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COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS



# ANNUAL REPORTS

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY

CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTIES

AND

THE BURGHS OF

ABERNETHY, ABERFELDY, ALYTH, AUCHTERARDER,

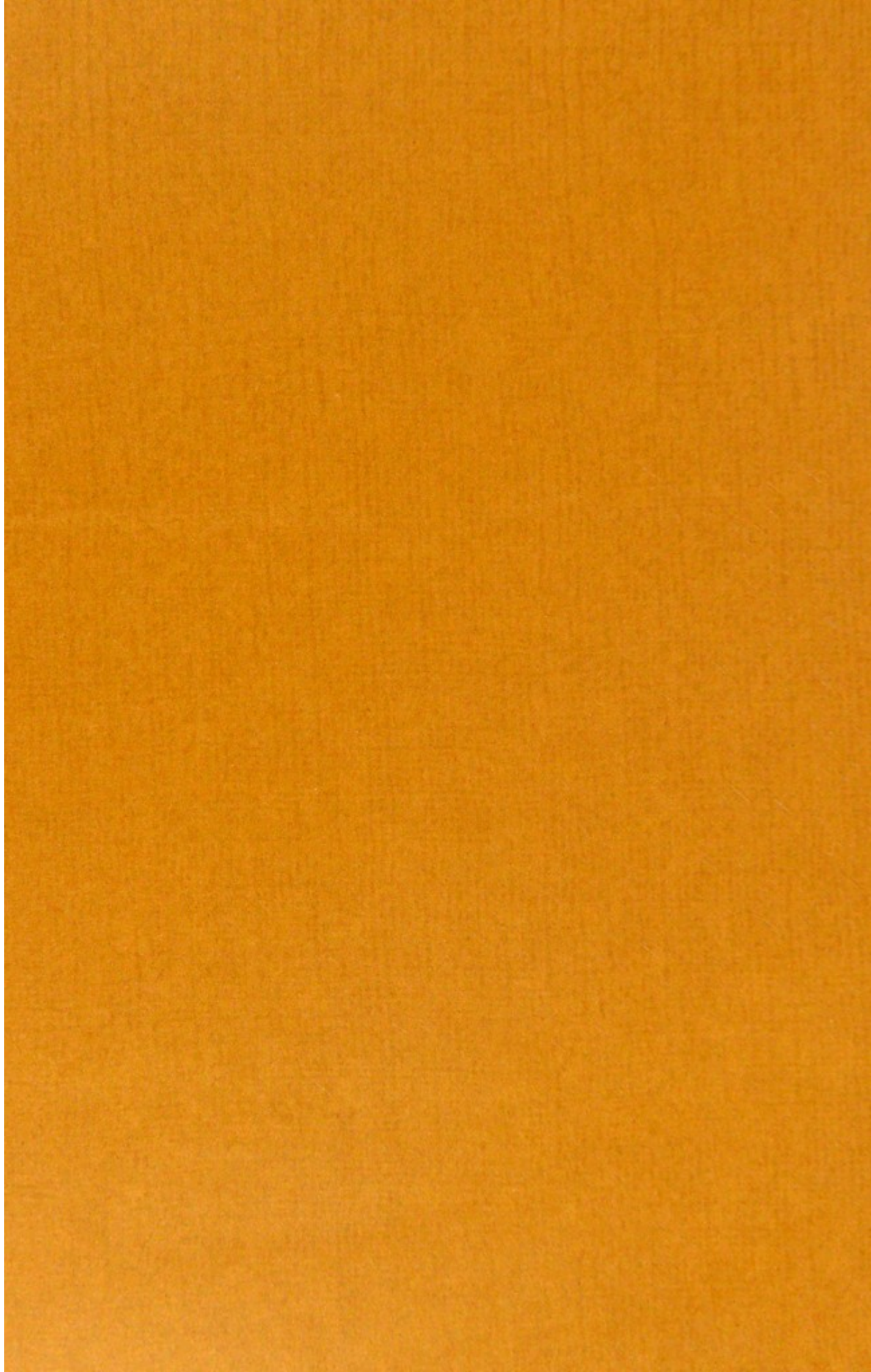
BLAIRGOWRIE AND RATTRAY, CALLANDER,

COUPAR ANGUS, CRIEFF, DOUNE, DUNBLANE,

KINROSS and PITLOCHRY

FOR THE YEAR

**1972**



COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1972



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## INTRODUCTION

This Report, the last in a long series of annual reports giving accounts of the main features of the work of the County Health Department and Sanitary Department, relates to the calendar year 1972.

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

The National Health Service (Scotland) Act which received the Royal Assent on 9th August provides the statutory framework for a major reorganisation of the tripartite administrative structure of the Health Services to provide a unified service planned to take effect in 1974. The Local Authorities' health functions will, with the exception of their Environmental Health functions for which Sanitary Departments retain responsibility, be transferred to Health Boards established under the Act, thus bringing to an end the office and title of Medical Officer of Health. Since 1948, Local Authority Health Departments have been mainly concerned with the prevention of disease and the promotion of conditions in which each individual may achieve his maximum potential for physical and mental health. The integration of the three branches of the Health Service gives an opportunity for overall planning of total health care in the community by one responsible body and should result in the long term in improved services to the individual patient and to the community as a whole.

During the year the administrative and clinical staff have attended training and reorientation courses in preparation for their new, though still indefinite, roles in the reorganised service and the Health Committee were very generous in authorising leave for the participation of staff members in various working parties and discussion groups formed to prepare the way for integration.

Although after March, 1974, the Local Authority will have no direct responsibility for personal health services within its area, close liaison with the Health Board will be necessary, particularly with regard to social work, housing, environmental health and school health services. The working relationships built up over the years between Health Department staff and the other Local Authority Departments should therefore not be abruptly severed by the administrative reorganisation and we look forward to a continuation of the mutual co-operation we have enjoyed with colleagues in other Departments.

The reversal reported last year in the former steady population decline has continued in the year under review when there was a further increase of 191. The estimated population of the Combined County is 89,031 compared with 88,840 last year. This increase is largely accounted for by an influx of new residents particularly to Dunblane and to a lesser extent to Auchterarder. The number of deaths in the County exceeded the number of births by 132, so that but for immigration the downward trend in



population size would be a continuing one.

The Birth Rate for 1972 was 12.9 per thousand population, the lowest ever recorded in the area. This compares with the Scottish Birth Rate of 15.1 which is also the lowest on record.

The Death Rate corrected for usual place of residence, was 14.3 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 11.1 per thousand which compares favourably with 11.2 in 1971 and with the Scottish rate of 12.48.

The Infant Mortality Rate was by far the lowest ever recorded in this area being 8.7 per thousand live births compared with 19.5 in 1971 and 14.4 in 1970. The latter figure was previously the lowest recorded in this area. The Scottish Infant Mortality Rate was 19 per 1000 live births, this too being the lowest ever recorded.

The Stillbirth Rate was 12, compared with 15 last year. The comparable rate for Scotland was 13.

The Illegitimacy Rate was 8.4% compared with 7% last year. This is the highest percentage of illegitimate births recorded in the County since 1946 when the rate was 10%. The comparable rate for Scotland was 8.5%. The availability of free contraceptive advice would appear to be having an impact on the overall County birth rate which has shown a general downward trend in the past decade, but the illegitimacy rate has shown a slight upward trend during the same period, although it is still marginally below the Scottish rate.

There was a further slight increase in the number of deaths from lung cancer, the ratio of males to females being 42:11.

Analysis of the Tuberculosis statistics shows continuing progress towards the elimination of this disease. There were 18 new confirmed cases of respiratory tuberculosis and no deaths from this cause. The number of new cases and the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register - 141 - were the lowest recorded in this area in any year.

New notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis numbered four, equalling the record low figures for the years 1965 and 1967.

Because of the declining prevalence of tuberculosis the national B.C.G. vaccination policy, whereby thirteen-year-old school children are offered tuberculin skin test and if indicated B.C.G. vaccination, was reviewed during the year at national level and a decision was taken to continue current practice meantime.

The indications are that, if present progress is maintained, skin testing and B.C.G. vaccination may soon be discontinued except for those at special risk such as contacts, nurses and medical students.

During the school session 1971-72, 994 County children were routinely skin-tested and 893 (95%) were found to be negative and given B.C.G. vaccination.

Of the other infectious diseases the commonest were Measles and Acute Infectious Jaundice, both of which became compulsorily notifiable in 1968. Measles vaccination is offered to children routinely in the second year of life through the general practitioner service. There was a marked reduction in the incidence of gastro-intestinal diseases including dysentery and food poisoning during the year.

The Domestic Help Service, which will transfer to the Social Work Department prior to re-organisation of the National Health Service, has continued to expand and is invaluable in maintaining the sick and elderly in their own homes when hospital or institutional care are not specifically required.

The Chiropody Service, provided by various voluntary organisation with the aid of Local Authority grant, also continues to expand and to provide a valuable service in helping to maintain the mobility of elderly and young handicapped persons.

The District Nursing Service which has, despite staffing difficulties, provided a twenty-four hour cover throughout the County, is deserving special mention. The trend towards earlier hospital discharge of maternity and other cases has increased the call upon the community nursing services, and the new emphasis on community care in close association with the general practitioner service presents this service with a challenging future.

Miss Elspeth L. Brown, Superintendent Nursing Officer for the past twenty years, retired prematurely for domestic reasons during the year. The service owes much to her devotion to duty. She was succeeded by Miss Margaret Stewart, Deputy Nursing Superintendent.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued interest in the work of the Health Department especially at a time when impending removal of the service from their responsibility might have reduced enthusiasm. This has been a source of encouragement and stimulus to me personally and through me to all members of staff.

I would acknowledge too my indebtedness to the County Clerk and his staff for help and guidance given, and to colleagues in the other Departments for their willing co-operation.

Finally my warmest thanks are due to all members of the staff of the Health Department for their hard work and loyalty during the year.

A. S. CALDWELL,

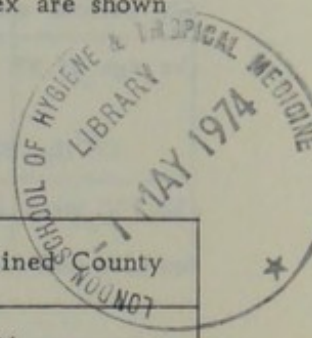
County Medical Officer.

County Health Department,  
PERTH. January, 1974.

## VITAL STATISTICS

1. GENERAL: The principal vital statistics for the year 1972 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 1972.



	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County
Population	82,489	6,542	89,031
Total Births	1,061	84	1,145
Birth Rates	12.9	12.8	12.9
Total Deaths	1,197	80	1,277
Death Rates	14.5 (11.2)	12.2 (10.6)	14.3 (11.1)
Infant Mortality Rate	9	-	8.7

2. POPULATION: The estimated population for the Combined County shows an increase of 191 during the year. This is accounted for largely by increased population in the Burghs of Dunblane (an increase of 307) and Auchterarder (an increase of 136). 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 12.9. Figures for previous years were 1971 - 13.8; 1970 - 13.4; 1969 - 14.1; 1968 - 14.5; 1967 - 15.4. The figure for Scotland was 15.1, compared to 16.6 last year.

As is usual, the figure for the Burghs is higher than that for the Landward area - Burghs 14.0, Landward 12.1.

The figures for illegitimate births during the year were Perth County 8.6%, Kinross County 6.0%, combined County 8.4%, the figure for the Combined County last year being 7.0%. The figure for Scotland was 8.5%.

The still birth rate per thousand births including still births was 12, compared to 15 last year. The figure for Scotland was 13, the same as last year.

4. DEATHS: The death rate for the Combined County was 11.1 compared to 11.2 last year. Figures for earlier years were 11.6 for 1970; 11.1 for 1969; 11.3 for 1968 and 10.4 for 1967. The figure for Scotland was 12.5.

Of the 1277 deaths during 1972, 979 persons attained the age of 65 years and upwards, giving a Senile Death Rate of 76.7 compared to 74.4 for 1971; 73.0 for 1970; 75.2 for 1969 and 74.7 for 1968. 628 persons attained the age of 75 years and upwards (49.2 of the total deaths) and 218 persons attained the age of 85 years and upwards (17.1% of the total deaths).

Of the 979 persons who attained the age of 65 and upwards, 463 (47.3%) were males and 516 (52.7%) were females. The figures for later ages were 75 years and upwards, males 263 (41.8%), females 365 (58.1%) and 85 years and upwards, males 69 (31.7%), females 149 (68.3%).

HEART DISEASE caused 438 deaths, giving a rate of 4.9 per thousand population. This compared with 5.2 for 1971; 5.4 for 1970 and 5.0 for 1969. 345 (78.8%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards.

#### DEATHS FROM CORONARY HEART DISEASE 1972.

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total
Males	2	4	10	48	81	92	237
Females	-	-	1	20	41	94	156
Total	2	4	11	68	122	186	393

Coronary heart disease is included in the cause of death in 393 (89.7%) of the cases, males 237, females 156. The age distribution is shown above.

CANCER: Cancer and other malignant conditions caused 262 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.9 per thousand population, compared to 2.5% last year. 175 (67%) occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 140 (62%) last year.

53 of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung, 20% of the total cancer deaths, compared to 52 (23%) of the total cancer deaths last year. Of the lung cancer deaths this year, 42 ((32% of the male cancer deaths) were males and 11 ((8% of the female cancer deaths) were females. The age distribution of these deaths is shown below.

DEATH FROM CANCER OF THE LUNG, 1972

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total
Males	-	-	2	16	17	7	42
Females	-	-	-	4	5	2	11
Total	-	-	2	20	22	9	53

**CEREBRO-VASCULAR DISEASE:** Cerebro-vascular disease accounted for 246 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.8 compared to 2.1 last year. 220 (89%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 227 (90%) last year.

**TUBERCULOSIS:** Tuberculosis caused 2 deaths, giving a rate of 0.02 per thousand population, the rates for previous years being 0.03 for 1968, 0.03 for 1969, 0.07 for 1970 and 0.02 for 1971.

The two deaths were due to tuberculosis other than active tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

**RESPIRATORY DISEASE:** (excluding pulmonary tuberculosis) accounted for 114 deaths, giving a death rate of 1.3 per thousand population, compared to 1.1 last year. Bronchitis caused 34 deaths, of which 26 occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, pneumonia caused 63 deaths, of which none occurred at the age of less than one year, and other respiratory diseases caused 17 deaths.

**VIOLENT DEATHS:** numbered 51, of which 10 were due to suicide, 13 to road accidents and 28 to other forms of violence, of which 12 were due to accidents in the home.

**MATERNAL MORTALITY:** There was one death from causes related to pregnancy in 1972, the first death from this cause since 1958.

**INFANT MORTALITY:** There were 10 deaths of infants at ages less than one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 8.7 per thousand births. The figure for last year was 19.5. The average rate for the area for the past five years is 17. The figure for Scotland is 19 compared to 19.9 last year. Five of the infant deaths during 1972 occurred at ages less than four weeks, giving a neo-natal death rate of 4 per thousand births.

Of the 10 deaths during the year, only 2 fell into the theoretically preventable group (accident, 2). The other 8 deaths were due to the group of causes which included congenital debility, prematurity and malformations, compared to 17 from these causes in 1971.

There were 14 still births, giving a stillbirth rate of 12 per thousand total births including stillbirths. The figure for last year was 15.

## 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
Doone	Work in progress

There has been no improvement in the supply of district nurses and at the end of the year there were five vacancies. Vacant posts are advertised regularly, applications being invited from qualified staff or from nurses with basic qualifications who are prepared to be sponsored for further training, but these advertisements being forth little or no response, and it is only by persuading retired staff to return to nursing and depending on existing staff to take on extra duties that it has been possible to provide an efficient nursing service and by this means the high standard of care in the community has been maintained. One nurse sponsored for Health Visitor training completed the course during the year and another nurse commenced the course in September, 1972. One nurse was sponsored to take District training during 1972.

Miss Elspeth L. Brown, who was appointed Superintendent Nursing Officer in 1952 and was previously Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer, retired in July, having completed twenty-two years service in the County. Miss Brown was very popular with all members of staff and especially with the District Nurses, whose welfare was always foremost in her mind. She was constantly striving to improve the working and living conditions of "her girls" and it is as much as anything a tribute to her that the District Nurses accepted so willingly the extra duties put on them because of staff shortages. Miss Brown's detailed knowledge of the County, of the Nursing Districts and of the nurses and their special problems will be greatly missed. It is hoped that she will have a long and happy retirement.

Miss McDowall District Nurse at Logierait, retired from her post, having been District Nurse at

Logierait for thirty years. Miss McDowall was very popular in the community and has decided to settle among the folks she has known for so long. Best wishes are extended to her for a long and happy retirement.

Nurse's Child Welfare Clinic at Scone was transferred from the nurse's clinic which is on the periphery of the village to the Institute and a doctor from the Public Health Department is now in attendance once per month. This arrangement is proving much more convenient for mothers with young children. The Child Welfare Clinic at Kinross was transferred from the Nurse's Clinic to the Doctors' Surgery and this has led to closer liaison between doctors and nurse to the benefit of the patients.

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 1972, 659 cases from the Joint County received ante-natal care at the Perth clinic, making 2859 attendances. Figures for Stirling are not available.

(b) Child Welfare Clinics - All the Child Welfare work in the County is carried out by the District Nurses as Health Visitors, but during 1972, five County children from neighbouring districts made 33 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 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 1972 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 1660 County residents had smears examined, the age distribution being as follows:-

Under 20 years of age	.. .. .	30
20 to 24 years of age	.. .. .	160
25 - 29 years of age	.. .. .	301
30 - 34 years of age	.. .. .	247
35 - 39 years of age	.. .. .	234
40 - 44 years of age	.. .. .	210
45 - 49 years of age	.. .. .	176
50 - 54 years of age	.. .. .	133
55 years of age and over	.. .. .	169

The following results of these smear tests were reported:-

1. Negative - Normal cells only	1474
2. Negative - Atypical - No infection	22
3. Suspicious - abnormal but not diagnostic	7
4. Positive - strongly suggestive of malignancy	5
5. Positive - considered malignant	4
6. Negative - Atypical - Infection	41
7. Unsatisfactory smear	107

Statistics for County residents attending Clinics in Dundee, Stirling, Glasgow, etc. are not available.

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

While there was an increase of 181 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, Crieff and commencing during the year at Blairgowrie, the County Council paying a per capita contribution in respect of each patient. A total of 100 new patients attended Perth City Clinic, but the number of County cases included in this figure is not available. New County cases attending

Family Planning Clinics in the County are Crieff 20, Blairgowrie 22.

(h) Marriage Guidance - During the year the Marriage Guidance Council received 49 enquiries and counsellors conducted 114 interviews. Of these, 12 clients were from the Joint County. Three new counsellors joined the Council during the year. 34 visits were paid to schools and five to youth organisations. 12 publicity talks were given during the year.

(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 satisfactory. 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 ended 31.3.73 the County Centres issued 7908 packets of National Dried Milk, 5570 bottles of vitamin drops, 878 packets of vitamin tablets and 4418 bottles of orange juice.

## 2. MIDWIFERY SERVICES:

The number of births in the Authority's area during the year, corrected for residence, was 1156. Of this, 69 births occurred at home and 1087 in hospitals including private maternity homes. 14 still-births occurred in hospital and none in domiciliary practice.

53 premature live births occurred in hospitals and of these 3 babies died within twenty-eight days of birth. 1 premature live birth occurred at home. 7 premature still-births occurred in hospital.

Of the 69 confinements occurring at home, the doctor had been booked in 68. In one 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 28296 visits were paid by District Nurses as Health Visitors. Of these 3477 were paid to 977 expectant mothers, 5384 visits were paid to 1122 children born in 1972. 6073 visits were paid to 1157 children born in 1971 and 8761 visits were paid to 3532 children born in 1967 - 70.

978 visits were paid to 116 tuberculosis households.

1258 visits were paid to 772 persons because they were aged 65 and over and for no other reason.

309 visits were paid to 261 old people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

323 visits were paid to 35 persons on mental health grounds, 312 visits to 32 persons being at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

698 visits were paid to 443 cases following discharge from hospital, 140 of these visits being paid to 101 people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

#### 4. HOME NURSING:

A total of 86565 home nursing visits were made by District Nurses during the year to a total of 3708 persons. An increasing number of visits were made to give injections of various sorts, chiefly anti-biotics, but of the total visits 66930 were paid to a total of 2261 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, 1958 nursing visits being paid during the year to 264 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 86% of the cases given home help during the year were aged 65 and over, compared to 85% last year and that 358 of the 979 deaths during the year of persons aged 65 and over 37% occurred at home compared to 35% 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 402 part-time domestic helps were employed under the Domestic Help Scheme and 285 households were assisted compared to 250 last year. Cases dealt with come under the following headings and last year's figures are given for comparison.

	1972	1971
Chronic Sick	27	25
Social Reasons (mainly old persons no longer able to manage alone)	245	212
Maternity	1	2
Miscellaneous	12	11

#### 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 form 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 to the Family Doctors in the area.

Vaccination against Smallpox - In 1970 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 was therefore carried out in this area during 1972.

The number of successful primary vaccinations during the year was 127 and in addition 703 were successfully revaccinated.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus: During the year 1349 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 138 children of school age received a boosting dose of diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus prophylactic. 1193 children received a booster dose of diphtheria/tetanus prophylactic and 1329 children received a booster tetanus

inoculation.

**Vaccination against Poliomyelitis:** The programme of poliomyelitis vaccination continued during the year 1972, the number notified by General Practitioners being 1024 including 46 children born in 1972 and 636 children born in 1971. Information abstracted from Child Welfare records shows that 97% of pre-school children born in 1968-71 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 1007 children, including 763 born in 1970 and 1971 were vaccinated.

**Vaccination against German Measles:** As all girls aged 12 and upwards attending school had previously been offered vaccination against German Measles, no routine programme was arranged this year. 15 children were vaccinated by General Practitioners.

#### 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 of school leavers. The Council staff also undertake most of the vaccination of new-born babies and young children considered to be specially at risk.

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	1972
<b>New confirmed cases:</b>											
Respiratory	53	54	58	75	66	44	47	28	22	21	18
Non-respiratory	54	57	53	27	22	25	11	7	5	7	4
<b>Cases on list at 31st Dec.</b>											
Respiratory	145	164	166	255	400	475	384	272	162	150	141
Non-respiratory	163	222	203	161	120	107	81	-	-	-	-
<b>Deaths:</b>											
Respiratory	32	26	29	26	10	5	5	2	2	2	-
Non-respiratory	14	11	15	5	2	1	-	2	4	-	2

There were 18 new respiratory cases confirmed during the year, compared with 21 last year. The number of cases on the list at 31st December dropped to 141 compared to 150 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 no deaths from respiratory tuberculosis. There were four new non-respiratory cases compared to seven last year. There were two deaths from other tuberculosis including late effects.

146 contacts of tuberculosis cases were examined for the first time and 96 contacts previously examined had follow-up examinations, an average of 9 contacts per confirmed case. One case of active disease was found among contacts.

Under the general scheme for providing B.C.G. vaccination, 66 persons were tuberculin tested. Of these, 63 were found to be tuberculin negative and 60 were successfully vaccinated. These figures do not include the group of school leavers which are dealt with separately below.

During the year extra nourishment grants were given in 16 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, 1972 covers the nineteenth year of work. In brief the scheme provides for the tuberculin testing of children approaching school leaving age, generally during the year preceding 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 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%). 1675 children were tuberculin tested (City 681, County 994) with an overall positive rate (excluding private schools) of 4% (City 2%, County 5%) compared with 6% (City 2%, County 9%) for the year 1970 - 71.

(c) Mass Radiography: This area is now covered by the Unit from Glasgow. The central policy for mass radiography now favours a service to those in selected types of employment but 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.

One visit of the mass radiography unit to a Perth City Secondary School was arranged following the discovery of a case of pulmonary tuberculosis in a part-time temporary teacher but no cases of active tuberculosis were found.

Prior to this temporary teachers who were to be employed for very short periods were not required to have a chest x-ray but arrangements have now been made for all temporary teachers as well as permanent teachers who have not had a chest x-ray in the previous twelve months to have one done before they take up duty.

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

(e) Chiropody: The Red Cross, the majority of 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
Blairstown and Rattray	Fortingall *	Pitlochry
Blairingone	Glencarse	Rannoch & Foss
Braco	Glendevon	Stanley
		Scone
		Thornhill

\* Temporarily discontinued owing to difficulty in finding a chiropodist.

During the year a total of 2281 old people received 9524 treatments and 21 physically handicapped people under the age of 65 received 88 treatments.

(f) Prevention of Home Accidents: During the year there were 12 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 District Nurses to women's organisations, mostly W.R.I. and Woman's Guild meetings, the total number being 124 talks and demonstrations. 8 talks were given at meetings of adult organisations by a member of the medical staff of the Department.

## 8. INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

During the year 1972, 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	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1
Diphtheria	-
Dysentery	21
Encephalitis Lethargica	-
Erysipelas	4
Food Poisoning	10
Acute Infective Jaundice (Viral Hepatitis)	53
Acute Infective Jaundice (Weil's Disease)	1



Malaria	1
Measles	113
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	-
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	2
Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	7
Poliomyelitis	-
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	1
Scarlet Fever	6
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	18
Tuberculosis - Non-pulmonary	4
Typhoid Fever	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-
Whooping Cough	-

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 23 years.

21 cases of dysentery were notified, of which 12 occurred in an Institution for the Mentally Handicapped, 4 in a Milnathort family and 4 in a Fowlis Wester family. All the cases were investigated, but the original sources of infection were not found.

10 cases of Food Poisoning occurred, 3 cases being connected with an outbreak originating in an Edinburgh restaurant. 4 cases occurred in one family and the others were un-related to each other.

53 cases of virus hepatitis were notified compared with 15 cases last year. 28 of these cases occurred among pupils in a primary school and 4 among pupils in another smaller primary school.

113 cases of measles were notified compared with 56 notified last year. There were 6 cases of Scarlet Fever the same as last year. No cases of whooping cough were notified.

9. VENEREAL DISEASE:

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

	Perth	Stirling	Total
(a) Syphilis	1	-	1
(b) Gonorrhoea	32	6	38
(c) Other Venereal Conditions	91	6	97
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	124	12	136
(d) Non-venereal Conditions	11	1	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	135	13	148
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The figures for last year were Perth 147, Stirling 13, Total 160.

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, 1972, has already been issued.



COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1972



County Sanitary Department,  
28 Glasgow Road,  
PERTH PH2 ONY.

September, 1973.

To:

The Scottish Home and Health Department,  
The Joint County Council of the Combine 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 1972 prepared in accordance with the requirements of Local Health Authority Services Circular No. 2/1971.

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

I am, my Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. DUNLOP, M.R. San. A., M. Inst. P. C.,  
County Sanitary Inspector and Master of Works.

County Health Department  
25 Church Street  
New York, N.Y.

October 1957

County Health and Health Department  
The County Board of Health  
County Health and the County Board  
County of New York

Dear Sirs:

I have pleasure in submitting the following report on the activities of the County Health Department for the year 1957 pursuant to resolution No. 100 adopted by the County Board of Health on June 12, 1957.

The report is most complete in the health field and has been prepared without the aid of any other agencies. It would like to express my appreciation to the County Board of Health for the assistance of the County Board and other agencies in their cooperation and assistance.

I am, Sir, very truly,  
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. WHELAN, M.D., Director  
County Health Department and Board of Health

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# JOINT COUNTY COUNCIL FUNCTIONS.

## FOOD AND DRUGS.

### SAMPLING OF FOOD AND SPIRITS

During the year 71 formal and 120 informal samples of food were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst. In addition 1,206 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. The reports passed to the Fiscal related to one sample of spirits, one sample of milk, two samples of mince and one sample of lemon curd. Complaints received from members of the public resulted in six reports being passed to the Procurator Fiscal and five warning letters being sent.

## MILK.

### MILK CONTAINING PENICILLIN.

A sample of "Premium" milk was found by the Analyst to contain 0.03 international units of penicillin. A report on the circumstances was sent to the Procurator Fiscal and the dairyman was fined £5.

### 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 containing 250 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide outwith the permitted period of June to September. Fined £2.
2. Mince containing 100 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide outwith the permitted period of June to September. Fined £5.

## SPIRIT SAMPLES.

A Sykes hydrometer was used to test 1,206 samples of spirits at 75 bars in 44 licensed premises. 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. samples taken.</u>	<u>No. adulterated or below strength.</u>
Brandy	98	-
Gin	91	-
Rum	210	-
Vodka	102	-
Whisky	705	1

It is significant to note that only 1 non-genuine sample of spirits was procured during the year which is equivalent to 2% of the licensed premises sampled. The comparable figure for 1971 was 4% and for 1970 7%.

The non-genuine sample of spirit was labelled Whiskey 70<sup>o</sup> Proof and found to be 63.9<sup>o</sup> Proof. A report was submitted to the Procurator Fiscal and the Courts imposed a fine of £5.

#### LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953.

A formal sample of Lemon Curd submitted to the Analyst was reported to be deficient in soluble solids to the extent of 14.5% and did not carry a statement specifying the name of the packer. A report was submitted to the Procurator Fiscal and, although a previous warning of this offence had been given to the vendor, when the case called in Court, the defenders were admonished.

#### INFORMAL NON-GENUINE SAMPLES.

Reports were received from the Analyst that

- (a) Bourgogne Escargots (Snails) contained 34 p.p.m. copper, 0.56 p.p.m. lead and 12 p.p.m. zinc.
- (b) Chicken Breasts in Jelly were non-genuine in that the net weight of chicken was 65 grams and jelly 35 grams.
- (c) Two samples of shortbread had a percentage of fat 33.9% butterfat in fat - 16%, fat 32.7% - butterfat in fat 50% respectively.

Formal samples were taken of each of the above products but in no case did the result of these samples indicate that further action was necessary.

## FOOD SAMPLES TAKEN.

	Number submitted for examination			Number not Genuine		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Cheese	-	4	4	-	-	-
Cream	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fish pastes & spreads	-	5	5	-	-	-
Jams, jellies & fruit curds	-	2	2	-	-	-
Meat pies, pastries & sausage rolls	14	1	15	-	-	-
Meat pastes & spreads	-	6	6	-	-	-
Milk (excluding dried, etc.)	8	33	41	2	10	12
Mince	18	-	18	2	-	2
Sausages & sausage meat	15	-	15	-	-	-
Spices & condiments	-	3	3	-	-	-
Spirits	2	5	7	1	-	1
Sugar & confectionery	-	3	3	-	-	-
Tomato ketchup & sauces	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other articles	14	56	70	4	8	12
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>

### COMPLAINTS ABOUT FOOD.

#### GENERAL.

The number of complaints received from members of the public about foods containing foreign bodies or unfit for eating again increased this year. In a number of cases the complaints were made in the first instance to the vendors but, on receiving no satisfaction from them, the purchasers reported the/

circumstances to this Department. Every complaint was investigated and reports were sent to the Procurator Fiscal when it was considered that the offences related to deliberate infringements of relative legislation or the lack of reasonable care.

#### NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.

The purchaser of a loaf of bread found the inside of the loaf to be badly discoloured and containing a greasy substance. This was found by the Analyst to be oil and charred starchy material contaminated by metallic substances rendering the bread unsuitable for consumption. A report on the circumstances was submitted to the Procurator Fiscal. The accused pled "not guilty" at a hearing but when the case came to trial it was found that it was irrelevant owing to the summons being served on a firm no longer in existence.

Two complaints were received about date-marked foods which were found to be mouldy. In one case the expiry date on a sealed packet of bacon had been altered from the 6th to the 16th of the month by a shop assistant and in the other case pre-packed cold ham was sold long after the coded expiry date on the packet. Reports on the circumstances were sent to the Fiscal and fines of £15 and £30 were imposed.

The purchaser of liquorice allsorts complained to this Department after her grandchild, aged 3 years, had her mouth cut on a piece of wire embedded in one of the sweets. A piece of wire was also found in a sugar cube. Reports sent to the Procurator Fiscal resulted in fines of £50 and £10 respectively being imposed.

A report relating to a bottle of milk which was found to contain a large screw hook was sent to the Procurator Fiscal but when the case went to trial it was abandoned by the Fiscal.

Other complaints made to this Department were dealt with either informally or by referring them to the Sanitary Inspector for the area in which the goods were purchased. These complaints included (1) a tin of grapefruit juice which caused sickness and nausea due to corrosion of the tinning of the can, (2) meat pies which were found to be mouldy on purchase, (3) a bottle of lemonade which had an unpleasant taste, (4) a fish and chip supper which was thought to have induced sickness and diarrhoea, (5) a mouldy steak pie, (6) Danish blue cheese which was incorrectly thought to be unfit for human consumption, (7) a jar of tomato ketchup which contained pieces of cardboard, (8) a packet of potato crisps/

containing pieces of paper and cotton thread, (9) the presence of feeding stuffs in the gizzards of two frozen chickens, (10) the presence of a cigarette filter tip in a tin of beans, (11) a packet of cereal containing an insect, (12) the presence of a caterpillar in a tin of peas and (13) the presence of a fly in a glass of brandy served in a public house. In none of these cases did the evidence or circumstances warrant the submission of reports to the Procurator Fiscal.

#### MILK DISPENSERS.

When it was found that milk being dispensed from 2 gallon plastic containers in catering premises had not been homogenized, chemical samples of the milk were taken. The results of the samples were as follows:

1. Fat 17.4% Solid-not-fat 7.11% - deficient in solids-not-fat to extent of 17%
2. Fat 1.5% Solid-not-fat 8.96% - deficient in fat to extent of 50%
3. Fat 2.5% Solids-not-fat 8.88% - deficient in fat to extent of 16.7%
4. Fat 2.90% Solids-not-fat 9.06% - deficient in fat to extent of 3.3%
5. Fat 2.6% Solids-not-fat 12.08% - deficient in fat to extent of 13.3%

The suppliers of the milk accepted the fact that milk which had not been homogenized would gradually separate and that the first milk drawn would be low in fat and high in solids while the last milk would be high in fat and low in solids, unless their instructions to agitate the containers frequently were followed. The plastic containers holding the milk were kept in a refrigerated cabinet and, although it was not considered that the milk would be agitated as frequently as necessary to prevent separation of the fat, the owners were informed of the position and of their obligation to ensure that milk sold by them was of the required standard. All the premises, with the exception of one had closed for the season before repeat samples could be taken. The repeat sample taken from the premises which were still open was found to be satisfactory.

It is expected that samples taken from these containers during 1973 will be unsatisfactory at one time or another and consideration should be given to the introduction of legislation which would ensure that any dispenser of this type would be provided with a suitable means of agitation for the milk unless it was to be used only for the sale of homogenized milk.

## UN SOUND FOOD.

Following complaints by shop keepers and others approximately 3 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 Fruit and Fruit Juices	Tins blown or damaged	166 $\frac{3}{4}$
Canned Meat	do.	495
Canned Soup	do.	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
Canned Vegetables	do.	66 $\frac{1}{4}$
Miscellaneous Canned Foods	do.	66
 FOOD PACKED IN JARS:		
Marmalade	Jars broken	9
 OTHER FOODS:		
Bacon	Vacuum pack seal broken	7
Carcase pork	Putrefaction	5,620
Cheese	Moulded	1
 CONTENTS OF DEEP FREEZE CABINETS WHICH HAD BROKEN DOWN:		
Chicken & poultry products		36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chips		27
Fish & fish products		186
Fruit		7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ice Cream		22
Meat & meat product		168 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pastry		468 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sweets		10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Vegetables		167 $\frac{3}{4}$

The carcass pork noted above was seized and carried away by Sheriff's Warrant when it was delivered to a Bacon Factory in a state of putrefaction. Both the suppliers and the owners of the Bacon Factory/

refused to acknowledge ownership and, as in these circumstances no owner's consent could be given, the Sheriff's Warrant was necessary. The pork was uplifted by a firm which processes bones and a report on a section of the meat delivered to the Analyst confirmed that the meat was unfit.

### MEAT INSPECTION.

The 5,578 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 435 of the 5,578 animals slaughtered were wholly or partially condemned. The total weight of meat condemned was 3,189 lbs.

The income during the year from charges levied under the Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1963 for the inspection of meat was £226.

TABLE I.

Slaughterhouse	Class of Animal	Slaughtered	Wholly condemned	Partially condemned	Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offal
Blairgowrie	Pigs	4,709	7	414	2,578
	Calves	32	-	1	4
Milnathort	Pigs	832	2	9	539
	Sheep	5	2	-	68
	Totals	5,578	11	424	3,189



TABLE II.

Class of Animals.	Tuberculosis			Septicaemia		Bruising & Injury		All other conditions		
	Whole carcass	Part carcass	Organs only	Whole carcass	Part carcass	Whole carcass	Part carcass	Whole carcass	Part carcass	Organs only
BLAIRGOWRIE										
Pigs	-	29	-	2	2	-	5	5	60	318
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
MILNATHORT										
Pigs	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	7	-
Sheep	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	30	-	5	2	-	6	6	67	319

## 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 Coumbined County. In a few cases it was found that the vans did not comply with the Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat)(Scotland)(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.

## MILK AND DAIRIES.

### DAIRY REGISTRATIONS.

There were 376 Certificates of Registration in force in the County at the end of 1972, comprising:

Producers	107
Producer/retailers	22
Retailers	240
Vending Machines	5
Pasteurisers	2

The changes in Registration during the year were as follows:

Certificates lapsed during the year	14
Certificates issued during the year	41
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.

Byres

Parlours

	<u>Byres.</u>			<u>Parlours.</u>
Buckets	Pipelines	Tandem	In-line	Herring-bone
12	59	3	16	33

#### MILK CONSIGNED IN CANS.

##### Mechanical Cooling.

4

##### Water Cooling.

1

#### 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 a 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 of the Dairy Byelaws should contain a provision that all pipelines must comply with the British Standards Code of Practice. This would safeguard the producer against the installation of pipelines which may have an adverse affect on the milk or the cleaning of the pipeline and ensure that milk of the required hygienic quality could be consistently produced.

#### 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 are 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 the erection of a cubicle house and storage tank at one farm.

### 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	1	-	-	16
Standard	3	-	8	117
Pasteurised	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	4	-	8	135

Shown in the above table are 5 producers who hold both "Premium" and "Standard" Licences.

In all 2953 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	200	42	1	3	4	5
Standard	739	117	24	11	9	9

Producers having 3 CONSECUTIVE failures:

Premium                      1                      Standard                      3

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 85 such samples were taken and of/

these 37 failed the test.

#### "PREMIUM" MILK PRODUCTION.

The percentage sample failures in "Premium" milk was 21% showing a considerable decrease from the comparable figure for last year which was 29%. This reduction in sample failures is due to the co-operation which this Department received from the milk producers concerned who are anxious not only to ensure that their own Licence will not be suspended or revoked but to produce milk of as high a hygienic quality as possible.

In many cases the sample failures related to staff changes in instances where the producer had not ensured that the new staff was aware of the correct milking and cleaning routines. In other cases spasmodic failures occurred when routines were not followed or when there was carelessness on the part of the staff.

#### "STANDARD" MILK PRODUCTION.

The percentage sample failures of "Standard" milk fell slightly and the number of farms with no failures increased from the previous year. At one farm where there has been no sample failure for 7 years, the highest bacterial count for 1972 was 2,100 bacteria per ml. This is an excellent achievement and indicates the care and attention which the producer devotes to the production of clean milk.

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			57
do.	do.	two years	31
do.	do.	three years	19
do.	do.	four years	15
do.	do.	five years	11
do.	do.	six years	8
do.	do.	seven years	4

#### OTHER MILK SAMPLES.

	<u>Total taken</u>	<u>No. failing</u>	<u>% failure</u>
Schools	51	8	15.6
Retailers (a) "Premium"	232	77	33.0
(b) "Standard"	286	46	16.0

	Total taken	No. failing	% failure
(c) "Pasteurised"	620	105	16.9
(d) "Ultra-Heat Treated"	12	1	8.3
Vending Machines	16	6	37.5
Whirlcools	35	14	40.0
Pasteurisers	33	3	9.0

#### SCHOOLS.

Seven of the sample failures of school milk related to "Pasteurised" milk supplied by pasteurisers not located in this authority and, although the results of all of these samples were sent to the local authorities concerned, no apparent reason for the unsatisfactory samples was usually found.

A few schools in the country areas are still supplied with raw milk from accredited herds where pasteurised milk is not available.

#### RETAILERS.

In comparing the number of sample failures obtained at retailers' premises during 1972 with those taken in 1971 a considerable reduction in the sample failure rate is evident. The comparable figures are as follows:

Designation	% failure 1971	% failure 1972
"Premium"	38.0	33.0
"Standard"	24.0	16.0
"Pasteurised"	18.7	16.9

The improvement in the quality of milk sold by retailers was largely due to the action of the Milk Sub-Committee in suspending licences where unsatisfactory milk was being consistently sold. Retailers had thus the choice of ensuring that their suppliers could produce milk of the required standard or purchasing milk from another supplier. It is unfortunate, however, that the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965 includes such a lengthy and cumbersome procedure for suspending Dealer's Licences. If this procedure was more effective there is no doubt that the quality of milk sold in Scotland could be raised very much above the standard which local authorities are required to accept at the moment because of the present unsatisfactory legislation.

In many cases unsatisfactory samples taken were the result of unnecessary delays between the time that the milk was bottled and the time that it reached the consumer. This applied both to raw and/

pasteurised milk and as pasteurised milk has better keeping qualities than raw milk, the fact that there was a higher percentage of failures among "Pasteurised" than "Standard" milk samples would indicate that there is something far wrong with the handling of this milk after pasteurisation.

One pasteuriser supplying a large quantity of milk in the County and situated outwith this authority was in fact responsible for 9% of all the unsatisfactory samples, including raw and heat-treated milk, obtained during 1972. In a number of cases these sample failures would be related to poor handling, storage and stock rotation of the milk after it had left the pasteuriser's premises and it was felt that many of these difficulties could have been avoided by stamping, on the cap of the container, the date on which it was pasteurised. However, like the date-stamping of other foods, this is not willingly accepted by dairymen due to the obvious reaction which they would get from consumers who, quite rightly, would not accept milk which was produced or pasteurised some two, three, four, or five days previously.

#### PASTEURISERS.

The two pasteurising plants in the County operated satisfactorily during the year. Two of the three samples failing the prescribed test were of Channel Island milk which has a limited demand and gives rise to stock-rotation problems. One phosphatase failure was recorded but this was said to be due to an error on the part of the pasteuriser who had given the Sampling Officer raw instead of Pasteurised milk, when the sample was taken.

#### VENDING MACHINES.

The number of vending machines in the County was again reduced during the year due to the difficulty in servicing and supplying of the machines. Three of the four machines in use in the County operate only during the summer months. The other operates all the year round and does not receive adequate attention, necessitating frequent action by this Department.

#### REVOCATION OF DESIGNATED LICENCES.

The revocation or suspension of 22 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 4 producer's "Standard" Licences and 3 producer's "Premium" Licences and to suspend 2 dealer's "Premium" Licences and 3 dealer's "Standard" Licences. In 4 other cases the licences were surrendered and no further action was therefore necessary.

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

(a) Producer's "Premium" Licences	3
(b) Producer's "Standard" Licences	6
(c) Dealer's "Premium" Licences	8
(d) Dealer's "Standard" Licences	4

Two applications for Dealer's "Standard" Licences were refused and six applications for Dealer's "Premium" Licences were refused.

#### WHIRLCOOLS.

To the customer the "whirlcool" in catering premises provides cool fresh milk and to the caterer it provides an easy means of keeping milk cool and dispensing it, but to the Milk Officer and Sanitary Inspector the whirlcool is a very difficult piece of equipment to clean properly and should be used only for the sale of orange juice or some other liquid which does not promote the growth of bacteria.

Two applications for registration in respect of premises using these units were made during the year. In both cases, the applications were refused because rinses of the equipment showed that the necessary standard of hygiene could not be satisfactorily maintained.

In some parts of the County whirlcools have been replaced by refrigerated cabinets which hold two or three gallon packs of milk. These packs are filled under hygienic conditions and provide milk of a more acceptable bacteriological quality. It is necessary to homogenize the milk before it is put into these packs to prevent separation of the milk taking place and one pasteuriser in the County is to provide the necessary homogenizer early in 1973.

#### 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 legislation, and it is recommended that the introduction of such legislation be considered to ensure that milk is delivered to the consumer without a reduction in quality due to the high temperature to which it has been unnecessarily subjected.

#### PROSECUTIONS.

One dealer had his application for a "Standard" Licence refused because he was unable to sell milk of the required quality but he continued to sell milk without a licence. Reports on the circumstances were sent to the Procurator Fiscal and two fines of £5 each were imposed when the cases called in Court.

#### BRUCELLOSIS.

In 1972 milk from 39 farms, i.e. approximately 30% of the farms producing milk in the County, was sold for consumption raw. Thirty-seven of these farms are accredited and two are in the process of becoming accredited.

All raw milks sent to the laboratory for bacteriological examination are also subjected to the Brucella Ring Test. In 1972, 1,391 samples were subjected to this test and 129 were found to be positive. Although all of the positive samples related to milk which was being sent for pasteurisation it was found that some of this raw milk was being given to employees at the dairies concerned and was being consumed by the producer's family. In three cases the samples were found to be positive to culture and in each case the producer accepted the fact that he should discontinue supplying this infected milk to his employees. However, the same producers were reluctant to stop taking the milk themselves or giving it to their children. The dangers of consuming milk infected with Brucella were explained to these producers and it is hoped that they were convinced of the unnecessary risk to which they were subjecting their families.

#### MASTITIS.

Although great care is taken to ensure that milk which reaches the public complies with the prescribed tests for bacterial count and coliform there is no statutory test for Mastitis which is perhaps a greater source of contamination in milk. The Milk Sub-Committee recognised the need for control of Mastitis, particularly in herds supplying milk for consumption raw, and arrangements were made with the laboratory for Cell Counts to be carried out on milks in 1973. The results of these tests will be passed to the dairymen and, with proper interpretation, should result in an early recognition of/

this disease in herds before it becomes a problem with subsequent designated milk sample failures.

### 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 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, 1972	87	25
Cancelled during the year	4	3
Granted during year	4	3
In force at 31st December, 1972	87	25
(a) Manufacture/storage/sale	24	-
(b) Storage/sale	63	25

TABLE II

	No of Samples taken	No. conforming to recommended standard	No. failing
"Loose" Ice Cream	200	167	33
Prepacked Ice Cream	22	19	3

Five of the unsatisfactory samples of loose ice cream were taken from premises under new management. These unsatisfactory samples were the result of a combination of poor equipment and lack of both knowledge and attention to the basic requirements of hygiene and proper cleaning and sterilising methods.

In/

In many cases scoops used for the serving of ice cream are still the greatest source of contamination of ice cream. This has been confirmed by the taking of swabs of the scoops and sampling the water in which the scoops are kept. As the milky water in which these scoops are kept is an ideal medium for the growth of bacteria it is not surprising that ice cream which comes in contact with the scoops becomes contaminated. It is perhaps more surprising or indeed fortunate that such unsatisfactory conditions have resulted in nothing more than failures of the routine samples taken by this Department.

### FOOD HYGIENE.

In 1972 370 inspections of food premises were carried out by Sanitary Inspectors and 1,700 by the Food Hygiene Officer. Although minor defects were found in most premises and major defects in many it was necessary only in 18 cases to serve formal notices relating to structural defects and in four cases to send reports to the Procurator Fiscal.

### PROSECUTIONS.

Three of the reports sent to the Procurator Fiscal related to hotels where, despite numerous visits and letters, no apparent improvements were made in the cleanliness of the premises or equipment. When the cases called in Court, pleas of "guilty" were tendered and two fines of £100 and one of £90 were imposed.

One report sent to the Procurator Fiscal related to dirty conditions in a butcher's shop. This report was sent to the Fiscal after 8 visits and two letters had been sent to the owner of the premises but no improvements had taken place. A plea of "guilty" to the contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations was made and the Sheriff deferred judgment for a period of six months. When the case called in Court again the accused was admonished.

### DOGS IN FOOD PREMISES.

Many food traders expressed the view to our Sanitary Inspectors and Food Hygiene Officer that dogs should not be permitted to enter food premises but these traders felt that notices to this effect would be more acceptable to their customers if they were provided by the County Council. The County Council supplied these free to the owners of all the food premises wishing to use them. The distribution of these notices is now fairly widespread but they are displayed more predominantly in some areas than others. It appears that this is due to the fear that if dogs are prohibited in certain food/

premises and not others in the same area the owner of premises prohibiting dogs may well lose trade. Where all traders in the area use the notices no such fear exists.

The risk of food being contaminated by dogs is known to food traders. They are also well aware of the nuisances which dogs create both in the shops and to customers. It is surprising therefore that the legislators have not accepted this view of the food traders, which has been shared by Sanitary Inspectors for many years, and prohibited animals from food premises.

#### BAR SNACKS.

During the year the number of licensed premises advertising "Bar Snacks" increased considerably. These snacks are frequently prepared in premises not suitable for the purpose by persons whose experience as food handlers has been related only to the sale of beer and spirits. Special attention is paid to this aspect of the trade during inspections of licensed premises and the full requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations are drawn to the attention of the persons concerned.

The sale of pies in bars also gives rise to concern as the pies are frequently kept for long periods at temperatures which promote the growth of bacteria. The Regulations require food which is to be reheated before sale to be raised to a temperature of 180°F and kept thereafter at a temperature of not less than 145°F. However, according to the vendors of hot pies the crust of a pie heated to 180°F becomes very hard and a pie sold at a temperature of 145°F, is too hot for the customer to handle.

#### FROZEN FOODS.

The increasing use of deep freezers in dwelling-houses and the economies to be made by bulk purchases of meat for freezing resulted in the use of unsuitable premises for the cutting and boning of meat by butchers preparing carcasses "on behalf of friends and acquaintances" for freezing. In one case a farmer was found to be employing two butchers for this purpose. These butchers were carrying out this work outwith their normal hours of employment and were working in a house which was the subject of a Demolition Order. This matter was brought to our attention by the occupiers of an adjoining house who complained about the noise the butchers were making in the evening when chopping up the meat.

#### BAKERS' SHOPS.

An increasing number of bakers' shops have refrigerated cabinets for the display and storage of fresh cream cakes. These cabinets are excellent and purchasers of cream cakes should consider the benefit/

of the storage conditions provided by these cabinets compared to the dangers which may well arise through the storage of cream goods at high temperatures for long periods.

It is difficult to understand why housewives would never consider picking up a cake with their fingers and handling it to a visitor in their house and yet accept without thought the same practice in bakers' shops by shop assistants whose habits and hygiene practices are quite unknown to them. In many of these shops tongs are provided for the handling of cakes and, while our Officers can only RECOMMEND their use, customers can quite easily DEMAND this.

#### BUTCHERS.

Except for a few small shops our butchers now have well equipped premises and a high standard of cleanliness. Most of them also have adequate cold storage accommodation although at peak periods this is usually filled to capacity.

New meat slicing machines and display cabinets have been provided in many shops and new trays are now replacing worn and chipped enamel trays. Waste bones are now mainly disposed of in paper or plastic sacks rather than in old dirty hessian bags and only a few butchers are using excessive sawdust on their floors. However, the use of cardboard sheets laid on shop floors and cold store floors is increasing. According to butchers, this is to prevent their employees slipping on greasy floors and replaces sawdust but it is hoped that a better solution to this danger can be achieved.

#### GROCERS.

Except for the specialist grocer, most goods, other than cooked meats, bacon and cheese are sold wrapped and there is little equipment to clean apart from meat slicing machines, trays and shelves of refrigerators.

During the year the Food Hygiene Officer discussed with the owners of grocer's shops particular difficulties and dangers associated with the dismantling and cleaning of meat slicing machines. A leaflet giving simple instructions was left in the shops and over the past year a considerable improvement in the standard of these machines has been noted. In a number of cases new machines have replaced older types which were rusty in parts and difficult to clean.

One large super-market opened in 1972 has a wash-hand basin provided directly beside the cooked meat counter. This wash-hand basin invites use and there is no excuse for the shop assistant not having clean hands when handling cooked meat.

## DATE-MARKING OF FOOD.

During visits to grocers and general stores the coding of food, including vacuum packed bacon, cold meat, yoghurt and cakes was checked and it was found that some foodstuffs were being displayed for sale weeks and even months beyond the date recommended by the manufacturer. When the attention of the owners of the businesses was drawn to this, blame was always laid on the van salesman. This matter was taken up with two large cake manufacturers and distributors and, although some goods were being placed in the shop with little time left for the goods to be sold within the coding date, no direct blame for delivering outdated goods could be attributed to the salesman. Some shopkeepers claimed to be unaware of the meaning of the codes, although in each case this was clearly explained on the firms' invoices. However, more goods are now being packaged with an open date on them before which the food should be consumed, and it is hoped that this will ensure that the customer purchases food in the best possible condition and that outdated stock will be easily seen and withdrawn from sale.

## HOTELS.

All hotels were visited on at least one occasion during the year and, although small privately-owned hotels were usually found to maintain a high standard of hygiene, it was necessary to pay regular visits to some of the larger hotels to ensure compliance with the Regulations.

As in previous years the larger hotels in the tourist areas had a problem with the type of staff they attract which resulted in a poor standard of cleanliness at the height of the season. In these premises, and in some of the smaller premises, the amount of business carried on is usually directly related to a fall in the standard of food hygiene. This is particularly evident when staff and kitchen facilities are stretched to the limit, due in many cases to the acceptance of too many bookings for functions during holiday periods, resulting in complaints of poor service, cold meals and improperly washed dishes and cutlery.

## LICENSED PREMISES.

Although practically all bars now have twin sinks and wash-hand basins installed behind the bar, enforcement of the proper use of these facilities would require the full-time attendance of a Food Hygiene Officer. This is particularly evident during busy periods when part-time barmen are in attendance and the quick dip in cloudy water that a glass receives instead of a proper wash indicates that a more simple and positive means of meeting the intention of the Regulations is necessary and that the use of two sinks, one with the required sanitizing solution and one with clean water, is more a/

dream of the legislators than a practical proposition. Strict enforcement of the Regulations at the time when this operation is most necessary is impossible and it is hoped that some positive and mechanical method of properly cleaning and sterilising glasses will be statutorily required soon in licensed premises.

#### SCHOOL MEALS KITCHENS.

All school kitchens and dining centres maintain a very high standard of cleanliness and, with a few exceptions, the structure and equipment are excellent.

#### TRAVELLING SHOPS AND VANS.

It is unfortunate that vans cannot receive the necessary attention to ensure that they comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. This is mainly due to the fact that at the very time that vans should be inspected they are difficult to find and an undue proportion of an Inspector's time has therefore to be spent in inspecting vans, compared to inspecting other premises. Much of this difficulty could be overcome by the introduction of legislation which would require the licensing of vans. Such licensing could require the presentation of the vans at least once per year for inspection and include a provision which would empower local authorities to withdraw such a licence when repeated contraventions of the Regulations were found.

#### STATISTICS.

The number of visits paid to various types of food premises and the state of these premises are shown on the table of page 23.

FOOD HYGIENE PREMISES.

Type of Premises	Total No. of Premises.	Total No. of general Inspections	Total No. other Inspections.	No. of premises which comply with the Regulations	No. of premises in which only minor Contraventions of Regulations were noted.	No. of premises in which major Contraventions of Regulations were noted.	No. of Proceedings instituted.	Result of Proceedings.
CLASS A Bakehouses	24	39	26	5	15	4	-	-
Bakers shops	38	38	7	29	9	-	-	-
Butchers	66	93	58	39	23	4	1	Admonished
Confectioners	72	36	-	65	7	-	-	-
Fishmongers	19	18	5	14	5	-	-	-
Fried fish shops	23	23	11	11	11	1	-	-
Fruiterers	22	14	7	20	2	-	-	-
General Stores	271	247	83	192	70	-	-	-
Grocers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poulterers	5	3	-	4	1	-	-	-
CLASS B Boarding houses	70	54	17	55	13	-	-	-
Cafes	61	60	24	40	20	1	-	-
Canteens	13	9	2	10	3	-	-	-
Clubs	9	6	3	7	2	-	-	-
Homes	17	16	3	14	3	-	-	-
Hotels	241	295	274	156	68	15	3	£90 Fine
Public Houses	181	164	69	113	36	-	-	-
Restaurants	51	59	37	31	20	-	-	-
School Meals	109	81	27	78	9	-	-	-
Private Schools	15	14	4	11	4	-	-	-
Hostels etc.	12	11	-	7	4	1	-	-



## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The duties imposed on the Council by the above Act were carried out by our two operatives. As in recent years most of the operatives' time was spent in eradication work and little time was available for general survey work. During the surveys which were carried out it was found that the mild winter had again resulted in a more widespread distribution of the rat population making surveys and disinfestation more difficult.

A large number of requests for the services of our operatives came from farmers who had failed in their own attempts to clear up rat infestations on their farms and it was frequently found in these cases that their efforts at eradication had failed because (a) insufficient and inadequate poison baits were laid, (b) the baits were not laid in places where they would do most good and (c) baiting was discontinued before a complete eradication had been achieved. In addition to the disinfestation work carried out by our operatives, advice was given in many cases on the best method of disinfesting particular premises and this resulted in successful clearances by occupiers or owners of the premises concerned.

### CHARGES.

Since May, 1972 when the Council's charges for the operatives' services were increased from 80p to 95p per hour, the cost to the Council for the operatives' wages and travelling expenses has gone up by approximately 20p per hour. In view of this I recommend that the charges for the operatives' services be increased from 95p to £1.15 per hour with effect from 16th May, 1973, subject to any restrictions placed on this increase by the government's policy on Control of Inflation.

### GENERAL.

The types and number of premises surveyed and the infestations found and cleared are shown in the table on page 25.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricultural Properties	Total
1. No. of properties inspected					
(a) as a result of notification	60	140	90	32	322
(b) otherwise	392	6	-	71	469
TOTAL	452	146	90	103	791
2. No. of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice.	452	129	88	103	772
3. No. of above properties satisfactorily cleared					
(a) by local authority	452	110	88	103	753
(b) otherwise	-	19	-	-	19
TOTAL	452	129	88	103	772

## NON - TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS.

### PERTH COUNTY

#### NEW HOUSES.

The number of new houses completed in the County during the year was 318. The figure was made up as follows:

	2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 or more apts.	Total
Erected by Local Authority	50	48	21	-	119
Erected by private persons	1	57	96	45	199

The 199 houses completed by private enterprise compares with 154 in 1971.

## 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, 2 of which were completed in previous years.

Although provision for grant in respect of new houses for agricultural workers was revoked by the 1972 Housing Act, applications for grant towards the cost of erecting 6 houses were received prior to the effective date of the Act and grant was promised in 4 cases.

### DISCRETIONARY GRANTS:

Grants were promised for improvements or conversions involving 325 houses and 27 applications were refused. The works of improvement of 94 houses were completed during the year and qualified for payment of grant, 51 of these houses being eligible for the higher rate of grant at 75%. Although grant was promised for a few of these houses during 1972 grant for the majority was promised in previous years.

After dealing with enquiries regarding the possibility of grant earning work, 15 enquirers were formally notified that their schemes were not eligible and that grant would be refused.

### STANDARD GRANTS:

Applications for grant in respect of 29 houses were received and dealt with during the year. One of these applications was refused.

Standard amenities were provided at 30 houses and grant was paid in each case, 20 of the schemes being eligible for the 75% grant. Of the total of 30 houses only 3 were provided with the full range of amenities and in the other 27 cases only certain amenities were required to complete the full range.

### GENERAL.

As a result of the increased discretionary and standard grants available to improve houses, the number of applications during the year more than doubled that of the previous year. The number of enquiries regarding the availability of grant for various works increased even beyond that rate due namely to the widespread Government publicity which, to a certain extent, gave householders the wrong impression that grants were available for almost any works of improvement in connection with their houses.

At the moment improvement works will qualify for the increased grant only if the works are completed before 23rd June, 1974, and it is now becoming evident that tradesmen are fully committed for some considerable time in the future, even to the extent of refusing to give estimates for work. It appears likely therefore that the owners of some properties will be disappointed because they will not qualify for the full grant in that they will have been unable to have the works completed before June, 1974.

## UNFIT HOUSES.

### HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

During the year, 1262 houses were inspected. Of these 521 were inspected following applications for Council houses by the occupiers or as a result of complaints.

### CLOSING AND DEMOLITION ORDERS.

The following Orders were made after reports on 152 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	49 (covering 71 houses)
Closing Orders	81
Suspension Orders	8 (covering 11 houses)

Fourteen 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 74. The number of houses demolished was 6.

Houses which are still the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders in the Landward Area of the County and which continue to be occupied at the end of the year totalled 557.

### QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES.

Applications for Qualification Certificates under Section 45 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1969 were received in respect of 20 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 20 applications received 6 were refused. In 1 case the house did not meet all three conditions, in three cases the houses were not in good repair and did not meet the tolerable standards in 1 case the house was not provided with all the standard amenities and was not in good repair, and in the remaining case the house was not in good repair.

After the required repairs were carried out the appropriate Certificate was issued for one of the houses noted above.

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

The number of site licences in the County increased by 16 during the year providing accommodation for 241 more caravans. On four sites the number of caravans was increased and there is now licensed accommodation in the County for 2,988 caravans.

All sites were inspected by Sanitary Inspectors accompanied by members of the Fire Department at the beginning of the year and any contraventions of the site licence conditions were drawn to the attention of the owners concerned. Additional visits were paid to sites during the year to ensure that this standard was maintained. Although one would assume that it is in the owners' own interest to provide a clean tidy site with the necessary facilities and amenities, this is not the position at a number of sites during the peak of the holiday season when some licenceholders appear to be more interested in the number of caravans they can place on their site than the return in the way of service that they give to the users.

### PROSECUTIONS.

Reports were sent to the Procurator Fiscal on two caravan sites at which repeated contraventions of the site licence conditions were noted. When the cases called in court, one licenceholder was fined £150 and the other £30.

### UNLICENSED SITES.

As in previous years the use of unlicensed sites had to be dealt with by this Department. These were all dealt with informally and resolved, either by removal of the caravans or the obtaining of Planning/

Permission and site licences. However, it is accepted that this is a growing problem and one which will continue to give rise to the need for appropriate action by this Department.

#### CARAVAN CLUB.

As permitted by the Act a number of licences were granted by the Caravan Club to the owners of land to use their land without other permission as a Caravan site for not more than 5 caravans. It is felt that the arrangement under which these licences are granted leaves much to be desired. At one such site approved by the Caravan Club there was no water supply, no toilet facilities and no refuse collection arrangements, other than those provided by the County Council by means of their litter collection scheme and public conveniences. While there may be some grounds for the Caravan Club being permitted to have sites such as these exempted, it is felt that such exemptions should relate only to sites which provide basic specified facilities.

#### USE OF LAY-BYES.

As in previous years the use of lay-byes for overnight parking of caravans gave rise to pollution of the surrounding areas by litter and faecal matter. In some cases the users of these caravans had no alternative site available to them but in others the use of lay-byes saved them the cost of an overnight stay at a licensed caravan site. This is a difficult matter to control and was being considered by the County Council at the end of the year.

#### 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	55
Residential sites for 2 - 22 caravans	8
Holiday sites for 1 - 5 caravans	64
Holiday sites for 6 - 10 caravans	5
Holiday sites for 11 - 40 caravans	22
Holiday sites for 41 - 80 caravans	15
Holiday sites for 80 - 100 caravans	2
Holiday sites for more than 100 caravans	5
Sites for both residential and holiday caravans	7

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

The Byelaws as to Tents, Vans and Sheds were made in 1947 and were designed to reduce to a minimum/

nuisance conditions which might arise from the use of these dwellings. Little cost is involved in meeting the Byelaws but unfortunately the attitude of the users of these sites does not include attention to such matters as hygiene and cleanliness.

Particular problems in relation to the occupation of land by tents and vans occurred in the Eastern District during the fruit picking season and it is evident that consideration will have to be given in the near future to amending our Byelaws to control adequately the use of such sites.

#### TRAVELLING PEOPLE.

The number of travelling people in the vicinity of Perth appeared to decrease during the year but the reverse applied to other parts of the County where unsightly bivouacs and caravans with their usual surroundings of scrap, rags and rubbish gave rise to comment from visitors and neighbours. The only action which can be taken by this Department in connection with these encampments relates solely to compliance with the Byelaws and it is unfortunate that in many cases compliance was met by removal of the encampment but not the unwanted litter and rubbish which was left behind.

#### SEASONAL WORKERS - BYELAWS.

Practically all of the encampments in the County to which these Byelaws apply are in the Eastern District and during the year inspections were made of 34 camps. It was found that only 27 of these camps were occupied by seasonal workers and that the other 7 had closed down. All of the occupied camps, with one exception, had met in most respects, the new Byelaws which came into operation on 1st January, 1971. The standard of facilities provided to meet the requirements of these Byelaws, especially the provision of W.Cs. and ablution facilities has been greatly improved and appears to be appreciated by the fruit-pickers.

At a few camps some minor items still require attention and it is hoped that the necessary work will be carried out before the beginning of the 1973 season. At the one encampment where little had been done to comply with the Byelaws a letter was sent to the farmer reminding him of his obligations under the Byelaws and this resulted in removal of the fruit-pickers from the camp.

#### BUILDING REGULATIONS.

1294 applications for Building Warrants were received during the year, comprising 660 applications for Major Warrants and 634 applications for Minor Warrants. Compared with 1971 there was an overall/

increase of 249 in the number of applications, consisting of 106 additional Major Warrants and 143 additional Minor Warrants. The total value of the work as stated in the applications was £7,361,023 compared with £4,623,529 in 1971, and increase of approximately 60%. Table I on page 33 gives details of the Warrant applications and the value of the work. It is perhaps worth noting that the considerable increase in the costs during the year was almost entirely in the Private Sector.

#### BUILDING LEGISLATION.

At the beginning of the year the Building Standards (Scotland)(Consolidation) Regulations 1971 came into force and introduced the complete metrication of the Building Regulations. As had been anticipated, difficulties were encountered with the submission of plans in metric scales and dimensions and applicants and their architects had continually to be advised and reminded of the new requirements. After a few months operation, however, metrication was accepted and is now the norm rather than the exception.

As has been stated many times the current Building Control legislation requires considerable study and constant usage even to begin to get familiar with the so times obtuse interpretation and cross references necessary to fully understand the requirements of the Building Standards Regulations and as a result there are variations in the application of the Regulations throughout the Country. The current legislation has in some respects, therefore, tended to be self-defeating in its original purpose of obtaining national standards. This problem has been recognised and consideration is now being given to the re-drafting of the format and content of the Building Regulations to produce a more easily understood document. It is hoped that the Building Regulations in their new form will lead to greater national consistency in the interpretation and application of Building Control legislation and that present anomalies will be removed.

#### SECTION 10 NOTICES.

During the year 8 Notices were served under Section 10 of the Building (Scotland) Act. Five of these referred to work done without a Warrant, two to work carried out in contravention of warrants granted, and one involved a combination of both circumstances. In each case the terms of the Notice were satisfactorily resolved. One case which was continued from the previous year and concerned "means of escape" requirements in hotel premises resulted in Court action where the offender was found guilty and fined £150.

#### SECTION 13 NOTICES.

Notices/



## SECTION 13 NOTICES.

Notices under this section of the Act require the removal of dangerous buildings and while 5 reports of dangerous buildings were received during the year it was not necessary to resort to formal action in any instance.

## RELAXATION.

Eighteen applications for Relaxation of provisions of the Building Regulations were submitted and of these, two applications were made to the Secretary of State and sixteen were made to the Building Authority. Twelve of the applications were granted subject to certain conditions, two applications were withdrawn, and in the remaining four cases no relaxation of the Building Regulations was necessary. In all cases the applications related to work being carried out in existing buildings where compliance with the Regulations would have incurred unreasonable expense or would have been structurally impractical.

In the majority of applications received a direction was sought to relax the Regulations relating to (1) ceiling heights, (2) daylighting requirements, (3) distance from boundaries, (4) the non-combustibility of certain components or (5) the enclosure of external fire escapes. With the introduction of the Fire Precautions Act it was to be expected that there would be an increase in the number of warrant applications for the erection of new fire escape stairs and a proportional increase in the number of applications for Relaxation of the Building Regulation which requires the enclosure of such stairs. This was found to be the case as none of five applications for Relaxation in 1971 related to fire escape stairs while five of the twelve applications dealt with this year related to the enclosure of external fire escape stairs.

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
	No. of Applications	Value of Works	No. of Applications	Value of Works
Houses . . . . .	11	£389,955	409	£4,326,451
Schools . . . . .	6	232,000	5	124,803
Shops . . . . .	-	-	6	18,170
Offices . . . . .	-	-	2	4,300
Factories . . . . .	-	-	2	37,000
Miscellaneous . . . . .	2	5,500	217	1,735,120
	19	£627,455	641	£6,245,844

MINOR WARRANTS.

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
	No. of Applications	Value of Works	No. of Applications	Value of Works
Houses . . . . .	40	£ 38,805	271	£306,231
Schools . . . . .	-	-	2	1,500
Shops . . . . .	-	-	7	4,790
Offices . . . . .	-	-	2	1,400
Factories . . . . .	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous . . . . .	2	540	311	134,458
	42	£ 39,345	592	£448,379

## WATER SUPPLIES.

### PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

During the year 74 samples of water were submitted for full chemical analysis and 198 for bacteriological examination. These samples were reported on as follows:

#### CHEMICAL ANALYSES.

Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	18

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

### 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 ANALYSES.

Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Doubtful	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Doubtful	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

All complaints about unsatisfactory or doubtful water supplies were investigated and any action necessary was taken to ensure that the supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was satisfactory. In one case a complaint about a water supply to an Adventure Centre used by Girl Guides resulted in the water supply being cut off and water being supplied on a temporary basis by tanker. In another case complaints about smell from the water revealed that the gathering ground for the/

private water supply had recently been treated with manure from cattle courts. A mobile tanker was again used to provide a temporary water supply to the house in question.

## FACTORIES.

During the inspection of factories in the County 15 contraventions of the Factories Act were found.

These related to:

(a) Want of cleanliness	7
(b) Inadequate ventilation	7
(c) Sanitary Conveniences insufficient	1

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

## OUTWORKERS.

There were no notifications received of any outworkers employed in the County.

## TRADES.

### MECHANICAL.

Aircraft repairs	2	Motor vehicle, agricultural machinery repairs, etc.	61
Bakers	4	Plumbing	1
Blacksmiths	4	Plastics	1
Electrical appliances	2	Provender	3
Electrical generating	16	Sausage making	3
Engineering	2	Sawmilling	21
Fencing	1	Scrap Merchant	1
Fishing Rods	1	Seed Dressing	3
Grass Drying	2	Sewage treatment	1
Heraldic woodcraft	2	Ski-making	1
Honey lemon spread	1	Tailoring	1
Ice Cream	1	Textiles (beetling, bleaching, spinning)	5
Ironwork & furniture	1	Water filtering/waterworks	2
Joinery/			

Joinery	32	Whiskey distilling, bottling and blending	8
Jute spinning	2		
Laundries	5		
Leatherwork	1		
Malting	1		

NON-MECHANICAL.

Plumbing	1	Waterworks	1
Sporran and belt making	1	Weaving	1

OTHER PREMISES.

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

There were 379 premises in the County which came within the scope of the 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	128	380	80
Retail shops	150	392	93
Wholesale shops & Warehouses	12	35	11
Catering establishments & canteens	87	614	65
Fuel storage depots	2	2	2
		Sex of persons employed	
		Males	- 544
		Females	- 879

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 pointed out to owners of the premises.

ACCIDENTS.

Three accidents were notified during the year. In two cases the accidents involved falling. One employee was clearing trolleys in a school kitchen when she overbalanced and fell. The floor when examined /

was found to be of solid concrete and in excellent condition and there was no blame attached to the employers. The second case also took place in a school kitchen. A cleaner was swilling out a grating, slipped and in putting her hand out to save herself broke her arm. In the third incident, which took place in an Hotel kitchen, a Chef allowed his hand to slip into a mixing bowl which was in operation and suffered severe bruising and swelling over the back of the hand and fingers. The mixer was found to be of standard design and the cause of the accident was human error.

### 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 three cases.

#### NOISE NUISANCES.

Complaints about noise were fewer this year than in recent years and in each case the complaints were satisfactorily dealt with. One complaint relating to the use of a factory required several visits and noise measurements in an effort to ascertain the main source of noise within the factory and the best method of reducing the noise to an acceptable limit. Such complaints are time-consuming but are justified and require early attention.

#### SMELL NUISANCES.

A number of complaints were received during the year about the depositing of sludge from piggeries, slurry from cattle courts and manure from broilerhouses on land. These nuisances could have been avoided by depositing the wastes on fields remote from houses or, where a field had to be ploughed, by ploughing it immediately the deposit was made. No formal action was necessary to abate the nuisances but their abatement was in most cases due to changes in weather conditions rather than the co-operation of the authors of nuisances.

#### GENERAL COMPLAINTS.

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

Nature of Complaint	No. of Visits.
(a) Defective drains, etc.	98
(b)/	

Nature of Complaint	No of visits made.
(b) Inadequate and unsatisfactory water supplies	38
(c) Deposits of Refuse	60
(d) Dirty houses	6
(e) Smoke	7
(f) Smell	50
(g) Piggeries	18
(h) Pollution of burns	20
(i) Noise	16
(j) Miscellaneous, including unsatisfactory housing and tinkers' encampments	59

### 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 10 licences were renewed and 3 provisional and 2 new licences were issued. The number of horses in the licensed establishments in the County is shown in the following table:

No. of horses.	No. of premises.
1 - 5 animals	3
6 - 10 animals	7
11 - 15 animals	1
16 - 20 animals	2
More than 20 animals (including one establishment with 35 horses.)	3

## PROVISIONAL LICENCES.

In three cases it was considered advisable to issue provisional licences. In two of these cases suitable isolation premises were not provided and in the third case, following an initial refusal of licence, a provisional licence was issued to enable the Veterinary Surgeon to assess whether or not the establishment was being properly managed.

## PROSECUTION.

One operator who was repeatedly reminded that he required a licence to operate his establishment continued to hire out ponies for trekking during the year without a licence. A report on the circumstances was sent to the Procurator Fiscal and a fine of £25 was imposed.

## GENERAL.

In many cases the Veterinary Surgeon who carried out examination of the premises and horses on behalf of the local authority found items which required attention. These items varied from safe means of tethering the horses to the use of horses which were in need of veterinary attention or not suitable for the purpose.

## 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 although difficulty was experienced with one persistent offender who was burning wood slabs from his sawmilling business in an open type furnace. In certain weather conditions, the smoke from this furnace drifted on to a house giving rise to complaint from the occupiers. Although this complaint had not been resolved at the end of the year, it was hoped that the opening of a plant in an adjoining authority to deal with off-cut wood slabs would no longer make it necessary to have these disposed of by burning at the sawmill.

## 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.

No applications were received for new licences during the year.

### THEATRES ACT.

Three applications for occasional licences were received during the year. In all cases the licences were granted although in certain instances conditions had to be imposed on the licences.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

#### REFUSE COLLECTION.

A Work Study in connection with the reorganisation of the refuse collection arrangements in the Perth District was instituted during the year. The aims of the study were (1) to extend the use of plastic sacks (2) to introduce a "back door" collection to all the Special Scavenging Districts in the Perth District and (3) to introduce a bonus scheme for the collection crews. The Work Study showed that the proposals could be achieved with an effective saving in the reduction in the number of refuse collection vehicles from 4 to 3 but, due to the Government's anti-inflationary measures, no action could be taken to implement the new scheme during 1972. It was clear, however, that with adequate incentives to the men employed on the collection of refuse and efficient use of labour available, a once per week removal of refuse in sacks from within the premises could be carried out and it is intended to extend the arrangements to the whole County as early as possible.

The pilot scheme which operated in the Village of Scone showed that the use of plastic sacks as refuse containers and, wherever practical, collecting the sacks from within the premises, was of considerable advantage to the householder and improved working conditions for the men. As with any trial of new methods there were "teething troubles" and individual circumstances which did not quite/

fit into the scheme of things but the number of complaints or difficulties encountered in operating the pilot scheme were remarkably few. It is also encouraging to report that the public as a whole were very co-operative and willing to help make the scheme work.

The anti-inflationary measures should permit the introduction of the full scheme to the whole of the Perth District early in 1973 and it is hoped that the new proposals will be a considerable advance in the storage and collection of refuse at domestic premises within this authority.

#### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

During the year new disposal arrangements commenced in the Western District of the County with the opening of a central disposal tip at East Torrie, Callander to provide refuse disposal facilities for the whole of the Western District of the County, Dunblane Burgh and Callander Burgh. The Town Council of Doune was also invited to participate in the arrangements but declined to do so.

The site of the new disposal tip is on low lying agricultural land which extends to an area of approximately 33 acres and had no agricultural value because of its marshy condition. A full-time tip attendant is employed using a four-wheel drive tractor/shovel to level the deposited refuse, extract blinding material and control the tipping levels. The cost of the initial capital work and the annual running charges will be shared by the three Authorities on an agreed percentage basis according to estimated use.

The new combined refuse disposal facilities are of considerable advantage to each of the participating Authorities as it must be accepted that the disposal of refuse by "controlled" tipping cannot be effectively carried out within the meaning of the term "controlled" without adequate mechanical aids and it is inefficient and uneconomical to provide such aids on a number of small disposal tips which are only in use for short periods during certain days of the week. It is logical to centralize disposal facilities as far as possible and the voluntary agreement amongst the Authorities in the Western District is anticipating to some degree the probable steps which would be taken as a consequence of the reorganisation of Local Government.

The arrangements for refuse disposal in the remainder of the County continued as previously with one central controlled tip in each of the Perth, Eastern and Highland Districts and four separate tips in the Central District. In the Highland District the disposal tip is shared with Pitlochry Burgh on an equal cost basis using a full-time operator with a tractor/shovel. The Perth District tip at Errol also has a full-time operator equipped with a tracked mechanical shovel but the Eastern and Central Districts have only part-time staff working on the tips with wheeled tractor/shovels.

#### DEPOT PREMISES.

The new joint Roads and Cleansing Depot at Callander was completed during the year so that all Districts in the County are now provided with depot premises owned by the Council.

The Scone depot has now been fully equipped to enable the mechanic to prepare all the refuse collection vehicles for the Government "Plating and Testing" Regulations and it is gratifying to report that the Council's record at the Test Station is extremely high in relation to the refuse collection vehicles submitted for examination. Without the full-time mechanic at the Scone Depot it would have been extremely difficult, if not impossible, to present vehicles for testing within the prescribed time limits. The value of having our own mechanic can also be illustrated by the fact that all refuse collection vehicles passed the Test inspections and are fully operational.

#### STREET SWEEPING.

Street sweeping within the Villages in the County is still primarily a manual operation carried out by Village Officers and there are ten full-time and ten part-time Village Officers in the County under the direct control of this Department. In the Perth District the work is supplemented by a mechanical street sweeper.

The Village Officer or Street Sweeper is one of the lowest paid manual workers employed by local authorities and it can be foreseen that it will not be possible to recruit young men to accept this type of work as the present generation of Village Officer retires. With the advancing technological era it would seem that there is a certain stigma on a man who performs work without a machine to control and it is likely, therefore that, if the essential service of street sweeping is to be maintained, mechanical aids will have to be introduced to upgrade the status of the job. Like so many of the rather mundane services of local government, street cleaning is taken for granted and it is only when a village loses the service of their Officer that the value of his work is appreciated. Unfortunately recognition of his work at such times is not always appreciation of the service previously given but a berating for the dirty condition of the streets.

#### LITTER AND CIVIC AMENITIES.

The amount of litter and other rubbish discarded in the streets and countryside continues unabated despite legislation with its threat of penalties and, judging by results, the Litter Act, 1958 has been notable for its failure. It would appear that the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, will be equally ineffective as the net result of this legislation has been to put a greater onus and burden on Local Authorities to remove/

the litter etc. which other statutes have so far failed to prevent being discarded. This is perhaps the result of our so-called "affluent society" with its gift wrapped goods, non-returnable containers and throwaway packs. It is difficult, however, to comprehend how anyone can accept a picnic area, beauty spot, or roadside lay-by, which is littered but many of the public do and regard it as so normal that they contribute to the further littering of the scene.

This County was aware at a very early stage of the problem of litter when it introduced a litter collection scheme in 1964 and each year has seen the demands grow for more and better facilities. During 1972 the increase in the number of tourists visiting and passing through the County exceeded all expectations, and if the trend continues it is possible that all existing facilities will soon reach saturation point.

Litter is not the only discard which is on the increase, as can be witnessed from the number of motor vehicles abandoned at the roadside and to which no one lays claim. It would seem that it is cheaper in many cases to leave a vehicle than to repair it and the cost of removal and destruction then falls on the Local Authority. While the Civic Amenities Act provides for penalties for abandoning vehicles and allows the Local Authority to recover costs it is found in most cases that the last registered owner of the vehicle usually claims he sold it some time previously to some person whom he did not know.

During the year 25 abandoned vehicles were dealt with and of these only 6 had tracable owners who took responsibility for removing them.

#### PUBLIC TOILETS.

No new public toilets were brought into use during the year and the total number of such premises in the County remains at 24. One of these is at a Roadside Reception Centre at Queens View and the remainder are situated in villages. Three new toilet buildings are under construction and due to be completed in 1973. Two of these will be provided in the villages of Thornhill and Errol and the third at the Roadside Reception Centre at Strathyre.

While many of the existing premises are of old design and therefore not as attractive as might be desired, the standard of maintenance and cleanliness by the part-time attendants is good. Maintaining even reasonable standards in these buildings can be a formidable task against the tide of vandalism and graffiti-mania which afflicts public toilets and it is creditable that few complaints are received about the condition of our premises. During a radio programme discussing the standard of public toilets provided in Scotland the Council was in fact complimented on the toilets at Dunkeld and in the opinion of the "assessor" on this programme, they were the most attractive and best kept toilets in Scotland. Nevertheless/

it was still necessary during the year to replace two broken W.C. bowls, replace three broken windows, refix four rooflights which had been removed, extinguish a fire in the waste paper towel bin, and redecorate the cubicle partitions at these Conveniences.

The cost of maintaining public toilets, particularly decoration, is relatively high and it is evident that the additional capital outlay in providing easy to clean wall surfaces, such as tiling, is a sound investment.

The gross income from the toilets during 1972 amounted to £1,355.53 compared with £737 for 1971.

#### PORTABLE TOILETS.

The hire of the portable toilet unit was considerably reduced from the previous year and they were in use on only 7 occasions compared with 13 in 1971. The total income from the hire of this unit was £14.

The demand for the unit was mainly by organisations which have made regular use of it at their annual events and there was little call on this service from new sources. It may well be that the limited facilities contained in the unit (2 chemical compartments each with a wash-hand basin) was restricting demand although the regular users seem satisfied with the double unit to provide facilities for females and make their own arrangements for males.

#### DEPOSIT OF POISONOUS WASTE ACT, 1972.

This legislation came into force during the year following national concern over the dangers arising from the haphazard dumping of chemical wastes. The Act aims at controlling the depositing of poisonous or hazardous material by requiring persons intending to dispose of such wastes to notify the various Authorities concerned with the preservation of the environment. This notification gives information on the chemical content of the material, the premises from which it is being removed, the place where it is to be deposited and the person who is to transport it.

No great problem is anticipated in the County with this legislation and during the year the main demand for disposal facilities arose from chemists getting rid of old stocks of poisons and the Horticultural Experimental Unit at Invergowrie who from time to time had to dispose of hazardous materials.

## WATER SUPPLIES IN PERTHSHIRE

CONTRIBUTED BY MR. J. A. N. McGEACH,

ENGINEER TO THE EAST OF SCOTLAND WATER BOARD.

The rainfall in 1972 was somewhat similar in quantity to that experienced in 1971, being just under 80% of the long term average based on 6 rainfall recording stations in the county. The effect on public water supplies was that shortages were experienced in several areas, and it became necessary to ban the use of hosepipes in Blairgowrie, Abernethy, and the Balbeggie area. Loch Benachally, which supplies Blairgowrie, reached, on 24th November, its lowest recorded level since the formation of the Board and the ban on the use of hosepipes in Blairgowrie remains operative, at the end of the year. At Balnaguard the springs failed to such an extent that it became necessary to pump water from a nearby stream over a period of approximately one month. At Glenfarg the local source proved inadequate and the village supply had to be augmented from the Fife and Kinross Water Board.

In April 1972 the new treatment works at Clatto, on the north-west side of Dundee, were commissioned, and brought fully treated water to the Carse of Gowrie area with the exception of a small number of consumers in the Fingask Castle area. This has resulted in a marked improvement in water quality throughout the area in question.

New mains were laid during the year for both private and Local Authority housing developments at Almondbank, Alyth, Auchterarder, Ballinluig, Bankfoot, Blairgowrie, Bridge of Earn, Braco, Callander, Caputh, Comrie, Crieff, Doune, Dunblane, Glenfarg, Inchtute, Perth, Scone and Stanley. Certain old mains were replaced in parts of Alyth, Bridge of Earn and Crieff, and the scraping of some of the old mains in Crieff continued.

During the year, new mains were laid to introduce public water supplies to Craigend (Kirkton of Mailer), Dunning (Broadleys) and Balbeggie (Cambusmichael); at Crieff a link main was laid at Bridgend to provide a valuable alternative means of supply to part of the Burgh; extensions of mains were laid in Acharn, Pitlochry, Powgavie and St. Madoes and to Bendochy Manse, Guay, and Kinclaven; mains were relaid in connection with road improvements in Blairgowrie and Coupar Angus. Work progressed satisfactorily on the laying of new mains to convey Loch Turret water into Forgandenny, Bridge of Earn, Aberargie and Abernethy, and work commenced on a scheme to introduce a public water supply into Lochearnhead. New supplies were completed and commissioned at Ardeonaig, Brig O'Turk and Crianlarich, and two new reservoirs and a pumphouse were completed at Pitlochry.

Owing to taste complaints arising at St. Fillans and Glenfarg following the introduction of chlorination of these supplies, equipment to dechlorinate the supplies was installed during the year.

## DRAINAGE REPORT

CONTRIBUTED BY MR. F.C. BUCHANAN - COUNTY DRAINAGE ENGINEER.

The Sewerage (Scotland) Act 1968 which was passed by Parliament in July, 1968 will now come into force on 16th May, 1973. Several important issues are involved but it is worth noting that there is no obligation on the part of owners to connect their properties to the public drainage system purely on the grounds that such a system is available. As from 16th May, local authorities will have vested in them all private sewers which connect into public sewers or sewage treatment works. The Act, by definition, draws a distinction between a sewer and a drain, but nevertheless the implication is quite clear that local authorities will require to operate and maintain a vast number of sewers which were previously the responsibility of private owners. This will obviously increase considerably the operational burden on local authorities especially since it will involve many older sewers of sub-standard quality and doubtful design whose precise location is at present unknown.

The private septic tank cleaning service continued to function in a satisfactory manner. During the year 1,200 tanks were cleaned this total being virtually the same as the previous year's total. The difficulties in maintaining sludge disposal facilities however continue to grow and a satisfactory solution to this problem will only be achieved under the proposed new regional authority.

The Drainage Department maintenance section had a very busy year as usual, the number of sewage treatment works being maintained and operated totalling 54. In addition, 19 pumping and ejector stations have also been serviced and kept operational. The routine weekly programme for servicing these sewage treatment works and pumping and ejector stations, the maintenance of public sewers, pumping mains, storm water overflows, air valves etc., and the emptying of private septic tanks was carried out throughout the year utilising an eight vehicle fleet comprising:-

- 4 No. Desludging Vehicles.
- 2 No. Servicing Vans.
- 1 No. Plant Repair and Maintenance Vehicle.
- 1 No. General Maintenance Vehicle.

and a total labour force of 14 men.

The replacement desludging vehicle which was purchased towards the end of 1971 and which is of comparatively new design has proved most successful in respect of its desludging and jetting capability and an order has been placed for a second replacement vehicle of this type, delivery being expected early in 1973.

## NEW WORKS.

**BANKFOOT:-** Work on this scheme was virtually completed during the year and the new sewage treatment works are now in operation.

**BLACKFORD:-** Work on the reconstruction of the sewage treatment works began in March and will be finished early in 1973.

**DEANSTON:-** The modernisation and improvement of the old village treatment works began in April and was completed in November.

**SPITTALFIELD:-** The provision of drainage facilities, including a sewage treatment works and effluent pumping station utilising submersible pumps, was started in January and completed in August.

**SCONE (WEST RELIEF SEWER):-** A new sewer was laid to the west of Scone to serve future housing needs and relieve many older existing sewers which were overloaded as a result of the substantial increase in both Council and private housing development in the area. Work commenced in January and was completed by July.

**KILLIN:-** Design work for the provision of a new sewage treatment works is at an advanced stage and contract documents will be finalised early in 1973.

**LOCHEARNHEAD:-** Design work for the provision of public drainage facilities including a sewage treatment works is in hand.

**COMRIE:-** Proposals for the provision of a new sewage treatment works and drainage facilities for The Ross have been submitted to the Scottish Development Department.

**CRAIGEND:-** Proposals for the provision of drainage facilities have been submitted to the Scottish Development Department.

**FOWLIS WESTER:-** Proposals for the provision of drainage facilities have been submitted to the Scottish Development Department.

**ABERARGIE:-** Proposals for the provision of drainage facilities have been submitted to the Scottish Development Department.

**HOUSING SCHEME EXTENSIONS:-** During the year a sewer extension was provided at Longforan for new Council housing and the installation of sewers by private developers was supervised at Braco, Bridge of Earn (2 sites), Comrie (2 sites), Glenfarg and Scone.



## KINROSS COUNTY

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

MR. A. L. MORTON - SANITARY INSPECTOR

1. WATER SUPPLIES: Water supplies to all villages with the exception of Cleish is under the control of Fife and Kinross Water Board. Samples taken from public and private supplies proved satisfactory.
2. DRAINAGE: There are three Special Drainage Districts in the County, viz:- Milnathort, Kinnesswood and Blairingone, and conditions at the three sewage works have been satisfactory. Surveys have been carried out at Crook of Devon and Scotlandwell and approval in principle has been given to the installation of sewage systems in these areas.
3. CLEANSING: All centres of population are provided with a refuse disposal service and a number of special contracts have been formed to provide a service to properties outwith the Scavenging District. Refuse is tipped at Bellyblunt and Seggiebank tips, facilities for tipping by the general public being provided at Seggiebank.
4. HOUSING: No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 257.
5. STREET LIGHTING: Street Lighting is provided at Milnathort, Crook of Devon, Scotlandwell, Blairingone and Kinnesswood.
6. OFFENSIVE TRADES: There are no offensive trades in the County. There is one slaughterhouse for pigs only and conditions at this slaughterhouse are satisfactory. Meat inspection is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.
7. FACTORIES: There are 25 factories in the County and inspections carried out during the year showed that conditions were generally satisfactory.
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 5655 lbs. of unsound meat and pork were condemned during the year.
10. CARAVAN SITES: Regular inspections were carried out at the caravan sites in the County.

11. BURIAL GROUNDS: The burial grounds were maintained in satisfactory condition by Local Authority labour.

12. COMPLAINTS: A number of minor complaints of nuisance, housing defects, lack of water etc. were received and dealt with during the year.

## 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 is still a shortage due to the ever-increasing number of new houses and no further Building Warrants will be approved until the East of Scotland Water Board augment the supply, proposals for which are in hand.

2. DRAINAGE: During the year there were no complaints regarding the working of the drainage system but, as in the case of the water supply, the system has become overloaded and proposals are being considered for the extension of the existing scheme.

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 number of houses completed by the Council during the year was five.

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: /

1. WATER SUPPLY: The water supply which is the responsibility of the East of Scotland Water Board was satisfactory throughout the year.
2. DRAINAGE: The drainage and sewage arrangements remain unchanged. Plans for a new sewage treatment plant have been lodged with the Scottish Development Department for approval.
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 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 immediately rectified by the proprietors.
6. BURIAL GROUND: The burial ground was well kept.
7. MUNICIPAL CARAVAN SITE: The caravan site was well maintained, further improvements being carried out during the year.
8. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES: Regular inspections were carried out at premises registered under this Act.
9. GENERAL: Conditions at the school were satisfactory. 5 complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with.

## ALYTH

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. R.F. ARTON.

1. WATER SUPPLY: The water supply was adequate in quantity and satisfactory in quality during the year.
2. DRAINAGE: The drainage arrangements were satisfactory but the sewage works are operating to capacity and any further housing etc. developments would place undue strain on the sewage works unless steps are taken to improve the system.
3. CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING: The cleansing and scavenging arrangements continue to operate satisfactorily. Refuse is disposed of at the Burgh coup at Den of Alyth but ground at Jordanstone has been acquired for use as a new coup and it is hoped that use of this coup will commence in 1973.

4. HOUSING: During the year 74 houses were completed, the number provided by the Council now being 323.
5. FACTORIES: There are 11 mechanical factories in the Burgh and 12 inspections were carried out during the year when a number of minor contraventions were brought to the notice of the owners or occupiers.
6. OFFICES, SHOP AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963: At the end of the year 31 premises were registered under this Act. 37 inspections were carried out.
7. OFFENSIVE TRADES: One offensive trade, namely the Bone Meal Factory is situated within the Burgh but no complaints regarding this operation were received during the year. Several complaints regarding smell from a carpet factory were received but as this nuisance appears to be dependant on weather and wind conditions sufficient evidence to warrant official action has not been found.
8. GENERAL: A number of complaints of nuisances were received but these for the most part were of a minor nature. Sanitary conditions at the school were satisfactory. The burial ground was well kept.

## AUCHTERARDER

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. W.W. LAMB.

1. WATER SUPPLIES: Samples taken from the water supply which is the responsibility of the East of Scotland Water Board were satisfactory.
2. DRAINAGE: The present sewage works have functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. In view of the large portion of land which has been zoned for housing and is presently being surveyed, and the number of houses being erected by private development, it is obvious that the sewage works will be unable to cope with the increased load and a firm of Consultant Engineers has been engaged to report on the position.
3. CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING: The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. Little progress has been made with the proposal to establish a regional coup to serve the area including Auchterarder. The value of waste paper received and baled was £671.73.
4. HOUSING: No new houses were completed, the number provided by the Council remaining at 446. Steps are being taken to acquire old property in the Town Centre which can be demolished to make way for new housing.

5. FACTORIES: Conditions at the factories 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 but due to below average rainfall certain restrictions had to be imposed.

2. DRAINAGE: Sewers were extended in various areas to accommodate small private housing developments. The problems associated with disposal are accentuated by overloading and the outdated nature of the works, but it is hoped that the new plant will be commissioned during 1974.

3. CLEANSING: The street sweeping and household refuse collection services worked satisfactorily and normal routine maintenance was carried out at the tip.

4. HOUSING: 27 houses were completed during the year and 10 prefabricated houses were demolished. The number provided by the Council is now 830.

5. SLAUGHTERHOUSE: The privately owned slaughterhouse for pigs and calves only, was well maintained.

6. FACTORIES: Routine inspection of factories was undertaken and defects were rectified on being brought to the notice of the proprietor.

7. NOISE ABATEMENT: No new complaints were received during the year. Complaints of noise from industrial premises received in previous years were reviewed when conditions were now found to be satisfactory.

8. CHURCH YARDS: The two churchyards are well kept.

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

## CALLANDER

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. G.L. PEGGIE.

1. WATER SUPPLY/

1. WATER SUPPLY: Routine samples of the water supply were submitted for bacteriological and chemical analysis and found to be satisfactory.
2. DRAINAGE: The sewage and drainage arrangements were satisfactory throughout the year.
3. CLEANSING: The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the tip was well kept. It is hoped that the new arrangement for using the regional tip in conjunction with the County Council will commence early in the New Year.
4. HOUSING: During the year 35 houses were completed, the number provided by the Council being 254.
5. FACTORIES: Ten routine inspections were carried out at factories within the Burgh when conditions were found to be satisfactory.
6. FOOD HYGIENE: Regular inspections of all food premises were carried out and any contraventions were dealt with.
7. GENERAL: The two schools were well kept. The two burial grounds were kept in tidy condition. 8 visits were made in connection with minor nuisances and complaints.

## COUPAR ANGUS

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. JAMES A. FRASER.

1. WATER SUPPLY: One complaint regarding the condition of the water supply was received. This was due to scouring of the pipes. The water supply was generally satisfactory in quality and quantity.
2. DRAINAGE: The sewage works continued to operate during the year. Consultant Engineers have now been retained by the Council, to prepare a new sewage scheme.
3. CLEANSING: The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the tip at Keithick was kept in good condition.
4. HOUSING: Four houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council being 319.
5. BURIAL GROUND: The burial ground was kept in good condition.
6. GENERAL: Three complaints were received regarding vermin and these were dealt with by the Rodent Officer. 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 sewage works was kept functioning on a maintenance basis, but is working to capacity and possible developments at the east end of the Town are not possible because of drainage difficulties. The Council's Consultant Engineers have been asked to prepare a report on the provision of a new sewage works. The drainage arrangements were generally satisfactory.
3. CLEANSING: The Cleansing and Scavenging arrangements were satisfactory but the area available for coupling refuse is now very limited.
4. HOUSING: 15 houses were completed during the year and a further 23 were under construction. The number provided by the Council was 518.
5. FACTORIES: There were 30 mechanical factories, all of which were well maintained.
6. SCHOOLS: All the schools were kept in satisfactory condition.
7. BURIAL GROUNDS: The burial ground at Ford Road was well kept. The two other burial grounds have not been used for many years.

## DOUNE

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. G.L. PEGGIE.

1. WATER SUPPLY: Routine samples of the water supply were submitted for bacteriological and chemical analysis and these were found to be satisfactory.
2. DRAINAGE: The drainage and sewage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. CLEANSING: The cleansing and scavenging arrangements which remained unchanged, were satisfactory.
4. HOUSING: No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 113.
5. FACTORIES: Nine inspections were carried out at the factories when conditions were found to be satisfactory.

6. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES: Twelve routine visits were paid during the year when conditions were found to be satisfactory.

7. GENERAL: Sixteen visits were paid in connection with minor nuisances and complaints. The school was well maintained. The burial grounds were 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. Plans have been prepared and it is hoped that work will start on a new trunk sewer in March, 1973.

3. CLEANSING: The cleansing arrangements remained satisfactory. The arrangements for using the Regional Tip should commence in February, 1973.

4. HOUSING: Eighteen Council houses were under construction at the end of the year, and during the year 11 sub-standard Council houses were closed, the number of houses provided by the Council now being 443.

5. BURIAL GROUNDS: There are three burial grounds in the Burgh and these were 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 works, both of which are heavily taxed, but the effluent from both is satisfactory. Approval of a scheme to provide a new sewage works to serve the northern half of the Burgh has been obtained and it is hoped this will be substantially completed by the end of 1973.

3. CLEANSING: The cleansing arrangements were satisfactory. The tip at Seggiebank shared with Kinross County Council, was well maintained, but is nearly full and another tip will have to be found in the near future.



4. HOUSING: Schemes for the provision of 63 new houses and modernisation of nine houses acquired by the Council were in progress. The number of houses provided by the Council is now 379.
5. BURIAL GROUNDS: The three burial grounds were well maintained.
6. FACTORIES: On inspection conditions at the eight mechanical and seven non-mechanical; factories were found to be satisfactory.
7. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT: There are 41 premises registered under this Act and sanitary conditions were generally satisfactory.
8. CARAVAN SITE: The Loch Leven Caravan Site is well kept and the owner continues to make considerable improvements in the facilities offered.
9. NUISANCES: Ten complaints of minor nuisance were received and dealt with.
10. GENERAL: The two school buildings were well kept.

## PITLOCHRY

SANITARY INSPECTOR - MR. ROBERT CURRIE.

1. WATER SUPPLY: Complaints were received about the odour and taste of the water and these were reported to the East of Scotland Water Board for investigation.
2. DRAINAGE: The existing disposal works were regularly maintained as far as practicable but are severely overloaded during the summer tourist season. New disposal works have been designed but their siting is dependant upon the route of the proposed Pitlochry By-pass road which has not yet been determined.
3. CLEANSING: The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the tip shared with Perth County Council, was well maintained.
4. HOUSING: 8 new houses were completed, the number provided by the Council now being 210.
5. FACTORIES: There are 25 mechanical and 4 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh, and inspections revealed no contravention of the Factories Acts.
6. BURIAL GROUNDS: The two burial grounds were well maintained.
7. SCHOOL: No decision regarding the provision of new school buildings has yet been reached.
8. GENERAL: General inspections were carried out and complaints investigated but these proved to be of a minor nature and no statutory action was necessary.

## APPENDIX I

## VITAL STATISTICS

DETAILS ACCORDING TO LOCAL AREAS.

	Population Census 1971	Estimated Population	Births *	Birth Rate	Deaths *	Death Rate
Perth County	84,087	82,489	1,061	12.9	1,197	14.5
Landward	54,980	52,473	634	12.1	707	13.5
Aberfeldy	1,539	1,521	19	12.5	32	21.0
Abernethy	698	776	11	14.2	8	10.3
Alyth	1,701	1,743	39	22.4	33	18.9
Auchterarder	2,440	2,765	32	11.6	51	18.4
Blairgowrie	5,554	5,661	84	14.8	98	17.3
Callander	1,769	1,757	24	13.7	32	18.2
Coupar Angus	1,964	2,003	20	10.0	31	15.5
Crieff	5,604	5,658	81	14.3	86	15.2
Doune	741	792	18	22.7	15	18.9
Dunblane	4,499	4,921	80	16.3	62	12.6
Pitlochry	2,598	2,419	19	7.9	42	17.4
Kinross County	6,422	6,542	84	12.8	80	12.2
Landward	4,004	3,972	54	13.6	47	11.8
Kinross Burgh	2,418	2,520	30	11.7	33	12.8
Joint County	90,509	89,031	1,145	12.9	1,277	14.3

\* - Corrected for residence.

## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT

District	Cases Nursed			No. of Confinements		Nursing Visits		Ante-natal Visits for Confinements	
	General					Home	Hosp.	General	Maternity
	1.5	6.65	Over 65						
Aberfeldy	7	24	56	-	-	1,855	8	-	14
Aberfoyle	9	32	36	2	-	1,835	81	45	136
Abernethy	10	26	54	-	-	1,999	109	12	102
Almondbank	8	27	44	3	-	1,634	95	70	65
Alyth 1 & 11	12	36	81	-	-	2,183	19	5	293
Glenisla	1	6	10	-	2	427	10	-	44
Auchterarder	18	73	62	2	15	2,787	116	99	172
Auchtergaven	28	69	71	6	13	1,670	114	189	144
Balquhidder	3	18	26	1	4	964	46	5	73
Birnam/Dunkeld	18	21	56	-	14	2,096	119	39	96
Blackford	11	66	60	1	7	2,020	83	41	154
Blairgowrie	1	13	66	1	7	2,179	56	6	165
Ratray	-	16	31	-	1	2,483	12	-	121
Braco	-	15	20	-	-	1,099	-	-	33
Callander	1	20	74	-	10	1,915	52	22	64
Comrie	6	59	116	3	12	3,395	90	90	173
Coupar Angus	6	13	45	-	-	2,366	2	8	98
Crieff 1, 11, 111	21	99	255	10	53	6,897	469	243	544
Dunbarney	7	32	61	-	23	3,206	124	99	84
Dunblane 1, 11, 111	10	59	113	5	27	3,930	274	133	451
Dunning	-	9	32	2	22	1,729	124	22	30
East Carse	2	28	57	-	6	1,704	62	11	130
Erol	2	10	36	-	5	2,247	118	35	156
Fowlis Wester	2	18	28	1	8	1,170	63	52	61
Glenfarg	4	20	27	1	4	1,277	30	40	35
Glenlyon	12	31	39	-	-	1,660	-	-	-
Kenmore	6	29	44	-	-	966	-	-	6
Killin	1	12	29	2	1	780	49	16	23
Logierait	1	11	20	-	2	984	6	2	68
Methven	6	29	39	-	9	1,699	89	86	45
Muthill	2	26	45	2	10	1,500	74	32	116
Pitlochry	11	24	52	2	10	2,236	140	14	52
Rannoch & Foss	5	19	38	2	-	2,091	22	9	178
Scone	-	5	49	2	33	1,906	201	315	256
Stanley	4	29	45	2	39	1,307	171	21	256
St. Martins	-	9	27	2	19	1,331	158	145	104
Strathardle	4	19	25	-	-	1,374	5	-	59
Thornhill	8	21	26	-	4	2,052	91	23	139
Vale of Teith	-	19	39	1	6	1,788	112	87	217
West Carse	5	9	23	-	7	585	22	27	31
West Atholl	6	21	59	-	7	1,437	42	-	55
Fossoway	1	3	15	1	2	1,815	172	40	25
Kinross 1 & 11	4	28	87	12	17	3,226	219	146	317
Milnathort	1	20	43	3	6	1,761	76	48	128
TOTAL	264	1,183	2,261	69	437	86,565	3,965	2,276	5,381

## NURSES DURING THE YEAR 1972

Child Welfare Visits			Child Welfare Clinics		Tuberculosis Visits	School Inspections and Visits	Miscellaneous Visits	
Born 1972	Born 1971	Born pre- 1970	No. of Children	Attend- -ances			Under 65	Over 65
60	82	200	65	397	17	18	4	3
68	58	109	48	264	19	37	7	-
140	92	126	39	229	-	28	1	7
121	115	165	58	538	44	29	1	6
317	213	339	123	621	45	64	9	14
143	75	68	-	-	14	16	2	1
140	205	274	109	724	45	42	12	4
71	138	125	96	445	25	25	12	159
91	87	110	3	5	12	15	34	68
207	252	181	19	201	50	17	3	10
114	114	215	23	269	1	34	20	12
227	237	399	143	1,289	43	33	31	58
189	213	374	133	1,053	2	41	3	2
82	227	123	20	173	-	9	9	8
126	192	269	52	314	-	40	20	19
73	35	105	71	439	8	24	11	33
159	113	168	89	515	15	20	24	8
246	238	278	281	1,202	88	44	31	30
137	183	313	91	512	49	40	4	15
334	291	533	249	1,493	43	58	88	179
35	37	35	39	255	12	22	5	1
145	292	301	114	631	99	26	6	-
185	180	243	63	348	29	19	37	70
94	123	119	11	102	15	32	3	24
46	70	127	40	148	4	13	4	1
39	42	60	-	-	-	20	-	-
73	49	99	-	-	17	16	-	1
37	65	103	11	81	-	17	23	90
55	120	66	9	21	-	13	8	-
121	216	257	43	475	14	29	6	1
64	58	112	22	162	13	9	7	2
53	126	188	93	375	27	26	-	-
33	59	88	-	-	-	21	10	3
170	276	457	81	551	31	43	95	126
207	209	493	45	244	40	127	1	3
158	192	261	51	284	11	23	2	-
140	94	131	-	-	-	33	-	-
191	119	200	18	150	-	19	15	34
60	88	179	74	356	33	32	53	16
49	61	168	20	102	33	13	2	9
42	141	178	23	152	31	29	10	18
30	55	153	46	159	9	17	4	-
76	59	75	195	1,053	16	33	68	42
168	184	362	40	226	24	19	3	52
5,384	6,073	8,837	2,751	16,579	978	1,285	698	1,258

APPENDIX III  
TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION - SESSION 1971-72

	Consents %	Boys		Girls		Boys & Girls			Retests.
		No. tested	% positive	No. tested	% positive	No. tested	% positive	No. Vacc.	
<b>PERTH CITY</b>									
Perth Academy	98	78	-	98	-	176	-	176	-
Perth High	95	158	3	143	2	301	6	295	-
St. Columba	97	22	-	32	2	54	2	52	-
Junior Academy	99	79	1	58	1	137	2	135	-
Grammar School	100	7	-	4	-	11	-	11	-
Junior Occ. Centre	100	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>PERTH DISTRICT</b>									
Invergowrie	100	10	-	3	-	13	-	13	14
Scone R.D.M.	92	18	6	13	-	31	3	29	31
Methven	100	11	-	9	-	20	-	19	10
Stanley	100	23	-	10	-	33	-	30	26
* Strathallan	92	64	11	-	-	64	11	54	31
* Trinity College	85	65	2	-	-	65	2	54	33
* Kilgraston	93	-	-	26	15	26	15	22	23
Glebe	94	8	-	8	-	16	-	16	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>EASTERN DISTRICT</b>									
Blairgowrie High	98	65	8	74	4	139	6	125	115
Hill Primary	100	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	4
Coupar Angus	94	16	6	16	6	32	6	30	30
Alyth	89	20	-	8	-	28	-	21	26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>HIGHLAND DISTRICT</b>									
Breadalbane Academy	89	44	2	23	17	67	7	62	55
* Croftinloan	93	11	9	-	-	11	9	10	4
Pitlochry	92	24	-	24	4	48	2	47	31
* Rannoch	45	16	19	-	-	16	19	14	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>CENTRAL DISTRICT</b>									
Crieff Secondary	96	53	6	53	8	106	7	93	54
Morrisons Academy	95	34	-	42	10	76	5	65	103
Auchterarder Secondary	98	30	20	48	6	78	12	69	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT</b>									
Dunblane	93	22	5	24	12	46	8	39	44
McLaren High	97	56	5	69	15	125	10	107	92
Aberfoyle	96	15	13	9	-	24	8	22	15
* St. Ninians	100	10	20	-	-	10	20	8	-
* Queen Victoria School	100	24	16	-	-	24	16	18	33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>KINROSS DISTRICT</b>									
Kinross	95	50	-	60	2	110	1	106	40
* Lendrick Muir	63	6	17	1	-	7	14	7	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>COUNTY TOTALS</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>743</b>
<b>CITY &amp; COUNTY TOTALS</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1675</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1564</b>	<b>743</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) (Resigned 14/4/72)
	Majory M. McLeod, M.B., Ch.B., (Part-time) (Appointed 1/5/72)
	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.
	Miss Christian J. Brunton, L.D.S.
	Miss P.M. Fitzsimmons, L.D.S. (Appointed 28/8/72)
	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. (Resigned 31/7/72)
	Margaret Stewart, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. (Promoted 1/8/72)
Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer:	Verena W. Paterson, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. (Appointed 1/9/72)
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.

APPENDIX

Name	Address	City
John A. Smith	123 Main St	New York
Mary B. Jones	456 Elm St	Chicago
Robert C. White	789 Oak St	Boston
Elizabeth D. Green	101 Pine St	Philadelphia
James E. Black	202 Cedar St	San Francisco
Susan F. Brown	303 Birch St	Los Angeles
Thomas G. Gray	404 Spruce St	Portland
Margaret H. King	505 Willow St	Seattle
William I. Lee	606 Ash St	Denver
Anna J. Scott	707 Hickory St	Dallas
George K. Adams	808 Sycamore St	Houston
Charlotte L. Baker	909 Magnolia St	Phoenix
Richard M. Clark	1010 Poplar St	San Antonio
Elizabeth N. Evans	1111 Chestnut St	San Diego
Henry O. Fisher	1212 Walnut St	Austin
Mary P. Hall	1313 Elm St	Jacksonville
John Q. King	1414 Oak St	Nashville
Sarah R. Lewis	1515 Pine St	Columbus
David S. Miller	1616 Cedar St	Indianapolis
Anna T. Moore	1717 Birch St	Cincinnati
George U. Taylor	1818 Spruce St	St. Louis
Elizabeth V. White	1919 Willow St	Kansas City
William W. Young	2020 Ash St	Omaha
Mary X. Zane	2121 Hickory St	Lincoln
John Y. Adams	2222 Sycamore St	Des Moines
Sarah Z. Baker	2323 Magnolia St	Sioux Falls
George A. Clark	2424 Poplar St	Rapid City
Elizabeth B. Evans	2525 Chestnut St	Spearhead
Henry C. Fisher	2626 Walnut St	Sioux Falls
Mary D. Hall	2727 Elm St	Spearhead
John E. King	2828 Oak St	Spearhead
Sarah F. Lewis	2929 Pine St	Spearhead
David G. Miller	3030 Cedar St	Spearhead
Anna H. Moore	3131 Birch St	Spearhead
George I. Taylor	3232 Spruce St	Spearhead
Elizabeth J. White	3333 Willow St	Spearhead

