

[Report 1971] / Medical Officer of Health, Midlothian & Peebleshire.

Contributors

Midlothian & Peebleshire (Scotland). Council.

Publication/Creation

1971

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/f6z38w8g>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.

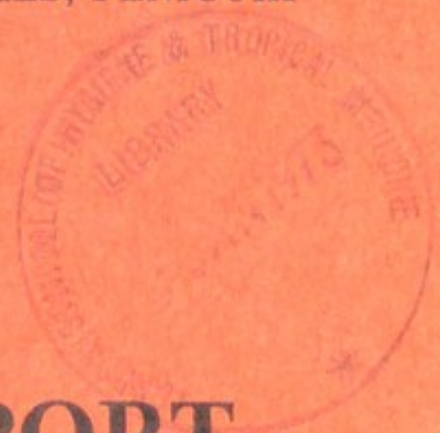


Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

AC-4644

acc'd 5.1.73

*COUNTY COUNCILS OF MIDLOTHIAN AND
PEEBLESSHIRE
AND BURGHS OF
BONNYRIGG and LASSWADE, DALKEITH, INNERLEITHEN,
LOANHEAD, MUSSELBURGH, PEEBLES, PENICUIK*

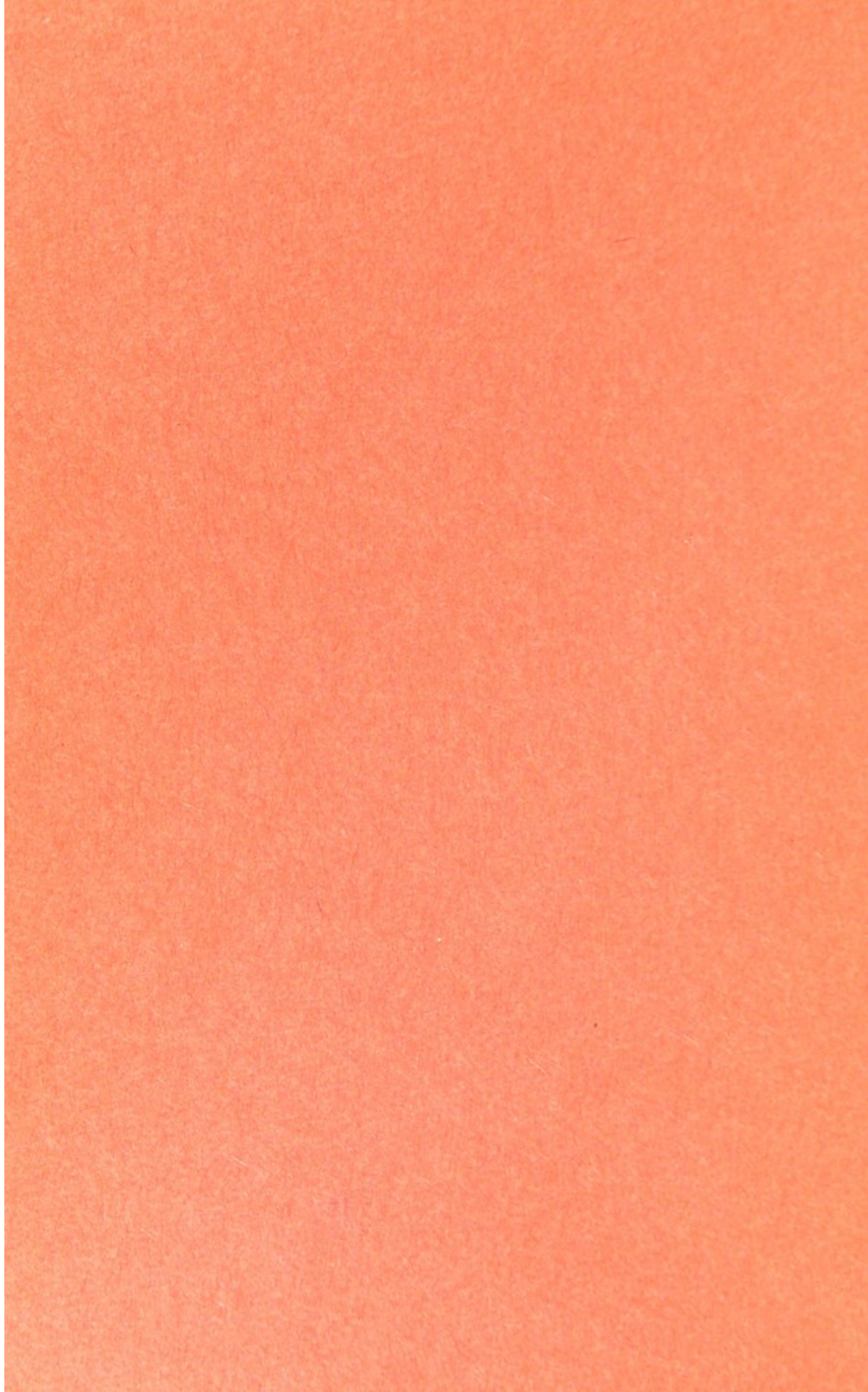


ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For the Year 1971



*COUNTY COUNCILS OF MIDLOTHIAN AND
PEEBLESHIRE*

*AND BURGHS OF
BONNYRIGG and LASSWADE, DALKEITH, INNERLEITHEN,
LOANHEAD, MUSSELBURGH, PEEBLES, PENICUIK*

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For the Year 1971

CONTENTS

	<i>Midlothian</i>	<i>Peeblesshire</i>
	PAGE	PAGE
Ambulances	—	65
Ante-Natal Clinics	15	52
At Risk Register	31	54
Bacteriological Services	41	63
B.C.G. Vaccination	39	60
Births	10, 19	49, 53
Cervical Cytology	15	—
Child Health Clinics	20, 27	53, 54
Children, Pre-School, Defects	31	54
Chiropody	44	63
Clinics, General Practitioner use	21	—
Confinements	17	52
Convalescent Homes	—	65
Deaths	9, 10	49, 50
Dental Services	15, 31	51, 55
Diphtheria Immunisation	35	59
Epileptics	43	—
Eye Clinics.	32	55
Family Planning	14	—
Factories Act, 1961	46	66
Food Poisoning	40	—
Food Supply	45	—
Handicapped Persons	44	—
Health Education	34	—
Health Visiting	33	57
Home Helps	45	64
Home Nursing	12	56
Housing	47	65
Illegitimate Births	9	49
Immunisation	35	58
Infectious Diseases	37	62
Infant Mortality	10	49
Marie Curie Memorial Foundation	14	58
Mass Radiography	38	61
Maternity Services	17	51
Measles Vaccination	36	59
Mentally Handicapped	44	—
Midwifery	11	51
Nursing Services	12	57
Nursing Establishment	11	51
Nursing Homes	45	64
Orthopaedic Service	33	56
Outwork	46	66
Physiotherapy	15, 42	64
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	35	59
Population	9	49
Port Health	45	—
Post-Natal Clinics	15	52
Premature Births	19	54
Preface	7	—
Problem Families	13	—

	PAGE	PAGE
Rubella (German Measles) Vaccination	36	60
Sanitation	45	—
School Health Service	45	65
Smallpox Vaccination	35	58
Spastics	43	—
Staff	4, 5, 6	—
Staff Training and Refresher Courses	34	63
Statistics, Vital	9	49
Still-Births	9	49
Tetanus Immunisation	36	59
Tuberculin Testing	36	60
Tuberculosis	37	60
Unmarried Mothers	19	—
Vaccination	35	58
Venereal Disease	42	62
Visitors	13	57
Welfare Foods	30	54
Whooping Cough Immunisation	35	59

REPORT BY COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR OF PEEBLES SHIRE

Acknowledgements	92
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963	87
Burial Grounds	88
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	86
Civic Amenities Act, 1967	90
Clean Air Acts, 1956 and 1968	87
Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders	79
Factories Act, 1961	86
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	79
Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, and Regulations	74
Housing Acts—Administration	82
Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948 (as amended)	74
Infectious Disease	79
Milk and Dairies—Administration	68
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	86
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	80
Public Cleansing	90
Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897—Nuisances	79
Riding Establishments Acts, 1964 and 1970	87
Sewage Disposal	89
Slaughterhouses—Administration	77
Tents, Vans and Sheds	86
Water Supply	88

STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES COUNTY COUNCILS

Medical Officer of Health:

JAMES MACLACHLAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H., F.R.S.H.

Depute Medical Officer of Health:

†JAMES DOW, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*ANDREW F. HUTCHISON, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officers:

†WILLIAM C. SHEPHERD, M.B., Ch.B.

MARGARET MCKENZIE, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.(Edin.), C.P.H.
(For duties with the Orthopaedic services)

Medical Officers:

†WILLIAM HARAN, M.B., Ch.B.

CLAIRE KISELY, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.(Edin.)

MAIRI H. LACK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*SARAH C. MCEWAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

LEAH V. ROSENBLOOM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CATHERINE O. TAPPER, M.B., Ch.B.

†BEATRICE M. FORREST, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

Chief Dental Officer

†JAMES PEATIE, L.D.S.

*ROBERT P. NEILSON, O.B.E., L.D.S.

Dental Officers:

R. W. BRAZENALL, L.D.S.

J. B. CLARK, L.D.S.

J. L. CLARK, L.D.S.

*NORNA E. S. COWE, B.D.S.

R. A. HODGKINS, L.D.S.

*H. M. MACKINTOSH, L.D.S.

*B. W. H. MACLEAN, L.D.S.

K. S. MACPHAIL, L.D.S.

I. M. MIDDLEMASS, B.D.S.

R. J. NEWLANDS, L.D.S.

Dr L. RAE,

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.D.S.

*S. W. RICHARDSON, B.D.S.

G. M. SOUTER, L.D.S.

N. P. THOMSON, B.D.S.

Dr W. A. WHITE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.D.S.

County Nursing Superintendent and Supervisor of Midwives:

JEAN M. TINCH, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

Depute County Nursing Superintendents:

ELIZABETH H. MARSHALL, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., D.N.

IRENE E. MUIR, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., D.N.

ISABEL H. E. ROBERTSON, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.

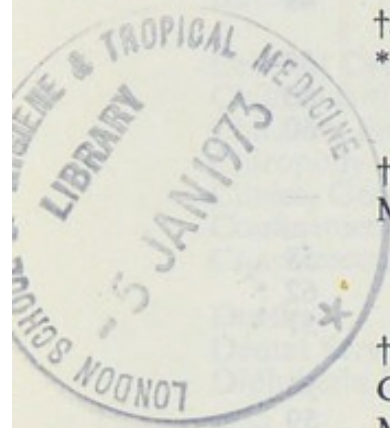
Superintendent Physiotherapist:

CHAS. A. MACMILLAN, M.C.S.P.

Administrative Officer:

ROBERT SMITH

*Resigned during Year †Appointed during Year



Further Joint Staff:

Dental Auxiliary . 2	Dental Surgery Assistants 16 (incl. *1 †1)
Physiotherapists . 7 (incl. †1 *1)	Milk Officers 3
Clerical	12 (incl. *2 †2)

Consultants

Chest Physician—K. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.(E)

Orthodontic Surgeon:

†J. H. MARTIN, F.D.S., D.Orth.

*W. RUSSELL LOGAN, O.B.E., L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.(Edin.), F.D.S., H.D.D.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

W. O. PETRIE, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., D.O.

Dental Anaesthetist:

G. MACGREGOR ROSE, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.(Edin.), L.D.S., D.A.

MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL

Consultants

Geriatrician:

JAS. WILLIAMSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.(E.)

Chest Physician:

ROSE I. L. DONALDSON, M.D.

Psychiatrist:

T. L. PILKINGTON, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.P.M.(Eng.)

PEEBLES COUNTY COUNCIL

County Sanitary Inspector:

I. R. M. GUTHRIE

Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

JOHN B. FORREST

Meat Inspectors (Part time):

P. J. WILSON, M.R.C.V.S. DUNCAN ROBERTSON, M.R.C.V.S.

Health Visitors:

MARGARET C. P. ROSS, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.

ISABELLA CLARKE, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Health Visitor—District Nurse-Midwives:

JANET T. STARK, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

HEATHER M. HERSHELL, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

AUDREY CHANEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Nurse-Midwife:

VIOLET A. TURNER, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

District Nurse:

ISABELLA ANGUS, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

†CHRISTIEN M. CAMERON, R.G.N.

*Resigned during Year †Appointed during Year

**Consultant
Orthopaedic Surgeon**

G. W. BAKER, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.(E.), M.Ch. Orth.

PEEBLES BURGH

Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

E. S. DUNCAN

INNERLEITHEN BURGH

Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

ANDREW FAIRNIE

*Resigned during Year †Appointed during Year

PREFACE

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Public Health Service for the County Councils of Midlothian and Peeblesshire for the year 1971.

After many discussions on the Mayston Report on Management Structure in the Local Authority Nursing Services it was decided not to implement it. While it may become necessary ultimately to adopt such a structure some Authorities who have introduced it appear to be experiencing difficulties.

A scheme was prepared for Attachment of Nurses to Group General Practices. Community needs require to be met by the efficient deployment of nursing resources and this is best done by a close association of the community nursing services with general medical practice. Community nurse attachment is the method of the future and should be introduced at health committees, clinics, surgery premises or wherever a group general medical practice exists. The public thereby receive improved community health care, and the nursing personnel involved require to be provided with adequate working accommodation, sufficient transport and proper facilities. The local authority's responsibilities for the provision of local health services, the prevention of illness, care and after care, can be more effectively carried out by a policy of nurse attachment to group practice.

Plans for re-organisation of the Scottish Health Services reached the stage of being published as a White Paper. This is a framework enactment and the contents of the frame will be produced by patient administration. It is thought that the introduction of a unified service will result in a freer flow of information between the General Practitioner, the Hospital Doctor and the Community Medicine Specialist and that in this way efficiency will be improved.

It was decided to implement Section 15 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, by which a comprehensive Family Planning Service can be provided for county residents. The provision of this service has caused national controversy but it is generally welcomed as a forward step abreast of current need and opinion.

During the year Dr A. Hutchison, Depute M.O.H., obtained another appointment and Mr R. P. Neilson, Chief Dental Officer, retired, both taking with them the good wishes of members and staff.

I wish to thank members, general practitioners, hospital staffs, officials of other departments, and voluntary workers for their co-operation, and to pay tribute to the work of the Health Department staff.

James Maclachlan

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY BUILDINGS,
GEORGE IV BRIDGE,
EDINBURGH EH1 1HJ

August 1972.

COUNTY OF MIDLOTHIAN

VITAL STATISTICS, 1971

	Midlothian	Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	Dalkeith	Loanhead	Musselburgh	Penicuik	Landward
Population, Census 1961	111,968	6,333	8,865	5,020	17,272	5,823	68,655
Population, Estimated 1971 (middle)	143,595	7,143	9,640	5,969	16,903	10,136	93,804
Live Births (corrected)	2,923	127	152	120	241	250	2,033
Illegitimate Births (corrected)	159	3	13	5	23	6	109
Still Births (corrected)	41	2	2	—	3	4	30
Marriages Registered	921	111	89	34	172	68	457
All deaths (corrected)	1,223	72	92	76	180	79	724
Deaths under one year (corrected)	33	5	—	—	2	3	23

CAUSES OF DEATH

Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	23	2	1	1	2	3	14
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	68	7	1	2	15	2	41
Malignant neoplasm of breast	25	3	2	—	6	1	13
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	4	1	1	—	—	—	2
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	14	—	—	2	2	2	8
Other malignant neoplasms	114	6	12	9	16	6	65
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	18	—	3	1	—	—	14
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency Anaemias	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other general diseases	5	—	1	—	—	—	4
Meningitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other diseases of nervous system	16	1	—	—	1	1	13
Active rheumatic fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	10	1	—	2	2	1	4
Hypertensive disease	16	—	1	—	2	2	11
Ischaemic heart disease	364	25	23	22	54	20	220
Other forms of heart disease	31	1	3	—	6	2	19
Cerebrovascular disease	232	10	24	20	37	17	124
Other circulatory diseases	44	1	1	5	6	5	26
Influenza	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	40	—	4	1	6	5	24
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	45	4	4	4	6	4	23
Other respiratory diseases	14	1	3	2	2	—	6
Peptic ulcer	8	1	2	—	—	1	4
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
Other digestive diseases	19	—	—	3	3	—	13
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	1	—	—	—	—	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Infections of kidney	3	—	—	—	1	—	2
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	3	1	1	1	—	—	—
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other complications of pregnancy, child- birth and the puerperium	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of skin, musculoskeletal system, etc.	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
Congenital anomalies of nervous system	8	2	—	—	2	1	3
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	4	—	1	—	1	—	2
Other congenital anomalies	7	2	—	—	—	—	5
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	4	1	—	—	—	—	3
Other causes of perinatal mortality	10	1	—	—	—	2	7
Senility without mention of psychosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ill-defined and unknown causes	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Motor vehicle accidents	20	—	2	—	—	1	17
Other road vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the home	10	—	—	—	2	1	7
Other violence	9	—	—	—	2	1	6
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	6	—	1	—	—	—	5
All causes	1,223	72	92	76	180	79	724

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE COUNTY
(Landward and Burghal) per 1,000 population

	1971	1970	Scotland*
Birth Rate (corrected)	20.4	20.1	17.0
Death Rate, all Causes (corrected)	8.5	9.5	12.1
Death Rate, Tuberculosis (corrected)	0.01	0.02	0.03
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total Births	14.0	15.0	13.0
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	11.0	20.0	19.0

*Excluding Large Burghs

AGES AT DEATH
Number of Deaths in the various Age Groups

Age	Midlothian	Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	Dalkeith	Loanhead	Musselburgh	Penicuik	Landward
Under 4 weeks	25	4	—	—	1	3	17
4 weeks—1 year	8	1	—	—	1	—	6
1—4 years	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
5—9 "	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
10—14 "	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
15—24 "	16	—	1	—	1	2	12
25—34 "	19	1	—	4	1	3	10
35—44 "	31	—	1	1	6	—	23
45—54 "	113	6	6	3	18	4	76
55—64 "	202	19	13	10	30	14	116
65—74 "	336	16	33	22	45	25	195
75—84 "	312	17	27	19	57	19	173
85 years and over	155	8	11	17	20	9	90
Totals	1,223	72	92	76	180	79	724

Infantile Mortality

Deaths up to 1 year classified according to cause—

Cause of death	Sex	Bonnyrigg	Musselburgh	Penicuik	Landward
Other general diseases	M	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—
Cerebrovascular disease	M	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	M	—	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	1
Congenital anomalies of nervous system	M	1	—	—	3
	F	1	1	1	—
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	M	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1
Other congenital anomalies	M	—	—	—	3
	F	1	—	—	—
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	M	—	—	—	3
	F	1	—	—	—
Other causes of perinatal mortality	M	1	—	1	5
	F	—	—	1	2
Accidents in the home (part BE 50)	M	—	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—
Total	M	2	1	1	19
	F	3	1	2	4

NURSING ESTABLISHMENT

County Superintendent	1
Depute County Superintendents	3
Addiewell/Polbeth/West Calder	2 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitors 2 District Nurse/Midwife 1 District Nurse
Livingston (Craigshill Health Centre)	2 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitors 1 District Midwife 2 District Nurse or District Nurse Midwife 4 Health Visitors
East and Mid Calder/ Pumpherston/Ratho/ Ratho Station/Kirknewton	1 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitor 2 District Nurse/Midwife 2 Health Visitors
Penicuik/Roslin/Bilston	2 District Nurse/Midwife 2 District Nurses 5 Health Visitors
Loanhead/Lasswade/Polton/Bonnyrigg	4 District Nurse/Midwife 1 District Nurse 6 Health Visitors
Dalkeith/Danderhall/Pathhead	1 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitor 2 District Nurse/Midwife 1 District Nurse 4 Health Visitors
Musselburgh/Wallyford/Whitecraig	3 District Nurse/Midwife 3 District Nurses 4 Health Visitors
Easthouses/Mayfield/Newtongrange/ Gorebridge/Stow	2 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitors 4 District Nurse/Midwife 2 District Nurses 7 Health Visitors
Balerno/Currie	2 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitors 1 District Nurse/Midwife/ 1 District Nurse 4 Health Visitors
Relief Staff	3 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitors
Total	<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 87 84 <hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/>

NURSING SERVICES

1971 saw the publication of the White Paper *Reorganisation of the Scottish Health Services* which foreshadows the National Health Service (Scotland) Bill. Nursing staff took part in a Survey of Nurses organised by the Asa Briggs Committee on Nursing. Changes are anticipated both in the organisation of nursing services and in the training of nurses, but throughout the year the services given by nursing staff have continued without significant change. The steady growth of population in the County has brought increased demands for nursing services which have to some extent been met but as the staff complement remains the same, increased service is difficult. For this reason attempts have been made to economise on nursing time by arranging for more patients to be treated by nurses in clinic premises and doctors' surgeries. In effect this increases the treatment time available for patients able to travel, some of which were previously visited in their own homes but there has also been increase of care for the homebound.

HOME NURSING

<i>District Nurse Visits</i>	<i>Cases</i>		<i>Visits</i>	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
1. Home Nursing:				
Under 5 years	367	161	1,056	728
5-64 years	1,183	840	17,358	15,389
65+ years	1,537	1,816	55,880	47,297
Total	<u>3,087</u>	<u>2,817</u>	<u>74,294</u>	<u>63,414</u>
2. Supervisory:				
Under 65 years	494	439	1,008	986
65 years and over	1,221	486	3,314	1,870
Total	<u>1,715</u>	<u>925</u>	<u>4,322</u>	<u>2,856</u>
Total Home Care Totals (1 & 2)	<u>4,802</u>	<u>3,742</u>	<u>78,616</u>	<u>66,270</u>
<i>Sessions</i> <i>Treatments</i>				
3. Surgery Care	<u>2,750</u>	<u>2,693</u>	<u>24,248</u>	<u>21,308</u>
Total visits/treatments			<u>112,350</u>	<u>87,578</u>

There is a significant rise in the care given to the younger age groups of the community which is undoubtedly due to the trends of earlier discharge from hospital and greater emphasis on community based care for the sick. Both trends are likely to accelerate. The greatest increase was actually during the last quarter of the year. While there has been no great increase in the number of sessions held in association with doctors' surgeries there is a marked increase in the number of treatments.

HEALTH VISITING

<i>Home Visits</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
1. Expectant Mothers	328	524
2. Children born in 1971	3,179	12,962
3. Children born in 1970	1,947	8,602
4. Children born in 1966-1969	5,927	20,211
5. School Children	999	1,411
6. Persons aged 65 and over	555	1,221
7. Mental Health: care and after care	57	133
8. Other hospital aftercare	237	384
9. Tuberculosis households	218	419
10. Other infectious diseases	40	64
11. Problem Families	204	882
12. Other	588	761
13. Persons visited above at request of G.P. or Hospital	107	303
14. Waste visits	—	7,726

There is also a rise in the number of recorded visits paid by health visitors. To some extent this is due to closer supervision of recording. The limiting factor on efficient use of health visitor time is the fact that about half of the full time health visitors still do not have either cars or car allowances thus are unable to plan their visiting with priority on the needs of families since walking time or time of available public transport must be taken into consideration. In effect this means that a visit may not be paid because there is no available 'bus to that part of the area.

Provision of car transport has been under consideration throughout the year.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

<i>On Register</i> 31/12/70	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Off Register</i>	<i>Left Area</i>	<i>On Register</i> 31/12/71
89	7	14	4	78

VISITORS

	<i>C.N.S.</i>	<i>H.V.</i>	<i>N.M./H.V.</i>	<i>N./M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.W.I.</i>
Student Nurses	113	89	22	61	37	—
Pupil Nurses	28	21	4	10	21	—
Student Health Visitors	2	2	—	—	—	—
Department of Nursing Studies Edinburgh University	3	3	—	—	—	—
American Student Nurses	4	4	—	—	—	—

MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION DAY AND
NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

The County Council acts on behalf of the Foundation in the administration of the service.

Four categories of staff are employed:

- "A" Registered Nurses.
 - "B" Enrolled Nurses.
 - "C" Persons with Home Nursing Experience.
 - "D" Nursing Assistants with no training.
- | | |
|-----------------|----|
| Number on Staff | 19 |
| Number of cases | 8 |

In 5 cases it was necessary to employ a Registered Nurse. In the others, persons with home nursing experience covered the service adequately with guidance from District Nursing staff.

FAMILY PLANNING

This service has continued to expand most satisfactorily.

	<i>Dalkeith</i>	<i>Musselburgh</i>	<i>Penicuik</i>	<i>East Calder (to 5/10/71)</i>	<i>West Calder (to 5/10/71)</i>	<i>Livingston (commenced Currie on 6/10/71)</i>	
Number of sessions held during year	48	65	65	16	17	49	13
Number of women attending	339	346	445	77	29	161	75
Number of women attending (medical grounds)	126	174	134	16	1	46	39
Number of patient visits	833	1073	1041	133	52	481	163

<i>Source of Referral</i>	<i>Age at 1st Visit (excluding transferred cases)</i>		<i>Children Alive at 1st Visit</i>	
Hospital	18	Under 20 years	28	None
Family Doctor	173	20-24 years	152	One
L.A. doctor or nurse	67	25-29 "	117	Two
Clinic, patient, or friend	128	30-34 "	91	Three
Other	57	35 years and over	55	Four
Transfer from other clinic	349			Five or more

Number of cytological smears taken . . . 874

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY SERVICE (Musselburgh)

Evening sessions of this clinic have been held monthly during the year at Fisherrow Clinic.

The attendance has fallen markedly as is shown in the following Table.

Since other facilities are provided in the area consideration is being given to the future of this clinic.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

Age	Marital State			Number of Children						Total
	M.	W.	S.	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
Under 20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24 years	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
25-29 "	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
30-34 "	9	—	—	1	2	6	—	—	—	9
35 and over	33	1	1	4	7	13	3	7	1	35
Total	47	1	1	5	10	23	3	7	1	49

(A further 874 women were screened at the Family Planning Centres in the County as noted previously.)

CARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Local Authority Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Sessions:

Held by G.P.	689
Held by Midwife alone	170

Ante-natal:

1. Women attending	1033
2. New cases in (1) above	990
3. Cases in (1) booked for hospital or private maternity home	807

Post-natal:

1. Woman attending	385
2. New cases in (1) above	381
3. Cases in (1) confined in hospital or private maternity home	214

Ante Natal Clinics

Physiotherapy was included in the team concerned with Mothercraft and contributed to the relaxation classes held at the following clinics: Currie, Langlaw, Bonnyrigg, Penicuik, Dalkeith and Musselburgh.

Dental Services—Expectant Mothers

Dental inspection and treatment facilities continue to be freely available to all mothers who desire to take advantage of the County Scheme and who commence a course of treatment during pregnancy.

Throughout the year 157 expectant mothers sought dental examination and advice at the clinics. 154 were referred for treatment and altogether made 738 Clinic attendances. 110 mothers were made dentally fit by conservation, by provision of dentures, or a combination of both. The remaining 44 who had not completed their respective courses of treatment, were carried forward for completion in 1972.

Details of the work are set out hereunder:—

Inspection

	New Cases Examined	With Dental Defects	New Cases Offered Treatment
Bilston	—	—	—
Bonnyrigg	19	19	19
Currie—Curriehill	2	2	2
Nether Currie	6	6	6
Dalkeith Medical Centre	5	5	5
Woodburn	2	2	2
Danderhall	2	2	2
East Calder	9	9	9
Easthouses—Bryans	3	3	3
Langlaw	2	2	2
Mayfield	14	14	14
Gorebridge	5	5	5
Livingston—Craigshill	37	36	36
Loanhead	1	1	1
Musselburgh—Fisherrow	5	4	4
Pinkie	1	1	1
Newtongrange	12	11	10
Penicuik—Bellman's Road	13	13	13
Eastfield	9	9	9
Polbeth	3	3	3
Wallyford	5	5	5
Whitecraig	2	2	2
Total	157	154	153

Treatment

	1971	1970
Number of First Visits—Ante-natal	154	127
Attendances	738	651
Fillings	296	325
Extractions	274	249
General Anaesthetics	14	11
Other Operations	100	336
Dentures—Fitted	42	52
Repairs	1	7
X-Rays	4	—
*Number of Sessions devoted to inspection and treatment (estimated)	648	609

*This figure includes the time devoted to all maternity and child health work (including dental health education) because both mothers and pre-school children for reasons of convenience and economy are intermixed when undergoing inspection or treatment at the various centres.

The figures for 1970 are also shown and are of interest for purposes of comparison.

Domiciliary Maternity Cases

Number of domiciliary confinements attended by local authority midwives under N.H.S. arrangements—		
Doctor booked—present at confinement		20
not present at confinement		88
		108
Other confinements—		
Doctor booked—baby born before arrival of doctor or midwife	7	
Doctor not booked—Doctor attended confinement alone	—	
Doctor and midwife attended confinement	—	
Midwife attended confinement alone	—	
Baby born before arrival of doctor or midwife	—	7
		7
		115

Ante-natal and Post-natal care given by local authority midwives to hospital booked cases, etc.

Ante-natal—Hospital (including private maternity home) booked cases	880
Domiciliary booked cases transferred to hospital care or admitted to hospital in emergency	38
	918
Post-natal—Cases delivered in hospital and attended by local authority midwives on discharge	103
	1021

	1970	1971
A—Domiciliary ante-natal care—Confinement	176	115
Abortion	10	18
Miscarriage	3	7
Transfers out of area	16	40
Cancelled	5	5
B—Domiciliary ante-natal care—hospital confinement (emergency)	45	30
C—Domiciliary ante-natal care—case originally booked for home confinement—booking later transferred to hospital	12	8
D—Domiciliary ante-natal care—case booked for confinement in hospital	622	880
E—Domiciliary post-natal care—case confined in hospital	96	103
B as a percentage of A+B+C	17	13
C as a percentage of A+B+C	4	4
Percentage of domiciliary confinements conducted by midwife alone	63	77
Number of anaesthetists called in	—	—
Number of consultants called in	—	—
Number of maternity outfits issued	216	125

Reasons for transfer to hospital care:

	<i>Emergency Admissions</i>	<i>Transfer to Ante-natal Care</i>
Domestic Reasons	—	1
Abortion or Miscarriage	—	—
Premature labour	3	—
Malpresentation	2	1
Rhesus-ve	—	—

Reasons for transfer to hospital care—*continued*:

	Emergency Admissions	Transfer to Ante-natal Care
Haemorrhage (ante-partum)	5	—
Delayed labour	1	—
Toxaemia	7	—
Post maturity	12	—
Multiple pregnancy	—	—
General medical condition	—	6
Hydramnios	—	—
Placenta Praevia	—	—
Parity of Mother	—	—
	30	8

Period under Ante-natal Supervision

Type of Case	Period under Ante-natal Supervision in Weeks (L.A. Cases)									
	0	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-24	25-28	29-32	Total
<i>Domiciliary ante-natal care—</i>										
Confinement	—	14	10	6	2	18	23	27	15	115
Hospital confinement (emergency)*	—	—	1	2	1	—	6	12	8	30
Originally booked for home confinement. Booking later transferred to hospital	—	2	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	8
Hospital confinement booked	—	126	88	109	149	117	104	103	84	880

*Not booked for Hospital confinement

Rhesus, etc., Tests carried out during this Pregnancy or Earlier Pregnancy

	Domiciliary Ante-natal Cases				Total
	Confined at Home	Booking Transferred to Hospital	Hospital Confinement—Emergency	Hospital Confinement—Booked	
Rhesus Tested	14 (3)	1	—	106 (15)	121
Rhesus Tested and also Haemoglobin Tested	85 (8)	5	22 (5)	560 (52)	672
Rhesus Tested and also W.R. or K.	—	—	—	—	—
Haemoglobin Tested only	—	2	—	—	2
Haemoglobin Tested and also W.R. or K.	4	—	4	34	42
W.R. or K.	—	—	—	—	—
	103	8	26	700	837

Details of analgesia, etc., administered in domiciliary cases during the year

	Doctor not Present	Doctor Present
By Midwife—Inhalation	27	11
Inhalation and Oral	23	7
Oral	1	1
Other	4	1
	55	20
Anaesthetic given by doctor	—	—
Refused	3	—
Too late	3	—
Not necessary	20	14
	81	34

Total Local Authority domiciliary confinements—115

In the case of unmarried mothers, help is given by the Local Health Authority in approved cases to meet the cost of residence in certain nursing homes. The number of such cases in 1971 was eight.

Births (adjusted for mother's residence)

	Live Births	Still-Births	Total
(a) Domiciliary Births	124	—	124
(b) Hospital Births	2,799	41	2,840
	<u>2,923</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>2,964</u>
Midlothian —*Musselburgh Maternity Hospital	119	—	119
Edinburgh —Eastern General Hospital	223	9	232
Elsie Inglis Hospital	448	6	454
Queen Mary Nursing Home	103	—	103
Simpson Maternity Hospital	1,321	15	1,336
Western General Hospital	120	1	121
West Lothian—Bangour Hospital	439	9	448
Others	26	1	27
	<u>2,799</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>2,840</u>

* (There were 186 births in Musselburgh Maternity Hospital of which 67 came from outwith Midlothian).

Premature Births

Number of premature births, *i.e.*, where birth weight is 5 lb. 8 oz. or less (as adjusted by any notification of transfer in or out of the area).

Weight at Birth	Premature live births											Premature still births		
	Born in Hospital			Born at home or in a private maternity home						Born				
				Nursed entirely at home or in a private maternity home			Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day							
	Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			In hospital	At home	In private maternity home
Within 24 hours of Birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hours of Birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hours of birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days			
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	28	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Total	123	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—

(A) The following Clinics were provided by the Local Authority.

1. Addiewell—Health Services Clinic, Meadowhead Place, alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
2. Balerno—Balerno School, alternate Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
3. Bilston—Combined Purposes Clinic, Primary School, every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
4. Bonnyrigg—Health Services Clinic, alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and every Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
5. Breich—Combined Purposes Clinic, Woodmuir Primary School, every eight weeks, Friday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
6. Currie—Curriehill Primary School, every Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
7. Currie—Combined Purposes Clinic, Nether Currie Primary School, every Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
8. Dalkeith—Medical Centre, St Andrew Street, every Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
9. Dalkeith—Health Services Clinic, Woodburn Road, every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
10. Danderhall—Combined Purposes Clinic, Danderhall School, every Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
11. East Calder—Combined Purposes Clinic, Main Street, alternate Tuesdays 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
12. Gorebridge—Combined Purposes Clinic, Gorebridge School, alternate Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
13. Kirknewton—49 Kaimies Crescent, Kirknewton, every Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
14. Loanhead—Health Services Clinic, George Terrace, every Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and alternate Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
15. Mayfield—Combined Purposes Clinic, Bryans School, every Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
16. Mayfield—Combined Purposes Clinic, Langlaw School, every Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
17. Mayfield—Combined Purposes Clinic, Mayfield/St Luke's Primary Schools, every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
18. Musselburgh—Health Services Clinic, Cameron Cottage, Millhill, every Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
19. Musselburgh—Combined Purposes Clinic, Fisherrow, every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
20. Musselburgh—Combined Purposes Clinic, Pinkie/St Peter's School, every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
21. Newbridge—Health Services Clinic, 5 Bridge Street, alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
22. Newtongrange—Combined Purposes Clinic, Newtongrange School, every Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
23. Penicuik—Combined Purposes Clinic, Penicuik High School, every Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and every fourth Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
24. Penicuik—Combined Purposes Clinic, Eastfield School, alternate Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
25. Polbeth—Health Services Clinic, Polbeth Road, Polbeth, every Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
26. Pumpherston—Combined Purposes Clinic, Pumpherston School, alternate Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
27. Ratho—Combined Purposes Clinic, Ratho School, alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
28. Rosewell—Combined Purposes Clinic, Rosewell Primary School, alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
29. Roslin—Combined Purposes Clinic, Roslin School, every third Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
30. Wallyford—Combined Purposes Clinic, Wallyford School, every Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
31. West Calder—Combined Purposes Clinic, Stewart Street, alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

32. Whitecraig—Combined Purposes Clinic, Whitecraig School, alternate Fridays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

427 additional clinic sessions especially for specific age groups were also held, each mother being sent a letter inviting her to attend on a given date and time.

We are very much indebted to all the Voluntary Helpers who assist at these Clinics.

(B) No Clinics were provided by Voluntary Bodies.

(C) While many of our clinics are used by General Practitioners in association with the district midwives for ante-natal and post-natal purposes, the premises at Bilston, Bonnyrigg, Dalkeith (Medical Centre), Danderhall, East Calder, Penicuik (Eastfield), Ratho, Rosewell and West Calder are also used by general practitioners as ordinary surgeries. This is a most helpful association.

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1971

NAME
DATE OF CLINIC

	Adlewell	Balerno	Bilston	Bonnyrigg (1)	Bonnyrigg (2)	Bonnyrigg (3)	Breth	Currie (Nether Currie)	Currie (Riccarton)	Dalkeith (Medical Centre)	Dalkeith (Woodburn)	Danderhall	East Calder	Mayfield (Bryans)	Mayfield (Langlaw)
Born 1971	33	85	57	102	60	66	3	38	68	102	110	81	70	110	44
" 70	35	31	69	89	74	64	1	47	96	99	129	140	37	119	29
" 69	18	8	13	34	17	33	2	40	30	23	75	51	30	56	19
" 68	6	10	5	9	12	6	4	22	14	14	34	29	12	27	14
" 67	3	2	1	6	10	4	1	8	4	10	24	12	12	13	10
" 66	5	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	6	8	16	2	5	2	1
	100	137	146	242	177	174	13	156	218	256	388	315	166	327	117
Born 1971	86	124	414	170	135	195	10	309	331	295	464	426	294	752	210
" 70	116	29	315	98	83	106	7	155	269	205	288	442	150	581	113
" 69	20	8	42	22	26	18	—	21	41	58	82	72	52	147	18
" 68	4	3	12	2	8	2	14	4	9	18	34	25	19	34	11
" 67	2	—	7	1	8	4	1	3	4	10	18	5	22	12	9
" 66	2	—	5	2	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	15	2	2
	230	164	795	295	262	328	33	492	655	586	886	970	552	1,528	363

ATTENDANCES

(N.B. Children who would normally attend at special "Toddler" examination sessions are entered below at*)

	1st Visits	Revisits	Born 1966
Born 1971	102	170	28
" 70	89	98	6
" 69	34	22	—
" 68	9	2	—
" 67	6	1	—
" 66	2	2	36
	242	295	1
Born 1971	135	135	71
" 70	83	83	—
" 69	26	26	—
" 68	8	8	—
" 67	8	8	—
" 66	2	2	—
	262	262	—
Born 1971	174	195	—
" 70	106	106	—
" 69	18	18	—
" 68	2	2	—
" 67	4	4	—
" 66	3	3	—
	328	328	—
Born 1971	156	309	—
" 70	47	155	—
" 69	40	21	—
" 68	22	4	—
" 67	8	3	—
" 66	1	—	—
	156	309	—
Born 1971	218	331	—
" 70	96	269	—
" 69	30	41	—
" 68	14	9	—
" 67	4	4	—
" 66	6	1	—
	218	331	—
Born 1971	256	295	—
" 70	99	205	—
" 69	23	58	—
" 68	14	18	—
" 67	10	10	—
" 66	8	—	—
	256	295	—
Born 1971	315	426	—
" 70	140	442	—
" 69	51	72	—
" 68	29	25	—
" 67	12	5	—
" 66	2	—	—
	315	426	—
Born 1971	388	464	—
" 70	129	288	—
" 69	75	82	—
" 68	34	34	—
" 67	24	18	—
" 66	16	18	—
	388	464	—
Born 1971	552	970	—
" 70	119	426	—
" 69	30	442	—
" 68	12	72	—
" 67	12	25	—
" 66	5	5	—
	552	970	—
Born 1971	1,528	363	—
" 70	119	210	—
" 69	56	113	—
" 68	27	18	—
" 67	13	11	—
" 66	2	9	—
	1,528	363	—

*TODDLERS

Aged	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
4½ years	—	—	—	—	—	—
3½ years	—	—	—	—	—	—
2½ years	—	—	—	—	—	—
1½ years	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1971—continued

	Adlewell	Balerno	Billston	Bonnyrigg (1)	Bonnyrigg (2)	Bonnyrigg (3)	Brelch	Currie (Nether Currie)	Currie (Riccarton)	Dalkeith (Medical Centre)	Dalkeith (Woodburn)	Danderhall	East Calder	Mayfield (Bryans)	Mayfield (Langlaw)	
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION COURSES COMPLETED																
<i>Polio</i>	38	10	49	12	37	14	4	7	14	38	12	46	40	102	15	
Primary	—	1	21	—	12	19	—	3	2	1	1	1	—	8	2	
1st Booster	6	27	36	5	3	—	4	2	3	2	2	3	9	2	2	
2nd "	38	10	1	12	30	11	4	7	13	38	19	46	42	106	16	
<i>Triple Immsn.</i>	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	1	2	3	—	2	1	
1st Booster	1	4	30	3	—	17	—	1	—	1	3	3	—	8	2	
2nd "	27	25	2	9	52	15	6	14	20	35	52	31	54	70	16	
<i>Measles Dip. Tet.</i>	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	1	—	1	
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1st Booster	—	1	—	3	13	—	—	1	—	3	4	—	13	5	—	
2nd "	5	20	6	2	2	4	4	—	3	2	—	4	17	—	1	
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	
Skin Tests	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B.C.G. Vaccn.	—	1	17	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	37	2	—	
<i>Smallpox*</i>	25	21	—	18	46	17	2	10	21	20	25	32	38	40	5	
*(Enter number of vaccns. carried out regardless of results)																
CHILDREN REFERRED TO OWN DR. OR FOR SPECIALIST TREATMENT OR ADVICE																
<i>Born 1971</i>	5	4	1	3	6	—	1	8	1	12	11	15	13	11	5	
"	5	1	1	1	6	—	—	7	4	3	3	2	4	8	1	
"	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	7	—	
"	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	
"	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	
"	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
SESSIONS HELD BY	15	20	50	25	26	27	5	24	23	25	19	27	37	52	15	
<i>L.A.M.O.</i>	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	28	27	25	13	27	1	16	29	
<i>H.V. only</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1971—continued

NAME DATE OF CLINIC	Mayfield	Gorebridge	Kirknewton	Loanhead	Musselburgh (Cameron Cottage)	Musselburgh (Fisharrow)	Musselburgh (Pinkie)	Newbridge	Newtongrange	Pentcuiik (Bellman's Road)	Pentcuiik (Eastfield)	Polbeth	Pumpherston	Ratho	Rosewell
	Born 1971	101	55	115	82	83	60	29	45	132	165	53	19	21	52
" 70	97	59	96	59	74	7	13	35	211	146	36	19	29	14	
" 69	57	15	49	22	21	8	7	9	55	25	19	14	14	9	
" 68	31	18	23	10	11	3	5	10	8	19	2	9	6	5	
" 67	24	9	8	2	10	—	1	3	7	14	4	6	13	10	
" 66	11	2	15	—	3	—	1	3	12	8	4	—	10	9	
Born 1971	321	158	306	175	202	78	56	105	425	377	118	67	93	99	
Revisits	369	309	401	423	370	297	67	189	1,049	1,305	303	35	51	143	
" 70	383	299	315	220	208	283	44	214	946	638	198	35	80	86	
" 69	53	102	78	62	95	94	19	42	136	125	58	22	17	12	
" 68	22	50	9	28	23	12	17	23	56	45	19	6	2	8	
" 67	11	16	2	16	5	13	4	13	31	27	3	4	1	8	
" 66	8	6	3	5	2	5	1	12	14	26	4	6	1	9	
Born 1971	846	782	808	754	703	704	152	493	2,232	2,166	585	108	152	266	
*TODDLERS															
Aged 4½ years	1	1	—	1	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	26	19	3	
3½ years	3	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	14	1	2	
2½ years	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	
1½ years	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
"	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	11	—	
"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	13	—	
"	11	1	—	5	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	63	44	5	

ATTENDANCES
(N.B. Children who would normally attend at special "Toddler" examination sessions are entered below at*)

*TODDLERS
Born 1966

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1971—continued

	Mayfield	Gorebridge	Kirknewton	Loanhead	Musselburgh (Cameron Cottage)	Musselburgh (Fisharrow)	Musselburgh (Pinkie)	Newbridge	Newtongrange	Penicuik (Bellman's Road)	Penicuik (Eastfield)	Polbeth	Pumphreston	Ratho	Rosewell
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION COURSES COMPLETED															
<i>Polio</i>															
Primary	97	75	58	67	50	11	43	15	25	190	126	39	24	24	15
1st Booster	54	9	—	3	5	—	6	1	30	136	33	—	36	8	1
2nd "	39	—	5	7	1	—	—	20	23	73	1	8	1	—	13
<i>Triple Immsn.</i>	93	71	55	68	50	10	50	15	28	167	120	39	24	23	8
1st Booster	53	—	—	3	—	11	5	1	27	81	5	—	—	—	—
2nd "	37	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	21	33	1	1	1	—	1
<i>Measles</i>	60	99	39	15	46	35	22	16	10	133	112	35	36	15	6
<i>Dip. Tet.</i>	7	—	1	11	—	9	1	—	3	4	30	—	9	13	16
Primary	2	10	—	1	5	—	—	3	10	41	—	—	30	—	3
1st Booster	—	—	4	5	2	—	—	17	7	2	—	9	—	—	1
2nd "	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	11	—	—	—	—
Skin Tests	—	4	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.C.G. Vaccn.	30	42	31	107	20	25	25	20	33	96	50	26	22	31	14
<i>Smallpox*</i>															
Born 1971	4	12	1	8	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	13	1	1	2
"	10	11	2	3	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	8	1	1	2
"	—	8	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
"	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
"	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SESSIONS HELD BY															
L.A.M.O.	32	52	23	48	20	23	25	24	25	38	50	28	18	24	25
H.V. only	24	—	27	24	20	29	26	1	25	28	—	28	—	2	1

* (Enter number of vaccns. carried out regardless of results)
CHILDREN REFERRED TO OWN DR. OR FOR SPECIALIST TREATMENT OR ADVICE

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1971—continued

NAME DATE OF CLINIC	NAME OF CLINIC										Total (I and II)					
	Roslin	Wallyford	West Calder	Whitecraig	Total (I)	Livingston (1)	Livingston (2)	Livingston (3)	Livingston (4)	Livingston (5)		Livingston (6)	Livingston (7)	Livingston (8)	Livingston (9)	Total (II)
Born 1971	11	62	46	19	2,293	10	40	15	18	17	344	—	19	14	477	2,770
" 70	13	50	36	15	2,171	37	33	33	24	42	151	—	36	25	381	2,552
" 69	3	16	16	10	859	21	30	22	22	34	15	—	26	6	176	1,035
" 68	—	5	1	2	406	5	9	10	6	12	6	—	13	8	69	1,475
" 67	—	7	8	1	260	3	3	2	11	1	2	—	5	4	31	291
" 66	1	3	7	—	152	—	5	—	19	11	2	—	6	—	43	195
	28	143	114	47	6,141	76	120	82	100	117	520	—	105	57	1,177	7,318
Born 1971	80	347	125	139	10,653	82	85	59	64	98	951	6	102	96	1,543	12,196
" 70	96	279	102	55	7,882	89	99	78	85	83	346	—	108	41	929	8,811
" 69	25	49	31	22	1,738	13	21	27	40	17	92	—	32	8	250	1,988
" 68	4	3	13	3	576	—	2	—	6	6	8	—	—	5	27	603
" 67	—	2	8	1	283	5	3	—	16	3	4	—	4	14	49	332
" 66	—	1	5	1	150	1	5	1	7	13	4	—	5	5	41	191
	205	681	284	221	21,282	190	215	165	218	220	1,405	6	251	169	2,839	24,121
*TODDLERS																
Aged 4½ years	—	2	—	17	136	38	27	25	2	14	—	—	22	6	134	270
3½ years	—	—	—	4	65	21	20	22	3	—	—	—	22	—	88	153
2½ years	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	5
1½ years	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11
"	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
"	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
"	—	—	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93
"	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
	—	3	—	37	373	59	47	47	5	15	—	—	44	8	225	598

ATTENDANCES
(N.B. Children who would normally attend at special "Toddler" examination sessions are entered below at*)

*TODDLERS
Born 1966

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1971—continued

	Roslin	Wallyford	West Calder	Whitehall	Total (I)	Livingston (1)	Livingston (2)	Livingston (3)	Livingston (4)	Livingston (5)	Livingston (6)	Livingston (7)	Livingston (8)	Livingston (9)	Total (II)	Total (I and II)
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION COURSES COMPLETED																
<i>Polio</i>	17	32	—	9	1,355	39	43	38	33	63	—	—	47	25	288	1,643
Primary	—	6	10	5	414	39	33	36	1	23	—	—	33	21	187	601
1st Booster	3	3	10	6	320	—	—	9	42	7	—	—	9	2	69	389
2nd "	10	29	—	8	1,252	42	43	43	34	52	—	—	48	27	289	1,541
<i>Triple Immsn.</i>	2	—	—	1	208	—	—	2	1	16	—	—	—	11	31	239
1st Booster	—	—	—	—	192	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	195
2nd "	15	24	6	6	1,166	40	32	37	49	53	—	—	46	31	289	1,455
<i>Measles</i>	1	1	2	—	107	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	10	117
<i>Dip. Tet.</i>	—	11	19	16	130	43	32	32	—	22	—	—	36	14	179	309
1st Booster	—	—	—	—	164	5	—	8	33	7	—	—	5	—	58	222
2nd "	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	35
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	98
Skin Test	—	10	8	13	929	22	39	26	9	38	—	—	26	23	183	1,112
B.C.G. Vaccsn.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Smallpox*</i>	—	6	—	4	157	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	1	24	181
Born 1971	—	9	—	4	103	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	139
"	—	—	1	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
"	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
"	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	14
"	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4
SESSIONS HELD BY	12	24	4	18	903	11	15	12	9	8	33	—	15	6	76	979
L.A.M.O.	9	28	2	—	437	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	471
H.V. only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* (Enter number of vaccns. carried out regardless of results)
 CHILDREN REFERRED TO OWN DR. OR FOR SPECIALIST TREATMENT OR ADVICE

SPECIAL TODDLERS CLINICS—1971

*TODDLERS Aged 4½ years	Born 1966	Clinics										Total							
		Addlewell	Balerno	Billston	Bonnyrigg (1)	Bonnyrigg (2)	Bonnyrigg (3)	Currie (Riccarton)	Currie (Nether Currie)	Dalkeith (Medical Centre)	Dalkeith (Woodburn (1))		Dalkeith (Woodburn (2))	Danderhall	East Calder	Mayfield (Bryans)	Mayfield (Langlaw)	Mayfield	Gorebridge
3½ years	67	6	15	27	30	21	2	34	24	35	51	29	31	30	63	15	44	70	60
2½ years	68	2	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	29	44	3	—	3	9	4	20	9	8
1½ years	69	14	1	13	32	14	—	19	43	21	6	17	30	29	10	5	32	49	8
	70	5	42	22	18	18	4	12	29	9	9	25	28	22	60	17	34	40	40
		52	64	98	119	94	6	89	194	167	110	105	126	293	202	90	257	257	257

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION COURSES COMPLETED

Vaccination Course	Clinics										Total								
	Addlewell	Balerno	Billston	Bonnyrigg (1)	Bonnyrigg (2)	Bonnyrigg (3)	Currie (Riccarton)	Currie (Nether Currie)	Dalkeith (Medical Centre)	Dalkeith (Woodburn (1))		Dalkeith (Woodburn (2))	Danderhall	East Calder	Mayfield (Bryans)	Mayfield (Langlaw)	Mayfield	Gorebridge	
Polio	39	—	2	—	2	—	—	7	1	1	4	2	6	3	—	—	7	88	7
Primary	—	—	52	—	35	10	—	12	—	—	17	—	—	42	—	—	—	1	—
1st Booster	17	8	3	50	—	—	—	23	36	—	11	43	39	29	17	—	—	15	—
2nd "	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	7	2	—	3	2	3	2	2	—	—	11	—
Triple Immsn.	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	1	—	2	6	—	—	—	3	—
Primary	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	8	5	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
2nd "	4	—	6	4	3	—	—	6	14	23	6	3	6	10	—	—	—	5	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Dip. Tet.	—	—	44	21	36	—	—	1	12	10	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	82	—
2nd "	18	8	—	27	—	6	—	7	37	23	11	4	35	77	25	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin Tests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.C.G. Vaccn.	4	—	16	2	10	2	—	3	16	10	13	12	16	32	6	—	—	—	—
Smallpox*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*(Enter number of vaccns. carried out regardless of results)																			
CHILDREN REFERRED TO OWN DR. OR FOR SPECIALIST TREATMENT OR ADVICE																			
Born 1971	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SESSIONS HELD BY L.A.M.O.	9	20	11	12	10	2	22	10	17	27	10	11	13	24	8	16	26	26	26

SPECIAL TODDLERS CLINICS—1971—continued

*TODDLERS	Kirknewton	Loanhead	Musselburgh (Cameron Cottage)	Musselburgh (Fisharrow)	Musselburgh (Pinkie)	Newbridge	Newtongrange	Pentuck (Bellman's Road)	Pentuck (Eastfield)	Polbeth	Pumpherston	Ratho	Rosewell	Roslin	Wallyford	West Calder	Whitecraig	Total
Aged 4½ years	17	46	20	26	53	—	27	43	88	39	—	—	—	—	31	26	8	969
Born 1966	21	28	26	23	34	—	18	57	31	16	—	—	9	—	31	15	—	816
" "	1	—	2	5	4	—	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	160
3½ years	1	—	2	7	1	—	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	80
" "	5	—	7	4	3	—	5	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	138
2½ years	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	97
" "	30	42	28	34	36	—	3	60	63	14	—	—	1	—	22	4	2	791
1½ years	46	16	29	13	22	—	9	52	50	22	—	—	10	—	18	13	—	731
" "	122	134	115	112	154	—	66	218	256	98	—	—	20	—	120	82	11	3,790

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION COURSES COMPLETED

Polio	3	7	—	6	9	—	2	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	111	
Primary	—	—	—	—	39	—	1	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	39	10	6	503	
1st Booster	30	50	38	12	32	—	19	1	—	47	—	—	12	—	5	10	—	599	
2nd "	3	1	1	6	1	—	11	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	79	
Triple Immun.	—	6	—	—	33	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	
Primary	—	—	—	13	17	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172	
1st Booster	—	2	8	21	2	—	7	13	10	1	—	—	2	—	2	6	—	181	
2nd "	—	11	—	—	—	—	6	31	87	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	183	
Measles	3	—	33	—	—	—	6	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	19	6	399	
Dit. Tet.	25	50	6	—	20	—	25	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	520	
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox*	39	7	16	1	24	—	—	—	11	15	—	—	—	—	7	8	2	16	
*(Enter number of vaccns. carried out regardless of results)																			
CHILDREN REFERRED TO OWN DR. OR FOR SPECIALIST TREATMENT OR ADVICE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Born 1971	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
" "	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	14
" "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
" "	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12
SESSIONS HELD BY L.A.M.O.	13	14	9	11	13	—	12	26	25	10	7	16	4	—	11	7	—	—	427

Welfare Foods

District	Organisation	Address	Centres	Day	Hours
Addiewell	—	Clinic, Meadowhead Place		Wednesday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Balerno	—	Old Primary School		Friday (First in each month)	2.30-4 p.m.
Bilston	—	C.H.C. Primary School		Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Blackshiels	—	Mrs J. Paton, Schoolhouse		Any day at house	
Bonnyrigg	—	Clinic, High Street		Friday	2-4 p.m.
	—	Gibson Craig Hall		(Alternate weeks)	{ 10-12 noon 2-4 p.m.
Currie	B.R.C.S.	Clinic, Lanark Road West		Tuesday	2.30-4.30 p.m.
	—	Clinic, Nether Currie School		Tuesday	2-4 p.m.
Dalkeith	—	Medical Centre, St Andrew Street		Friday	2.30-4 p.m.
	—	Clinic, Woodburn Road		Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Danderhall	W.R.V.S.	Danderhall School		Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
East Calder	W.R.I.	Clinic, Main Street		Tuesday (Fortnightly)	9.30-12 noon 4-weekly and 2-4 p.m.
Gorebridge	B.R.C.S.	Clinic, Gorebridge School		Tuesday and Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Kirknewton	—	Clinic, 47 Kaimes Cres.		Friday	2-4 p.m.
Livingston	—	Craigshill Health Centre		Tuesday & Thursday	2.15-3.45 p.m.
	—	Howden Health Centre		At Child Health Clinic	
Loanhead	W.R.V.S.	Clinic, George Terrace		Tuesday and 4 weekly	2-4 p.m. 10-12 noon and 2-4 p.m.
Mayfield	—	Clinic, Langlaw School		Friday	10-12 noon
	—	Clinic, Bryans School		Wednesday	10-12 noon
	—	Clinic, Mayfield School		Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Middleton	—	Mrs Bennett, 1 Guildiehowes Road		Thursday (any time)	
Musselburgh	—	Fisherrow Clinic		Thursday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
	—	Clinic, Cameron Cottage		Friday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
	—	Clinic, Pinkie-St Peter's School		Thursday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Newbridge	W.R.I.	Clinic, 5 Bridge Street		Thursday (Fortnightly)	2.30-4 p.m.
Newtongrange	—	Clinic, Newtongrange J.S. School		Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Penicuik	—	Clinic, Bellman's Road		Wednesday	10-12 and 2-4 p.m.
	—	Clinic, Eastfield School		Thursday	10-12 noon
Polbeth	W.R.V.S.	Clinic, Polbeth Road		Wednesday	10-12 noon
Pumpherston	W.R.I.	Clinic, Pumpherston School		Friday (Fortnightly)	10-12 noon
Ratho	W.R.I.	Clinic, Primary School		Thursday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Rosewell	—	Clinic, Primary School		Thursday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Roslin	—	Clinic, Primary School		Tuesday (3 weekly)	2-4 p.m.
Stow	—	Mrs A. Cockburn		Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Temple	—	Miss Cockburn's shop		Any day	
Wallyford	—	Clinic, Wallyford School		Tuesday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
West Calder	W.R.V.S.	Clinic, Stewart Street		Wednesday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Whitecraig	—	Clinic, Primary School		Thursday (Fortnightly)	10-12 a.m.

Fortunately the voluntary workers who have given their time so generously to this purpose for many years still "carry on". Without their help we would have been in a very difficult position and we are correspondingly indebted to them. The average weekly up-take in the County during the year to 31st December, 1971 was:

National Dried Milk	. . . . .	153 packets
†Cod Liver Oil	. . . . .	55 bottles
A. and D. Vitamins	. . . . .	1,800 tablets
Orange Juice	. . . . .	1,176 bottles
*Children's Vitamin Drops	. . . . .	100 bottles

*Issues commenced 1/4/71

†Discontinued after 31/3/71

PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

"At Risk" Register

Very great attention is paid to the supervision of children who are considered to be at special risk as well as to children who have already developed a handicap in some shape or form, and they are seen regularly by both health visitors and doctors. The number of children coming into this category at the time of this report was:

<i>Born</i>	<i>On "At Risk" Register</i>	<i>Transferred from "At Risk" to Handicapped Register during year</i>
1971	419	-
1970	366	4
1969	237	3
1968	203	1
1967	217	-
Totals	1,442	8

Dental Services

Throughout the year 2,311 pre-school children were examined by the Dental Officers, 1,347 or 58.29% showed some form of defect, and 1,067 or 79.21% of patients with Dental Defects were offered treatment. By the end of the year, 1,057 children had made 2,515 attendances at the various clinics for treatment, and 875 or 82.78% had been made dentally sound. This latter figure includes cases brought forward from the previous year and excludes those cases carried forward for completion in 1972.

The age distribution of children and respective percentages inspected with defects, and offered treatment, is set out hereunder, and the corresponding numbers for the previous years are bracketed.

As will be seen from the tables appended there has been a considerable increase this year in the number of children examined and treated but a significant factor remains the same, i.e. the early development of Dental Defects. The major portion of these Dental Defects are due to Dental Caries. This not only suggests the need for early examination and treatment, but also suggests the need for active Preventive measures such as Fluoridation of water supplies and other Fluoride procedures.

The above measures would also tend to lessen the need for operative procedures on children of very tender years.

Dental Examination

	<i>Examined</i>		<i>With Dental Defects</i>		<i>Defects Offered treatment</i>	
Children Age 2	117 (70)	5.06%	38 (25)	32.48%	31 (19)	81.58%
Age 3	341 (224)	14.76%	185 (124)	54.25%	156(105)	84.32%
Age 4	1853(1569)	80.18%	1124 (979)	60.66%	880(710)	78.29%
	2311(1863)		1347(1128)		1067(834)	

Dental Treatment

First Visits	1,057	(826)
Attendances	2,515	(2,072)
Fillings	1,502	(1,234)
Extractions	1,412	(1,225)
General Anaesthetics	430	(330)
Other Operations	1,076	(857)

Geographical Distribution of Cases

Centre	Number Examined				With Defects				Offered Treatment			
	2	3	4	Total	2	3	4	Total	2	3	4	Total
Bilston	2	2	44	48	—	—	27	27	—	—	19	19
Bonnyrigg	6	13	93	112	1	6	44	51	1	5	39	45
Currie—												
Nether Currie	14	28	74	116	2	19	39	60	1	19	34	54
Curriehill	17	11	143	171	6	8	80	94	6	7	61	74
Dalkeith—												
Medical Centre	15	41	95	151	7	24	51	82	6	20	40	66
Woodburn	2	2	76	80	1	2	60	63	1	1	54	56
Danderhall	4	13	54	71	1	9	32	42	1	6	16	23
East Calder	4	11	47	62	1	8	40	49	1	7	39	47
Easthouses—												
Bryans	3	9	97	109	3	8	62	73	2	5	48	55
Langlaw	2	8	42	52	1	6	31	38	1	6	27	34
Mayfield	2	34	102	138	1	18	62	81	1	18	50	69
Gorebridge	5	33	131	169	1	19	97	117	—	17	87	104
Livingston—												
Craigshill	1	7	89	97	1	2	56	59	1	1	52	54
Loanhead	—	1	61	62	—	—	40	40	—	—	33	33
Mobile Dental Unit	10	47	64	121	4	13	26	43	4	8	23	35
Musselburgh—												
Fisherrow	2	12	72	86	—	7	50	57	—	7	28	35
Pinkie	2	9	87	98	—	9	62	71	—	7	33	40
Newtongrange	6	7	66	79	5	5	53	63	2	5	47	54
Penicuik—												
Bellman's Rd.	2	12	117	131	1	6	27	34	1	5	17	23
Eastfield	7	13	149	169	1	7	90	98	1	5	68	74
Polbeth	4	7	65	76	—	3	47	50	—	3	43	46
Rosewell	1	1	4	6	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2
Wallyford	2	4	61	67	1	3	34	38	1	1	10	12
Whitecraig	—	—	8	8	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	2
Day Schools	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2
Musselburgh—												
Nursery	4	16	10	30	—	3	6	9	—	3	6	9
Totals	117	341	1853	2311	38	185	1124	1347	31	156	880	1067

Eyes—Pre-school Children referred for Visual Defect

	Referred	Examined		Of those Glasses Pre-scribed	Examined Not Pre-scribed	Referred to Orthoptic clinic
		1st Exam	Re-exam			
Bonnyrigg	27	20	7	5	22	14
Currie	30	13	17	1	29	8
Dalkeith	54	32	22	7	47	11
East Calder	6	4	2	—	6	1
Loanhead	10	3	7	2	8	4
Musselburgh	26	20	6	3	23	11
Newtongrange	23	15	8	4	19	7
Penicuik	43	33	10	8	35	19
West Calder	16	14	2	5	11	8
	235	154	81	35	200	83

Ear, Nose and Throat

No children treated under Local Health Authority Schemes.

Speech Defects

In June 1971 a Speech Therapy Advisory Service was set up and sessions held at various clinics throughout the County.

Mothers of pre-school children anxious about their children's speech problems were invited, by appointment, after school hours, to meet Miss Rogers, Senior Speech Therapist for consultation.

In general the response to this service is good and is appreciated by the parents.

Ultra-violet Light Treatment

Four pre-school children received this form of treatment.

Orthopaedic

During the year 244 pre-school children (220 new and 24 old cases) were seen by Dr McKenzie at Orthopaedic Screening Clinics. At the end of the year 260 pre-school children (200 new and 60 old cases) were on the Orthopaedic Register.

HEALTH VISITING

Domiciliary Visitation—see page 13

Attendances—Local Health Authority Clinics

	Sessions
1. Ante-natal	151½
2. Post-natal	5
3. Ante-natal and Post-natal combined	97½
4. Child Health	1,954
5. Toddlers	385½
6. Deafness in young children, etc.	211
7. Immunisation, etc.	32
8. Mothercraft and relaxation combined	350
9. Health Education	12
10. Others	10
	<hr/>
	3,208½

Hospital Units

	Sessions
1. Maternity	15
2. Paediatric	10½
3. Geriatric	7
4. Mental Health	8½
5. Other	20½
	<hr/>
	61½

School Health

	Sessions
1. Medical Inspections	606½
2. Swimmers/Trek Camps	139½
3. Vision Testing (Routine)	81½
4. Minor Ailment	139½
5. Cleanliness	651
6. Minor Ailment/Cleanliness	269
7. Eye Clinics	68
8. Health Education	261
9. Tuberculosis—Skin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination	45
10. Other	45

2,306

Other Services

	Sessions
1. Staff Meetings/Office Visits	493½
2. Visitors (Students, etc.)	341½
3. Refresher Courses	72
4. Clerical	668½
5. Case Conferences with G.P.s and Social Workers, etc.	303
6. G.P. Surgeries	120½
7. Visits to other Establishments	150
8. Other	548½
	2,697½

HEALTH EDUCATION

Throughout the year every opportunity was taken of educating the public in "Healthy Living". Talks, often with films, were given as shown in the following table:

Subject	School Children		Preformed Groups		Totals				
	Primary Talks	Secondary Attdg.	Youth Talks	Adult Attdg.	Talks	Attdg.			
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking	2	119	—	—	1	29	3	148	
Accident Prevention	9	591	5	61	—	12	245	26	897
Human Development	37	1,995	41	1,502	—	15	314	93	3,811
Feminine Hygiene	21	977	12	644	—	1	23	34	1,644
Personal Hygiene	18	1,138	9	246	—	2	10	29	1,394
Dental Health	262	7,088	1	20	1	22	4	268	7,199
Personal Relations	—	—	2	66	—	5	105	7	171
Mothercraft	—	—	139	1,513	6	48	260	405	3,939
Community Care	9	603	18	362	—	83	1,925	110	2,890
Total	358	12,511	227	4,414	7	70	383	975	22,093

In many cases talks covering one subject are given in series to small groups, e.g. Mothercraft. The total number of talks given are detailed but to avoid a misleading inflation of pupils and others attending these talks, only the actual numbers spoken to are given under each subject and not the total pupil, etc., attendances.

The policy of educating the public in all aspects of "Healthy Living" has continued and the interest shown has been gratifying.

STAFF COURSES

With the rapid advances in medicine and the continual changes in legislation with regard to Health Services it is very difficult for members of staff to keep up to date. Regular staff meetings are held and these meetings certainly help, but, in addition every opportunity should be taken to send members of staff on organised courses, and the under-noted Table shows how many members of the staff attended such courses during the year.

Courses Attended

By Medical Officers	By Dental Officers	By Nursing Staff	By Other Staff
11	4	28	5

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Smallpox Vaccination

	Under 5 years	5 to 14 years	Over 14 years
Number vaccinated			
Successful	1,254	230	—
No reaction	431	57	—
Not examined	43	7	—
Total	1,728	294	—
Number re-vaccinated			
Successful	8	16	428
No reaction	2	8	79
Not examined	—	—	4
Total	10	24	511

1½ to 4
years

Percentage vaccinated at end of 1971 67%

1,510 records (970 Primary and 540 re-vaccinations) were returned by General Practitioners.

Diphtheria, Pertussis (Whooping Cough) and Tetanus Immunisation

	Under 5 years	5 to 15 years	Over 15 years
Number immunised	2,862	181	—
Number given maintenance injection	400	345	—
Number of confirmed cases of Diphtheria	—	—	—
Number of deaths from Diphtheria	—	—	—

1 to 4 years

Percentage immunised against diphtheria at end of 1971 90%

2,113 records (1,501 Primary, 612 Maintenance injections) were returned by General Practitioners.

Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisation

	Under 5 years	5 to 15 years	Over 15 years
Number Immunised	35	21	—
Given Maintenance injection	711	1,381	—

376 Records (26 Primary, 350 Maintenance injections) were returned by General Practitioners.

Tetanus Immunisation

	Under 5 years	5 to 15 years	Over 15 years
Number immunised	7	6	910
Number given maintenance injections	49	38	690

General Practitioners carried out all tetanus immunisations.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 15 years</i>	<i>Over 15 years</i>
Number vaccinated	2,896	112	—
Number given maintenance dose	1,019	1,621	—
Percentage vaccinated against poliomyelitis at end of 1971			<i>1 to 4 years</i> 91%

2,118 records (1,369 Primary and 749 Maintenance doses) were returned by General Practitioners.

MEASLES

The number of notified cases of Measles showed a large increase for 1971. The number of cases notified was 1,470 as against 163 cases for 1970.

This year immunisation against measles continued to be offered to children aged 14 months up to entering school, 2,681 children were immunised. Because of the epidemic and the children immunised a significantly diminished incidence is anticipated in 1972.

Measles Vaccination

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 15 years</i>	<i>Over 15 years</i>
Number vaccinated	2,279	402	—
(1,054 records were returned by General Practitioners.)			
Percentage vaccinated at end of 1971			<i>14 months to 4 years</i> 45%

Rubella (German Measles) Vaccination

	<i>11 to 14 years</i>
Number Vaccinated	1,404
135 Records were returned by General Practitioners.	

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination

As in previous years, as soon as the Environmental Report was completed for each new case of tuberculosis, all adult home contacts were given appointments for chest X-ray examination, and all contacts under the age of 5 years or in attendance at school were skin tested—positive reactors being X-rayed and negative reactors being vaccinated with B.C.G.

DETAILS OF SKIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION

A.—Contacts (Children and Young Persons)

Age	Under 1		1 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		Totals by sex	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Positive Skin Tests	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	1	1	1	2	7
Negative Skin Tests	1	2	52	60	36	49	12	6	4	9	105	126
Negative Reactors and non-tested received B.C.G..	3	8	45	45	22	39	4	4	2	1	76	96
Positive Reactors—												
X-rayed	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	1	1	1	2	7
Diagnostic Tests	1	1	1	3	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	8

8 babies, no Heaf test required.

29 boys not given B.C.G. vaccination.

30 girls not given B.C.G. vaccination.

Of the 9 pupils X-rayed 7 were satisfactory. 1 boy and 1 girl were found to be cases of respiratory tuberculosis and were admitted to the T.B. register.

10 Diagnostic tests were satisfactory.

Following on skin testing of "leavers—1957" (see below) all pupils who showed a Grade 3 or 4 positive reaction were treated as "cases" and all contacts were followed up. 4 pupils were involved and 22 contacts were followed up.

The results were as follows:

1 pre-school child Heaf tested and given B.C.G. vaccination.

7 school children Heaf tested and given B.C.G. vaccination.

14 adults were X-rayed (X-rays satisfactory).

B. School Leavers

No. Skin Tested			Refusals		+VE Reaction		X-rayed	
M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F
1,231	1,078	2,309	13	15	147	128	143	125
2,014 children given B.C.G.								

152 positive reactors had previously had B.C.G. vaccination.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Tuberculosis

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified during the year maintained the average of the last five years.

Continued effort is needed to try to eliminate this disease entirely, though it must be acknowledged that modern treatment is very effective and prevents much of the sickness and mortality of the past.

All cases are investigated and contacts examined. Where there is evidence of a large number of contacts the Mass Radiography Unit goes out to the area.

This occurred in the Rosewell area during the year and there was a very satisfactory attendance for X-ray despite very bad weather. Details as follows:

PUBLIC SESSION, ROSEWELL
NUMBER X-RAYED AT ABOVE ON TUESDAY, 14TH DECEMBER 1971

	Males	Females	Total
Number X-rayed by 100 mm. Film.	65	93	158
Number of Abnormalities.	1	1	2
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	1970		1971
Respiratory	31(12)		*37(11)
Non-respiratory	8 (1)		4 (1)
Total	<u>39(13)</u>		<u>41(15)</u>

Figures in brackets are "transfers in", previously included in the total figure.
*One case not confirmed.

Methods by which new Respiratory Cases were discovered

	M	F
Symptom group examined	22	11
Contact group examined	1	1
Mass Radiography	1	-

Types of new Respiratory Cases found

	Total Cases	Sputum +ve	Early Acute	Chronic	Chronic with recent Spread	Contact of known Cases
Males	24	7	18	3	3	2
Females	12	2	9	2	1	1

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Home Help Scheme

60 applicants for employment under the Home Help Scheme were examined by Mass Radiography, by special arrangement. All cases were satisfactory.

Cases

The distribution of cases throughout the County is indicated in the following tables:

*Number of Persons Resident in the Area at 31st December 1971
who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis*

Age distribution

		Age Group (years)	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	Over 65	Total
<i>Respiratory</i>												
Confirmed 1971	M	—	2	—	2	3	8	6	2	1	24	
	F	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	3	1	12	
Total in Area (31/12/71)	M	—	4	5	17	23	40	42	39	24	194	
	F	—	—	7	12	31	35	17	8	15	125	
<i>Non-Respiratory</i>												
Confirmed 1971.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	
Total in Area (31/12/71)	M	—	1	—	2	7	6	5	7	2	30	
	F	—	1	—	1	8	12	14	6	13	55	

Area Distribution

	Confirmed in 1971		Total known Cases in Area	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Landward	22	2	181	49
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	2	1	11	6
Dalkeith	—	1	27	8
Loanhead	1	—	14	3
Musselburgh	8	—	58	15
Penicuik	3	—	28	4
	36	4	319	85

Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis in the area during the year, with particulars as to period elapsing between Notification and Death, and between Discharge from an Institution and Death

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis	2	—	—	—
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death.	—	—	—	—
Notified less than 1 month before death	—	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	—	—	—	—
" " 3 to 6 months before death	—	—	—	—
" " 6 to 12 months before death	—	—	—	—
" " 1 to 2 years before death	—	—	—	—
" " over 2 years before death	2	—	—	—

Sanatoria

	In Sanatoria on 1st Jan. 1971		Admitted during 1971		Discharged or died during 1971		In Sanatoria on 31st Dec. 1971	
	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.
<i>Bangour Hospital Group</i>								
Males	1	—	14	—	15	—	—	—
Females	—	—	3	1	3	1	—	—
Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>East Fortune Hospital</i>								
Males	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Females	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other Hospitals</i>								
Male	—	—	9	—	8	—	1	—
Female	—	—	2	3	2	3	—	—
Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				Total				
Males	1	—	24	—	24	—	1	—
Females	—	—	8	4	8	4	—	—
Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	32	4	32	4	1	—

Housing of Tuberculosis Cases

	Landward		Bonnyrigg and Lasswade		Dalketh		Loanhead		Musselburgh		Penicuik		Total	
	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.
Overcrowded at 31/12/70 . . .														
3-Apartment	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
4-Apartment	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
5-Apartment	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	—
Of these, willing to be reoused														
3-Apartment	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
4-Apartment	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5-Apartment	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Reoused during 1971 in														
3-Apartment	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4-Apartment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-Apartment	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Overcrowded at 31/12/71														
3-Apartment	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
4-Apartment	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5-Apartment	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	1
Of these, willing to be reoused														
3-Apartment	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
4-Apartment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-Apartment	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

FOOD POISONING AND DYSENTERY

The number of cases of food poisoning was 8 more than last year.

One case of *Salmonella paratyphoid B* occurred abroad (Spain). Three members of the family were infected and all were admitted to hospital for treatment. Had the original case not had the contacts investigated a serious epidemic could have resulted.

One case was infected in Paris but it was mild and there was no spread. In all cases specimens of stool and blood specimens were taken to make sure the infection had cleared.

The number of cases of Dysentery was increased from 44 to 230 of which 28 cases occurred in a childrens home. This shows that a great deal more care is required in personal hygiene and preparation of food. This must be stressed in all talks on hygiene.

The outbreak in Olivebank Day Nursery totalled 18 cases. The first case was reported in November and reinforcement of all measures of hygiene was undertaken immediately. Despite this the epidemic spread and it was evident that considerable inconvenience was caused in homes where both parents were in employment and one had to suspend work to attend to an infected child, who had been excluded from the nursery. Co-operation was however obtained and towards the end of January the last case was cleared.

The following confirmed cases of other infectious diseases occurred during the year:—

	Landward	Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	Dalkeith	Loanhead	Musselburgh	Penicuik	Total 1971	Not admitted to Hospital	Total 1970
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dysentery	183	1	4	1	31	10	230	223	44
Erysipelas	2	1	2	—	—	—	5	4	1
Food Poisoning	13	—	—	3	2	—	18	13	10
Jaundice Infective Hepatitis	50	—	1	1	4	—	56	39	162
Measles	824	55	133	153	78	227	1470	1464	163
Ophthal. Neon.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Pneumonia, Acute Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Pneumonia Acute Prim.	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	—
Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	4	10
Scarlet Fever	11	5	2	1	—	1	20	18	23
Whooping Cough	4	1	—	3	2	—	10	8	25
Total	1091	63	143	164	120	238	1819	1776	445

Jaundice (Hepatitis)

As from January, 1970 all cases of Jaundice (Hepatitis) are followed up to see if they are blood donors. If they are donors the Blood Transfusion Unit is notified immediately. This also applies to contacts of cases of Jaundice (Hepatitis).

Bacteriological Services

The principal examinations carried out for the County Health Department and the General Medical Practitioners by the Bacteriology Departments of the Western General Hospital and the City Hospital are here detailed.

The total dropped by 646 despite an increase in the number of urines and nose and throat swabs examined. Fewer serological and sputum pus and other specimens accounts for the drop in numbers.

Midlothian specimens examined in 1970 and 1971:

	1971	1970
Faeces and other specimens for enteric pathogens	2,063	2,762
Urine	4,312	3,871
Nose and Throat Swabs	2,197	973
Sputum, pus and other specimens	609	1,883
Food	12	3
Serological Specimens	88	405
Total	9,281	9,927

Venereal Disease

Patients attend for consultation and treatment at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, where they may be admitted to special wards for in-treatment if necessary.

Examinations of specimens are carried out at the Infirmary Laboratory.

The number of cases treated during the year was as follows:

	Males	Females
Acquired Secondary Syphilis	1	—
Late or Latent Syphilis	1	—
Gonorrhoea	44	22
Non-specific urethritis	85	—
Non-specific genital infection with Arthritis	1	—
Trichomoniasis	1	35
Other venereal conditions	62	49
Non venereal conditions	57	35
Gonococcal Ophthalmia	—	2

PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICES

The various services supplied by the Department were maintained throughout the year with the exception of the Gorebridge Area which was interrupted due to illness. The numbers referred for domiciliary treatment increased over last year, and a greater variety in the types of conditions was evident.

The treatment sessions at the Dalkeith Medical Centre again proved their value in the community and it subsequently became necessary to increase the number of sessions during which a Physiotherapist was present.

Assistance was given in various projects concerning health education and a noteworthy contribution was made during the International Seminar on the Rehabilitation of the Disabled which was held in Edinburgh in July, 1971.

A total of 170 new adult cases were referred for domiciliary treatment under the following categories:—

Recent Cerebro Vascular Accident	51
Paraplegia	4
Fracture or Recent Injury	21
Chest Conditions	9
Multiple Sclerosis	2
Ataxia or General Debility	30
Rheumatoid and Osteo Arthritis	35
Amputation	2
Varicose Ulcer	1
Parkinson's Disease	7
Poste-operation	8

In order to provide treatment for the above new cases, as well as continuing with the cases carried over from the previous year, a total of 3,492 domiciliary visits were made.

To assist in the process of rehabilitation it was necessary to provide the following types of walking aids:—

Pulpit	24
Tripod	28
Sticks	12
Elbow Crutches (pairs)	3
Arthritic Crutches (pairs)	2

At the various Part III Homes the attendances for treatment were as follows:—

	<i>Attendances</i>				<i>Type of Treatment</i>		
	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Heat</i>	<i>Exercises</i>	<i>Other</i>
	<i>Repeat</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Repeat</i>	<i>New Cases</i>			
Limefield House . . .	80	3	104	2	101	191	3
Newbattle Lodge . . .	20	1	76	6	4	104	26
Newtonloan Lodge . . .	24	1	116	2	89	118	119
Wedderburn House . . .	100	5	170	3	169	247	169
Westfield Park . . .	109	—	67	—	—	141	166
Totals . . .	333	10	533	13	363	801	483

Dalkeith Medical Centre

In the course of another busy year it became necessary to extend the treatment sessions so that in each week a physiotherapist was in attendance every morning and on two afternoons. A total of 6,212 treatments (2,962 to males and 3,250 to females) were carried out.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

At the present moment there are 64 known cases of epilepsy among children. The majority of these cases are of a mild degree, and the children in question are under treatment by their family doctors and in regular attendance at school. Children of normal intelligence who suffer from a degree of epilepsy which precludes their attendance at the ordinary school may be admitted to the Colony for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir. There are no special facilities available in this area for epileptics under the Local Health Services.

There are at present 50 reported cases of Cerebral Palsy among children. The majority of these cases have been specially "screened" at Westerlea or Rhuemore while the others are either under supervision at hospital's paediatric departments, or in the case of the majority of the mild defects, are under the supervision of the Orthopaedic Consultant to the schools orthopaedic scheme. In the case of school children, educational provision is as follows:

	<i>Epileptics</i>	<i>Spastics</i>
Westerlea School for Spastics	—	7
Gogarburn School	1	—
Murrayfield Day Centre	—	4
Ordinary Schools	55	13
Special Schools for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	3	2
Occupational Centres	1	1
West Park School, Edinburgh	—	1
	60	28

In addition the visiting Physiotherapist, the Occupational Therapist and Speech Therapist from Rhuemore visit the homes of certain of these children regularly.

Close co-operation with General Practitioners is maintained.

MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

<i>Children</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Aged 1-5 years (there are no children on the waiting list for admission to Hospital)	8	6
Aged 5-16 years in attendance at Education Committee Occupational Centre (there are no children on the waiting list for admission to Hospital)	20	16
Aged 5-16 years in attendance at Special Schools or Special Classes (there are no children on the waiting list for admission to Hospital)	93	86
Aged 5-16 years in attendance at Special Schools or Special Classes outwith Midlothian: Gogarburn School	2	—
Aged 5-16 years at ordinary schools, I.Q. 70 or under in adjustment classes, etc. and in some cases on waiting list for transfer to Special Schools or Classes	5	5

CHIROPODY

A total of 1,957 patients received 11,940 treatments during the year.

This work is carried on by the Midlothian Branch of the British Red Cross Society for the benefit of old age pensioners. A charge of 10p per clinic visit and 20p per domiciliary visit is made, the deficit being met by the Society, assisted by a grant from the County Council.

The following clinics are held as well as visits paid to homes which are managed by the Social Work Department.

1. Bonnyrigg—Health Services Clinic, Main Street. Thursday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
2. Carrington/Temple—Mobile from Gorebridge.
3. Currie/Balerno—Memorial Hall. Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
4. Dalkeith—Medical Centre, St Andrew Street. Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
5. Danderhall—Clinic, Danderhall School. Monday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
6. East Calder and Mid Calder—Combined Purposes Clinic, East Calder. Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon every 4 weeks.
7. Mayfield—Clinic, Mayfield/St Luke's Primary School. Monday, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
8. Gorebridge—Clinic, Gorebridge School. Monday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
9. Loanhead—Health Services Clinic, George Terrace. Thursday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
10. Musselburgh—Clinic, Fisherrow School. Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and Friday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
11. Newbridge—Village Hall. Friday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
12. Newtongrange—Clinic, Newtongrange School. Friday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
13. Penicuik—Clinic, High School. Tuesday, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
14. Polbeth—Combined Purposes Clinic. Tuesday, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
15. West Calder—Combined Purposes Clinic, Stewart Street. Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
- *16. Whitecraig—Welfare Institute. Thursday, 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

*From October 1971.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Scheme is a Service which is vital in its supporting role to the community, more especially to the aged community that desires so much help at home. The details given below give an indication of the size of the Service:

	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Whole-time Equivalent</i>
Organisers	12	1.35
Home Helps	499	205.15
Night Attendants	—	—
 <i>Help given to persons—</i>		
Aged 65 or over (incl. Chronic Sick)		632
Under 65 years Chronic Sick		36
Mentally disordered		8
Maternity		9
Others		26
		706

(All Home Helps are X-rayed before appointment)

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

There is one registered Nursing Home in the County.

	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Type of Case</i>
Health Hydros Ltd., Inveresk House, Musselburgh	8	Hydro Treatment

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The Report on the School Health Service is issued separately.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

No work was necessary during the year under this Section.

FOOD SUPPLY

This is dealt with fully in the Annual Report by the County Sanitary Inspector.

GENERAL SANITATION

This is dealt with fully in the Annual Report by the County Sanitary Inspector.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Number of Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority—				
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	1	—	—	—
Dalkeith	—	—	—	—
Loanhead	3	1	1	—
Musselburgh	—	—	—	—
Penicuik	—	—	—	—
Landward	9	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority—				
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	13	11	—	—
Dalkeith	33	33	—	—
Loanhead	17	—	—	—
Musselburgh	69	17	—	—
Penicuik	21	16	1	—
Landward	215	25	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers)—				
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	4	5	—	—
Dalkeith	6	6	—	—
Loanhead	—	—	—	—
Musselburgh	5	1	—	—
Penicuik	—	—	—	—
Landward	22	8	—	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (continued)

<i>Area</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Number of cases where defects found Referred</i>		<i>Prosecutions</i>
				<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	Sanitary Conveniences— Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
Loanhead	Want of Cleanliness Sanitary Conveniences— Unsuitable or defective	1	—	—	1	—
Musselburgh	Want of Cleanliness	1	1	—	—	—
Penicuik	Inadequate Ventilation Sanitary Conveniences— Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	1	—
Landward	Want of Cleanliness Inadequate Ventilation Sanitary Conveniences— Unsuitable or defective	3 1 1 1	2 — — 2	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —

OUTWORK

<i>Area</i>	<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 133</i>			<i>Section 134</i>		
		<i>No. of out-workers in August List required by Section 133 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Penicuik	Curtains and furniture hangings	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Furniture and upholstery	1	—	—	—	—	—

HOUSING

412 medical certificates were "pointed" during the year.

Area	Uninhabitable houses closed during year	House built and occupied during year			Additional house following Conversion
		Local Authority	Private	Scottish Special Housing Assoc.	
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	7	112	29	—	—
Dalkeith	—	175	3	—	1
Loanhead	—	44	1	—	—
Musselburgh	10	101	—	—	16
Penicuik	53	—	—	—	—
Landward	55	269	563	163	—
Total	125	701	596	163	17

MORBIDITY AND DEATH RATES

(Standardized and unstandardized per 1,000 of Population)

	1971	1970	Standard
Birth Rate (unstandardized)	17.7	17.5	17.0
Death Rate All Causes (unstandardized)	14.5	14.3	12.1
Death Rate Tuberculosis (unstandardized)	0.88	0.70	0.48
Infectious Mononuclear Virus per 1,000 live births	17.0	17.0	19.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	25.8	24.0	24.0

(Including Caesarean and Caesareo Secto)

AGE AT DEATH

Number of Deaths in the various age groups during 1971

	Female	Male	Female	Male
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Under 4 years	1	—	1	—
4 to 14 years	—	—	—	—
15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	—	—	—	—
45 to 54 years	—	—	—	—
55 to 64 years	—	—	—	—
65 to 74 years	—	—	—	—
75 to 84 years	—	—	—	—
85 and over	—	—	—	—
All Ages	14	1.2	12	1.1

Mortality Statistics

Deaths reported according to age group

Age Group	1971	1970	1969	1968
Under 4 years	1	1	1	1
4 to 14 years	—	—	—	—
15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	—	—	—	—
45 to 54 years	—	—	—	—
55 to 64 years	—	—	—	—
65 to 74 years	—	—	—	—
75 to 84 years	—	—	—	—
85 and over	—	—	—	—
All Ages	14	12	11	10

COUNTY OF PEEBLESSHIRE

VITAL STATISTICS, 1971

	<i>Peebles County</i>	<i>Inner- leithen Burgh</i>	<i>Peebles Burgh</i>	<i>Land- ward Area</i>
Population, Census, 1961	14,117	2,299	5,545	6,273
Population estimated, 1971 (June)	13,360	2,210	5,948	5,202
Live Births (corrected)	172	35	67	70
Illegitimate Births (corrected)	3	1	1	1
Still Births (corrected)	4	—	2	2
Deaths (corrected)	194	39	100	55
Deaths under 1 year (corrected)	3	—	1	2
Marriages Registered	100	14	57	29

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

(Landward and Burghal) per 1,000 of Population

	1971	1970	* <i>Scotland</i>
Birth Rate (corrected)	12·9	13·5	17·0
Death Rate All Causes (corrected)	14·5	14·3	12·1
Death Rate Tuberculosis (corrected)	0·07	0·00	0·03
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	17·0	17·0	19·0
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total births	23·0	6·0	13·0

*Excluding Cities and Large Burghs

AGES AT DEATH

Number of Deaths in the various age groups during 1971:

	<i>Peebles County</i>	<i>Innerleithen Burgh</i>	<i>Peebles Burgh</i>	<i>Landward Area</i>
Under 4 weeks	3	—	1	2
4 weeks—1 year	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	—	—	—	—
5—9 „	—	—	—	—
10—14 „	—	—	—	—
15—24 „	2	1	1	—
25—34 „	1	—	1	—
35—44 „	5	1	1	3
45—54 „	6	1	2	3
55—64 „	30	5	16	9
65—74 „	63	16	30	17
75—84 „	56	11	30	15
85 and over	28	4	18	6
All Ages	194	39	100	55

Infantile Mortality

Deaths classified according to age groups:

	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1 to 4 weeks</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 6 months</i>	<i>6 to 12 months</i>	<i>Total</i>
Congenital Malformation	1	—	1	—	—	2
Infection	—	—	—	—	1	1
	1	—	1	—	1	3

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<i>Peebles County</i>	<i>Inner- leithen Burgh</i>	<i>Peebles Burgh</i>	<i>Land- ward</i>
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	1	—	—
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1	—
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	1	1	—	—
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	6	1	4	1
Malignant neoplasm of breast	4	—	3	1
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	2	—	2	—
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and haema- topoietic tissue	2	—	1	1
Other malignant neoplasms	23	7	6	10
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	—	1	—
Diabetes mellitus	1	—	1	—
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	—	—	—	—
Anaemias	1	—	1	—
Other general diseases	1	—	—	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	—	—	—	—
Active rheumatic fever	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	—	1	—
Hypertensive disease	4	—	3	1
Ischaemic heart disease	59	10	35	14
Other forms of heart disease	13	4	7	2
Cerebrovascular disease	29	2	18	9
Other circulatory diseases	8	4	3	1
Influenza	2	—	—	2
Pneumonia	12	4	4	4
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	9	3	3	3
Other respiratory diseases	1	—	1	—
Peptic ulcer	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1	—	—
Infections of kidney	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	—	—	—	—
Abortion	—	—	—	—
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin, musculoskeletal system, etc.	2	—	2	—
Congenital anomalies of nervous system	—	—	—	—
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	—	—	—	—
Other congenital anomalies	—	—	—	—
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic condition	1	—	—	1
Other causes of perinatal mortality	2	—	1	1
Senility without mention of psychosis	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and unknown causes	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	1	2
Other road vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the home	1	—	—	1
Other violence	1	—	1	—
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	—	—	—	—
All causes	194	39	100	55

The Centres and duties of nurses are as follows:

Area	No. of Nurses	Duties				
		Mid-wifery	Home Nursing	Health Visiting	School Nursing	Car
West Linton	1	"	"	"	"	1
Broughton	1	"	"	"	"	1
Innerleithen	1	—	"	—	—	1
Walkerburn	1	"	"	—	—	1
Peebles	1	"	"	"	"	1
Peebles	1	—	"	—	—	1
Peebles	1	—	"	"	"	1
Peebles and Relief	1	—	"	—	—	1

MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH

Maternity Services

The number of mothers having home confinement has decreased considerably in recent years—1954, 26; 1964, 3; 1965, 2; 1966, 3; 1967, nil; 1968, 2; 1969, 3; 1970, nil; 1971, nil. While it remains essential to have midwives available there is less need for all members of nursing staff to be qualified to act as midwives.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

No such clinics are held under Local Authority auspices but members of nursing staff attend clinics in the county as follows:

INNERLEITHEN—G.P. Clinic. DN/M attends—56 mothers attended—63 sessions were held.

WALKERBURN—G.P. Clinic. DN/M attends—8 mothers attended—42 sessions were held.

WEST LINTON—G.P. Clinic. DN/M/HV attends—38 mothers attended—38 sessions were held.

PEEBLES MATERNITY HOSPITAL—Health Visitor gives courses of instruction on Mothercraft and Relaxation to mothers attending.

Dental Services—Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Throughout 1971 only one ante-natal and one post-natal mother presented for Dental Examination. Numerically, this is very disappointing and it can only be assumed that the majority of the eligible mothers find it more convenient to seek dental treatment in the General Dental Practitioner Service.

Both the mothers who presented for dental examination, required and accepted treatment, making six attendances.

The work carried out for this small group is detailed hereunder:—

Inspection

	Number Examined		With Dental Defects		Offered Treatment	
	Ante Natal	Post Natal	Ante Natal	Post Natal	Ante Natal	Post Natal
Mobile Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peebles High	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Ronan's	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1

Treatment

Number of First Visits	Ante-natal	1	1971	1970
	Post-natal	1	—	4
Number of Attendances		6	32	
Fillings		2	14	
Extractions		1	10	
General Anaesthetics		—	2	
Other Operations		2	17	
Dentures—				
Fitted		1	5	
Repaired		1	1	
*Sessions devoted to inspection and treatment (estimated)		24	18½	

*This figure includes the time devoted to all Maternity and Child Health work (including dental health education) because both mothers and pre-school children for reasons of convenience and economy are intermixed when undergoing inspection or treatment at the various dental centres.

Domiciliary Maternity Cases

Nil

Ante-natal and Post-natal care given by local authority midwives to Hospital booked cases etc.

Ante-natal—Hospital booked cases	27	
Ante-natal/Post-natal hospital booked cases	4	
	—	
	31	
Post-natal—Cases delivered in hospital and attended by local authority midwives on discharge	3	
	—	
	34	
	—	
	1970	1971
Domiciliary confinement	—	—
Domiciliary ante-natal care—hospital confinement—(emergency)	—	—
Domiciliary ante-natal care—case originally booked for home confinement—booking later transferred to hospital	—	—
Domiciliary ante-natal care—case booked for hospital confinement	12	31
No. of outfits issued	5	—

Period under Ante-natal supervision

Type of Case	Period under ante-natal supervision in weeks									Total
	0	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-24	25-28	29-32	
Domiciliary ante-natal care — hospital confinement booked	—	3	4	4	6	7	2	2	3	31

Details of analgesia, etc., administered during the year

Inhalation	:	:	—
Inhalation and Oral	:	:	—

Births (adjusted for mothers' residence)

	Live births	Still-births	Total
(a) Domiciliary Births	—	—	—
(b) *Hospital Births	175	4	179
	<u>175</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>179</u>
*Peebles War Memorial Hospital	98	—	98
Elsie Inglis Hospital	3	—	3
Simpson Maternity Hospital	49	4	53
Western General Hospital	4	—	4
Queen Mary Nursing Home	8	—	8
Lockhart Hospital, Lanark	4	—	4
William Smellie Hospital, Lanark	5	—	5
Eastern General Hospital	2	—	2
Dumfries Maternity Hospital	1	—	1
Galashiels Hospital	1	—	1
	<u>175</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>179</u>

Premature Births

Number of premature births, i.e., where birth weight is 5 lb. 8 oz. or less (as adjusted by any notification of transfer in or out of the area).

Weight at birth	Total births	Premature live births		Nursed entirely at home or in a private maternity home		Premature stillbirths born in hospital	at home
		Within 24 hours of birth	Born in hospital and under 7 days	Total births	Died within 24 hours of birth		
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	5	2	—	—	—	3	—

Child Health Clinics

(a) The following Clinics were provided by the Local Authority:

PEEBLES—Hay Lodge—alternate Tuesdays—2 p.m.-4 p.m.

INNERLEITHEN—St Ronan's Secondary School—every fourth Tuesday—2 p.m.-4 p.m.

Walkerburn—alternate Tuesdays—2 p.m.-4 p.m.

Child Health Clinics—continued

WEST LINTON—Church Hall—every fourth Thursday—2 p.m.-4 p.m.

BROUGHTON—Clinic, Nurses' Cottage—every Thursday—2 p.m.-4 p.m.

	<i>Broughton</i>	<i>Inner-leithen</i>	<i>Peebles</i>	<i>Walkerburn</i>	<i>West Linton</i>
Sessions held by—					
Doctor/Health Visitor	15	24	34	16	13
Health Visitor only	29	12	26	—	—
Children attending—					
Born 1971	40	39	73	9	29
Born 1970	13	48	32	16	20
Born 1966-1969	38	112	114	21	46
Revisits—					
Born 1971	162	209	297	46	74
Born 1970	57	180	134	86	71
Born 1966-1969	68	116	82	67	21

(b) No Clinics were provided by Voluntary Bodies.

Welfare Foods

National Dried Milk and Vitamin preparations are distributed by the Health Visitors and at the following Centres:

PEEBLES—Child Health Clinic, Hay Lodge—alternate Tuesdays, 2 p.m.-4 p.m. and Kingsmeadows—alternate Tuesdays, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.

INNERLEITHEN—Child Health Clinic—every fourth Tuesday, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.

WEST LINTON—District Council Office—each Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.-4 p.m.

BROUGHTON—Nurse's Cottage—each Thursday, 2.30 p.m.-4 p.m.

Fortunately all the voluntary workers who have given their time so generously to this purpose for many years, continued to "carry on." Without their help we would have been in a very difficult position and we are correspondingly indebted to them. The average weekly uptake in the County during the year was:

National Dried Milk	. 3 packets	Cod Liver Oil	. . . . . 3 bottles†
A. & D.	. 135 tablets	Orange Juice	. . . . . 89 bottles
*Children's Vitamin Drops	4		

PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

"At Risk" Register

The number of children on this Register at the end of the year was:

Born 1971, 20; Born 1970, 24; Born 1969, 13; Born 1968, 12; Born 1967, 14; Total 83.

†Discontinued after 31/3/71.

*Issues commenced 1/4/71.

Dental Services—Pre-school Children

Throughout 1971 a total of 121 pre-school children were presented for examination compared with 80 in 1970, and 96 in 1969, and an average of 97 over the last 25 years. This is a trend in the right direction with a satisfactory increase of about 25% over the figure for the last 25 years.

Despite the improvement it is difficult to understand why a greater number of parents do not take advantage of the County Pre-school Scheme, especially in view of the high acceptance of treatment rate for school children.

Details of inspection and treatment are set out hereunder. It is interesting to note that 80 children or 66.11% required treatment compared with 76 children or 95% requiring treatment last year. The overall picture suggests a need for active preventive measures such as Fluoridation of water supplies **and** other Fluoride procedures. In this way there would be a tendency towards lessening the need for operative procedures on children of very tender years.

Inspection

Age	Number Examined				With Defects				Offered Treatment			
	2	3	4	Total	2	3	4	Total	2	3	4	Total
Mobile Dental Unit.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peebles High .	—	8	75	83	—	6	49	55	—	4	49	53
St. Ronan's .	—	1	37	38	—	1	24	25	—	1	23	24
Total .	—	9	112	121	—	7	73	80	—	5	72	77

Treatment

	1971	1970
First Visits	76	75
Attendances	197	178
Fillings	79	57
Extractions	131	135
General Anaesthetics	26	31
Other Operations	101	100

Eyes—Children referred for Visual Defect

Two pre-school children were referred for visual defect, one not being provided with glasses and one being referred to the orthoptic department.

Referred	2
1st Examination	2
Re-examination	—
Glasses prescribed	—
Glasses not prescribed	2
Referred Orthoptic Department	1

Ear, Nose and Throat

No information available as to children treated.

Speech Defect

No pre-school children were referred to the Speech Therapist.

Orthopaedic

17 Pre-school children (12 new and 5 old) were seen by the Orthopaedic Consultant and at the end of the year 16 pre-school children (12 new and 4 old) were on the orthopaedic register.

NURSING SERVICES

As predicted in the Annual Report for 1970, there has been an overall increase in the total nursing care given in the County. There has again been a significant rise in the number of patients treated at "surgery" sessions while the number of supervisory home visits, which had fallen in 1970, has risen.

A further increase of staff by one part-time nursing auxiliary in 1972 will ensure continuing expansion of nursing care services.

HOME NURSING—VISITS

1970		1971
95	Under 5 years	105
1,373	5-64 years	1,921
9,233	64 and over	8,950
<hr/>		<hr/>
10,701	Total	10,976

SUPERVISION OF ELDERLY

771	Supervision of Elderly	1,130
176	Other supervisory visits	115
<hr/>		<hr/>
947	Total	1,245
11,648	Total home visits	12,221
936	Surgery treatments	1,933
<hr/>		<hr/>
12,584	Total visits/treatments	14,154

HEALTH VISITING

Home Visits

		1971
1970		
4,669	Visits to pre-school children	5,037
391	Visits to school children	416
2,641	Visits to adults	2,231
7,701		7,684

The actual number of home visits by Health Visitors shows a decrease but more time has been spent on group teaching and where health visitors hold combined district nursing and health visiting posts, they have contributed to the overall use in nursing work shown in the home nursing table. With a small staff, half of them undertaking combined duties it is difficult to separate the health visiting and home nursing work in relation to the total picture of service given.

While the service continues to meet needs of the community, the fact that each increase of nursing staff brings an increase of service to a greater number of individuals, justifies increases made, in giving more service. No claim can yet be made that all needs are met.

Domiciliary Visitation

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visit</i>
Expectant Mothers	2	4
Children born in 1971	173	1,107
Children born in 1970	147	874
Children born in 1966-69	498	2,238
School Children	121	295
Persons aged 65 and over	116	1,801
Mental Health—care and after care	5	12
Other hospitals after care	15	18
Tuberculosis households	58	167
Other infectious diseases	13	15
Problem families	2	9
Waste Visits	—	94

Attendances at Clinics, etc.

	<i>Sessions</i>
<i>Local Health Authority Clinics</i>	
Ante-natal	—
Post-natal	—
Ante and Post-natal combined	—
Child Health	144
Toddlers	7
Hearing Tests of Infants	11
Mothercraft	19
TB (Skin Testing/B.C.G. Vaccination)	1½
Relaxation	—
Mothercraft and relaxation combined	46½
Health Education	19
Others	2
	250

Hospital Units

Maternity	5
Paediatric	—
Geriatric	—
Mental Health	—

School Health

Medical Inspections	60½
Vision Testing	8½
Minor Ailment	13
Cleanliness	38½
Minor Ailment/Cleanliness	114½
Eye	4½
Health Education	10½
Tuberculosis—Skin Tests and B.C.G. Vaccination	9
Other	5
	<hr/>
	264

Other Services

Staff Meetings/Office Attendances	39
Visitors/Students	40½
Clerical	83
Refresher Courses	5
Field Work Instruction	4½
Case discussion with G.P., Social Worker etc.	37½
Visit Other Establishments	17
G.P. Surgeries	22
Others	41½
	<hr/>
	290

VISITORS

Our visitors to the undernoted during the year were as follows:—

	<i>C.N.S.</i>	<i>H.V.</i>	<i>N.M./H.V.</i>	<i>N./M.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Student Nurses	15	4	11	3	4
Pupil Nurses	1	1	—	—	1

Marie Curie Memorial Foundation Day and Night Nursing Service

A service whereby nursing assistance can be made available to patients with cancer being nursed in their own homes is available, the County Council acting on behalf of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation.

Four categories of staff are employed for this service.

- “A” Registered Nurses “C” Persons with Home Nursing experience
 “B” Enrolled Nurses “D” Nursing assistants with no training

There have been no calls made on this service during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Smallpox Vaccination

<i>Number Vaccinated—</i>	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>Over 15</i>
	<i>years</i>	<i>years</i>	<i>years</i>
Successful	105	51	—
No reaction	25	7	—
Not examined	—	1	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	130	59	—

Smallpox Vaccination—continued

	Under 5 years	5-15 years	Over 15 years
<i>Number Re-Vaccinated—</i>			
Successful	—	47	—
No reaction	—	14	—
Not examined	—	—	—
Total	—	61	—

Percentage Vaccinated end of 1971 $1\frac{1}{2}$ –4 years 66%

233 Records (172 Primary and 61 Re-vaccinations) were returned by General Practitioners.

Diphtheria, Pertussis (Whooping Cough) and Tetanus Immunisation

	Under 5 years	5-15 years	Over 15 years
Number immunised	107	8	—
Number given maintenance injection	6	46	—

Percentage immunised against Diphtheria of those resident in County at end of 1971 1–4 years 80%

137 Records were returned by General Practitioners (86 Primary and 51 Booster injections.)

Diphtheria/Tetanus Immunisation

	Under 5 years	5 to 15 years
Number immunised	17	—
Number given maintenance injections	5	50

38 Records (16 Primary and 22 Booster injections) were returned by General Practitioners.

Tetanus Immunisation

	Under 5 years	5-15 years	Over 15 years
Number immunised	3	53	—
Number given maintenance injections	—	39	—

General Practitioners carried out all tetanus immunisations.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

	Under 5 years	5 to 15 years
Number vaccinated	150	12
Number given maintenance dose	18	127

Percentage vaccinated against poliomyelitis at end of 1971 1–4 years 80%

249 Records (137 Primary and 112 Maintenance doses) were returned by General Practitioners.

Measles Vaccination

	Under 5 years	5 to 15 years
Number vaccinated	150	47

Percentage vaccinated against measles 14 months–4 years 36%

129 Records were returned by General Practitioners.

Rubella (German Measles) Vaccination:—

11-14
years
66

Number vaccinated

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination—

Contacts

During 1971 this service was continued for all pre-school and school children who were contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

The following table sets out these skin tests, B.C.G. vaccinations and X-ray results by age and sex.

Age Group (years)	Under 1		1 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		Totals by sex		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Positive Skin Test	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	4
Negative Skin Test	—	—	2	1	1	4	—	1	—	—	3	6	9
<i>Negative Reactors</i>													
Given B.C.G.	—	—	2	1	1	4	—	1	—	—	3	6	9
<i>Positive Reactors</i>													
X-rayed	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	4

3 Positives were confirmed and placed on T.B. register.

School Leavers

			1957								
			Attendances 99.5%								
No.	Skin Tested	Total	Refusals			Positive Reactors			X-rayed		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
104	140	248	—	1	1	19	35	54	18	34	52

183 pupils were given B.C.G. vaccination.

13 Positive pupils had previously had B.C.G. vaccination.

2 pupils did not require X-ray.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Tuberculosis

The trend of notifications since 1935 is shown in the following table:

	1935-1939	1940-1944	1945-1949	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970	1971
	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.		
Respiratory	6	11	17	11(2)	6(5)	3(2)	5(2)	9(-)	8(-)
Non-Respiratory	5	6	7	2(1)	1(-)	1(-)	-(-)	2(-)	-(-)
Total	11	17	24	13(3)	7(5)	4(2)	5(2)	11(-)	8(-)

The eight cases were confirmed. Figures in brackets are cases "transferred in" previously included in the total figure.

Types of new Respiratory cases found

	Total Cases	Sputum +ve	Early acute	Chronic	Contact of known case
Male	6	2	4	2	3
Female	2	1	1	1	1

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Home Help Service

15 home helps were X-rayed at fixed units in Peebles or Edinburgh. No cases were found.

Number of Persons Resident in the County at 31st December, 1971, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis

By Area	Confirmed in 1971		Total known Cases in Area	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Landward	—	—	5	3
Peebles	6	—	21	3
Innerleithen	2	—	11	3
Total	8	—	37	9

By Age Groups

Age Group (in years)		under 5	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	Total
			and under 15	and under 25	and under 35	and under 45	and under 55	and upwards		
<i>Respiratory</i>										
Confirmed 1971	M	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	6
	F	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
<hr/>										
Total in County 31/12/71	M	—	6	1	—	2	5	1	1	16
	F	—	6	—	2	4	4	3	2	21
<hr/>										
<i>Non-Respiratory</i>										
Confirmed 1971	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<hr/>										
Total in County 31/12/71	M	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
	F	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	6

Particulars of Persons who died from Tuberculosis in the County during the Year

One person died.

Sanatoria

	<i>In Sanatoria on 1st Jan. 1970</i>	<i>Admitted during 1971</i>	<i>Discharged or died during 1970</i>	<i>In Sanatoria on 31st Dec. 1971</i>
Males	—	5	5	—
Females	2	2	4	—
Children	—	—	—	—
Total	2	7	9	—

There were no cases on the Waiting List at the end of year.

Housing of Tuberculosis Cases

There were no overcrowded tuberculosis families during 1971.

Other Infectious Diseases

The further following confirmed cases of other infectious disease occurred during the year:

	<i>Land- ward Area</i>	<i>Peebles Burgh</i>	<i>Inner- leithen Burgh</i>	<i>Total 1971</i>	<i>Cases not admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total 1970</i>
Dysentery	3	—	—	3	3	2
Food Poisoning	2	—	—	2	2	1
Jaundice (Infective)	3	—	17	20	20	10
Pneumonia N.O.N.	1	—	—	1	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	1	1	—
Total	9	1	17	27	27	13

Venereal Diseases

Patients attend for consultation and treatment at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, where they may be admitted to special wards for in-treatment if necessary.

Examination of specimens is carried out at the Infirmary Laboratory.

Medical practitioners in the County are supplied with the necessary outfits for taking specimens, which are sent to the Clinical Pathologist, Pathological Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

	15-19	20-24	25-34
<i>Male</i>			
Gonorrhoea	1	1	1
Non-specific urethritis	—	1	2
Warts	—	1	—
Other conditions	—	1	—
Non Venereal	1	—	—
<i>Female</i>			
Non Venereal	2	—	—

Bacteriological Services

The Diagnostic Bacteriology Laboratory, Bacteriology Department, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, reported that the number of specimens examined during 1971 continued to be very small.

HEALTH EDUCATION

In accordance with our general principle, chief reliance was placed on individual talks to parents and children at school medical and dental inspections and maternity and child health clinics, and during home visitation.

Persuasion of the individual, by health education, is something of which it is very difficult to assess a result—consequently at times health education can be disheartening. However, the staff of the Health Department have continued to give talks on a variety of subjects as shown in the table.

	<i>School Children</i>		<i>Preformed Groups</i>				<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Youth</i>		<i>Adult</i>		<i>Talk</i>	<i>Attend</i>
	<i>Talk</i>	<i>Attend</i>	<i>Talk</i>	<i>Attend</i>	<i>Talk</i>	<i>Attend</i>	<i>Talk</i>	<i>Attend</i>
Accident Prevention	—	—	—	—	8	152	8	152
Feminine Hygiene	2	12	—	—	—	—	2	12
Personal Hygiene	15	375	—	—	—	—	15	375
Mothercraft	—	—	—	—	50	350	50	350
Community Care	—	—	—	—	10	266	10	266
	17	387	—	—	68	768	85	1155

Attendance at Courses

With the rapid advances in medicine and the continual changes in legislation with regard to Health Services and Welfare it is very difficult for members of staff to keep up to date. Regular staff meetings are held and these meetings certainly help, but, in addition, every opportunity should be taken to send members of staff on organised courses, and the undernoted table shows how many members of the staff attended such courses during the year. Courses attended:

<i>By</i>	<i>By</i>	<i>By</i>	<i>By</i>
<i>Medical Officers</i>	<i>Dental Officers</i>	<i>Nursing Staff</i>	<i>Other Staff</i>
11	4	5	5

CHIROPODY

The persons eligible for this service under the aegis of the Peeblesshire Branch of the British Red Cross Society are women over 60 years and men over 65 years, the charge made being 5p per visit. The scheme includes a certain amount of domiciliary treatment for housebound cases, and many others are provided with special transport to bring them to the treatment centre. The number of treatments given during the year was as follows:

<i>In Patients</i>		<i>In Old Peoples</i>		<i>In Clinics</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>Homes</i>		<i>Homes</i>					
<i>Persons</i>	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Treatment</i>
14	45	32	220	380	988	426	1253

HOME HELP SERVICE

	<i>Wholetime</i>	<i>Part Time</i>	<i>Wholetime Equivalent</i>
Organisers	—	5	1
Home Helps	—	44	9
Night Attendants	—	—	—
Help given to Persons—			<i>No. of Cases</i>
Aged 65 or over			113
Under 65 years—			
Chronic Sick			10
Mentally Disordered			—
Maternity			2
Others			2
Total			127

All Home Helps are X-rayed before first appointment.

PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICES

In the Local Authority field the work was divided as follows:—

Domiciliary Visits

11 adult patients were referred by G.P.s and 194 home visits were made by the Physiotherapist to carry out the treatment recommended.

Dunwhinny Lodge

		<i>Attendances</i>		<i>Type of Treatment</i>			
<i>Repeat</i>	<i>Male New Cases</i>	<i>Repeat</i>	<i>Female New Cases</i>	<i>Heat</i>	<i>Exercises</i>	<i>Other</i>	
17	2	50	—	—	89	—	

Orthopaedic

17 pre-school children (12 new and 5 old cases) were seen by the Orthopaedic Consultant and at the end of the year 16 pre-school children (12 new and 4 old cases) were on the orthopaedic register.

Hospital Board

227 patients made a total of 3,484 visits to Hay Lodge Clinic for treatment. At the Peebles War Memorial Hospital 56 in-patients received a total of 264 treatment sessions.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

There is no Registered Nursing Home in the County.

HOSPITALS

1. *General*

General cases are admitted to the War Memorial Hospital which has seventeen beds for this purpose.

2. *Infectious Disease*

Infectious disease cases are taken to the City Hospital, Edinburgh.

3. *Chronic Sick*

These are admitted to Kingsland Hospital, Peebles, which has twenty beds.

4. *Sanatoria*

There are no sanatoria in the County, cases of tuberculosis being admitted to East Fortune Hospital or Bangour Hospital.

5. *Maternity*

Cases are admitted principally to the War Memorial Hospital, Peebles, which has eleven maternity beds.

6. *Children*

There are no such Hospitals in the County.

7. *Convalescent Homes*

There are no such Homes in the County.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

There is one ambulance centre in the County at the garage of the Tweeddale Motor Company Limited, Peebles.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The Report on School Health Services is issued separately.

HOUSING

The position in the County generally with regard to numbers of houses was as follows:

<i>Area</i>	<i>Uninhabitable houses closed during year</i>	<i>Houses built and occupied during year</i>			<i>Conversions</i>	
		<i>L.A.</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>S.S.H.A.</i>	<i>L.A.</i>	<i>Private</i>
Landward	—	—	16	—	—	—
Peebles Burgh	2	—	11	—	—	—
Innerleithen Burgh	15	2	36	—	—	—

Factories Act, 1961

	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority.				
Landward	—	—	—	—
Peebles Burgh	39	9	—	—
Innerleithen Burgh	18	24	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.				
Landward	10	10	—	—
Peebles Burgh	25	8	—	—
Innerleithen Burgh	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers).				
Landward	1	2	—	—
Peebles Burgh	—	—	—	—
Innerleithen Burgh	—	—	—	—

OUTWORK

Area	Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
		No. of out-workers in August List required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Landward.	Textile Weaving	1	—	—	—	—	—

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914, the Milk (Special Designations) Act 1949, the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders 1965/66 and the Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) (Scotland) Regulations 1967

I. *Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914*

	1971	
	1st Jan.	31st Dec.
Number of Certificates of Registration in terms of Section 7	65	66
Number of Registered Producers	38	37

II. *Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders 1965/66*

Number and Type of Licences in force at 31st December, 1971.

<i>Special Designation</i>	<i>Pro-ducer's</i>	<i>Dealer's</i>	<i>Dealer's Supplementary</i>	<i>Revoked</i>	<i>Licences Suspended</i>	<i>Reinstated</i>
"Premium"	6	7	2	—	1	—
"Standard"	37	25	4	—	—	—
"Pasteurised"	—	7	3	—	—	—
"Sterilised"	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Ultra-Heat Treated"	—	4	—	—	—	—
Total	43	43	9	—	1	—

III. *Schools' Milk*

By the Government's decision to stop the free provision of milk to all children over 7 years of age unless on medical grounds, the volume of milk supplied to schools was somewhat reduced in 1971. However, all schools with the exception of Peebles High School did receive some milk every day. Normally the grade of milk supplied was "Pasteurised" and it is pleasing to record that 96.43% of the samples taken were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Two private special purpose schools, because of their isolation, received supplies of "Premium" and "Standard" milk. In each case it was recorded that 66.6% of the samples taken were satisfactory.

IV. *Milk Bars*

Two Milk Bars, neither associated with a dairy farm, operated during 1971 in the County.

V. Synopsis of Samples

The overall picture of milk sampling in the County, irrespective of the source, is presented in tabular form below.

Samples from	Samples Taken				Samples Satisfactory			
	Premium	Standard	Pasteurised	Ultra-Heat Treated	Premium	Standard	Pasteurised	Ultra-Heat Treated
Producers	61	306	—	—	35	238	—	—
Dealers	47	135	81	4	18	104	77	4
Schools	2	6	55	—	—	5	53	—
Milk Bars	—	14	—	—	—	7	—	—
Total	110	461	136	4	53	354	130	4

The distribution of routine sample failures by farms is shown in the next table.

Total Number of Farms	No Failures	Number of Farms having			
		One Failure	Two Failures	Three Failures	Four or more Failures
38	14	10	4	4	6

VI. Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon) Milk (Scotland) Regulations 1967

The effect of this legislation is to require that any milk sold under a label claiming that it is produced by cows of the breeds specified in the Regulations must (a) comply with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order 1965 and (b) contain a minimum of 4% by weight of milk fat.

There is no producer using such a label in the County.

VII. Refrigerated Cooling and Storage of Milk

(1) *Bulk Milk Tanks.* Thirty producers now operate bulk milk cooling and holding tanks. This compares with the figure of thirty-one last year, the decrease being due to the withdrawal of one dairy farm from the list of registered premises.

(2) *Refrigerated Cooling.* Six producers now operate refrigerated cooling equipment other than bulk milk tanks to cool their milk after production. This is an increase of one on last year's figures attributable to one farm introducing this type of equipment. Only one registered producer now has no refrigerated cooling equipment of one kind or another and relies on a current water cooling system.

VIII. Brucellosis

All milks produced from registered premises in the County and all raw milk coming into the County were regularly tested for the presence of *Brucella abortus*. As the tests were carried out on the routine bacteriological samples this meant that they were done at a frequency of every 4, 6 or 8 weeks according to the sampling rota of the individual dairymen.

In addition, as experience has shown that milk ring tests carried out on bulk milk supplies can fail to demonstrate the presence of a live infection because of the dilution factor involved, a change was made during the year whereby herds within the County supplying milk for raw consumption (which, after all, constitute the area of greatest risk to the public) were tested by means of milk samples drawn from small groups of animals in the herds affected. This involved the group testing initially of six herds which was eventually reduced to five when one ceased supplying "raw" milk for consumption. In all 129 group samples were taken, 19 proving positive.

In the following table which gives the sampling results of all supplies tested it should be borne in mind that the figures given in the column of "Positive" reaction relate to the actual number of samples and not necessarily to the number of outbreaks as more than one sample per outbreak had to be taken to establish the condition of the supply.

<i>Source of Supply</i>	<i>No. of Samples taken for Milk Ring Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples giving Positive reaction</i>
Raw milk for retail produced within the County	237	24
Raw milk for retail from outside the County	13	—
Milk intended for Pasteurisation	58	3
Total	308	27

The positive reactions to the Milk Ring Test applied to samples of milk produced within the County for consumption as "raw" milk (i.e. without pasteurisation treatment) underline the importance of the continued testing of all such milks. Immediately on receipt of positive ring tests individual cow samples were taken for cultural examination. The dairymen were advised of the outcome of these tests and where they proved positive were informed in writing of their responsibilities and the action which should be undertaken. In all cases the dairymen were co-operative and the infected milk was excluded from the bulk supply forthwith, the infected animals being sold for slaughter as soon as arrangements could be made.

As little milk is now "imported" into the County the clear sampling record in this connection is not really surprising.

Of the samples of milk intended for pasteurisation yielding positive results, these involved herds where the live infection was known to the dairyman, his veterinary advisers and ourselves to be present and where an approved vaccination policy is in force. One farm, the milk from which is wholesaled for pasteurisation, is known to have an infected herd and the dairyman is presently taking no steps to control this infection.

The policy started some years ago of checking for the presence of *Brucella abortus* in "exempted" herds—i.e. the single cow or small herds producing milk only for the owner and/or his employees and thus exempted from registration under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914, was continued in 1971, seven samples being taken with the co-operation of the cow owners. In no case was infection found to be present.

IX. Investigational Samples

In addition to the routine sampling recorded elsewhere in this report, investigational samples were taken as follows:—

"Premium"	"Standard"	Total
17	39	56

These were taken at producers' premises in efforts to trace and locate the source of contamination of milk.

X. General

1st January, 1971 saw the commencement of the quinquennial licensing period in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders 1965/66 and the numbers and types of licences granted may be seen in paragraph II of this report.

The County's dairy industry, at least so far as the number of producers is concerned, continued to contract in 1971 and indeed is it likely that this trend will continue. It will be interesting to see what bearing, if any, entry into the European Economic Community and the Government's Brucellosis Eradication Scheme have on the local scene. As opposed to this contraction in the numbers of registered producers, however, there is again an expansion in herd sizes and this is reflected in the gallonage of milk sold through the agency of the Scottish Milk Marketing Board who have kindly provided the following figures, the 1970 quantities being added in parenthesis for comparison—

Milk in tanks and cans	1,408,049 gallons	(1,376,360)
Producer/Retailer	111,591 gallons	(137,942)
Total for County	<u>1,519,640</u> gallons	<u>(1,514,302)</u>

The bacteriological quality of the milk consumed within the County generally has not significantly altered from the standard of previous years. There is a small improvement in the samples of "Standard" milk. The very poor compliance figure of 38% of "Premium" milk from all sources sold by dealers throughout the County is largely attributable to milk wholesaled to dealers from an unsatisfactory source outwith the County which under pressure from my department was eventually stopped. I would say that there has been a welcome and marked improvement in the milk handling arrangements between local producers and dealers selling from small shop premises.

The "Pasteurised" milk supplied to schools throughout the County has again maintained its high standard.

As can be seen in the Brucellosis section of this report, the County Milk Officer has continued her close supervision of the County's milk supplies in an effort to reduce the risk of human infection to acceptable levels. It is somewhat disappointing that presently only 39.47% of producers within the County have applied and been accepted for inclusion in the voluntary Accredited Herds Scheme, but this must not be taken to imply that the remainder have infection in their herds, as

there are many other factors which bear on accreditation. As I forecast last year, the Secretary of State, in exercise of his powers under the Diseases of Animals Acts, has this year made an Order to be known as the Brucellosis (Area Eradication) (Scotland) Order 1971 in connection with the Government's intention to eradicate the disease from the country's cattle population. Simultaneously, he has made the Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (Scotland) Order 1971 effective from 1st November, 1971 naming the first parts of the country wherein compulsory eradication procedures will be applied. The areas covered include the counties of Argyll, Bute and Zetland, the Western Islands and the western portion of Inverness-shire. It is likely that Peeblesshire will not be included in such an area until 1975.

A statement setting forth the bacteriological and, where appropriate, the chemical standards specified in legislation for the various grades of milk referred to above is appended.

Designation	Laboratory Tests					Other Conditions
	Maximum Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacilli	Butter Fat	Solids not Fat	Cooling Temperatures	
"Premium"	15,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.	Not less than 3.5%	Not less than 8.5%	Maximum 45°F	May be bottled on farm or elsewhere. Must <i>NOT</i> be heat treated. After bottling, must not exceed 50°F until it has left the retailer's premises for delivery to customer. Bottles must bear prescribed identification data.
"Standard"	50,000	Absent in 1/1000 ml.	Not less than 3%	Not less than 8.5%	Maximum 50°F	May be bottled on farm or elsewhere. Must <i>NOT</i> be heat treated. Bottles must bear prescribed identification data.
"Pasteurised"	Phosphatase Test. Not to exceed 10 my of P-nitrophenol/ml. of milk	Absent in 1/100 ml.	Not less than 3%	Not less than 8.5%	Maximum 45°F	Must be retained at (a) 145°F—150°F for at least 30 minutes and cooled to 45°F or lower, or (b) not less than 161°F or more than 173°F for at least 15 seconds and cooled to 45°F or lower. Apparatus for pasteurising must be fitted with recording thermometers to be approved by local authority, and H.T.S.T. plant (b above) must have flow diversion valve. Bottles must bear prescribed identification data.
"Ultra-Heat" Treated	1,000		Not less than 3%	Not less than 8.5%		Must be retained at a temperature not less than 270°F for not less than 1 second. Plant must be fitted with recording thermometers as approved by local authority and must have flow diversion valve. Bottles must bear prescribed identification data on caps and cartons, similar data on their sides.
Channel Islands Milk			Not less than 4%			By reason of the Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon) Milk (Scotland) Regulations 1967 this grade of milk must contain not less than 4% milk fat and comply with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders 1965/66.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948 (as amended), Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959 and Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1970.

Inspections of registered premises were made throughout the selling season and the following samples were taken:

(a) *Bacteriological.* Twenty-three samples were procured for bacteriological examination against the Scottish Home and Health Department's recommended (but not statutory) criteria of (i) total bacterial count of samples not to exceed 50,000 bacteria per gram and (ii) coliform bacteria to be absent from 0.01 gram. Of these one failed to meet this recommended standard in respect of the total bacterial count and presence of B. Coli but a "follow-up" sample obtained subsequently was satisfactory.

(b) *Chemical.* Four samples for chemical analysis were also procured, all complying with the relevant standards.

The Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations 1970 came into operation on 4th January, 1971 superseding with amendments the 1959 Regulations and part of the Labelling of Food Order 1953. They codify the compositional requirements of all types of the article sold loosely under the name of "ice cream" and control its description and advertisement. One aim is to ensure that the customer is aware whether he is buying a product containing milk fat or not.

Registrations

	<i>Premises</i>	<i>Vehicles, Storage and Sale</i>
Number of Certificates of Registration in force at 31st December, 1970	11	1
Number of Certificates of Registration granted during the year	3	—
Number of Certificates of Registration cancelled during the year	—	—
Number of Certificates of Registration discontinued during the year for other reasons	2	—
Total number of Certificates of Registration in force at 31st December, 1971	12	1

FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT 1956

(a) *Section 28. Sampling*

Ten unofficial and two formal samples of foodstuffs were purchased during the year in terms of this legislation.

The foodstuffs sampled comprised:—

Minced Beef	Pork Link Sausages
Beef Link Sausages	Sliced Beef

Two of the unofficial samples—one of beef link and the other of pork link sausages— were found to be adulterated in that they contained 600 and 500 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative agent respectively as against the maximum of 450 part per million permitted by the Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations 1962.

Subsequently formal samples of these foodstuffs were purchased from the shop premises in question. On this occasion the beef link sausages were found to contain 385 parts per million of preservative and were therefore genuine. The port link sausages were, however, found to contain 2,200 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, being approximately 488% of the permitted maximum. This contravention was duly reported to the Health Committee who directed that the matter be placed in the hands of the Procurator Fiscal. This resulted in the vendor of the sausages appearing before the Sheriff and being fined £15.

(b) *Sections 8 and 9. Food Unfit for Human Consumption*

The undernoted foodstuffs were disposed of with the owners' consent as being unfit for human consumption:—

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Beef	1	—	11	4½
Mutton	—	1	12	12
Pork	—	1	25	—
Sausages etc.	—	—	18	10
Flour	7	2	—	—
Fruit	—	—	12	—
Total	9	2	23	10½

and Ice Cream—8 gallons

Mr J. Holliday, City Analyst, Edinburgh, and his depute, Mr Withington continue to act as Public Analyst and Depute Public Analyst in terms of this Act for Peeblesshire.

So far as I am aware no further progress has been made towards the establishment of a local authority regional analytical laboratory which, as I have stated in previous reports, is much needed. It may well be that this is one further aspect of local authority administration that must await the reorganisation of local government in Scotland in 1975.

The County Council, with the acceptance of Peebles Town Council, with effect from 16th May 1971 withdrew the agency arrangement whereby the latter authority had until that time administered the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956 within the town of Peebles.

The Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1971

These Regulations, coming into force on 1st September 1971 amend the 1962 Regulations by (1) limiting for the first time the amount of sodium nitrate and sodium nitrite which may be added to bacon, ham and pickled meats and (2) imposing in respect of **all** pickled meats a limit to the amount of added sodium nitrite which up till that time applied only to **cooked** pickled meat.

FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 1959 TO 1966

The County Food Hygiene Officer, my assistant and I made routine inspections of a cross-section of food premises and vehicles within the County during the year and the opportunity was taken when scrutinising planning and building warrant applications relating to such premises to give advice and stipulate requirements to ensure that the Regulations would be complied with. I must reiterate, however, that it is my experience that good food hygiene practice is much more dependent on the education, habits and actions of the food handler than on structural standards and fittings of the premises. All the stainless steel equipment, white tiles and formica work-tops will not compensate for the cook, the kitchen-maid or the shop-keeper who fails to wash his or her hands after using the water closet and before handling food. Nevertheless a high standard of premises, an adequacy of sinks and hot water, sound equipment, good food storage facilities in a carefully planned layout provide an environment which lends itself to good practices and I should think indirectly to increased profits and to those ends are well worth striving for.

One other point I should like to make is that it must be realised that, as evidenced elsewhere in this report, other duties make calls on the time of my staff and consequently there is a limit to what can be done in this sphere. Short of full-time supervision in all food-handling premises, inspection visits and enforcement procedures can only achieve so much. We must rely on the public, the customers, for assistance in their own interests. They are the final arbiters as to what they will accept. When they are provided with a dirty fork, a smeared glass, or see the butcher use a knife first to cut raw and then directly afterwards cooked meat, they should complain at once to the person responsible and/or to me. By showing their concern and dissatisfaction in this way they will help to teach a lesson, the importance of which is not likely to escape the party whose livelihood depends on the sale of food.

During the year my department was called in to advise on the food hygiene aspects in new restaurant and kitchen premises being provided within a caravan and camping park under development by the County Council.

A film-illustrated talk on general food hygiene was given to a ladies' organisation in Peebles and I would take this opportunity to say that the department is very willing to give such talks and/or to provide films and exhibition material on request.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Broughton Slaughterhouse

During the 1971 slaughter season—January/March and August/December—the through-put was 42,229 sheep, being a decrease of 9,203 over that of the previous year. The average daily kill was 509.

As in past years, the total drainage effluent from the premises including a considerable blood content suitably diluted with water was collected in a central sump from which it was automatically pumped via a part-permanent and part-portable pipeline and spray-gun over surrounding pasture bordering the Biggar Water. For the first time since the inception of this arrangement in 1963 so far as I am aware, this land irrigation was found by the Inspector and Chemist of the Tweed River Purification Board to be having an adverse effect on the river quality of Biggar Water. On approach, however, the slaughterhouse proprietors readily agreed to modify their system by introducing a secondary sump with additional irrigation equipment to enable them to discharge the effluent over a further 9 acres of land owned by them and remote from the river so enabling the 11 acre field bordering Biggar Water to be rested. It is thought that this should provide a permanent remedy.

Mr John Foster, by sanction of the Secretary of State in terms of Regulation 18 of the Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961, continued to act as Meat Inspector for the County Council and all carcasses so inspected were marked with the official stamp in accordance with the Scottish Home and Health Department's Food Circular, No. 2/1967.

Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1963

Whereas since the inception of these Regulations in 1963 which authorised local meat inspection authorities to charge for inspection services, the County Council had hitherto restricted the charge for inspection of sheep carcasses and offal at Broughton Slaughterhouse to 4d. per carcass as against the permissible maximum of 6d., as a result of a County Council decision in 1970, and after the statutorily required consultation with the slaughterers, the charges this year were increased to 5d. up to 15th May and thereafter to 2½p per sheep.

The income during 1971 to the County Council from this source amounted to £1,034.23 in respect of the 42,229 sheep inspected.

Slaughterhouses Act 1954

No new Certificates of Registration in terms of the above Act were issued during the year.

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Scotland) Regulations 1955

Broughton Slaughterhouse was inspected from time to time during the slaughter season to ensure that these Regulations, designed to secure humane conditions and practices in connection with the slaughter of animals at slaughterhouses, were being complied with. No breach of the Regulations was observed on these occasions.

Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Acts 1928-54

Eight slaughtermen were granted licences in terms of the above Acts. All licences were limited to sheep slaughter utilising electrical stunning equipment.

Slaughtering and Meat Inspection Statistics

The following table gives the number of sheep slaughtered together with condemnations and disease conditions necessitating condemnations:—

	<i>Condemnations</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>
1. Septicaemia (fevered carcasses)		
Whole carcasses condemned		3
2. Bruising and Injury		
(a) Whole carcasses unfit		—
(b) Carcasses of which some part was unfit		20
3. All other Diseases		
(a) Whole carcasses condemned		11
(b) Carcasses of which some part was condemned		120
(c) Organs only unfit		2,100
Total of diseased animals slaughtered as shown at 1 to 3 above		2,254
Total number of animals slaughtered		42,229

Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967

The Act provides that turkeys kept in captivity and domestic fowls so kept and slaughtered for purposes of preparation for sale for human consumption shall be slaughtered either instantaneously by decapitation or dislocation of the neck or be stunned by means of an instrument approved for the purpose by the Secretary of State and thereby instantaneously rendered insensible to pain until death supervenes. The local authority is obliged to keep a register of those premises wherein the last technique is used.

No operators in the Landward Area of the County utilise mechanical stunning equipment.

Slaughter of Poultry (Humane Conditions) Regulations 1971

These Regulations which set out requirements to secure that poultry are slaughtered in humane conditions and apply penalties for contraventions came into force on 1st August 1971.

At that time, all known slaughterers of poultry in the Landward Area of the County were advised in writing of the requirements of the Regulations, and the penalties for contraventions.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT 1926

My services as "Official Sampler" for the County were not requested during the year nor were any test samples of these substances procured.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

As was the case in recent years, 1971 was a quiet year in the County for dysentery outbreaks, only 3 cases of sonne dysentery and 4 of salmonella requiring visitation. In addition one scarlet fever case was investigated.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT 1897—SMELL NUISANCE

Complaints were again lodged this year by two residents whose houses adjoin premises in the Landward Area of the County operated as an intensive poultry rearing unit. The complaints related to objectionable odours arising from two sources (1) the sunken slurry tanks in which the bird droppings are concentrated prior to periodic removal by vacuum tanker for discharge as manure on agricultural land, particularly when these are in course of emptying and (2) the contaminated air discharged from the poultry houses by the mechanical extraction system. These complaints were investigated thoroughly by the Medical Officer of Health and myself, several visits being made to the premises. As a result of these, the Medical Officer reported in September to the County Council that on the occasions of his visits to the plant there was no health hazard and no public health nuisance in terms of this Act. It is to be conceded, however, that this notwithstanding, residents living near the plant can suffer unpleasant conditions in certain circumstances and the matter will be kept under review.

One further complaint of a smell nuisance was received during the year. This related to an undefined malodour experienced in a village dwellinghouse and was finally tracked down to an old bakelite electric light fitting which, when heated by the light, gave off a peculiarly pungent odour.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Anthrax

Notices in terms of the Anthrax Order 1938 were issued in respect of 31 animals which died in suspicious circumstances. In no case was anthrax confirmed.

Foot and Mouth Disease

No case of this disease was reported during the year.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1957

When this Order was introduced in 1957 as a measure to prevent, in particular, the spread of foot and mouth disease by requiring the boiling of waste foods intended for feeding to certain animals and poultry and the licensing of the plant used for the purpose, two licences were issued. One licence was revoked in 1970 and one remained in force at 31st December 1971.

Fowl Pest

No case of this infection was reported in the County during 1971.

Swine Fever

No notices defining infected places were served during 1971.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Organisation

Part I of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 places a duty on every local authority "to take such steps as may be necessary to secure so far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice, and in particular:—

(a) from time to time to carry out such inspections as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid;

(b) to destroy rats and mice on land of which they are the occupier and otherwise to keep such land so far as practicable free from rats and mice;

(c) to enforce the duties of owners and occupiers of land under the following provisions of this Part of this Act, and to carry out such operations as are authorised by those provisions."

In implementation of this duty the County Council employ one rodent operator on a part-time basis (i.e. alternate weeks) and provide him with a small van for transport. In addition to his primary task of surveying all lands within the County suspected of being infested with rats or mice (and "lands", of course, include buildings) he is also charged with the duty of destroying infestations on local authority owned properties and also on privately owned lands when requested to do so by the occupier. With the exception of dwellinghouses, where the occupiers receive free treatment on request, this latter service is on a payment basis either by contract whereby the occupier is charged currently at 5p per £ of the gross valuation of the subjects treated or alternatively on an hour-to-hour account for which the current rate is 60p per hour.

Destruction Methods

In dealing with rats and mice, the blood anti-coagulant poison "Warfarin" is still found to be the most effective in this area, the concentration for rats being 0.005% in a soaked whole wheat base and for mice 0.025% in a dry pinhead oatmeal base, although, in the case of the latter where infestations occur in dwellinghouses, it has often been found more satisfactory to use the acute poison alpha-chloralose. I am glad to report again that to date there has been no evidence in this County of the warfarin resistance being experienced in the Forth/Clyde valley which in that area necessitated the introduction of an alternative anti-coagulant poison "coumatetralyl".

A close liaison was kept with the Pest Infestation Division of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

Survey

The rodent operator carried out 1,421 inspections, particular regard being paid to properties which by their nature were the most likely to be infested.

Contract System

At 31st December 1971 there were in force 34 contracts relating to 39 properties, 38 of which were agricultural in nature. 774 visits were made to these properties as a matter of routine and they received treatment as and when required.

The income from these contracts will, it is estimated, be approximately £478 at 15th May 1972. This compares with the sum of £462 received from this source in the last financial year.

Agricultural Properties outwith the Contract System

35 properties, the owners of which opted to pay for the rodent operator's services on the 60p per hour basis, were dealt with in this way during the year.

Properties specially liable to Infestation

Included in this category are 7 refuse tips; 4 sewage disposal plants; 1 slaughterhouse and its allied trades and 3 poultry rearing premises. 198 visits were made to these premises, including survey and treatment as and when required.

Dwellinghouses

These, together with non-profit-making local authority properties, receive free survey and treatment on request, a practice recommended by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. 34 properties, both private and local authority owned, were inspected, all receiving treatment. 88 visits were made.

Business and Industrial Premises

8 such premises were inspected and treated. These included 3 shops; 4 hotels and 1 tweed mill. This necessitated a total of 64 visits.

Miscellaneous Properties

Three schools; one hall; one hospital; one layby and one open field were inspected on request and minor infestations dealt with. The number of visits was 12.

Pests other than rats and mice

Although the Act restricts the duties of local authorities specifically to the eradication of rats and mice it has been the accepted practice for the rat catcher to deal with infestations of wasps, rabbits, moles, etc., where they occurred, and where his assistance is requested and available. This practice was continued during 1971 and 3 cases of wasps, 3 of moles and 1 of bats were dealt with. The number of visits was 15.

HOUSING

Local Authority and S.S.H.A. Houses

(a) *General Needs*. No new houses in this category were commenced or completed by the County Council during the year.

(b) *Glasgow Overspill*. No further houses in this category were erected by the Scottish Special Housing Association.

Private Enterprise Houses

The following were erected during or were under construction at the end of the year:—

	<i>Apartments per house 2 or less</i>	<i>Housing Assoc. other than S.S.H.A.</i>	<i>For sale</i>	<i>For letting</i>	<i>Total</i>
Completed during 1971	3	—	—	—	—
	4	—	8	—	8
	5 or more	—	7	—	7
	Total	—	15	—	15

Under construction at end of 1971: 8 houses.

Housing Act 1971 as read with Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1968

The rapid and substantial increase in unemployment throughout Scotland which was a feature of 1971 coupled with the fact that the increased maximum improvement grant (£1,200) in the private housing sector introduced by the Housing (Scotland) Act 1969 had failed to

bring about the desired increase in the improvement of old properties, prompted the Government in 1971 to take hasty action still further to increase the grant in Development and Intermediate Areas (effectively the whole of Scotland) in an effort to promote employment and at the same time substantially to increase the stock of modernised older houses, thus killing two birds with the one stone. With effect from August 1971 under the terms of the Housing Act 1971 as applied to Scotland and the Housing (Amount of Improvement Grant) (Scotland) Regulations 1971 improvement grants were thus increased from 50% to 75% of approved improvement expenditure and from a maximum of £1,200 to £1,800 subject to the improvement works being completed by 23rd June 1973. Additionally, the Government undertook to increase their contribution to the local authorities which give 75% grant from the previous figure of 75% to 90%. A parallel increase was applied to the Standard Grant, raising its normal maximum from £200 to £300.

These increases were the subject of an intensive publicity campaign by press, radio, television and public meeting and by the end of the year there was every evidence that this was having a considerable effect, the work load on my department having increased considerably what with telephoned and personal enquiries, site meetings, discussions and the preparation of applications for presentation to the County Council as shown below.

Improvement Grants—(a) Private Persons. Sixteen applications for this form of grant were received compared with nine last year. Of these ten had been approved by the County Council at the end of the year involving a total approved expenditure of £29,643.48, the grant element being £14,736.83.

Since the inception of the Improvement Grant Scheme in 1949, one hundred and ninety applications relating to the conversion or improvement of one hundred and ninety-nine houses have been lodged. Of these one has been refused and sixteen withdrawn. The overall expenditure approved by the County Council for grant purposes amounts to £258,736.02 and the grant-aid promised and/or paid to £86,712.15.

(b) Local Authority. The County Council's conversion of a disused office building into 6 × 2 apartment flats for persons of retiral age with an attendant 3 apartment flat to house a supervisor noted in my last report proceeded during 1971 and was nearing completion at the end of the year. As previously reported, acquisition and conversion costs amounted to £26,327 and the Governmental grant-aid promised will be £650 per annum for a period of thirty years. As with the discretionary grant-aid to private owners referred to under heading (a) above, increased incentives towards this kind of project were extended towards local authorities in 1971 but at the end of the year the County Council was not in a position to take further advantage of these.

Standard Grants

It will be recalled that these are grants to be given as a right by local authorities for the provision by landlords for the first time in houses of:—

- (a) a fixed bath or shower (£45)
- (b) a wash-hand basin (£15)
- (c) a sink (£22.50)
- (d) hot and cold water supplies to the bath or shower (£67.50)
the wash-hand basin (£30)
and the sink (£45)
- (e) a water closet (£75)

For a house to qualify for standard grant-aid, the local authority must be satisfied that it will be fit to live in for normally 15 years (although in certain circumstances this period may be reduced) and after improvement will meet the tolerable standard for dwellinghouses specified in Section 2(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1969.

As stated above the grant was increased in 1971 so that in respect of approved works completed by 23rd June 1973 the maximum grant-aid will normally be £300. This sum is itemised parenthetically in the first paragraph of this heading.

Five new applications under these provisions were received during the year.

Since the inception of this scheme in 1960, twenty-two applications have been made to the County Council of which two have not been proceeded with. The overall expenditure approved for grant purposes approximates £10,252 and the total grants promised and/or paid £3,183.

Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1968 Section 44

This Section empowers local authorities to make grants in respect of the provision of new houses to be occupied by members of the agricultural population and in this respect replaces similar provisions in the Housing (Scotland) Act 1952 and the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act 1938.

The grant by today's standards is a minimal one, being a lump sum payment on the satisfactory completion of a house of

- £240 in respect of a three-apartment house, and
- £300 in respect of a four-apartment or larger house

subject to conditions stipulating estimated life, type, dimensions and facilities to be provided.

Two applications relating to the provision of three houses were approved by the County Council during the year.

Since the inception of the Council's Scheme for such provision in 1953 twenty-five applications in all have been approved. Of these four have not been proceeded with. The applications have resulted in the provision of twenty-four houses, the total grant sum being £6,960.

Rent (Scotland) Act 1971—Part V—Certificates of Disrepair

With effect from 12th August 1971, Part V of this Act replaced those parts of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act 1954 and the entire Rent Act 1957 which enabled private tenants of houses under "controlled" tenancies to apply to the local authority for a certificate to the effect that the accommodation they occupied (1) was not in good and tenantable repair and (2) was in any respect unfit for human habitation. If granted this prevented the landlord applying a rent increase.

No applications for such a certificate under either legislation were lodged during 1971.

Rent (Scotland) Act 1971—Part VI—Qualification Certificates

With effect from 12th August 1971, Part VI of this Act replaced Part IV of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1969 re-enacting its provisions relating to the rents of let houses in good repair and provided with the standard amenities referred to in the heading "Standard Grants" above. The Act empowers a landlord of a house let under a "controlled" tenancy to apply to the local authority for a "qualification certificate" which, if granted, has the effect of transforming the tenancy into a "regulated" tenancy, this in turn enabling the landlord to apply to the Rent Officer to have a "fair" rent fixed for the house. Before granting a qualification certificate the local authority must be satisfied

- (1) that the house is provided with all the standard amenities;
- (2) that it is in good repair having regard to its age, character and locality and disregarding internal decorative repair; and
- (3) that it meets the tolerable standard specified in Section 2(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1969.

There are, of course, the normal appeal provisions for both landlord and tenant at all stages of this procedure.

During 1971, four applications for qualification certificates were made to the County Council. In the case of three of these I had to advise the Council to refuse the issue of certificates as the houses did not meet the tolerable standard and in the fourth I had again to advise refusal as the house was not in good repair.

Housing (Scotland) Act 1966—Section 15—Closing and Suspension Orders

Reports on two houses which failed to meet the tolerable standard for dwellinghouses were presented to the County Council with recommendations that they be made the subject of Closing Order procedure. Both reports were still under consideration at the end of the year.

An application for a further extension of a Suspension Order granted in respect of a single detached cottage, the subject of a Demolition Order, was approved.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

An application for the provision of a site for residential caravans was submitted but withdrawn when planning permission in terms of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Acts 1947-69 was refused by the Planning Authority.

Preliminary discussions were held with a developer intending the establishment in an afforested scenic area of the County of a considerable holiday caravan complex incorporating restaurant facilities and the provision of a water sports lido but no formal application to this end had been lodged by the end of the year.

Work progressed on the County Council's Caravan and Camping Park at Rosetta House, Peebles, referred to in last year's report. This promises to provide initially a site of very high standard for 100+ touring caravans and 30 tents and in many ways should set an example for other tourist-orientated local authorities and private developers to follow.

Preparatory works on a further private site for 65 holiday and touring caravans associated with a hotel in the West Linton area of the County also continued during the year.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

One application for approval in terms of the Council's Byelaws relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds was lodged and granted in respect of the erection of a holiday hut.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Data as to the action taken in terms of this Act is provided in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The number of premises registered in terms of the Act was as follows:

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of premises newly registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspection during the year</i>	<i>Number of Employees</i>
Offices	—	6	4	12
Retail shops	—	8	8	20
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	—	6	6	27
Totals	—	20	18	59
			Males	22
			Females	37

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

One establishment in the Landward Area of the County at which a business of providing accommodation for cats is carried on was licensed during the year. The conditions under which the animals were kept were found to be satisfactory.

THE RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS 1964 AND 1970

The Riding Establishments Act 1970 came into force on 1st January 1971 amending and strengthening the provisions of the 1964 Act. In particular it requires local authorities in determining an applicant's suitability to hold a licence to keep a riding establishment to have regard to his qualification either by experience in the management of horses or by being the holder of a defined approved certificate or by employing a person so qualified to manage the establishment. It also amplifies and extends the factors to which local authorities must have regard in considering the grant of a licence, including for the first time the need to be satisfied that the feet of all horses are kept properly trimmed and shod. The 1970 Act also applies several new conditions to licences whether specified or not within the licences, amongst these being that the holder must hold a current insurance policy insuring him against liability for injury sustained by those who hire a horse for riding from him.

One riding establishment with a complement of eight horses was so licensed during the year after a satisfactory veterinary surgeon's report on the premises and animals had been obtained.

CLEAN AIR ACTS 1956 AND 1968

Early in the year further complaints were received of excessive dark smoke emission from the boiler-house flue of a tweed mill in the Landward Area referred to in my previous report. A 130 minute observation was subsequently made of the smoke emission from this chimney and, as on previous occasions, this revealed that, against the criteria within the Ringelmann Chart comparator, the emission as observed was substantially in excess of the amounts of black or dark smoke permitted by the Acts and relative Regulations. The matter was taken up with the mill-owners who undertook to implement all practicable measures to effect a reduction. As I have said before, however, the real trouble at this factory lies in the inadequacy of the steam-plant to meet peak loads particularly, of course, in winter. Understandably, with the current recession in textiles and the dependence in the Borders on this one industry, the local authority is reluctant to be too heavy-handed in this matter.

BURIAL GROUNDS

With limited resources at their disposal, the County Council in 1969 voted a programme providing new equipment and an expanded service to improve the standard of boundary wall maintenance, upkeep of gravestones, grass-cutting, etc. throughout the burial grounds in their care. This programme is in the hands of the County Supervisor of Buildings and substantial improvements are now to be seen. No conditions injurious or dangerous to public health occurred in these cemeteries during the year.

WATER SUPPLY

Sampling

Samples for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination were procured from private supplies on request or where application for grant-aid in terms of Part II of the Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1968 (as amended), or the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Acts 1941 and 1944 involved the testing of new sources of supply.

Twenty-eight bacteriological and twenty-four chemical samples were taken as follows:—

	<i>Number of Samples Taken</i>	
	<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Bacteriological</i>
Investigational Samples (Housing Grants, suspected pollution, new sources, etc.)	11	14
School Swimming Pool	3	3
Routine Public Supply and School samples	10	11

The swimming pool samples were taken from the instructional pool installed during 1970 by the Education Authority within St. Ronan's School, Innerleithen. The pool is equipped with automatic recirculatory filtration and chlorination equipment and the samples taken in the early days of operation indicated that the residual chlorine content of the water tended to be low. The alkalinity of the water was subsequently artificially increased with beneficial results. Routine samples will continue to be taken from time to time.

Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies

In 1970 the County Council advised the Scottish Home and Health Department and the South-East of Scotland Water Board that they were in favour of the fluoridation of water supplies within the County wherever this was practicable. This year, however, the Water Board formally intimated that, in view of the differing decisions taken by the Health Authorities in the area covered by the Board together with distribution difficulties, the Board had resolved to take no action to fluoridate public water supplies in their region.

West Linton

The sewage disposal plant serving West Linton and first commissioned in 1967 functioned completely satisfactorily during 1971, giving no cause for concern. All six samples of effluent obtained by the Tweed River Purification Board during the year complied with Royal Commission standards. The disposal of sludge again posed no problem as a neighbouring farmer removed it by vacuum tanker direct from the digestion tanks and spread it on his land. It was found necessary during the year to adjust the concrete anchorages and protect the banks of the Lyne and West Waters around the effluent and overflow discharge pipes from the works.

Carlops

The small plant serving this village again gave very good results this year, six of the seven effluent samples taken being well within Royal Commission standards and the remaining one being borderline in that its biochemical oxygen demand (B.O.D.) was 21 parts per million as against the standard of 20 parts per million.

These results apart, however, this plant provided in its own small way a lesson in the dangers of environmental pollution. One day in May the attendant found the primary sedimentation tank heavily coated in what turned out to be oil which was present in such quantity as to threaten to pass from the tank to the biological filter and thence to the river. A search throughout the village for the source of this contamination at first revealed nothing but later established that the oil was domestic fuel oil, a considerable quantity of which had overflowed from a storage tank being replenished from a tanker and which was out of sight of the pump operator. The oil had, of course, found its way into the nearest drain. Fortunately, it was retained in the primary tank which, although it had to be emptied and thoroughly cleaned, had saved the filter and the stream where the consequences would have been graver.

Walkerburn

Last year I intimated (1) that the Joint Committee which administers this plant serving Walkerburn and the Burgh of Innerleithen had appointed consultant engineers to advise them on plant improvements and extensions necessary to cope with the present load plus that likely to be added by industrial and housing expansion particularly in Innerleithen and (2) that because of a serious trade recession in the area it had been decided temporarily to postpone further consideration of the matter.

1971 saw some improvement in the situation and a stabilisation in the local industrial scene so that the consultants were authorised to pursue their investigations which should result in firm proposals being placed before the Joint Committee in 1972.

Broughton

The scheme for the provision of a sewerage system and sewage disposal plant to serve this village first approved in principle by the County Council in 1968 and shelved in 1969 in the light of the Government's restrictions on capital expenditure was once again brought in front of the Council in 1971 following the relaxation of these restrictions and the consultants have now been instructed to prepare a final scheme for the approval of the Council and the Scottish Development Department.

Eddleston, Skirling, Traquair and Romanno Bridge

The first three of these small communities are served by sewerage systems discharging to septic tanks the effluents from which are led to nearby water courses. The last area depends on individual or group septic tanks and in some cases no treatment at all is given. At best the very crude effluents are largely dependent for nuisance-free operation on the diluent properties of the streams into which they are delivered.

In previous years I have made pleas that early consideration should be given to providing modern treatment facilities for these communities, the priority going to Eddleston and Skirling and I would repeat these now when the life of this County Council is short.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT 1967—SECTIONS 19 AND 20

These Sections of this Act (1) apply penalties, in the first case a fine not exceeding £100, for the unauthorised dumping on any land of motor vehicles or parts thereof or other material and (2) set forth the responsibilities and powers of local authorities to secure the removal and destruction of abandoned vehicles. Although in 1971 action had to be taken on one occasion only, and that informal, to persuade an owner to remove a car he had abandoned on the highway, all the trends and evidence suggest that in future this will be a growing problem particularly in rural areas. As commercial garage proprietors and vehicle owners in the towns face the economic, space and disposal pressures associated with obsolete and unwanted vehicles the temptation at least to the less scrupulous must be to dump them "somewhere in the country". Such vehicles hold little interest for small-scale scrap metal merchants and until some form of regional destructor, privately or local authority sponsored, is provided their disposal will be a practical and financial problem of growing magnitude in such places as Peeblesshire.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

General

The County Cleansing Department continued to operate in 1971 with three refuse collecting vehicles (one Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic 25 cub. yd. and two Dennis Paxit II 16/24 cub. yd. collectors)

each manned by a crew of two. Two of these vehicles were predominantly concerned with domestic and trade refuse collection and disposal and the third was mainly used to collect litter from the litter bins in villages, lay-byes and picnicking spots throughout the County. Additionally the department has a Landrover, tank trailer and mobile mechanical pump, which are operated normally in the off-season by the litter collection crew operating on a charge basis to empty private septic tanks.

Refuse Disposal

Three refuse tips were in operation at the beginning of the year—at Deepsykehead serving the Eddleston, West Linton, Blyth Bridge and Tweedsmuir areas of the County; Wrae Quarry, Rachan, serving Broughton and Skirling districts; and Horsburgh Castle Quarry serving the Walkerburn, Traquair and Manor areas. Terms were reached during the year with the agents of the landowner of Deepsykehead for an extension of this tip which at the present rate should provide a further ten years' tipping but at the end of the year the proprietor had not signed the agreement to enable tipping to commence on 16th May 1972. As foreseen in last year's report, Wrae Quarry was completely in-filled during 1971 and after reinstatement works and top soiling was handed back to the proprietor. The department was fortunate to obtain in its place an area of disused land at Muirburn Farm, Skirling, in respect of which the requisite planning permission was obtained enabling tipping to commence with the prospect of a ten-year usage. Two layers of refuse have now been deposited on the floor of Horsburgh Castle Quarry and a third was commenced in 1971. There is still a good reserve, however, at this tip. During the year it proved necessary to purchase covering material for all tips from a gravel quarry at Eddleston. This is a fairly expensive practice but in the interests of landowners, public, and environment alike an inescapable one.

Litter

The County Litter Service, started in 1968, has expanded considerably since then. It is, inevitably, I suppose, the subject of abuses of one kind or another. Bins are stolen, damaged, defaced, dumped in rivers, etc. and are in regular use for the deposit of trade and garden refuse usually deposited by town dwellers whose own cleansing services are perhaps more restrictive in their acceptance of waste material. This leads to speculation as to what would be the state of the countryside were the service to be non-existent or withdrawn.

While on this subject I would draw attention to the coming into operation on 27th June 1971 of the Dangerous Litter Act 1971, the main provisions of which are (1) to increase the maximum penalty imposed by the Litter Act 1958 for the deposit of litter from £10 to £100 and (2) to direct the Court when fixing a penalty after conviction to have regard not only to defacement by litter but also to the nature of the litter and any resulting risk of injury to persons or animals or of damage to property.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Convener and members of the County Council for the support they have always given me in carrying out my duties and for the consideration they have shown me.

I have also to express my appreciation to my colleagues in this and other local authorities and to those officers of central government departments with whom I have had dealings for their ready co-operation and assistance.

My thanks go, too, to the members of my staff without whose conscientious work and support the execution of the department's functions would not have been possible.

I. R. M. GUTHRIE,
County Sanitary Inspector.

COUNTY BUILDINGS,
PEEBLES.

