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Ad'd

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,

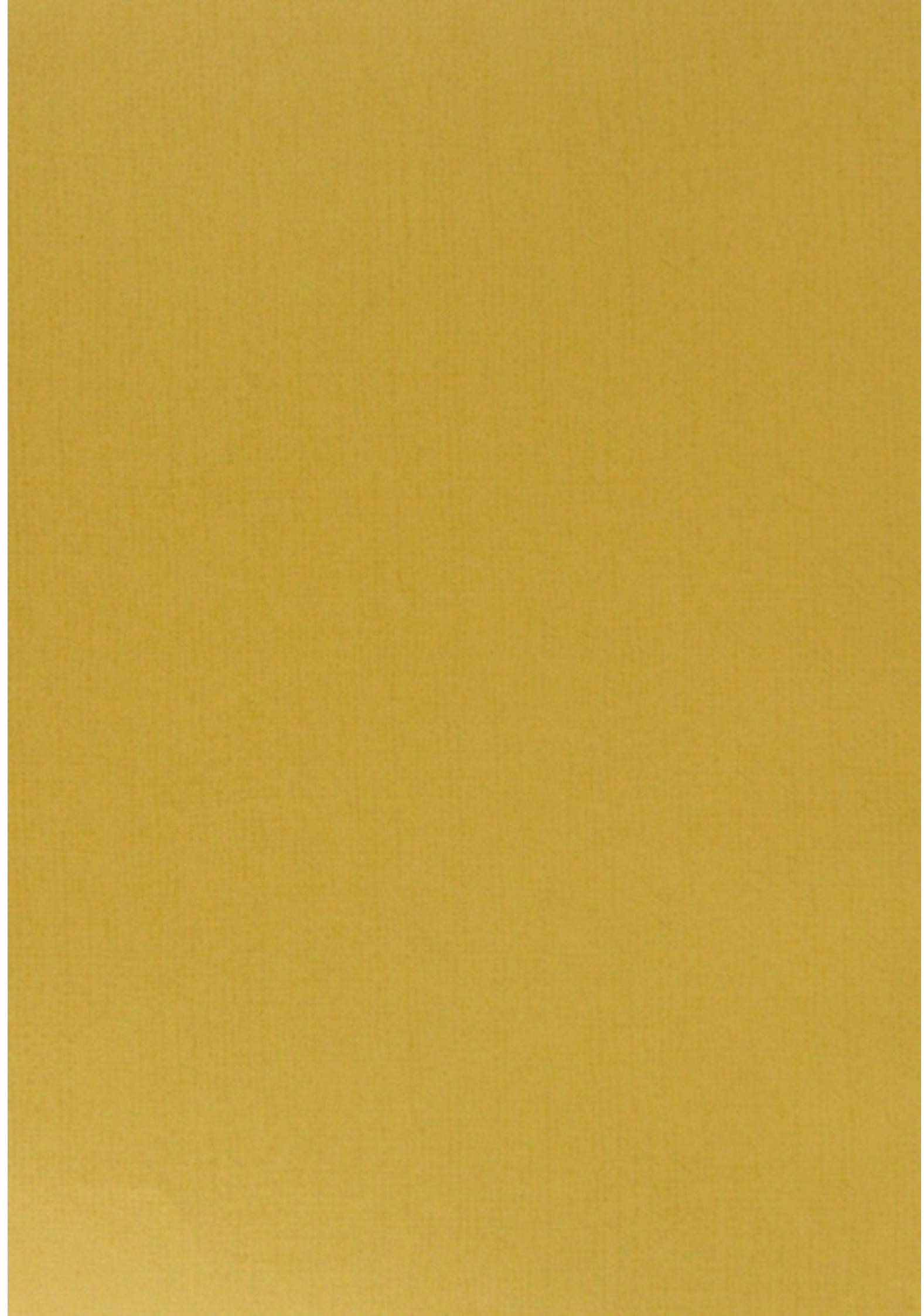
COUPAR ANGUS, CRIEFF, DOUNE, DUNBLANE,

KINROSS and PITLOCHRY

FOR THE YEAR

1971





PLATE

VITAL STATISTICS

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES

County of Perth and Kinross

Perthshire

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ANNUAL REPORT

Perthshire

Perthshire

Perthshire

BY THE

Perthshire

Perthshire

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Perthshire

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SANITARY

FOR THE YEAR

Perthshire

Perthshire

Perthshire

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STATISTICAL



REPORT OF THE

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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 1971.

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

The steady decline in the County population which has been commented upon for many years was reversed in 1971. The estimated population for the Combined County is 88,840, compared with 88,022 in 1970. This estimated increase of 818 cannot be accounted for by a natural increase of population, i.e. by an excess of births over deaths. Indeed the number of deaths during the year exceeded the number of births by 37. The main areas of population growth are Dunblane with an estimated increase over last year's figures of 528; Blairgowrie and Rattray, 328; Auchterarder 212 and Crieff 187. This was, of course a Census year, and the population on the census day was 90,509 compared with 92,523 in 1961.

The Birth Rate for 1971 was 13.8 per thousand, the third lowest ever recorded in this area, though higher than last year's rate of 13.4. For comparison the Scottish birth rate in 1971 was 16.6 per thousand and 16.8 in 1970. 7% of births were illegitimate compared with the Scottish rate of 8.1%.

The Death Rate corrected for usual place of residence was 14.2 per thousand population, but when an adjustment factor is employed to take into account the preponderance of aged and retired persons in the area, the corrected and adjusted death rate was 11.2 per thousand, which compares favourably with 11.6 in 1970 and with the Scottish rate of 11.8.

The Infant Mortality Rate increased from the record low of 14.4 in 1970 to 19.5 per thousand live births this year. The Stillbirth Rate too increased from 6 in 1970 to 15 in 1971. While these figures appear disappointing, they in fact approximate to the Scottish figures, the infant mortality rate being marginally better and the stillbirth rate marginally worse - the Scottish figures are 20 and 14 respectively.

There were 52 deaths from lung cancer compared with 46 in 1970. The ratio of male to female deaths from this cause was 37/15. The trend is for the male preponderance to become less marked and this is probably accounted for by the increase in the smoking habit among women in recent decades.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified was 21, the lowest number ever recorded in this area, and the number of registered cases fell from 162 in 1970 to 150. There were two deaths from this cause. Steady but slow progress is being made towards the elimination of this disease, but routine tuberculin skin testing of 13 year old children in County schools during the year indicated that 9% who were tuberculin positive, had had contact with the tubercle bacillus, though none had active disease. The corresponding figure last year was 5%.

Towards the end of the year routine vaccination of children against Smallpox was discontinued nationally, on the advice of an expert committee, on the grounds that the risks of vaccination, though slight, outweighed the risks of contracting the disease in this country. The success of eradication campaigns in some countries where the disease was endemic has substantially reduced the chances of introduction of this disease into Britain, and justifies this relaxation in routine procedures. Recent Smallpox vaccination is however still advised for travellers to and from those areas of the world where Smallpox is still endemic and for Health Service staff who are at greater risk of contact should a case occur.

Routine vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles, German measles, and tuberculosis is carried out and the acceptance rate continues to be high.



During the year the Council entered into an agreement with the Family Planning Association which acts as agent of the Authority in providing family planning clinic services for the community. Those, married or single, who are normally resident within the County are given free advice at these clinics, the cost being borne by the Council. Free treatment and appliances are available only to medical cases.

The pattern of incidence of infectious diseases was similar to that of previous years, gastro-intestinal infections, such as dysentery and food poisoning, and measles being the most commonly notified. There was no case of diphtheria nor of poliomyelitis during the year.

The Domestic Help Service continues meantime to be organised and administered by the Health Department because of the prominent part played by the District Nurses in assessing needs and finding suitable Home Helps. The demands made upon this service continue to increase, and it is invaluable in keeping patients and the elderly in their own homes in cases where hospital or institutional care is not essential. On re-organisation of the National Health Service and of Local Government, the Social Work Department will assume responsibility for this service.

There is also a steady increase in the demand for the chiropody services which are provided in this area by various voluntary organisations to whom the Council makes a financial contribution.

These two services are particularly valued by the elderly.

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

A.S. CALDWELL,

County Medical Officer.

County Health Department,  
PERTH. July, 1972.



## VITAL STATISTICS

**1. General:** The principal vital statistics for the year 1971 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 1971**

	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County
(a) Population .. ..	82,469	6,371	88,840
(b) Total Births .. ..	1,138	90	1,228
Birth Rates .. ..	13.8	14.1	13.8
(c) Total Deaths .. ..	1,175	87	1,262
Death Rates .. ..	14.2 (11.1)	13.7 (12.0)	14.2 (11.2)
(d) Infant Mortality Rate	20	11	19.5

**2. Population:** The estimated population for the Combined County shows an increase of 818 during the year. This is accounted for largely by increased population in the Burghs of Dunblane (and increase of 528) and Blairgowrie and Rattray (an increase of 328). The Census figure for 1971 was 90,509 compared with 92,523 for 1961.

**3. Births:** The birth rate per thousand population for the Combined County was 13.8. Figures for previous years were 1970 - 13.4; 1969 - 14.1; 1968 - 14.5; 1967 - 15.4; and 1966 - 15.1. The figure for Scotland was, 16.6 compared to 16.8 last year.

As is usual, the figure for the Burghs is higher than that for the Landward area - Burghs 15.7, Landward 12.7.

The figures for illegitimate births during the year were Perth County 7.3%, Kinross County 3.3%, Combined County 7.0%, the figure for the Combined County last year being 7.4%. The figure for Scotland was 8.1.

The still birth rate per thousand births including still births was 15 compared to 6 last year. The figure for Scotland was 13 compared to 14 last year.

**4. Deaths:** The death rate for the Combined County was 11.2, compared to 11.6 for 1970, 11.1 for 1969, 11.3 for 1968, 10.4 for 1967 and 11.0 for 1966. The figure for Scotland was 11.8.

Of the 1,262 deaths during 1971, 939 persons attained the age of 65 years and upwards, giving a Senile Death Rate of 74.4 compared to 73.0 for 1970, 75.2 for 1969, 74.7 for 1968 and 76.0 for 1967. 612 persons attained the age of 75 years and upwards (49% of the total deaths) and 230 persons attained the age of 85 years and upwards (18.2% of the total deaths).

Of the 939 persons who attained the age of 65 and upwards, 444 (47.3%) were males and 495 (52.7%) were females. The figures for later ages were 75 years and upwards, males 244 (39.9%), females 368 (60.1%) and 85 years and upwards, males 77 (33.5%), females 153 (66.5%).



**Heart Disease** caused 466 deaths, giving a rate of 5.2 per thousand population. This compared with 5.4 for 1970, 5.0 for 1969 and 5.6 for 1968. 351 (75.3%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards.

#### Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease 1971

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total
Males .. ..	-	4	19	38	71	81	213
Females .. ..	-	-	6	14	47	109	176
Total .. ..	-	4	25	52	118	190	389

Coronary heart disease is included in the cause of death in 389 (83.5%) of the cases, males 213, females 176. The age distribution is shown above.

**Cancer:** Cancer and other malignant conditions caused 225 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.5 per thousand population, the same as last year. 140 (62%) occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 149 (62%) last year.

52 of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung, 23% of the total cancer deaths, compared to 46 (19%) of the total cancer deaths last year. Of the lung cancer deaths this year, 37((31%) of the male cancer deaths) were males and 15((14%) of the female cancer deaths) were females. The age distribution of these deaths is shown below.

#### Deaths from Cancer of the Lung 1971

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total
Males .. ..	-	-	3	9	18	7	37
Females .. ..	-	-	2	4	6	3	15
Total .. ..	-	-	5	13	24	10	52

**Cerebro-vascular Disease:** Cerebro-vascular disease accounted for 253 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.1 compared to 2.7 last year. 227 (90%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 203 (87%) last year.

**Tuberculosis:** Tuberculosis caused 2 deaths, giving a rate of 0.02 per thousand of the population, the rates for previous years being 0.01 for 1967, 0.03 for 1968, 0.03 for 1969 and 0.07 for 1970.

The two deaths were due to respiratory tuberculosis.

**Respiratory Disease,** (excluding pulmonary tuberculosis) accounted for 95 deaths, giving a death rate of 1.1 per thousand population, the same as last year. Bronchitis caused 44 deaths, of which 31 occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, pneumonia caused 45 deaths, of which 5 occurred at the age of less than one year, and other respiratory diseases caused 6 deaths.

**Violent Deaths:** Numbered 71, of which 6 were due to suicide, 29 to road accidents and 36 to other forms of violence, of which 19 were due to accidents in the home.

**Maternal Mortality:** There were no deaths from causes related to pregnancy in 1971, the last death from this cause being in 1958.

**Infant Mortality:** There were 24 deaths of infants at ages less than one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 19.5 per thousand births. The figure for last year was 14.4. The average rate for the area for the past five years is 18. The figure for Scotland is 20 the same as last year. 12 of the infant deaths during 1971 occurred at ages less than four weeks, giving a neo-natal death rate of 10 per thousand births.

Of the 24 deaths during the year, only 7 fell into the theoretically preventable group (pneumonia 5, road accident 1, measles 1). The other 17 deaths were due to the group of causes which includes congenital debility, prematurity and malformations, compared to 13 from these causes in 1970.

There were 19 still births, giving a stillbirth rate of 15 per thousand total births including stillbirths. The figure for last year was 6.



## 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:

Milnathort	Negotiations still in progress
Doune	Plans approved
Blairgowrie	Alterations to provide waiting room at Clinic completed.

There has been no improvement in the supply of District Nurses and at the end of the year there were six vacancies. Repeated attempts have been made to fill the vacancies either by qualified staff or by sponsoring for training staff with suitable basic qualifications, but the response to advertisements has been very poor and in many cases it is only possible to provide a service by using nurses who have retired or by continuing in service nurses who have reached retiral age but who are willing to continue in employment, as well as by depending on existing nursing staff to undertake double districts for fairly prolonged spells. Despite staff shortages a high standard of nursing care in the community has been maintained by these means. Two nurses successfully completed the Health Visitor course in September, 1971, and one nurse was seconded to take the course during session 1971-1972. Two nurses were sponsored for District training during 1971.

Of the District Nurses who retired during the year, special mention should be made of Miss Seton, who had completed twenty-two years as District Nurse at Kinloch Rannoch. Miss Seton has settled in another part of Perthshire and best wishes are extended to her for a long and happy retirement. It is with regret that the death of Mrs. Heath, District Nurse at Aberfoyle for the past ten years is reported. Mrs. Heath was on duty until a few days before her death and is greatly missed in the Community where she was very popular. As a memorial, three garden seats have been placed at suitable sites in the Aberfoyle District.

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

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 clinics run by Perth Royal Infirmary and Stirling Royal Infirmary in these cities in conjunction with the Local Authorities. During 1971, 689 cases from the Joint County received ante-natal care at the Perth clinic, making 2,849 attendances, and 93 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 1971, 14 County children from neighbouring districts made 45 attendances at Perth City Clinics.

(c) **Dental Care:** The County 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



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) **Cervical Cytology:** The following statistics for 1971 have been provided by Perth Royal Infirmary which accepts smears from Gynaecological Clinics, the Family Planning Clinic, Post-natal Clinics and Hospital Well-Woman Clinics. During the year, a total of 1,479 County residents had smears examined, the age distribution being as follows:-

Under 20 years of age	..	..	..	..	21
20 to 24 years of age	..	..	..	..	134
25 to 29 years of age	..	..	..	..	283
30 to 34 years of age	..	..	..	..	250
35 to 39 years of age	..	..	..	..	235
40 to 44 years of age	..	..	..	..	169
45 to 49 years of age	..	..	..	..	113
50 to 54 years of age	..	..	..	..	104
55 years of age and over	..	..	..	..	170

The following results of these smear tests were reported:-

1.	Negative - Normal cells only	..	..	..	1,325
2.	Negative - Atypical - No infection	..	..	..	25
3.	Suspicious - abnormal but not diagnostic	..	..	..	4
4.	Positive - strongly suggestive of malignancy	..	..	..	6
5.	Positive - considered malignant	..	..	..	-
6.	Negative. Atypical. Infection.	..	..	..	29
7.	Unsatisfactory smear	..	..	..	90

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

While there was an increase of 403 in the number of cervical smears from County residents during the year, it is disappointing that this early diagnostic and preventive service is not being more fully utilised.

(g) **Family Planning:** Advice is available to County residents at Family Planning Clinics in Perth, Dundee, Stirling and Crieff, the County Council paying a per capita contribution in respect of each patient. A total of 229 new patients attended Perth City Clinic, but the number of County cases included in this figure is not available. New County cases attending other Family Planning Clinics are as follows:-

Stirling - 18.

Dundee - 12.

Crieff - 14.

(h) **Marriage Guidance:** During the year the Marriage Guidance Council received 44 enquiries and counsellors conducted 108 interviews. Of these, 16 clients were from the Joint County. The group counsellors visited Perth Academy and Blairgowrie High School and also led discussion with eight other young people's groups. Six talks were given on the work of the Council.



(i) **Welfare Foods:** The joint arrangement with Perth City, with a central welfare food department located in 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 31/3/72, the County Centres issued 6,404 tins of National Dried Milk, 323 bottles of cod liver oil, 636 packets of vitamin tablets, 22,348 bottles of orange juice and 3545 bottles vitamin drops.

The supply of orange juice is to be discontinued from 1/1/72 and in its place vitamin drops will be available. The vitamin drops are not so popular with parents and in the three months to 31/3/72 only 3545 bottles were issued.

## **2. Midwifery Service:**

The number of births in the Authority's area during the year, corrected for residence, was 1,231. Of these, 102 births occurred at home and 1,129 in hospitals including private maternity homes. 18 still-births occurred in hospitals and none in domiciliary practice.

63 premature live births occurred in hospitals and of these 8 babies died within twenty-eight days of birth, 5 premature live births occurred at home, but were transferred to hospital. 12 premature still-births occurred in hospital.

Of the 101 confinements occurring at home, the doctor had been booked in 100. In 1 case, 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:**

A total of 31,449 visits were paid by District Nurses as Health Visitors. Of these, 4,065 were paid to 1,232 expectant mothers, 6,423 visits were paid to 1,198 children born in 1971. 6,292 visits were paid to 1,212 children born in 1970 and 10,002 visits were paid to 3,789 children born in 1966 to 1969.

1,162 visits were paid to 126 tuberculosis households.

1,007 visits were paid to 627 persons because they were aged 65 and over and for no other reason. 209 visits were paid to 174 old people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

385 visits were paid to 45 persons on mental health grounds, all being at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

1,079 visits were paid to 608 cases following discharge from hospital, 149 of these visits being paid to 114 people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

## **4. Home Nursing:**

A total of 84,802 home nursing visits were made by District Nurses during the year to a total of



3,585 persons. An increasing number of visits were made to give injections of various sorts, chiefly anti-biotics, but of the total visits 65,330 were paid to a total of 2,098 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, 1,945 nursing visits being paid during the year to 266 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 for 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 85% of the cases given home help during the year were aged 65 and over, compared to 84% last year and that 326 of the 939 deaths during the year of persons aged 65 and over (35%) occurred at home, compared to 41% 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 280 part-time domestic helps were employed under the Domestic Help Scheme and 250 households were assisted, made up as follows:- Chronic Sick 25, mentally disordered 1, social reasons (mainly old persons no longer able to manage alone) 212, maternity 2 and miscellaneous 10.

## **6. Vaccination and Immunisation:**

In this area the general arrangements are that primary inoculations for 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 the 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:** Towards the end of the year, the Scottish Home and Health Department recommended that routine smallpox vaccination on young children should not now be carried out. Vaccination is recommended only in groups considered to be "at risk" for example hospital staffs likely to be involved in treatment of cases, people going abroad to endemic areas or to a country where successful vaccination is a prerequisite for entry to that country. No routine smallpox vaccination will therefore be carried out in this area from December, 1971.

The number of successful primary vaccinations during the year was 847, and in addition 2,571 were successfully revaccinated. Information abstracted from the Child Welfare Records shows that at 31/12/71, 3% of children born in 1971, 24% of those born in 1970 and 76% of other pre-school children had been vaccinated.



**Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus:** During the year, 1,239 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 153 children of school age received a boosting dose of diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus prophylactic, 1,173 received a booster dose of diphtheria/tetanus prophylactic and 987 children received a booster tetanus inoculation.

**Vaccination against Poliomyelitis:** The programme of poliomyelitis vaccination continued during the year, 1971 the number notified by General Practitioners being 1,184 including 94 children born in 1971 and 781 children born in 1970. Information abstracted from Child Welfare Records shows that 93% of pre-school children born 1967-69 had been vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

**Vaccination against Measles:** Supplies of measles vaccine became available during 1970 and the initial programme of vaccination was completed in 1971. During the year 1,006 children, including 671 born in 1969 and 1970, were vaccinated.

**Vaccination against German Measles:** The programme of vaccination against German Measles of girls aged 11 to 14 years was completed during the year, the number vaccinated being 2,958.

## 7. Prevention of Illness, Care and Aftercare:

(a) **Tuberculosis:** In this area we are 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 on 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	1970	1971
New confirmed cases:										
Respiratory .. ..	53	54	58	75	66	44	47	28	22	21
Non-respiratory ..	54	57	53	27	22	25	11	7	5	7
Cases on list at 31st Dec.										
Respiratory .. ..	145	164	166	255	400	475	384	272	162	150
Non-respiratory ..	163	222	203	161	120	107	81	-	-	-
Deaths:										
Respiratory .. ..	32	26	29	26	10	5	5	2	2	2
Non-respiratory ..	14	11	15	5	2	1	-	2	4	-

There were 21 new respiratory cases confirmed during the year, compared with 22 last year. The number of cases on the list at 31st December dropped to 150, compared to 168 last year. 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 seven new non-respiratory cases compared to five last year. There were no deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

75 contacts of tuberculosis cases were examined for the first time and 118 contacts previously examined had follow-up examinations, an average of 9 contacts per confirmed case. No active disease was found among contacts.

Under the general scheme for providing B.C.G. vaccination, 61 persons were tuberculin tested. Of these, 60 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, 1971 covers the eighteenth year of work. In brief the scheme provides for the tuberculin testing of children approaching school leaving age, generally during the year preceeding their fourteenth birthday, in order to ensure sufficient time for follow-up before leaving school; those children found to be tuberculin negative are given B.C.G. vaccination, those found to be tuberculin positive are subsequently given a chest X-ray and examined by the Chest Physician where the positive result is marked, or given a chest X-ray by 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 96% (City 97% County 95%). 1,480 children were tuberculin tested (City 553, County 927) with an overall positive rate (excluding private schools) of 6% (City 2%, County 9%), compared with 4% (City 1%, County 5%) for the year 1969-70.

Since the scheme started in 1953-54, a total of 24,504 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. This area is now served by the unit from Glasgow. 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 those 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 the unit from Glasgow, and this year only two surveys have been arranged both following discovery of cases of tuberculosis.

The first survey was carried out by the Glasgow Unit and covered all members of the staff and those pupils who had a positive reaction to a tuberculin skin test in a residential school where a housemaster had been admitted to hospital suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis. 88 members of staff and pupils were X-rayed and 6 were thereafter referred to the Chest Physician, but no case of active pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered.

The second incident concerned the staff of a hotel where three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis had occurred.



On this occasion the Edinburgh Unit carried out the survey and no case of active pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered.

(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.

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

During the year a total of 2,343 old people received 9,412 treatments and 15 physically handicapped people under the age of 65 received 73 treatments.

(f) **Prevention of Home Accidents:** During the year there were 19 deaths caused by accidents in the home.

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 197 talks and demonstrations. 6 talks were given at meetings of adult organisations by a member of the medical staff of the Department.



## 8. Infectious Diseases:

During the year 1971, 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 Influenzal	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	Pneumonia, Acute Primary	8
Diphtheria	-	Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	6
Dysentery	34	Poliomyelitis	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	-
Erysipelas	-	Scarlet Fever	6
Food Poisoning	21	Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	22
Acute Infective Jaundice (Viral Hepatitis)	15	Tuberculosis - Non-pulmonary	7
Acute Infective Jaundice (Weil's Disease)	1	Typhoid Fever	-
Malaria	-	Paratyphoid Fever	-
Measles	56	Whooping Cough	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-		

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 22 years.

34 cases of dysentery were notified, of which 16 occurred in Scone, 6 in Crieff and 4 in Bankfoot, the others being scattered throughout the County. Most of the cases occurred in school children, but investigations failed to reveal the original sources of infection.

21 cases of Food Poisoning occurred, one outbreak of 15 cases occurring after a private dinner party, the causal organism being the staphylococcus. The others were unrelated to each other.

15 cases of virus hepatitis were notified, compared with 87 cases last year. The special survey being undertaken by the Eastern Regional Hospital Board finished at the end of 1970. One case of Weil's Disease was notified.

56 cases of measles and 18 cases of whooping cough were notified, compared with 37 and 9 cases respectively notified last year. There were 6 cases of Scarlet Fever, the same as last year.

## 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	2	-	2
(b) Gonorrhoea	25	3	28
(c) Other Venereal Conditions	88	8	96
	115	11	126
(d) Non-venereal Conditions	32	2	34
	147	13	160



The figures for last year were Perth 125, Stirling 20, Total 145.

**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, 1971, has already been issued.

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1971



A complete report on the new medical literature, 1971, has been published. It is a comprehensive review of the medical literature, covering all the major fields of medicine. The report is published by the American Medical Association, and is available to all members of the Association. It is a valuable resource for all medical professionals, and is highly recommended.

# COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

## ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1971



COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1971

County Sanitary Department,  
28 Glasgow Road,  
PERTH.

April, 1972.

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 1971 prepared in accordance with the requirements of Local Health Authorities Services Circular No. 18/1971.

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 officials for their co-operation and assistance.

I am, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

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

County Sanitary Inspector and Master of Works.



County Health Department  
14 Spring Road  
1987A

April 1987

The Health Department Health Department  
The Health Department of the County Council  
of the County Council  
of the County Council

Mr. David L. Lister and Ostrander

I have pleasure in submitting the following report on the activities of the County Health Department for the year  
1986 to the County Council. The report was prepared by the County Health Department on December 15, 1986.  
The volume of work done in the Department during the year has been considerable. The following table shows the  
work done by the staff and I would like to record my appreciation of the staff who have worked so hard to make the County  
Council and citizens the best of citizens and residents.

I am, my dear, Lister and Ostrander

Yours obedient servant

WILLIAM A. BROWN, M.D., M.P.H.

County Health Department and Board of Health

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

## **FOOD AND DRUGS**

### **Sampling of Food and Spirits**

During the year 63 formal and 144 informal samples of food were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst. In addition, 1,009 samples were tested at licensed premises by means of a Sykes hydrometer.

As a result of the formal samples taken and tested five reports were passed to the Procurator Fiscal and three warning letters were sent. The reports passed to the Fiscal related to seven samples of spirits, one sample of milk, one sample of mince and one sample of beef sausages.

### **MILK**

#### **Milk containing added Water**

A complaint was received from a member of the public that there was a piece of black material in a bottle of milk delivered to her. The bottle was unopened and was sent to the Public Analyst who reported that the milk in the bottle contained 65% added water in addition to the foreign body. As it was considered that this was not a "sample" within the meaning of the Act and therefore subject to the procedure related to dividing a "sample" into three portions, a report on the circumstances relating to the added water as well as the foreign body was sent to the Procurator Fiscal. A plea of guilty to adding water to milk was tendered and the accused was fined £10. He also pled guilty to selling milk containing a foreign body and was admonished on this charge.

A sample of "Premium" milk taken by a Milk Officer and submitted to the Analyst for examination under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order was reported by the Analyst to be deficient in solids to the extent of 3.1% and to contain 4.45% added water. A formal sample was thereafter taken and found to contain 6.3% added water. A report on the circumstances was sent to the Procurator Fiscal and the dairyman was fined £20.

#### **Foreign Bodies in Milk**

Several complaints were made to a Schoolmaster by his pupils about pieces of glass found in bottles of school milk. The dairy supplying the milk was situated in the area of another local authority and, although the schoolmaster made several complaints to the owner of the dairy, glass continued to be found in bottles of milk. A complaint by the Schoolmaster to this Department resulted in a report being sent to the Procurator Fiscal. When the case called in Court, the accused pled guilty and was admonished.

Although the increasing use of sachets and cartons has reduced the number of complaints about glass and other foreign bodies in milk, such complaints will continue as long as bottles are used for transporting milk. These complaints can be reduced to a minimum, however, by proper supervision of the washing and filling of the bottles. It is when such supervision is inadequate or non-existent that complaints occur, but it is perhaps the feeling of some dairymen that it is cheaper to pay a fine, or, in this case, to be admonished, than to ensure, by employment of adequate staff and methods, that only clean bottles are used as containers for milk.

#### **Dirty Milk Bottle**

Within a week of a letter being sent to a dairyman drawing attention to a complaint which had been received about the delivery of milk in a dirty bottle and warning him that, should any further complaint be received, a report would be sent to



the Procurator Fiscal, another similar complaint was received. The complaint related to numerous specks of foreign material on the inside of the glass surface of the bottle which, in the opinion of the Analyst, rendered the bottle unfit for storage of milk. A report on the circumstances was sent to the Procurator Fiscal and the accused, who pled guilty, was fined £3.

### Preservatives, etc. in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962

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

- |    |   |            |
|----|---|------------|
| 1. | Mince contained 180 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide outwith permitted period                       | Admonished |
| 2. | Beef Sausages contained 190 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide in excess of the 450 p.p.m. permitted. | Fined £10. |

### Spirit Samples

A Sykes hydrometer was used to test 1,009 samples of spirits at 64 bars in 46 hotels. The types of spirits sampled and the number of samples found to be adulterated or below strength are shown in the following table:

<u>Spirit</u>	<u>No. of Samples taken</u>	<u>No. adulterated or below strength</u>
Brandy	93	1
Gin	76	1
Rum	156	-
Vodka	64	1
Whisky	620	4

At 4% of the licensed premises visited it was found that, in the case of one or more bottles of spirit from which samples were taken, the strength was below that indicated on the label. The comparable figure for 1970 was 7%.

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

- |         |                     |                         |              |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| (1) (a) | Whisky (70° Proof)  | found to be 66.1° Proof | } Fined £35. |
| (b)     | Vodka (65.5° Proof) | found to be 59.1° Proof |              |
| (c)     | Gin (70° Proof)     | found to be 66.5° Proof |              |
| (d)     | Brandy (70° Proof)  | found to be 65.7° Proof |              |
| (2) (a) | Whisky (70° Proof)  | found to be 66.7° Proof | } Fined £10. |
| (b)     | Whisky (70° Proof)  | found to be 68.3° Proof |              |
| (c)     | Whisky (70° Proof)  | found to be 69.5° Proof |              |

### Labelling of Food Order, 1953

A formal sample of Raspberry Flavouring Essence submitted to the Analyst was reported as being in contravention of the above Order in that the labelling of the product had no declaration of the ingredients. As this was considered to be a technical offence a letter was sent to the Manufacturers asking them to amend their label to meet the requirements of the Order, or alternatively, to withdraw their stocks within a period of two months.



## **Meat Pie and Sausage Roll (Scotland) Regulation, 1967**

Only one of the nine samples taken was found to be in contravention of the Regulations. This sample related to a meat pie which was deficient by 12.4% of the 25% meat content required by the Regulations. It was considered that this offence was due to an omission in labelling as what the baker was selling was a Scotch Pie, which requires only 20% meat, and not a meat pie. As far as the shop assistant was concerned, pies were pies and she did not know that there was any difference between a Scotch pie and a meat pie. In view of the circumstances a warning letter was sent to the vendor concerned. A letter was also sent to all vendors and manufacturers of pies in the County reminding them of the Regulations and obligations to comply with them.

### **Complaints about Food**

A complaint was received regarding an insect imbedded in a tinned diabetic loaf. After considering the circumstances a report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal but at the end of the year this had not called in Court.

Complaints were received about Edinburgh Rock which appeared to be covered with dirty, sooty smudges and looked most unwholesome. After receiving the Analyst's report that the dirty marks were caused by an interaction between the talcum powder, with which the rock was coated, and the grease-proof wrapper, the manufacturer was informed and agreed to withdraw all the affected stock.

No action was taken about a complaint regarding fresh butter discoloured by dark brown patches resembling oil as the butter had been purchased by the complainer some five days previously and the Analyst reported that the offending marks were due to mould growth, probably caused by unfavourable storage conditions.

On investigating a complaint that the sausage meat filling in sausage rolls recently purchased from a shop was mouldy, it was found that little attention was being paid to stock control in the premises. A report on the circumstances was sent to the Procurator Fiscal and, when the case called in Court, a plea of guilty was tendered and a fine of £10 was imposed.

Another complaint received related to a sliced loaf heavily contaminated throughout with a dark green mould. One of the slices of bread about which the complaint was made had been buttered and it seemed strange that anyone should butter bread in such a condition. In view of this, together with the fact that no accurate information was available about the exact date of purchase of the loaf, no action was taken.

An insect alleged to have been found in a tin of pears was sent to the Analyst for identification. As the insect was incomplete and the Analyst was not able to confirm that it came from the country of origin of the pears, the importers were given the benefit of the doubt and no formal action was taken. A letter sent to the importers drawing their attention to this complaint warned them that, should any further complaint be received, consideration would be given to submitting a report to the Procurator Fiscal.

### **Informal Non-genuine Samples**

At the end of the year reports were received from the Analyst (a) that a sample of chicken fillets in jelly was deficient in chicken to the extent of 15% and (b) that a sample of ham and beef roll was deficient in meat to the extent of 11%. Arrangements were made to take formal samples of these products when consideration could be given to submitting reports to the Procurator Fiscal.

### **General**

The number of complaints received from members of the public increases each year and it is evident that unsatisfactory foodstuffs, which they would have purchased a few years ago and discarded as being unsatisfactory, are now being sent to Sanitary Department so that the complaints can be properly investigated and, if necessary, action taken to prevent recurrence.



of these unsatisfactory conditions. Although these complaints give rise to considerable extra work for this Department, every complaint is fully investigated and any action considered necessary is taken, including the instigation of proceedings where it is felt that the offence relates to a deliberate infringement of a Statute or the lack of reasonable care. It is regrettable that, in the case of certain premises it requires an investigation or the threat of Court proceedings to ensure that the owners raise the standard of food hygiene in their premises to that required by the Regulations when, with reasonable thought or attention, compliance with the Regulations would be achieved.

### **Date Marking of Food**

As in previous years a number of complaints received during the year related to poor stock rotation in food premises. In certain cases the food was code-marked but it was found that either the shopkeeper was unaware of the system of code-marking or the information was not passed by the shopkeeper to his assistants. It is evident, therefore, that if code-marking or date-marking is to serve a useful purpose in shops the marking should be in such a way that it is easily seen and understood.

There is no doubt that date marking of food is desirable so far as the vendor and customer are concerned, but date marking on its own is of little value unless the conditions under which the commodity is transported and stored are adequately controlled, e.g. there is a considerable difference between the freshness of a perishable food which has been transported from the factory in a refrigerated van and kept thereafter in the shop premises in a refrigerated display cabinet and the same food which has been transported in an uninsulated van during summer months and thereafter displayed for sale, as is permitted by the Food Regulations, in a shop window exposed to the sun.

Where food is sold on a sale or return basis and the salesman works on commission there is always the temptation for him to dispose of return foods to another shopkeeper. Where these foods are not date marked, as distinct from code marked, it is difficult for the shopkeeper to ascertain whether or not he is receiving fresh supplies and steps should be taken to stop this practice by requiring the shopkeeper, or the salesman in the presence of the shopkeeper, to overstamp such goods "Returned Goods". Where the goods are not wrapped this problem can be overcome only by marking the goods themselves in some way e.g. by means of an aerosol such as is used for marking condemned meat.

The possibility of time-expired date marked foods being removed from their wrappers and sold loose in shops should be recovered by legislation making it an offence to do so.

### **Pourers for Soft Drinks**

Following an outbreak of chemical food poisoning in a licensed club in Edinburgh it was revealed that the use of bottle stopper pourers fitted with chrome plated copper tubes was liable to contaminate with copper soft drinks such as lemon, orange, lime, etc. contained in the bottles. Two bottle stoppers of this type found to be in use in the County were sent to the Public Analyst for examination together with the contents of the soft drinks in the bottles fitted with the pourers. Although the amount of copper in these drinks should not have exceeded 7 part per million a bottle containing lemon was found to contain 40 parts per million of copper and a bottle of orange 18 parts per million of copper. It was also found that on each occasion the bottle was used, i.e. the drink passed through the bottle pourer, the amount of copper in the remainder of the contents of the bottle increased.

A letter was sent to the owners of premises in the County using this type of pourer drawing attention to this danger of contaminating soft drinks and asking them to discontinue using this type of pourer immediately. The owners were also informed that use of these pourers would give rise to a contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations and that consideration would be given to prosecution if any person was found to be using them in the future.

As a result of these letters and of visits to premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations, and of publicity given in the press, the use in the Combined County of this particular type of pourer was discontinued within a very short time.



### Food Samples Taken

	Number submitted for examination			Number not Genuine		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Butter .. .. .	-	6	6	-	-	-
Cheese .. .. .	-	6	6	-	-	-
Cream .. .. .	2	7	9	-	-	-
Fish Cakes .. .. .	3	1	4	-	-	-
Fish pastes & spreads .. .. .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice-cream .. .. .	-	1	1	-	1	1
Jams, jellies & fruit curds .. .. .	-	9	9	-	1	1
Margarine .. .. .	-	4	4	-	-	-
Meat pies, pastries & sausage rolls .. .. .	9	6	15	1	-	1
Meat pastes & spreads .. .. .	-	3	3	-	1	1
Milk (excluding dried, etc.) .. .. .	1	34	35	1	12	13
Milk (condensed & dried) .. .. .	-	2	2	-	-	-
Mince .. .. .	27	-	27	1	-	1
Sausages & sausage meat .. .. .	11	2	13	1	1	2
Soft drinks .. .. .	1	2	3	-	1	1
Spices & condiments .. .. .	-	2	2	-	-	-
Spirits .. .. .	7	3	10	7	-	7
Sugar & confectionery .. .. .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Table Jellies .. .. .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato Ketchup & sauces .. .. .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other articles .. .. .	2	52	54	1	6	7
<b>TOTALS ..</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35</b>



## UNSOUND FOOD

Following complaints by shopkeepers and others approximately 1½ tons of foodstuffs, as shown in the undernoted table, were seized as being unfit for human consumption and disposed of:

<u>Description</u>										<u>Reason for Seizure</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Canned Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tins blown or damaged	23
" Fruit and fruit juices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	311½
" Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	1,116½
" Soup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	96½
" Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	109½
Miscellaneous canned foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	91½
FOOD PACKED IN JARS, BOTTLES, ETC.											
Jam and Marmalade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jars Broken	2¾
Mint Sauce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bottle cracked	¾
OTHER FOODS											
Carcase Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Decomposed with evidence of bone taint	163
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vacuum pack seal broken	5
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rancid	½
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Moulded	¾
Cornflakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	9
Pineapples	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Decomposed	13
Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Interaction between coating & wrapper	48¾
CONTENTS OF DEEP FREEZE CABINETS WHICH HAD BROKEN DOWN											
Chickens & poultry products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
Chips & fritters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43¾
Fish & fish products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145¾
Ice cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115½
Juices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23¾
Meat & meat products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220¾
Mousse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Pastries & cakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115½
Trifle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347¾

## MEAT INSPECTION

The 4,886 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 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 541 of the 4,886 animals slaughtered were wholly or partially condemned. The total weight of meat condemned was 3,965 lbs.

The income during the year from charges levied under the Food (Meat Inspection)(Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1963 for the inspection of meat was £173.

TABLE I

Slaughterhouse	Class of Animal	Slaughtered	Wholly condemned	Partially condemned	Weight (In lbs.) of condemned meat and offal
Blairgowrie	Pigs	3,989	6	504	2,816
	Calves	96	1	-	39
Milnathort	Pigs	789	1	33	865
	Sheep	12	4	2	245
	Totals	4,886	12	539	3,965



TABLE II

Class of Animal	Tuberculosis			Septicaemia	Bruising and Injury		All other conditions		
	Whole carcase	Part carcase	Organs only	Whole carcase	Whole carcase	Part carcase	Whole carcase	Part carcase	Organs only
BLAIRGOWRIE									
Pigs .. ..	-	37	-	2	1	4	3	28	435
Calves .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
MILNATHORT									
Pigs .. ..	-	3	-	1	-	5	-	20	5
Sheep .. ..	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1
TOTALS .. ..	-	40	-	4	3	9	5	49	441

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The only slaughtering of animals which takes place in the County is carried out in two private slaughterhouses which are associated with Bacon Factories.

## MEAT TRANSPORT

Routine inspections were carried out during the year of all vans transporting meat from slaughterhouses to butchers' shops in the Combined County. In a few cases it was found that the vans did not comply with the Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat)(Scotland) Regulations, 1963 and it was necessary to draw the attention of the operators to certain defects. These defects were rectified without the need for formal action.

Two complaints were received from members of the public stating that, in their view uncovered meat was being carried from meat vans into Butchers' shops and in the process the meat was being exposed to contamination. It was assumed by the complainers that, when so much care has to be taken to protect foodstuffs in shops, it would be an offence to transport it and deliver it to shops without some form of protective covering. Although the practice about which the complaints were made is not an offence and the short time it takes to carry meat from a van into a shop does not give much opportunity for contamination, there is no doubt that this practice leaves much to be desired and this should be kept in mind when changes in legislation are being considered.

## 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. 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 six years are shown in the following table:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average No. Cows per herd</u>
1966	52
1967	57
1968	63
1969	70
1970	69
1971	74

Although these figures seem to indicate that the trend towards larger dairy herds stopped in 1970 this was not the case as a number of our producers had to reduce considerably the size of their dairy herds during that year due to outbreaks of Brucellosis which necessitated the disposal of large numbers of infected animals. These producers were understandably unwilling to buy in new stocks and preferred the safer but slower method of rearing the additional animals required themselves. This should be reflected over the next year or two as herds continue to increase in size.



## DAIRY REGISTRATIONS

There were 349 Certificates of Registration in force in the County at the end of 1971, comprising:

Producers	103
Producer/retailers	28
Retailers	211
Vending Machines	5
Pasteurisers	2

The changes in Registration during the year were as follows:

Certificates lapsed during the year	19
Certificates issued during the year	42
Certificates revoked during the year	Nil

### Dairy Premises

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

#### Bulk Tanks

<u>Byres</u>		Tandem	<u>Parlours</u>	
Buckets	Pipeline		Abreast	Herring-bone
17	55	3	15	31

#### Milk consigned in Cans

<u>Byres</u>
5

It will be noted from the above figures that 96% of the dairies in the Combined County have bulk tanks.

### Pipelines

In several cases during the year unsatisfactory sample results were found to be related to unsatisfactory pipeline installations. Some of these pipelines had been in use for some considerable time and others were comparatively new. The faults in each case could have been avoided with little or no additional cost to the owners of the premises and it is unfortunate, and perhaps surprising, that producers do not make use of the excellent service provided by the Agricultural Colleges who give free advice on matters such as this.

It is recommended that any amendment to the Dairy Byelaws should contain a provision that all pipelines must comply with the British Standards Code of Practice. This would be to the benefit of the producer and help to safe-guard him against the installation of pipelines which may have an adverse affect on the milk or how the pipes can be cleaned.

### 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 a modern hygienic design 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.

An application for approval under the Dairy Byelaws was received in respect of minor alterations at one farm.

### Dirty Milk Bottles

Complaints about dirty milk bottles were fewer in number this year due to the increasing use of sachets as retail containers for milk. It is perhaps unfortunate that all members of the public do not accept sachets as a suitable alternative to bottles as there is no doubt that they provide a most acceptable means of packaging milk.

### Designated Licences

Details of Licences 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	-	1	15
Standard	4	1	6	122
Pasteurised	-	-	-	2
Total	6	1	7	139

Shown in the above table are 6 producers who held both "Premium" and "Standard" Licences.

In all 2,760 visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors and Milk Officers to dairy premises during the year.

### Milk Samples

The number and results of "Premium" and "Standard" milk samples taken during the year are shown in the following table:

Designation	No. of Samples		No. of PRODUCERS with failing samples whether consecutive or not			
	Taken	Failing	one failure	two failures	three failures	four or more failures
Premium	179	53	-	2	2	7
Standard	724	113	28	20	12	2



Producers having 3 consecutive failures:

Premium 3

Standard 3

Producers having 4 or more consecutive failures:

Premium 0

Standard 1

These figures do not include samples taken before a Licence was granted and samples taken solely to investigate the reason for unsatisfactory samples. In all 50 such samples were taken and of these 8 failed the test.

### "Premium" Milk Production

The percentage sample failures in "Premium" Milk remains steady, but too high, at 29%.

Three of our Producers had three consecutive unsatisfactory samples taken during the year and the remainder had spasmodic failures with no more than two consecutive failures at one time. The nature of the failures indicates that many of them could have been avoided by following the very strict routine which is necessary to ensure that "Premium" milk is produced consistently to the necessary standard. Investigations by our Milk Officers following unsatisfactory samples revealed faulty liners, milk scale on the plant, incorrect water temperatures for sterilisation, unsatisfactory storage of milk and poor stock rotation. These are all matters which should have been regularly checked by the producers but this was not done for various reasons.

### "Standard" Milk Production

The "Standard" milk failures followed the pattern one would expect, with the greater number of producers having one or two failures and relatively few having a large number of failures.

It can be recorded with satisfaction that 43% of our "Standard" milk producers had no sample failure during the year. This is the result of hard work, care and attention on the part of the producer coupled with pride in the fact that he is able to achieve such consistency the fact that so many of our producers take care and pride producing clean milk is recognised by the Milk Sub-Committee and over the past few years letters have been sent to producers concerned congratulating them on their records.

The following table shows the good record achieved by some of our "Standard" Producers:

No. of Producers with no sample failure for at least one year	54
No. of Producers with no sample failure for at least two years	36
No. of Producers with no sample failure for at least three years	26
No. of Producers with no sample failure for at least four years	18
No. of Producers with no sample failure for at least five years	14
No. of Producers with no sample failure for at least six years	8

### Other Milk Samples

					Total taken	No. failing	% failure
Schools	..	..	..	..	41	5	12.2
Retailers	(a)	"Premium"	..	..	231	86	38.0
	(b)	"Standard"	..	..	171	41	24.0
	(c)	"Pasteurised"	..	..	438	81	18.7
Pasteurisers	..	..	..	..	29	3	10.3
Vending Machines	..	..	..	..	12	4	33.3
Whirlcools	..	..	..	..	35	17	51.4



## **Schools**

Most of the milk consumed in the schools in the County is pasteurised, but it will be seen from the table that approximately 12% 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.

## **Retailers**

It will be noted from the percentage sample failure rate for "Premium," "Standard" and "Pasteurised" milks that the failure rate in retail premises is approximately 8% higher than that in the producers' premises. This increase in failure rate is high but nevertheless not unexpected as sample failure rates increase with the age of milk unless it is transported and stored under ideal conditions. This high failure rate is best tackled at the production stage where it is becoming more and more evident that, if Producers wish to supply shops with, in particular, "Premium" milk, they must be prepared to work to a very high standard. If the milk starts life with a very low bacterial count and the temperature is very carefully controlled throughout the distribution stage it is quite possible for the retailer to have a good quality product on sale. If, on the other hand, there are faults in production, storage rotation stock or distribution, "Premium" milk is not a grade for the retail trade. It is, in fact, disturbing to note from our statistics that although customers pay more for "Premium" milk, which is reputedly of a very high grade, practically two out of every five containers that they purchase do not contain milk of the required standard.

The large increase in the failure rate of retail samples as against producers' samples is something which should not be accepted but should be controlled by legislation. In the case of "Premium" milk it is evident that where a middleman is involved sample failures are very high. As the customer pays extra for this milk and expects something in return for this extra payment, the possibility of unsatisfactory milk reaching him could be reduced considerably by restricting the sale of "Premium" milk to producer/retailers only. As the quality of this milk is also directly related to the temperature at which the milk is kept, retailers should be required to take steps to ensure that the temperature of milk will not rise above 50°F until it is delivered to the customer, whether this be in a shop or from a van.

Although "Pasteurised" milk can be described as a more robust grade and is certainly more suitable for the retail trade, it is still susceptible to careless production methods giving rise to post-pasteurisation contamination, to faulty distribution, to inadequate temperature control and to poor stock rotation. It gives rise for concern that nearly 19% of the samples of "Pasteurised" milk taken from our retailers were unsatisfactory.

As "Pasteurised" and "Standard" milks are also greatly influenced by temperature, consideration should be given at the first opportunity to introduce legislation which will stipulate a maximum temperature at which these milks must be kept after production. Too often the care taken to produce a high quality milk is nullified by the milk being stored and displayed for sale on the counter or floor of a shop which, in the summertime may have a temperature in the 70°s.

## **Pasteurisers**

The two pasteurising plants in the County operated satisfactorily during the year and no phosphatase failures were recorded indicating that the milk had been properly pasteurised. Three of the samples taken at the pasteurisers' premises were unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform. It was later found that these failures were due to poor stock-rotation of the milk after it had been pasteurised.

## **Vending Machines**

The number of vending machines in the County is declining. This is probably due to the difficulty that the licensees have in estimating the turnover for the machines and removing old stock before complaints are received or unsatisfactory samples are taken.



## Whirlcools

A number of whirlcools were installed during the year and these, in common with many of the other whirlcools in use frequently produced milk with coliform present and a high bacterial count. Although some of the milk was unsatisfactory before it was ever put into the whirlcools due to poor production methods or to inadequate sterilisation of the cans in which the milk was transported, the main reason for the unsatisfactory samples was the failure, through inability or lack of knowledge on the part of the operators, to have the machines properly cleaned and sterilised. As many of the machines are only used during the summer months and there are frequent changes of staff in the premises, the difficulty of training staff to clean whirlcools is a constant problem.

As milk sold from whirlcools is considered to come within the term "catering sale" the bacteriological standards for 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 not considered satisfactory and is a matter which requires the attention of the legislators in the near future.

## Transport of Milk

The quality of milk is greatly dependent on the means used to transport it and only milk produced under ideal conditions with the greatest care can stand up to a long journey on a hot day unless it is kept in an insulated container. Due to the cost of providing these containers this is not a matter which will receive the attention of milk transporters unless it is required by a change of legislation. To keep in step with modern trends, and to meet the demands of customers, legislation which will require all milk to be transported in insulated containers or in vehicles with some form of temperature control is therefore necessary.

## Revocation of Designated Licences

The revocation or suspension of 26 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 1 producer's "Standard" Licence, and to suspend 1 Producer's "Premium" Licence and 2 Dealer's "Premium" Licences. In 5 other cases the licences were surrendered and no further action was therefore necessary.

The following table shown the types and numbers of licences considered for revocation or suspension.

(a)	Producer's "Premium" Licences	4
(b)	Producer's "Standard" Licences	7
(c)	Dealer's "Premium" Licences	11
(d)	Dealer's "Standard" Licences	2
(e)	Dealer's "Pasteurised" Licences	2

One application for a Dealer's Supplementary "Standard" Licence was refused.

## Brucellosis

During 1971 milk from 43 farms in the County was sold for consumption raw. Of these farms 31 were accredited and 7 were in process of being accredited. All samples of raw milk taken under the Milk (Special Designations)(Scotland) Order were subjected to the Brucella Ring Test. A screening test was also carried out on other milks known to be going for pasteurisation but where farm workers or others were being supplied with the milk. Of the 992 samples subjected in this way to the Ring



Test, 154 were found to be positive. All positive samples were followed up either by the Milk Officers carrying out herd tests where the milk was being sold for consumption raw or by drawing the producers' attention to the danger of consuming this milk unless it had first been pasteurised.

During 1971 samples of milk were taken by our Milk Officers from 852 cows in 19 herds. Each of the milk samples was subjected by the Milk Officers to the Brucella Ring Test with the following results.

<u>Herd Tests</u>		+++	++	+	$\frac{+}{-}$	Total
(a)	No. of cows reacting to Ring Test	12	18	19	7	56
(b)	No. of cows above found to be giving milk positive to culture	-	-	-	-	26
(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	-	-	-	-	7

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Herd Tests</u>	<u>% of herds tested and found infected</u>
1967	50	14
1968	51	8
1969	34	35
1970	53	40
1971	19	37

The reduction in the number of herd tests carried out in 1971 is because a large number of dairies in the County are now accredited and herd tests, in these cases, are not necessary.

A certain amount of difficulty was experienced during the year in ensuring that only brucella-free milk would be supplied to retailers and other premises where the milk was to be consumed raw. In four such cases, where repeated tests had shown that Brucella was present in the milk, the producers accepted the advice of this Department and sent all their milk for pasteurisation.

Although the number of accredited herds in the County increases each year there is still need for vigilance on the part of this Department as it has already been demonstrated that break-downs in Brucella-free herds can occur and, when this happens, the outbreaks are very difficult to contain. It is therefore still necessary for screening tests to be carried out to ensure that all milk supplied to consumers is free from Brucellosis.

## 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.

The number of registered ice cream premises in the County is shown in Table 1. In Table II results of samples submitted for bacteriological examination are given.



TABLE I

Certificates	Premises	Vehicles
In force at 1st January, 1971 .. .. .	76	23
Cancelled during the year .. .. .	-	2
Granted during year .. .. .	11	4
In force at 31st December, 1971 .. .. .	87	25
(a) Manufacture/storage/sale .. .. .	26	-
(b) Storage/sale .. .. .	61	25

TABLE II

	No. of Samples taken	No. conforming to recommended standard	No. failing
"Loose" Ice Cream	176	147	23
Prepacked Ice Cream	6	6	-

Seven of the sample failures were taken from premises using ice cream prepared from a mix supplied to a number of premises in the Combined County by a manufacturer in another area. Three other sample failures were of ice cream manufactured outwith the County and action taken by the Sanitary Inspectors in the areas concerned resulted in an improvement in the sample results. Other failures were, in general, due to the use of unsterile equipment.

After a series of unsatisfactory samples of ice cream were taken over a considerable period from a continuous freezer manufacturing soft ice cream in a kiosk, notice was given to the owner of the Council's intention to cancel the Certificate of Registration in respect of the premises as the owner was considered to be an unsuitable person. Before the Sub-Committee meeting, at which a final decision was to be made in this case, a new machine was installed and the case was continued until a further meeting to enable samples of ice cream to be taken from the new plant. As these samples were consistently satisfactory no further action was taken by the Sub-Committee.

## FOOD HYGIENE

Due to pressure of work during the last few years food premises in the County were not visited as regularly as necessary. The lack of adequate visits was quite apparent by the end of 1970 when a considerable deterioration in the standard of food hygiene in certain premises was seen. In December, 1970, a temporary Food Hygiene Officer was appointed to assist the Sanitary Inspectors in this part of their work and this appointment brought about a marked improvement in food hygiene in the County.

The importance of this work in our County and the amount of time required to be devoted to it is indicated by the number of visits which had to be made to food premises. In 1971, 589 visits in this connection were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and



2,000 visits by the Food Hygiene Officer. Although minor defects were found in most premises and major defects were found in many it was necessary only in 27 cases to serve formal notice relating to structural defects and in one case to send a report to the Procurator Fiscal.

### **Prosecution**

The report sent to the Procurator Fiscal related to a hotel where, despite numerous visits and letters, no apparent improvement was made in the cleanliness of the premises or equipment which were dirty. There was also an infestation of mice in the premises and some of the foodstuffs were found to be contaminated with mouse droppings. When the case called in Court a plea of "guilty" was tendered but the Sheriff deferred sentence in order to give the owner a chance to improve conditions. Conditions in the premises thereafter improved considerably but it was not known whether or not this improvement was due to the possibility of a fine or the fact that the premises were put up for sale. Before the case called in Court again, the accused died and the case was dropped.

### **Hotels**

Although the owners of a number of hotels had to be requested to renew sinks, repair floor coverings and carry out other improvements in their food premises most hotels are now of a reasonable structural standard. The methods of washing dishes and equipment still leaves much to be desired and this problem is most evident in hotels open only during the summer months where there are frequent staff changes and the quality of staff is not always what the owners would like.

In some of the larger hotels the standard of cleanliness is fairly high at the beginning of the year but, unless very frequent visits are made, this falls off rapidly during the peak of the season. In the small family hotels there is generally a much higher standard of cleanliness although the owners are apt to forget that they are operating food premises and that their kitchen should be used solely for this purpose and not as a family livingroom or as a place to feed their pets.

During visits to hotels it was particularly noticeable that there was a general lack of adequate cold-store accommodation and premises where food could be quickly and hygienically cooled. As a result food was often left to cool in kitchens on top of working tables, or even cookers. The high temperature and lack of ventilation in some of these premises, and the slow cooling of cooked food which resulted, would be ideal to promote the growth of food poisoning organisms should the food at any time be contaminated with them.

### **Bakehouses**

A number of our bakehouses are very old and, without closing the premises for a lengthy period improvements can be made only a little at a time. These improvements result in premises which are easier to clean and keep clean and encourage bakers to "clean as they go".

In general, the cleaning routine in bakehouses appears to be rather vague and there is a reluctance to use a suitable detergent or bactericidal agent due to the fear of tainting the bakery products. This reluctance is gradually being overcome but it is still evident that more attention is required to ensure that drawers, cupboards, etc. are cleaned regularly.

### **Grocers**

Fewer grocers and general traders are now selling unwrapped foodstuffs but none of those who do so still do not exercise sufficient care when such articles are being handled and displayed for sale. In the smaller shops where bakers' goods are sold there is a reluctance to display these articles for sale under glass to protect them from contamination from the customer as, according to some shopkeepers, these goods do not sell well under glass. The opinion of many shopkeepers is that just as much contamination can exist during delivery of these goods as during display for sale and that this problem should be tackled at the



source by insisting on all goods being wrapped before they reach their premises. There is certain merit in what they recommend as it is often found that the condition of some of the boards on which wrapped goods are delivered to the shops, leaves much to be desired.

A particular source of contamination in this class of premises is the meat-slicing machine. Many of these machines are used for the cutting of both cooked and uncooked meats and tests taken of them indicated, in many cases, gross contamination. It was found that lack of knowledge or fear of this machine was the reason for the poor attention it received and this problem is now receiving particular attention by the Food Hygiene Officer during her visits with a view to ensuring that a proper washing and sterilising routine is being followed. In the larger premises shopkeepers are advised to use two machines, one for the cutting of cooked meats and the other for the cutting of uncooked meats.

### **Licensed Premises**

Over 100 owners of licensed premises were requested to instal wash-hand basins in positions readily accessible to staff employed in their bars. This created particular problems as, in many cases, the only suitable place for the wash-hand basin was behind the bar and the design of the bar was such that little room was available to instal a basin without altering the bar itself. In a number of cases this problem would not have arisen had the owners of the premises consulted this Department before providing or altering their bars. With this in mind, the Burgh Surveyors of Small Burghs in the County have been asked to co-operate with this Department by asking applicants for Building Warrants affecting food premises in their areas to consult the District Sanitary Inspector concerned before finalising their proposals.

### **Retail Food Vans**

It was evident during the year that particular attention had to be paid to the inspection of retail food vans and that the frequency of inspection of food vans had to be increased considerably. In most of the vans inspected it appeared that, although wash-hand basins had been fitted in order to comply with the Regulations, the additional requirement that a supply of hot water had to be provided at the basins was not observed. The appearance of many of the wash-hand basins also indicated that they were used only on infrequent occasions.

In a number of vans the lack of cleanliness was apparent and the flooring and shelving was particularly dirty. If the cleanliness of these vans and compliance with other parts of the Regulations does not show an improvement in the near future it will be necessary to consider the submission of reports, in appropriate cases, to the Procurator Fiscal.

### **General**

Sanitary facilities for staff in many food premises are very poor and out of date and this does not encourage employees to take a pride in personal cleanliness or in their work. There is no doubt that the owners or managers of food businesses set the standard for their staff and, by providing proper facilities and ensuring that clean protective clothing is used, they could also set a standard for the shop.

Proper sterilisation of utensils and equipment is, in general, only effectively carried out where an automatic machine is used for the purpose or where proper sterilising sinks are provided. The use of chemicals for sterilisation is adequate in theory but ineffective in practice, mainly because the person employed in this work does not know what is involved and/or suitable chemicals for the purpose are available. Every opportunity is taken during visits to food premises, where chemical sterilisation is used, to draw the attention of the persons concerned to the proper sterilising procedure and, where necessary, lists of available bactericidal agents are left in the premises for reference. With regard to this list it is unfortunate that, although the Government enacted legislation which permits chemical sterilisation, the Scottish Home and Health Department approve or disapprove of any of the many so-called sterilising agents available and purported by the sellers to be suitable for the purpose of the Regulations and yet, with all the facilities available to them, the Department themselves cannot undertake this same task. This position is

even more difficult to understand as the Department already provide, and keep up to date, a similar list of sterilising agents acceptable for use in dairies.



## 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
<b>CLASS A</b>								
Bakehouses ..	26	47	52	13	13	3	-	-
Bakers shops ..	39	58	40	29	12	1	-	-
Butchers ..	68	103	67	32	3	7	-	-
Confectioners ..	73	78	20	54	-	-	-	-
Fishmongers ..	20	26	7	14	1	-	-	-
Fried fish shops ..	26	30	12	14	1	-	-	-
Fruiters ..	24	29	9	19	1	-	-	-
General Stores } Grocers }	244	294	148	152	11	-	-	-
Poulterers..	5	5	-	3	-	-	-	-
<b>CLASS B</b>								
Boarding Houses ..	74	75	50	61	-	-	-	-
Cafes ..	58	63	32	40	4	1	-	-
Canteens ..	13	14	12	8	1	-	-	-
Clubs ..	8	9	2	6	-	-	-	-
Homes ..	17	16	3	11	-	-	-	-
Hotels ..	223	419	237	1	7	1	1	Sentence deferred
Public Houses ..	148	191	74	-	-	-	-	-
Restaurants ..	44	73	53	-	2	-	-	-
School Meals ..	106	79	20	5	2	-	-	-
Private Schools ..	9	10	12	-	-	-	-	-
Hostels ..	3	3	4	3	-	-	-	-
<b>CLASS C</b>								
Poultry Packing Stations	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Meat Processing Factories	4	6	3	1	2	1	-	-
Other food factories ..	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>CLASS D</b>								
Vehicles ..	95	73	28	42	22	1	-	-

## PESTS

### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The duties imposed on the Council by the above Act were undertaken by two operatives during the year. This was a return to our normal complement which had been reduced to one for a period of one year and seven months, when a considerable reduction in the number of rats in the area in 1969 had indicated that one operative would be adequate for the County. At the end of 1971 both operatives were almost fully employed on eradication work and it is unlikely that time will be available for survey work until late spring of 1972. From that time onwards, of course, surveys of premises do not portray the complete picture, as a high proportion of the rat population has moved into the fields and farms do not show signs of infestations that would otherwise be evident in the winter months.

The large rat population at the moment is probably due to the mild winters recently experienced and, if this situation continues, it is likely that the rat population will be even greater in 1973 and that it will be necessary to review our staffing of pest destruction operatives so that the position can be kept under control.

As usual a number of requests for treatment came from farmers who had attempted disinfestation themselves but had been unsuccessful. In most cases this was due to the lack of suitable and sufficient baits over a long period. As it is likely that farmers will wish to continue treating premises themselves there would be some merit in lectures being given by the Department of Agriculture on "Do It Yourself" disinfestation work. This would save farmers money and should result in a very quick reduction in the rat population in the County. It might also bring home to farmers the point that many rat infestations could be reduced considerably by better hygiene and properly maintained premises which would not permit uninterrupted entry for vermin to buildings.

### Other Pests

A number of complaints about infestations by other insects and bats were received and dealt with during the year. On investigating one complaint about the presence of a large number of bluebottles in the house of an elderly couple it was found that the roof-space contained thousands of bluebottles. The full extent of the infestation was no evident until after the treatment had been completed and the dead bluebottles had to be removed by the shovelful.

### General

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



	Types 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	184	112	57	32	385
(b) otherwise .. .. .	337	-	-	144	481
Total ..	521	112	57	176	866
2. No. of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice ..	501	110	57	176	844
3. No. of above properties satisfactorily cleared					
(a) by Local Authority ..	496	89	51	172	808
(b) otherwise .. .. .	5	21	6	4	36
Total ..	501	110	57	176	844

# NON - TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

## PERTH COUNTY

### New Houses

The number of new houses completed in the County during the year was 229. The figure is made up as follows:

	<u>2 apt.</u>	<u>3 apt.</u>	<u>4 apt.</u>	<u>5 or more apts</u>	<u>Total</u>
Erected by Local Authority .. .. .	44	27	4	-	75
Erected by private persons .. .. .	2	44	60	48	154

The 154 houses completed by private enterprise compares with 148 in 1970.

### Housing Grants

#### NEW HOUSES FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Included in the above table of new houses completed are 3 houses erected by private enterprise, with the aid of grants, for housing agricultural workers. Certificates recommending payment of grant were issued in respect of 5 houses, four of which were completed in previous years.

Applications for grant towards the cost of erecting 5 houses were received during the year and grant was promised in 4 cases.

#### DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Grants were promised for improvements or conversions involving 153 houses. 17 applications were refused. The works of improvement at 55 houses were completed during the year and qualified for payment of grant. Although grant was promised for a few of these houses during 1971, grant for the majority was promised in previous years.

#### STANDARD GRANTS

Applications for grant in respect of 30 houses were received and dealt with during the year. Two applications were refused.

Standard amenities were provided at 14 houses and grant was paid in each case. Of these, 5 were provided with the full range of amenities and 9 with additional amenities to bring them up to the required standard.

### General

On 23rd June, 1971, both Standard and Discretionary Grants were increased by 50% bringing the maximum Discretionary Grant up to £1,800. Within a very short time of the new figures for grants being announced the number of applications started to increase. These have continued to increase since then and it is expected that the number of applications will not decrease until late 1972 after which there will be little time for work approved to be completed before 23rd June, 1973 when the grants will revert to their former maxima.



These increase in grant applications have resulted in considerable additional work to this Department all of which is not due to applications received and approved. This is due to the widespread Government publicity in relation to grants, which, to a certain extent, is misleading and gives the impression that improvement grants are available for almost any work which a house-owner may wish to carry out, and has resulted in request for meetings by numerous house-owners wishing to take advantage of the grant when, in many case, the proposed works do not come within the scheme of improvements eligible for grant purposes. The time spent in connection with such meetings could have been avoided by more accurate information being given to the public when the increased grants were being publicized and it is hoped that the appropriate Government Department will keep this point in mind should similar circumstances arise in the future.

## UNFIT HOUSES

### Housing Inspections.

During the year, 1,815 houses were inspected. Of these 1,051 were inspected following applications for Council houses by the occupiers or as a result of a review of the points system used as a guide in the allocation of houses, which meant that all persons already on the County Council waiting list had to be revisited to ascertain whether their present accommodation met the new tolerable standard. Because of this review 400 more visits were made in connection with applications for Council houses in 1971 than in 1970.

### Closing and Demolition Orders

The following Orders were made after reports on 212 houses, which did not meet the "tolerable standard" for houses prescribed by the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1969, were submitted to the Housing Committee.

Demolition Orders	92 (covering 111 houses)
Closing Orders	74
Suspension Orders	16 (covering 27 houses)

Seventeen houses, formerly the subjects of Orders, were brought back into use after being improved.

The number of houses vacated and/or closed during the year, including houses made the subject of Orders in previous years, was 53. The number of houses demolished was 4.

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 493.

The number of houses made the subjects of Closing or Demolition Orders during 1971 shows a considerable increase over the comparable figures for previous year. This was due mainly to the additional visits referred to above made in connection with the introduction of the new points system affecting applicants for County Council houses, coupled with the effect of applying the tolerable standard introduced under the 1969 Act. In many cases the making of Demolition or Closing Orders resulted in schemes of improvement being submitted to bring the houses up to the tolerable standard with the aid of the increased grants.

### Occupation of "Closed" House

After repeated requests to vacate a "Closed" House had been unsuccessfully made to the new owner/occupier, a report on the circumstances was sent to the Procurator Fiscal. A fine of £5 was imposed when the case called in Court and the house was thereafter vacated.



## **Qualification Certificates**

Applications for Qualification Certificates under Section 45 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1969 were received in respect of 14 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 14 applications received 4 were refused. In two cases the houses did not meet the tolerable standard and were in disrepair, and in the other two cases the houses did not meet the tolerable standard.

In one case revised proposals to improve the house provided for rectification of items of disrepair and also the raising of the house to the tolerable standard. A Certificate was approved for issue when the works had been completed.

In the case of four other houses proposals were submitted which provided for raising the houses to the qualifying standard and again a Certificate was approved for issue when the works had been completed.

## **Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960**

The number of site licences in the County increased by 23 during the year providing accommodation for 395 more caravans. On two sites the number of caravans was increased and there is now licensed accommodation in the County for 2,695 caravans.

### **Unlicensed Sites**

A number of unlicensed sites were found in use during the year and in each case the owners of the sites, which were not within the exemption classes permitted by the Act, were asked to submit applications for planning approval and a site licence. In one case, despite several reminders, no application for planning approval or a licence was made and a report was submitted to the Procurator Fiscal. When the case came in Court a plea of "not guilty" was tendered and a date was set for trial. The plea was eventually changed to one of "guilty" and a fine of £25 was imposed. Use of the ground for the purposes of a caravan site was thereafter discontinued.

A report was also sent to the Procurator Fiscal regarding the use as a caravan site of land adjoining a licensed site. As the owner of the land was well aware of the fact that he did not hold a licence in respect of this land a report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal. The owner pled "guilty" to the charge and was fined £10.

It was found that the water consumption at one of our public conveniences had increased by several thousand gallons during the summer months. As there were no burst pipes nor any evidence of water wastage there was little doubt that the extra consumption was due to a nearby flourishing unofficial caravan site which was found, on occasions, to be accommodating more than 20 caravans and tents at one time. The only water supply and toilet facilities for this site were at the public conveniences. Application forms for planning approval and a site licence were sent to the joint owners of the site and consideration will have to be given to taking appropriate action if the area continues to be used as an unlicensed site in 1972.



## Enforcement of Site Licence Conditions

A report was also sent to the Procurator Fiscal regarding numerous contraventions of the site licence conditions relating to one particular site. The owner of the site pled "guilty" to the charges and a fine of £35 was imposed.

### Use of Lay-byes

The use of lay-byes as unauthorised caravan sites increased during the year. On many occasions these lay-byes were being used for the parking of caravans when accommodation was available in nearby licensed sites and it must be assumed that either the occupiers of such caravans do not wish to make use of a caravan site or do not wish to pay for overnight parking. Where any great use is made of lay-byes for caravan parking the area around the lay-bye becomes heavily littered and soiled and it is evident that this is a problem which will have to be dealt with in the near future, possibly by imposing a restriction on the occupation of lay-byes by caravans overnight.

### 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	51
Residential sites for 2-22 caravans	9
Holiday sites for 1-5 caravans	60
Holiday sites for 6-10 caravans	5
Holiday sites for 11-40 caravans	22
Holiday sites for 41-80 caravans	13
Holiday sites for more than 80 caravans	6
Sites for both residential and holiday caravans	8

### General

At the end of the year a report was published by a Camping Working Party set up by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in December, 1969 following criticisms of the controls in England and Wales over tent camping sites and touring caravan sites in relation to amenity and public health. According to a circular issued by the Scottish Development Department accompanying this report it was agreed that the Camping Working Party should not have its remit extended to cover Scotland, but, that, instead, when its findings were available, they should be used as a basis for consideration of the problems of camping and caravanning as they affect Scotland. In this report it is recommended, *inter alia*, that exemptions for caravan sites be extended and that the standards for W.C.s., wash-hand basins, water points, etc. in the Model Standards be considerably reduced for touring caravans. This recommendation is based on information supplied to the Working Party which is contrary to the statistics available from the survey recently carried out by the Scottish Tourist Board on caravanning and the use of caravan sites in Scotland. These statistics confirm that the Model Standards applied at the moment are no more onerous than is necessary of than is required by the caravanners themselves. There is no indication in the Report of the Working Party as to where they got their information, or if facts, as distinct from opinion, were available to them and it is hoped that any changes in legislation will not be to produce or permit caravan sites of a lower standard. Any change in the Model Standards should be to raise standards and to provide facilities such as showers and clothes washing facilities, on touring caravan sites as these are now considered by some caravanners to be necessities more than luxuries, as was the opinion when the Model Standards were issued in 1960. The indication of what is required by caravanners is evident at caravan sites which have been provided recently with facilities far in excess of what the Model Standards require by the popularity of these sites.



## BYELAWS AS TO TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

In previous years these Byelaws were used mainly to control tinkers' encampments but recent changes in our Seasonal Workers' Byelaws, which require the owners of encampments used for fruit pickers to provide additional facilities, have resulted in some of the owners of such establishments forming sites for tents and vans rather than providing accommodation to meet the Byelaws. Although these camp sites comply with the Byelaws as to Tents, Vans and Sheds, the facilities and conditions at the sites were not good and consideration will have to be given to amending our Byelaws to deal with this problem.

## SEASONAL WORKERS

Our new Byelaws relating to accommodation provided for seasonal workers came into effect on January, 1971. The purpose of the new Byelaws is to provide better conditions at the camps and to provide sleeping quarters and facilities of a reasonable standard. Most of the premises affected by the Byelaws are in the Eastern District and the Eastern District Inspector attended numerous meetings with individual camp owners and their tradesmen during the year to advise them on the requirements and implications of the Byelaws.

When the camps were visited during the fruit picking season it was found that 9 of them, including the large camp at Essendy Moor, had been closed and that only three of the remaining 31 camps fully complied with the Byelaws. A number of other camps had been improved so that they complied with the Byelaws in most respects and in the remaining cases some attempt had been made to improve conditions.

Although there is always a hard core of one or two who resist the introduction or application of legislations such as this it was encouraging to note that even these camp owners had made a start to comply with the new Byelaws. It was even more encouraging to find that a number of the fruitgrowers had obviously spent a great deal of money in an effort to improve their accommodation and the W.C. and ablution facilities provided in some camps surpassed the standards found at many caravan sites.

All the fruit-growers in the County are aware that the County Council have permitted the improvements necessary to comply with the Byelaws to be phased over a period of two years and that, before commencement of the 1972 fruit-picking season, accommodation at all camps should be of the standard required by the Byelaws. It is hoped that the present improvements will continue and that formal action will not be necessary to ensure compliance with the Byelaws.

## BUILDING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1959/70

1,045 applications for Building Warrants were received during the year. Of these 554 were for Major Warrants and 491 were for Minor Warrants. Compared with 1970 there was an over-all increase of 178 in the number of applications. This consisted of 42 additional Major Warrants and 136 additional Minor Warrants. The total value of the work as stated in the applications was £4,623,529 compared with £3,121,191 in 1970 - an increase of approximately 48%. Table I on page 30 gives details of Warrant applications and the value of the work.

### Building Legislation

During 1971 further amendments were made to the Building Standards Regulations and new Procedure Regulations were introduced. The amendments to the Building Standards Regulations removed anomalies which had arisen regarding the application of these Regulations and made clearer the meaning of certain Regulations.

The new Procedure Regulations, among other things, introduced provisions for Building Authorities to give relaxation to certain requirements of the Building Standards Regulations. The relaxation provisions are restricted to alterations and



additions to houses erected before June, 1964, but it is expected that these will be extended early in 1972, to include other buildings. The provisions which came into force on 15th June, 1971 resulted in four applications to the Buildings Authority for relaxations and in each case the application was approved.

The greatest change which will come from the published amendments to the Building Standards Regulations is the total metrication of the Regulations. As from 1st January, 1972, all plans lodged with Building Warrant application will require to be drawn to metric scales and all Building Regulation standards to be applied will be in metric dimensions. It is expected that 1972 will bring its own brand of difficulties in this connection and it will be interesting to record in the next Annual Report just how well the transition took place.

Since its very inception in 1964 the Building legislation has been a complex system of reference and cross reference between the various Regulations and the principal Act. It is not surprising therefore that despite seven years of use there is still a considerable section of the community ignorant of the requirements of the Building Act and who still think that Planning Approval is the only "building" permission that is necessary. As a result it is still necessary to deal with people who carry out building operations without a Warrant and, while most cases are dealt with informally, it is necessary on certain occasions to serve formal Notices under Section 10 of the Act.

### **Section 10 Notices**

Seven Notices were served under Section 10 of the Building (Scotland) Act, during 1971. Five of these were concerned with work carried out without a Warrant, one with work carried out in contravention of a Warrant issued and one concerned a combination of both. In all but one case the matters raised in the Notices were satisfactorily resolved and the Notices were determined. The remaining case was continued into 1972 and is expected to result in Court action.

### **Section 13 Notices**

Section 13 of the Building Act deals with dangerous buildings and during the year it was necessary to serve five Notices on owners of buildings to have dangerous conditions removed. In three cases the owners complied with the Notices without delay but in two cases it was necessary to provide protective barriers and for the Buildings Authority to serve Orders on the owners to carry out the remedial work. In one instance the owner took the necessary steps to remove the dangerous conditions but, in the other case, where the mutual owners were involved, no action was taken to comply with the Order. In that case the Buildings Authority asked the Local Authority to carry out the necessary work. This was done and costs will be recovered from the owners of the building.

# MAJOR WARRANTS

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
	No. of Applications	Value of Works	No. of Applications	Value of Works
Houses ..	17	£574,935	341	£2,377,891
Schools ..	5	28,500	6	171,800
Shops ..	-	-	8	18,375
Offices ..	-	-	3	14,250
Factories ..	-	-	5	5,700
Miscellaneous ..	6	220,650	173	948,676
TOTALS ..	28	£824,085	536	£3,536,692

# MINOR WARRANTS

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
	No. of Applications	Value of Works	No. of Applications	Value of Works
Houses ..	-	-	206	£ 172,989
Schools ..	1	£ 75	-	-
Shops ..	-	-	10	11,240
Offices ..	-	-	2	550
Factories ..	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous ..	4	415	268	77,483
TOTALS ..	5	£ 490	486	£ 262,262



## WATER SUPPLIES

### Public Supplies

During the year 93 samples of water were submitted for full chemical analysis and 202 for bacteriological examination. These samples were reported on as follows:

#### Chemical Analysis

Satisfactory	..	..	..	78
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	14
Doubtful	..	..	..	1

#### Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	..	..	..	172
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	28
Doubtful	..	..	..	2

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

Several complaints were received about the presence of a heavy sediment in a public water supply to a village. The supply was sampled and, although the results were satisfactory, it was obvious from a visual inspection that there was reason for complaint. The East of Scotland Water Board were informed and indicated that the reason for the deposits was the action of ozone on the water. The ozonization process was replaced by chlorination and no further complaints were received.

### Private Supplies

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

#### Chemical Analysis

Satisfactory	..	..	..	48
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	14

#### Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	..	..	..	78
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	52
Doubtful	..	..	..	2

A complaint was received regarding sickness among a number of schoolboys who drank water from a river while engaged on a weekend hike for the Duke of Edinburgh Award and who were ill next day with severe vomiting and diarrhoea. It was suspected by the complainer that a salmonella infection was the cause of their illness. Samples of water were taken for chemical and bacteriological examination and these indicated that the water was bacteriologically unsatisfactory. No salmonella organism was isolated in the water but at the time of sampling it was noted that a number of highland and crossbred cattle were grazing on

low pastures on both sides of the river and were using the river as a water point, and indeed at the time of the visit several cattle were standing in the river.

### Notices

Two notices were served under Section 54 of the Water (Scotland) Act, 1946 requiring the owners of certain dwellinghouses to provide these houses with a supply of wholesome water. In each case the water supply for the houses was being drawn direct from the River Forth and samples confirmed that this supply was both chemically and bacteriologically unsatisfactory. The requirements of the Notices were met when supplies of water from the public main were provided.

## FACTORIES

During the inspections of factories in the County 27 contravention of the Factories Act were found. These related to:

(a)	Want of cleanliness	..	..	11
(b)	Inadequate ventilation	..	..	-
(c)	Sanitary Conveniences			
	(i) Insufficient	..	..	3
	(ii) Unsuitable or defective	..		13

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

### Outworkers

There was one female outworker employed in the County during the year and she was employed in making wearing apparel.

## TRADES

### Mechanical

Aero-Engineering	..	..	..	..	3	Motor vehicle, agricultural machinery, plant, etc. repairs	..	..	..	..	..	64
Aircraft repairs	..	..	..	..	1	Plant hirer	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bacon-curing	..	..	..	..	1	Plumbers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bakers	..	..	..	..	5	Provender	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	4	Sausage making	..	..	..	..	..	3
Clothing Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	1	Sawmilling	..	..	..	..	..	21
Coachbuilding	..	..	..	..	1	Seed Dressing	..	..	..	..	..	3
Electrical Appliances	..	..	..	..	2	Sewage treatment	..	..	..	..	..	1
Electrical generating	..	..	..	..	14	Scrap merchant	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fancy goods manufacturing	..	..	..	..	1	Ski maker	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fishing Roads	..	..	..	..	1	Tailoring	..	..	..	..	..	1
Grain drying	..	..	..	..	2	Textiles (beetling, bleaching, spinning)	..	..	..	..	..	7
Heraldic woodcraft	..	..	..	..	1	Water filtering/waterworks	..	..	..	..	..	2
Honey lemon spread	..	..	..	..	1	Whisky distilling, bottling and blending	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ice cream	..	..	..	..	1	Woven Larch fencing	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ironwork and furniture making	..	..	..	..	1							
Joiners	..	..	..	..	31							
Laundries	..	..	..	..	4							
Leatherwork	..	..	..	..	1							
Malting	..	..	..	..	1							



### Non-mechanical

Sporran and 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 357 premises in the County which came within the scope of the above Act. These premises fall within the following categories:

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>Registered Premises</u>	<u>Persons Employed</u>	<u>Premises inspected during year</u>
Offices .. .. .	126	326	94
Retail Shops .. .. .	142	407	112
Wholesale shops & warehouses .. .. .	4	47	3
Catering establishments & canteens .. .. .	83	600	69
Fuel storage depots .. .. .	2	3	1
Sex of persons employed	Males =	573	
	Females =	810	

The majority of contraventions found during inspections of premises under the Act related to minor items such as the lack of first aid boxes and failure to display an abstract of the Act. Very few contraventions relating to structural defects had to be drawn to the attention of the owners of the premises.

### Accidents

One accident was notified during the year. An employee was loading collapsing chairs on to a trailer for removal to a restaurant and two chairs fell on his feet. He felt no effects until the following day when, after an X-ray, it was found that he had a fractured toe.

## NUISANCE COMPLAINTS

In most cases complaints made to this Department were dealt with informally. In cases where the nuisances were not abated, formal action was taken under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. Such action was necessary in 7 cases.

### Noise Nuisances

Each year members of the public appear to be more conscious and less tolerant of noise nuisances and more complaints in this connection are being received. Complaints received during 1971 varied from minor items such as the operation of refrigerator motors affecting only one or two persons to the major noise nuisances arising from night operation of industrial plants affecting



villages. All complaints were investigated and the necessary action taken.

Complaints about noise are time-consuming and it is felt that this problem could be more easily dealt with in industrial premises by having a set noise limit at the boundary and making it an offence for the occupier of the premises to exceed this limit. The same could apply to premises such as dance halls where beat groups are playing, leaving to the owners of the premises the choice of improving the sound insulation of the hall or limiting the use of amplifiers to ensure that there is no noise nuisance to neighbours.

### Smell Nuisance

A type of nuisance which we have experienced on several occasions in this County occurred when a fish lorry was in an accident which resulted in the load of fish being discharged on to the roadside verge. The owners of the vehicle removed as much of the fish as possible but this proved very difficult due to the steepness of the slope of the verge and the number of trees in the area. The remainder of the load was blinded with sand but it was some considerable time before the smell disappeared.

An elderly lady living above an ironmongers shop made repeated complaints that vapours from weed killers and garden fertilisers were permeating through the floor of her house saturating her dwelling and her body. Her complaints related not only to smell but to a burning sensation she experienced when touching articles of furniture in the house. Although there was certainly a smell of weed killer and fertiliser in the ironmongers' shop a similar smell was not evident in the house. Equipment supplied by the Public Analyst was used to extract air from the house and have this passed through a filter, which was later examined by him, but nothing was revealed as a result of the tests. When further complaints were received the matter was passed to the Medical Officer who was of the opinion that her condition was not one which was being caused by any smell from the shop below.

One complaint arose from the spraying of pig-slurry on land in the vicinity of dwellinghouses. As the slurry was ploughed into the ground almost immediately no action could be taken regarding the complaint but the owner was asked to make sure that spraying activities in the future were kept to areas further away from occupied dwellinghouses.

### Dirty House

A tourist in the County who had stayed overnight in a private dwellinghouse taking in guests for bed and breakfast complained bitterly about the filthy condition of the kitchen premises, and the unhygienic methods used in preparing and serving food. The complaints were well founded and, although this matter was taken up with the householder concerned, there was nothing that could be done under existing legislation. This is the first such complaint which we have received but it is possible that other tourists who do not bother to complain are dissatisfied with conditions in bed and breakfast accommodation. Due to the increase in this type of business, consideration should be given to the provision of legislation which would enable similar complaints to be dealt with.

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

<u>Nature of Complaint</u>												<u>No. of visits made</u>
(a)	Defective drains, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
(b)	Inadequate and unsatisfactory water supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
(c)	Deposits of refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
(d)	Dirty Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
(e)	Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(f)	Smell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
(g)	Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9



(h)	Pollution of burns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
(i)	Noise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
(j)	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68

## ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT

Applications for the renewal of eight licences giving accommodation for 206 dogs and 86 cats 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 the Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the local authority for the purposes of the Act, 12 licences were renewed and 2 provisional licences and 1 new licence were issued. The number of horses in the licensed establishment in the County is shown in the following table:

<u>No. of Horses</u>								<u>No. of Premises</u>	
1-5 animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6-10 animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
11-15 animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
16-20 animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
More than 20 animals (including one establishment with 36 horses)								..	4

### Provisional Licences

In one case a provisional licence was issued because the premises were not considered entirely satisfactory and, in the opinion of the Veterinary Surgeon, a number of the ponies were unfit for trekking. In an other case a provisional licence was issued because the premises were not fully adequate for the purpose of operating a riding establishment. Full licences in both cases were issued by the end of the year as conditions improved to meet the requirements of the Act.

### Prosecution

One operator who was reminded that he required a licence to operate his establishment did not apply for such a licence and, despite further reminders, continued to hire out ponies for trekking. A report on the circumstances was sent to the Procurator Fiscal and a fine of £15 was imposed. The person concerned later applied for and received the necessary licence.

## CLEAN AIR ACT

Very few complaints had to be dealt with under the Act during the year. In most cases complaints related to minor nuisances, typical of which was one in connection with excessive smoke being emitted from a chimney serving a solid fuel-fired stove in a bank. Advice was given on firing the stove and the correct type of fuel to be used and on this being put into effect, no further complaints were received.



## 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.

## PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

Two application were made for licences under the Act for the sale of weed-killers, etc. After inspection of the premises the licences were granted.

## THEATRES ACT

Five application for Occasional Licences were received during the year. In all cases the halls concerned had been previously licenced. However, it was felt necessary to warn the owners of one public hall that unless the recommendations made by the Firemaster with regard to fire precautions and provision of fire-fighting equipment were met in full it would not be possible to grant another licence in future.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### Refuse Collection

On 16th May, 1971, the five Regional Scavenging Districts were amalgamated into one County Special Scavenging District. While this amalgamation had no immediate effect on the collection and disposal of refuse it was a significant step in improving the administration and organisation of the service.

### Perth District Re-organisation

During the year proposals for the re-organisation of the collection and disposal facilities in the Perth District were put into operation. The new arrangements included a reduction in all the twice weekly collections to one per week; the provision of sack holders and the issue of paper sacks to householders affected by this reduction in frequency of collection; and the disposal of all refuse from the District in one disposal tip at Errol. It was therefore, necessary to re-organize the whole of the collection methods within the District and, while every effort was made to involve the public in as little disturbance as possible during the change-over, it was inevitable that the majority of householders had to make changes in their routine. As it was essential that all the changes took place within the one week a very detailed programme of the different alterations to collection days, method of collection and commencing dates had to be put out to the public. Following the issue of this information to the householders it is gratifying to record that very few enquiries were made to clarify the arrangements. The new system came into operation in July and, while there were difficulties in isolated cases, the householders and refuse collection teams have adapted to the changes without any major problems.

It is hoped that eventually all households in the District can be provided with a back door collection of refuse, using bins with paper or plastic sack liners, but at present this arrangement only operates in Scone. As Scone is the largest village in the County with a representative cross-section of the different types of premises the data collected here will be used as a basis for calculating the extension of the system to other areas in the County as well as Perth District. Experience to date of the operations in Scone indicates that the system is of benefit to the householder as well as to the collection teams and the local authority.

One of the benefits from the re-organisation of the refuse collection in the Perth District is that it permitted the disposal



of the refuse to be concentrated at one tip. The significance of this is probably not appreciated by the householder whose main concern is that his waste is collected from his premises with as little involvement as possible of him. However, disposal of refuse is just as important as collection and the operation of only one disposal tip in the Perth District had allowed for more efficient use of plant and labour with resulting economies and an improved end product. These benefits are perhaps better appreciated by the local authority but nevertheless they are passed on to the householder and ratepayer in the form of greater efficiency with related savings in cost.

The savings and improved service resulting from the re-organisation of Perth District will be applied to other Districts in the County as circumstances allow.

### **Refuse Disposal**

Disposal of all refuse in the County was by controlled tipping. As previously stated improvements were made during the year by the centralisation of tipping in the Perth District and this principle will be applied throughout the County in time. The first steps are already in hand to operate one tip for the Eastern District at Knockie Quarry, near Blairgowrie and negotiations were entered into for the lease of a site at Easter Torrie, near Callander for a central tip to serve the Western District. A central tip has operated successfully for several years in the Highland District and this will leave only the Central District operating several local tips but, as soon as a suitable central site can be obtained, the tips at Dunning, Blackford and Muthill will be closed in favour of a central disposal site in the Central District.

It is the intention to invite the small Burghs of Callander, Doune and Dunblane to join in the use of the proposed Western District central tip and, in any similar operation in the Central District, Crieff and Auchterarder Burghs will be invited to participate. The co-operation of Authorities in the disposal of refuse has long been an obvious step to take and, whether it is taken voluntarily now or as the result of future legislation, the end result can only be of benefit to the Authorities involved and the countryside at large. The re-organisation of Local Government will have considerable influence on refuse disposal and collection operations and, while at this stage the true effects cannot be anticipated, every effort is being made to orientate changes in systems and methods towards easy adaptability to the future.

### **Depot Premises**

The new Depot and Offices at Welton Road, Blairgowrie came into use during the year. The location of the District Inspector's office beside the depot has also considerable advantages and the overall result of the new premises is excellent. A start was made on the new combined Roads and Cleansing Depot at Callander during the year and here again the benefits to men and vehicles will more than justify the erection costs. As was the case in the Eastern District, the cleansing vehicles in the Western District are housed in private garage premises with no facilities for the men or for the proper maintenance of the vehicles. With the completion of the Callander Depot all the Districts will have their own depots.

The employment of a full-time mechanic at the Scone Depot has been of great benefit in the maintenance of the vehicles and, with refuse collection vehicles becoming more complex each year and new Road Traffic Regulations becoming more onerous, the services of a full-time mechanic is an essential part of the establishment.

### **Street Sweeping and Litter**

First impressions are often lasting and the first impression of any village or town is usually associated with the condition of its streets. As a result, although the sweeping of streets is perhaps the most mundane function in the Cleansing Service, it reflects more than anything else the state of things.

Although too little attention is perhaps given to street cleaning it must be apparent to all that the British as a nation have no regard for the cleanliness of their surroundings. Ideally the streets should always be clean without the need for street sweepers but this does not happen, so men and machines have to remove the aftermath of the litter louts. The litter louts do not confine



their efforts to the village streets, however, and they continue to litter the countryside despite the fact that this County has one of the most comprehensive schemes in the County for the provision of roadside litter-bins and their emptying. It is still a matter difficult to comprehend that in lay-byes and other roadside halts where adequate litter receptacles are provided, so much litter is found on the surrounding ground and over walls and fences into adjoining land. Strange too that the person who casts his unwanted materials around to the complete disregard of the rest of his species rarely, if ever, criticizes his own kind for their actions and it is always some Authority to blame for not cleaning up after him.

### **Civic Amenities**

Litter is not, of course, confined to paper and such material, but can equally take the form of dumps of old bottles, tins, fertilizer bags and old motor cars. The dumps of old tins, etc. are fortunately becoming less each year as our refuse collection services extend but the plastic fertiliser bag is becoming a new menace. In their bright blue and red colours they are easily seen even when pushed into hedges and at the foot of fences and walls but they impinge on the eye even more when the wind has scattered them along the roadside. It should be a simple procedure for the agricultural industry to ensure that these empty bags are always returned to the steading or depot from whence they came and not left to mar the countryside.

The abandoned car is also becoming a problem in the County and during the year it was necessary to deal with twenty-two (22) such vehicles. Of these vehicles thirteen (13) were abandoned on the A.9 trunk road between Dunkeld and the northern boundary of the County. All of these 13 vehicles had been left by the owners after the vehicles had broken down and such is the decreasing value of old cars that it is cheaper to abandon the vehicle than to try to repair it. If the number of abandoned vehicles continues to rise then it would seem that the penalties for such actions will have to be increased to try to curb this practice.

## **PUBLIC CONVENIENCES**

With the official introduction of decimal coinage at 15th February, 1971, all public toilets, where coin operated locks were in use, were converted to suit the new pence piece. In many cases it was not possible to convert the old locks and new locks were provided.

The new toilets at St. Fillans were finally brought into use during the year and within a very short time had become the target for vandals. Damage was restricted to the coin locks and paper towel holders and the waste paper bins, and the "ladies" and "gents" signs on the outside of the building were stolen. Needless to say, the culprits were never found. Toilet blocks, like most public buildings, come in for their share of vandalism and, like the litter lout, the vandal seems to be one of the crosses which local authorities have to bear.

The gross income from public conveniences during 1971 amounted to £737 compared with £717 : 16 : 9d. in 1970. Taking into account the revaluation of the penny, the increase is not as high as was expected. One possible reason for the discrepancy is that in some cases access to toilets was free for some time due to the difficulty of obtaining the new decimal coin locks. A truer comparison should be obtained at the end of 1972.

### **Portable Toilets**

The portable toilet unit for hire to organisations holding fetes, etc. continued to be used throughout the season. The unit was hired out on thirteen (13) occasions and the gross income from the hirers amounted to £23.



## WATER SUPPLIES IN PERTHSHIRE

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

1971 was a somewhat dry year as far as rainfall is concerned, the amounts of precipitation recorded at six rainfall stations in the County varying from 2" to 11" less than in 1970, and from 5" to 10" less than the long term average. The effect of this was most marked in private supplies where serious shortages and a number of complete failures caused certain consumers to abandon their private supplies in favour of connections to public supplies. Of the public supply sources, Loch Benachally fell to a very low level in October/November and the Abernethy source was barely adequate to meet the needs of existing consumers, thus making it necessary to impose a ban on further new connections until water from the Turret source is introduced.

During the year, Loch Turret water was introduced into Pitcairngreen and the remainder of Auchterarder Burgh and Dunblane, where certain works had to be carried out before the local source could be abandoned.

New mains were laid for housing developments (both private and Council) in Aberfoyle, Balbeggie, Blairgowrie, Dunblane, Killin, Kirkmichael, Luncarty, Muckhart, Perth, Pitlochry and Scone. Replacement mains were laid in Aberfeldy, Auchterarder, Balbeggie and Callander. In Crieff a number of old mains were scrapped, extensive maintenance work was carried out on mains in the Errol and Glencarse areas and also on the mains supplying Glendoick, this latter being effected in conjunction with work necessitated by the extension of Perth-Dundee dual carriageway. Further replacements of mains were carried out in connection with roadworks in Aberfeldy, Auchterarder, Ballinluig, Carsie Bridge, Scone and in the Killiecrankie area.

New mains were laid to Inchtute and also to Kilspindie where a number of consumers transferred from private supplies to the public mains. Work continued on the introduction of new supplies to Ardeonaig, Brig O' Turk and Crianlarich, a new clear water tank was commissioned at Birnam, and two new tanks were in course of construction at Pitlochry.

Chlorination equipment was installed for the first time at Balquhidder, Comrie, Crianlarich, Killin and Tyndrum to meet the more stringent standards required of public water supplies for domestic purposes.

In the Carse of Gowrie area a system of waste detection meters was installed to assist in the location and prevention of waste



## DRAINAGE REPORT

Contributed by Mr. F.C. Buchanan - County Drainage Engineer.

As usual the Drainage Department maintenance squad had a very busy year and it is worth noting that the number of sewage treatment works operated and maintained by the County Council is as follows:-

Full Biological Treatment Works	-	27
Primary Treatment Works	-	5
Septic Tanks	-	20
Total		<u>52</u>

In addition the County Council also operates and maintains pumping and ejector stations as follows:-

Pumping Stations	-	8
Ejector Stations	-	<u>10</u>
Total		<u>18</u>

The routine weekly programme for servicing these sewage treatment works, pumping and ejector stations, the maintenance of public sewers and pumping mains, and the emptying of private septic tanks was carried out throughout the year utilising a fleet of eight vehicles comprising:-

Desludging Tankers	-	4 (No.)
Servicing Vans	-	2 (No.)
Plant Repair Vehicle	-	1 (No.)
General Maintenance Vehicle	-	1 (No.)

and a drainage squad of 14.

One of the desludging tankers which had virtually reached the end of its economically useful life was replaced towards the end of the year. The replacement vehicle is of a comparatively new design and is not of the vacuum tank type but is fitted with a new type of chassis mounted pump unit. The advantages of this type of unit include more efficient desludging, sewer jetting capability and better payload. If this particular vehicle proves itself in service then it is likely that a further tanker will be replaced during 1972 by a similar type of vehicle.

The private septic tank cleaning service continued to operate in a satisfactory manner in spite of the increasing demand for this service and continuing difficulties in maintaining sludge disposal arrangements. The charge for this service was increased in January, 1971 by a relatively small amount especially when it is remembered that since 1961 only one other increase in charge has been made. In the prevailing climate of rising costs in respect of wages, repairs, fuel, spare parts and vehicle servicing it remains to be seen whether this most recent increase will enable the current cleaning charge to be maintained at its present level. During the year, 1,231 tanks were serviced, an increase of 63 tanks over the 1970 total.

### NEW WORKS.

**Inchtute:** Work on this scheme was completed during the year and the new sewers have been in operation and available for the connection of properties since November, 1971.



**Rosemount:** This scheme was also completed during the year, the sewers coming into operation in stages as work progressed.

North Rosemount - August, 1971

South Rosemount - September, 1971 and October, 1971.

**Bankfoot:** The economic restriction which had been delaying this scheme for some considerable time were relaxed in June, 1970 and work on the provision of a new sewage treatment works began in August, 1971.

**Blackford:** As with Bankfoot this scheme has been delayed due to economic restrictions. Work on the provision of a new sewage treatment works will however commence in March, 1972.

**Spittalfield:** The provision of public drainage facilities including a sewage treatment works pumping treated effluent to the River Tay will commence in January, 1972.

**Deanston:** The modernisation and improvement of the existing drainage system and treatment works will commence in the early spring of 1972.

**St. Fillans:** This scheme reached the stage where the sewers and sewage treatment works could be put into operation in May, 1971 and the sewers have been available for the connection of properties from that date.

**Scone (West Relief Sewer):** A new sewer is to be provided to the west of Scone to serve future housing needs and to relieve many of the older existing sewers which are now lacking in capacity as a result of the substantial increase in both Council and private housing development. Work will commence in January, 1972.

**Killin:** Survey and design work has commenced on the provision of a modern sewage treatment works and the possible extension of the public drainage system to Bridge of Lochay.

**Lochearnhead:** Survey and design work has also commenced on the provision of public drainage facilities for Lochearnhead. A new system of sewers will be constructed and a sewage treatment works provided.

**Comrie:** Preparatory investigation has recently been started with a view to the provision of a new sewage treatment works to serve the needs of Comrie.

**Craigend:** Survey and design work has commenced on the provision of public drainage facilities.

**Housing Scheme Extensions:** During the year sewer extensions for County Council housing have been designed and provided at Inchtute and Carsie and preliminary design work has been carried out for Dunblane (Whitecross) and Longforgan.

The installation of sewers by private developers has been supervised at Scone and Bridge of Earn.



## 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:** Water supplies are under the control of Fife and Kinross Water Board, supply to Milnathort now being provided from Glenfarg Reservoir. Complaints of poor pressure in the Milnathort supply were remedied by the provision of a new supply pipe.
2. **Drainage:** There are three special Drainage Districts in the County, these being at Milnathort, Kinnesswood and Blairingone and effluent from these plants has been satisfactory. Surveys have been carried out and plans formulated for the installation of sewage treatment works at Crook of Devon and Scotlandwell and it is hoped that work on these projects will commence in 1972.
3. **Cleansing:** A refuse collection service is provided at all centres of population, and many properties in the rural area are included in the service. Refuse is tipped at Bellyblunt and Seggiebank tips. A new refuse vehicle was put into operation in March, 1971 to replace a similar one which had been in use for seven years.
4. **Housing:** 42 houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 257.
5. **Lighting:** Public lighting is provided in the villages of Milnathort, Crook of Devon, Scotlandwell, Blairingone and Kinnesswood.
6. **Offensive Trades:** There are no offensive trades in the County. There is one slaughter house, for pigs only, which is situated in Milnathort. Meat inspection is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, and conditions at the slaughter house are satisfactory.
7. **Factories:** There are 25 factories in the County. Inspections were carried out during the year when the premises were found to be well maintained and in clean condition.
8. **Offices and Shops:** There are 35 registered offices and shops in the County and these were inspected during the year.
9. **Unsound Food:** A total of 417lbs. 13½ozs. of miscellaneous foodstuffs was condemned during the year.
10. **Caravan Sites:** There are 6 caravan sites in the County and these are inspected regularly during the summer months.
11. **Complaints:** A number of complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with.

## SMALL BURGHS

### Reports to Town Councils on Non-Transferred Functions

#### ABERNETHY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.A. Dunlop

1. **Water Supply:** During the year there were no complaints received regarding the quality of the water



supply. There was, however, a shortage due to the ever-increasing number of new houses, particularly the Castlelaw development, within the Burgh. This matter is in hand and the East of Scotland Water Board intend to augment the supply by the end of 1972.

2. **Drainage:** During the year there were no complaints regarding the working of the drainage system. Due to continuing developments within the Burgh, the drainage system has become overloaded and it is felt that a scheme should be prepared to modernise or renew the existing system.
3. **Scavenging:** The County Council continued to collect the refuse from the Burgh and the system which has been in operation for several years has been found to work effectively, giving rise to few complaints.
4. **Housing:** The work at Barmore Housing Site is progressing satisfactorily.
5. **Factories:** There were six mechanical factories in the Burgh. All were visited and found to be satisfactory.
6. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:** All the registered premises in the Burgh were visited when it was found that, in general, standards were good.
7. **Street Lighting:** The street lighting system continued to operate satisfactorily.

## ABERFELDY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Wm. McKenzie

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply which is the responsibility of the East of Scotland Water Board was satisfactory throughout the year.
2. **Drainage and Sewage Disposal:** The drainage and sewage arrangements were unchanged and little progress has been made in the provision of a new sewage works which is still at the planning stage.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 274.
5. **Factories:** There are 20 mechanical and 2 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and inspections revealed only a few minor defects which were rectified immediately by the proprietors.
6. **Burial Ground:** The Burial ground was well kept.
7. **Caravan Site:** The caravan site was well maintained and several improvements, for example, screen stances at water points, were carried out.
8. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises:** Regular inspections were carried out at premises registered under the above Act.
9. **General:** Conditions at the schools and hostels were satisfactory. 3 complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with.



## ALYTH

### Sanitary Inspector - Mr. R.F. Arton

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was generally satisfactory throughout the year, but one sample taken for bacteriological analyses was found to be unsatisfactory and this was reported to the East of Scotland Water Board.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. **Cleansing and Scavenging:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements, which remained unchanged, were satisfactory.
4. **Housing:** 7 houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 249, and in addition, a further 74 houses were under construction.
5. **Factories:** There were 11 mechanical factories registered during the year and on inspection conditions were found to be satisfactory.
6. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:** During the year, 33 premises were registered and on inspection 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:** 4 complaints of a minor nuisance were received and dealt with. Sanitary conditions at the school were satisfactory. The burial ground was well kept.

## AUCHTERARDER

### Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.W. Lamb.

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply is now the responsibility of the East of Scotland Water Board, and a number of complaints of dirty or discoloured water have been passed to them.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage arrangements were satisfactory. Sludge was disposed of for agricultural purposes.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements are satisfactory. Negotiations are under way for shared use of a new County Council tip. The sum of £809 was realised from the sale of waste paper.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council being 446.
5. **Factories:** Routine inspection of the 13 factories registered in the Burgh were carried out and conditions, generally, were found to be satisfactory.
6. **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:** The existing sewage system continued to operate within its limits but little progress has been made in the provision of a new sewage system. Plans have been approved and it is hoped that work will start in 1971.
3. **Cleansing:** The street sweeping and household refuse collection services worked satisfactorily and routine maintenance was carried out at the tip.
4. **Housing:** 37 houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council being 840 with a further 17 houses under construction.
5. **Slaughterhouse:** The privately owned slaughterhouse for pigs and calves only, was well maintained.
6. **Factories:** Routine inspections of the 51 factories was carried out during the year. Conditions were generally satisfactory apart from some minor defects in toilet accommodation which were rectified on being brought to the notice of the owners.
7. **Noise Abatement Act, 1960:** Several complaints were received about noise from industrial premises late at night and in the early hours of the morning. The owners of the premises concerned have taken all reasonable steps to reduce the level to an acceptable standard.
8. **Civic Amenities Act, 1967:** Action was taken to remove and dispose of abandoned vehicles from Car Parks and public open spaces within the Burgh.
9. **Church Yards:** The two churchyards were well kept.
10. **General:** A number of minor nuisances were reported and dealt with during the year.

## CALLANDER

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.L. Peggie

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was sampled routinely and found to be satisfactory.
2. **Drainage:** The sewage and drainage arrangements worked satisfactorily during the year.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the tip well maintained. The Town Council have agreed to share in a combined scheme with the County Council for disposal of refuse and it is hoped this scheme will commence in 1972.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council being 219, but 35 houses were under construction at the end of the year.
5. **Factories:** Ten routine inspections were carried out at factories during the year when conditions were found to be satisfactory.



6. **Food Hygiene:** Routine inspections were carried out at all food premises and several cases of contravention of the Regulations were brought to the attention of the proprietors and remedied.
7. **General:** The two schools were well kept. The two burial grounds were kept in neat condition. Six visits were made in connection with minor nuisances and complaints.

### COUPAR ANGUS

Sanitary Inspector -- Mr. James A. Fraser.

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity.
2. **Drainage:** The sewage works operated during the year, but pollution of the River Isla is continuing. Little progress has been made with plans for a new sewage works.
3. **Cleansing and Scavenging:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements, which remain unchanged, were satisfactory.
4. **Housing:** A further 16 houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 315.
5. **Burial Ground:** Complaint was received during the year of the condition of a number of headstones and this was reported to the Clerk to the Burial Ground for necessary action. The burial ground was, generally, well maintained.
6. **House - Let in Lodgings:** The lodging house at Calton Street has now been closed.
7. **General:** A number of complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with. Sanitary conditions at the school were satisfactory.

### CRIEFF

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. C. Rankin.

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply, which is the responsibility of the East of Scotland Water Board, was satisfactory in quality and quantity.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage arrangements were satisfactory. A new sewage system was installed at South Bridgend and various other minor works were carried out. Some improvements were carried out at the sewage works, but replacement of the plant is necessary.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 503.
5. **Factories:** There were thirty mechanical factories. In one case the attention of the owner was drawn to the need for a W.C. for workers, and in another case lighting was below standard. Otherwise conditions were found to be satisfactory.



6. **Schools:** The schools are well kept.
7. **Burial Grounds:** The three burial grounds are well kept. Only one is in use.

## DOUNE

### Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.L. Peggie

1. **Water Supply:** Routine water samples submitted for bacteriological and chemical analyses showed the water supply to be satisfactory.
2. **Drainage:** The drainage arrangements and sewage works operated satisfactorily.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council being 113.
5. **Factories:** Routine inspections were made at the factories when conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.
6. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises:** Twelve routine visits were paid and no difficulties were experienced in enforcement of the Act.
7. **General:** Eighteen visits were paid in connection with minor nuisances and complaints. The school was well maintained. The burial ground was well kept.

## 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 drainage arrangements were satisfactory. The rapid expansion of the Burgh involved further construction of sewers and design of trunk sewers for the future.
3. **Cleansing:** The twice weekly collection of refuse has been maintained but difficulties have been experienced at the tip. Arrangements have now been made to join the scheme of refuse disposal being organised in the Western District and it is hoped that this will come into operation during 1972.
4. **Housing:** A total of 48 houses were built during the year, bringing the total provided by the Council to 454. A further 27 houses were under construction.
5. **Burial Grounds:** The three burial grounds in the Burgh are well maintained.



## KINROSS

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. A.W. Armit.

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply which is the responsibility of Fife and Kinross Water Board was satisfactory throughout the year.
2. **Drainage:** The Burgh is served by two Sewage Disposal Plants both of which are old and their capacity fully taxed, but samples taken by the Forth River Purification Board have been satisfactory. It is hoped that work on the renewal of sewers in the North Sewage Works will start in 1972.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements are satisfactory. A pilot scheme of a once weekly plastic bag refuse collection is being tried in one area and appears to be generally acceptable. The refuse tip, shared with Kinross County Council, is kept in reasonable condition and should provide adequate tipping until 1974.
4. **Housing:** 36 houses were completed during the year bringing the number provided by the Council to 371. In addition 4 houses were under construction and modernisation of old property to provide 8 houses was in progress.
5. **Burial Grounds:** The 3 burial grounds were well maintained.
6. **Factories:** Inspection of the 8 mechanical and 7 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh was carried out and conditions found to be satisfactory.
7. **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:** 41 premises were registered under this Act and conditions were found satisfactory.
8. **Caravan Site:** The Lochleven Caravan Site has been well kept and further improvements have been carried out by the owner.
9. **Nuisances:** 11 complaints of minor nuisances were received and dealt with.
10. **General:** The 2 school buildings were well maintained.

## PITLOCHRY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Robert Currie.

1. **Water Supply:** Following the introduction of chlorine to the water supply, complaints of taste were received. These were referred to the East of Scotland Water Board and following investigations, the Board made adjustments to the chlorination plant.
2. **Drainage:** The sewage works were regularly maintained, but the plant is overloaded, especially during summer months when there is a large influx of tourists.
3. **Cleansing:** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. The tip which is shared with Perth County Council Highland District, was well maintained.
4. **Housing:** No new houses were completed, the number provided by the Council remaining at 192, but 18



houses were under construction at the end of the year.

5. **Factories:** Conditions were satisfactory at the 29 factories in the Burgh.
6. **Burial Ground:** The two burial grounds were well maintained.
7. **School:** No decision as to the provision of new school buildings has yet been reached.
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

				Population Census 1971	Estimated Population 30/6/71	Births*	Birth Rate	Deaths*	Death Rate
<b>PERTH COUNTY</b>	..	..	..	84,087	82,469	1,138	13.8	1,175	14.2
Landward	..	..	..	54,980	52,992	676	12.8	693	13.1
Aberfeldy	..	..	..	1,539	1,514	28	18.5	28	18.5
Abernethy	..	..	..	698	728	17	23.4	11	15.1
Alyth	..	..	..	1,701	1,735	30	17.3	26	15.0
Auchterarder	..	..	..	2,440	2,629	35	13.3	57	21.7
Blairgowrie	..	..	..	5,554	5,557	82	14.8	81	14.6
Callander	..	..	..	1,769	1,750	29	16.6	33	18.9
Coupar Angus	..	..	..	1,964	1,996	42	21.0	27	13.5
Crieff	..	..	..	5,604	5,709	85	14.9	92	16.1
Doune	..	..	..	741	784	12	15.3	8	10.2
Dunblane	..	..	..	4,499	4,614	77	16.7	75	16.3
Pitlochry	..	..	..	2,598	2,461	25	10.2	44	17.9
<b>KINROSS COUNTY</b>	..	..	..	6,422	6,371	90	14.1	87	13.7
Landward	..	..	..	4,004	3,948	50	12.7	52	13.2
Kinross Burgh	..	..	..	2,418	2,423	40	16.5	35	14.4
<b>JOINT COUNTY</b>	..	..	..	90,509	88,840	1,228	13.8	1,262	14.2



## 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 .. .. .	9	44	57	-	1	1,610	2	-	10
Aberfoyle .. .. .	2	18	20	-	2	1,257	37	7	129
Abernethy .. .. .	5	28	34	8	10	1,954	154	103	74
Almondbank .. .. .	5	40	45	1	5	1,573	64	32	69
Alyth I & II .. .. .	10	23	73	-	-	3,146	4	-	328
Glenisla .. .. .	2	1	8	-	-	434	-	-	44
Auchterarder .. .. .	13	67	68	6	15	2,776	162	131	209
Auchtergaven .. .. .	26	73	62	2	18	2,228	149	46	161
Balquhiddel .. .. .	4	22	27	1	3	1,070	43	-	50
Birnam/Dunkeld .. .. .	14	36	70	1	8	2,216	63	12	130
Blackford .. .. .	7	68	63	1	3	2,352	51	27	236
Blairgowrie .. .. .	3	12	64	-	3	2,056	26	-	148
Ratray .. .. .	3	15	44	-	2	2,557	14	-	113
Braco .. .. .	3	10	20	-	7	1,025	18	-	50
Callander .. .. .	2	29	66	-	8	2,187	83	-	94
Comrie .. .. .	8	46	111	5	9	3,964	126	56	153
Coupar Angus .. .. .	8	20	46	-	2	1,633	65	8	248
Crieff I, II & III .. .. .	18	106	235	14	58	6,498	682	204	696
Dunbarney .. .. .	6	55	45	3	26	2,937	182	41	171
Dunblane .. .. .	17	45	97	3	27	3,339	281	72	655
Dunning .. .. .	7	25	38	2	18	1,751	149	36	117
East Carse .. .. .	2	31	44	-	10	1,795	82	4	112
Errol .. .. .	6	11	29	2	7	1,273	93	25	61
Fowlis Wester .. .. .	3	14	20	2	11	967	64	40	72
Glenfarg .. .. .	9	25	18	4	3	931	110	28	59
Glenlyon .. .. .	3	19	34	-	-	1,550	-	-	-
Kenmore .. .. .	5	25	31	-	1	1,485	3	-	-
Killin .. .. .	-	10	33	4	2	1,058	62	60	65
Logierait .. .. .	2	5	22	1	-	1,154	10	11	42
Methven .. .. .	1	28	39	1	15	1,677	112	37	115
Muthill .. .. .	3	27	34	1	11	1,697	103	9	82
Pitlochry .. .. .	9	17	65	2	8	2,466	109	81	224
Rannoch & Foss .. .. .	10	27	25	1	-	1,647	24	16	22
Scone .. .. .	1	8	47	1	29	1,604	222	58	174
Stanley .. .. .	3	45	58	4	30	1,275	185	52	245
St. Martins .. .. .	-	12	20	-	34	906	179	89	195
Strathardle .. .. .	2	28	30	1	-	1,400	8	6	63
Thornhill .. .. .	6	17	25	1	8	1,195	47	6	149
Vale of Teith .. .. .	2	18	33	1	10	2,128	81	23	230
West Carse .. .. .	4	14	26	-	6	1,261	51	31	54
West Atholl .. .. .	18	19	52	2	9	1,537	75	17	96
Fossoway .. .. .	-	8	19	1	4	1,520	89	19	38
Kinross .. .. .	4	20	69	22	11	2,228	308	315	205
Milnathort .. .. .	1	10	32	3	5	1,690	107	48	137
Total .. .. .	266	1,221	2,098	101	439	84,802	4,479	1,743	6,354



## NURSES DURING THE YEAR 1971

Child Welfare Visits			Child Welfare Clinics		Tuberculosis Visits	School Inspections and Visits	Miscellaneous Visits	
Born 1971	Born 1970	Born pre- 1969	No. of Children	Attendances			Under 65	Over 65
116	78	141	66	521	25	32	2	2
91	135	132	20	208	24	35	-	-
114	82	108	36	138	4	16	2	4
136	131	171	52	528	49	34	5	1
361	239	339	133	610	55	73	13	26
76	58	88	-	-	12	16	-	2
129	191	309	105	789	40	47	10	3
92	126	109	85	545	24	32	39	140
70	57	55	3	14	15	18	8	1
207	142	207	31	166	56	34	29	8
106	93	266	45	481	1	42	31	32
222	241	388	112	1 171	68	34	37	34
218	242	359	123	1,281	-	39	11	1
143	88	131	9	125	-	19	13	21
163	221	291	46	373	-	47	61	21
42	32	163	60	407	26	31	1	37
135	155	299	111	646	45	27	34	18
369	290	396	276	1,377	64	39	42	41
240	151	379	86	646	44	53	12	11
484	366	679	323	1,925	87	67	142	158
148	174	169	35	321	12	38	7	2
229	118	345	87	446	54	33	2	27
57	79	205	61	259	23	16	16	12
166	112	163	4	13	10	34	16	61
94	122	105	35	176	14	14	7	11
45	33	56	-	-	-	22	-	-
56	56	79	2	2	38	19	-	4
54	50	107	17	102	-	16	10	38
109	69	111	7	94	8	26	-	-
247	228	244	51	524	18	47	10	-
58	73	122	17	157	11	14	2	-
169	219	274	76	505	44	12	-	1
61	28	90	1	2	-	20	1	-
168	314	370	87	503	33	58	208	155
148	231	328	66	516	43	31	11	1
285	294	361	61	351	30	27	3	1
72	124	115	-	-	-	43	-	-
83	96	125	31	101	-	27	-	-
75	86	207	68	455	36	43	82	16
89	187	356	18	299	35	33	80	4
158	79	160	39	172	28	35	12	23
39	45	98	53	363	25	13	30	12
203	217	436	226	1,242	35	21	82	47
97	140	373	37	269	26	19	8	31
6,423	6,292	10,016	2,801	18,822	1,162	1,396	1,079	1,007



## APPENDIX III

## TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION - SESSION 1970-71

	Consents	Boys		Girls		Boys and Girls			Retests
		No. Tested	% Positive	No. Tested	% Positive	No. Tested	% Positive	No. Vacc.	
<b>PERTH CITY</b>									
Perth Academy .. ..	100	84	4	76	1	160	3	81	-
Perth High .. ..	96	116	3	110	2	226	2	113	-
St. Columbas .. ..	100	36	3	26	-	62	2	35	-
Goodlyburn .. ..	96	49	-	56	-	105	-	49	-
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>PERTH DISTRICT</b>									
Dunbarney .. ..	88	9	-	8	13	17	6	17	11
Errol .. ..	100	10	-	11	-	21	-	21	14
Invergowrie .. ..	95	9	22	5	20	14	21	14	8
Methven .. ..	89	14	14	9	-	23	9	21	16
Scone .. ..	93	17	-	16	-	33	-	31	22
Strathallan* .. ..	93	33	18	-	-	33	18	33	46
Trinity College* .. ..	97	34	9	-	-	34	9	31	41
Kilgraston* .. ..	94	-	-	26	4	26	4	25	18
Glebe .. ..	99	12	-	3	-	15	-	15	4
Stanley .. ..	100	19	5	15	7	34	6	32	25
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>EASTERN DISTRICT</b>									
Blairgowrie High .. ..	95	54	6	77	3	131	4	126	108
Hill Primary .. ..	100	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2
Coupar Angus .. ..	95	21	-	17	-	38	-	38	4
Alyth .. ..	86	19	-	17	-	36	-	34	13
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>HIGHLAND DISTRICT</b>									
Breadalbane Academy .. ..	83	27	11	33	9	60	10	58	66
Croftinloan* .. ..	100	3	33	-	-	3	33	3	5
Pitlochry .. ..	98	25	4	17	6	42	5	39	35
Rannoch* .. ..	96	59	10	-	-	59	10	53	21
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>CENTRAL DISTRICT</b>									
Crieff .. ..	93	36	6	34	5	70	10	58	57
Morrison's Academy .. ..	98	46	11	55	4	101	9	87	66
Auchterarder .. ..	95	24	8	24	6	48	17	47	54
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT</b>									
Dunblane .. ..	97	30	10	28	4	58	7	55	26
McLaren High .. ..	98	46	9	56	7	102	8	88	124
Aberfoyle .. ..	100	12	8	5	-	17	6	15	12
St. Ninians* .. ..	93	9	33	-	-	9	33	6	-
Queen Victoria* .. ..	100	34	15	-	-	34	15	29	34
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>KINROSS</b>									
Kinross .. ..	95	25	8	40	3	65	4	60	33
Lendrick Muir* .. ..	100	7	14	1	-	8	13	8	12
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>COUNTY TOTALS .. ..</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>660</b>
<b>CITY AND COUNTY TOTALS</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>660</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. Mary R. MacKillop, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H. (Part-time) Elizabeth Watson, M.B.,Ch.B., (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:	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.









