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CITY OF EDINBURGH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

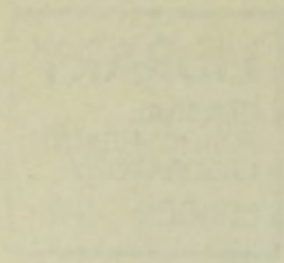
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1973

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



CITY OF EDINBURGH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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Section I — VITAL STATISTICS
Section II — PUBLIC HEALTH
Section III — COMMUNITY CARE
Section IV — COMMUNITY NURSING
Section V — HEALTH EDUCATION
Section VI — RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Section VII — CONTROL OF INFECTION
Section VIII — VETERINARY SERVICES
Section IX — CITY ANALYST
Section X — MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES
Section XI — STATISTICAL TABLES

City of Edinburgh Health Department
Johnston Terrace
EDINBURGH
EH1 2PP

To: *The Corporation of the City of Edinburgh*

My Lord Provost, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the Health Department for the year 1973. With the Reorganisation of the National Health Service taking place on 1st April 1974 only the statistical information regarding that section of the department's work is enclosed.

However, as in previous years the work of the Sanitary, Veterinary, Analyst and Miscellaneous Services which will be staying with the Local Authority is fully reported.

You will have already received a copy of the history of the department prepared by Dr. H. P. Tait which reviews public health in the city from the appointment of Sir Henry Littlejohn in 1862. Now, 112 years and 5 M.Os.H. later, the office of M.O.H. will disappear and the community health services will be transferred to the Lothian Health Board. Nevertheless in future it will be essential for a close connection to be maintained with the environmental health officers and indeed with all departments of the district authority for the City of Edinburgh.

In these times of change particularly, I am indebted to all members of staff of the Health Department because it is on their loyalty and willing support that the efficiency of our services are maintained.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Provost, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. GILLORAN, M.R.C.P.(Edin.), F.F.C.M., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

Members of the Health Committee 1973-74

Councillor Mrs Catherina T. Nealon, *Chairman*
 Bailie Robert W. Irvine
 Bailie Mrs Winifred F. Donaldson
 Bailie James S. Cook
 Councillor Mrs Margaret B. A. Ross
 Councillor John F. Stephen
 Councillor John D. McWilliam
 Councillor Michael C. B. McGregor
 Councillor Donald C. E. Gorrie
 Councillor Lord James Douglas-Hamilton
 Councillor John E. D. Sanderson
 Councillor William R. V. Percy
 *Councillor John Anderson
 Councillor James Hastie
 Councillor James G. B. Lerette

Joint Committee on School Medical Service

From Health Committee

Councillor Mrs Catherina T. Nealon
 Councillor John Anderson
 Councillor Mrs Margaret B. A. Ross
 Councillor John F. Stephen
 Councillor Michael C. B. McGregor

From Education Committee:

Bailie Charles R. Stuart
 Bailie Mrs Phyllis Herriot
 Councillor Mrs Margaret E. S. Houston
 Councillor Malcolm L. Rifkind
 Councillor John D. McWilliam

* Councillor John Anderson was appointed Chairman on 20th November 1973 on the departure of Councillor Mrs Catherina T. Nealon who became Chairman of the Lothian Health Board.

Principal Officers as at 31st December 1973

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	Dr. J. L. Gilloran
<i>Depute Medical Officer of Health</i>	Dr. I. F. Craik
<i>Principal Medical Officer for Child Health</i>	Dr. H. P. Tait
<i>Senior Medical Officer for Tuberculosis and Infectious Diseases</i>	Dr. A. Jamieson
<i>Senior Medical Officer for Maternal and Child Health</i>	Dr. M. S. B. Langton
<i>Senior Medical Officer for School Health Services</i>	Dr. J. C. Willison
<i>Senior Medical Officer for Health Education</i>	Dr. L. M. Watson
<i>Senior Medical Officer for Operational Assessment</i>	Dr. C. F. Drysdale
<i>Chief Sanitary Inspector</i>	Mr. I. W. Wintour
<i>Depute Chief Sanitary Inspector</i>	Mr. F. J. Allen
<i>City Analyst</i>	Mr. P. J. G. Holliday
<i>Depute City Analyst</i>	Mr. D. F. Withington
<i>Chief Veterinary Inspector</i>	Mr. J. Norval
<i>Assistant Veterinary Inspector</i>	Mr. W. T. Forrest
<i>Chief Dental Officer</i>	Mr. J. W. Craig
<i>Depute Chief Dental Officer</i>	Mr. W. A. Wishart
<i>Chief Administrator</i>	Mr. C. F. Campbell
<i>Administrative and Training Officer</i>	Mr. J. Barrie
<i>Divisional Nursing Officer—North Division</i>	Miss M. Maclean
<i>Divisional Nursing Officer—South Division</i>	Mrs. D. M. Riddell
<i>Chief Chiropodist</i>	Mrs. L. M. Hamilton

Number of Staff as at 31st December 1973

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Medical Officers	38	including 10 part-time
Administrative and Clerical	97	including 31 part-time
Dental Officers	23	including 1 part-time
		including 1 part-time Anaesthetist
Dental Auxiliaries	6	
Dental Surgery Assistants	45	including 5 Oral Hygienists
		including 7 Dental Health Assistants
Sanitary Inspectors	57	including 8 Trainees
		including 6 Smoke Inspectors
		including 3 Shop and Office Inspectors
		including 1 Housing Technical Assistant
		including 2 Food Hygiene Officers
		including 3 Rat Inspectors
Veterinary Inspectors	2	
Meat Inspectors	9	
Health Visitors	122	including 9 part-time
		including 12 Students
		including 1 Divisional Nursing Officer
		including 2 Area Nursing Officers
		including 8 Nursing Officers
Nursing Staff	164	including 137 Community Nurses
		including 38 part-time
		including 1 Divisional Nursing Officer
		including 2 Area Nursing Officers
		including 8 Nursing Officers
Midwives	10	including 3 part-time
		including 1 Nursing Officer
Health Assistants	6	
Clinic Clerical Assistants	14	including 12 part-time
Chiropodists	25	
City Analyst and Laboratory Staff	10	
Domestic Staff	36	
Transport, Mortuary, Disinfecting and other staffs	11	including 4 Mortuary Officers
		including 2 Pest Control Operators

**EDINBURGH HEALTH DEPARTMENT
CORPORATION OF EDINBURGH (Town Council)
HEALTH COMMITTEE, and JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE FOR SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
DEPUTE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

Community Medicine		Central Administration	Environmental Health & Community Protection			
<p>Child Health Principal M.O. Senior M.Os. Medical Officers Health Visitors & Nurses Chief Dental Officer Depute Chief Dental Officer Dental Officers & Auxiliaries</p>	<p>Community Care Medical Officers Divisional Nursing Officer Area Nursing Officers Nursing Officer Health Visitors District Nurses Midwives Chiropodists</p>	<p>Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine Senior M.Os. Medical Officers Health Visitors, etc.</p>	<p>Medical Aspects Senior Medical Officer & Medical Officers</p>	<p>Sanitary Services Chief Sanitary Inspector Depute Chief Sanitary Inspector Specialist & Divisional Sanitary Inspectors & Sanitary Inspectors</p>	<p>Veterinary Services Veterinary Inspector Assistant Veterinary Inspector Meat Inspectors</p>	<p>City Analyst City Analyst Depute City Analyst & Staff</p>
<p>Home visiting of mothers and young children Child Health Centres "At Risk" and handicapped registers Welfare foods Dental care of mothers and children Medical care in residential establishments for children—nurseries, play centres and remand homes Medical inspection of school children Ascertainment and supervision of handicapped pupils</p>	<p>Community Nursing and Health Visiting Domiliary Midwifery Geriatrics Chiropody Nursing Homes Registration Licensing of Nursing Agencies Health Centres <i>Wider Basic Nurse Training</i> Tutorial staff at Springwell House</p>	<p>Illness prevention and Health promotion Health education in schools and in community Family Planning Accident prevention Population screening Epidemiological research Vaccination & Immunisation Communicable disease—Surveillance & Control Liaison with microbiologic service Chronic disease—Surveillance & Control</p>	<p>Infectious disease control International Health Regulations and Aliens Orders Housing priorities Environmental health Food hygiene and safety of food premises Radioactivity</p>	<p>Infectious disease and environmental health Food safety and hygiene Food and Drugs legislation Clean Air and Noise Abatement Offices, shops and factories legislation Housing and Slum Clearance Port Sanitation Pest Control</p>	<p>Inspection of meat and imported foods at abattoirs, docks and retail shops Inspection of dairy herds Control and prevention of notifiable diseases of animals Milk testing at farms</p>	<p>Examination of Food & Drugs, etc. Scientific adviser on community protection <i>City Mortuary</i> <i>Disinfection Centre & Skin Clinic</i></p>

CITY OF EDINBURGH

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

For the Years 1933, 1943, 1953, 1963 and 1973

	1933	1943	1953	1963	1973
Population at Mid-Year ..	452,773	415,318	470,847	476,228	448,682
Area of City—Acres	32,526	32,526	33,183	34,781	34,781
Density of Population— Persons per Acre	13·9	12·9	14·2	13·7	12·9
Inhabited Houses	113,497	131,100	143,219	154,982	159,920
Marriages Registered	4,037	3,987	4,152	4,035	4,245
Birth Rate	15·1	16·2	15·4	17·9	12·0
Death Rate	13·2	14·3	12·3	13·1	13·3
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births) ..	66	54	24	23	17
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births) ..	32	27	16	17	12
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 Total Births) ..	52	37	22	18	10
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Births) ..	7·0	2·0	0·7	0·5	—
Cancer Death Rate	1·7	2·3	2·4	2·6	2·9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate	0·71	0·74	0·23	0·03	0·01
* Epidemic Diseases Death Rate	0·3	0·2	0·10	0·05	0·05

* Includes Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria,
Cerebro-spinal Fever and Influenza

VITAL STATISTICS

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the City on 30th June 1973 was 448,682.

Live Births.—There were 6,600 live births registered in the City in 1973 and after adjustments had been made for births transferable outwards and inwards, the net figure of live births for the City was 5,418 (2,824 males and 2,594 females). The birth rate was 12·0 per thousand population.

Illegitimate Births.—Of the 5,418 live births registered, 575 or 10·6 per cent were illegitimate.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered was 53, representing a stillbirth rate of 9·7 per thousand (live and still) births.

Deaths.—There were 5,992 deaths (after adjustments for transfers out and in) of Edinburgh citizens during the year. The death rate was 13·3 per thousand of the estimated population.

In the tables on pages 62 and 63 the deaths are classified according to disease, sex and age groups, and also rates per thousand population.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths of infants under one year of age during 1973 was 91 (60 males and 31 females), giving an infant mortality rate of 16·8 per thousand live births.

Of the 91 infant deaths 65 occurred before attaining the age of four weeks giving a neonatal mortality rate of 11·9 per thousand live births.

The table on page 64 shows the deaths of children under five years of age by age group and cause of death.

Perinatal Mortality.—There were 110 perinatal deaths, comprising 53 stillbirths and 57 infant deaths in the first week of life giving a rate of 20·0 per thousand live and stillbirths.

Maternal Mortality.—No deaths were attributable to pregnancy or childbirth this year.

Marriages.—4,245 marriages were recorded during the year and the marriage rate (persons married per thousand of the population) was 9·5.

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the City on 30th June 1973 was 448,682

Live Births.—There were 1,234 live births registered in the City in 1973 and after adjustment had been made for the transfer of outwards and inwards the net figure of live births for the City was 8,418 (2,827 males and 5,591 females) (Table 1).

SECTION II

CHILD HEALTH

I. Maternal Health

II. Infant and Pre-School Child Health

III. Health of the School Child

Dental Services

Deaths.—There were 602 deaths (302 males and 300 females) registered in the City in 1973 and in the Edinburgh region during the year. The rate of 1.3 per thousand of the estimated population in the tables on pages 12 and 13 of the deaths are classified according to the cause of death, and are expressed per thousand population.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths of infants under one year of age during 1973 was 81 (60 males and 21 females), giving an infant mortality rate of 1.8 per thousand live births. Of the 81 infant deaths 65 occurred before attaining the age of 1 year, giving a neonatal mortality rate of 11.9 per thousand live births. The table on page 84 shows the deaths of children under five years of age by age group and cause of death.

Perinatal Mortality.—There were 110 perinatal deaths, comprising 82 stillbirths and 28 infant deaths in the first week of life, giving a rate of 26.6 per thousand live and stillbirths.

Maternal Mortality.—No deaths were attributable to pregnancy or childbirth this year.

Marriages.—A 242 marriages were recorded during the year and the marriage rate (persons married per thousand of the population) was 5.4.

Table with 4 columns and 2 rows of data, likely representing demographic statistics.

Information on this page is derived from the Registrar-General's annual report for 1973, published in 1974.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

by H. P. Tait, Principal Medical Officer

STATISTICS 1973

1. MATERNAL HEALTH

(a) Domiciliary Midwifery Service

Domiciliary confinements attended	40
Ante-natal visits to women booked for hospital delivery	1,498
Post-natal visits to women after hospital discharge following confinement	5,069
Total domiciliary visits by midwives	21,675
Attendances by midwives at general practitioners' ante-natal and post-natal sessions at surgeries	1,499

(b) Notification of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia

One case of puerperal pyrexia formally notified.

(c) Maternal Deaths

Nil.

II. INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CHILD HEALTH

(a) Summary of Main Statistics

Notified births (live and still)	9,075
Registered Live Births	5,398
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	12.0
Registered Illegitimate Births	568
Illegitimate Birth Rate (% of registered live births) (previous highest was 11.7% in 1918)	10.5
Registered Deaths of Infants under one year	91
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 registered live births)	16.8
Neonatal Deaths (under 28 days)	65
Neonatal Mortality Rate	12.0
Registered Stillbirths	53
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	11.7
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births)	20.3
Registered Deaths in Children aged 1-5 years	20

(b) Notified Live and Stillbirths

I. Total number of births notified:

(i) Live: Institutional	8,950	
Domiciliary	40	
	<hr/>	8,990
(ii) Stillborn: Institutional	85	
Domiciliary	—	
	<hr/>	85
		<hr/>
		9,075

II. Total number of births in 1 occurring in institutions:

Simpson Memorial Maternity Pavilion	4,727
Elsie Inglis Memorial Maternity Hospital	1,659
Western General Hospital	1,392
Eastern General Hospital	1,257
Others	0
	<hr/>
	9,035

III. Total number of domiciliary births in 1, classified as to nature of attendance:

(a) Doctor booked	40
(b) Doctor not booked	—
(c) Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	—
(d) Doctor alone (no midwife engaged)	—
(e) Without doctor or midwife	—
	40
	9,075

(c) Age Distribution of Infant Deaths

Under 1 day	32	representing	35.1%	of all deaths under 1 year.
" 1 week	57	"	62.6%	" " " " "
" 28 days	65	"	71.4%	" " " " "
29 days—1 year	26	"	28.6%	" " " " "

(d) Child Health Centres

Distribution of Welfare Foods

(1972 figures in parenthesis).

A, C, and D tablets (expectant and nursing mothers)	7,895 packets	(6,828)
Childrens Vitamin Drops	22,023 bottles	(23,501)
National Dried Milk	29,645 packs	(26,862)

III. HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILD

1. SYSTEMS OF HEALTH SUPERVISION

(a) By Medical Officers

Children in nursery school (re-examination only)	74
Class inspection—primary school leavers	131
Other reasons (e.g. infectious disease control)	97
Part-time employment (secondary school pupils)	345
School leavers—career guidance	696
Extra curricular activities (school camps, outdoor centres, etc.)	1,423
Special referrals by Teachers	1,376
Special referrals by Educational Psychologists	156
Special referrals by Attendance Officers	39
Special referrals by Others—family doctors, parents, etc.	822
Special referrals by Medical officers themselves (reviews)	6,652
	11,811

(b) By Health Visitors, and School Nurses and Nurse Inspectresses

Total number of pupils inspected	120,647
Total number of pupils found to have vermin	1,770
Total number of pupils found to have nits	14,670

2. HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

(a) Visual Handicap

Vision Screening—see p. 67.

(b) Specialist Ophthalmologists' Clinics

Number of pupils referred to Ophthalmologist clinics	957
Number of pupils requiring glasses	890
Total attendances	2,809

(c) Hearing Handicap

Audiometric Screening—see Table p. 69.

Hearing Assessment Panel—see Table p. 17.

(d) Consultant Aural Surgeons' Clinic

Number of pupils referred to Aurist clinic	187
Number of pupils recommended for operative treatment	46
Total attendances	253

(e) Speech Therapy

See Table p. 72.

(f) Mental Handicap

Number of pupils ascertained and transferred to Special Schools	69
Number of pupils ascertained and transferred to Junior Occupation Centre	20
Number of pupils notified to Social Work Department Section 66B Education (Scotland) Act 1969	9

(g) Physical Handicap

Number of pupils who required special education.

Pupils on the Visiting Teachers' Roll during the Session

Disability	No.	Disability	No.
Accidents	13	Pregnancy	8
Congenital Abnormality	4	Renal Disease	1
Hepatitis	1	Rheumatism	1
Leukemia	4	Skin Disease	6
Orthopaedic—Acquired (excluding fractures)	2	Tumour (brain)	2
		Others	3
Total Number of Cases: 45			

(h) Special Education

Provision of special education for the designated categories of handicapped pupils was made as follows:

Category of Handicap	Number of Pupils on Roll July 1973	
	Residential School	Day School
Children with Visual Handicap		
Blind	6	—
Partially Sighted	—	71
Children with Hearing Defect		
Severely Deaf	10	25
Partial Hearing	—	110
Epileptic Children	—	5
Children with Physical Handicap (including Cerebral Palsy)	16	180
Mentally Handicapped Children (including trainable group)	114	706
Maladjusted Children	55	43
Children with severe Multiple Handicap	6	42
	207	1,182

(i) Chiropody Services

Number of pupils examined	3,846
Number of pupils requiring treatment	195
Number of treatments given	3,780

3. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1. Rubella Vaccination

See Table p. 18.

2. B.C.G. Vaccination

See Table p. 71.

3. Mass Radiography Examination in School: Positive Reactor Pupils aged 13 years and over

Number of pupils X-rayed (13 years)	513
Number of pupils X-rayed (over 13 years)	890

4. Pulmonary Tuberculosis Notification and Follow-up Survey in Local Authority Schools

Notifications amongst School Children (all ages)	16
Notifications amongst School Staff	—
Pupil Contact Surveys: Number Tuberculin Tested	69
Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis Cases found on X-ray	1

4. DEATHS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

See Table p. 70.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Toilet Accommodation in Schools

School	Toilets		Outdoor		Hand-washing facilities in outdoor toilets		
	Indoor	Outdoor	Covered	Uncovered	Hot	Cold	None
Nursery ..	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary ..	85	*14	14	—	10	—	4
Secondary ..	25	10	10	—	6	—	4
Special ..	10	† 4	4	—	2	1	1
Total	136	28	28	—	18	1	9

* Includes 9 modern mobile toilet units.

† Includes 1 modern mobile toilet unit.

6. REGIONAL ASSESSMENT CENTRE

See Table p. 68.

7. GENERAL STATISTICS RELATING TO EDUCATION

Population of the area	447,463
Number of schools (under the management of the Education Committee)	
(a) Nursery	17
Nursery Classes	33
(b) Primary	92
(c) Secondary	25
*(d) (i) Special Schools	17
(ii) Adjustment Groups	2
(e) In receipt of grant from Education Authority and medical inspection (St. Mary's Cathedral School)	1
	<hr/>
	187

* Includes the following not medically inspected by the Authority: Astley Ainslie Hospital, Challenger Lodge Princess Margaret Rose Hospital, Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Gogarburn Institution for Mental Defectives and Forteviot House.

Number of children on the registers:

Nursery Schools	1,383
Nursery Classes	2,181
Primary Schools	43,498
Secondary Schools	23,099
Special Schools	1,080
Adjustment Groups	53
	<hr/>
	71,294
	<hr/>

Average number of children in attendance	No longer available
Average number of children in hospital classes	90
Number of children taught at home by visiting teachers	19
Number of children taught in hospital by visiting teachers	26

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

APPENDIX 5

Summary of Cases considered by the Assessment Panel for Hearing Defect

Number of meetings of Panel	5
Number of new cases	69
	(45 of which were outwith children)
Number of reviews	109
	(45 of which were outwith children)
Services of Visiting Teacher of the Deaf	51
Admission to Donaldsons' School recommended	2
Admission to St. Giles' School recommended	13
Transfer to St. Giles' School from Donaldsons' School recommended	5
Admission to St. Giles' Nursery School recommended	3
	(2 of which from Donaldson's Nursery School)
To remain in Donaldsons' School	4
To remain in St. Giles' School	25
Admission to Mary Hare Grammar School recommended	1
Continued supervision of Visiting Teacher of the Deaf	42
Other forms of remedial teaching recommended	2
For further investigation	2
For further observation	2
Transfer from special education for hearing defect to normal school	4
Transfer from special education for hearing defect to other special schools	2
Number of cases closed	12
Admission to Course at College of Further Education recommended	1
Audiometric Service Supervision recommended	6
Admission to Play Group with parent guidance from Donaldsons'	1
To have extension of ordinary nursery placement with supervision by Visiting Teacher of the Deaf	2
To have very intensive help by trained teacher of the deaf living in the Borders	1
Services of Visiting Teacher of the Deaf to be arranged by Health Department, Argyllshire	1

RUBELLA VACCINATION IN SCHOOLS

Session 1972-73 Girls born 1959 and 1958 (minority)

<i>Girls</i>	<i>Local Authority Schools</i>	<i>Private Schools</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
Number Offered	3,026	513	3,539
Number Accepted	2,911 (96.2%)	490 (95.5%)	3,401 (96.1%)
Number Tested	2,722 (93.5%)	474 (96.7%)	3,196 (93.9%)
Number Sero-positive	1,786 (65.6%)	309 (65.2%)	2,095 (65.5%)
Number Sero-negative	936 (34.4%)	165 (34.8%)	1,101 (34.4%)
Number Vaccinated	848 (31.2%)	143 (30.2%)	991 (31.0%)
Follow-up Blood Tests done on vaccinated girls ..	751 (88.6%)	140 (97.9%)	891 (89.9%)
Number Sero-negative conversions to sero-positive after vaccination	710 (94.5%)	138 (98.6%)	848 (95.2%)
Number Sero-negative non-conversions after vac- cination	41 (5.5%)	2 (1.4%)	43 (4.8%)

DENTAL SERVICES

by J. W. Craig, Chief Dental Officer

New Dental Headquarters

Annual Reports in the last year or two have stressed the need to find a modern replacement for the dental centre at 45 Lauriston Place which has served as headquarters for the Health Department's Dental Service for over sixty years.

In this, the last Annual Report before re-organisation of the health services, it is particularly fitting to record that new premises were officially opened on 2nd July 1973.

The new building, known as "Lauriston Dental Centre" thus maintaining its association with the traditions of the past, has excellent facilities for both patients and staff. Basically it comprises five surgeries, an operating theatre with adjacent sterilisation and recovery areas, and an oral hygiene room. Associated with a pleasant and welcoming waiting area, finally eliminating the old institutional image, is a prophylaxis area which although commonplace in Swedish dental centres, is believed to be the first of its kind in the United Kingdom. This area continually manned by oral hygienists, provides facilities for plague control by the teaching of a good oral hygiene technique. Fluoride mouthwashing at each visit in the presence of parents before treatment commences is also a feature of the pre-clinical programme. There is evidence that these facilities will reduce the child's experience of both dental decay and periodontal disease, thus limiting the need for active treatment in the dental chair.

The clinical areas are equipped to the highest possible standards to provide the best in both remedial and preventive dentistry.

The operating theatre provides facilities not only for routine dental extractions, but also for oral surgery and the conservation of teeth under general anaesthesia.

A fully equipped dental laboratory and an efficient well-planned drug store complete the professional accommodation.

The Centre has office facilities for the administrative functions of the service; a committee room for up to twelve members; and a common room which can be adapted to seat ninety people.

Finally, the interests of the staff have not been overlooked: the provision of excellent kitchen, locker room and toilet facilities greatly add to their comfort and well-being.

The Centre is well served by a spacious car park to the rear of the building.

The new Lauriston Dental Centre provides a standard of excellence in the provision of comprehensive dental care, based on prevention, education and treatment, in which Edinburgh can with justification take pride.

The operating theatre provides facilities for oral surgery, dental extractions, but also for oral surgery and the conservation of teeth under general anaesthesia. A fully equipped dental laboratory and an efficient well-planned drug store complete the professional accommodation.

The Centre has office facilities for the administrative purposes of the service, a committee room for its members, and a waiting room which can be adapted to seat ninety people.

SECTION III

COMMUNITY CARE

Firstly, the interests of the staff have not been overlooked; the provision of excellent facilities for the staff is a priority.

The Centre is well served by a spacious car park to the rear of the building. The new Laing Dental Centre is a standard of excellence in the provision of comprehensive dental care, based on preventive, educational and research in which Edinburgh can with justification take pride.

Chiropody Service

1950	1951	1952
100	120	150
120	150	180
150	180	220
180	220	260
220	260	300
260	300	340
300	340	380
340	380	420
380	420	460
420	460	500
460	500	540
500	540	580
540	580	620
580	620	660
620	660	700
660	700	740
700	740	780
740	780	820
780	820	860
820	860	900
860	900	940
900	940	980
940	980	1000

DENTAL SERVICES

By J. H. GIBB, Chief Dental Officer

New Dental Headquarters

At the beginning of the last year or two there started the need to find a new home for the dental services of the Health Department. The old premises were found to be inadequate for the work which had to be done.

The new headquarters is a modern building which has been built on a site which was formerly occupied by the old premises. It is a well-planned building which provides a comfortable and convenient environment for the dental services.

The new building is a well-planned building which provides a comfortable and convenient environment for the dental services. It is a well-planned building which provides a comfortable and convenient environment for the dental services.

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CHIROPODY SERVICE

by J. M. Hamilton, Chief Chiropractor

During 1973 the number of patients requesting Chiroprody treatment has steadily increased. The figures for 1973 are 506 patients and Clinics by 1,518 patients. When compared with 1972, consideration has been given to the number of patients removed from our list as Deceased. Admitted to Homes or for Long Term Hospitalization.

SECTION IV

COMMUNITY NURSING

On each working day 822 patients in our clinics throughout the City. Below are the figures for 1973 with the corresponding figures for 1971 and 1972 which show the progressive increase in the City.

Health Visiting Service

Edinburgh District Nursing Service

	1971	1972	1973
Clinics	7,828	8,660	10,603
Homes	348	348	380
Donnelly	2,801	2,843	2,809
Total	10,977	11,851	13,812

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

by D. M. Riddell, Divisional Nursing Officer (South)

Miss M. K. Chisholm when Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor was awarded the first prize (of some considerable value) in the Bailliere and Tindall (publishers) essay competition. Her choice of essay was "Nurses and the nation's health". The presentation was made at the Royal College of Nursing Congress in Bournemouth.

Miss I. L. T. Kennedy, health visitor, was successful in obtaining a two year research fellowship from the Scottish Home and Health Department.

Joint meetings of district nursing sisters, health visitors and midwives now take place regularly throughout Edinburgh, and all participate jointly in staff lectures and in-service training.

Miss J. Baillie, health visitor, was awarded a travelling scholarship by the Chest and Heart Association. She visited European countries to learn and exchange views on schemes for helping patients with chest and heart diseases.

There has been further decentralisation of health visitors, thus bringing them nearer to the families whom they serve. The policy of attachment of health visitors and district nursing sisters continues.

HEALTH VISITOR AND HOSPITAL LIAISON REFERRALS, 1973

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Number of cases referred from Hospital to Health Visitors</i>	<i>Number of cases referred from Health Visitors to Hospital</i>
Geriatric Patients:		
Astley Ainslie Hospital	161	4
Longmore Hospital	56	62
City Hospital	573	52
Liberton Hospital	55	37
Southfield Hospital	149	51
Princess Margaret Rose Hospital	55	—
Maternity Patients:		
Eastern General Hospital	350	71
Elsie Inglis Maternity	1,457	158
Simpson Memorial Pavilion	2,785	749
Western General Hospital	1,021	31
Child Patients:		
Bruntsfield Hospital	167	3
Leith Hospital	802	25
Western General Hospital	352	20
Royal Hospital for Sick Children	320	125
Psychiatric Patients:		
Royal Infirmary Self Poisoning Unit	220 (information)	18 (after care)
Bangour Village Hospital	253	28
Others:		
City Hospital Infectious Diseases	573	53
Northern General Hospital:		
Neurology	46	—
Other respiratory diseases including Carcinoma Lung	86	—
Royal Infirmary—Follow up of Mastectomy Patients	64	—
TOTAL	9,545	1,487

Screening Tests for Ascertainment of Hearing Defects 1973

The following number of children have been screened by hearing tests:

1. Total number of children who have been tested by health visitors	3,980
2. Number of children who failed screening test the first time	205
3. Number of children who failed screening test the second time	25
4. Number of children referred for further investigations	30

EDINBURGH DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

by M. Maclean, Divisional Nursing Officer (North)

Probably the most significant event during the year was the ending on 28th May of the agreement with Edinburgh Corporation to provide the City's Home Nursing Service.

The contract had been in operation for 25 years, since the introduction of the National Health Service Act and fulfilled the wish of the Town Council that the Scottish Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing should undertake its statutory obligations by continuing to provide the district nursing service.

The arrangement was terminated in the interests of reorganising the Community Nursing Services in anticipation of the introduction of the integrated Health Service from 1st April 1974.

The occasion was marked by a Civic Reception in the City Chambers, Edinburgh on 25th October, when tributes were paid to the work of the Institute and to the dedicated and devoted services of the Queen's Nursing Sisters throughout the years.

The change has made it possible for all the nursing staff in the community i.e. district sisters, health visitors and midwives, to work more closely together than they did in the past.

The whole service is now administered from offices that have been leased from the Queen's Institute of District Nursing at 29 Castle Terrace.

The former District Nursing and Health Visiting Superintendents have been redeployed as Divisional Nursing Officers, in the newly formed north and south divisions of the city. The Depute Superintendents are now Area Nursing Officers, and in each division there are four Nursing Officers for district nursing and four Nursing Officers for health visiting. One other Nursing Officer undertakes midwifery duties in both divisions.

While the Divisional and Area Nursing Officers work geographically, the Nursing Officers responsibility is 'functional'. It is hoped that the 'new' pattern of administration will be to the benefit of the service as a whole.

While the actual change over did not take place until 9th July owing to delays in various work that was required in the offices, the entire year has been a very busy one for the district nursing service.

In all, six new district nurse attachments have taken place. The number of patients treated have increased and consequently more visits have been made by the nursing staff.

An increasing number of visitors have come to the Headquarters in Castle Terrace and the nursing staff have this year also made a contribution in the preparation of specialist home helps for the Social Work Department.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION FOR HEALTH

by L. M. Watson, Senior Medical Officer

552
65

(a) Section Activities in Scotland (See also Health Visitor and Health Service Reports)

SECTION V

HEALTH EDUCATION

Cervical Cytology Services

Exhibitions:

(a) number - 1 (Lectures C.I.C. LANCERS)
(b) mag - 1 (University extra-mail course)
(c) mag - 2 (Lectures) and 1 (Lectures from narrow 1981)

Note: During the period 1 April-13 August 1979, Health Education Centre facilities - phone - were provided from the basement while extensive alterations were carried out. For this reason, clinic hours were not changed as usual. Because of delays and restrictions, however, the Centre has not yet developed its full potential.

(b) Work of Senior Medical Officer

1. Consultancy Services (Methods and Programmes)

Category	Number	Percentage
Training of Health Educators	1	4
SWD Consultancy Programmes	2	24
Hospital Consultancy	2	2
Research project (Health Atlas)	18	6
School Guidance talks	11	33
Visits from school	4	4
Industry	2	2
Industry	1	3

* Project financed under Urban Aid

2. Training Sessions

Category	Number	Percentage
Medical students	2	100
GP trainees	2	33
Area GPs	1	20
Organization of Health Service	2	40
Health Education students	1	12
Health Visitors	1	20
HV inspectors	1	18
WEMT Courses	1	80
PHS students and visitors	2	118
Family inspectors	1	80
School teachers	3	210
Research project (Health Atlas)	38	28
Youth leaders	3	26
RSPCC officer	1	20
University Extension Course (Drugs)	8	40

COMMUNITY EDUCATION FOR HEALTH

by L. M. Watson, Senior Medical Officer

(a) Section Activities

(See also Health Visitor and School Health Service Reports.)

Group meetings	75
Total audience	1,918
Visual aid items borrowed	796

Participation in National Campaigns:

- (a) smoking—2 (Community and school)
 (b) safety—1 (general)

Exhibitions:

- (a) nutrition—1 (Lochend C.H.C.)
 (b) drugs—1 (University extra-mural course)
 (c) smoking—2 (schools).

Note: During the period 1 April–13 August 1973, Health Education Centre facilities—perforce restricted—were provided from the basement while extensive alterations were carried out.

For this reason, clinic displays were not changed as usual. Because of delays and restrictions, regretfully the Centre has not yet developed its full potential.

(b) Work of Senior Medical Officer

1. Consultancy Service (Methods and Programmes)

	Meetings	Contacts
Training of Health Educators	1	4
SWD Community Programmes	3	24
Hospital Consultants	2	2
Research project (Health Aides)*	18	6
School Guidance staffs	11	33
Visitors from abroad	4	4
Journalists	2	2
Industry	1	3

* Project financed under Urban Aid.

2. Training Sessions

Medical students	2	100
GP Trainees	2	30
Area GP's	1	26
Reorganisation of Health Service	2	40
Health Education students	1	22
Health Visitors	1	30
HV Instructors	1	15
WBNT Courses	1	80
DNS students and instructors	5	115
Sanitary inspectors	1	80
School teachers	3	330
Research project (Health Aides)	36	26
Youth leaders	3	76
RSPCC officer	1	30
University Extramural Course (Drugs)	8	40

3. Teaching Sessions (Demonstrations for Educators)

School pupils	5	260
College students	3	64

4. Membership of Workparties and Committees on health education—8.

5. Papers presented:

- (i) "Public health aspects of cancer control" to 2nd International Symposium on Cancer Detection and Prevention, Bologna, April 1973.
- (ii) on cancer education and sexually transmitted diseases to Health Education Subcommittee of Consultative Committee of MOSh.
- (iii) on smoking; cytology and selective screening; Urban Aid Research Project to Health Committee.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY SERVICES

1,859 women were screened at our clinics, and of these 553 were routine repeats from 1970.

Here is a breakdown of findings:

	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	Over 50	Total
Total screened	14	223	598	613	411	1859
Recalled	—	2	8	5	21	36
Positive test	—	—	1	—	—	1
Gynaecological referrals..	1	12	13	24	31	81
Mammary conditions referrals	—	5	8	9	11	33

SECTION VI

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY SERVICES

1,859 women were screened at our clinics, and of these 573 were from 1970.

Here is a breakdown of findings:

Category	1969	1970	Total
Normal	1,285	412	1,697
Mild Dysplasia	52	15	67
Severe Dysplasia	11	2	13
Cancer	1	0	1
Uninterpretable	10	11	21

1. (continued) (Method and Program)

Category	Number	Percentage
Normal	1,697	91.5
Mild Dysplasia	67	3.6
Severe Dysplasia	13	0.7
Cancer	1	0.05
Uninterpretable	21	1.1
Total	1,859	100.0

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

by C. F. Drysdale, Senior Medical Officer

The Health Department now runs three programmes covering aspects of community health on the computer installation at the Edinburgh City Computer Unit, Warriston Close.

Birth Index

On 1st August 1973, a computer system was introduced whereby all births notified to the Medical Officer of Health were recorded. Each notified birth was assigned a unique number; subsequently, by using this number records pertaining to an individual child could be identified.

The file is updated with information from the certificates of registration of births. Other information such as the National Health Service number, the child's general practitioner, the results of the Guthrie Test for phenylketonuria, etc. are recorded as are the consent details for immunisation.

This system feeds information into the immunisation programme. Two months after the birth of the child, the birth information is archived and from the archive infants whose immunisation consent information is active on the immunisation file are identified and transferred to the immunisation programme. These are infants who will attend a general practitioner active on the immunisation file or an infant who will attend for immunisation at one of the twenty eight Child Health Centres in the city. On transfer to the immunisation file the scheduling of immunisation appointments takes place at the appropriate times.

A statistical programme has been included in the birth index system so that statistical and epidemiological information can be retrieved for study and analysis.

Immunisation Programme

This programme has continued to develop. Linkage with the birth index programme has been described above and allows a more complete identification of infants requiring immunisation and the definition of immunisation norms.

Between 1st May and 1st July 1973 all twenty eight Child Health Centres run by the Health Department of the city adopted the computer assisted system of a retrieval and recording of immunisation data.

Twenty two general practitioners also participate in the computer immunisation programme. There is considerable interest among general practitioners to use the system. Unfortunately, because of lack of resources mainly in staff trained in the specialised data handling necessary for work related to a computer installation, it has not been possible to increase the number of general practitioner users at the desired rate of development and this has been disappointing both to staff and prospective users.

The system has proved to be reliable and capable of handling large amounts of data and the experience gained in running it will prove of great value when the system is expanded to cover the whole of the city and probably the future Health Board Area.

Death Statistics

Information from the certificates of registration of deaths of individuals domiciled in the city continues to be recorded on computer in the death

statistics file. This index continues to be a valuable source of information for research and epidemiological studies.

The main advantage of holding this information on computer is that it allows a facility for analysis by using a large and varied number of parameters and thus permits further use of this information.

Birth Index

On 1st August 1973 a computer system was introduced whereby all births notified to the Medical Officer of Health were recorded. Each notified birth was assigned a unique number, subsequently, by using this number records pertaining to an individual child could be identified. The file is updated with information from the Registrar of Births. Other information such as the National Health Service number, the child's general practitioner, the results of the Guthrie Test for phenylketonuria, etc. are recorded as are the consent details for immunisation. This system feeds information into the immunisation programme. Two months after the birth of the child, the birth information is checked and from the active infants whose immunisation consent information is active on the immunisation file are identified and transferred to the immunisation programme. These are infants who will attend a general practitioner surgery on the immunisation file or an infant who will attend for immunisation at one of the twenty eight Child Health Centres in the city. On transfer to the immunisation file the scheduling of immunisation appointments takes place at the appropriate time. A statistical programme has been included in the birth index system so that statistical and epidemiological information can be reviewed for study and analysis.

Immunisation Programme

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Death Statistics

Information from the certificates of registration of deaths of individuals notified in the city continues to be recorded on computer in the death

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

SECTION VII

CONTROL OF INFECTION

Infectious Diseases

Tuberculosis

Immunisation and Vaccination

Port and Airport Health Supervision

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Bacteriological Services

FOOD POISONING

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

by A. Jamieson, Senior Medical Officer

During 1973 there were 3,065 cases of infectious diseases including tuberculosis notified (1,580 males; 1,485 females). This was an increase of 931 compared with the previous year and was attributable to the increased incidence of measles during the year.

On page 79 the notifications of infectious diseases are shown by age-groups and sex.

ENTERIC INFECTIONS

1. Typhoid Fever.—Two cases.

(a) A female of 48 who took ill before leaving Ghana for the United Kingdom. The phage type was a degraded Vi strain.

(b) A male of 67 years who developed symptoms on his return from France. This case was diagnosed on clinical grounds. The Widal test was positive.

2. Paratyphoid B Fever.—Three cases.

(a) A female of 20 years who had taken ill in Athens three days after her arrival from the Lebanon where she had stayed for three weeks. The phage type was Dundee.

(b) A male of 31 years who took ill while on holiday in North Africa. The phage type was 3b var. 1.

(c) A female of 29 years whose symptoms commenced during a holiday in North Africa. The phage type was 3b var. 1. This patient is the wife of case (b).

FOOD POISONING

There was no outbreak during the year. Cases were sporadic or involving families and several were infected abroad.

In all there were 234 cases, which were grouped as follows:

(a) Salmonellae—138 cases;

(b) *Clostridium welchii*—1 case;

(c) Others—causes not ascertained—95 cases.

There were no cases due to staphylococcus aureus or to chemical agents. The salmonellae isolated with the number of cases given in brackets were as follows:

S. typhimurium (103)	S. anatum (2)	S. branderup (1)
S. brandenburg (1)	S. chester (2)	S. derby (4)
S. duisberg (1)	S. enteritidis (6)	S. give (1)
S. havana (1)	S. heidelberg (2)	S. ibadan (3)
S. java (1)	S. saint paul (2)	S. seftenberg (1)
S. stanley (4)	S. group B (3)—no further identification was received in these 3 cases.	

Salmonella typhimurium phage types

These are as follows with the number of cases of each given in brackets.

1a (5); 4 (1); 9 (1); 12a (5); 15a (1);

U20 (46); U65 (13); U206 (1); U250 (2); U258 (12); untypable (4).

In 12 instances the phage type was not reported.

DYSENTERY

There were 46 cases (17 males; 29 females) compared with 443 in 1972 and 793 in 1971. The previous low figure was 69 cases in 1947.

These 46 notifications included:

(a) *Shigella sonnei*—40 cases;

(b) *Shigella flexneri*—5 cases;

(c) *Shigella boydii*—1 case.

MEASLES

There were 2,187 cases notified compared with 686 in 1972 and 2,322 in 1971.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

One hundred and twenty-four cases were notified to the medical officer of health. There was no case of Weil's disease. The numbers recorded in 1972 and 1971 were 133 and 274 respectively.

WHOOPIING COUGH

During the year there were 13 cases brought to the notice of the medical officer of health, of whom 5 (38 per cent) were in the 1-4 years of age group. The numbers recorded in 1972, 1971, 1970 and 1969 were 29, 252, 378 and 69 respectively.

PNEUMONIA

Acute Primary Pneumonia and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia only are notifiable and the statistics for these in 1973 were:

(a) **Acute Primary Pneumonia.**—Thirty-five cases were notified (16 males; 19 females) whereas in 1972 and 1971 there were 48 and 80 respectively.

(b) **Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.**—Five cases only were notified (2 males; 3 females).

RUBELLA

During 1973, 158 cases (85 males; 73 females) were brought to the notice of the Health Department; in 1972 there were 255, and in 1971 209 notifications.

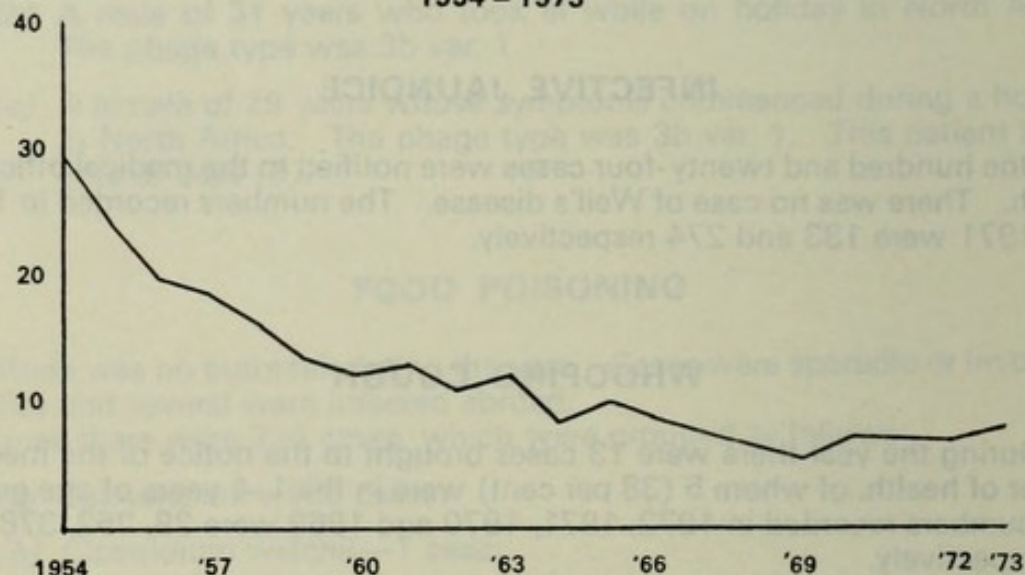
TUBERCULOSIS

There has been a slight rise in the incidence of tuberculosis in Edinburgh during 1973 compared with 1972, there being 196 cases notified (168 respiratory and 28 non-respiratory).

In 1972 there were 171 cases (154 respiratory; 17 non-respiratory) so that there has been an increase in both types of tuberculosis. There were 185 and 220 cases of tuberculosis in 1971 and 1970 respectively. On the whole, however, there has been a downward trend during the last few years.

The percentage of 13 year old children attending local authority and private schools, who were found to be naturally positive to the Heaf tuberculin skin test was 7.5 per cent of this age group. This is a 1 per cent increase on last year's figure.

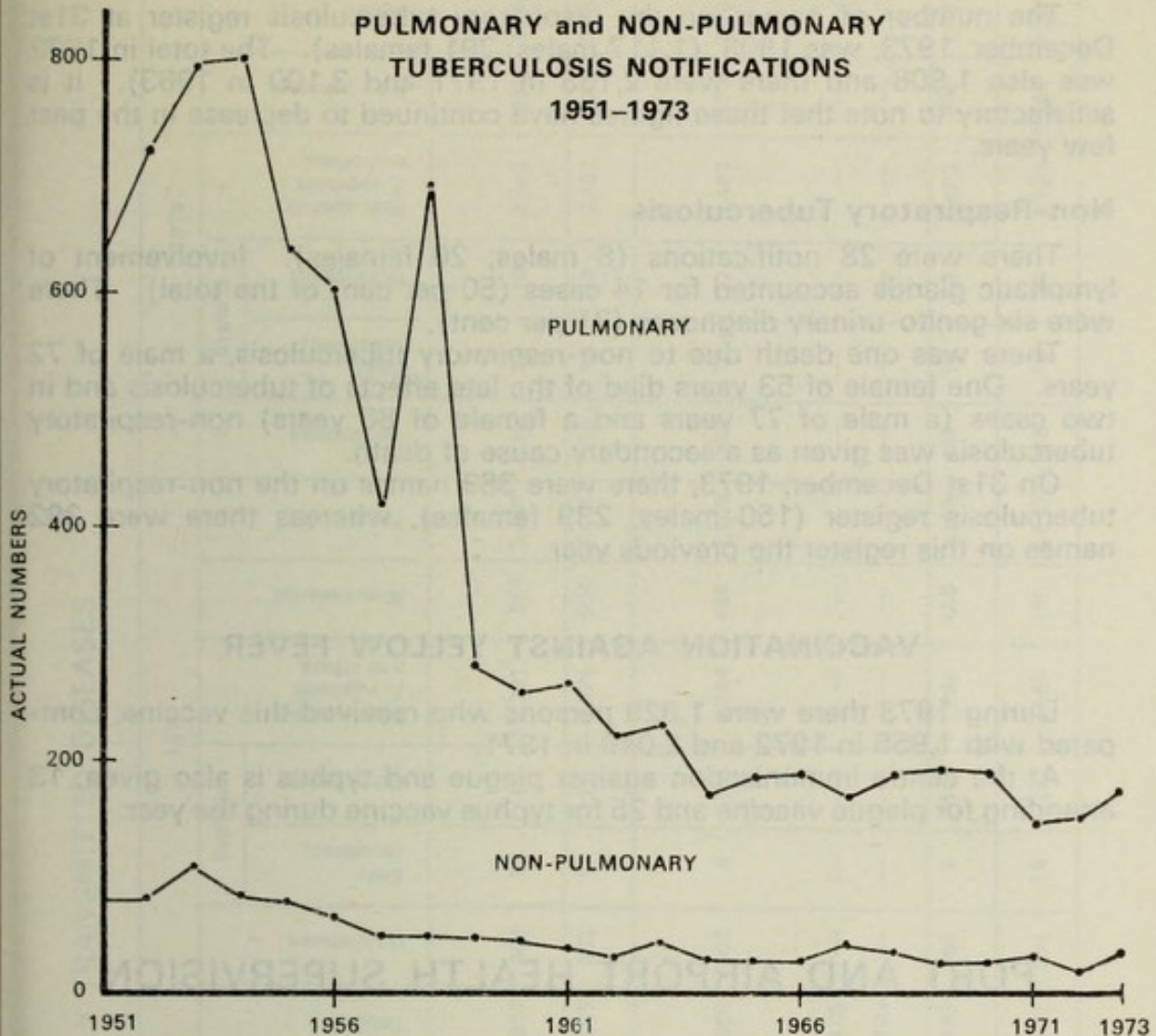
**Percentage of Positive Reactors in 13 year old School Children
1954 - 1973**



Respiratory Tuberculosis

During 1973 there were 168 cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified (114 males; 54 females). In 1972 there were 154 cases and 150 cases were notified in 1971, this being the lowest figure so far brought to the attention of the medical officer of health.

The highest number of males was in the 55-64 age group (23 = 20 per cent of male notifications), whereas the highest incidence in females was in the 45-54 and 65 years and over groups, in each of which there were 10 cases each representing 18.5 per cent of female notifications.



Pulmonary Tuberculosis Notifications—1st January 1973–31st December 1973

	AGE GROUPS									Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Upwards	
MALES ..	—	4	4	13	17	16	20	23	17	114
FEMALES ..	1	2	8	8	4	5	10	6	10	54
TOTAL ..	1	6	12	21	21	21	30	29	27	168

Of the 168 cases of respiratory tuberculosis, 15 were resident in common lodging houses when the diagnosis was made (14 men; 1 woman). In the previous year there were 12 such cases. These establishments are visited twice per year by mass miniature radiography units and the staff and inmates are encouraged and strongly advised to have X-rays of chest.

During the year there were six deaths due to respiratory tuberculosis (males of 35, 59, 63, 67 and 79 years respectively and one female of 60 years). There were, in addition, seven deaths due to the late effects of respiratory tuberculosis and 20 cases where respiratory tuberculosis was given as a secondary cause of death.

The number of names on the respiratory tuberculosis register at 31st December, 1973, was 1908, (1,117 males; 791 females). The total in 1972 was also 1,908 and there were 2,133 in 1971 and 3,100 in 1963). It is satisfactory to note that these figures have continued to decrease in the past few years.

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

There were 28 notifications (8 males; 20 females). Involvement of lymphatic glands accounted for 14 cases (50 per cent of the total). There were six genito-urinary diagnoses (21 per cent).

There was one death due to non-respiratory tuberculosis, a male of 72 years. One female of 53 years died of the late effects of tuberculosis and in two cases (a male of 77 years and a female of 86 years) non-respiratory tuberculosis was given as a secondary cause of death.

On 31st December, 1973, there were 389 names on the non-respiratory tuberculosis register (150 males; 239 females), whereas there were 392 names on this register the previous year.

VACCINATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER

During 1973 there were 1,829 persons who received this vaccine, compared with 1,955 in 1972 and 2,040 in 1971.

At the centre immunisation against plague and typhus is also given, 13 attending for plague vaccine and 25 for typhus vaccine during the year.

PORT AND AIRPORT HEALTH SUPERVISION

Port health control at the Port of Leith was undertaken in co-operation with the port sanitary inspectors and the immigration and customs officers and medical inspection of immigrants in accordance with the aliens order was carried out. The immigrants travelled from Iceland and Scandinavia and each was given a multilingual card giving instructions as to medical care while in the United Kingdom. Information as to the arrival of each immigrant was forwarded to the medical officer of health of the various destinations given by the immigrants.

During the year, ships from infected ports caused no trouble, each had a "clear" Maritime Declaration of Health signed by the master and most arrived outwith the incubation periods of the relevant infections.

During the year the first large barge transporting ship from the United States of America arrived in the Forth. Its previous port of call had been in Germany. The ship anchored in the Forth was given pratique and the barges were then lowered into the water and towed into Leith. Following unloading, cargo was put on board and the barges towed out several weeks later to the parent or similar ship on its return to the Forth.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

YEAR	1971				1972				1973			
	Gonorrhoea	Early (acquired)	Other forms	Total	Gonorrhoea	Early (acquired)	Other forms	Total	Gonorrhoea	Early (acquired)	Other forms	Total
MALES:												
Royal Infirmary	624	17	13	2,917	602	13	11	3,401	636	19	18	3,764
Totals	624	17	13	2,917	602	13	11	3,401	636	19	18	3,764
FEMALES:												
Royal Infirmary	407	4	9	1,959	402	6	11	2,199	409	10	12	2,467
Antenatal Clinics:												
S.M.M.P.	3	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E.I.M.H.	1	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	411	4	9	2,193	402	6	11	2,199	409	10	12	2,467
Totals (Males and Females)	1,035	21	22	5,110	1,004	19	22	5,600	1,045	29	30	6,231

BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICES

*by J. C. Gould, Director, Central Microbiological Laboratories,
Western General Hospital, Edinburgh*

The following is my Report for the year 1973:

The intake of specimens from the area we drain has remained more or less static and there were no outbreaks of any particular note due to micro-organisms during the year in and around Edinburgh. Generally there was a decrease in the isolation of enteric pathogens such as *Shigella* and this is in common with other pathogens such as *Shigella* and this in common with other parts of the country. The increase in meningococcal disease which took place in the year was reflected but the number of cases of course was really quite small.

Enteric specimens examined in relation to the epidemiology of enteric disease numbered 2,965 and the statutory and other examinations of food, milk and water amounted to 1,406. You will note that this is a rise on the previous year, and since the end of 1973 there has been a marked rise in the amount of this type of work. This is to be encouraged and I hope that an increasing variety and quantity of this type of examination will be undertaken through your department.

Once again respiratory disease was very quiet during 1973 although there were peaks in May and in August and early September. How much of this is related to the climate during the year is not at all certain, but it has not been unknown in recent years to have this rather paradoxical distribution of bacteriological respiratory infections.

SECTION VIII

VETERINARY SERVICES

Milk and Dairies

Inspection of Meat

Inspection of Other Foods

Port Inspection Duties

Diseases of Animals Act

The Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, 1953

Table I shows the comparison between number of animals killed in the years 1972 and 1973

	1972	1973
Goats	28 444	28 844
Bulls	703	519
Horses	1 639	4 114
Cows	2 377	2 346
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	36 740	33 823
Cows	741	821
Sheep	182 263	198 287
Swine	24 882	30 423
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	200 726	281 780

These figures indicate that there has been an increase of 1,027 animals slaughtered in 1973.

As from 1st January, 1974 the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1972 removes from local authorities the obligation of ensuring that adequate slaughtering facilities are available in their area. Many meetings have taken place with members of the meat trade on the question of how such facilities should be provided in future but very little progress has been made.

Carcasses and Offal Condensed in the Abattoir—Carcasses partly or wholly condensed in the City abattoir weighed 78 528 tons. To this total to be added 55 007 tons (weight estimated) of condensed offal, making a total of 133 535 tons.

REPORT ON VETERINARY SERVICES

by J. Norval, Chief Veterinary Inspector

MILK AND DAIRIES

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.—At December 1973, there were four registered dairy herds within the City boundary and 25 visits were made to these premises to supervise the methods of clean-milk production. Two of the herds were licensed to produce "Premium" milk and of 14 samples taken 2 samples failed to comply with the approved bacteriological standard. The two other herds were licensed to produce "Standard" milk and, all of the 11 samples submitted were satisfactory. The samples were also subjected to a milk-ring test for *Brucella Abortus* infection and all proved negative.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

The Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961

The Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963

Table I shows the comparison between number of animals killed in the years 1972 and 1973:

	1972	1973
Oxen	29,444	28,844
Bulls	102	219
Heifers	4,659	4,114
Cows	2,535	2,345
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	36,740	35,522
Calves	747	527
Sheep	188,363	186,287
Swine	34,882	39,423
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	260,732	261,759
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Those figures indicate that there has been an increase of 1,027 animals slaughtered in 1973.

As from 1st January, 1974 the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1972 removes from local authorities the obligation of ensuring that adequate slaughtering facilities are available in their area. Many meetings have taken place with members of the meat trade on the question of how such facilities should be provided in future but very little progress has been made.

Carcases and Offal Condemned in the Abattoir.—Carcases partially or wholly condemned in the City abattoir weighed 79·838 tons. To this there falls to be added 58·097 tons (weight estimated), of condemned offal, making a total of 137·935 tons.

TABLE II

CATTLE (35,522)				SWINE (39,423)				SHEEP (186,287)			
Abnormality	No. of Cases	Total	Weight in lbs.	Abnormality	No. of Cases	Total	Weight in lbs.	Abnormality	No. of Cases	Total	Weight in lbs.
Emaciation/Oedema	34	34	11,070	Abscess	1,084	221	46,796	Emaciation/Oedema	198	188	6,070
Bruising	70	3	4,504	Peritonitis	193	25	3,113	Septic Pneumonia/ Pleurisy	228	40	5,539
Tumour	6	3	1,481	Pneumonia/Pleurisy	304	67	8,878	Arthritis	1,064	37	6,201
Hepatic Abscess	20	3	1,651	Arthritis	487	15	7,532	Pyæmia	11	11	724
Peritonitis	24	9	4,707	Septic Metritis	20	20	4,962	Septic Metritis	52	30	2,144
Actinobacillosis	14	14	294	Bruising	258	1	5,294	Fever	47	47	2,651
Abscess	29	3	1,676	Emaciation/Oedema	98	90	6,129	Peritonitis	71	9	969
Nephritis	7	3	1,690	Fever	36	36	6,467	Tumour	34	24	1,417
Septic Metritis	16	7	3,392	Enteritis	13	13	1,943	Mastitis	137	7	1,310
Pneumonia	17	4	1,629	Nephritis	10	7	1,017	Bruising	107	10	1,093
Mastitis	6	6	95	Fracture	73	73	1,582	Jaundice	7	7	275
Toxaemia/Septicaemia	15	15	7,014	Erysipelas	11	7	995	Hernia	53	53	238
Arthritis	57	3	3,123	Tumour	6	5	747	Adenomatosis	6	6	91
Fracture	15	15	1,285	Tuberculosis	1	1	176	Nephritis	5	4	199
Pericarditis	1	1	525	Hernia	32	32	183	Fracture	34	34	248
Tuberculosis	3	3	64	Hemaphrodite	28	28	116	Blood Splashing	1	1	28
Jaundice	3	3	1,418	Septic Pericarditis	5	5	645	Abscess/Septic Uraemia	234	234	2,245
Tetanus	1	1	390	Skin Damage	106	1	786	Tetanus	5	5	303
Steatosis	1	1	625	Jaundice	8	8	1,090		1	1	60

TABLE III

Incidence in Cattle

Year	Tuberculosis (%)	Actinobacillosis (%)	Cysticercus Bovis (%)	Liver Abscess (%)	Liver Cirrhosis (Fluke) (%)
1955	6.22	0.82	0.82	2.42	13.1
1961	0.38	0.78	0.446	3.257	21.81
1967	0.111	0.358	0.311	2.755	22.270
1970	0.028	0.355	0.314	3.263	7.157
1972	0.070	0.332	0.223	3.051	5.958
1973	0.036	0.233	0.081	2.992	7.358

TABLE IV

Incidence in Tumours

Year	CATTLE		SHEEP		SWINE	
	Number affected	Incidence (%)	Number affected	Incidence (%)	Number affected	Incidence (%)
1963	32	0.059	87	0.031	6	0.014
1966	17	0.039	98	0.036	8	0.020
1967	16	0.036	66	0.024	7	0.020
1970	13	0.033	44	0.019	8	0.025
1972	11	0.029	36	0.019	5	0.014
1973	6	0.016	36	0.019	6	0.015

TABLE V

Number of main organs condemned in the different classes of animals at the abattoir during 1973 (excluding organs of animals totally condemned)

LUNGS

1973	Tuberculosis	Fluke Cysts	Pneumonia and Congestion	Other Causes
Cattle ..	5	124	462	116
Sheep ..	—	—	728	74
Swine ..	—	—	1,796	236

LIVERS

1973	Tuberculosis	Fluke	Abscesses	Cirrhosis	Other Causes
Cattle ..	1	2,614	1,063	6	174
Sheep ..	—	4,015	116	—	275
Swine ..	—	—	14	1,308	262

HEADS

1973	Tuberculosis	Actino	Abscesses	Cysticercus Bovis	Other Causes
Cattle ..	5	79	58	29	8
Sheep ..	—	—	16	—	—
Swine ..	68	—	107	—	3

Laboratory Report.—Full use was made of the laboratory facilities to determine the presence of pathogenic bacteria in suspect carcasses. Those facilities include the use of culture media which are used particularly for the detection of salmonellae and staphylococci, and extensive use was made of the microscope in the examination of slides prepared from diseased tissues. One cow, which had been notified by a veterinary surgeon as a salmonella carrier, was slaughtered under very strict hygienic conditions. Bacterial tests showed that the infection was confined to the intestines and the carcass was passed but all offal was condemned.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS

Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 and the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959

The routine inspection of foodstuffs in shops under Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 is combined with the duties under the Food Hygiene Regulations, particular attention being paid to butchers' and fish-mongers' shops by the meat inspection staff. The following table indicates the number of visits paid to shops, etc., during 1973:

Butchers' Shops	806
Fishmongers' Shops	230
Fish Markets	257
Wholesale Grocers	1,403
Fruit Markets/Shops	1,652
Meat Sales & Cold Stores	659
Restaurants/Canteens	40
Cooking Centres/Hospitals	261
Bakeries/Bakers' Shops	32
Householders	202
Manufacturing Premises	46
Egg Importers' Premises	31
Miscellaneous	69
	5,688

Inspectors made daily visits to the fish markets, wholesale fruit markets, and meat markets. Weekly visits were paid to the wholesale food firms. A list is appended of the main foodstuffs condemned and in all 6,618 condemnation certificates were issued.

An unfortunate accident occurred on board a trawler when a torpedo, which had been caught in its nets, exploded on deck with loss of human life and severe damage to the superstructure of the vessel. The holds which were full of fish escaped with minor damage but over 2½ tons of fish had to be condemned due to dust contamination.

A total of 42 premises were visited where their refrigerators had broken down. This resulted in the condemnation of 14,358 lbs. of foodstuffs. Fire damage at two premises necessitated the seizure of 10,546 lbs. of varied foods.

As in last year a container consigned to the fruit markets was found on opening that the contents were in a frozen state due to a fault in the thermo-static control. All of the fruit was unsuitable for distribution and in all 35,936 lbs of apples (from America) were condemned.

Consumer Complaints.—A total of 202 complaints were received from members of the public with regard to unsound food. All complaints were promptly and thoroughly investigated and advice given to the vendors in order to prevent similar occurrences happening in the future.

Food Sampling.—The following is a list of commodities tested bacteriologically for the presence of salmonellae and other food poisoning organisms—Cheeses 14; Pâté 29; Pies 9; Fowls 5; Shell Fish 34; Boneless Beef 9; Tinned Meats 20; Sausages 13; Frozen Foods 4; Tinned Vegetables/Fruit 11; Cereals 9; Peanuts 3; Pickled Herring 1; Tinned Tomatoes 5; Apples 3; Egg 1; Evaporated Milk 1; Packet Soup 1; Miscellaneous 16; Swabs 19. All samples proved negative.

It is to be noted that pâté which has become a very popular purchase with members of the public, showed that the samples had a very low bacterial count indicating that a good standard of hygiene had been maintained in its production.

The weight of foodstuffs seized in markets, shops and other premises in the City during 1973 was as follows:

	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
Tinned Soups	10,102
Tinned Milk/Cream	683 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jams	1,905 $\frac{1}{4}$
Miscellaneous Vegetables	110,029 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef	17,105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat/Tinned Meats	7,666
Cooked Ham	4,468 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	27,787 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Fruit/Fresh Fruit	161,860
Poultry	30,689 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fish	4,157
Miscellaneous	10,370 $\frac{3}{4}$
	386,825

Equal to: 172 tons 13 cwts. 3 qrs. 5 lbs.

Meat Contracts.—137 visits were made to school meals centres and 124 visits to regional hospital board kitchens to check the quality of meat and fish supplied under contract. No major problems were encountered but a few complaints were received with regard to taint in pies and sausage rolls. On taking the matter up with the manufacturer it was discovered that the taint was associated with materials used in the construction of a new floor in the factory.

Food Hygiene.—Talks were given on food handling to students at the Napier College who were studying for the Certificate in Food Hygiene. This involved lecturing to the students in an evening course and, in addition, a special three day course. The latter course seemed to be quite effective and was popular with the students attending. Seven veterinary surgeons attended Gorgie Abattoir to receive a refresher course in meat inspection. Such training allowed them to act as veterinary meat inspectors for certification of meat destined for E.E.C. countries.

Certificates for Export.—Requests were again received for various certificates declaring that products originating in this country were sound and handled in a hygienic manner. During the year certificates were issued for the following: Smoked Salmon to Greece 5; Frozen Squid to Spain 6; Lobsters to Spain 1.

PORT INSPECTION DUTIES

Imported Food (Scotland) Regulations 1968

Most imported food now arrives in containers which are either opened at the docks or sent, still sealed and unexamined to their final destination. In the latter case it is necessary to inform the receiving health authority officials by notice of their dispatch from the port. A total of 330 containers were thus consigned requiring the issue of 245 notices. A total of 255 containers were received at food warehouses in the City having been landed at other ports.

All imported meats were checked on landing to ensure that they were accompanied with the appropriate "Official Certificate" and the recognised establishment number.

Samples were taken from consignments of imported egg albumen and dried egg powder and examined for the presence of salmonellae. The following indicates the numbers involved:

	<i>Number of Samples Taken</i>
Dutch Egg	183
Danish Egg	3

One consignment of Dutch Egg Albumen was found to contain *Salmonella oranienburg* and was re-exported. All other consignments were found to be satisfactory.

The total diseased and unsound foodstuffs dealt with by the Department in the City during 1973 is summarised as follows:

	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
At Abattoir: Carcases	178,838
Offal	130,138
In Shops, Warehouses, etc.	386,825
At Port of Leith	12,526
	<hr/> 708,327 <hr/>

Equal to: 316 tons 4 cwts. 1 qr. 11 lbs.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

The Veterinary Department is responsible for enforcing the provisions of the various orders and regulations made under the above Act, and in addition, the veterinary inspectors carry out certain duties allocated to them by the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture. As Edinburgh has one of the largest livestock markets in the country, a major part of the work is concerned with supervising the care of animals during transport and exposure for sale.

Livestock Markets.—Sales of fat cattle, sheep and pigs were held every Tuesday in the premises of Messrs. John Swan & Sons and Messrs. Oliver & Sons. Messrs. Wm. Bosomworth held their sales in the Corporation Market. The following table indicates the number of animals passing through the markets during 1967 and 1973:

	1967	1973
Cattle	21,501	24,871
Calves	3,228	32
Sheep	211,769	295,221
Swine	13,424	21,661
	<hr/> 249,922 <hr/>	<hr/> 341,785 <hr/>

A market for the sale of store stock is held also every Wednesday in the above-mentioned premises and the number of animals exposed for sale during 1967 and 1973 was as follows:

	1967	1973
Cattle	18,732	27,979
Calves	2,373	3,589
Sheep	66,793	130,209
Swine	58,267	47,858
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	146,165	209,635
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition to the above weekly markets, Edinburgh is now one of the main centres for the sale of Pedigree Hereford Cattle. Two very successful sales were held in the Corporation Market during 1973—one in February and one in October, involving a total of 793 pedigree animals.

The Market (Protection of Animals) Order, 1966.—Routine visits were paid to markets to ensure that the animals exposed for sale were in a fit condition.

The Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1959.—This Order states that no sale of pigs can be held unless it is authorised by the local authority. Messrs. John Swan & Sons and Messrs. Oliver & Son Ltd., of New Mart Road, Edinburgh, are so authorised to hold markets and all store pigs which leave those premises do so under licence. During the year 20,422 pigs were licensed from Messrs. Swan's and 27,297 from Messrs. Oliver's, necessitating the issue of 1,677 licences. The above Order also requires the licensing of pigs from fatstock centres and during the year 21,651 pigs were licensed, requiring the issue of 503 licences.

The Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1971.—Two sales of poultry were held in Messrs. Oliver & Son's market and these were during the month of December for the Christmas trade.

During the year six reports were received from British Rail that fowls had arrived from England and were detained at Waverley station. As the provisions of the Order prohibit such movement, arrangements were made to return the birds to the consignors. The Divisional Veterinary Officer was notified so that the information regarding the offence could be passed to his colleagues at the place of origin of the poultry.

The Swine Vesicular Disease Order, 1972.—Swine vesicular disease is caused by a virus and the symptoms resemble very closely those of Foot-and-Mouth Disease. The first case recorded in Britain occurred in Staffordshire in December 1972, and in March of this year a case was confirmed at Lasswade, Midlothian. Following on this latter incident pigs on two farms within the City were found to be infected. Both herds, consisting of 240 and 450 pigs respectively, were valued, slaughtered and the carcasses buried. An Infected Area Restriction Order which controls the movement and marketing of pigs was declared and remained in force for four weeks.

As swill was thought, by Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture to be the vehicle of infection, repeated visits were paid to pig farmers within the City to ensure that the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1973 were being complied with. Eight farmers held licences to operate swill plants.

The Movement of Pigs (Waste Food Precautions) Order, 1973.—Was introduced in April 1973, to further control the movement of swill fed pigs. Under this Order they can only be moved under licence to a slaughterhouse—not to a market—owing to the risk of widespread infection which could result if pigs were sent there while in the incubation stage of the disease. A total of 277 licences were issued involving 4,654 pigs.

Regulation of Movement of Imported Cattle.—Irish store cattle are licensed from the port of landing to Gorgie Markets and after exposure for sale are licensed by the local authority to farm premises for six days detention. A total of 11,205 Irish cattle were sold during the year. In addition 625 fat Irish cattle were licensed direct to the slaughterhouse.

Market, Sales and Lair Order.—This Order provides for the cleansing and disinfection of markets after use and despite the shortage of labour the standard of cleanliness was maintained at a very high level. Under the Transit of Animals Order, a total of 3,396 contractors' vehicles were washed and disinfected at the Corporation Market.

Importation of Dogs and Cats Order 1928 and Amendments of 1970.—Require that dogs and cats, on importation, must spend six months in quarantine and, must be vaccinated with an approved Rabies vaccine on entering quarantine premises. A total of 65 dogs and 27 cats were received and detained in approved premises within the City in 1973.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.—A total of 25 pet shops licensed within the City and throughout the year periodic inspections were made to the premises. The only complaint received concerned a parrot which died a fortnight after purchase and was shown to be affected with Psittacosis. No other parrots remained in the shop and the proprietor, following a similar incident in 1972, decided that he would no longer sell parrots.

Psittacosis.—A cage bird breeder was reported by a hospital to be suffering from psittacosis. On visiting the aviary it was found that several budgerigars had died during the previous fortnight and that some were still sickly. Advice was given as to the care which was necessary in handling these birds and to consult a veterinary surgeon with regard to antibiotic treatment. This proved to be reasonably successful. In another aviary consisting of canaries and budgerigars, both of which were affected, antibiotic treatment was not successful and the owner destroyed all his birds. No human cases occurred.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.—Four kennels were registered within the City during the year. On routine visits these premises were always found to be well-run and a good standard of cleanliness maintained. No complaints were received from persons boarding their pets therein.

Riding Establishments Act, 1964 and 1970.—Two riding establishments were registered in the City. All horses were found to be fit and well cared for and the saddlery kept in a good condition.

Farms.—The department has continued to provide clinical services for the Regional Hospital Board farm at Roddinglaw.

Police Stud and Dog Section.—As in previous years regular veterinary attention was given to the police horses and dogs.

Acknowledgements.—I wish to express my gratitude to all members of my staff for their continued wholehearted endeavour and support during the year.

ANALYST SERVICES

by F. J. G. Holliday, City Analyst

SECTION IX

CITY ANALYST

The total number of samples examined in the laboratory during 1973 was 647. Although this is quite a respectable total it does not represent a record as a fall of about 6 per cent with 1971, the last year of full productivity for the laboratory. The figures given in the table shows that a reduction in the number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act by the City Analyst is almost entirely responsible for this fall. In past years the number of samples taken has been cut by more than half this year with the biggest drop occurring in the sampling of milk. Steps have been taken to remedy this situation and it is to be hoped that food sampling in the City will be at a more realistic level during 1974.

However having considered about the fall in the number of food samples I should emphasize that this does not in fact represent a fall in the work load for the laboratory carried out. As has been explained in previous reports each sample has to be treated individually and where one may require only a few minutes of an analyst's time to complete another may take him several days to finish a job and my assistant. A large proportion of the Edinburgh foodstuffs were meat products, which by their very nature are time consuming to examine properly, and furthermore a fair number of them were found to be low in meat content which inevitably entailed the carrying out of complete meat analysis.

During the year the City of Edinburgh submitted a total of 6278 samples which is 73.2 per cent of the work carried out by the laboratory. The other Local Authorities in Scotland for which the department also undertakes examinations were responsible for 1,866 samples or 29.8 per cent of the total. 5.1 per cent of our work load, or 487 samples came from commercial sources or private individuals in the area and the remaining 0.8 per cent some 44 samples, originated from what may be described as other official authorities. These percentages are very similar to those which obtained in 1972. Over the past few years we have seen the number of samples derived from other official authorities drop drastically, probably due to their having set up their own laboratories and a slow but steady rise in the volume of work coming from private and commercial sources.

An analysis of the origin of all of the samples received during 1973 is given below:—

City of Edinburgh	647	Food & Drugs Act	287
Local Authorities	1866	Milk Samples	487
Commercial Sources	487	Food & Drugs Act	18
Private Individuals	44	Control of Pollution	2
Other Authorities	44	Lead Content	2
Other Official Authorities	44		
Commercial Sources	487		
Private Individuals	44		
Other Authorities	44		
Other Official Authorities	44		

ANALYST SERVICES

by P. J. G. Holliday, City Analyst

The total number of samples examined in the laboratory during 1973 was 9,475. Although this is quite a respectable total it does, nevertheless represent a fall of about 6 per cent when compared with 1971, the last year of full productivity for the laboratory. Examination of the figures given in the table shows that a reduction in the numbers of samples taken under The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act by the City of Edinburgh is almost entirely responsible for this fall. In past years these samples have usually totalled about 1,600 and have included some 500 milks, but, as can be seen, they have been cut by more than half this year with the biggest drop occurring in the sampling of milk. Steps have been taken to remedy this situation and it is to be hoped that food sampling in the City will be at a more realistic level during 1974.

However having complained about the fall in the number of food samples I should perhaps emphasise that this does not in fact represent a fall in the work load the laboratory carried out. As has been explained in previous reports each sample has to be treated individually and where one may require only a few minutes of an analyst's time to complete another may take him several days to finish to his, and my, satisfaction. A large proportion of the Edinburgh foodstuffs were meat products, which by their very nature are time consuming to examine properly, and furthermore a fair number of them were found to be low in meat content which invariably entailed the carrying out of a complete repeat analysis.

During the year the City of Edinburgh submitted a total of 6,978 samples which is 73.6 per cent of the work carried out by the laboratory. The other Local Authorities in Scotland for which the department also undertakes examinations were responsible for 1,966 samples or 20.8 per cent of the total. 5.1 per cent of our work load, or 487 samples came from commercial sources or private individuals in the area and the remaining 0.5 per cent, some 44 samples, originated from what may be described as other official authorities. These percentages are very similar to those which obtained in 1972. Over the past few years we have seen the numbers of samples derived from other official authorities drop drastically, probably due to their having set up their own laboratories, and a slow but steady rise in the volume of work coming from private and commercial sources.

An analysis of the origin of all of the samples received during 1973 is given below:—

City of Edinburgh			
Food & Drugs Act	.. .. .		787
Milk Samples	.. .. .	61	
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act	.. .. .		6
Consumer Protection Act	.. .. .		18
Farm & Garden Chemical Act	.. .. .		5
Rag Flock Act	.. .. .		2
Trades Description Act	.. .. .		3
Petroleum Consolidation Act	.. .. .		5
Atmospheric Pollution	.. .. .		5,626
Smoke in Air Determinations	.. .. .	2,821	
Sulphur Dioxide Determinations	.. .. .	2,802	
Dust etc. Determinations	.. .. .	3	
Waters	.. .. .		393
Taken from Swimming Pools	.. .. .	234	
For Lead Content	.. .. .	129	
For Other Chemical Examination	.. .. .	30	
City Baths & Laundries Department	.. .. .		1

City Cleansing Department	4
City Engineer's Department	13
City Planning Department	1
City Sanitary Department	78
City Trading Standards Department	2
City Veterinary Department	34
Total Samples received from the City of Edinburgh ..	6,978

Samples received from other Local Authorities:

Berwick County

Food & Drugs Act	173
Milk Samples	122
Complaint Samples	2
Waters	11

Clackmannan County ..

Food & Drugs Act	139
Milk Samples	22
Complaint Samples	6
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act	5
Atmospheric Pollution	24
Waters	45
Taken from Swimming Pools	11
For Lead Content	6
Dairy Detergents	6
Rag Flock Act	1

Dumfries County

Petroleum Consolidation Act	7
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East Lothian County

Food & Drugs Act	133
Milk Samples	44
Complaint Samples	20
Atmospheric Pollution	24
Waters	30
Effluents & Infiltration Waters	15
Taken from Swimming Pools	1
Sands, Soils, Sludges etc.	7

Inverness Burgh

Food & Drugs Act	26
Milk Samples	6
Complaint Samples	1
Atmospheric Pollution	16
Waters	29
For Lead Content	24

Inverness County

Food & Drugs Act	123
Milk Samples	49
Complaint Samples	3
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act	3
Waters	42
Effluents	11

Midlothian County

Food & Drugs Act	86
Milk Samples	20
Complaint Samples	19
Waters	17
For Lead Content	1
Petroleum Consolidation Act	2
Cleansing Department	1

Moray & Nairn County

Food & Drugs Act	133
Milk Samples	64
Complaint Samples	1
Waters	32

Orkney County

Food & Drugs Act	54
Milk Samples	4
Complaint Samples	3
Waters	34
Effluents	4

Peeblesshire County

Food & Drugs Act	50
Milk Samples	19
Complaint Samples	4
Waters	11

Renfrew County

Food & Drugs Act	226
Milk Samples	32
Complaint Samples	27
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act	6

Roxburgh County

Food & Drugs Act	102
Milk Samples	69
Complaint Samples	10
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act	8
Waters	6
Taken from Swimming Pools	2
Sludges	3
Cleaning Fluid	1

Selkirk County

Food & Drugs Act	40
Milk Samples	19
Complaint Samples	4

West Lothian County

Food & Drugs Act	177
Milk Samples	6
Complaint Samples	10
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act	2
Waters	27
Taken from Swimming Pools	15
Trade Descriptions Act	3

Zetland County

Food & Drugs Act	47
Complaint Samples	1
Waters	54
<hr/>	
Total number of samples received from other Local Authorities	1,966
<hr/>	

Samples received from other Authorities:

Army—Scotland	2
Edinburgh Hospital Boards	2
Edinburgh University	2
Northern Lighthouse Board	2
North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board	14
Scottish Gas Board	20
South of Scotland Electricity Board	2
<hr/>	
Total number of samples received from other Authorities	44
<hr/>	

Samples received from Private Sources:

Building Materials	49
Feeding Stuffs	2
Foodstuffs	46
Gas Free Certificate Visits	102
Road Tankers	54
Ships	36
Static Tanks	12
Insurance Assessment	18
Spirits	174
Whisky	138
Rum	34
Gin	2
Tea	4
Waters	77
Effluents	12
For Lead Content	11
Miscellaneous	15
<hr/>	
Total number of samples received from Private Sources	487
<hr/>	
Total number of samples examined during 1973	9,475
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SECTION X

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Infant Feeding Centre

Fireguard Loan Scheme

Home Nursing Aids

Mortuary Disinfecting and
Skin Cleansing Centre

Skin Treatment and Cleansing
Centre

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

by C. F. Campbell, Chief Administrator

INFANT FEEDING AND LOST AND INJURED CHILDREN CENTRES

This was the sixth year in which the Infant Feeding Centre operated from the hut at Beach Lane, opening daily (including Sunday) during the month of July. Attendance as always was affected by the weather, which generally during the month was warm and sunny, and this and the new sand at Portobello meant a far greater number of visitors to the seaside than anyone could remember since the Centres were opened. For the first time for many years, the Infant Feeding Centre had visitors every day, although on four days only two and on one other day only three attended. The total attendance amounted to 279, an increase of 72 over 1972. It will be recalled this last year that there were no breast feedings recorded—the original purpose of the Centre—but this year there were five. Almost three-quarters of the mothers did, however, use the facilities for feeding of infants or young children.

The Centre for Lost and Injured Children was opened in the same premises from the 24th June to the 19th August, with 186 compared with 158 last year receiving attention from the qualified nurse. This increase is all the more remarkable as this year the Centre was opened for two weeks less than last year, when the extended school holidays were covered.

Only one child required referral to hospital compared with six last year, but the number of lost children cared for increased from 42 to 72. However, as mentioned in previous years, this does not truly reflect the value of this service, as the period that the children are lost can vary considerably. At the time of writing, no decision has yet been made as to which Corporation Department will take over this service in 1974 and subsequent years, but the Civic Amenities Committee are in the process of coming to a decision.

Both services perform a valuable amenities function in Portobello, all the more necessary if its popularity as a seaside resort, evident this year, continues in the future, and both the Health Committee and the Department are grateful to the Local Committee of the Edinburgh Toddlers' Playcentres Association for the use of their hut, which is close to the beach and is now well known to summer visitors.

FIREGUARD LOAN SCHEME

As yet no arrangements have been made for the operation of this service following April 1974. Although operating under Section 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act of 1947, it is controlled by the Edinburgh Accident Prevention Council (Home Safety Committee), for whom over the years the Health Department has acted as agent for the receipt, storage, distribution, etc. of the fire and cooker guards which are issued on loan.

During 1973, 130 guards were issued, which meant that by the end of the year there were 1,805 out on loan, with a waiting list of applicants amounting to 57 at 31st December. The size of the waiting list has caused general concern, but the Home Safety Committee have found the greatest difficulty in obtaining new fire guards or getting repairs undertaken.

There were during the year 59 cooker safe guards out on loan and at the end of the year there were three in stock, with no waiting list.

HOME NURSING AIDS

Number Issued During the Year

Air Rings	199
Bed Boards (Sets)	161
Bed Cages	185
Bedpans	159
Bed Rests	188
Bedsteads	24
Commodes	331
Rubber Sheets	215
Wheelchairs	70
Walking Aids	248
Miscellaneous (Bedding, etc.)	272
	2,052

MORTUARY, DISINFECTING AND SKIN CLEANSING CENTRE

Because of frustrating delays in finally completing the building, it was not possible to bring the new Mortuary into operation until the 3rd December. There is no doubt that the move to these excellent, purpose-built premises has considerably improved the service, and with the appointment of Professor J. K. F. Mason as Edinburgh University's regius Professor of Forensic Medicine on the 14th August 1973, and the permanent appointment of Dr. R. Nagle as Police Surgeon from the beginning of the same month, the immense improvements envisaged have at long last been realised. The move from South Gray's Close and the extra duties taken over from the Police, of responsibility for uplifting all bodies within the city, meant a complete review of establishment requirements, and by the end of the year a full service of collecting and receiving bodies into the Mortuary at any time of the day or night was in operation. During the whole year there were 1,122 admissions to the Mortuary, and 388 post-mortems were carried out; during the period from 3rd December to the end of the month, during which the collection service was in full operation, 37 bodies were collected.

The Disinfecting and Skin Cleansing Centre continued to operate during the year in the premises at South Gray's Close, but a move from these unsatisfactory, although conveniently sited premises, became more likely when the Department was informed that the ground was required for the extension to the Museum of Childhood as part of the general up-grading of this part of the Canongate. What is required is a central situation, convenient for those requiring these services, and this has been particularly difficult with many possible sites either scheduled for demolition or for other types of development.

SKIN TREATMENT AND CLEANSING CENTRE, SOUTH GRAY'S CLOSE

During 1973, 241 cases of scabies received attention. Routine second and in some cases further treatments were given (357 in all) giving a total of 598 attendances.

There were 263 cases of pediculosis capitis seen of whom 218 were required to revisit the clinic giving a total of 481 attendances for this condition.

Twelve persons were treated for pediculosis pubis.

Cleansing baths were given to 624 patients many of whom had pediculosis corporis.

Ninety-five individuals were treated for impetigo and 31 for minor cuts and bruises.

In all, 1,266 persons received treatment, the corresponding figures for 1972 and 1971 being 1,111 and 934 respectively.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN EDINBURGH 1954-73

STATISTICAL TABLES

Year	Stillborn Population		Live Births		Deaths		MARRIAGES			RATES		
	Total	Per 1,000	Total	Per 1,000	Total	Per 1,000	All	Male	Female	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000
1954	4,024	10.2	11,241	28.1	1,261	3.2	1,111	1,111	1,111	11.1	11.1	11.1
1955	3,812	9.6	10,854	27.6	1,188	3.0	1,098	1,098	1,098	10.9	10.9	10.9
1956	3,654	9.2	10,456	26.6	1,124	2.8	1,024	1,024	1,024	10.2	10.2	10.2
1957	3,512	8.8	10,124	25.6	1,088	2.7	988	988	988	9.8	9.8	9.8
1958	3,384	8.4	9,812	24.8	1,024	2.6	912	912	912	9.1	9.1	9.1
1959	3,256	8.0	9,512	24.0	988	2.5	848	848	848	8.4	8.4	8.4
1960	3,128	7.6	9,212	23.2	952	2.4	782	782	782	7.8	7.8	7.8
1961	3,000	7.2	8,912	22.4	916	2.3	716	716	716	7.1	7.1	7.1
1962	2,872	6.8	8,612	21.6	880	2.2	648	648	648	6.4	6.4	6.4
1963	2,744	6.4	8,312	20.8	844	2.1	588	588	588	5.8	5.8	5.8
1964	2,616	6.0	8,012	20.0	808	2.0	528	528	528	5.2	5.2	5.2
1965	2,488	5.6	7,712	19.2	772	1.9	468	468	468	4.6	4.6	4.6
1966	2,360	5.2	7,412	18.4	736	1.8	408	408	408	4.0	4.0	4.0
1967	2,232	4.8	7,112	17.6	700	1.7	348	348	348	3.4	3.4	3.4
1968	2,104	4.4	6,812	16.8	664	1.6	288	288	288	2.8	2.8	2.8
1969	1,976	4.0	6,512	16.0	628	1.5	228	228	228	2.2	2.2	2.2
1970	1,848	3.6	6,212	15.2	592	1.4	168	168	168	1.6	1.6	1.6
1971	1,720	3.2	5,912	14.4	556	1.3	108	108	108	1.0	1.0	1.0
1972	1,592	2.8	5,612	13.6	520	1.2	48	48	48	0.4	0.4	0.4
1973	1,464	2.4	5,312	12.8	484	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

There were 233 cases of pediculosis of the hair of whom 218 were referred to visit the clinic giving a total of 481 attendances for the condition. Twelve persons were treated for pediculosis of the beard. Clearing days were given to 854 patients many of whom had pediculosis of the hair.

SECTION XI

STATISTICAL TABLES

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MORTUARY, DISINFECTING AND SKIN CLEANSING CENTRE

The mortuary centre in the building was opened on the 23rd December 1972. The new mortuary was built on the site of the old mortuary and was designed to provide a service for the disposal of the dead. The centre was opened on the 23rd December 1972 and the post-mortem department was opened on the 23rd December 1972. The mortuary centre was designed to provide a service for the disposal of the dead. The centre was opened on the 23rd December 1972 and the post-mortem department was opened on the 23rd December 1972.

SKIN TREATMENT AND CLEANSING CENTRE, SOUTH GRAY'S CROSS

During 1973, 241 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1974, 76 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1975, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1976, 232 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1977, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1978, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1979, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1980, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1981, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1982, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1983, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1984, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1985, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1986, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1987, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1988, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1989, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1990, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1991, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1992, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1993, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1994, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1995, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1996, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1997, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1998, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 1999, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated. During 2000, 242 cases of pediculosis of the hair were treated.

BIRTHS, DEATHS and MARRIAGES in EDINBURGH — 1954-73

Year	Estimated Population	NUMBERS				RATES							
		Live Births		Still Births	Marriages	Deaths		Per 1,000 of Estimated Population		Illegitimate Births per cent of Live Births	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births	Still Births per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still)	
		Total	Illegitimate			All Ages	Under 1 year	Live Births	Marrriages				Deaths
1953	470,847	7,241	379	163	4,152	5,782	177	15.4	8.8	12.3	5.2	24	22
1954	469,297	7,256	386	158	4,347	6,061	185	15.5	9.3	12.9	5.3	25	21
1955	467,889	7,128	358	177	4,517	6,049	179	15.2	9.7	12.9	5.0	25	24
1951-55	470,108	7,221	383	179	4,296	6,066	189	15.4	9.1	12.9	5.3	26	24
1956	466,889	7,467	360	176	4,492	6,071	179	16.0	9.6	13.0	4.8	24	23
1957	465,671	7,854	399	153	4,326	6,005	191	16.9	9.3	12.9	5.1	24	19
1958	467,410	7,864	369	155	4,283	6,023	193	16.8	9.2	12.9	4.7	25	19
1959	469,399	8,150	385	161	4,212	6,246	199	17.4	9.0	13.3	4.7	24	19
1960	471,585	8,443	441	166	4,050	5,940	178	17.9	8.6	12.6	5.2	21	19
1956-60	468,191	7,956	391	162	4,273	6,057	188	17.0	9.1	12.9	4.9	24	20
1961	474,062	8,373	479	159	3,956	6,210	190	17.7	8.3	13.1	5.7	23	19
1962	475,338	8,753	541	140	4,045	6,092	211	18.4	8.5	12.8	6.2	24	16
1963	476,228	8,504	596	156	4,035	6,219	199	17.9	8.5	13.1	7.0	23	18
1964	473,270	8,774	612	143	4,046	5,859	181	18.5	8.5	12.4	7.0	21	16
1965	472,352	8,370	599	122	4,152	6,150	197	17.7	8.8	13.0	7.2	24	14
1961-65	474,250	8,555	565	144	4,047	6,106	196	18.0	8.5	12.9	6.6	23	17
1966	468,765	7,819	645	105	4,246	6,187	174	16.7	9.1	13.2	8.2	22	13
1967	467,986	7,728	656	120	4,342	5,755	166	16.5	9.3	12.3	8.5	21	15
1968	466,464	7,529	668	111	4,387	6,142	145	16.1	9.4	13.2	8.9	19	15
1969	465,421	6,897	659	79	4,487	6,021	153	14.8	9.6	12.9	9.6	22	11
1970	464,800	6,551	584	78	4,398	5,981	123	14.1	9.5	12.9	8.9	19	12
1966-70	466,687	7,304	642	98	4,372	6,017	152	15.6	9.4	12.9	8.8	21	13
1971	453,025	6,361	636	74	4,347	5,866	126	14.0	9.6	12.9	9.9	20	11
1972	449,632	5,805	582	60	4,257	5,826	89	12.9	9.5	12.9	10.0	15	10
1973	448,682	5,418	575	53	4,245	5,992	91	12.0	9.5	13.3	10.6	17	10

**Deaths from Specified Causes
and Death Rates per 1,000**

CAUSE OF DEATH	MALES											Total Males
	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	
1. Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
2. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	5
3. Tuberculosis: Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Meningococcal Infection	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Syphilis and its Sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	3	18
10. Malignant Neoplasms	—	3	—	1	2	4	16	47	151	285	181	690
11. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	6
12. Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	5	14
13. Anaemias	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	8
14. Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
15. Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	—	—	1	2	1	5	7	9	10	14	50
16. Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
17. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	7	1	21
18. Hypertensive Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	12	4	30
19. Ischaemic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	72	158	267	164	674
20. Other Forms of Heart Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	13	29	66	117
21. Cerebrovascular Disease	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	12	39	101	138	297
22. Other Circulatory Diseases	1	—	—	—	1	1	5	11	38	100	135	292
23. Influenza	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	7
24. Pneumonia	3	2	—	—	1	—	1	6	11	40	76	140
25. Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	27	80	68	181
26. Other Respiratory Diseases	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	1	11	22
27. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	2	10
28. Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
29. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	7
30. Other Digestive Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	21	7	41
31. Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
32. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	6	7	14	36
33. Puerperal Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Diseases of Skin and Musculo-Skeletal System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	6
35. Congenital Anomalies	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12
36. Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
37. Senility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Motor and Other Road Vehicle Accidents	—	1	5	4	7	4	2	3	5	4	5	40
39. Accidents in the Home	1	4	2	—	3	3	7	10	4	5	10	49
40. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	3	—	9
41. Other Violence	—	—	—	—	3	6	3	4	2	3	2	23
42. All Other Causes	3	2	—	—	—	2	2	6	11	14	23	63
TOTALS ..	62	16	7	8	25	23	65	217	536	1005	946	2,910

EDINBURGH

in Sex and Age-Group
of the Population

CAUSE OF DEATH	FEMALES											Total Fe- males	Total Both Sexes	Rate per 1,000 pop.
	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+			
1. Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	0.008
2. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	0.013
3. Tuberculosis: Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.002
4. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	0.004
6. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Syphilis and its Sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	1	9	27	0.060	
10. Malignant Neoplasms	—	—	1	3	4	12	68	124	214	200	626	1,316	2.933	
11. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	9	0.020	
12. Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	8	13	26	40	0.089	
13. Anaemias	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7	14	22	0.049	
14. Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	0.008	
15. Other Diseases of Nervous System	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	8	8	22	43	93	0.207	
16. Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.002	
17. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	9	32	53	0.118	
18. Hypertensive Disease	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	4	8	15	31	61	0.135	
19. Ischaemic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	3	18	72	176	313	582	1,256	0.279	
20. Other Forms of Heart Disease	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	31	151	189	306	0.681	
21. Cerebrovascular Disease	1	—	—	—	—	3	13	33	109	305	464	761	1.696	
22. Other Circulatory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	12	80	323	420	712	1.586	
23. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	11	18	0.040	
24. Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	10	35	102	151	291	0.648	
25. Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	15	17	36	72	253	0.563	
26. Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	11	25	47	0.104	
27. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	9	12	22	0.049	
28. Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	0.004	
29. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	10	14	21	0.046	
30. Other Digestive Diseases	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	5	13	10	30	62	103	0.229
31. Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	6	0.013	
32. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	3	10	21	41	77	0.171
33. Puerperal Causes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.002	
34. Diseases of Skin and Musculo-Skeletal System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	17	25	31	0.069
35. Congenital Anomalies	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	19	0.042	
36. Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	42	0.093	
37. Senility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Motor and other Road Vehicle Accidents	—	1	2	—	4	1	2	3	3	2	3	21	61	0.135
39. Accidents in the Home	1	—	1	—	3	4	3	7	9	11	34	73	122	0.271
40. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	6	15	0.033	
41. Other Violence	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	7	11	34	0.075
42. All Other Causes	4	1	—	1	1	2	—	4	6	20	51	90	153	0.340
TOTALS	29	4	6	2	14	18	33	147	355	776	1,698	3,082	5,992	13.3

CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS DURING 1973

	Under 1 day	Under 1 wk.	1 and under 2 wks.	2 and under 3 wks.	3 and under 4 wks.	Total under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 3 mths.	3 and under 6 mths.	6 and under 9 mths.	9 and under 12 mths.	Total under 12 mths.	12 mths. and under 2 yrs.	2 yrs. and under 3 yrs.	3 and under 4 yrs.	4 and under 5 yrs.	Total 1-5 yrs.	Total under 5 yrs.
Tuberculosis, Respiratory
Tuberculosis, Other Forms
Dysentery
Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria
Whooping Cough
Meningococcal Meningitis
Other Meningococcal Infections
Poliomyelitis
Measles
Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases
Malignant Disease
Meningitis, Other Forms
Influenza
Pneumonia
Bronchitis
Other Respiratory Diseases
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia
Gastro Enteritis
Other Digestive Diseases
Congenital Heart
Congenital Malformations
Injury at Birth	7	3	2	1	1	13	1	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	16	..
Post-Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	2	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..
Other Infections of New Born	1	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Other Diseases Early Infancy	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Immaturity—Complicated	18	9	1	..	..	28	2	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	30	..
Immaturity—Uncomplicated	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	..
Con Anol of Nervous System	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other Diseases of Nervous System
Accidents:—
Suffocation
Overlying
Out-of-Doors
Other
Other Violence
All Other Causes
TOTALS	36	21	5	3	1	66	11	6	7	1	91	5	5	5	5	20	111

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASES 1973

SITE	SEX AND AGE GROUPS														TOTALS					
	Under 15		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75+		M	F	Both Sexes	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
Tongue and Mouth	8
Pharynx	7
Stomach and Oesophagus	153
Intestines and Rectum	156
Liver and Gall Bladder	24
Pancreas	49
Other Digestive Sites	6
Bronchus and Lungs	394
Other Respiratory System	12
Bones	7
Breast	2
Genital Organs	113
Prostate	76
Bladder	47
Kidney and Other Urinary Sites	55
Brain	17
Other Nervous Sites	19
Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissue	10
Leukaemia	36
All Other Sites	25
TOTALS	4	1	2	3	4	4	12	68	124	285	181	200	690	626	1,316					
	MALE	FEMALE																		

ANALYSIS OF STILLBIRTHS, 1973

CAUSE	Number	Rate per 1,000 Total Births
Placental and Cord Conditions	21	3.9
Congenital Anomalies of Foetus	12	2.2
Anoxic and Hypoxic Conditions	6	1.1
Toxaemias	4	0.7
Difficult Labour	1	0.2
Unexplained Intra Uterine Death	4	0.7
Ill-defined and Other Causes	5	0.9
TOTAL	53	9.7

CHILD HEALTH CENTRES

Year of Birth	Number of New Cases	Number of Children Attending	Total Number of Attendances
1973	2,813	2,813	16,926
1972	581	2,476	13,788
1968-71	336	1,669	4,879
Others	36	60	846
TOTAL	3,766	7,018	36,439

Systematic Examination of Children attending Ordinary and Special Schools

Showing Number Examined, Immunisation State and Referrals made

	Nursery		Infants		13-year-olds		TOTAL
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys and Girls
Total number examined in each Age Group	661	626	2,934	2,890	2,418	2,689	12,218
Parents present at examination	643 97.27%	604 96.48%	2,809 95.74%	2,686 92.94%	406 16.79%	574 21.35%	7,722 63.21%
Immunisation State:							
(a) Diphtheria/Tetanus (Fully protected) ..	566 85.62%	557 88.98%	2,710 92.37%	2,592 89.69%	2,160 89.33%	2,403 89.36%	10,988 89.94%
(b) Poliomyelitis (Fully protected) ..	571 86.38%	556 88.82%	2,516 85.75%	2,557 88.48%	2,126 87.92%	2,385 88.69%	10,711 87.67%
(c) Smallpox (Vaccinated)	440 66.56%	429 68.53%	2,091 71.27%	2,148 74.33%	1,848 76.43%	2,153 80.07%	9,109 74.56%
Referrals made:							
(a) Refraction	8 1.21%	1 0.16%	70 2.39%	62 2.15%	65 2.69%	60 2.23%	266 2.18%
(b) Further Medical Opinion/ Treatment	19 2.88%	16 2.56%	102 3.48%	81 2.81%	79 3.27%	72 2.68%	369 3.02%
(c) Speech Therapy	16 2.43%	6 0.96%	103 3.52%	54 1.87%	5 0.21%	1 0.04%	185 1.52%
(d) Dental Treatment	7 1.06%	12 1.92%	106 3.62%	94 3.25%	180 7.45%	140 5.21%	539 4.42%
(e) Head Cleansing—advice to parents	1 0.16%	2 0.32%	8 0.28%	30 1.04%	35 1.45%	22 0.82%	98 0.81%
(f) Supervision by School Doctor	125 18.91%	73 11.66%	776 26.45%	538 18.62%	172 7.12%	147 5.47%	1,831 14.99%
Total number of children to whom these referrals apply	139 21.03%	104 16.61%	968 32.99%	706 24.43%	412 17.04%	351 13.05%	2,680 21.93%

VISION TESTING

AGE	Total Number Examined		GOOD VISION (6/6 in better eye, with or without glasses)		FAIR VISION (6/9 or 6/12 in better eye, with or without glasses)				BAD VISION (6/18 or worse in better eye, with or without glasses)			
	No.	%	No.	%	Defect already known		Defect recognised for first time		Defect already known		Defect recognised for first time	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
7-year-olds:												
Boys ..	2,789	100	2,530	90.71	125	4.48	102	3.66	23	0.83	9	0.32
Girls ..	2,764	100	2,459	88.97	134	4.85	144	5.20	16	0.58	11	0.40
9-year-olds:												
Boys ..	2,628	100	2,385	90.75	114	4.35	81	3.08	35	1.33	13	0.49
Girls ..	2,579	100	2,304	89.33	132	5.12	103	4.00	25	0.97	15	0.58

REGIONAL ASSESSMENT CENTRE, EDINBURGH

	CHILDREN'S HEARINGS AND OTHERS		CHARGED BY POLICE	
	Examined for Admission	Examined for List D School Report	Examined for Admission	Examined for List D School Report
EDINBURGH:				
Boys	133	44	96	34
Girls	81	15	4	1
TOTAL	214	59	100	35
OUTWITH:				
Boys	115	55	69	14
Girls	36	15	0	0
TOTAL	151	70	69	14
GRAND TOTAL	365	129	169	49

Total of Edinburgh and Outwith Children:

Examined for List D School Report—178 (total 1971/72—141)

Examined for admission —534 (total 1971/72—548)

AUDIOMETRIC TESTING — SESSION 1972-73

	Listed	Tested	Normal	DOUBLE DEFECT 1-4HZ BETTER EAR				SINGLE EAR DEFECT 1-4HZ					U/T				
				Fail Sweep	Total Defec.	15-29 Dbs.	30-45 Dbs.	46 Dbs. or over	Fail Sweep	Total Defec.	15-29 Dbs.	30-45 Dbs.		46 Dbs. or over	Abs.	Left	
Routine Groups:																	
1. Infant admits of 1972	6,259	5,832	5,165	685	227	184	41	2	725	440	276	145	19	408	2	17	
% of number tested	..	88.6	88.6	3.9	3.9	..	..	..	7.5	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Born 1964	5,405	5,146	4,553	688	194	170	18	6	706	399	317	73	9	255	2	2	
% of number tested	..	88.5	88.5	3.8	3.8	..	..	..	7.7	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Born 1959	1,524	1,398	1,276	325	49	42	7	—	233	73	58	9	6	126	—	—	
% of number tested	..	91.3	91.3	3.5	3.5	..	..	..	5.2	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Absentees last session	952	673	598	89	18	16	2	—	95	57	45	11	1	115	162	2	
..
Previously Defective:																	
5. Defective last session	4,080	2,568	1,131	1,017	631	493	78	60	855	806	541	175	90	970	542	—	
% of number tested	..	44.0	44.0	24.6	24.6	..	..	..	31.4	31.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Normal last session	1,426	848	665	143	50	49	1	—	184	133	112	19	2	403	175	—	
% of number tested	..	78.4	78.4	5.9	5.9	..	..	..	15.7	15.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
7. Special requests	930	928	761	236	70	43	9	13	123	97	78	15	4	—	—	2	
% of number tested	..	82.0	82.0	7.5	7.5	..	..	..	10.5	10.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	20,576	17,393	14,149	3,183	1,239	1,002	156	81	2,921	2,005	1,427	447	131	2,277	883	23	
Less Duplicates	497	474	241	151	98	81	13	4	123	135	96	28	11	22	1	—	
Final Totals	20,079	16,919	13,908	3,032	1,141	921	143	77	2,798	1,870	1,331	419	120	2,255	882	23	
Absent O.C.D.'s	..	..	..	..	359	308	40	11	..	610	394	151	65	..	Grade D	..	
Total Defectives	3,980*	..	..	..	1,500	1,229	183	88	..	2,480	1,725	570	185	..	35	..	
Defectives attending other schools	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Area total of defectives	4,015	..	..	..	1,500	1,229	183	88	..	2,430	1,725	570	185	..	35	..	
% of total number of defectives	4,015*	..	..	..	37.3	30.6	4.5	2.2	..	61.8	43.0	14.2	4.6	..	0.9	..	
% of school population of 67,677	5.93	..	..	..	2.22	1.82	0.27	0.13	..	3.66	2.55	0.84	0.27	..	0.05	..	

* Double- and Single-Ear Defect.

Number of Deaths from Various Causes in Edinburgh School Children (5-16 years) 1954-73

YEAR	Pulmonary T.B.	Other T.B.	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Poliomyelitis	Measles	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Nervous Diseases	Heart Diseases	Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	Digestive Diseases	Urinary Diseases	Rheumatic Fever	Malignant Disease	Accidents and other Violence	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Other Causes	Total Deaths 5-16 years	Death Rate per 10,000 Population
1954	1						1	3	1	5	3	1		6	9		4	34	5.5
1955			2					3		4	1	1		3	11		5	30	4.8
1956								3		1	1	1	2	6	3		2	22	3.5
1957							1	3		2	2	1	1	10	9		4	31	4.9
1958								1	2	1	2			2	7		2	17	2.7
1959								3		2	3		1	4	7		1	18	2.8
1960								1	2	2	1	3	1	8	8		9	36	5.5
1961								4	1	1	3	1		4	10		3	21	3.2
1962								1		1	2			2	12		6	25	3.8
1963								6		1	2	2		6	6		2	20	3.1
1964								5		1	2	1		6	7		5	27	4.2
1965								2		2	2			9	10		7	34	5.2
1966								3	1	3				4	8		1	20	2.9
1967								1		3				7	9		6	28	4.3
1968								3	1	5	1			4	10	2		24	3.7
1969								1		3				3	7			15	2.3
1970								3	1	3	2			6	7	1	3	28	4.3
1971								1	1	1				5	15		4	26	4.2
1972								6	2	1				6	16		2	23	3.4
1973								1		1				5	14		2	23	3.4

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children born in 1959

	BOYS			GIRLS			TOTAL		
	Local Authority	Private	Total	Local Authority	Private	Total	Local Authority	Private	Grand Total
Number offered Tuberculin Testing	2,780	726	3,506	2,795	475	3,270	5,575	1,201	6,776
Number Accepted	2,622 (94.3%)	688 (94.8%)	3,310 (94.4%)	2,690 (96.2%)	447 (94.1%)	3,137 (95.9%)	5,312 (95.3%)	1,135 (94.5%)	6,447 (95.1%)
Number not Tested (Cases, Contacts, Absentees, etc.)	141	19	160	136	7	143	277	26	303
Number Tuberculin Tested	2,481	669	3,150	2,554	440	2,994	5,035	1,109	6,144
Number of Tests Read	2,345	660	3,005	2,449	428	2,877	4,794	1,088	5,882
Number of Natural Positive Reactors	156 (6.7%)	58 (8.8%)	214 (7.1%)	186 (7.6%)	44 (10.3%)	230 (7.9%)	342 (7.1%)	102 (9.4%)	444 (7.5%)
Heaf Positive Grade I	118 (75.6%)	52 (89.7%)	170 (79.4%)	148 (79.6%)	42 (95.5%)	190 (82.6%)	266 (77.8%)	94 (92.2%)	360 (81.1%)
Heaf Positive Grade II	12 (7.7%)	5 (8.6%)	17 (7.9%)	26 (13.9%)	2 (4.5%)	28 (12.2%)	38 (11.1%)	7 (6.9%)	45 (10.1%)
Heaf Positive Grade III	12 (7.7%)	1 (1.7%)	13 (6.1%)	8 (4.3%)	—	8 (3.5%)	20 (5.8%)	1 (0.9%)	21 (4.7%)
Heaf Positive Grade IV	14 (8.9%)	—	14 (6.5%)	4 (2.2%)	—	4 (1.7%)	18 (5.3%)	—	18 (4.1%)
Number of Post-Vaccinal Positive Reactors	180 (7.7%)	55 (8.3%)	235 (7.8%)	186 (7.6%)	29 (6.8%)	215 (7.5%)	366 (7.6%)	84 (7.7%)	450 (7.7%)
Number of Negative Reactors	2,009 (85.7%)	547 (82.9%)	2,556 (85.1%)	2,077 (84.8%)	355 (82.9%)	2,432 (84.5%)	4,086 (85.2%)	902 (82.9%)	4,988 (84.8%)
Number Vaccinated	1,978	544	2,522	2,062	354	2,416	4,040	898	4,938

SPEECH THERAPY ANNUAL RETURN

A. Number of children referred for treatment in the year ending 31/7/73

- 1. Referred with speech defect alone:
 - Stammerers
 - Others
- 2. Referred with speech defect plus other handicap:
 - (a) From P.H. Schools
 - (b) From M.H. Schools
 - (c) From other Special Schools and Classes
 - (d) From Normal Schools

Up to 4 years	5-8 years		9-12 years		13-16 years		Over 16 years		TOTAL
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Born in year 1969 or later									
Born in years 1965-1968	6	4	3	3	5	1	2		16
Born in years 1961-1964	4	1	27	10	7	1			258
Born in years 1957-1960									106
Born in years 1956 or earlier									
TOTAL	16	9	1	1	3	1			316

B. Number of children dealt with in the year ending 31/7/73

- Diagnosis and advice to teacher only
- Treatment:
 - (a) Up to 3 months
 - (b) Over 3 months and less than 12 months
 - (c) 12 months or more

Born in year 1969 or later	Born in years 1965-1968		Born in years 1961-1964		Born in years 1957-1960		Born in 1956 or earlier		TOTAL
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
7	3		24	5	7	2			107
		100	33	16	10	4			120
		154	88	45	9	3			208
		117	50	113	15	3	2		247
TOTAL									682

Section II — Details of Treatment

	School Children	Pre-School Children	Mothers		TOTAL
			Ante- and Post-Natal		
Fillings:					
Permanent — teeth	24,331	—	144		24,475
surfaces	31,972	—	268		32,240
Deciduous — teeth	12,783	2,672	—		15,455
surfaces	18,825	3,440	—		22,265
Extractions (excluding orthodontic):					
Permanent teeth	2,159	—	14		2,173
Deciduous teeth	8,099	947	—		9,046
Periodontal Treatment:					
Courses	2,520	—	30		2,550
Preventive Treatment					
	10,493	227	—		10,720
Dentures:					
Partial	90	—	8		98
Full	4	—	2		6
Radiographs:					
Patients examined	1,922	17	8		1,947
Radiographs taken	4,183	22	13		4,218
General Anaesthetics					
	542	104	—		4,218
Other Operations:					
Permanent teeth	31,094	—	65		31,159
Deciduous teeth	9,611	2,029	—		11,640
Orthodontic Treatment		<i>See Section III</i>			

Section III—Orthodontic Treatment

No. of cases continued from previous year	530
No. of new cases	425
No. transferred from another health authority	2
No. transferred to another health authority	5
No. of cases discontinued	40
No. of cases completed	287
No. of cases continuing at end of year	625
No. of attendances a) R.H.B. Consultant	271
b) Dental Officers	6,420
No. of diagnostic examinations a) R.H.B. Consultant	108
b) Dental Officers	317
No. of removable appliances a) R.H.B. Consultant	—
b) Dental Officers	400
No. of fixed appliances fitted a) R.H.B. Consultant	—
b) Dental Officers	23
No. of completed cases treated by appliance	180
No. of completed cases treated without appliance	105
No. of orthodontic extractions a) Permanent teeth	899
b) Deciduous teeth	824

Section IV—Maternity

Routine Examination	20
Attendances	212
Completed dentally fit	28
Fillings: a) Teeth	144
b) Surfaces	268
Extractions	14
General Anaesthetics	—
Dentures: a) Partial	8
b) Full	2
Periodontal Treatment	30
Other Operations	65

HEALTH VISITORS HOME VISITS 1973

	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Expectant Mothers	2,185	1,052	3,237
Children Born 1973	6,165	24,013	30,178
Children Born 1972	8,405	19,273	27,678
Children Born 1968-71	14,814	25,579	40,393
School Children	2,157	2,214	4,371
Persons aged 65 years and over	6,143	14,066	20,209
Mental Health —Mental Defectives	143	272	415
" " —Mentally Ill	403	1,352	1,755
Other Hospital After Care	407	488	895
Tuberculosis — <i>Respiratory</i>			
Cases	548	1,537	2,085
Contacts	360	829	1,189
<i>Non-Respiratory</i>			
Cases	36	55	91
Contacts	12	43	55
Other Infectious Diseases	11	16	27
Home Accidents	25	8	33
Others	805	681	1,486
TOTAL	42,619	91,478	134,097

HEALTH VISITORS—1973 WORK AT

Child Health Centres (Local Health Authority Sessions)	3,970
" " (G.P.s.)	1,776
" " Toddlers' Play Centres	198
School Health Service Medical Inspections with M.O.	2,691
" " " " " without M.O.	4,733
Others: Chest Clinic (R.V.D.)	347
B.C.G. Clinic	203
G.P.s.	1,040
Hospitals	1,938
Health Education Health Department	97
" " Schools	510
" " G.P.s.	119
" " Others (Guilds, Youth Clubs)	226
Others include Family Planning Clinics, Geriatric Sessions	1,999

HEALTH VISITORS ATTACHED TO GENERAL PRACTITIONERS 1973

Attendances at Child Health Clinics held in Surgeries

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Number of New Cases</i>	<i>Number of Old Cases</i>	<i>Total of Attendances</i>
1973	1,361	6,495	7,856
1972	267	5,607	5,874
1968-1971	209	2,502	2,711
Others	23	375	398
TOTAL	1,860	14,979	16,839

Number of visits paid by health assistants for the year: 3,337.

**NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES,
NOTIFIED DURING 1973 BY SEX AND AGE-GROUP**

DISEASE	Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health											
	Sex	All Ages	Age Groups								Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to Hospital
			Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 plus		
Measles	M	1 108	58	629	405	10	5	—	1	—	24	1,084
	F	1,079	49	603	413	8	5	—	1	—	17	1,062
Dysentery ..	M	17	1	7	—	2	—	3	3	1	—	17
	F	29	—	11	3	4	4	—	4	3	3	26
Jaundice, Infective	M	72	—	4	16	21	19	3	4	5	25	47
	F	52	—	2	14	16	6	2	7	5	17	35
Whooping Cough	M	6	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
	F	7	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ..	M	114	—	4	4	13	17	16	43	17	42	72
	F	54	1	2	8	8	4	5	16	10	4	50
Food Poisoning ..	M	123	6	25	19	27	17	9	16	4	17	106
	F	111	5	15	12	32	18	10	15	4	13	98
Rubella	M	85	7	25	50	2	1	—	—	—	—	85
	F	73	3	26	29	7	4	3	1	—	—	73
Scarlet Fever ..	M	17	—	3	12	2	—	—	—	—	4	13
	F	17	1	9	6	—	1	—	—	—	3	14
Pneumonia, Acute Primary ..	M	16	—	1	2	2	1	2	5	3	—	16
	F	19	—	1	3	2	—	2	6	5	—	19
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	M	8	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	8
	F	20	—	—	1	2	3	4	7	3	3	17
Chickenpox ..	M	6	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	—
	F	7	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	7	—
Erysipelas ..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2
	F	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	9	3	10
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	M	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Malaria	M	5	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	5	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Typhoid Fever ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Para-Typhoid 'B' ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever/Pyrexia ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	M	1,586	76	704	511	84	63	37	73	38	128	1,458
	F	1,492	64	672	495	83	52	26	61	39	77	1,415
Both Sexes		3,078	140	1,376	1,006	167	115	63	134	77	205	2,873

Tuberculosis Notifications and Deaths, 1973

In Age-Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	NOTIFICATIONS				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 15 years ..	8	11	1	1	—	—	—	—
15-24 years ..	13	8	—	2	—	—	—	—
25-34 years ..	17	4	—	3	—	—	—	—
35-44 years ..	16	5	3	4	1	—	—	—
45-54 years ..	20	10	—	5	—	—	—	—
55-64 years ..	23	6	1	2	2	1	—	—
65 and over ..	17	10	3	3	2	—	1	—
TOTALS ..	114	54	8	20	5	1	1	—
	168		28		6		1	

Number of Persons in the City at 31st December 1973 who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis

	Under 15 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 and over	Totals
Respiratory:								
Males	112	133	154	254	211	241	12	1,117
Females ..	97	86	184	226	71	81	46	791
Totals ..	209	219	338	480	282	322	58	1,908
Non-Respiratory:								
Males	10	27	32	32	22	16	11	150
Females ..	4	30	65	48	43	14	35	239
Totals ..	14	57	97	80	65	30	46	389

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Number and Percentage of Live Births who have completed Primary Doses as at 31st December 1973

Year of Birth	Live Births	Smallpox		Diphtheria		Whooping Cough		Tetanus		Poliomyelitis		Measles	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1966	7,819	5,008	64.0	6,268	80.2	6,179	79.0	6,270	80.2	5,725	73.2	873	11.2
1967	7,728	4,474	57.9	6,355	82.2	6,258	81.0	6,355	82.2	5,748	74.4	999	12.9
1968	7,529	2,353	31.3	5,328	70.8	5,307	70.5	5,332	70.8	4,713	62.6	280	3.7
1969	6,897	160	2.3	713	10.3	705	10.2	714	10.4	568	8.2	5	0.1
1970	6,537	207	3.1	520	7.6	497	7.4	521	7.6	425	6.3	9	0.2
1971	6,361	72	1.1	418	6.5	419	6.5	480	7.5	425	6.6	15	0.2
1972	5,805	15	0.3	274	4.7	274	4.7	274	4.7	252	4.3	27	0.5
1973	5,418	16	0.3	139	2.5	138	2.5	139	2.5	178	3.2	10	0.2

Analysis of Primary Vaccinations and Immunisations carried out during 1973

	NUMBER COMPLETED FULL COURSE										
	YEAR OF BIRTH									1966 or Earlier	Total
	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967				
Smallpox	16	36	96	61	32	24	9	632	911		
Triple Antigen	138	3,196	1,070	140	42	26	9	5	4,626		
Diphtheria and Tetanus	1	104	21	34	30	73	333	176	772		
Diphtheria only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	34		
Tetanus only	—	1	6	1	5	5	4	802	834		
Poliomyelitis	178	3,209	1,095	186	78	94	408	416	5,664		
Measles	10	1,155	1,127	228	125	90	35	77	2,847		

Analysis of Re-Vaccinations and Booster Doses carried out during 1973

	NUMBER GIVEN BOOSTER DOSE										
	YEAR OF BIRTH									1966 or Earlier	Total
	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967				
Smallpox	7	16	10	10	35	57	59	9,104	9,298		
Triple Antigen	3	80	78	17	42	269	85	51	625		
Diphtheria and Tetanus	1	6	7	6	231	2,341	2,469	277	5,338		
Diphtheria only	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	122	132		
Tetanus only	1	2	12	26	25	40	25	1,366	1,497		
Poliomyelitis	6	36	57	34	276	2,681	2,408	5,814	11,312		

Sanitary Department
Johnston Terrace
Edinburgh
EH1 2PP

To: *The Secretary of State for Scotland and the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Councillors of the City of Edinburgh*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for the year 1973 prepared in accordance with the statutory requirements. This is the ninth year in which I have had the privilege of being the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the City of Edinburgh.

A perusal of the following pages will, I venture to suggest not be without interest, as they show that the various matters falling to be dealt with by this Department have received due attention and that satisfactory progress has been made to improve the general environmental conditions in the City.

I wish to acknowledge the support given to me by members of the Town Council, particularly the Chairman and Convener of the Health Committee.

I also have to thank the Medical Officer of Health and other officials of the Corporation, for their valuable assistance throughout the year.

Finally I have to express my appreciation to my depute Mr. Frank Allen and all the members of my staff for their unfailing loyalty and indefatigable attention to duty.

I am,

Your obedient servant,
IAN W. WINTOUR, M.R.S.A.(Scot.)
Chief Sanitary Inspector

INTRODUCTION

During the year as in past years pollution and the environment have often provided the major items of news both in the national papers and through the air borne medias.

It is true to say everyone is interested in improving living and working conditions throughout the country, but the interest varies within wide limits.

As in previous years the report reveals the considerable amount of work done and the numerous problems which have to be overcome in order to maintain and improve the city environment. I believe that many of the problems which confront us could be avoided if proper use was made by the public of the advisory services provided by my Department in the field of food hygiene, noise, atmospheric pollution and work places to mention but a few.

The Local Authority have important schemes under consideration to improve dwellings which fall below the tolerable standard as well as for a fairly large number of houses which are classified as sub-standard. These programmes present many difficulties which demand time and attention, but the policy today is to improve the living and working conditions with as little disturbance to the community as possible.

For nearly a century the Sanitary Inspector has been a member of the public health team and looking back over the years there are many environmental improvements which have been carried out under the guidance of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector. This 1973 Report, however, will be the final account of the Sanitary Department as we know it today. A new department, the Environmental Health Department, is to be formed which will include all the duties of the existing public health department with the exception of the personal and community health services which transfer to Area Health Boards.

The splitting of the public health team, of doctor and sanitary inspector, under different administrations is rather sad.

In the past we enjoyed a very close liaison with the Medical Officer of Health, especially in the field of infectious diseases and food poisoning, which has proved a successful factor in containing potentially serious health hazards. I trust, indeed it is imperative, that this successful relationship should continue with the community health officers in the Area Health Boards.

Looking to the future a considerable amount of legislation relating to environmental health is in the course of preparation particularly as regards noise, safety at work and clean air. The Local Government Reorganisation also provides its additional burden and plans are being prepared to undertake the added duties and responsibilities which the formation of the new Edinburgh District will bring.

GENERAL SANITATION

Nuisances and Structural Defects

The total number of structural defects and nuisances which were dealt with during the year and abated amounted to 3,966. Of this number, 1,614 were notified by citizens, 21 were reported by other Corporation Departments and 2,331 discovered by the District Inspectors. These nuisances required the service of 1,850 notices for their removal.

Details of nuisances and defects remedied are given in Appendix 1.

During the year under review 567 common staircases in the City were redecorated and where necessary repairs to plasterwork carried out. The great majority of these staircases were repaired and redecorated as a result of notices served by this Department upon the several owners concerned in

terms of Section 77 of the Edinburgh Corporation Order 1967. Few stairs are ever painted on the initiative of the owners themselves. While the number of stairs painted in the City in any year may appear relatively small when compared with other environmental health work it does involve considerably more time and effort by the District Inspectors than is generally realised. All staircases are inspected each year and the need for internal repair and decoration assessed. The condition of some may have been brought to the Department's notice as a result of complaint from one of the occupiers. Notices are served as required upon all the owners in accordance with the entries in the Valuation Roll and then the telephone calls, letters and enquiries start arriving—changes in ownership, owners' liabilities, postponement for repairs, lack of painters, etc. All have to be investigated and resolved. In most cases reminder notices are required. Ultimately if no work is done precognitions may have to be prepared and forwarded to the City Prosecutor for court action. Prosecutions are only taken with reluctance, every effort being made to achieve the co-operation of owners in resolving problems. This year, however, twenty-two cases were reported for court action.

It would perhaps be advisable to mention that there are a number of staircases in the City which are not in a satisfactory condition and which have been the subject of some complaint to the Department. These are however included in areas which are subject to action in terms of the Housing Acts either for closure or rehabilitation and it would be unreasonable to call for painter work in these cases.

Complaints about domestic pets are generally fairly common and this year was no exception, over 200 being dealt with and abated during 1973. There is no doubt that the fouling by dogs of our city streets and pavements, of common entries and stairways which have to be regularly washed and kept clean by the occupiers, create much frustration and anger. Equally dogs which whine or bark half the day or night, particularly when left in the home unattended, or alternatively become aggressive possibly through lack of adequate exercise can become thoroughly annoying to neighbouring householders. It is perhaps not generally known that complaints of annoyance from domestic pets are primarily matters for our city police, but control is not easy and nuisance except in extreme cases difficult to prove. This Department assists as much as possible but a great deal depends upon the dog owner and to what extent he is prepared to consider the environment of his neighbours.

This year for the first time the Department collaborated with the Police Department in regard to applications for liquor licences under the Licensing (Scotland) Acts. The assistance given took the form of recommendations on the sanitary accommodation and food hygiene requirements in each of the premises for which application had been lodged and their findings were included in the Chief Constable's reports to the Licensing Court. The inspections were carried out by members of staff who accompanied police officers from the Licensing Department and the arrangement proved very satisfactory. The co-operation of the Police Department was much appreciated and it is hoped the liaison will spread to other licensing questions where the opinion of the sanitary inspector could prove helpful.

Liaison has also been established in the field of street trading licences. Copies of applications made by traders are received from the Town Clerk's Department for vetting in terms of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Arrangements are made each year for the vehicles to be formally inspected in order to check that they meet the required standard. In addition patrols were sent out by the Department during the summer months of the year and particularly at weekends, to ensure that vehicles were maintained satisfactorily during normal operating conditions.

Work continues on establishing an unofficial register of houses which are let in multiple occupancy, that is a house, usually a large one, which has been split up into a number of separate living units. The work is slow as it is not easy to determine where these houses are located except when they are uncovered in the course of routine inspections. Multiple occupancy does not appear to be a problem in Edinburgh and it is fair to say that few complaints have been received about unsatisfactory conditions.

However during the year numerous complaints were received from a residents' association and adjoining owners regarding the unsatisfactory way in which one establishment in multiple occupation was being managed by the owner. The complaints ranged from unsightly appearance of the exterior of the property, as a result of accumulations of refuse, old furniture and other debris in the front area, to general dilapidation and disrepair not in keeping with the general environment of the area. Furthermore the unruly behaviour of the occupants made it necessary for the police to intervene on occasions. Inspections showed that all communal facilities were either in disrepair or in a very dirty and unhygienic condition. Subsequently, court action had to be taken by the Department on two occasions and the owner fined a total of £85.

It would seem therefore that, while there may be a need for this type of accommodation, care must be taken to prevent uncontrolled sub-division and the creation of new slums. Where multiple occupancy is known to exist, inspections have been carried out to ensure the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary facilities, adequate cooking and food storage arrangements or the improvement of existing accommodation and prevention of overcrowding.

Infectious Diseases

A total of 1,611 visits were made during the year in respect of the under-noted cases of notifiable disease for investigation purposes and checks on contacts. The corresponding figures for 1972 are shown in brackets.

Dysentery	46 cases (443)
Food Poisoning	234 cases (175)
Infectious Hepatitis	124 cases (134)
Scarlet Fever	34 cases (59)
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1 case (3)
Para Typhoid	3 cases (1)
Typhoid	2 cases (—)

The annual number of notified cases of dysentery during ten of the past twenty years has never been less than 1,000 and of the remaining years never less than 300. During the year under review only forty-six cases have been notified and it is hoped this reduction can be maintained in some measure. Perhaps a contributory factor has been the emphasis on health education particularly in relation to food handling.

There were sixteen travellers from various continental holiday resorts who returned to this country with symptoms which warranted investigation. It was found that eight of these returning holiday makers had salmonellae infections and four were suffering from dysentery. The remainder proved to have no infection.

The number of visits required to investigate and control the spread of infection from cases and contacts has reduced this year by some 1,200.

Radiological Protection

Scottish Development Department is the registering authority for all applications concerning radioactive material, but copies of certificates of

registration and authorisation concerning Edinburgh issued in terms of the Radioactive Substances Act 1960, are sent to this Department.

There are in the city some eighty-four premises and twenty-two schools which possess radioactive material of some sort and during the year seventy-seven visits have been made in carrying out this Department's function in radiological protection. In some premises inspected it was noted that a number of radioactive self-luminous exit signs were not securely fitted. These were immediately notified to managements and appropriate remedial action taken.

Monitoring of radioactive waste and observance of its safe disposal at Braehead Quarry continues. It is interesting to note in the following table how the number of containers disposed containing radioactive waste has increased, this year by more than 100% giving an indication of the substantial increase in the use of radioactivity.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Collections</i>	<i>No. of Containers</i>
1970	5	115
1971	3	96
1972	4	139
1973	6	289

A considerable amount of attention has been directed to the duties of radiological protection since receiving this appointment last year. Liaison has been established with other officers concerned in the Police Department, Fire Brigade and in Scottish Development Department.

Mr. V. G. Cattrell, Radiation Protection Officer, Department of Medical Physics, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh has been appointed consultant to the Corporation and I would take this opportunity of acknowledging his assistance and guidance over the year.

Hairdressers and Barbers

There are 362 registered hairdressers and barbers in the City operating from premises which have been approved and registered for the purpose in accordance with the Edinburgh Corporation Order 1967 and Bye-Laws made thereunder.

These premises are inspected at regular intervals throughout the year. Close attention being paid to cleanliness and suitability of equipment. Improvements continue to be made as a result of these inspections particularly as regards good hygienic practices and the standard has generally been found good.

As in previous years, co-operation continues with the Medical Officer of Health's staff with a view to encouraging an annual X-ray for all hairdressing personnel.

Caravan Sites

There are seven caravan sites operating within the City in terms of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960. Site licences have been issued in respect of six of these, the seventh site for holiday caravans at Muirhouse is under the control of the Corporation.

During the year discussions have taken place concerning the introduction of another holiday site for about 200 caravans in Mortonhall Estate and it is anticipated that a site licence will be granted in the early part of next year.

Regular inspections have been carried out to ensure that the conditions of the licence were being observed.

The caravan sites are as follows:

Little France Farm	Residential site for 30 caravans
Little France Farm	Holiday site
Liberton Gardens	Residential site for 1 caravan
Niddrie Road	Residential site for 1 caravan
Straiton Road	Residential site for 70 caravans
Duddingston Road West	Residential site for 1 caravan
Muirhouse (Edinburgh Corporation)	Holiday site

Over the past few years there has been a steady increase in the number of itinerant families or "travellers" moving into the City and setting up unauthorised camping sites mostly on waste ground alongside the lesser used roads. Little or no sanitary facilities are available to them. Meetings have been held during the year with officials from other Corporation Departments with a view to establishing within the city a permanent site for these people. As a temporary measure the Town Council made the Muirhouse Caravan Site available for travellers during the winter months. It was noted that while some advantage had been taken of this offer several travelling families still showed a preference for the corner of waste ground.

Offensive Trades

The number of premises registered with the Local Authority remains at ten, all but one of which are located within the perimeter of the Gorgie Markets. The offensive trades in the city remain as last year and comprise five hide factors, one fellmonger, one tanner, one gut scraper, one blood and bone boiler and one tripe dresser.

No complaints of nuisance from the operation of these businesses were received from the public. Routine inspection of the premises disclosed only one contravention of the bye-laws which was notified to the operator.

While the future use of the Gorgie slaughterhouse complex remains unresolved, structural alterations to premises were not requested.

One application was received for permission to establish a fish meal plant in the Newhaven area of the city and this application for registration which is being closely investigated is still the subject of discussion.

Common Lodging Houses and Houses Let-In-Lodgings

Details of Common Lodging Houses controlled by the Bye-laws are given in Appendix 4.

During the year there were five lodging houses registered by the Corporation and with one other house let-in-lodgings, provided a total number of 817 beds. Two of these premises are owned by the Salvation Army, one owned by the Corporation and the other three are privately owned. The Corporation Lodging House, at 4 Parliament Street, Leith has recently been closed for renovation and a considerable sum of money has been allocated for this purpose.

There continues to be a regular demand for this type of low priced lodging by a section of the community who, for various reasons, are only willing or able to afford a very little for sleeping accommodation. The closure of any of these premises within the city would create serious problems for these people.

Swimming Baths

Sampling of swimming bath water was continued throughout the year covering some forty public, private or school swimming baths. Sampling is carried out on a routine basis as a check on chemical and bacteriological

quality. The results tabulated below reflect the credit that must be paid to those in charge of our swimming baths and pools for the excellent control which has been maintained over the chemical and bacteriological quality of the pond waters.

	Chemical Analysis to determine:		Bacteriological Analysis
	Free Ch.	pH Value	
Number of Samples	140	72	209
Percentage Satisfactory	91%	100%	94%

One unusual occurrence merits mention. The Public Analyst had reported an extraordinarily high chlorine content in a chemical sample taken from a primary school swimming bath. Investigation disclosed that the amount of liquid chlorine being introduced into the water for bactericidal purposes was so great it was bleaching the colour indicator used in the comparator instrument to determine the amount of free chlorine present. The indicator reading actually pointed to an absence of chlorine. The value of having a double check on the chemical content of pond water is clearly demonstrated here, i.e. the on the spot checks by superintending staff confirmed from time to time by chemical analysis.

Water Sampling

During the year 282 routine samples of mains drinking water were submitted to the Central Microbiology Laboratory for bacteriological examination. As in previous years the bacterial quality was satisfactory.

Bacterial examination of drinking water supplied from storage cisterns was also carried out from time to time or following a request from the householder.

A programme of sampling for the lead content in domestic water supply was also carried out during the year, the samples being submitted to the Public Analyst for examination.

There are no statutory standards laid down for lead in water but lead levels in most cases were well within the limits recommended by the World Health Organisation.

HOUSING

Steady progress during the year ensured the satisfactory completion of the 1971-73 Housing Programme, which was designed to deal with 4,500 sub-tolerable houses during the three year period.

As predicted in last year's report, 1973 saw a marked increase in the use of rehabilitation procedures in dealing with unsatisfactory housing conditions.

A record number of thirty-nine Housing Treatment Areas containing 1,758 houses were represented. Of this total ten areas, involving 686 houses, were recommended for demolition and twenty-nine areas (1,072 houses) for improvement.

Housing Treatment Areas (Demolition)

Representations have been made to the Housing Committee in respect of the following Housing Treatment Areas where the intention is to secure the demolition of all the buildings in these areas:

- 1 Annfield Street containing 36 houses with a population of 71 persons.
- 2 Burlington Street Etc. containing 275 houses with a population of 573 persons.
- 3 West Cromwell Street Etc. containing 49 houses with a population of 119 persons.
- 4 Gordon Street Etc. containing 83 houses with a population of 139 persons.
- 5 The Pleasance containing 23 houses with a population of 47 persons.
- 6 Tynecastle Place containing 20 houses with a population of 40 persons.
- 7 Beaverbank Place (Area B) containing 24 houses with a population of 43 persons.
- 8 Stanwell Street Etc. containing 112 houses with a population of 219 persons.
- 9 Beach Lane containing 12 houses with a population of 24 persons.
10. New Broughton containing 32 houses with a population of 65 persons.

Housing Treatment Areas (Improvement)

Representations were also made in respect of the following areas where the recommendation was for rehabilitation:

1. Albert Street containing 24 houses with a population of 40 persons.
2. The Causeway, Duddingston containing 11 houses with a population of 19 persons.
3. Cumberland Street containing 79 houses with a population of 129 persons.
4. South Elgin Street containing 130 houses with a population of 232 persons.
5. Lindean Place containing 5 houses with a population of 8 persons.
6. Moncrieff Terrace containing 16 houses with a population of 24 persons.
7. McNeill Street containing 41 houses with a population of 58 persons.
8. Richmond Terrace containing 5 houses with a population of 7 persons.
9. Rosemount Buildings containing 96 houses with a population of 181 persons.
10. St Mary's Street Etc. containing 70 houses with a population of 124 persons.
- 11 Sandport Place containing 36 houses with a population of 71 persons.
12. Torphichen Place containing 35 houses with a population of 67 persons.
13. Upper Bow containing 9 houses with a population of 18 persons.
14. West Bow containing 7 houses with a population of 13 persons.
15. Wardie Square containing 37 houses with a population of 74 persons.
16. Wheatfield Place containing 16 houses with a population of 28 persons.
17. Wheatfield Road containing 16 houses with a population of 21 persons.
18. Jocks Lodge containing 3 houses with a population of 2 persons.
19. Hamilton Place containing 8 houses with a population of 18 persons.
20. Home Street containing 100 houses with a population of 152 persons.
21. Beaverbank Place (Area A) containing 62 houses with a population of 126 persons.
22. Newton Street Etc. containing 153 houses with a population of 339 persons.
23. Academy Street containing 34 houses with a population of 81 persons.
24. Meadowbank containing 27 houses with a population of 54 persons.
25. Dean Street containing 10 houses with a population of 15 persons.
26. Main Street, D/Mains containing 10 houses with a population of 15 persons.
27. Glen Street containing 10 houses with a population of 20 persons.
28. Longstone Road containing 7 houses with a population of 12 persons.
29. Belmont Road, Juniper Green containing 15 houses with a population of 30 persons.

At the same time as Resolutions were passed in respect of these Housing Treatment Areas, Control of Occupation Orders in terms of Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1969 were made on houses failing to meet the tolerable standard. The Orders prohibit the re-occupation of houses in this category without the consent of the Local Authority.

The number of houses in the city now affected by this Order is 3,300. In order to ensure compliance of the terms of Section 16 a total of 28,820 inspections were carried out, many of the visits being outwith normal working hours.

As a result of these inspections, twenty-five breaches of the Control of Occupation Orders were reported to the Town Clerk for the appropriate legal action and several court cases are pending.

During the year, fines totalling £330 were imposed on one landlord for contraventions relating to the above Order.

Objections were lodged and public inquiries held in respect of the Arthur Street, Dundee Street and Great Junction Street etc. Housing Treatment Areas, involving a total of 208 houses. The results of these inquiries are expected early in 1974.

Objections have also been lodged in respect of The Pleasance, Henry Street etc., Annfield Street, Burlington Street etc. and Gordon Street etc. Housing Treatment Areas which contain a total of 474 houses and, if not withdrawn, public inquiries will be held in 1974.

Confirmation of the West Fountain Place etc., Trafalgar Lane, Tynecastle Place, Fountainbridge, Elbe Street, East Thomas Street etc., Springfield Street, West Nicolson Street, Argyle Street etc. and Stanley Place Housing Treatment Areas has been received from the Secretary of State and rehousing is in progress. These areas contain a total of 789 houses.

A welcome speeding up of the Compulsory Purchase procedure has been observed and in the case of the Tynecastle Place Housing Treatment Area the time between the Housing Committee Resolution and the date on which confirmation was received from the Secretary of State was only seven months, a considerable improvement over previous years.

Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1919-1930

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>No. of houses dealt with</i>	<i>Population</i>
Clearance Areas (1923-38)	5,344	17,083

Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950-1969

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>No. of houses dealt with</i>	<i>Population</i>
Clearance Areas (1950-70)	5,962	13,224
St David's Terrace (H.T.A.) 1970	89	204
Brandfield Street (H.T.A.) 1970	100	209
Bowling Green Street, etc., (H.T.A.) 1971	350	735
West Crosscauseway etc., (H.T.A.), 1971	63	114
West Fountain Place etc., (H.T.A.), 1971	121	251
West Nicolson Street (H.T.A.), 1971	49	89
Argyle Street etc., (H.T.A.), 1971	105	228
Springfield Street (H.T.A.), 1971	104	251
Stanley Place (H.T.A.), 1972	36	85
East Thomas Street etc., (H.T.A.), 1972	215	469
Trafalgar Lane (H.T.A.), 1972	14	22
Elbe Street (H.T.A.), 1972	58	128
Fountainbridge (H.T.A.), 1972	66	143
Tynecastle Place (H.T.A.), 1973	20	40
Totals	7,352	16,192
Grand Totals since 1923	12,696	33,275

Individual Unfit Houses

A total of 293 houses were dealt with in terms of Section 15 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1966 by the making of either Closing or Demolition Orders. The trend towards rehabilitation is also noticeable with regard to properties in this category and a record number of requests for determination of Closing Orders were received. The number of Closing Orders determined was 127, resulting in 79 fit houses.

The improvement in many of the houses, where determination of the Closing Order was granted, was found to be of a very high standard and considerably above what the Housing Acts describe as tolerable.

In addition owners of eight houses gave Voluntary Undertakings that their houses would not be re-let for human habitation in the event of the occupants obtaining alternative accommodation.

The following table shows the number of individual houses dealt with since 1923:

Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1919-1969

	<i>No. of houses</i>	<i>Population</i>
Housing (Scotland) Acts 1919-30	2,325	7,417
Housing (Scotland) Acts 1950-69	5,806	11,148
Totals	8,131	18,565
Voluntary Undertakings from Owners	663	1,856
Totals	8,794	20,421

Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Acts, 1947-1959 and the Housing (Declaration of Unfitness) (Scotland) Regulations 1948 and 1960

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>No. of houses dealt with</i>	<i>Population</i>
Comprehensive Development Areas (1955-66)	2,735	6,041

1974-78 Programme

Decisions on the method of treatment for the majority of the houses which are included in the above programme have been agreed by the Housing Committee.

It is intended that 3,680 of the houses will be dealt with by rehabilitation and 1,470 by demolition.

The decision on procedure for 671 houses, which are situated in areas which may be affected by road proposals, has been postponed meantime.

Overcrowding

Up until March of this year certificates relative to overcrowding in dwellinghouses were submitted to the House-letting Department on behalf of 125 applicants for Corporation houses.

Since April however, this duty has been carried out by Housing Visitors from the Department of the Director of Housing.

Housing Enquiries

This is one aspect of the Department's work which has perhaps not been given the recognition in previous annual reports that it merits. It relates to a service which assesses the tolerable standard or otherwise of any dwelling or groups of dwellings in the City's housing stock, particularly those in private ownership. Information on housing is gathered not only from special surveys of properties but also from the general inspections carried out by the District Sanitary Inspectors. Enquiries seeking information come not only from property developers, solicitors and the general public but also from other Corporation Departments. During the early part of the year under review a count was made of the number of enquiries concerning housing received from all sources during a selected four week period. The total amounted to 2,732

enquiries or, if these statistics can be extended, to a total of over 35,000 in the year—approximately one housing enquiry of one sort or another for every four minutes of office time.

Rent (Scotland) Act 1971—Qualification Certificates

Since the introduction of the Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1972 which legislates, inter alia, for the general decontrol of rents, there has been a considerable reduction in the number of owners applying for a Qualification Certificate in terms of Part VI of the Rent (Scotland) Act 1971.

The Rent (Scotland) Act 1971 repealed Part IV of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1969 and the total number of applications received under both these Acts is 5,143, only 17 of which were received during the year under review.

Total number of applications granted	2,093
Total number of applications awaiting remedial works	2,674
Total number of applications refused	149
Total number of applications withdrawn	229
Total number of visits during the year under review	134

It is now apparent that many owners who originally applied for Qualification Certificates have abandoned this procedure and have made use of the decontrol introduced in the Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1972.

It therefore seems unlikely that there will now be any noticeable reduction in the number of houses shown in the above table as awaiting remedial works.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Industrial Smoke

During the year 165 inspections of boiler-houses were made and 22 applications for prior approval of new boiler and/or chimney installations were dealt with.

New Installations

		<i>No. of Boilers</i>		<i>Chimneys</i>
		<i>Oil Fired</i>	<i>Gas Fired</i>	
Industrial	5	4	1	5
Commercial	11	4	7	8
Others	6	4	2	4

173 smoke observations were made and 31 cases of excessive emission were investigated.

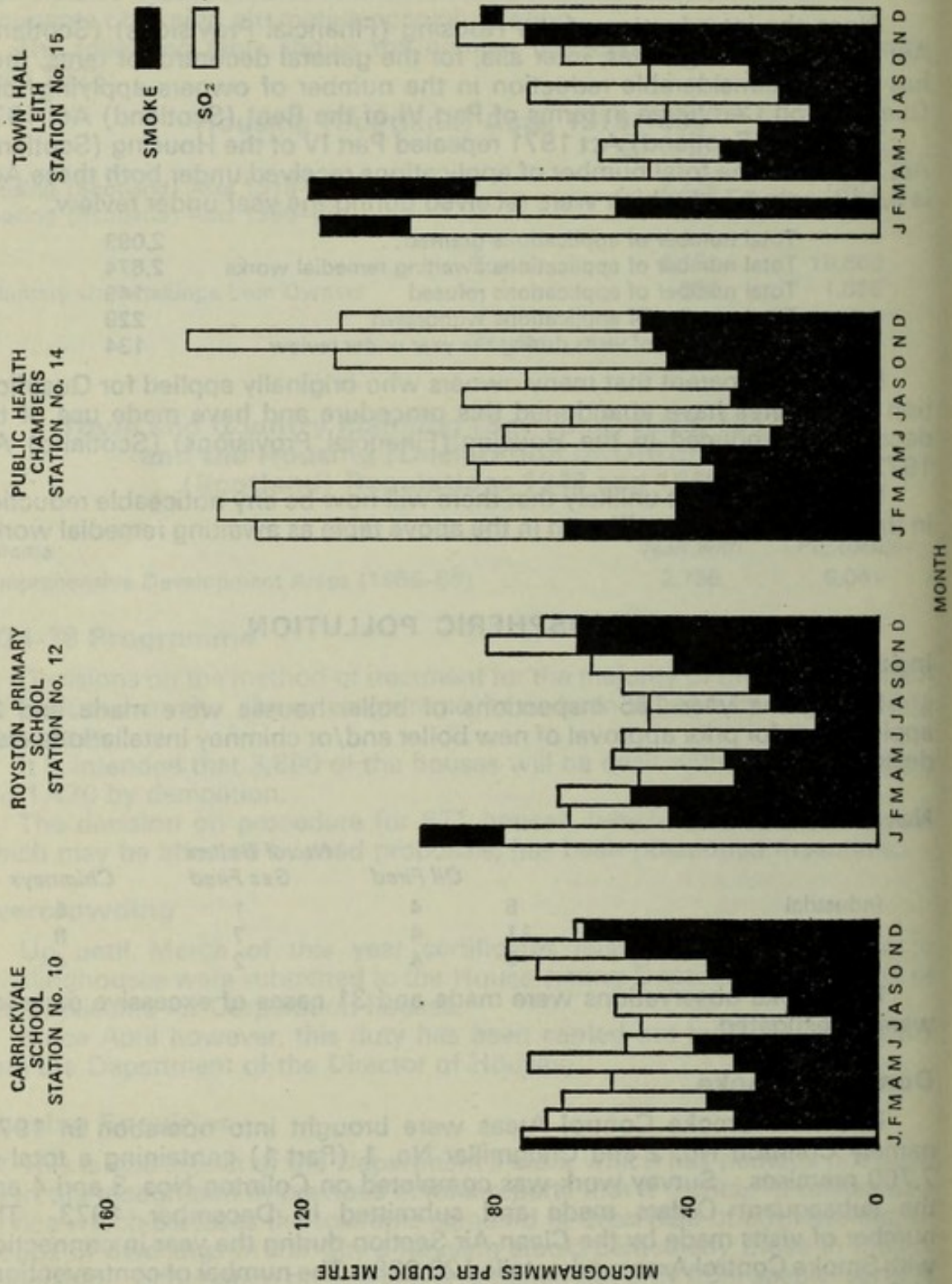
Domestic Smoke

Two new Smoke Control Areas were brought into operation in 1973, namely Colinton No. 2 and Craigmillar No. 1 (Part 1) containing a total of 7,700 premises. Survey work was completed on Colinton Nos. 3 and 4 and the subsequent Orders made and submitted in December, 1973. The number of visits made by the Clean Air Section during the year in connection with Smoke Control Area work totalled 23,228. The number of contraventions of Orders discovered and dealt with amounted to 32.

Air Pollution Measurement

Volumetric Meters—In addition to the nine smoke-measuring stations an additional portable SO₂ sampler was brought into use for carrying out spot checks and detecting short-term variations in pollution. The operation and

AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES FOR SMOKE AND SO₂ FOR 1973



AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES FOR SMOKE AND SO₂ FOR 1973

SWIMMING BATHS
PORTOBELLO
STATION No. 16

C.W. CLINIC
HYVOTS BANK
STATION No. 17

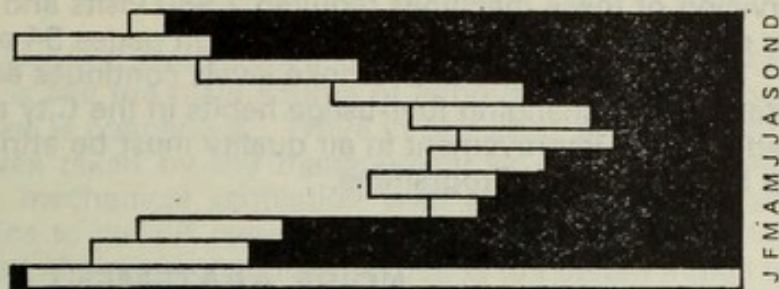
DEANBANK HOUSE
CANAAK LANE
STATION No. 18

CIVIL
DEFENCE
STATION No. 19

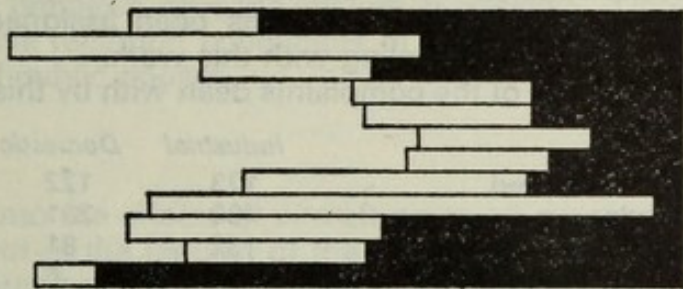
C.W. CLINIC
WINDSOR STREET
STATION No. 20

160
120
80
40
0
MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

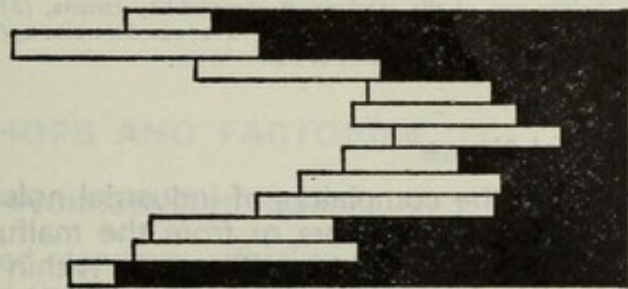
SMOKE
SO₂



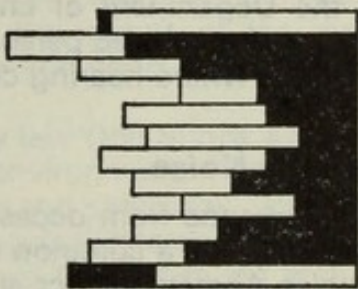
J F M A M J J A S O N D



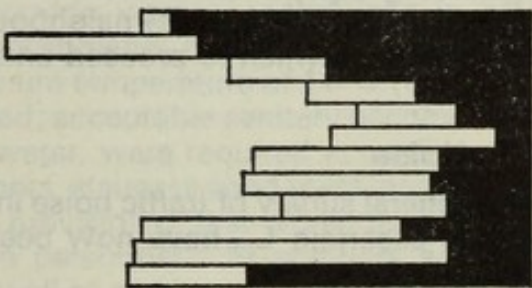
J F M A M J J A S O N D



J F M A M J J A S O N D



J F M A M J J A S O N D



J F M A M J J A S O N D

MONTH

servicing of these machines required 2,980 visits and the data obtained from the nine permanent monitors are given on pages 94 and 95.

The downward trend of smoke levels continues and while this is to some extent due to changing fuel-usage habits in the City as a whole, much of the credit for the improvement in air quality must be attributed to the success of the Smoke Control Programme.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Complaints of noise nuisance continue to increase in number and an additional qualified inspector has been assigned to the Noise Abatement Section to assist in dealing with this work.

The details of the complaints dealt with by this Section are as follows:

	<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Traffic</i>	<i>Entertainment</i>	<i>Aircraft</i>
Complaints received	173	122	20	95	16
Visits made	480	291	50	276	75
Nuisances abated	132	81	1	71	—
Improvement obtained	21	8	—	3	6
*No action taken	1	27	17	2	—

* Cases where the noise complained of is not considered to be a nuisance because (a) its sound pressure level is below any of the recognised acceptability criteria, (b) its occurrence too infrequent, (c) the best practicable means are already being taken to reduce the noise or (d) no practicable means of abatement exists, as is the case in many complaints of traffic noise.

Industrial Noise

Most of the complaints of industrial noise arose from the installation of new fans or compressors or from the malfunction of existing plant. The movement of lorries and fork-lift trucks within factory yards at night continues to be a problem to which it is difficult to find a permanent solution.

The noise levels inside several factories were investigated in accordance with the Department of Environment's "Code of Practice for reducing the exposure of employed persons to Noise" in order to ascertain areas within the workshops where hearing conservation measures are required.

Domestic Noise

Disturbance from occasional parties or excessive noise from radios and television is still a common complaint with which it is not easy to deal under the Noise Abatement Act and much time is spent in evening visits to secure confirmation that a nuisance exists.

Recording equipment is used for this purpose in certain cases, but the selfish and unreasonably noisy neighbour is still the most difficult type of noise nuisance against which to proceed under existing legislation.

Traffic Noise

The general survey of traffic noise in the City continues and eighteen hour surveys to ascertain L_{10} have now been carried out on most of the arterial roads in the City.

A study to compare the measured L_{10} with various prediction formulae has been started and will continue throughout 1974, in co-operation, in some cases with the City Engineer's Department; this work is, of course, very time-consuming and various automatic recording and analysing methods are also being investigated to simplify the securing of the necessary data.

Entertainment Noise

The "pop" group playing over-amplified music inside inadequately insulated public houses is still the main source of annoyance to neighbours where entertainment noise is concerned. While in one case, a works' social club, vigorous action was taken by the management in providing sound-trapped entrance doors, mechanical ventilation with attenuated intake and extract ducts and a device to cut off power to the amplifiers when a certain sound level was exceeded, the more common reaction is to quieten things for two or three weeks and then creep up to the old unacceptable level.

The imposition of conditions regarding noise levels should be obligatory when a licence is granted to premises, as is the custom in England. Until the law is changed we shall have recurring complaints of excessive noise from function rooms in clubs and public houses.

Aircraft Noise

A special investigation into the effects of aircraft noise on six schools in the flightpath was carried out at the request of the City Architect and some changes in take-off procedures have been instituted by the aircraft operators.

These have resulted in a reduction in average levels from 20,000 feet from start of roll outwards but the occasional unusually noisy aircraft still gives rise to complaints.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND FACTORIES

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

It is ten years since improved standards affecting the safety, health and welfare of workers in offices and shops were introduced by this Act. As it is probable that its provisions will be extended by a new, comprehensive Act to cover nearly all types of employment, based on the Report of the Robens Committee, it is perhaps appropriate to review the effects of the current legislation on the health and well-being of office and shop employees over the past decade.

Prior to 1963, shop assistants were entitled by law (the Shops Act 1950) to only minimal standards in their working environment. These were expressed in vague terms and comprised "suitable and sufficient" ventilation, heating, lighting, sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and facilities for taking meals. As for office staffs, however, there were then no statutory regulations regarding their safety, health or welfare at work.

With the introduction of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act in 1963, employers were required to provide working conditions in offices, shops, warehouses and catering establishments in accordance with stated scales and standards. A general minimum temperature of 16°C (60.8°F) was prescribed; working space was regulated; acceptable sanitary accommodation and washing facilities, including hot water, were required according to prescribed scales; safety measures as to floors, staircases and machinery, including lifts were prescribed, together with the provision of first-aid equipment and, in certain circumstances, trained first-aid personnel. In addition, satisfactory ventilation, lighting, drinking water as well as seating accommodation and the maintenance of general cleanliness were required by the Act. Accidents to employees causing significant injuries had also to be reported.

The Act also contained important provisions as to fire precautions, enforced by local Fire Authorities.

The extent to which this Act affects for good the office and shop workers in Edinburgh is shown by the fact that there are nearly 7,000 premises where almost 75,000 people work, in which the provisions of the Act are enforced by this Department. In addition, employees in offices within factories and the offices of Local Authorities and the Civil Service, which come under the supervision of H.M. Factory Inspectorate, also benefit from the Act's requirements.

That there was a need for an Act like this has been evidenced over the past ten years by the number of improvements totalling many thousands which have been made. Over 5,000 additional wash-basins and/or new hot water supplies have been provided and a similar number of improvements or additions to sanitary accommodation have been recorded. In many hundreds of cases, heating, lighting and ventilation have been improved, stairs made safer, machinery more effectively guarded and first-aid boxes provided.

The incidence of accidents has remained curiously static at around 140 year by year, with the number of accidents of similar types remaining remarkably constant, falls accounting for nearly half of all those reported. From the statistics notified to this Department, it would seem that in any year, one in about every 500 shop/office workers suffer some significant accidental injury in their place of employment, while the two fatalities (caused by falls on stairs) in ten years suggest that the chances of such workers sustaining fatal injuries at work are about 1 in 350,000.

To summarize the achievements of the Act over the past ten years, it can be said there is now a general awareness as to safety, health and welfare in shops and offices which was lacking before, and there have been very many improvements in the provision of basic necessities for civilised working conditions.

It is now to be hoped that legislation resulting from the Robens Committee's Report will continue the trend, and that the provision of the minimum requirements will not be accepted as the norm; rather that conditions now being enjoyed by employees in the best offices and shops—and these are indeed excellent, will come to be regarded as the normal throughout the country.

A summary of the year's improvements, with the comparable figures for 1972 in brackets, is shown below. Details of the 4,732 General Inspections and other visits made are shown in Appendix 6, together with the prescribed statistics.

	<i>Contraventions Remedied</i>	
Cleanliness	27	(71)
Overcrowding	2	(5)
Heating, lighting and ventilation	239	(350)
Sanitary conveniences	77	(133)
Washing facilities and provision of hot water ..	78	(143)
Drinking water	—	(2)
Sitting facilities	—	(3)
Safety of floors and stairs	104	(179)
Safety of machinery	—	(5)
First aid equipment	131	(233)
Failure to display Act	280	(405)

Factories Act 1961

Local Authorities are responsible for administering certain Sections of Part I of the Act, viz. (a) In all factories, the provision of sanitary accommodation and (b) in factories without mechanical power, those Sections relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and the drainage of floors.

Some one hundred and fourteen inspections were made and a statement showing the prescribed particulars on administration of the Act as required by Section 153(1) is set out in Appendix 5.

SHOPS ACT 1950

The control of retail shop trading hours, assistants' half-holidays and meal intervals and the permitted hours of employment of young persons, all come within the scope of the Shops Act.

The only event of note during the year was the decision taken by a majority of shopkeepers in the Bruntsfield Place area of the City to take advantage of the provisions of Section 1(4) of the Act which exempted them from any requirements to close their shops for a weekly half-holiday. Throughout the City now, in four adjacent areas where there are in all some 1,500 shops, half-holiday closing is not required.

This situation appears to be to the liking of the public as well as the shopkeepers, while, in the half-holiday exemption areas, a larger proportion of assistants enjoy a five-day working week than is the case where shops still close for a weekly half-holiday.

In general however, the Shops Act perpetuates an inequitable situation of exceptions, exemptions, variations and anomalies as to trading hours and the need for its revision and rationalization remains.

RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

Rodent Infestation

The year under review saw the introduction of a limited pest control service. In previous years the service had been restricted to one of giving advice where necessary, a process that can often be frustrating for those members of the public who expected more positive assistance from the Department. For the purpose, authority was given to purchase two mini vans and equip them with the necessary tools of the trade, ladders, containers, protective clothing, etc. Two rodent operator/drivers were also employed and trained thoroughly in the Department's rodent and insect control measures. The new service came into operation in the spring of the year under review. It is of course not the Department's intention to assume the legal responsibilities of owners and occupiers to destroy rats and mice but rather to give help in cases of difficulty or where it would be unreasonable or impracticable to hold the owner or occupier responsible.

The operators have concentrated on water courses and perimeter roads where a fair amount of indiscriminate dumping of rubbish still goes on. Where necessary inspection has been followed by systematic baiting. Building sites, demolition sites and Housing Treatment Areas where rehousing is in progress are also visited regularly. Numbers of permanent baiting points have been established in the city and these are checked on a weekly basis. Routine visits are paid to schools, particularly school kitchens and similar establishments. Baiting was carried out where necessary.

All complaints received from both domestic and commercial sources are investigated where at all possible within twenty-four hours of receipt. There have been no major infestations uncovered during the year but there are always a number of cases which prove troublesome and time consuming before they can be effectively abated or controlled.

Culverting of the Stank Burn has been completed and as a result very few complaints have been received from residents along its line. There has also been an appreciable drop in the number of complaints from the area of the Union and Monkton Canal. The reduction in refuse dumping along its banks and the excellent co-operation received from the local inspector of British Waterways has had much to do with this improved state of affairs. The permanent way staff of British Rail have also been prompt to deal with infestations reported along railway tracks and embankments.

Overgrowth conditions in certain areas make it very difficult to deal quickly and effectively with rodent infestations which may arise. The situation is often aggravated by the dumping of unwanted waste by residents in the area, and further afield, perhaps in the hope that it will not be readily seen amongst the tangle of long grass. Some areas also house vast numbers of huts of all shapes and sizes which afford ideal harbourage for rodents unless very carefully and regularly examined for evidence of rodents. Sometimes ownership of these huts is difficult to establish.

Statistically a total of 1,837 complaints of rat and mouse infestations were received during the year. Of that number 1,091 consisted of rat complaints and the remaining 746, mouse infestations, representing 59.4 per cent and 40.6 per cent respectively compared with 56.7 per cent and 43.3 per cent the year before. In addition 2,933 commercial premises were surveyed of which 359 or approximately 12.2 per cent were found to have evidence of rodent infestation necessitating some 774 re-visits to ensure that the advice given on measures of control was being done effectively. The total number of visits made during the year amounted to 19,043 which compared with last year's total of 10,978 shows an increase of 73.5 per cent. Much of this increase can be attributed to the work of the newly appointed rodent operators and also to the mobility which the mini vans have brought to the service.

It is perhaps pertinent to point out that the pest control service provided by the Department does not extend to commercial and industrial premises. Such work as may be advised or necessary is carried out either by the firm's own employees or by private pest control companies.

The grey squirrel is still a problem in some parts and a growing one, particularly where building encroaches into the semi-rural environment. Squirrels can do considerable damage and in one instance gained access to the roof timbers of a school kitchen to gnaw at the wood purlins holding the corrugated asbestos roofing above and the plasterboard ceilings beneath. Cage trapping has been tried with limited success. If, however, residents resisted the temptation to lay out food for them much of the attraction and resultant damage to property could be avoided or at least reduced.

There are no farm holdings within the city to which the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Stacks) Order 1950 apply but agricultural holdings, piggeries, etc. were visited during the year and inspected.

Again the co-operation received from the City Engineer's staff was of considerable value in having drains tested and repairs carried out where necessary. Similarly the assistance of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland in vermin control and the Royal Scottish Museum for the classification of insects is acknowledged.

Insect Infestation

The number of separate apartments or single buildings treated for insect infestation during the year increased to a total of 1,298, contained within 541 premises. Much of this increase was due to the recommencement of the anti-fly campaign, which was discontinued some years ago. A total of 654 "apartments" which included piggery buildings, manure heaps and the like were treated against fly breeding or infestation. The number of wasps' bikes dealt with shows a very large increase to 213 as against 79 the year before.

FOOD HYGIENE

The Food Hygiene Regulations became operative in 1959 amidst a blaze of publicity and have been instrumental in raising the standard of hygiene throughout the country.

The years, however, have shown up many serious deficiencies and in 1973 the Scottish Institute of Environmental Health produced a report "Food Hygiene for the Eighties" and the appropriate Government Department has been given a copy in the hope that new legislation will be formulated soon.

The fire needs to be re-kindled so far as food hygiene is concerned. Apart from the inadequate legislation, departmental staff shortages have meant that inspections have been on a reduced scale.

Food hygiene requires a new impetus in an effort to raise standards. Powers of closure are essential and means of controlling the opening of catering establishments are also needed. Court appearances do not necessarily have the desired effect because if the individual is incapable of running the business properly then a nominal fine will not remedy the position. The attendant publicity which a case receives does, however, have a marked effect on other food businesses within the City.

Classes continue to be run in Napier College of Science and Technology and these are well attended. Talks are also given to various interested organisations.

Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 1959-66

(Details of Inspections)

Inspections	7,965
Contraventions	2,208
Intimations	811
Improvements:	
Personal Hygiene	53
Wash hand basins	222
Sinks	93
Temperature control of food	115
Cleanliness of equipment etc.	283
Structural improvements	404
Sanitary conveniences	65

FOOD AND DRUGS

Complaints

The number of complaints received concerning foreign bodies etc. in food was 245. This is slightly up on the previous year. The classification of the complaints are as follows:

Dirty bottles	..	..	..	..	..	31
Finger plasters	..	..	..	..	..	3
Glass	..	..	..	..	..	14
Hairs	..	..	..	..	..	6
Insects	..	..	..	..	..	51
Metal	..	..	..	..	..	11
Mouse contamination	..	..	..	..	..	10
Paper	..	..	..	..	..	8
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	9
Wood	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	101
						<hr/>
Total	..					245
						<hr/>

As usual there were several unusual episodes. A complaint concerning a half tin of biscuits was received from a patient in a hospital. The tin was a gift from a friend and when opened, was found to contain a large number of insects (spider beetles) causing some consternation in the ward. The biscuits had disappeared, the tin containing only a powder. On the firm being notified, a representative called and expressed amazement as he failed to recognise the design on the tin. Further investigation revealed that the product was over ten years old and the firm stated that the gift boxes are quite often kept for long periods by the purchaser.

A carton of soup sold by a "carry-out" bakery premises was found to contain a small mouse. The circumstances were reported to the Procurator Fiscal but he decided not to take proceedings.

A young female student telephoned the Department to say that there was something "horrible" in a packet of cereal. When questioned as to what it was she said she could not bear to examine it properly. "It" had appeared at the mouth of the carton when she was pouring the contents. She sounded rather upset. The packet was delivered to the Department wrapped in plastic with details of the complaint written on the outside. It was with some caution that the Food and Drugs Officer opened the packet and with some amusement pulled out a brown plastic toy soldier—a free gift!—which fact was advertised on the outside of the packet.

Sampling

During the year 743 samples of foods and drugs were procured for analysis as to their nature, substance and quality, or to ascertain the correctness of the claims on the labels. Of the 743 samples submitted, 31 were statutory samples including three specimens of filleted fish, which were submitted to the City Analyst, Dundee for electrophoretic identification as to species. A total of twenty statutory failures (representing 65%) was reported to the Department and of these, seventeen cases were reported to the Procurator Fiscal.

The programme of informal sampling started in 1972 was continued during the year. Fish cakes, which must contain not less than 35 per cent fish, were chosen as a follow-up to the previous exercise of hamburger sampling. A total of 65 samples was obtained of which 16 (representing 25 per cent) failed to meet the statutory standard.

In addition to sampling carried out for subsequent submission to the Public Analyst some 131 samples of spirits were purchased in licensed premises for informal hydrometer tests by the Food and Drugs staff. On three occasions during the year suspicious results were obtained and formal samples were submitted to the Public Analyst. On all three occasions the spirits were found to be adulterated and reports were sent to the Procurator Fiscal.

Preservatives in Food

Twelve samples of mince and 58 samples of sausages, including hamburgers, were purchased from various butchers during the year. Of these, one was found to contravene the provisions of the Preservatives in Food (Scotland Regulations 1962 and the report on this case was submitted to the Procurator Fiscal.

MILK SUPERVISION

The number of premises registered for the sale of milk under the Milk and Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914 was 760 at 31st December, 1973. In addition twenty-eight milk vending machines were registered. The occupiers of the premises hold licences under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order 1965 for the sale of the various grades of milk viz. Premium, Standard, Pasteurised and Ultra Heat Treated.

Processing Plants

Five farms hold licences to pasteurise milk with a sixth plant due to be opened by an Edinburgh farmer in the immediate future. The efficiency of these plants is shown in the very satisfactory results obtained on samples of processed milk. The dairy equipment and ancilliary items were found on regular inspection to be kept in excellent condition and the methods used to clean and sterilise the plants satisfactory.

Chemical Examination

Fifty-one samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as to the fat and non-fatty solids content. One sample was found to contain 1 per cent of added water. Further samples from the firm concerned were found to be satisfactory.

Bacteriological Examination

During the year 183 samples of untreated milk, i.e. the specially designated milks "Premium" and "Standard" were submitted for examination to the Central Microbiology Laboratories of the Western General Hospital. Of the 183 samples submitted 61 failed to satisfy the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Regulations 1965.

One local producer of "Premium" milk was reported to the Corporation's Health Committee because of three consecutive failures and he was allowed to retain his licence because of his intention to install a pasteurising plant and discontinue "Premium" milk production.

The very high level of failures (33 per cent) for untreated milks continues to give cause for concern and underlines the need for constant scrutiny of this product.

Sixty-nine samples of pasteurised milk were also submitted for bacteriological examination and nine failures were recorded.

ICE CREAM

The number of premises registered under the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations 1948 at 31st December, 1973 was 155 and the number of vehicles was 145.

Of 112 samples of ice cream taken for bacteriological examination 57 failed to meet the recommended standard, there being no statutory bacteriological standard in force.

Twenty-seven samples of ice cream were taken for chemical analysis by the City Analyst, when 14 were found to contravene the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations 1970 by not stating that the ice cream contained fat other than milk fat. The requirements of the Regulations were brought to the notice of the vendors and declarations are now displayed.

Legal action was taken against one manufacturer for selling ice cream deficient in fat content. The accused pleaded guilty and a fine of £20 was imposed.

The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act 1926

Five samples of fertilisers and one of feeding stuffs were submitted to the Agricultural Analyst. The sample of feeding stuffs was found not to satisfy the composition claimed on the statutory statement but on reviewing the circumstances of the case no action was taken against the producer. The samples of fertilisers were all found to be satisfactory.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933

The number of applications received from persons and firms desirous of being registered by the Local Authority for the sale of poisons in Part II of the poisons list was 92.

PORT SANITARY INSPECTION

Shipping Arrivals

During the year arrivals at Leith Docks and Granton Harbour numbered 1,894 vessels with a total tonnage of 1,237,595 tons.

Fishing vessels numbered 452 with a total tonnage of 53,141.

Vessels	Number	Tonnage	No. of Crew	Passengers	
				Inwards	Outwards
Foreign ..	1,178	759,531	16,620	11,654	8,690
Coastwise ..	716	478,064	7,330		
Fishing:					
British ..	336	28,056	4,136		
Foreign ..	116	25,085	3,185		
Totals ..	2,346	1,290,736	31,271	11,654	8,690

Sanitation

Under the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897, it is the duty of the Local Authority to cause an inspection to be made for the removal of nuisances and to secure proper sanitary conditions aboard ships lying within their district.

Routine inspection of crew's spaces have been carried out. Nuisances, together with structural defects caused by wear and tear and other matters considered prejudicial to health have been dealt with.

Rodent Control

During the year 116 International Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued. In three cases it was necessary to request steps to be taken for the destruction of rats aboard ships.

The Forth Ports Authority continues its campaign to control the rat and

mice population in the dock area by maintaining a systematic baiting programme. The total number of rats killed on board ships, on quays, wharfs and in sheds during the year totalled 687 and 530 mice were also exterminated.

Water Supply

The drinking water supplied to ships is delivered by hydrants situated at the dock side. These hydrants were regularly inspected. Lack of drainage and other defects were promptly dealt with. Routine samples of drinking water were taken from ships.

Clean Air

When black smoke has been observed enquiries have revealed that the cause is mainly due to mechanical break-down, dirty burners, fan adjustment or inattention of the engine room staff. There is generally a prompt and effective response to verbal warnings.

Factories

Inspection of the sanitary accommodation in factories was carried out and in general they were found to be maintained in a good state of repair and cleanliness.

Minor irregularities were brought to the notice of the management and were given the required attention.

Acknowledgements

In the execution of the duties of the Port Sanitary Department much valuable assistance has been received from H.M. Collector of Customs, the Forth Ports Authority, the Ministry of Transport Surveyors and the various shipping companies to whom this opportunity is taken of expressing my thanks for their co-operation.

PROSECUTIONS

It was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in 73 cases in connection with the administration of the Acts, Orders, Regulations and Bye-laws and the distribution under the various legislative groupings was as follows:

Number of prosecutions under Food and Drugs Legislation	30
Number of prosecutions under Food Hygiene Regulations	4
Number of prosecutions under Ice Cream Regulations	3
Number of prosecutions under Edinburgh Corporation Order and associated Bye-laws	31
Number of prosecutions under Public Health (Scotland) Act	5
	—
Total	73
	—

The total fines imposed amounted to £694. Further details of prosecutions are given in Appendix 12.

NATURE OF NUISANCE	WARDS													Totals										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
St. Giles	1	1	2	3	—	—	4	—	1	8	—	—	12	7	5	3	3	—	5	2	3	2	9	71
Holyrood	18	4	5	5	3	10	1	9	3	12	2	—	15	5	21	11	15	2	10	6	7	4	11	182
George Sq.	5	—	2	—	—	1	1	3	3	6	4	3	1	3	2	3	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	50
Newington	7	6	6	8	6	4	5	12	20	26	6	8	29	4	9	8	5	16	13	11	3	6	18	230
Liberton	11	3	—	2	5	—	3	2	1	5	1	—	8	3	—	3	2	—	9	—	—	2	6	66
Morningside	—	5	3	6	5	13	6	11	13	12	1	6	28	12	5	9	20	2	5	7	2	—	31	202
Merchiston	19	19	33	27	—	25	22	—	—	30	—	46	—	173	13	58	36	1	2	24	1	—	38	567
Colinton	15	18	30	26	83	12	6	38	65	42	5	7	96	8	18	47	71	4	60	31	10	17	105	814
Sighthill	13	25	28	9	11	7	7	32	47	14	3	3	46	4	16	22	50	5	19	3	5	1	42	412
Gorgie/Dalry	6	4	5	6	2	3	6	4	3	5	4	5	6	2	3	7	6	3	1	2	2	1	10	96
Corstorphine	23	16	25	10	12	22	4	9	10	33	14	5	28	9	38	46	15	6	44	4	8	8	48	437
Murrayfield/Cramond	2	2	4	7	2	4	8	1	8	25	—	1	11	2	5	3	21	—	4	3	2	3	35	149
Portobello	6	1	5	1	—	1	2	1	1	8	1	3	6	2	6	5	2	2	4	—	1	2	6	66
St. Andrew's	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
St. Bernard's	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Pilton	147	122	179	113	144	128	86	144	205	310	52	114	332	269	177	260	271	47	226	126	59	63	392	3,966

Summary of Nuisances abated in 1973

Complaints by Citizens	1,614
Complaints by other Departments	21
Nuisances discovered and reported by District Inspectors	2,331
Total abated nuisances dealt with by Inspectors	<u>3,966</u>

APPENDIX 2

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY
SANITARY DEPARTMENT

Number of visits to:

Bakehouses	245
Baker Shops	418
Betting Shops and Gaming Premises	77
Brokers and Second-Hand Furniture Premises	330
Building Sites	1
Butchers	17
Canteens	162
Cinemas and Theatres	14
Common Lodging Houses	42
Confectioners	457
Creameries and Pasteurisation Plants	140
Crematoria and Burial Grounds	20
Dairy Shops	124
Fish Friers	300
Fishmongers	42
Fruiterers/Greengrocers	415
Grocers	1,707
Hairdressers	559
Hotels and Boarding Houses	822
Ice Cream Premises	130
Ice Cream Vehicles	175
Laundries and Cleaners	206
Mobile Shops	182
Offensive Trades	31
Pet Shops	24
Piggeries	33
Public Houses	729
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	1,229
School Kitchens	122
Seasonal Workers Accommodation	3
Showgrounds, Circus and Caravan Sites	99
Swimming Baths	102
Premises re Ice Cream Sampling	130
Premises re Water Supply and Sampling	525
Premises Other Than Above	747
Houses re Overcrowding and Recommendations to House-Letting Department	209
Properties re Painting of Common Stairs	4,208
Premises re Infectious Disease Enquiries	1,611
Houses re Housing (Scotland) Acts 1966-69	17,753
Houses re Multi-occupancy	139
Premises re Clean Air Acts 1956-68	23,228
Premises re Pest Control	15,336
Premises re Insect Spraying	541
Premises re Factories Act 1961	112
Premises re Shops Acts 1950, etc.	603
Premises re Nuisances	22,265
Premises under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	4,845
Total	101,209

APPENDIX 3

NOTICES

Intimations of Existences of Nuisances served	145
Notices to remove nuisances served at the instance of the Local Authority	66
Notices served cautioning persons against casting garbage over windows	378
Notices served on occupiers failing to take rotation of stair washing and sweeping	1,089
Notices served for the cleaning of dirty areas, cellars, etc.	147
Notices served in connection with the painting of common stairs	3,150
Notices served in connection with cleaning of water cisterns	25
Notices served under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	484
Total	5,484

APPENDIX 4

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Ward	Address	Accommodation	
		Males	Females
1	75 Grassmarket	314	—
1	1 Pleasance	90	—
1	5 The Vennel, Grassmarket	—	81
1	3 Merchant Street	—	65
19	4 Parliament Street	103	—
Totals		507	146

HOUSE LET IN LODGING

Ward	Address	No. of Houses	No. of Occupants
1	72 Grove Street	1	164

APPENDIX 5

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Act

1. Inspections

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	No. of Inspections (3)	No. of Notices (4)	No. of Prosecutions (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ..	28	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ..	1,358	108	42	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority including out-workers' premises	2	2	—	—
Total	1,388	114	42	—

2. Defects Found and Remedied

Particulars (1)	Number of cases where defects were found				Number of Prosecutions (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	4	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	10	—	7	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-Work)	2	2	—	—	—
Total	15	14	—	7	—

3. Outworkers (Sections 133 and 134)

Number of outworkers in August list (i.e. those residing in Edinburgh)	2
Nature of work—making etc., of wearing apparel	2

APPENDIX 6

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Prescribed particulars to be included in the Annual Report to be submitted to the department of Employment under section 60 of the Act.

TABLE "A"

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of Premises newly Registered during the year	Total Number of Registered Premises at end of year	Number of Registered Premises receiving one or more General Inspections during the year
Offices	187	2,535	680
Retail Shops	218	3,121	960
Wholesale Premises	19	281	57
Catering Establishments	45	600	205
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—
Totals	469	6,537	1,902

TABLE "B"

Number of visits of all kinds (including General Inspections) to registered premises 3,753

Note: In addition, visits were paid to 979 premises found to be excepted from the Act by reason of self-employment, etc.

TABLE "C"

Analysis by workplace of persons employed in registered premises at the end of the year.

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	44,107
Retail Shops	18,614
Wholesale Premises	2,672
Catering Establishments open to public	5,868
Canteens	493
Fuel Storage Depots	—
Total	71,754
Total Males	31,100
Total Females	40,654

TABLE "D"—Exemptions

No applications for exemptions were received and none continued in force during the year, in respect of Space (Section 5), Temperature (Section 6), Sanitary Conveniences (Section 9) and Washing Facilities (Section 10).

TABLE "E"—Prosecutions

No prosecutions were instituted of which the hearing was completed during the year.

TABLE "F"—Inspectors

Number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52 of the Act	4
Number of other staff employed for most of their time in connection with the Act	1

APPENDIX 7

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The following number of properties were surveyed under the Act:

Number of properties surveyed	2,933
Number of properties found infested	359
Number of properties cleared	348
Number of revisits	774
Number of items of repair carried out	299
Electricity junction boxes baited	8
Sewer manholes baited	10
Notices served under the Act	Nil
Total visits made	<u>19,043</u>

APPENDIX 7 (continued)

COMPLAINTS OF RAT AND MOUSE INFESTATION

WARDS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total
Complaints received	88	92	121	61	86	67	46	99	69	60	91	100	132	71	87	65	73	28	90	85	33	52	141	1,837
Infestations abated	81	74	104	54	92	27	26	146	69	31	49	134	116	44	89	53	50	13	60	29	45	61	172	1,619
Visits made	838	519	601	394	1081	495	295	146	753	284	599	1159	815	468	442	560	336	210	693	420	286	783	1159	15,336

INSECT INFESTATION

The following table shows the number of apartments and infestations treated in each ward—
the total number being 1,298 within 541 premises

WARDS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total
Cockroaches	11	—	5	4	7	10	1	3	5	6	—	2	1	3	1	1	4	—	—	5	4	—	—	73
Bugs, fleas, lice etc.	23	9	15	5	4	2	2	11	14	16	2	6	26	6	3	6	5	2	10	2	16	12	107	304
Flies	34	17	29	—	115	—	1	13	62	48	—	58	146	57	—	1	8	—	11	—	8	23	23	654
Wasps	1	—	4	13	22	11	5	29	11	4	26	34	5	8	3	11	—	7	3	—	3	7	6	213
Miscellaneous	4	6	—	6	2	—	4	5	—	—	—	2	16	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	3	—	54
TOTALS	73	32	53	28	150	23	13	61	92	74	28	102	194	74	7	21	20	9	24	7	32	45	136	1,298

APPENDIX 8

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND) ORDER 1965

Number of Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination

Premium	149
Standard	34
Pasteurised	49
Pasteurised (School)	20
Total	<u>252</u>

APPENDIX 9

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Pasteurised, Sterilised and Ultra-Heat-Treated Milk

Grade of Milk	Total Number of Samples Taken	Total Number Passing All Tests	Classification of Failures		
			Phosphatase Test	Coliform Test	Phosphatase Test and Coliform Test
Pasteurised	49	42	—	6	1
Pasteurised (School)	20	18	—	2	—

Untreated Milks

Grade of Milk	Total Number of Samples Taken	Total Number Passing All Tests	Classification of Failures		
			Plate Count	Coliform Test	Plate Count and Coliform Test
Premium	149	96	9	26	18
Standard	34	26	4	3	1

APPENDIX 10

PORT SANITARY INSPECTORS

Annual Statement — Year 1973

Ships boarded and inspected	730
Re-visits made	201
Nuisances discovered	210
Nuisances abated	196
Communications written	14
Verbal warnings	159
Ships treated for vermin	12
Deratting Certificates	Nil
Deratting Exemption Certificates	116
Rodent Control Certificates	Nil
Rates exterminated	687
Mice exterminated	530
Factories—Inspections and Re-visits	21
Clean Air Act—Observations	6
Notices served	4
Fees collected	£850.20

Nuisances Discovered

Accumulations of garbage on ship and shore	119
Choked and defective scuppers	4
Choked and defective latrines	4
Choked and defective wash basins	7
Choked and defective sinks	5
Dirty floors, tables, decks, etc.	8
Dirty bunks and bedding	1
Dirty partitions and ceilings	4
Dirty lockers	6
Dirty and offensive bilges	1
Dirty fresh water tanks	4
Dirty galleys, food stores and pantries	3
Dirty wash-places	7
Foul closets and latrines	4
Foul wash basins	6
Foul sinks	6
Presence of rats and mice	3
Presence of cockroaches	9
Emissions of dark smoke	4
Fouling of quays	4
Dampness in quarters	1
Total	210

Classification of Nuisances		Total Number of Nuisances	
Category	Count	Category	Count
Accumulations of garbage on ship and shore	119	Choked and defective scuppers	4
Choked and defective latrines	4	Choked and defective wash basins	7
Choked and defective sinks	5	Dirty floors, tables, decks, etc.	8
Dirty bunks and bedding	1	Dirty partitions and ceilings	4
Dirty lockers	6	Dirty and offensive bilges	1
Dirty fresh water tanks	4	Dirty galleys, food stores and pantries	3
Dirty wash-places	7	Foul closets and latrines	4
Foul wash basins	6	Foul sinks	6
Presence of rats and mice	3	Presence of cockroaches	9
Emissions of dark smoke	4	Fouling of quays	4
Dampness in quarters	1		
		Total	210

APPENDIX 11

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 1952

Edinburgh Port Health Authority

1. Amount of shipping entering Leith Docks and Granton Harbour in 1973

Vessels	Number	Tonnage
Foreign	1,178	759,531
Coastwise	716	478,064
Total	1,894	1,237,595

2. Deratting and Deratting Exemption Certificates

Issued at	Deratting	Deratting Exemption
Leith	Nil	114
Burntisland	Nil	1
Granton	Nil	1
Total	Nil	116

3. Number of vessels subjected to measures of rat destruction in 1973

"A"

No. of vessels subjected to measures of rat destruction	On Ships		On Shore		No. of rats found infected by plague	
	No. of dead rats recovered	No. of rats examined bacteriologically	No. of rats destroyed (other than on ships)	No. of rats examined bacteriologically	On Ships	On Shore
					Nil	Nil
3	8	Nil	679	Nil	Nil	Nil

"B"

No. of vessels fumigated	No. of dead rats recovered	No. of vessels in which poisoning, etc., was employed	No. of dead rats recovered	No. of Deratting Certificates issued	No. of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued
Nil	Nil	3	8	Nil	116

APPENDIX 12

**Report of Prosecutions instituted by the Sanitary Department
during the year ended 31st December 1973**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of Contravention</i>	<i>Act or Regulation Contravened</i>	<i>Court where tried</i>	<i>Result</i>
1	Loaf containing piece of metal	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Sections 2 and 45	Sheriff	Fined £5
2	Excessive preservative in sliced sausage	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations 1962, Regulation 32(3)	Sheriff	No proceedings
3	Insufficient meat in hamburgers	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2, Sausage and Other Meat Products (Scotland) Regulations 1962, Regulation 6(1)	Sheriff	Fined £10
4	Fish not of nature demanded	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2	Sheriff	Fined £10
5	Fish not of nature demanded	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2	Sheriff	Fined £10
6	Insufficient meat in hamburgers	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2, Sausage and Other Meat Products (Scotland) Regulations 1962, Regulation 6(1)h	Sheriff	No proceedings Time barred
7	Insufficient meat in hamburgers	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2, Sausage and Other Meat Products (Scotland) Regulations 1962, Regulation 6(1)h	Sheriff	Fined £25
8	Failure to provide a wash hand basin with piped supply of hot and cold water	Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 1959, Section 32(3) Regulation 22(1)	Sheriff	Fined £25
9	Failure to keep common stair in a clean condition	Edinburgh Corporation Order Confirmation Act 1967, Section 77	Burgh	Deserted, work carried out
10	Wing nut found in packet of peas	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Sections 2 and 45	Sheriff	Admonished
11	Failure to wash common stair	Bye-laws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, etc.	Burgh	Fined £3
12	Failure to remove accumulation of matter	Edinburgh Corporation Order Confirmation Act 1967, Section 82	Burgh	Fined £5
13	Failure to wash common stair	Bye-laws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, etc.	Burgh	Fined £5
14	Failure to wash common stair and landing	Bye-laws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, etc.	Burgh	Admonished Work carried out
15	Selling rum which was adulterated	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 6(1)	Sheriff	No proceedings Time barred
16	Selling vodka which was adulterated	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 6(1)	Sheriff	No proceedings Time barred
17	Failure to keep common stair in a clean condition	Edinburgh Corporation Order Confirmation Act 1967, Section 77	Burgh	Deserted, work carried out
18	Failure to keep premises in a clean condition	Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 1959, Sections 9, 25 and 28	Sheriff	Fined £180

**Report of Prosecutions instituted by the Sanitary Department
during the year ended 31st December 1973—continued**

No.	<i>Nature of Contravention</i>	<i>Act or Regulation Contravened</i>	<i>Court where tried</i>	<i>Result</i>
19	Insufficient meat in hamburgers	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2, Sausage and Other Meat Products (Scotland) Regulations 1967, Regulation 6(1)h	Sheriff	Fined £5
20	Failure to wash common stair and passage	Bye-laws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, etc.	Burgh	Fined £3
21	Insufficient fish in fish cakes	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2, Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order 1950	Sheriff	Fined £10
22	Insufficient fish in fish cakes	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2, Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order 1950	Sheriff	Fined £5
23	Insufficient fish in fish cakes	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2, Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order 1950	Sheriff	Fined £10
24	Multi-occupancy	Edinburgh Corporation Order Confirmation Act 1967, Section 102	Burgh	Fined £45
25	Failure to wash common stair and landing	Bye-laws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, etc.	Burgh	Admonished, work carried out
26	Failure to wash common stair and landing	Bye-laws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, etc.	Burgh	Fined £5
27	Failure to remove accumulation of obnoxious matter	Edinburgh Corporation Order Confirmation Act 1967, Section 82	Burgh	Admonished, work carried out
28	Insufficient meat in sausages	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2, Sausage and Other Meat Products (Scotland) Regulations 1967, Regulations 5(2), 6(1)(B)	Sheriff	Fined £10
29	Insufficient fish in fish cakes	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2 Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order 1950	Sheriff	Fined £10
30	Failure to wash common back passage	Bye-laws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, etc.	Burgh	Fined £5
31	Insufficient meat in hamburgers	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2, Sausage and Other Meat Products (Scotland) Regulations 1967, Regulations 6(1)h	Sheriff	Fined £5
32	Failure to wash common stair and passage	Bye-laws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, etc.	Burgh	No proceedings work carried out
33	Failure to keep common stair in a clean condition	Edinburgh Corporation Order Confirmation Act 1967, Section 77	Burgh	No proceedings work carried out
34	Failure to keep common stair in a clean condition	Edinburgh Corporation Order Confirmation Act 1967, Section 77	Burgh	No proceedings work carried out
35	Failure to keep common stair in a clean condition	Edinburgh Corporation Order Confirmation Act 1967, Section 77	Burgh	No proceedings work carried out

**Report of Prosecutions instituted by the Sanitary Department
during the year ended 31st December 1973—continued**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of Contravention</i>	<i>Act or Regulation Contravened</i>	<i>Court where tried</i>	<i>Result</i>
36	Failure to remove quantity of refuse from back green	Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897, Section 16(5)	Burgh	No proceedings work carried out
37	Insufficient fish in fish cakes	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2, Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order 1950	Sheriff	Fined £10
38	Insufficient fish in fish cakes	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2, Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order 1950	Sheriff	Fined £25
39	Insufficient fish in fish cakes	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2, Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order 1950	Sheriff	Fined £5
40	Failure to wash common stair and landing	Bye-laws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, etc.	Burgh	No proceedings, work carried out
41	Cigarette end found in roll	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Sections 2 and 45	Sheriff	Fined £25
42	Selling ice cream from a vehicle whilst not registered to do so	Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulation 1948, Regulation 4(1)	Sheriff	Fined £18
43	Failure to keep premises and equipment in a clean condition	Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 1959, Sections 5, 9, 20, 25 and 28	Sheriff	Fined £100
44	Failure to cleanse common stair	Bye-laws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, etc.	Burgh	Fined £2
45	Insufficient fat in ice cream	Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations 1970	Sheriff	Fined £20
46	Beetle found in bridie	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2	Sheriff	Fined £25
47	Insufficient meat in hamburgers	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2 Sausage and Other Meat Products (Scotland) Regulations 1967, Regulation 6(1)h	Sheriff	No proceedings time barred
48	Insufficient meat in hamburgers	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2, Sausage and Other Meat Products (Scotland) Regulations 1967, Regulation 6(1)h	Sheriff	No proceedings, time barred
49	Selling ice cream from an unregistered vehicle	Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, Regulation 4(1)	Sheriff	Fined £20
50	Failure to repair defective property	Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897, Section 16(1)	Burgh	No further action meantime
51	Failure to keep premises and equipment in a clean condition	Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 1959, Sections 5, 9, 22(3) and 25	Sheriff	Admonished
52	Rodent droppings found in flour	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Sections 2 and 8	Sheriff	Admonished
53	Excessive preservative in mince	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2, Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations 1962, Regulation 4	Sheriff	Fined £10

**Report of Prosecutions instituted by the Sanitary Department
during the year ended 31st December 1973—continued**

No.	Nature of Contravention	Act or Regulation Contravened	Court where tried	Result
54	Insufficient fish in fish cakes	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2, Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order 1950	Sheriff	Fined £10
55	Failure to repair defective water closet cistern	Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897, Regulation 16(1)	Burgh	Cancelled, work carried out
56	Failure to wash first flat stairs	Bye-laws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, etc.	Burgh	Admonished
57	Failure to wash common stair and landing	Bye-laws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, etc.	Burgh	Deserted, work carried out
58	Failure to wash common stair and landing	Bye-laws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, etc.	Burgh	Admonished
59	Failure to wash front passage	Bye-laws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, etc.	Burgh	Case dropped, work carried out
60	Failure to wash common stair and landing	Bye-laws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, etc.	Burgh	No proceedings, work carried out
61	Failure to wash common stair and landing	Bye-laws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, etc.	Burgh	Fined £3
62	Fly found in roll	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Sections 2 and 45	Sheriff	Fined £10
63	Mouse found in carton of soup	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2	Sheriff	No proceedings
64	Failure to keep common stair in a clean state and in good repair	Edinburgh Corporation Order Confirmation Act 1967, Section 77	Burgh	Cancelled, work carried out
65	Failure to keep common stair in a clean state and in good repair	Edinburgh Corporation Order Confirmation Act 1967, Section 77	Burgh	Cancelled, work carried out
66	Failure to keep a common stair in a clean state and in good repair	Edinburgh Corporation Order Confirmation Act 1967, Section 77	Burgh	Cancelled, work carried out
67	Failure to keep common stair in a clean state and in good repair	Edinburgh Corporation Order Confirmation Act 1967, Section 77	Burgh	Cancelled, work carried out
68	Failure to keep common stair in a clean state and in good repair	Edinburgh Corporation Order Confirmation Act 1967, Section 77	Burgh	Cancelled, work carried out
69	Failure to keep common stair in a clean state and in good repair	Edinburgh Corporation Order Confirmation Act 1967, Section 77	Burgh	Cancelled, work carried out
70	Failure to keep common stair in a clean state and in good repair	Edinburgh Corporation Order Confirmation Act 1967, Section 77	Burgh	Cancelled, work carried out
71	Failure to repair ceiling plaster in common stair	Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897, Section 16(1)	Burgh	Cancelled, work carried out
72	Failure to repair ceiling plaster in common stair	Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897, Section 16(1)	Burgh	No proceedings, work carried out
73	Insufficient fish in fish cakes	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, Section 2, Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order 1950	Sheriff	Fined £20

APPENDIX 13

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT 1954

Return of Certificates issued by the Local Authority under Part II of the above Act between 30th August 1954 (the date of the commencement of the Act) and 5th July 1957

1. Certificates of Disrepair issued under Section 18(1) of the 1954 Act

	No. of Applications for Certificates	Granted	Refused	Withdrawn or still under consideration	No. of Applications for Revocation of Certificates*	Granted	Refused	Withdrawn or still under consideration
(a) Dwelling-houses which have been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part II of the 1954 Act	298	76	203	19	59	56	2	1
(b) Dwelling-houses which have not been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act but in respect of which permitted increase of rent are recoverable under Section 2(1) (c) and (d) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act 1920	56	31	8	17	11	11	Nil	Nil

* Including applications for revocation of sanitary certificates issued under the pre-1954 Act procedure but still in force at 30th August 1954.



