - 0.5 p.p.m.	..	..	..	..	27
Over 0.5 p.p.m.	..	..	..	..	1

The maximum permissible quantity of lead acceptable in a water supply in this country is 0.1 p.p.m. and the acceptable recommended maximum given by the World Health Organisation is 0.05 p.p.m.

The quantity of lead in the water was due to the action of the water from a particular reservoir on the lead supply pipes in the village. This water had been supplied from the same reservoir for some time but the effect of the alkali leached from the asbestos supply pipes had initially reduced the acidity of the water to an acceptable level. When the alkali in the pipes was no longer available to neutralise the acid the serious effect of the water on the pipes became evident in water samples. Temporary steps were taken to reduce the acidity of the water by dozing the storage tank for the village and this will continue until a permanent arrangement at the reservoir comes into operation. These steps have reduced the lead in the water supply to an acceptable limit.

The Public Analyst also reported that he found lead in a sample of water submitted from another village.



In this case only a few houses fed by a lead supply pipe were affected. The small storage tank was dozed with lime chips to reduce the acidity of the water and this, in turn, reduced the lead present in the water to a tolerable limit.

### PRIVATE SUPPLIES

Samples taken at the request of private parties, in connection with applications for agricultural water supply grants or following complaints, were reported on as follows:

#### Chemical Analyses

Satisfactory	..	..	..	34
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	15
Doubtful	..	..	..	2

#### Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	..	..	..	79
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	22
Doubtful	..	..	..	4

Two of the chemical samples were unsatisfactory due to the presence of an excess quantity of lead in the water. The owner of the property concerned replaced the lead piping with polythene piping with the desired effect.

One chemical sample taken from a well was unsatisfactory because of the presence of an excess quantity of iron. This was later found to be due to rust from the pipe lining the borehole. The lining was in the process of being replaced at the end of the year and it is expected that further samples taken from this source will be satisfactory.

Two farms on the banks of the River Forth draw water direct from the River. The supplies were quite unsatisfactory and at the end of the year attempts were being made to have a mains supply laid on to the farms.

Following a complaint about recurring bouts of sickness at an hotel it was found that water for the hotel was being pumped direct from a loch to a storage tank. A chlorinator had been installed but this had been improperly fitted and chlorination of the water was quite ineffective. In view of the nature of the premises this matter was taken up under the Food Hygiene Regulations and effective improvements to the system were made.

### FACTORIES

During the inspections of factories in the County 26 contraventions of the Factories Act were found. These related to:



(a)	Want of Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	18
(b)	Inadequate ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	1
(c)	Sanitary Conveniences						
(i)	insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	2
(ii)	unsuitable or defective	..	..	..	..	..	5

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

## OUTWORKERS

There was one female outworker employed in the County during the year and she was employed by a cotton mill.

## TRADES

### Mechanical

Aircraft repairs	..	..	..	..	..	2	Malting	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	4	Motor vehicle, Agricultural Machinery etc.						
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	5	repairs	..	..	..	..	..	54
Brickmaking	..	..	..	..	..	1	Plumbers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Coachbuilding	..	..	..	..	..	1	Provender	..	..	..	..	..	2
Electrical Appliances	..	..	..	..	..	2	Sausage making	..	..	..	..	..	6
Electrical Generating	..	..	..	..	..	15	Sawmilling	..	..	..	..	..	18
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	2	Seed Dressing	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fancy Goods	..	..	..	..	..	1	Sewage treatment	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fishing Rods	..	..	..	..	..	1	Ski making	..	..	..	..	..	1
Grain Drying	..	..	..	..	..	1	Tailoring	..	..	..	..	..	1
Heraldic Woodcraft	..	..	..	..	..	1	Textiles (beetling, bleaching, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	8
Honey Lemon Spread	..	..	..	..	..	1	Water filtering/water works	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	1	Whisky distilling, bottling & blending	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ironwork & Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	1	Woven Larch Fencing	..	..	..	..	..	1
Joiners	..	..	..	..	..	32							
Laundries	..	..	..	..	..	4							
Leatherwork	..	..	..	..	..	1							

### Non-Mechanical

Sporran & belt making	..	..	..	..	..	1	Waterworks	..	..	..	..	..	1
Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	1							

### Other Premises

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

There were 349 premises in the County which came 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 .. .. .	123	270	75
Retail shops .. .. .	142	370	109
Wholesale shops & warehouses ..	4	135	1
Catering establishments & canteens ..	78	559	62
Fuel storage depots .. .. .	2	3	1

Sex of persons employed                      Males    = 572  
   Females = 765

In general only minor contraventions of the Act were noted during visits by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year. These were drawn to the attention of the owners or occupiers of the premises, and the requirements of the Act were met without the need for statutory action.

### ACCIDENTS

There were no accidents notified during the year.

### COMPLAINTS

In most cases complaints made to this Department were dealt with informally. In certain circumstances, however, where there was some doubt as to the author of the nuisance, where several owners were joint authors of the nuisance or where the owner did not have sufficient money to pay for a tradesman and the nuisances were not abated, formal action had to be taken under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. Such action was necessary in four cases.

In one case where a nuisance was being caused because of a defective drain used jointly by the owners of nine houses, an agreement was made with the owners that the County Council would arrange for a tradesman to carry out the necessary work and the owners would repay the cost to the Council. This is not the practice usually followed but in the circumstances it was the only way that the nuisance could be abated without resort to the Courts which might well have been a lengthy procedure. In another case the nuisance was abated by the joint authors and in the other two cases the nuisances were still being dealt with at the end of the year.

### DEPOSITS OF REFUSE

A number of justified complaints received during the year related to the dumping of refuse at the roadside.



As a result of action by this department the owners of the ground had to arrange for the removal of the refuse and to cope with the difficulties associated therewith. It was unfortunate that the owners concerned were unable to trace the persons who deposited the refuse and to take action against them. These complaints, however, do emphasize the need for the owners of ground, where any litter at all is deposited, either by the immediate erection of notices or suitable fences or by immediate removal of the refuse, to ensure that small deposits of refuse do not encourage householders in the vicinity to deposit their refuse on what may well appear to them to be an accepted refuse tip.

### POLLUTED DUCK POND

A complaint about the sudden death of several young ducks indicated that the water in a duck pond had been polluted. Samples of the pond water were submitted to the Analyst who reported that, although the samples indicated that the water was heavily polluted, his analysis did not reveal any reason for the death of the ducks. After the carcase of one of the ducks had been examined by a Veterinary Surgeon, it was determined that death was possibly due to "overcast and oppressive weather".

### SMELL NUISANCE

Complaints about smell from a feed-processing plant at a distillery were again received and were taken up with the owners who called in consultants for advice. Although the consultants had not completed their investigations at the end of the year, they made several interim recommendations which, on being put into effect, reduced the offending smell.

### NOISE NUISANCE

Several complaints about noise nuisances were investigated but it was not found necessary to take formal action to abate the nuisances. In a case relating to noise coming from a dance hall the complaint was fully justified but the noise was easily abated when suitable adjustments in the volume control of the amplifiers in the dance hall reduced the noise to an acceptable level.

The noise level from a factory was also found to be sufficiently high to constitute a nuisance in terms of the Act. An investigation was carried out by the Department of Environmental Health of the University of Dundee and their opinion as to the source of the noise which was causing the nuisance was given to the owners. Certain recommendations made by them were put into effect but by the end of the year the noise nuisance had not been reduced to a tolerable limit.

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.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
(b)	Inadequate and unsatisfactory water supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
(c)	Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
(d)	Deposits of refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62



(e)	Dirty Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
(f)	Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
(g)	Smell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
(h)	Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(i)	Pollution of burns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
(j)	Broilerhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(k)	Burial grounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
(l)	Noise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
(m)	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
														<u>482</u>

## ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT

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

After satisfactory reports had been received from Veterinary Surgeons appointed for the purposes of the Act, 14 Licences were renewed and one new Licence was issued. The number of horses in the licensed establishments in the County is shown in the following table:

No. of Horses										No. of premises
1 - 5 animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6 - 10 animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
11 - 15 animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
16 - 20 animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
More than 20 animals (including one establishment										
with 48 horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The 1964 Act was amended during the year by the Riding Establishments Act, 1970. This new Act amplifies and extends the 1964 Act and applies additional conditions to the licences for these establishments. This is a costly Act for local authorities to administer in that the health of the animals used in the establishments and the efficiency of the accommodation and feeding provided for them can be assessed only by a Veterinary Surgeon who has to be appointed and paid for by the local authority. While this is so the Act serves a useful purpose and the County Council are to consider supplementing the initial visits and inspections made prior to the issue of a Licence by additional visits and inspections of horses operating during the season.



## PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

Two applications for licence were received and granted.

## THEATRES ACT

Eleven applications for Occasional Licences were received during the year. In four cases the halls concerned had not previously been licensed and the Licences were issued subject to certain conditions relevant to fire precautions and other amenities being implemented prior to the issue of any future Licence. In the remaining seven cases the necessary works had either been completed in whole or in part and the Licences were also issued subject to certain conditions being implemented before future Licences were issued.

## 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. 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.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The following two major matters in the operation of the refuse collection and disposal services were arranged in the latter part of the year:- (1) the formation of the present five Regional Special Scavenging Districts into one County Special Scavenging District with effect from 16th May, 1971 and (2) the re-organisation of Perth District refuse collection and disposal operations.

### FORMATION OF COUNTY SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT

This will have many advantages in the administration and costing of the service and will allow for a degree of flexibility not previously available. The new arrangement will also make for immediate savings in administration costs and will allow for a more economic development of the refuse collection and disposal facilities in the County.

### RE-ORGANISATION OF PERTH DISTRICT REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OPERATIONS

This re-organisation resulted from an examination of problems which had arisen from (1) the expanding demand for the service, (2) the increasing volume of refuse to be collected and (3) the limitations on working hours placed on vehicle drivers by the Transport Act. It was found that the existing fleet of three collection vehicles for the District could no longer cope with the demands made on it and that as a result the service was being plagued with a series of breakdowns which had caused considerable inconvenience to the public and much



frustration to the crews involved. It was evident that the work load on the three vehicles had to be reduced either by increasing the number of vehicles and men or by reducing the number of collections to be made by the vehicles. After considering the alternatives and their costs it was decided to cut the collection from twice weekly to once weekly and to provide the households affected with 3¼ cu.ft. paper sacks and sack-holders, with collections being made from the premises instead of from the kerbside as at present. These proposals will achieve economies and also provide a better service to the public.

The reduction in the number of refuse collections from twice to once per week, coupled with other arrangements made, now means that all the refuse from the district can be taken to one disposal tip. As a result two existing tips which are nearly finished can now be closed and other tips to replace them will not be necessary. The disposal of all the Perth District refuse at one tip will result in considerable savings in cost and also allow more efficient use to be made of our present facilities. In addition this arrangement will be readily adaptable to future mechanical disposal developments to meet local needs for a plant or to whatever new legislation is enacted following the recent publication of the Government's White Paper entitled "Reform of Local Government in Scotland".

### **RE-ORGANISATION OF OTHER DISTRICTS**

The re-organisation of the refuse collection and disposal facilities in the Perth District will undoubtedly set a pattern for the remainder of the County. A feasibility study of the subject will be made early in 1971.

### **VEHICLE MAINTENANCE**

Vehicle maintenance was also discussed in the report on re-organisation of the refuse collection service in the Perth District and the immediate employment of a full-time mechanic was authorised. Apart from the financial savings which can be achieved on vehicle maintenance the immediately available services of a mechanic under our direction will have tremendous advantages in reducing loss of working hours by the collection crews related to vehicle breakdowns.

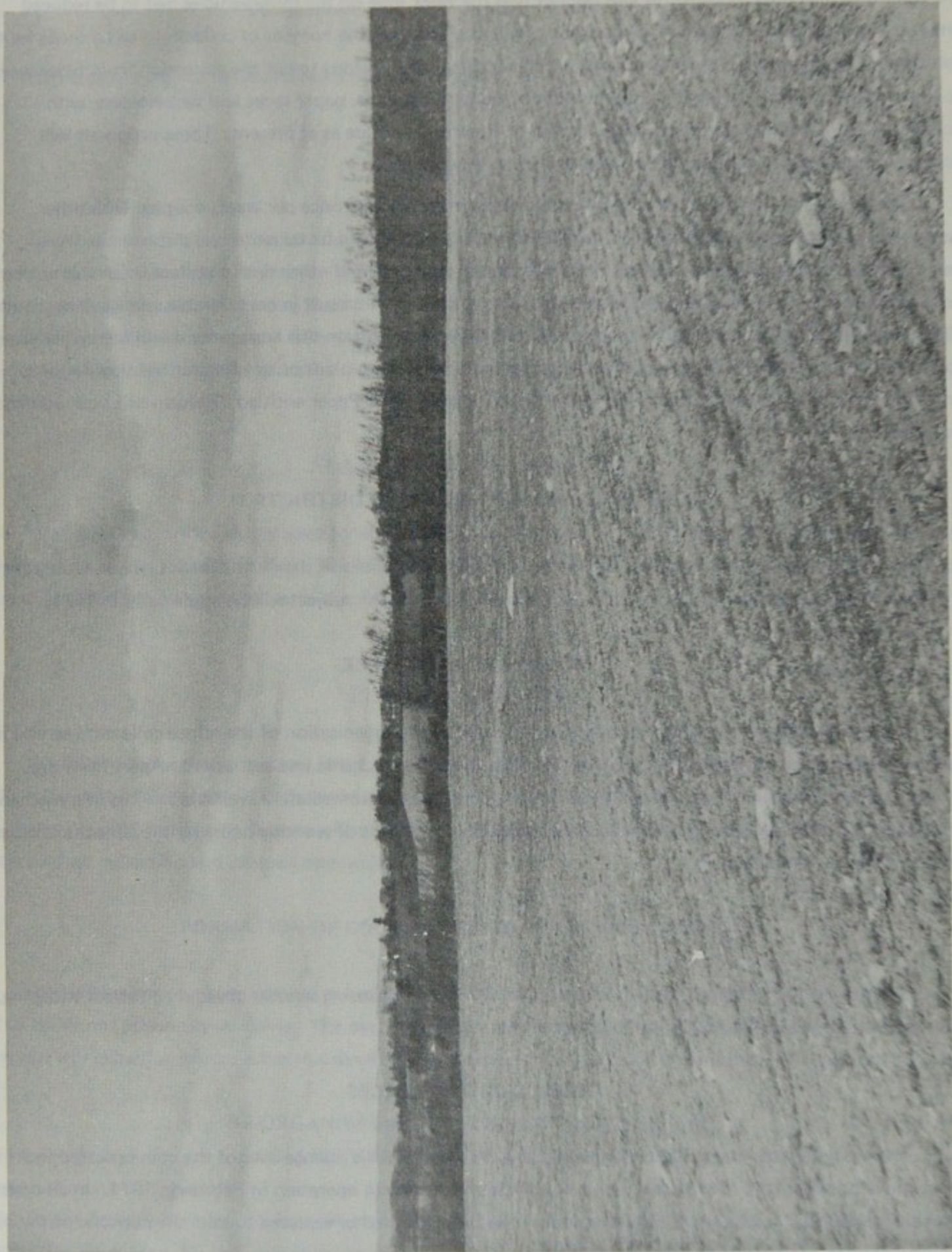
### **GENERAL**

There were no significant changes in the remainder of the cleansing services covered and street sweeping, litter collection, etc. continued as in the previous year.

### **PUBLIC CONVENIENCES**

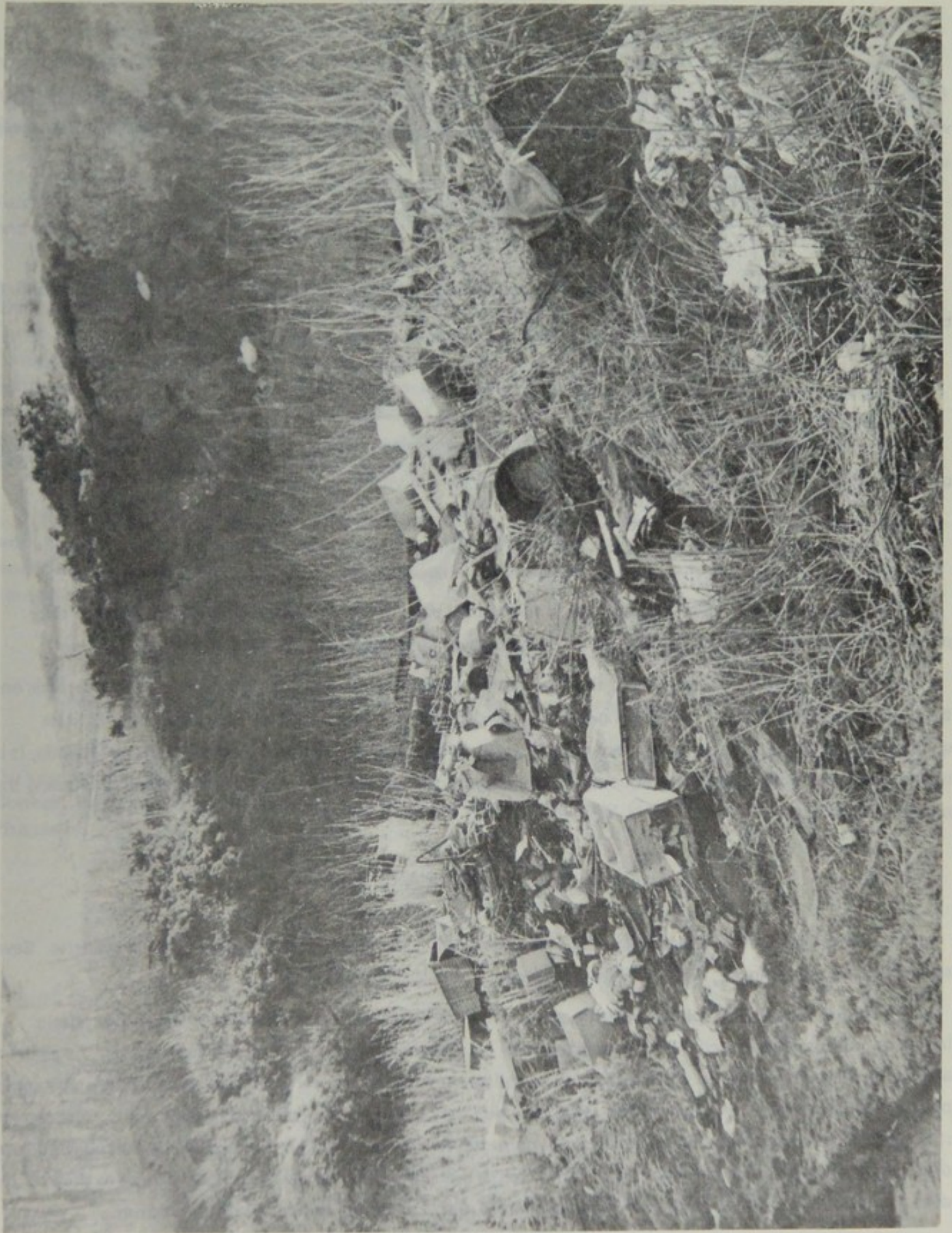
The main item of interest regarding public conveniences was the change-over of the coin-operated locks to meet the requirements of the new decimal coinage which comes into operation in February, 1971. In all cases where coin locks are to be used the existing locks have to be adapted or replaced to take the new one penny piece which will be in use after 15th February, 1971.





POWSIDE REFUSE TIP - RECLAIMED LAND





REFUSE DUMPED AT ROADSIDE



## NEW CONVENIENCES

New conveniences were opened in 1970 at Killin and Dunkeld and these were built with improved internal finishes of terrazzo tiles on walls and floors. The new conveniences at St. Fillans, also completed during the year, were not opened for use as the new public sewage system was not in operation. It is hoped that the new sewage system will be in use before Easter, 1971.

## PORTALOOS

The portable toilets were not in the same demand during 1970 as in the previous year, there being only 9 bookings compared with 12 in 1969.

## INCOME

Income for the year from the permanent toilets totalled £717:16:9d., this being a decrease of £40:11:10d. compared with 1969. Income from the portable toilets for the year amounted to £16.

## LITTER

The litter collection scheme continued to function satisfactorily throughout the County despite the pressure brought about by the restrictions on drivers' hours contained in the Transport Act.

During the peak tourist periods of the year the Western and Highland Districts have unusual demands on their cleansing services and it is becoming exceedingly difficult to maintain the refuse collection and litter collection facilities with the existing resources. A study of the problems is to be made early in 1971 when, it is hoped, a solution will be found without either reducing the standards of the service or materially increasing the present level of costs.

## CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

Activities under this Act are still mainly concentrated on the removal of abandoned motor vehicles. Seven such vehicles were removed. Five of them were found in the Western District.

The illicit dumping of rubbish which occurs within the County just outside City or Burgh Boundaries indicates that the urban dweller still regards the rural countryside as an open dump for his discards. As all urban areas and villages are provided with regular refuse collection facilities it is very difficult to appreciate why some people will carry rubbish out into the countryside when they could have it collected at their door. Cost cannot really be the consideration as, in most cases, the domestic type refuse which is dumped would be collected free of charge. Perhaps it is simply ignorance of the services available which induces people to behave as they do. It does seem that in the larger urban communities there is a lack of communication with the citizen.



## WATER SUPPLIES IN PERTHSHIRE

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

1970 was a fairly average year as far as rainfall is concerned and no shortages of water were reported. Consequently, no difficulties were experienced in maintaining supplies within the area.

During 1970, Loch Turret water was introduced into several new areas including Greenloaning, part of Auchterarder Burgh, Dunblane Hydro and to Dewar's bottling plant as well as to the North Muirton housing and industrial estates on the outskirts of Perth.

New mains were laid for housing developments (both private and council) in Abernethy, Blackford, Blairgowrie, Callander, Comrie, Doune, Dunblane, Gilmerton, Killin, Luncarty, Muckhart, Pitlochry and Scone. Replacement mains were laid in Alyth, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Burrelton, Coupar Angus, Invergowrie and Longforgan. Maintenance of existing mains to improve pressures for domestic and fire-fighting purposes was carried out at Inchcoonan. New mains were laid in connection with road improvement schemes at Killiecrankie and Pitlochry. Extensions were carried out at Aberuthven on part of a future link main to Auchterarder and towards Almondbank from the Methven area via Dalcrue to improve the existing supplies in Almondbank and Pitcairngreen.

New supplies were introduced into the Corsiehill and Kinfauns Castle areas during the year. In addition work commenced on the installation of a new supply to Brig O'Turk, and, at Crianlarich, certain new works were commenced which will supersede the old system previously operated by British Rail. At Ardeonaig a new supply is in course of installation.

Repairs were carried out to the water storage tanks at Muirhall (Perth) and at Comrie.

A new pumping plant was installed at Muirhall for the Corsiehill and Kinfauns Castle scheme.

Further progress has been made in connection with the installation of chlorination equipment during the year, and the following supplies were chlorinated for the first time:- Acharn, Ballinluig, Balnaguard, Dunkeld Regional (Dunkeld, Waterloo, Bankfoot and Stanley), Glenfarg, Grandtully, Kinloch Rannoch and Pitagowan.



# DRAINAGE REPORT

Contributed by Mr. F.C. Buchanan.

The Sewerage (Scotland) Act, 1968 which was passed by Parliament in July, 1968 has still not come into force, and as yet no date has been fixed by the Secretary of State for the implementation of this Act.

The private septic tank cleaning service continued to function in a satisfactory manner, the demand for this service showing an even greater increase than that of the previous year. During the year 1,168 tanks were cleaned and this figure shows an increase of over 168 tanks when compared to the 1969 total. This continual increase in demand however places a tremendous strain on the sludge disposal arrangements and as anticipated in last year's report, the charge for this service could only be maintained at its existing level until the end of 1970. As from 1st January, 1971 the servicing charge will show an increase of 9% but it should be noted that since 1961 this charge has only been increased on one previous occasion. The prevailing climate of rising costs in respect of wages, repairs, fuel, spare parts and vehicle servicing has however meant that this latest increase was inevitable.

The routine servicing and maintenance of the County Council's sewage treatment works, pumping and ejector stations and sewers themselves was carried out throughout the year utilising a fleet of eight vehicles and comprising four tankers, two routine servicing vehicles, one plant repair and maintenance vehicle and one general repair and maintenance vehicle. No additional vehicles were purchased during the year but the oldest tanker is now nearing the end of its economically useful life and will require to be replaced during 1971.

The repair and maintenance squad has as usual been employed to the absolute limit and it has also been necessary on a few occasions to employ outside contractors to keep abreast of the work in hand.

## NEW WORKS:

**Blair Atholl and Bridge of Tilt:** A complete system of sewers was laid throughout Blair Atholl and linked by ejector station to the older existing sewers in Bridge of Tilt. The old treatment works in Bridge of Tilt comprising a very small and inadequate septic tank discharging into drainage ditches were completely demolished and replaced by a modern treatment works affording biological filtration, the effluent being discharged into the River Garry. This new treatment plant serves both Bridge of Tilt and Blair Atholl.

**Inchtute:** Work on this scheme which is being carried out on behalf of the County Council by consulting engineers commenced in August and it is anticipated that work will be finished in August, 1971.

**Rosemount:** Work on this scheme which is also being carried out by consulting engineers began in October and should be completed by the end of August, 1971.

**Bankfoot:** Economic restrictions which had been delaying this scheme for some considerable time were relaxed in June and work on the provision of a new sewage treatment works will commence in the summer of 1971.

**Blackford:** Economic restrictions which had also been delaying this scheme were similarly relaxed in June and it is hoped that work will commence in the latter part of 1971.

**Grandtully:** This scheme which has been designed, has not yet started owing to housing site difficulties.



**Strathyre:** The existing private drainage systems which are being taken over by the County Council are being modified and improved, The provision of new outfall pipes to the River Balvag and the other improvements will completely remove nuisance conditions which have prevailed in two small streams.

**Spittalfield:** The high unit cost of the original proposals has necessitated drastic revisions in this scheme and tenders will now be invited for the proposed new scheme in the summer of 1971.

**Deanston:** The new proposals for this village involve the modernisation, and improvement of the existing drainage system and treatment works as well as the provision of a new outfall to the River Teith and access for desludging vehicles. Work should commence towards the end of 1971.

**Gartmore:** The design of a completely new scheme is being prepared by a firm of consulting engineers on behalf of the County Council. The location of a suitable treatment works site has delayed this scheme which is of special interest since treatment will be afforded by means of an oxidation ditch rather than the more conventional type of treatment units.

**St. Fillans:** Extensive delays to the completion of this scheme have been caused by the relaying of faulty pipelines and other remedial work. The consulting engineers who have designed and are supervising the construction of this scheme on behalf of the County Council are well aware of the need for urgent completion in order that the sewers, pumping stations and works can be put into operation at the earliest possible date. It would appear however that it will be late spring 1971 before use can be made of the new sewerage system.

#### HOUSING SCHEME EXTENSIONS.

During the year sewer extensions for County Council housing have been designed and provided at St. Madoes (Glencarse), Carsie, Blackford, Balbeggie, Luncarty and Ballinluig. A new surface water relief sewer has also been provided at Invergowrie and the installation of sewers by private developers has been supervised at Scone, Comrie and Braco.



## KINROSS COUNTY

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

Mr. A.L. Morton, Sanitary Inspector

1. **Water Supplies:** The Water Supplies are now administered by Fife and Kinross Water Board and samples taken for analysis are satisfactory. Complaints of poor pressure in the supply to Milnathort from Glenfarg reservoir are being investigated by the board.
2. **Drainage:** There are Special Drainage Districts at Milnathort, Kinnesswood and Blairingone and effluents from the plants are satisfactory. No progress has been made in the provision of Sewage Treatment Works at Crook of Devon and Scotlandwell because of Government Restrictions in Capital Expenditure.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements are satisfactory. All the villages and many of the houses along the road have a refuse collection service. Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Bellybunt and at Seggiebank tips. The refuse vehicle is due for replacement and a similar type of vehicle is now on order.
4. **Housing:** No houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 215, but a further 42 were under construction at the end of the year.
5. **Lighting:** There are Street Lighting Districts at Milnathort, Crook of Devon, Scotlandwell and Kinnesswood, all being supervised by the Sanitary Inspector.
6. **Offensive Trades:** There are no offensive trades in the County. The Slaughter House, for pigs only, is well kept.
7. **Factories:** There are 21 factories in the County. Inspections carried out during the year showed that conditions were generally satisfactory.
8. **Unsound Food:** A total of 224 lbs. of miscellaneous foodstuffs was condemned during the year.
9. **General:** A number of complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with during the year. Reports were received in May of a large number of dead fish on the shores of Ledlanet Pond, and as this is the source of water supply to a number of farms, investigations were carried out. It was found that no noxious substance had entered the water, but that the fish mortality was due to the extremely dry season with lack of water coupled with higher than normal concentrations of weed growth.

## SMALL BURGHS

Reports to Town Councils on Non-Transferred Functions.

### ABERNETHY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.A. Dunlop

1. **Water Supply:** No complaints were received regarding the water supply and routine samples taken during the year were satisfactory.



2. **Drainage:** The drainage and sewage arrangements were generally satisfactory, although trouble was experienced twice during the year due to choked sewers.
3. **Scavenging:** The scavenging arrangements, which were unchanged, were satisfactory.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year, but work was started at the Bowmore site.
5. **Unfit Houses:** A survey to ascertain the number of houses of tolerable standard was carried out and of 123 houses inspected, 38 failed to meet a tolerable standard.
6. **Factories:** There are six mechanical factories in the Burgh, and apart from minor defects, all were found to be satisfactory.
7. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:** The seven premises registered under this Act were visited and standards found to be good.

## ABERFELDY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Wm. McKenzie

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply is the responsibility of the East of Scotland Water Board, who introduced chlorination during the year. At first chlorination was by drip-feed, and over dosage gave rise to complaints of bad taste, but a proper chlorinator has now been installed and no further complaints have been received.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage and sewage arrangements were unchanged. It is hoped that work on a new sewage works will start in 1971.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory, and the coup was well maintained.
4. **Housing:** The number of houses provided by the Council at 31/12/70 was 274. This included 62 completed during the year and 4 acquired from the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works, 15 pre-fabricated houses were demolished.
5. **Factories:** There are 20 mechanical and 2 non-mechanical factories and on inspection only very minor contraventions were noted and these were quickly rectified by the proprietors.
6. **Burial Ground:** The burial ground was well kept.
7. **Caravan Site:** The caravan site was well kept. Installation of showers was completed before the start of the 1970 tourist season and proved a useful amenity.
8. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises:** Conditions at these premises were found to be satisfactory.
9. **General:** Conditions at the school and hostels were satisfactory. Nine 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 quantity and quality, apart from two complaints of heavy sediment. The sediment disappeared before any action could be taken and was thought to be due to scouring and maintenance operations.
2. **Drainage:** The sewage and drainage arrangements are satisfactory.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. One complaint of fly nuisance from the tip was received and dealt with.
4. **Housing:** Five houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 242.
5. **Factories:** There were 11 mechanical factories and conditions were generally satisfactory.
6. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:** A total of 33 premises were registered during the year and on inspection 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:** Six complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with. The school was kept in good condition. The burial ground was well kept.

## AUCHTERARDER

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.W. Lamb.

1. **Drainage:** The drainage and sewage arrangements were satisfactory.
2. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory, but because of increased housing and extension of the Burgh boundary, the service is becoming severely taxed. Every effort is made to keep the tip in good condition, but unauthorised tipping outwith working hours is a problem.
3. **Housing:** The scheme comprising 85 houses was completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 446.
4. **Factories:** There are 14 factories in the Burgh and these were regularly inspected and conditions generally found to be satisfactory.
5. **Burial Grounds:** The burial grounds were well kept.



## BLAIRGOWRIE AND RATTRAY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Donald M. Grant.

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity.
2. **Drainage:** No progress has been made with the provision of the new sewage works but it is hoped that work will commence during 1970. New sewers to provide drainage for about 150 houses in two private housing developments were laid.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well kept.
4. **Housing:** 38 houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 803, with a further 49 under construction.
5. **Slaughterhouse:** The privately owned slaughterhouse, for pigs and calves only, was well maintained.
6. **Factories:** There are 48 factories registered in the Burgh. Only minor defects were noted and these were quickly rectified when brought to the attention of the owners.
7. **Noise Abatement:** Complaints were received of noise late at night and early in the morning from industrial premises, but representations to the owner resulted in action being taken and no further complaints were received.
8. **Churchyards:** The two churchyards were well kept.
9. **General:** Various minor nuisances were satisfactorily dealt with.

## CALLANDER

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.L. Peggie.

1. **Water Supply:** Routine samples of the water supply were found to be satisfactory.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage and sewage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the tip was kept in tidy condition.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 237.
5. **Factories:** There were six factories registered in the Burgh and conditions were satisfactory.
6. **General:** The two schools were well kept. The two burial grounds were kept in neat condition. Eight visits were made during the year in connection with nuisances and complaints.



## COUPAR ANGUS

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. James A. Fraser.

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity, apart from one period of and was satisfactory in quality and quantity.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage and sewage works continued to operate, but the effluent from the sewage works continued to cause concern. The Consultants were being pressed to expedite plans for a new sewage works.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained
4. **Housing:** Thirty-three houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council being 299.
5. **General:** One house, let in lodgings, was well maintained. Sanitary conditions at the school were satisfactory. The burial ground was well kept. A number of minor complaints mainly of dampness due to condensation, were received and dealt with.

## CRIEFF

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. C. Rankin.

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity, apart from one period of 24 hours in August when, because of a burst pipe at the Reservoir, the whole town was without water.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage and sewage works were generally satisfactory, but minor improvements to the sewage works and provision of a relief storm overflow will be undertaken in 1971.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were unchanged and continued to provide a satisfactory service.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 503.
5. **Factories:** There are 33 mechanical factories in the Burgh, which are well maintained.
6. **Schools:** The schools are well kept.
7. **Burial Grounds:** Conditions at the three burial grounds, only one of which is in use, were satisfactory.

## DOUNE

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.L. Peggie.

1. **Water Supply:** Routine bacteriological and chemical analyses showed the water to be of satisfactory quality and there were no complaints regarding quantity.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage and sewage systems were satisfactory.



3. **Cleansing and Scavenging:** There was no change in the cleansing and scavenging arrangements which were satisfactory.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were erected during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 113.
5. **Factories:** There are eight mechanical factories in the Burgh. In one case a defect was found and notified to the proprietor and this was quickly remedied.
6. **Noise Abatement Act, 1960:** The Sand and Gravel Plant, which had been the cause of complaints of excessive noise, was kept under observation.
7. **General:** The school was well maintained. The burial ground was well kept. Twelve visits in connection with complaints of nuisances were paid and these were satisfactorily dealt with.

## DUNBLANE

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. B.J. McKay.

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply is now the responsibility of the East of Scotland Water Board.
2. **Drainage:** The second phase of the reconstruction of the sewage works was completed in June and the full plant is now in operation. The effluent from the new plant is satisfactory.
3. **Cleansing:** The twice weekly collection of refuse has been maintained. Difficulty has been experienced in finding a suitable refuse tip and it is hoped that it will soon be possible to amalgamate with other Burghs and with the Western District of the Landward area in finding a suitable tip.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were built during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 406. A further 48 houses were under construction at the end of the year.
5. **Offensive Trades:** There are no offensive trades in the Burgh and the slaughter house was closed at the end of 1969.

## KINROSS

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. A.W. Armit.

1. **Water Supply:** Fife and Kinross Water Board provide a satisfactory water supply to the Burgh.
2. **Drainage:** There are two Sewage Disposal Plants, both of which are old and their capacity heavily taxed, but samples of effluent taken regularly by the Forth River Purification Board are regarded as satisfactory.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. The refuse tip at Seggiebank is shared with Kinross County Council and is kept in a reasonable condition.



4. **Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council being 335, but work on site preparation for the building of 40 houses and plans for modernisation of an old tenement property went ahead.
5. **Burial Grounds:** The 3 burial grounds were kept in satisfactory condition.
6. **Factories:** Inspection of the 8 mechanical and 7 non-mechanical factories was carried out and conditions found to be satisfactory.
7. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises:** 40 premises were registered under this Act and conditions were satisfactory.
8. **Caravan Site:** The proprietor of Loch Leven Caravan Site continued to improve the standard of facilities provided and no complaints were received.
9. **General:** 10 complaints of a minor nature, mostly choked drains, were received and dealt with.

## PITLOCHRY

**Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Robert Currie.**

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply which is the responsibility of the East of Scotland Water Board is now chlorinated and was satisfactory in quality and quantity.
2. **Drainage:** The sewage disposal works were regularly maintained despite overloading.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were unchanged and the joint arrangement for refuse disposal by controlled tipping at the Burgh's tip was satisfactory.
4. **Housing:** The number of houses provided by the Council remained at 192, but at the end of the year a further 18 were under construction.
5. **Factories:** There are 23 mechanical and 4 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and no cause for complaint was found.
6. **Burial Ground:** Moulin Cemetery is now closed and the other two burial grounds were well kept.
7. **School:** There is still no decision regarding provision of a new school. The present building is reasonably well kept.
8. **General:** A number of complaints of nuisance of a minor nature were received and dealt with.



# APPENDIX I

## VITAL STATISTICS

### DETAILS ACCORDING TO LOCAL AREAS

Year	Population Census 1961	Estimated Population 30/6/70	Births*	Birth Rate	Deaths*	Death Rate
<b>PERTH COUNTY.. .. .</b>	85,819	81,752	1,089	13.3	1,202	14.7
Landward .. .. .	58,619	53,539	676	12.6	721	13.5
Aberfeldy .. .. .	1,469	1,555	23	14.8	21	13.5
Abernethy .. .. .	601	783	3	3.8	12	15.3
Alyth .. .. .	1,862	1,680	33	19.6	31	14.8
Auchterarder .. .. .	2,426	2,417	42	17.4	43	12.0
Blairgowrie .. .. .	5,168	5,229	85	16.3	102	19.5
Callander .. .. .	1,654	1,814	29	16.0	32	17.6
Coupar Angus .. .. .	2,049	1,951	24	12.3	27	13.8
Crieff .. .. .	5,773	5,522	68	12.3	87	15.8
Doune .. .. .	775	738	14	19.0	20	27.1
Dunblane .. .. .	2,922	4,086	67	16.4	69	16.9
Pitlochry .. .. .	2,501	2,438	25	10.3	37	15.2
<b>KINROSS COUNTY .. .. .</b>	6,704	6,270	90	14.4	97	15.5
Landward .. .. .	4,339	3,922	46	11.7	64	16.3
Kinross Burgh .. .. .	2,365	2,348	44	18.7	33	14.1
<b>JOINT COUNTY .. .. .</b>	92,523	88,022	1,179	13.4	1,299	14.8

\* 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 .. .. .	4	35	61	-	1	1,463	5	-	9
Aberfoyle .. .. .	2	10	21	1	2	1,037	64	19	63
Abernethy .. .. .	6	31	47	3	6	2,299	68	49	66
Almondbank .. .. .	4	39	44	3	9	1,581	95	32	75
Alyth I & II .. .. .	12	46	68	-	3	3,391	25	3	354
Glenisla .. .. .	-	6	6	-	-	466	-	-	44
Auchterarder .. ..	2	43	70	8	13	2,678	135	59	201
Auchtergaven .. ..	18	66	80	9	8	1,827	198	71	63
Balquhiddel .. .. .	6	19	20	-	2	952	10	-	38
Birnam/Dunkeld ..	12	41	48	-	13	1,760	90	15	144
Blackford .. .. .	4	23	51	2	7	1,797	109	13	50
Blairgowrie .. .. .	1	11	80	1	3	1,897	55	3	137
Ratray .. .. .	4	18	38	-	3	2,519	8	-	93
Braco .. .. .	1	9	22	-	8	992	-	-	-
Callander .. .. .	3	12	47	3	11	1,255	115	27	113
Comrie .. .. .	5	49	100	4	13	3,194	128	62	132
Coupar Angus .. ..	6	15	52	-	2	1,691	12	3	143
Crieff I, II & III .. ..	19	107	237	10	31	6,025	398	89	491
Dunbarney .. .. .	18	75	57	5	21	3,226	193	62	179
Dunblane .. .. .	17	27	97	10	26	2,442	347	81	511
Dunning .. .. .	13	30	40	2	17	1,812	159	36	111
East Carse .. .. .	1	25	42	1	8	1,493	62	3	91
Errol .. .. .	5	22	58	-	13	1,609	80	17	84
Fowlis Wester .. ..	6	13	17	-	13	742	76	16	54
Glenfarg .. .. .	13	29	21	5	6	941	115	56	57
Glenlyon .. .. .	4	24	36	-	-	1,523	-	-	-
Kenmore .. .. .	4	34	37	-	1	1,580	7	-	22
Killin .. .. .	-	7	24	-	3	833	18	21	50
Logierait .. .. .	2	15	28	-	2	1,325	19	-	23
Methven .. .. .	2	26	28	1	8	1,813	92	4	119
Muthill .. .. .	8	31	27	-	10	1,355	61	-	51
Pitlochry .. .. .	5	11	53	2	3	1,787	46	33	79
Rannoch and Foss ..	15	35	23	-	2	1,452	24	-	13
Scone .. .. .	2	12	50	3	29	1,413	193	93	216
Stanley .. .. .	4	50	76	10	30	1,445	253	120	201
St. Martins .. .. .	-	4	28	3	15	890	166	34	176
Srathardle .. .. .	5	8	25	1	4	1,076	33	9	49
Thornhill .. .. .	3	10	22	1	4	697	15	7	110
Vale of Teith .. ..	4	20	39	1	2	1,867	121	38	235
West Carse .. .. .	4	14	35	1	2	1,161	58	34	76
West Atholl .. .. .	10	26	48	5	1	1,553	76	62	34
Fossoway .. .. .	-	5	30	5	1	2,009	136	100	46
Kinross I & II .. ..	1	17	90	17	16	2,130	285	110	195
Milnathort .. .. .	-	14	48	1	6	1,745	71	73	120
Total	255	1,167	2,171	118	378	76,743	4,229	1,644	5,118



## NURSES DURING THE YEAR 1970

Child Welfare Visits			Child Welfare Clinics		Tuberculosis Visits	School Inspections and Visits	Miscellaneous Visits	
Born 1970	Born 1969	Born pre-1968	No. of Children	Attendances			Under 65	Over 65
77	90	171	58	392	43	23	1	5
72	70	165	18	120	33	30	-	-
102	58	133	20	113	29	19	7	2
172	135	171	43	400	75	36	6	2
346	296	331	98	516	85	62	41	36
47	79	81	-	6	11	18	2	-
201	236	293	112	618	99	44	6	5
94	122	145	74	550	42	21	4	103
44	45	43	4	11	10	20	1	3
216	198	267	29	323	116	36	12	21
76	73	256	26	337	-	37	14	9
253	288	429	120	1,347	99	23	34	56
202	252	344	117	1,044	58	43	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	9	32	1	31
138	178	274	67	426	50	45	9	6
63	83	132	77	353	56	25	14	26
201	175	319	49	402	89	38	11	24
290	218	261	240	1,165	130	57	36	53
198	202	303	88	672	87	60	10	18
404	314	595	248	1,658	96	51	124	121
165	153	243	35	297	35	48	6	15
172	304	346	96	439	64	31	5	6
100	224	261	32	323	18	17	14	25
83	133	74	3	31	12	34	8	61
65	64	105	19	227	12	9	2	15
27	64	46	-	-	-	22	-	-
46	75	84	-	-	38	27	1	1
59	55	110	18	95	34	21	21	64
29	111	94	8	103	28	55	-	-
285	166	138	40	422	72	44	14	8
46	99	135	23	119	12	12	6	8
170	144	233	60	366	13	18	7	15
37	64	96	-	-	5	21	-	-
191	292	330	81	498	117	53	100	137
255	212	337	56	571	91	27	2	3
302	341	362	5	58	81	22	2	1
264	96	144	-	-	44	41	-	-
48	47	76	10	91	-	-	-	-
73	102	268	61	457	41	35	40	20
171	107	325	14	253	32	29	29	1
80	122	147	78	178	58	31	11	17
141	192	147	37	449	24	21	6	15
128	311	531	230	1,135	92	19	41	38
140	181	314	42	247	50	22	11	18
6,373	6,768	9,759	2,434	16,722	2,188	1,347	678	994



**TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION - SESSION 1969-70**

	Consents	Boys		Girls		Boys and Girls			Retests
		No. Tested	% Positive	No. Tested	% Positive	No. Tested	% Positive	No. Vac.	
<b>PERTH CITY</b>									
Perth Academy .. .. .	99	68	-	96	-	164	-	164	-
Perth High .. .. .	96	114	2	90	1	204	1	201	-
St. Columba's .. .. .	97	31	3	28	-	59	1	58	-
Goodlyburn .. .. .	100	62	2	59	2	121	2	119	-
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>PERTH DISTRICT</b>									
Dunbarney .. .. .	100	9	-	4	-	13	-	11	14
Errol .. .. .	96	11	-	9	-	20	-	20	6
Invergowrie .. .. .	95	3	33	7	-	10	10	9	15
Methven .. .. .	97	18	-	13	-	31	-	28	12
Scone .. .. .	95	16	6	13	-	29	13	28	33
Strathallan* .. .. .	98	50	2	-	-	50	2	49	31
Trinity College* .. .. .	98	42	10	-	-	42	10	38	31
Kilgraston* .. .. .	95	-	-	18	17	18	17	15	20
Glebe .. .. .	73	1	-	3	-	4	-	3	4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>EASTERN DISTRICT</b>									
Blairstown High .. .. .	94	50	2	78	5	128	4	117	118
Hill primary .. .. .	100	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	1
Coupar Angus .. .. .	100	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	49
Alyth .. .. .	98	21	-	17	6	38	3	33	34
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>HIGHLAND DISTRICT</b>									
Breadalbane Academy .. ..	98	34	6	30	7	64	6	58	57
Pitlochry .. .. .	96	20	10	24	8	44	9	39	42
Croftinloan* .. .. .	100	9	-	-	-	9	-	9	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>CENTRAL DISTRICT</b>									
Crieff .. .. .	96	33	3	34	-	67	1	57	75
Morrison's Academy .. ..	99	43	21	40	15	83	18	62	86
Auchterarder .. .. .	97	27	11	27	4	54	7	50	55
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT</b>									
Dunblane .. .. .	96	17	-	21	-	38	-	36	31
McLaren High .. .. .	99	64	5	87	6	151	5	126	64
Aberfoyle .. .. .	95	8	-	9	-	17	-	17	21
St. Ninians* .. .. .	100	4	25	-	-	4	25	3	6
Queen Victoria* .. .. .	97	34	18	-	-	34	18	25	36
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>KINROSS</b>									
Kinross .. .. .	84	7	-	2	-	9	-	6	51
Lendrick Muir* .. .. .	100	8	-	3	-	11	-	10	7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>COUNTY TOTALS .. .. .</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>768</b>
<b>CITY AND COUNTY TOTALS</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>768</b>

\* 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.
Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector:	David C. Williamson, A.M.Inst.P.C.
District Sanitary Inspectors:	
Central	William F. Harris, A.M.Inst.P.C.
Eastern	Robert F. Arton, A.M.Inst.P.C.
Highland	William McKenzie
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.



