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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE  
**PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT**  
OF THE  
**CITY OF DUNDEE**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1940**



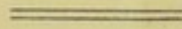
**W. L. BURGESS, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.**  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**



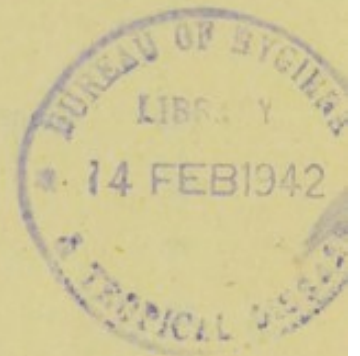
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CITY OF DUNDEE



REPORT



OF THE

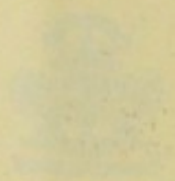
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1940

DUNDEE:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM H. COX, 21 NORTH TAY STREET



CITY OF BUNDEE

REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

THE END OF THE YEAR

1911

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## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1938, 1939 and 1940:—

	1938	1939	1940
Population, .....	177,960	178,013	165,074
Number of Deaths (corrected), .....	2,441	2,403	2,622
Death-Rate per 1,000 Population (corrected), .....	13.7	13.5	15.9
Deaths of Infants under 1 year, .....	242	208	192
Infantile Death-rate per 1,000 Births, .....	77	74	67
Marriage-rate per 1,000 Population, .....	7.9	10.3	12.7
Number of Births registered (corrected), .....	3,124	2,807	2,872
Birth-rate per 1,000 Population, .....	17.6	15.8	16.6
Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 Births, .....	6.0	6.1	5.7
Still-Births per 1,000 Births (including still-births),	—	43	53
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ...	111	109	102
Death-rate per 1,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	.62	.61	.62
Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis, .....	.82	.74	.84
Death-rate from the Principal Epidemic Diseases,	.66	.32	.98
Deaths from Enteric Fever, .....	3	0	0

CENTRAL PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,  
9 WEST BELL STREET, DUNDEE,  
December, 1941.

To the Lord Provost, Magistrates and  
Town Councillors of the City of Dundee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Public Health Department for the year 1940. It is a summary and contains only the minimum information essential for continuity. More complete records are filed in this office. While it is the report on the health of the population of Dundee for 1940, its late appearance makes it possible and desirable to include some observations on the health of the City during the greater part of the year 1941. The many years which have elapsed since the last census was taken in 1931 make it inadvisable to place too much faith on the estimates of population and on the rates based thereon. Nevertheless one can get more or less firm impressions as to important changes in the health conditions and possibly also as to the influences responsible.

The general death-rate was 15.9 per 1,000 of the population, there being 2,622 deaths compared with 2,403 in 1939. The increase may be wholly attributed to a rise in the incidence of the respiratory diseases particularly at the later age periods and to an outbreak of diphtheria which caused a very definite rise in the deaths at ages under ten years. It is doubtful if war conditions were to any serious extent responsible for the increased prevalence of these infections.

The infantile death-rate is believed to be a sensitive index of the health of a community. If that is so, the health of Dundee was very satisfactory during 1940, because the infantile death-rate was 67 per 1,000 births—a record for the City. Comparing the 1940 figure with that for 1939 (74 per 1,000 births) the former appears to be due to a definite fall in deaths at ages under three



months, and particularly at ages under four weeks. This decline in the neo-natal death-rate is, as one would expect, accompanied by a marked reduction in the deaths from the congenital group of causes. One is tempted to think that this is a sequel to the improved maternity services available in the City following the opening of the indoor and outdoor maternity unit at Maryfield Hospital in 1939. The view is supported by the fact that the maternal mortality rate (3.48 per 1,000 registered births) for 1940 was by far the lowest recorded for the City. No doubt it was a factor as also was the comparative absence of infectious diseases likely to cause death among infants at ages under one year. So far as one can judge by death-rates, the war had no effect on infant health during 1940, but there is evidence this year (1941) of a very marked increase in the infantile death-rate. If the experience during the first nine months of this year continues until December, the infantile death-rate will be nearly 90 per 1,000 births. This increase does not arise from accidental causes such as an epidemic of primary pneumonia, measles or whooping cough. It affects all ages under one year and is very evident at ages under three months.

It has often been said that the infantile death-rate in Dundee is always very high. That was true many years ago. The industrial, housing and other social conditions in this City are certainly liable to lead to high morbidity and mortality rates among infants in the absence of energetic welfare measures. It is therefore satisfactory to be able to record that the Dundee infantile death-rate for 1940 (67) is well below that for the whole of Scotland (78). It is also well below the rates for Glasgow (95), Aberdeen (86) and is even under the Edinburgh figure (68).

The incidence of and deaths from tuberculosis may also be used as a measure of the state of health of a community. In this connection the figures for Dundee during 1940, although not providing any records, were reasonably satisfactory. Here again, however, the experience of the first nine months of 1941 suggests a definite rise in the rates. The following table shows the rates per 1,000 population for each of the three years 1938, 1939 and 1940:—

	1938	1939	1940
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, .....	.62	.61	.62
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, .....	.20	.13	.22
All Forms of Tuberculosis, .....	.82	.74	.84

The year 1939 was a record year for tuberculosis, and in the following table the actual notifications and deaths during 1940 and the estimated figures for 1941 (obtained by adding one-third to the actual figures for the first nine months) are compared with the average annual figures for the five years 1935-1939:—

	NOTIFICATIONS			DEATHS		
	Annual	1941		Annual	1941	
	Average 1935-1939	1940	(Est.)	Average 1935-1939	1940	(Est.)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ...	229	201	245	109	102	111
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ...	112	83	104	37	36	44
All Forms of Tuberculosis, ...	341	284	349	146	138	155

These figures show 1940 as well below the average and 1941 as slightly above the average. Although the increase is not very marked, the trend is very significant, and under war conditions must be considered important. The numbers are rather small to permit of any reliable conclusions regarding sex and age, but the increase in notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis affects only males, the estimated notifications of females in 1941 being below 1940, which was just under the average for 1935-1939. The working periods of life (15 to 65) were entirely responsible for the increase in notification of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The incidence of infectious diseases showed a substantial increase during 1940. There were 5,128 cases, compared with 3,431 in 1939. The principal increases were in respect of diphtheria, dysentery, measles, pneumonia and whooping cough. Numbers are given in the statistical section of the report.

An epidemic of diphtheria began in April, 1940, and except for a certain decline during the summer months of this year, it has continued with almost unabated violence ever since. It constitutes the most severe epidemic of diphtheria ever recorded for the City. In common with the rest of the country, a campaign for the immunisation of pre-school and school children was launched at the end of 1940 and, up to the time of writing, about 20,000 children have been protected. While it cannot be said that war conditions are entirely responsible, they probably account for the unusually large number of cases comprising the epidemic. Black-out conditions tend to facilitate the spread of a disease like diphtheria which is conveyed almost entirely by coughing, sneezing and loud talking.

Dysentery and non-specific enteritis affecting mainly children were also very prevalent. Some 390 cases of dysentery were notified in 1940, compared with 16, 84, 47, 325 and 172 in each of the years 1935 to 1939 respectively. The number for 1941 will exceed 400. While it is not easy to put a finger on the vehicle of infection, milk is suspected. Samples of milk taken recently show that the standard of purity is not being maintained, especially in consignments arriving in Dundee from distant parts of the country. Difficulties of transport have lengthened the period elapsing between the time of production and the time of arrival in the city. In addition, the facilities in Dundee for the pasteurisation of milk are not satisfactory.

While 1940 produced 13 cases of enteric fever, there occurred during the early months of the present year (1941) a severe outbreak, comprising over 400 cases, of paratyphoid fever. The evidence available suggests that the vehicle of infection was a synthetic food used in substitution for the natural product. The food was probably infected before it arrived in the city, and active measures ultimately disposed of the danger.

The experience of the school medical officers and of hospital staffs shows clearly that there is a rise in the incidence of scabies, impetigo, pediculosis and other similar skin conditions. No doubt this rise is due to an increased opportunity of infection without a corresponding strengthening of the necessary precautionary measures in the individual household. The facilities for dealing with such cases have been improved by opening a new out-patient cleansing centre at King's Cross Hospital West, and by setting aside a ward in King's Cross Hospital for the indoor treatment of severe cases. Another out-patient cleansing station will probably be opened in the west district of the city.

While the above paragraphs may justify the conclusion that the health of the City during 1940 and even during the present year was reasonably good, they point very definitely to the urgent need for the vigorous application of preventive measures. The dangers to health during war are undoubtedly great. Opportunities for healthy living are reduced and risks of infection are increased. Unfortunately the tremendous amount of work which has to be undertaken by the Public Health Department makes it very difficult to maintain peace-time standards in carrying out purely health functions. The new influences which are operating and which

have been to some extent briefly described call for increased rather than reduced public health activity. Air-raid precaution work and the loss of staff to the Services have caused considerable embarrassment. It must also be stated that the work of the Department is hampered by reason of the lack of the facilities necessary to enable it to be efficiently done. The absence of a cubicle pavilion at King's Cross Hospital has been acutely felt. The Town Council agreed early in 1936 that such a pavilion should be provided. When the war broke out more than three years later, building had not begun. Fortunately the work on the ante-natal unit at Maryfield Hospital, stopped for nearly two years, has re-commenced. The beds and the out-patient department there may be available at, I hope, not too distant a date. On the other hand, we have still to occupy time trying to get rid of dampness in the kitchen at the Mental Hospital. This dampness makes the building dangerous to the health of the occupants, and should not be tolerated by a health authority. Overcrowding at the Mental Hospital is another matter responsible for occupying time and energy which should be used in other ways. This is a responsibility of the Department of Health for Scotland and the General Board of Control, but these authorities have not been successful in solving the problem.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

*W. R. Burgess.*

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

## POPULATION, 1940.

Civilian Population (estimated by Registrar-General),	165,074
Percentage of Males to total population (estimated), ...	41.3%
Percentage of Females to total population (estimated),	58.7%
Estimated Sex Distribution for 1940—Males, .....	68,155
Females, .....	96,919

## STATISTICS IN VARIOUS WARDS, 1940.

	Whole		WARDS									
	City	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 &	12
Death-rate, .....	15.9	12.2	13.2	15.7	14.7	18.0	11.2	18.7	16.1	14.7	14.8	15.3
Birth-rate, .....	16.6	15.4	12.7	21.8	20.4	20.5	11.7	14.4	13.9	14.7	12.0	17.8
Infantile Death-Rate, 67	19	13	26	32	18	17	13	13	16	2	23	
Death-rate from prin- cipal Epidemic Diseases, ...	9.8	.76	.36	.84	1.47	1.7	.93	.71	.84	1.17	.89	.89
Death-rate from Pulmonary T.B.,	.62	.5	.54	.45	1.22	.74	.43	.79	.67	.55	.3	.5
Death-rate from T.B. (all forms), ...	.84	.13	.09	.13	.3	.37	.43	.39	.11	.22	.1	.11

## DEATHS.

Death-rates (from all causes) at various Age Periods, 1940:—

	All ages	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35
Deaths, .....	2,622	288	48	14	70	95
Rate, .....	15.9	18.85	3.0	.98	3.2	3.9
	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85+
Deaths, .....	115	243	393	701	531	124
Rate, .....	5.1	12.1	23.2	71.5	166.4	331.5

Death-rates (from all causes) each month during 1940:—

Months,	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Rates, .....	19.09	22.49	16.57	13.80	14.07	10.33
Months,	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Rates, .....	13.33	12.05	10.64	12.05	14.14	15.89

Deaths and Death-rates from various groups of causes, 1940:

Disease Group	Congenital	Digestive	Respiratory	Infective	Circulatory
No. of Deaths,	95	96	337	310	791
Rate per 1,000,	.58	.58	2.04	1.87	4.79
	Genito			Other	
	Urinary	Malignant	Nervous	Causes	Total
No of Deaths,	123	297	279	294	2,622
Rate per 1,000,	.75	1.79	1.69	1.78	15.9

## INFANT MORTALITY, 1940.

Certified causes of death at various ages under one year :

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 week and under 2 weeks	2 weeks and under 3 weeks	3 week and under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 2 months	2 months and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 1 year	Total under 1 year
Measles, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Whooping Cough, .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Tuberculosis—Brain, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Influenza, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Other Infectious Diseases, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms),	3	1	4	...	4	7	18	4	6	47
Laryngitis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis, ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	2	...	8
Other Diseases of Digestive System, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Meningitis (not T.B.), ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Convulsions, .....	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	6
Other Diseases of Nervous System, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations,	5	3	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	13
Congenital Debility, Icterus, Sclerema, Marasmus,	5	...	...	3	5	5	3	1	...	22
Premature Birth, .....	42	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	47
Injury at Birth, .....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy, .....	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Suffocation, Overlaying, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4
Violence, .....	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	6
All other Causes, .....	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
	71	6	11	5	14	19	41	16	9	192

### Infant Mortality Rate from Various Groups of Causes During 1940

Congenital	Digestive	Respiratory	Infectious Disease	All Other Causes	Total
32	4	17	5	9	67

### Infant Mortality Rate from All Causes at Various Age Periods During 1940.

Births	Under 1 Year	Under 1 Month	Under 3 Months	Under 1 Year
2,872	25	32	44	67

### Number of Deaths (under 1 Year) of Illegitimate Infants and Death-rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births During 1940.

Illegitimate births, 160; deaths of illegitimate infants, 25; rate per 1,000 illegitimate births, 156.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of cases of certain infectious diseases notified or intimated during 1940, and number of deaths from these diseases with corresponding death-rates and case mortality rates:—

	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough
Cases, .....	172	13	1,353	1,255	607
Deaths, .....	2	0	69	10	9
Death-rate, .....	1.2	—	41.8	6.1	5.4
Case Mortality Rates,	1.1	—	5.1	.8	1.5

## INFLUENZA DEATHS.

Deaths in which Influenza was given as a cause:—

Monthly Totals—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
7	29	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total — 54.											

Age Groups—

Under 1 Year	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total
2	0	2	5	3	19	23	54

During 1940, 9 deaths were certified as due to Influenza alone, while in 45 cases it was associated with:—

Bronchitis, .....	11
Pneumonia, .....	17
Other causes, .....	17

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications and Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis with corresponding rates during 1940:—

	Males	Females	Total
Notifications, .....	92	109	201
Rate per 1,000 population, .....	1.35	1.02	1.21
Deaths, .....	51	51	102
Rate per 1,000 population, .....	.75	.53	.62
102 deaths occurred in institutions — 59.8%.			

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Certified causes of deaths from diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth during 1940:—

Accidents of pregnancy, .....	5
Puerperal septicæmia, including post-abortive sepsis, .....	1
Toxæmias of pregnancy, albuminuria, convulsions, ...	4
	—
	10

Maternal Mortality Rate — 3.48 per 1,000 births.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Number of Cases of each disease notified and reported in Dundee during the Year 1940. Also number removed and number not removed to Hospital.

DISEASE	At all ages	At Ages—Years							Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to Hospital
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	99	17	28	20	16	10	5	3	96	3
Chickenpox ...	160	10	16	131	3	...	...	...	8	152
Diphtheria ...	1353	23	414	709	136	64	6	1	1325	28
Dysentery ...	390	38	169	94	17	33	26	13	262	128
Erysipelas ...	133	3	2	2	10	29	68	19	51	82
Malaria ...	8	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	8
Measles... ...	1255	45	254	952	4	...	...	...	54	1201
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	20
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	45	3	11	1	5	10	7	8	21	24
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	512	105	179	43	31	66	47	41	345	167
Poliomyelitis Acute ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Fever	8	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	7	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	26	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	12	14
Scarlet Fever ...	172	8	59	75	17	12	1	...	126	46
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ...	201	...	4	25	78	67	21	6	144	57
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	83	3	12	27	22	16	1	2	54	29
Typhoid Fever ...	7	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	6	1
Para-Typhoid B	6	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	5	1
Whooping Cough	607	68	231	308	...	...	...	...	83	524
Measles (Rubella)	35	7	5	10	10	3	...	...	13	22
<b>Totals</b> ...	<b>5128</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>1389</b>	<b>2400</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>2620</b>	<b>2508</b>

Tuberculosis—cases notified in a previous year and removed to Hospital for the first time during 1940—

Pulmonary, 36.



## Unsound Food. All Seized at the Public Slaughter-Houses.

Number of Seizures, Weight (in lbs.) of Meat Seized, and Reasons for Seizure.  
FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1940.

DISEASE	BEEF		VEAL		MUTTON		PORK		TOTAL		
	Number	Weight	Number	Weight	Number	Weight	Number	Weight	Number	Weight	
(a) Tuberculosis	...	3,189	177,021	3	287	...	...	70	3,102	3,262	180,410
(b) Other Diseases:—											
Abscesses, Tumours, and Cysts	...	702	419	...	...	56	193	66	14	824	626
Actinomycosis	...	166	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	375
Asphyxiation	...	...	...	...	...	6	318	...	...	6	318
Decomposition	...	20	1,189	...	...	12	218	...	...	32	1,407
Dropsical Conditions	...	9	3,166	4	147	94	1,337	17	298	124	4,948
Fevered Conditions	...	28	3,063	2	21	202	764	146	413	378	4,261
Fractures and Bruises	...	120	4,046	3	15	76	737	36	572	235	5,370
Inflammation of Abdominal Organs	...	400	532	...	...	96	275	17	160	513	767
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	81	1	81
Lymphadenitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	104	...	...	2	104
Melanosis	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Pneumonia	...	43	487	...	...	121	518	228	124	392	1,129
Rheumatism	...	6	1,244	1	4	48	242	24	163	79	1,653
Septic Conditions	...	9	4,119	2	82	26	1,531	10	750	47	6,482
Swine Erysipias	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	9
Wasted Conditions	...	6	1,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,752
<b>Totals</b>	...	4,702	197,213	15	556	739	6,237	616	5,686	6,072	209,692

Shows the number of the different kinds of Animals. Slaughtered at the Public Slaughter-houses each month during 1940, also the number of their carcasses found to be Diseased or Unsound, and the weight of each class seized and destroyed.

MONTH	Animals Slaughtered				Numbers of their Carcasses Diseased or Unsound				Weight (in lbs.) condemned from Carcasses of Animals Slaughtered on the Premises				
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork	Total
1940													
January ...	1,396	20	3,316	346	480	...	590	39	16,760	...	320	462	17,542
February ...	1,384	34	2,858	513	444	1	624	82	13,780	71	573	439	14,863
March ...	1,335	38	2,376	390	477	1	461	80	11,876	3	515	810	13,204
April ...	1,644	38	2,350	232	639	1	475	56	18,128	35	686	374	19,223
May ...	1,516	18	1,038	359	601	1	196	73	22,863	38	393	979	24,273
June ...	1,144	12	732	298	447	...	58	57	12,530	...	295	546	13,371
July ...	1,150	35	1,849	216	521	2	377	57	18,433	117	126	142	18,818
August ...	1,084	45	2,684	73	473	1	369	32	20,630	103	314	74	21,121
September ...	1,318	44	4,719	100	500	...	566	25	11,130	...	402	105	11,637
October ...	1,526	52	7,254	149	629	4	505	55	13,869	62	415	973	15,319
November ...	1,220	61	7,308	105	508	...	767	21	15,251	50	581	132	16,014
December ...	1,101	50	4,885	156	527	...	968	32	19,009	...	744	223	19,976
Totals ...	15,818	447	41,369	2,937	6,246	11	5,956	609	194,259	479	5,364	5,259	205,361

Shows the number of the different kinds of Carcasses, dressed and undressed, brought to the Slaughter-houses, each month during 1940, with the number found to be diseased or unsound, and the weight of each class seized and destroyed on that account.

MONTH	Carcasses brought in					Numbers of them Diseased or Unsound					Weight (in lbs.) Seized and Condemned from Carcasses brought in						
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork	Total
1940																	
January ...	132	7	275	64	4	1	4	3	4	1	4	3	117	4	43	31	195
February ...	52	24	386	64	1	1	6	1	1	1	6	1	797	8	...	23	828
March ...	22	12	137	22	1	2	9	...	1	2	9	...	37	65	375	...	477
April ...	3	12	50	67	3	...	2	1	3	...	2	1	950	...	31	8	989
May ...	64	8	2,259	51	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12
June ...	155	1	2,933	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
July ...	493	8	3,564	51	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	52	...	52
August ...	528	...	4,122	220	2	...	2	1	2	...	2	1	869	...	209	325	1,401
September ...	512	...	2,556	182	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	172	...	53	...	225
October ...	32	...	421	219	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	28	42	70
November ...	...	...	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
December ...	188	...	4,010	282	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	70	...	70
Totals ...	1,981	72	20,713	1,573	14	4	33	7	14	4	33	7	2,954	77	873	427	4,331
Total of Previous Table	15,818	447	41,369	2,937	6,246	11	5,956	609	194,259	479	5,364	5,259	205,361				
Totals	17,799	519	62,082	4,510	6,260	15	5,989	616	197,213	556	6,237	5,686	209,692				

The following is a synopsis of the organs seized and condemned in addition to the foregoing at the Slaughter-houses for the full year :—

CATTLE ORGANS		SHEEP ORGANS		PIGS' ORGANS	
Cows' Udders	... 2,549	Livers	... 51	Udders	... 49
Livers	... 3,445	Plucks	... 592	Plucks	... 155
Lungs	... 3,999	Kidneys	... 444	Kidneys	... 135
Hearts	... 514	Lungs	... 5,192	Livers	... 13
Kidneys	... 2,076			Lungs	... 361
Heads	... 922	Total	... 6,279		
Tongues	... 1,008			Total	... 713
Skirts	... 2,063				
Total	... 16,576				

#### TINNED AND FROZEN MEAT SEIZED FOR DECOMPOSITION.

Tinned Mutton	... 6 lbs.
Frozen Lambs Livers	... 6 lbs.

#### VENISON.

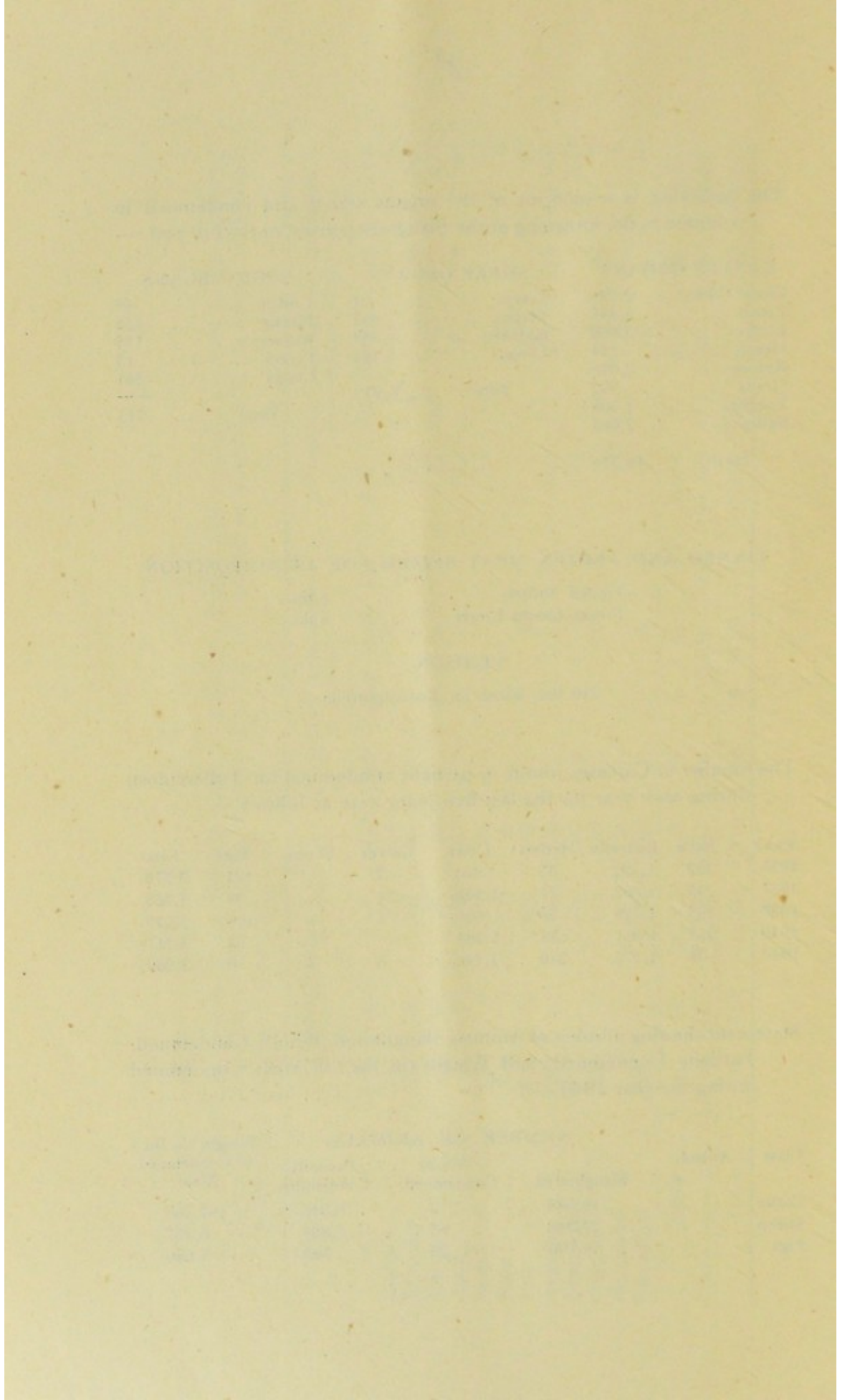
210 lbs. seized for Decomposition.

The number of Carcasses wholly or partially condemned for Tuberculosis during each year for the last five years were as follows :—

YEAR	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1936	332	1,722	35	1,161	2	...	121	3,373
1937	243	1,862	27	1,138	1	...	94	3,365
1938	195	1,728	30	969	1	...	106	3,029
1939	255	1,561	35	1,284	...	...	82	3,217
1940	58	1,175	210	1,746	3	...	70	3,262

Statement shewing number of Animals Slaughtered, Wholly Condemned, Partially Condemned, and Weight (in lbs.) of Meat Condemned during the year 1940 :—

Class of Animal.	NUMBER OF ANIMALS.			Weight (in lbs.) of Condemned Meat.
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle	... 16,083	212	6,045	197,769
Sheep	... 27,246	62	5,894	6,237
Pigs	... 4,490	26	583	5,686



## INSULIN.

At the beginning of 1940 there were 72 persons receiving insulin in terms of the Public Health (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1925. In the course of the year the names of 10 persons were deleted from the Register and 16 new applications were granted, thus making a total of 78 in receipt of insulin at the end of the year.

The total amount of insulin issued was 594 bottles of 5 ccs. (100 units), 654 bottles of 5 ccs. (200 units), and 1,590 bottles of 5 ccs. (200 units of protamine insulin with zinc). The sum of £16 1s 3d was collected from patients towards the cost of insulin supplied.

## BLIND PERSONS.

From 16th May, 1940, to 15th May, 1941, eight sessions of the Regional Clinic were held and 49 persons were examined—32 from Dundee, 7 from the County of Angus, and 10 from the County of Perth and Kinross. Arrangements were also made for the examination of 19 persons in their own homes, who, on account of physical disability were unable to attend at the Clinic. Eight of these persons belonged to the County of Angus, 10 to Perth and Kinross and 1 to Dundee.

Of the Dundee cases 24 were examined for the first time and 8 were re-examined. Of these, 19 were certified blind and 13 were certified not blind.

The following tables shows the age group of the 19 certified blind persons :—

3—4		18—29		30—39		40—49		50—69		70+		Total		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
—	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	4	8	1	—	8	11	19

The total number of blind persons in Dundee at 1st April, 1940, is shown in age groups as follows:—

0—2	3—4	5—15	16—17	18—29	30—39	40—49
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
— —	1 1	3 —	3 —	14 14	19 22	36 35
		50—69	70+	Total		
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
		103 120	63 146	242 338		
Total=580						

There are 65 trained blind persons and 12 trainees in the Royal Dundee Institution for the Blind in respect of whom the Town Council pay grants.

The Town Council agreed to increase the per capita grant in respect of trained blind persons to £93 17s per annum from 1st July, 1940, and also conceded the principle which the Directors of the Institution desired to establish in paying wages in accordance with those paid to the lowest paid manual workers employed by the Corporation which are fixed by the Joint Industrial Council and agree to vary the per capita grant in accordance with the wages paid.

The allowances paid to trainees were also increased. The allowances are now equal to the appropriate amount of domiciliary assistance which is paid to persons under the Scheme, plus the sum of 2s 6d per week during the first year of training, with an increase of 2s 6d per week during each subsequent year of training. No " Means Test " shall be applied in granting such allowances.

The rates of Domiciliary Assistance were also increased by the Town Council from 17th February, 1941.

The new rates are as follows:—

- (a) 29s in the case of a single blind person who has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (b) 44s in the case of a married couple, both of whom are blind persons and unemployable and reside together in the same house.

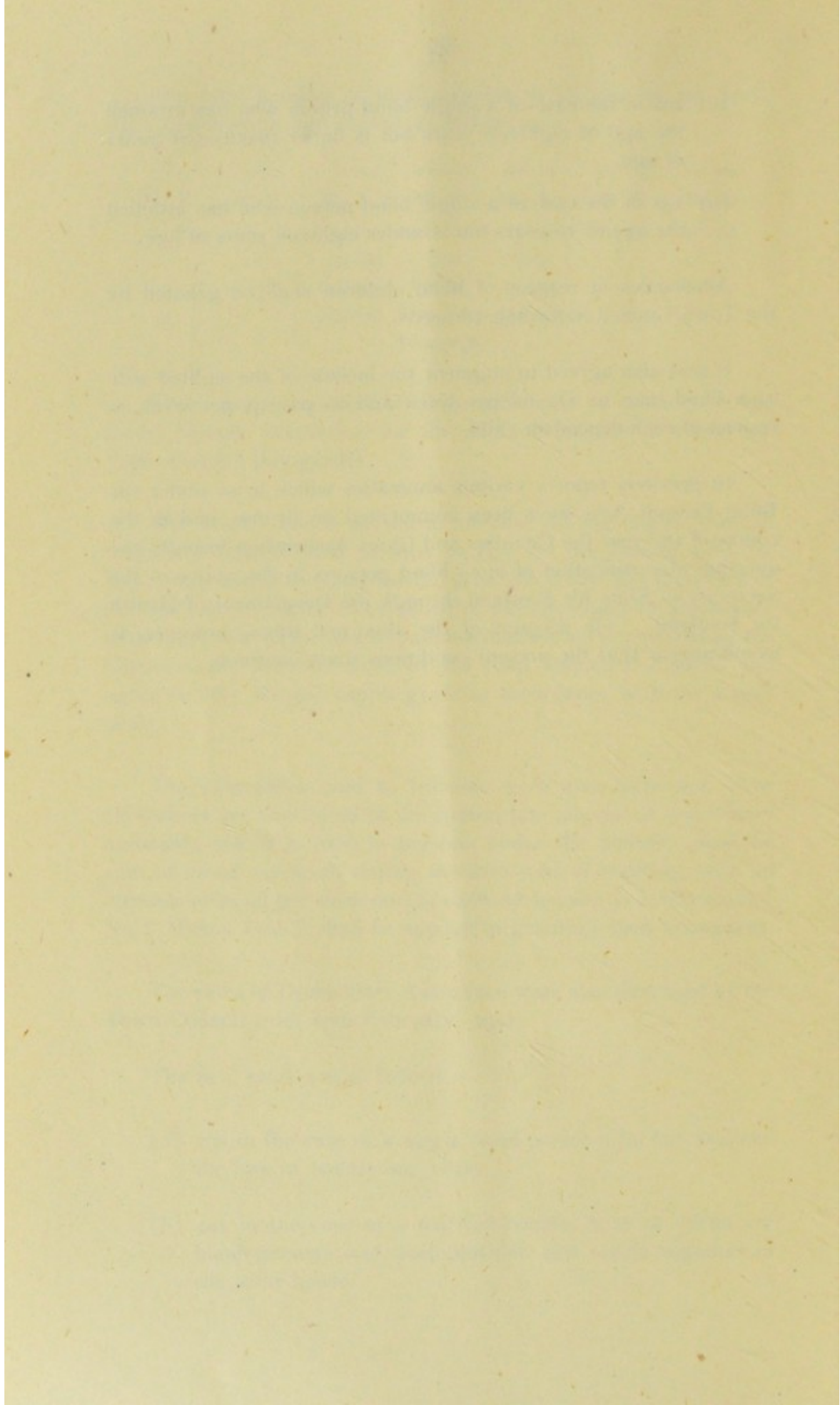
- (c) 20s in the case of a single blind person who has attained the age of eighteen years but is under twenty-one years of age.
- (d) 15s in the case of a single blind person who has attained the age of 16 years but is under eighteen years of age.

Allowances in respect of blind children shall be granted by the Town Council according to needs.

It was also agreed to augment the income of the sighted wife of a blind man to 11s 6d per week and to pay 4s per week in respect of each dependent child.

In previous reports various anomalies which arise under the Blind Persons Acts have been commented on by me, and in the course of the year the Counties and Cities Association brought the question of certification of aged blind persons to the notice of the Secretary of State for Scotland through the Department of Health for Scotland. On account of the abnormal times, however, it would appear that the present conditions must continue.





## KING'S CROSS HOSPITAL

Report by Dr W. M. JAMIESON

Senior Resident Medical Officer.

During the year under consideration, 1940, 2,341 patients were admitted to the hospital. The following table shows the number of all diseases according to the Notifications or Intimations:—

Disease	In Hospital 31st Dec., 1939.	Admitted during 1940.	Discharged during 1940.	Died during 1940.	Remaining in Hospital on 31st Dec., 1940.
Diphtheria and Croup, .....	65	1,324	1,111	68	210
Erysipelas, .....	1	49	46	2	2
Scarlet Fever, .....	4	122	112	5	9
Enteric Fever, .....	—	11	8	—	3
Measles, .....	—	51	41	2	8
Whooping Cough, .....	10	69	75	4	—
Chickenpox, .....	—	6	5	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever, .....	1	103	85	17	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, .....	—	8	8	—	—
Pneumonia (Lob. and Broncho),	1	168	155	14	—
Bronchitis, .....	—	58	58	—	—
Puerperal Fever, .....	5	30	34	—	1
Septic Abortion, .....	—	4	4	—	—
Dysentery, .....	5	263	260	7	1
Gastro Enteritis, .....	—	10	10	—	—
Infantile Paralysis, .....	—	1	—	1	—
Influenzal Pneumonia, .....	—	10	10	—	—
Influenzal Bronchitis, .....	—	4	4	—	—

Enteritis and Bronchitis, .....	—	1	1	—	—
Enteritis and Pneumonia, .....	—	1	1	—	—
Pemphigus, .....	—	1	1	—	—
Rubella, .....	—	13	13	—	—
Ch. Pox and Pneumonia, .....	—	1	1	—	—
P.U.O., .....	—	6	6	—	—
Influenza and Gastro Enteritis, .....	—	1	1	—	—
Pediculosis Capitis, .....	—	1	1	—	—
Whoop. Cough and C.S.F., ...	—	1	1	—	—
Newly-born Babies, .....	—	2	2	—	—
Measles and Whoop. Cough, .....	—	6	6	—	—
Whoop. Cough and Dysentery, .....	—	3	3	—	—
Mumps, .....	—	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria and Sc. Fever, .....	—	3	2	—	1
Diphtheria and Measles, .....	—	5	1	2	2
Meningitis and Measles, .....	—	1	1	—	—
Ch. Pox and Dysentery, .....	—	2	1	—	1
Measles and Sc. Fever, .....	—	1	1	—	—
Totals, .....	92	2,341	2,070	122	241

Average duration of stay in Hospital—27.9 days.

Average daily number of patients—167.40.

Highest daily number of patients—264 on 27/10/40.

Lowest daily number of patients—80 on 6/1/40.

Number of patient days—61,270.

There were 122 deaths, giving a hospital mortality rate of 5.6%.

## TUBERCULOSIS

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Report by Dr J. H. HUNTER  
Chief Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

In the year 1940, 284 cases of tuberculosis were notified, 201 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 83 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Of these:—

- 91 cases were discovered at the Tuberculosis Section;
- 58 cases were notified from private practitioners;
- 28 cases were notified from Maryfield Hospital;
- 64 notifications came from Royal Infirmary;
- 19 notifications came from Medical Officers outside the city;
- 24 notifications came under the notice of the Department through the Registrar after death had taken place.

### Tuberculosis Clinic.

During the year, 342 cases were enrolled as compared with 371 in the year 1939. Of these 112 were found to be suffering from distinct phthisis (62 males and 50 females); 69 were found not to have the disease; in 149 cases no definite evidence of tuberculosis was found and 12 were found to be suffering from other forms of tuberculosis.

There were 127 contacts examined; 2 were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis; 56 were suspicious and are being kept under observation; the remaining 69 were found to be negative.

Of the 112 cases of definite phthisis, 17 were previously notified, and 95 were notified from the clinic for the first time.

The attendances at the Tuberculosis Section were as follows:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
516	621	557	695	621	520	515	494
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total		
	484	537	422	438	6,420		

### Laboratory Work.

During the year, 401 specimens of sputum were examined with the following results :—

	Positive	Negative
46 for general practitioners, .....	10	36
355 for clinic patients, .....	49	306
14 specimens of urine were examined.		

### X-Ray Department.

During 1940, 680 radiograms and 820 screen examinations were carried out. Of the 680 radiograms :—

577 were for the Tuberculosis Section.  
103 were for Maryfield Hospital.

—  
680

Chest	Other Parts	Total
664	16	680

### Artificial Pneumothorax.

During the year there were 163 attendances at the artificial pneumothorax clinic. Of these 46 were males and 117 were females.

### Sidlaw Sanatorium.

During the year there were altogether 20 cases from the City recommended for treatment in this Institution. Of these 8 were males and 12 were females. There were 13 cases discharged (5 males and 8 females). Average stay in Institution, 220 days.

The following tables shows the result of treatment in these cases :—

Improved	No Improvement
5	8

## ASHLUDIE SANATORIUM

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Report by Dr D. M. SMITH.

During the year 1940 there were 130 patients admitted and 137 discharged. In the discharges are included 29 who died.

Admissions	Male	Female	Under 12 years	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, .....	53	54	—	107
Disseminated Tuberculosis, ...	10	6	—	16
Non-tuberculous, .....	6	1	—	7
Discharges, .....	70	60	7	137
Deaths, .....	18	11	—	29
Number of beds occupied on 31st December, 1940, ...			103	
Highest daily number of patients, .....			130	
Lowest daily number of patients, .....			103	
Average daily number of patients, .....			123	
Average residence of those discharged, .....			363 days	
Average residence of those who died, .....			193 days	

## DUNDEE MENTAL HOSPITAL

Report by Dr A. ALLAN BELL  
Medical Superintendent.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of Dundee District Mental Hospital, Westgreen, for the year ended 15th May, 1941.

The number of patients (not including voluntary patients) on the Hospital registers was on 15th May, 1940, 616 (304 men and 312 women) and on 15th May, 1941, 595 (296 men and 300 women). Patients evacuated from Stirling District Mental Hospital, Larbert, numbered on 15th May, 1940, 136 (58 men and 79 women) and on 15th May, 1941, 126 (53 men and 73 women).

During the year there were 50 admissions, 37 discharges, and 33 deaths. The total number under treatment was 666 (328 males and 338 females) and the average daily number 615 (304.4 males and 310.9 females).

The Service Patients, etc., maintained by the Ministry of Pensions as private patients number 17 at the beginning, and at the end of the year 16. There are also 3 Service Patients from Stirling District Mental Hospital, Larbert.

Two Voluntary Patients (1 male and 1 female) were resident on 15th May, 1940. During the year one voluntary male was discharged and one voluntary male admitted, making on 15th May, 1941, a total of 2 (1 male and 1 female). Stirling District Mental Hospital Voluntary Patients on 15th May, 1941, numbered 6.

The rate-aided patients on 15th May, 1941, are chargeable as follows :—

	Male	Female	Total
Dundee, .....	287	292	579
Angus, .....	3	3	6
Other Districts, .....	6	5	11
	<u>296</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>596</u>

### Admissions.

The types of mental disorder among the admissions comprised chiefly :—

**Psychogenic Psychoses** :—Schizophrenia 8 cases, manic depressive psychoses 10 cases (6 acute mania, 4 acute melancholia), involuntional melancholia 2 cases, paraphrenia 5 cases, epileptic psychoses 2 cases.

**Physiogenic Psychosis** :—Acute confusional psychoses 9 cases (puerperal 1), dementia paralytica 3 cases, presenile psychoses 3 cases, senile psychoses 2 cases, post encephalitic psychosis 1 case.

Mental deficiency 5 cases.

The bodily health of the new admissions was recorded as good in 34 cases, fair in 11 cases, poor in 4 cases, and very poor in 1 case.

### Discharges.

The cases discharged numbered 37 (18 men and 19 women) of whom 31 were discharged "recovered" and 6 "relieved." The number of those recovered was 62% of the number admitted, while those relieved amounted to 12%, making the total discharge rate 74% of the admission rate. Of the Stirling District Mental Hospital patients, 3 were discharged, 2 "recovered" and 1 "relieved."

### Deaths.

Thirty-three patients died during the year (14 men and 19 women). The death-rate for the year calculated on the average number resident was 4.96%. The deaths were all due to natural causes, which were verified by post-mortem in 20 cases, being those in which the relatives granted permission.

The causes of death were as follows :—Diseases of cardiovascular system, 9 cases; acute diseases of respiratory system, 14 cases; pulmonary tuberculosis, 3 cases; carcinoma 3 cases; dementia paralytica, 2 cases; cerebral hæmorrhage, 2 cases. Senility was a definite contributing factor in 8 of the above cases.



Of the patients who died, 1 was 17 years of age, 2 from 30 to 40, 10 from 40 to 50, 3 from 50 to 60, 10 from 60 to 70, 5 from 70 to 80, and 2 from 80 to 90.

Amongst the Stirling District Mental Hospital patients, 7 died, the causes of death being as follows:—Diseases of cardiovascular system 3 cases; diseases of respiratory system 1 case; pulmonary tuberculosis 2 cases; carcinoma 1 case.

Of the patients who died, 1 was from 30 to 40 years of age, 2 from 40 to 50, 2 from 50 to 60, and 2 from 60 to 70.

### General Administration.

The completion of another year of warfare finds the Hospital still confronted with the two major difficulties of over-crowding and depletion of nursing staff, due to the continued residence of the evacuated patients from Stirling District Mental Hospital, the calling up of male attendants for military service, and the diminution in the number of nurses, owing no doubt to the more attractive duties of other services.

Discussions have been held with members of the General Board of Control and the Department of Health for Scotland regarding the possibility of relieving the over-crowding by means of temporary hutments, but nothing of a definite nature has yet been decided. To help our depleted nursing staff a few Civil Nursing Reserve Nurses, with mental nursing experience, have been provided by the General Board, who seem also to have managed to procure a temporary deferment in the calling up of attendants, but despite these measures, we were compelled to ask permission to allow the staff to work overtime, for which they are paid at ordinary rates of pay, excluding emoluments. Under these arrangements the female nurses work 60 hours per week, that is to say, 12 hours overtime, while the male attendants, who have volunteered to do so, work approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours overtime per week.

When thinking of the general department of the hospital throughout the year, sufficient praise cannot be given to the ambulatory patients who proceed to the large basement shelters each time an air raid alert is sounded, with complete calmness and automatic precision, with little if any anxiety, and with the minimum of minor accidents. Imagine all those various types of

mental patients more or less huddled together throughout a long night in the shelters, without a murmur of discontent and with little if any excitement, prepared for any emergency which might arise, each one seeming to realise what is anticipated, even from the depths of an incurable Psychosis. Praise must also be given to all those members of the nursing staff who report voluntarily at such times, prepared to devote themselves to the welfare of the patients with complete self-sacrifice, and to share with them all the dangers which might arise. It is at critical times like these that we see the last vestiges disappearing of the veil that custom used to erect between sanity and insanity, and it is borne in upon us with redoubled force that our mental patients are sentient Beings with feelings and emotions like the rest of mankind, crying out only to be sympathetically understood, in spite of the apparent hostility and antagonism of the symptoms which their wrongful mental reactions cause them to present. Moreover, it helps us to recall, if recall is necessary, the devotion, sympathy and kindness possessed by a well-trained mental nurse, which cause her, amongst other things, to redouble her efforts on behalf of the most hostile, aggressive and homicidal patients, and which put her in a category by herself as far as nursing is concerned, for which mere financial remuneration always seems completely inadequate. However, the conditions of all the members of the nursing staff will be improved to a varying extent when we adopt the new conditions of service which have been approved by the Public Health Committee and which were suggested by the Association of Governing Bodies of Mental Hospitals in Scotland, based upon those conditions which were drawn up by the now defunct Joint Conciliation Committee, with a view to obtaining uniformity throughout the various Scottish Mental Hospitals, thereby diminishing the migration of staff from one hospital to another.

Consideration of the measures which have been taken for the safety of the patients during air raids recalls the fact that the possibility of poison-gas being used by the enemy is not overlooked, and a gas mask drill for all persons in the Hospital is carried out each week, and again one is struck by the actual realisation and co-operation which the majority of the patients evince.

#### **Mental and Physical Treatment.**

In spite of the lack of ventilation incumbent upon maintaining the "blackout" and accompanying the overcrowding, the general

health of the patients has been maintained at a satisfactory level, while fortunately no epidemics have arisen and no accidents of a serious nature have occurred.

Contrary to our expectations, the admission rate has been somewhat lower than usual, despite the war conditions, and only two patients have been admitted whose mental breakdown was considered by their relatives as attributable to actual bombing experiences—one a male patient aged 29 years, who had suffered some of the heaviest of the London raids, presented definite symptoms of catatonia; the other, a woman aged 56 years, whose house was damaged during a raid, shows the symptoms of agitated melancholia.

Psychiatrists all over the country comment with surprise upon the small number of cases of mental shock which have arisen due to air raids, considering the amount of nervous trouble which arose from the bombardments of the last war, and the resilience of the human nervous system to combat abnormal strain has again been universally demonstrated. No doubt several factors contribute to this state of affairs, and it is not possible to say whether it is due to the lack of prolonged continuity in the aerial bombing or to the communal feeling of sharing the danger, or to a special psychological effort of determination not to give way under the strain. Again it may be due to the more widespread realisation that the emotion of fear is an integral part of the mental make-up of everyone, and should not be regarded as cowardice. If it were otherwise, the human race would have perished long ago for lack of taking ordinary precautions. It is owing to this new mental adjustment that, when fear actually does arise—that strange uncomfortable feeling probably never experienced before — one is more able to regard it from a detached viewpoint, saying to oneself, "So this is fear which I am now experiencing. Well, everyone else must be feeling it also, and if I don't try to suppress it, but try to help someone who may be experiencing it to a greater degree, it will gradually pass off, and my life will be all the richer for this emotional experience." A distinction must be drawn between this irruption of pure fear accompanying the awakening of the crude Instinct of Flight, which soon passes off on the removal of the stimulus, and the chronic condition of semi-repressed anxiety arising from deep-seated maladjustment, which, going on for years, causes extreme mental disharmony, distorts one's outlook on life, and upsets one's whole physiological balance, pro-

ducing many symptoms of a seemingly organic nature. Again the mental attitude adopted unconsciously towards air raids may be similar to that usually directed towards an overwhelming catastrophe of Nature, probably regarded as of supernatural origin, producing a degree of submission, inevitability and philosophical calm—a mental state which one cannot imagine would be easy to attain in a beleaguered town about to be stormed, or in an invaded country where actual hand-to-hand struggles or even worse might occur. The cause may even be that, at the present time, we do not actually fear death to the same extent as our ancestors, who were not allowed to forget the punishments which awaited them. Whatever the cause of this ability to withstand aerial bombing, it appears to be one of the main psychological errors of judgment which our enemies have made in the prosecution of the present war, and it is undoubtedly a source of wonder, admiration and inspiration to our friends abroad.

Psycho-therapeutic treatment has been carried out during the year as previously described, while Cardiazol Therapy continues to provide several dramatic recoveries, especially in the case of Cata-tonic Schizophrenic patients, the permanency of which can only be revealed by the passage of time.

Occupational and Recreational Therapy are promoted to the fullest extent possible with gratifying results, while enthusiasm continues for the Hospital Library, towards which contributions of books are always acceptable.

#### **New Construction and Repairs.**

The artisan staff of the Hospital have been constantly employed with the routine repairs in their various departments, despite the shortage of materials, while the air raid precautions have been perfected as far as possible, especially those directed towards fire fighting.

At the present moment the Department of Health, through the General Board of Control, have workmen actually strengthening, sub-dividing and enlarging the basement shelters, and at the same time providing more adequate sanitary arrangements and more generous seating accommodation which should prove of great value during long alerts.

In the laundry the new steam pneumatic press has been installed, and will soon be working to full capacity, thereby reducing the number of articles which require to be sent out to one of the city laundries. In the kitchen, a most excellent steel cupboard has been provided for housing cereals and foodstuffs, and it is fulfilling its functions admirably. A system of alarm bells has been installed from the dormitories to the central hospital ward, in case of an emergency arising by night, and thereby considerably lessens the responsibility of the Hospital authorities. The old electrical generator which necessitated so much repair work in the past, has been replaced by another more modern second-hand engine, which is fulfilling its purpose in a satisfactory manner. A system of gas lighting has been installed in the gardener's house, which should considerably add to his domestic comfort.

It is to be hoped that the new ward floors, the gardener's shed, the new house for the hospital engineer, the calorifier, the tea infuser, and the dough mixer will all be completed or installed in due course. Attention must again be drawn to the condition of the roads throughout the hospital policies which deteriorates more and more with the passage of time.

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### DENTIST'S REPORT

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my report of Dental Treatment carried out by me at Westgreen Mental Hospital for year to 31st December, 1940. I made 50 visits to the institution during the year and carried out the following treatment:—  
Extractions—

With local anæsthetic, .....	423 teeth
With general anæsthetic, .....	32 teeth
Scaling and cleaning, .....	279 cases
Gum treatment, .....	10 cases

Several patients had repairs to their artificial dentures by permission of the Medical Superintendent. Dental advice was given in 17 cases, and 34 cases were treated for miscellaneous mouth conditions.

The usual routine mouth examination was carried out twice during the year including the necessary dental treatment to patients evacuated to Westgreen from Larbert Mental Hospital.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Medical Superintendent and his staff for their help during my visits to the institution.

(Signed) FRANK BERRY WHYTE,  
L.D.S.U., St Andrews.

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### CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

I have much pleasure in presenting a brief report for the year 1940-41.

Both the Sunday services and the week-day visits have been continued as usual during the past year, with practically no interruption due to war conditions. Obviously the atmosphere of the dining-hall is not so conducive to worship as that of the Church, but it is wonderful how every drawback has been overcome. Otherwise there is nothing outstanding to report.

I should like again to record my gratitude to all concerned for their kindly help.

(Signed) J. McLEAN.

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### FARM MANAGER'S REPORT

**Dairy Herd.**—During the past year the milk yield has not been so good as expected, owing to the scarcity of feeding stuffs and the outbreak of abortion during the previous year. The feeding stuffs position is not likely to improve, but provision is being made by the production of more suitable feeding stuffs on the farms. The incidence of abortion during the year has greatly decreased, but some time must elapse before the adverse effect on the milk yield passes off. The general health of the herd during the year has been good.

**Cropping.**—The crops of the past year have been very good and promise well for the coming season. The grain and potato

crops were all secured in good order. All the potato crop, less a quantity of seed, was used in the Department's Institutions and the Education Department's Cooking Centre and Schools. Lands in addition to Gourdie, Whitelawston and Westgreen, to the extent of 75 acres are under cultivation, and the crops promise well. Labour supply has been difficult, but with overtime and extra casual labour the work has been successfully undertaken.

**Buildings.**—As reported in previous years, the buildings on Gourdie and Whitelawston are in need of extensive repairs, and the roofs of some buildings are becoming dangerous. The reconstruction of the Whitelawston cottages, begun in 1939, has not been completed, and one house is still uninhabitable.

Total Stock at 15th May, 1940, — 246.

Total Stock at 15th May, 1941 — 269.

Monthly average milk supplied to institutions — 6,216 galls.

(Signed) JAMES B. BOYD,  
Farms Manager.

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### Personal.

I wish once more to thank all the members of the Hospital Staff for their loyal co-operation and assistance throughout the past year when additional work and strain were encountered by everyone. I wish also to express my sincere gratitude to Dr Burgess, the Medical Officer of Health, for his continued help, advice and sympathetic guidance which greatly facilitate the solving of the many administrative problems which arise in a Hospital of this size. I wish once more to express my indebtedness to the members of the Hospital Sub-Committee for the interest and encouragement which they have invariably shown throughout the year, and my most sincere thanks must be directed to the Convener of the Public Health Committee for his enthusiasm and stimulating appreciation, and especially for his ready accessibility at all times when Hospital problems never fail to obtain sympathetic consideration and advice, culled from his widespread experience. The Hospital staff are particularly grateful for the active interest which he has shown in their conditions of service and for the zealous efforts which he has made on their behalf.

A. ALLAN BELL, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.&S.G., D.P.M.,  
Medical Superintendent

## MARYFIELD HOSPITAL

Report by Dr J. B. MACDONALD

Medical Officer.

On January 1st there were in Hospital 106 men, 140 women, 24 boys and 21 girls; and there were admitted during the year 1,070 men, 2,203 women, 640 boys, and 608 girls, making the total number of patients treated during the year 4,812.

The Hospital accommodation is recorded as 389 beds, and the smallest number of patients on any one day was 230 on 16th August, 1940, and the largest 358 on 30th January, 1940.

Discharge records show the following diseases treated with the number of cases of each:—

Bone and Joint, .....	50
Circulatory, .....	277
Ductless Glands, .....	3
Infancy and Malformation, .....	38
Digestive, .....	211
Genito-Urinary, .....	242
General, .....	95
Infectious, .....	95
Malignant, .....	102
Nervous, .....	281
Senile, .....	76
Respiratory, .....	505
Mental, .....	142
Skin, .....	286
Tuberculosis, .....	90
Injuries, .....	94

Operations performed included 82 by Mr F. R. Brown, F.R.C.S.E., Visiting Surgeon; 127 by Mr A. E. Chisholm, F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.O.G., Visiting Gynæcologist; 12 by Mr M. J. Gibson, F.R.C.S., Visiting Aural Surgeon; 27 by Dr Allister MacGillivray, M.D., D.O.M.S., Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon; 10 by Mr Geo. M. Sturrock, F.R.C.S.E.; 1 by Dr G. Henderson; 1 by Professor McGibbon; and 5 by Dr Smiley.



Mr John M. Laburn, L.D.S., extracted 242 teeth with local anæsthetic, 148 with general anæsthetic, and had 32 cases of scaling and treatment of gums.

Senior nurses of Maryfield Hospital secured 67 passes out of 99 subjects at the State Examinations and junior nurses 45 passes out of 60 subjects.

There were 828 admissions to the new Maternity Unit during the year, and there were 729 confinements.

The following complications of pregnancy occurred:—

Albuminuria, .....	40
Prolapsed Cord, .....	7
Placenta Praevia, .....	6
Accidental Hæmorrhage, ..	2
Breech Presentations, .....	33
Other Abnormal Presentations, .....	3
Forceps Cases, .....	37
Craniotomy, .....	2
Twins, .....	7
Persistent Occipito-Posterior, .....	7
Cæsarean Section, .....	16
Tuberculosis, .....	2
Eclampsia, .....	2
Manual Removal of Placenta, .....	5
Induction for Placenta Praevia, .....	1
Induction for Albuminuria, .....	5

There were 12 deaths of live-born infants, the causes being:—

Prematurity, .....	8
Congenital Heart Disease, .....	1
Intra-cranial Hæmorrhage, .....	1
Asphyxia, .....	1
Laryngeal Spasm, .....	1

There were 5 maternal deaths, due to:—

Obstetrical Shock, .....	1
Pernicious Anæmia, .....	1
Pyonephrosis, .....	1
Endocarditis with Cæsarean Section, .....	1
Pneumonia with Pyæmia, .....	1

Still-births numbered 49, due to:—

Fœtal Abnormalities, .....	8
Maceration, .....	6
Atelectasis of Lung, .....	1
Prematurity, .....	4
Inter-cranial Injury, .....	1
Fœtal Ascites, .....	1
Antepartum Hæmorrhage, .....	5
Prolapsed Cord, .....	2
Intra-uterine Asphyxia, .....	21

There were 758 first attendances at the Outdoor Section of the new Maternity Unit, and the stage of pregnancy was as follows:—

3rd month, .....	24
4th month, .....	31
5th month, .....	127
6th month, .....	237
7th month, .....	207
8th month, .....	102
9th month, .....	30

The total attendances for the year at the Outdoor Section numbered 3,095, and the average number of attendances per patient was 4.

Conditions found included:—

Albuminuria and Hyperpiesis, .....	79
Pyelitis, .....	13
Heart Trouble, .....	52
Hyperemesis, .....	3
Breech Presentation, .....	55
Wassermann Positive, .....	6
Gonococcus, .....	2
Severe Chest Condition, .....	8
Severe Disparities, .....	19

## VENEREAL DISEASES

Report by Dr D. M. KEAY  
Special Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Scheme.

**New Patients.**—The total number of new cases who reported for examination during the year under review was 726, a decrease of 299 as compared with the previous year. A further 878 patients who had not completed their treatment by 1st January, 1940, continued to attend, and these, together with 36 return cases, make a grand total of 1,640 patients dealt with during the year.

An analysis of the new patients gives the following figures for the various diseases. The corresponding figures for 1939 are submitted for purposes of comparison.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Other V.D.		No. V.D.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1939, .....	119	124	276	133	44	—	154	175	
1940, .....	71	45	223	99	50	—	126	112	
1939—Male, .....			593					470	
Female, .....			432					256	
			1,025					726	

The following is a detailed list of the new cases reporting :

	Male	Female
Practitioners, .....	84	80
Dundee Royal Infirmary, .....	9	52
Ante-Natal Clinic, .....	—	34
Child Welfare Centre, .....	—	16
Other Institutions, .....	1	15
Traced by M.O. Female Clinic, through female patients, .....	15	—
Traced by M.O. Male Clinic, through male patients, .....	—	14
Card S.D., .....	26	—
Ophthalmic Clinic, .....	2	2
H.M. Forces, .....	36	—
Voluntary, .....	297	43
	470	256

The new cases of syphilis were made up as follows :

	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary, .....	12.4%	.5%
Sero-positive Primary, .....	36.3%	17.0%
Suffering from secondary syphilis, .....	12.6%	26.4%
In the tertiary phase of syphilis, .....	17.0%	33.1%
Cases showing involvement of central nervous system (Tabes Dorsalis and General Paresis included), .....	9.1%	3.0%
Congenital syphilis, .....	12.6%	20.0%

### Control of Congenital Syphilis.

In the year under review 2,195 patients were examined, and 24 or 1.1% gave positive results compared with 4.9% for 1939.

The following is a detailed list of the number of blood tests carried out at the various ante-natal clinics, together with their results.

	Wassermann Reaction		Total
	Positive	Negative	
Dundee Royal Infirmary, .....	17	1,180	1,197
Public Health Department, .....	2	305	307
Maryfield Hospital, .....	5	686	691
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	24	2,171	2,195

The cases of gonorrhœa were made up as follows :

	Male	Female
Early Stage and without complications, .....	90%	56%
Well established, .....	10%	44%

**Out-Patients.**—The total number of out-patients' attendances was 26,225, and are compared with the figures for 1939 in the accompanying table :—

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Other V.D.		No V.D.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1939, ...	6,551	8,490	9,292	10,413	1,028	—	365	528
1940, ...	4,917	5,467	4,982	9,534	717	—	269	339
1939—Male, .....			17,236		1940—Male, .....		10,885	
Female, .....			19,431		Female, .....		15,340	
			<hr/>				<hr/>	
			36,667				26,225	

**In-Patients.**—The number of cases for whom admission to hospital was necessary was made up as follows:—

		Syphilis		Gonorrhœa	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
1939, .....		8	20	12	9
1940, .....		7	9	12	12
1939—Male, .....	20	1940—Male, .....		19	
Female, .....	29	Female, .....		21	
	—			—	
	49			40	

The following are the number of in-patient days:—

1939—Male, .....	807	1940—Male, .....	668
Female, .....	865	Female, .....	564
	—		—
	1,672		1,232

#### ARSENO-BENZOL COMPOUNDS

1939—Male, .....	3,331	1940—Male, .....	2,026
Female, .....	4,044	Female, .....	2,280
	—		—
	7,375		4,306

The number of specimens examined by Professor Tulloch and his Staff on behalf of the V.D. Scheme is detailed below:

	1939	1940
Wassermann reactions, .....	2,698	2,010
Special Wassermann reactions, .....	192	167
Gonococcus Complement Fixation Tests, .....	776	602
Smears, .....	2,002	2,121
Cerebro-spinal Fluids, .....	40	26
Dark Ground Examinations, .....	58	42
	—	—
	5,766	4,968

#### End Results of Treatment.

As a result of treatment 386 patients were discharged as completely cured; 81 cases of syphilis; 256 of gonorrhœa; and 49 non-specific venereal infections. At the end of the year 577 patients were under treatment; 166 were transferred to other centres; 267 lapsed treatment during the year, equal to 16 per cent. of the total patients attending.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICES

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Abridged Report of work performed at the Department of Bacteriology, University of St Andrews, 60 Small's Wynd, Dundee, on behalf of the Public Health Authority, City of Dundee, 1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1940.

The work of this Department has been of the same nature as in previous years, but naturally modified to some extent by the conditions brought about by war.

This Department of Bacteriology became, on the outbreak of hostilities, the Scottish East Central Emergency Laboratory and therefore a section of the National Health Services under the Commissioner of this area.

Since September, 1939, the policy followed has been to focus attention solely upon the control of communicable disease and the examination of water and milk supplies eliminating all that was not essential.

### **I.—Venereal Diseases.**

The total number of tests performed was 10,529, 6,840 being made for the investigation of syphilis and 3,683 being performed for the diagnosis of gonorrhœa. In addition approximately 3,000 specimens of blood were examined in connection with the blood transfusion service. The total number therefore was very similar to that of the previous year.

### **II.—Diphtheria—Swabs, Widal Tests for Enteric Fever and Sputa for Tuberculosis.**

There were 1,218 swabs examined from suspected cases of diphtheria during 1940, while 101 specimens of blood were submitted for the Widal reaction and 259 samples of sputum were tested for the presence of *B. tuberculosis*.

### III.—Blood Culture and Examination of Fæces and Urine for Enteric Bacilli.

In suspected cases of enteric 26 blood cultures, 110 specimens of stool and 114 of urine were examined during 1940.

In addition 84 such tests were conducted on specimens from members of the staff of the Water Department of the City.

### IV.—Examination of Suspected Tuberculous Material other than Sputum.

Of these 474 were investigated during the year under consideration.

### V.—Puerperal Sepsis.

The control of this condition involved the examination of 60 specimens of morbid material—a marked decrease as compared with previous years.

### VI.—Examination of Milk for Cleanliness.

The routine examination of milk was continued notwithstanding the conditions brought about by war, as it was deemed wise, if possible, to maintain the scrutiny of this very essential foodstuff.

The samples examined were :—

Certified, .....	44	samples
T.T. Milk, .....	3	„
Pasteurised, .....	47	„
Standard, .....	20	„
Undesignated, .....	235	„
Sterilized, .....	3	„
	<hr/>	
	352	„
	<hr/>	

On the whole the findings were satisfactory except in the case of the Certified Milk, in which 4 specimens in 44 failed to conform to the requirements.

### VII.—Examination of Water for Cleanliness.

During 1940 the water supply of the City has been under weekly supervision, 440 samples being examined.

In addition, 17 further specimens of water derived from sources other than the municipal supply were tested, making a total of 457 examinations.

### VIII.—Bacillary Dysentery.

Material from 418 suspected cases of bacillary dysentery was investigated during 1940; of them 215 were proved by laboratory investigation to be bacillary dysentery.

### IX.—Meningitis.

In 104 instances primary meningitis was suspected, and 71 of them proved to be cases of cerebro-spinal fever. The outbreak of cerebro-spinal fever commenced soon after the end of the period covered by this report.

### X.—Bacillary Food Infection.

There were 34 suspected cases of bacillary food infection during 1940, but of these only 3 proved to be that condition. The Aertrycke bacillus was the causal agent in one and the Aberdeen bacillus in one.

There were in addition 4 cases of staphylococcal infection of the intestine associated with acute enteritis.

### XI.—Miscellaneous Investigations.

(a) Leptospirosis, .....	5
(b) Pyrexia of Unknown Origin, .....	56
(c) Vincent's Angina, .....	6
(d) Pleural pus, .....	8
(e) Pus from abscess, .....	21
(f) Anthrax, .....	2
(g) Throat swabs for Streptococcus Hæmolyticus, .....	27
(h) Preparation of Autogenous Vaccine, .....	1
(i) Cultural and biological examination of sputum, .....	17
(j) Cultural and biological examination of urine, .....	1
(k) Blood for malaria, .....	1
(l) Routine examination of rats from harbour premises, .....	9
(m) Examination of tinned foods, .....	2
(n) Other examinations, .....	15



## MATERNITY SERVICES

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Report by Dr MARGARET SCOTT-DICKSON  
Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and  
Infant Welfare Services).

In January, 1940, 31 midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery in Dundee. During the year 5 midwives gave notice of their intention to practise midwifery in Dundee. Five midwives retired under the Maternity Services Compensation Scheme. Five midwives left town.

This leaves on the local roll of midwives at the end of December, 1940, 21 names. Seven of the 21 are still actually practising as midwives.

The midwives attended a total of 598 births (including 149 cases where the midwife acted as a midwife though a doctor was in attendance)—that is 18.5% of the total births occurring in the City, including stillbirths.

The extent of the individual practice of each midwife varies: of the 7 midwives who were in practice during the whole of 1940, one midwife had 138 cases, another only attending 42 cases. Of the 5 midwives who retired on compensation before 15th May, 1940, one midwife had 24 cases, another only attending 10 cases.

No lectures were given during the year.

Twenty-seven visits were paid by the Inspector of Midwives and her Assistant to the midwives' homes; 7 visits were paid to the 5 Registered Nursing Homes in Dundee, and 11 visits to the 3 Homes which are exempt from Registration.

The midwives have sent 216 mothers to attend ante-natal clinics or to private doctors for medical advice and supervision.

There has again been a noticeable decrease in the total number of cases attended by midwives during the year (598 as compared with 722 in 1939).

424 notifications have been received from midwives as follows:—

Application for medical assistance—(a) Mother, .....	366
(b) Child, .....	30
Notification of death—(a) Mother, .....	0
(b) Child, .....	1
Notification of stillbirth, .....	8
Notification of artificial feeding, .....	12
Notification of liability to be a source of infection, .....	3
Notification of failure to follow advice, .....	3
Notification of inadequate accommodation, .....	1

Only 3 midwives' patients refused to follow advice as to obtaining ante-natal care as compared with 10 in 1939.

216 ante-natal cases who were not complaining of illness were sent for examination to the Ante-Natal Clinics.

### Health Visitors' Work (Maternity and Infant Welfare Services Only).

#### (a) Routine Visits:—

	1st Visits	Revisits	Total
Mothers, A.N., .....	715	206	2,358
Mothers, P.N., .....	1,643	185	391

#### (b) Notifiable Diseases and Special Visits:—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, .....	273
Infantile Diarrhœa, .....	27
Puerperal Pyrexia, .....	2
Puerperal Fever, .....	0
Maternal Death Enquiries, .....	0
Special Visits, .....	0

### Evacuation of Expectant Mothers.

At the time of engagement of an attendant for the birth, an offer of evacuation was made to all expectant mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinics at Maryfield Hospital, Dundee Royal Infirmary, Nelson Street and Lochee Clinics, as well as by the midwives in general practice, and a few private doctors. The result was not at all encouraging, practically all the mothers preferring to remain in Dundee. The principal objection in the case of mothers who already had children was the fact that these

children could not accompany them to the Maternity Homes provided, and they were unwilling to send them elsewhere. Thirteen mothers were evacuated to Meikleour House, two of whom returned before the confinement took place.

### Child Welfare Consultations.

Eight weekly sessions of 2½ hours each were held in Dundee, including Lochee and Broughty Ferry, with five weekly sessions in Dundee and two in Lochee for Special Ultra-Violet Light treatment.

	Cases	Attendances
(1) Under 1 year of age .....	1,446	10,088
(2) Over 1 year of age, .....	700	4,950
(3) Mothers, A.N., .....	31	42
P.N., .....	22	26
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,199	15,106
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Diseases recorded on admission to the Clinics:—

#### (1) Children under 1 year of age.

Of the 984 children under 1 year of age attending the 6 clinics for the first time, 122 (12.4%) showed no disease or congenital defect. The remaining 862 showed 1,844 diseases or defects, classified as follows:—

Diseases of the digestive system, .....	872
Diseases of the respiratory system, .....	177
Diseases of nutrition—	
Rickets, .....	5
Other disorders of nutrition, .....	25
	<hr/>
	30
Diseases of the skin, .....	175
Diseases of the eye, .....	48
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat, .....	12
Congenital defects, .....	452
Surgical conditions, .....	11
Infectious diseases—	
Whooping cough, .....	2
Diseases of nervous system, .....	3
Various, .....	62
	<hr/>
	1,844
	<hr/>

## (2) Children over 1 year of age.

Of the 80 children between one and five years of age attending the clinics for the first time, one (1.2%) showed no disease or congenital defect. The remaining 79 showed 129 diseases or defects, classified as follows:—

Diseases of the digestive system, .....	13
Diseases of the respiratory system, .....	24
Diseases of nutrition—	
Rickets, .....	13
Other disorders of nutrition, .....	6
	— 19
Diseases of the skin, .....	26
Diseases of the nervous system, .....	2
Diseases of the eye, .....	3
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat, .....	4
Congenital defects, .....	23
Surgical conditions, .....	8
Infectious diseases—	
Whooping cough, .....	1
Various, .....	6
	—
	129
	—

## (3) Mothers.

Six ante-natal mothers attended the ordinary clinics suffering from the following diseases:—

No disease (advice only), .....	1
Disease of the digestive system, .....	3
Various, .....	2
	—
	6
	—

Seven post-natal mothers attended the ordinary clinics suffering from the following diseases:—

Diseases of nutrition, .....	5
Surgical conditions, .....	1
Various, .....	1
	—
	7
	—

In addition to the mothers attending the Clinics for advice, 25 ante-natal and 15 post-natal mothers attended in order to apply for additional nourishment.

## ANTE-NATAL CONSULTATIONS

### Central A.N. Clinic

Report by Professor MARGARET FAIRLIE.

1 Weekly Session of 2 hours.

(a)	Total number of expectant mothers attending, .....	282
(b)	Total number of attendances, .....	610
(c)	Classified summary of conditions found: New Cases, 225	
	Advice only, .....	219
	Not pregnant, .....	0
	Conditions due to pregnancy, .....	0
	Conditions aggravated by pregnancy, .....	0
	Conditions complicating pregnancy, .....	6
	Malpresentations, .....	3
	Various, .....	3
(d)	Number of cases:—	
		New Cases    Revisits
	(1) Referred to Ante-Nata. Ward, .....	1            1
	(2) Treated at Clinic, .....	224        384

One post-natal mother received advice at the Clinic.

### Lochee A.N. Clinic

Report by A. ERNEST CHISHOLM, F.R.C.S.Ed., F.C.O.G.

1 Weekly Session of 2 Hours.

(a)	Total number of expectant mothers attending, .....	121
(b)	Total number of attendances, .....	353
(c)	Classified summary of conditions: New Cases, ...	110
	Advice only, .....	66
	Conditions due to pregnancy, .....	9
	Albuminuria, .....	5
	Vomiting, .....	2
	Oedema, .....	1
	Hydramnios, .....	1
	Conditions aggravated by pregnancy, .....	17
	Purulent discharge, .....	1
	Varix, .....	16
	Conditions complicating pregnancy, .....	19
	Malpresentations, .....	2
	High blood pressure, .....	2
	Various, .....	15
(d)	Number of cases:—	
		New Cases    Revisits
	(1) Referred to Maryfield Hospital, .....	1            1
	(2) Treated at Clinic, .....	109        242

One post-natal case attended the Clinic and was referred to Maryfield Hospital.

## SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRES

### Dental Clinic

Report of dental treatment of children under 5 years of age is included in Pre-School Dental Services report.

(a) Number of attendances:—

Mothers, ..... 47

(b) Classified summary of conditions recorded on admission:—

Mothers (16).

Dental caries, 7; gingivitis, 5; pyorrhœa, 3; periodontitis, 1.

(c) Classified summary of treatment carried out (67).

Advice, 3; extractions (permanent), 22; fillings (permanent), 3; dressings, 1; aconite and iodine treatment, 2; special gum treatment, 21; brushing and scaling, 10; arsenic, 5.

### Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.

Number of Cases.

	New Cases	From 1939	Total	Total Attendances
Babies, .....	19	2	21	290
Children, .....	70	17	87	1,562
	—	—	—	—
	89	19	108	1,852
	—	—	—	—

#### Babies.

	Improved	Not Improved	Not Attending	Still Attending	Total
Debility, .....	0	0	2	1	3
Late dentition, ...	1	1	7	0	9
Rickets, .....	1	0	1	0	2
Venereal Diseases,	1	0	0	0	1
Not thriving, .....	1	0	1	0	2
Bronchial catarrh,	0	1 (dead)	2	1	4
	—	—	—	—	—
	4	2	13	2	21
	—	—	—	—	—

#### Children.

	Improved	Not Improved	Not Attending	Still Attending	Total
Debility, .....	12	0	17	5	34
Anæmia, .....	0	0	1	0	1
Late dentition, ...	2	1	4	1	8
Late walking, .....	0	0	1	0	1
Rickets, .....	14	0	17	4	35
Bronchial Catarrh,	2	0	1	0	3
Paresis (right hand)	1	0	0	0	1
Mentally deficient (Wassermann pos.; treated), .....	1	0	0	0	1
Weak after Diphtheria, .....	0	0	1	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	32	1	42	10	85
	—	—	—	—	—

**Day Nurseries.**

(a) Number of attendances :—

(1) Under 1 year of age, .....	2,756
(2) Over 1 year of age, .....	17,004

(b) Charges made :—

4s 6d for 5½-day week for each child, with a reduction of 1s in the case of two members of the same family, and 2s a week if three members of the same family are attending at the same time.

**FOOD AND MILK.**

The conditions and arrangements for the supply of food and milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age were unchanged, but in October, 1940, the Ministry of Food started a milk scheme for cheap or free milk for nursing mothers and children under five years of age, so the provision of liquid milk and, to a large extent, dried milk, ceased in this Department.

Forms for the Government scheme are filled in for the mothers as required, and renewals are given each quarter.

## PRE-SCHOOL AND SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES

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By Dr JAMES A. CUTHBERT

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Pre-School and School Medical Services).

The report which is submitted is modified in accordance with the war-time policy.

During the session under consideration much progress has been made towards the provision of full-time education in all schools. About 2,500 children remain in the reception area and individual children or family groups have been evacuated from time to time throughout the year. The double shift and extra mural systems of instruction which have continued in a considerable number of primary schools have added to the administrative difficulties of this service.

Systematic inspection of new entrants to school since the outbreak of war was carried on during September, October and November, 1940, and in the same period all children registered for evacuation were re-examined and re-classified by the medical officers. The scope of their attention was widened by continuing the system of class-room inspections instituted the previous session. The staff was augmented by one part-time assistant Medical Officer who gave 36 two-hour sessions during the year, by one full-time assistant medical officer for the last three weeks of the session, and by four full-time nurses recruited from the Civil Nursing Reserve for the whole year.

During the winter months the city experienced a sharp epidemic of diphtheria, and attention was diverted from systematic and class-room inspections to diphtheria immunisation early in December. With part-time assistance from other medical officers in the Public Health Department, the School Medical Staff circularised all parents and guardians of the pupils offering active immunisation in school to all pupils and their brothers and sisters



of pre-school age. In the first round of the schools some 10,000 scholars and 660 pre-scholars were dealt with. Those of ten years and over were pre-schick tested and the susceptible were given a course of three injections of Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules. Younger children received a course of two injections of Alum Precipitated Toxoid. A second round of the schools brought in acceptances for the treatment of a further 6,000 children, all of whom received the course of Alum Precipitated Toxoid. The absentees on the occasions of the medical officers' visits to the schools received a default notice with instructions to report at a particular immunisation clinic. This amounted to a problem of considerable importance and added greatly to clerical work. Accurate figures for the whole campaign, which continued up to the last day of the session, will not be available until the mass of recording has been completed.

Systematic inspections of the August, 1941, leavers and February, 1941, entrants groups were deferred of necessity until the closing weeks of the session.

### **Treatment.**

Full consultation and treatment clinic facilities were available throughout the session, and the numbers show a considerable increase over those for the previous year.

A most striking increase is noted in the incidence of scabies, and an early opportunity will require to be taken to increase the present facilities for baths treatment of this condition. Progress in this direction has already been made.

The Dental Scheme has been re-organised on more adequate lines. Two assistant dental officers have been appointed, and dental surgeries at Lochee and Ferry Road clinics are to be ready for the new session's work.

The Education Committee has appointed a Speech Therapist to commence duty next session, and treatment individually or in small groups will be organised for children suffering from speech defects.

The scheme for the supply of meals and milk has been developed so far as the prevailing conditions allow and the extension of the arrangements to cover the holiday periods will be highly beneficial. Menus have been revised, and in spite of war-time restrictions a more varied and suitable dietary is provided.

### Physically Defective Children.

In May, 1941, the hostel at Kingennie, some 10 miles from Dundee, for the evacuation of a number of physically defective and delicate children was first occupied. 36 children are very happily billeted there, and great credit is due to the Matron and her staff for the success of this venture.

Pupils of the Special School for the Deaf and of the Dundee Institution for the Deaf and Dumb are still in residence as evacuees at Belmont Castle, and all of them show marked improvement in physical condition.

Belmont Evacuation Camp had to be closed at short notice during the severe frost in February, and when it was re-opened in May we were instructed to send out boys only between the ages of 8 and 12 years. The policy of sending large batches of children has been abandoned in favour of dealing with applicants as they come forward and sending them out by public conveyance as soon as arrangements for their admission have been completed. Many boys have returned home after a stay of from a few days to four months. The excuses are often quite trivial, but a considerable number are due to the parents' refusal to accept the official assessment of their ability to pay billeting charges. It must be stated that all cases receive the most sympathetic consideration from the assessors, and no child should require to be withdrawn for financial reasons. The scheme recently introduced to supply necessary boots and clothing to the children at a cost of 1s 6d per week in addition to the billeting charge is not yet fully enough appreciated by the parents. It simplifies the clothing difficulties for both parents and the camp staff. Up to date 239 boys have been admitted and 132 remain on the roll. All the children who have remained at the camp longer than a few days have improved steadily in physical condition, and much credit is due to the staff on both educational and domestic sides for their efforts to make the camp a success.

The following are the figures relating to the year's work:—

#### Medical Officers—

Systematic Inspections, .....	179 sessions
Classroom Inspections, .....	71 sessions
Diphtheria Immunisation in Schools,	515 sessions

#### Systematic Inspections.

Entrants Group	Leavers (3rd) Group	Others (all ages)
3,397	714	93

**Classroom Inspections.**

All Ages.

2,778

Also the following children :—

	First Examination	Re- examination
Special cases in school, .....	381	364
Registered for Evacuation, .....	168	1,782
For evacuation to Belmont Camp, .....	550	420
For admission to Holiday Homes and Camps	606	
For licenses under the bye-laws relating to employment of children, .....	853	
For exemption, .....	63	
For certificates of fitness for Approved School	66	

Children recommended for admission to Special Schools :—

Deformities—

Congenital, .....	4
Acquired—Tuberculous, .....	1
Acquired—Non-Tuberculous, .....	3
Pre-tuberculous children, .....	5
Debility, .....	8
Rheumatism, .....	2
Chorea, .....	2
Asthma and Bronchitis, .....	2
Psoriasis, .....	1
Congenital cardiac condition, .....	2
Epileptic fits, .....	2
Prolapse rectum, .....	1
Deaf Mutes, .....	3
Deafness, .....	1
Blind, .....	1
Myopes, .....	2
Partially sighted, .....	3

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Individual children at Systematic Inspections were notified as requiring treatment in the case of

1,219	Entrants—35.8%
127	Leavers—17.8%
3	Others—11.6%

1,393 or 50.14% of those examined at classroom inspections were noted as unsatisfactory in some respect and advised as to treatment or visited in their houses.

Tables showing detailed results of systematic and classroom inspections are appended hereto.

EXAMINATION RESULTS  
Returns of number and percentage of individual children in each age group suffering from particular defects.

Nature of Defect	Total at all Ages		SYSTEMATIC		CLASS ROOM	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.—Chewing unsatisfactory	11	11	—	—	—	—
2.—Foreign unsatisfactory	4	4	—	—	—	—
3.—Chastities	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Head, dirty, oily or verminous	86	310	5	28	615	95
(b) Body, dirty or verminous	117	177	10	17	131	135
4.—Shoes	1	1	—	—	—	—
(a) Head, Ringworms	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	45	21	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	197	139	—	—	—	—
(b) Body: Ringworms	28	84	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	62	32	—	—	—	—
Scabies	10	14	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	67	89	—	—	—	—
5.—Nutritional State: Slightly Defective	137	444	—	—	—	—
Bad	7	1	—	—	—	—
6.—Mouth and teeth unsatisfactory	117	117	—	—	—	—
7.—Skin (except—(a) Non-scarring abrasions)	28	14	—	—	—	—
(b) Ringworm operations	68	62	—	—	—	—
(c) Other conditions	145	497	—	—	—	—
(d) Throat	186	255	—	—	—	—
(e) Female requiring observation	11,15	13,88	—	—	—	—
(f) Requiring operation	67	549	—	—	—	—
(g) Glands	107	89	—	—	—	—
(h) Requiring observation	451	515	—	—	—	—
(i) Requiring operation	3	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Eyes—(a) External diseases	195	171	—	—	—	—
Blepharitis	56	79	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	8	17	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
Strabismus	4.7	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases	11	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Visual acuity (Snellen) Fair	174	17	—	—	—	—
Bad	197	—	—	—	—	—
9.—Ears—(a) Diseases	13	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	33	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Defective hearing: Single	7	—	—	—	—	—
Marked	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
10.—Speech—Defect, articulation	13	—	—	—	—	—
Stammering	10	—	—	—	—	—
11.—Mental and Nervous Conditions	0.33	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Backward (due to irregular attendance, etc.)	0.07	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Daily (irregularly)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Monthly defective (regularly)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) (Incurable)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Highly nervous or unstable	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Difficult in behaviour	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Circulatory System—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Organic heart disease:	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Congenital	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Acquired	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Acquired (other causes)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Infectious disease	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Other diseases or defects	—	—	—	—	—	—

Classification	Entants		Third age-group		All Other age-groups		Total of the children examined at special examinations
	No. of Children	Percentage of the children in this group	No. of Children	Percentage of the children in this group	No. of Children	Percentage of the children in this group	
I. (a)	1272	31.15	608	35	35	2.26	51.66
(b)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(c)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(d)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(e)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(f)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(g)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(h)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(i)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(j)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(k)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(l)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(m)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(n)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(o)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(p)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(q)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(r)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(s)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(t)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(u)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(v)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(w)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(x)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(y)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
(z)	141	4.1	66	3.8	3	0.19	6.35
Total number examined	1,097	100%	1,097	100%	1,097	100%	1,097

Entants: Boys, 1,286; Girls, 796. Total, 2,082. Defective: Boys, 61.5%; Girls, 48.7%. Total, 55.1%.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1880	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1881	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1882	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1883	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1884	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1885	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1886	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1887	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1888	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1889	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1890	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1891	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1892	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1893	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1894	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1895	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1896	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1897	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1898	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1899	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1900	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200

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Parents or guardians were present at inspection of

2,318—68% Entrants  
 10—1.5% Leavers; and  
 20—11.6% Others.

### Summary of the Health Visitors' Work in this Branch of the Department.

Sessions on medical inspections, .....	662
Additional visits to schools, .....	1,494
Sessions on pre-school and school clinic duty, .....	2,458
Follow-up visits to school children, .....	2,666
Number of children visited, .....	1,819

The health visitors paid a total of 41,851 visits to 19,149 cases and had access to 12,883 homes on 31,211 visits.

Homes found shut on 5,233 occasions.

Number of children 1-5 years visited, .....	6,149
Visits, .....	14,651
Number of children 5-15 years visited, .....	4,954
Visits, .....	7,363

### Consultation Clinics—

Clinic	School Children		Pre-School Children (2-5 yrs.)	
	Cases	Consultations	Cases	Consultations
Central, .....	4,897	9,119	540	846
Isles Lane, .....	1,773	3,208	233	334
Lochee, .....	1,366	2,520	104	157
Ferry Road, .....	524	1,032	118	203
Broughty Ferry, ...	351	671	47	93
	8,911	16,550	1,042	1,633

### Treatment Clinics—

Minor Ailments:

	School Children			Pre-School Children		
	Cases	Attend.	Av. per Case	Cases	Attend.	Av. per Case
Cuts, bruises, sprains, minor injuries, etc., .....	2,725	14,433	5.3	256	1,028	4.0
Diseases of the ear, .....	403	4,411	10.9	44	329	7.5
Diseases of the eye (ex. def. vision), .....	618	7,017	11.3	400	875	8.7

## Diseases of the skin :

## Ringworm (Scalp) :

X-ray treatment, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Other treatment, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Ringworm (Body), ...	9	46	5.1	1	0	1
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## Scabies :

Clinic Treatment, ...	133	770	5.8	22	133	6.0
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Baths treatment, ...	448	5,195	11.6	50	366	7.0
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Impetigo, .....	984	7,610	7.7	269	1,743	6.5
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Other Diseases, .....	298	2,049	7.0	36	170	4.7
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Treatment of heads, .....	254	376	1.5	3	—	1
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**Artificial Sunlight Treatment—**

Cases	B't Fwd.	Central Clinic	B't Fwd.	Lochee Clinic	Total	Atten- dances
Boys, 2-5 years, ...	4	28	0	3	35	800
Boys, over 5 years,	12	70	3	17	102	3,132
Girls, 2-5 years, ...	5	25	1	4	35	959
Girls, over 5 years,	7	56	0	18	81	2,635

**Provision of Spectacles—**

Glasses were provided as follows :

(under the Authority's scheme)

At Contract Rate	Half-Price	Free
256	82	187

**Provision of Boots—**

4,461 children were provided with boots or shoes and stockings during the year.

**Provision of Meals and Milk—**

	Children Supplied	
	Free	Paying
Meals only, .....	887	813
Meals and Milk, .....	778	322
Number of Meals, .....	244,606	25,289
Milk only, .....	673	11,563
Bottles of Milk, .....	1,886,722	

## Dental Report for the Year ending 31st July, 1941.

We beg to submit our annual report for the above period.

Attached hereto are tables showing a detailed analysis of the work done.

It will be observed that systematic dental inspection at schools, abandoned at the outbreak of war on account of the evacuation of the children, has been resumed. The visitation of the schools was not convenient till the beginning of March, owing to the necessary immunisation of the children against diphtheria, wherefore the figures of systematic inspection and treatment only cover a period of four months. The following five schools were inspected, the age-groups being 5-8 years :—Ann Street, Victoria Road, Wallace-town, St Mary's Forebank, and St Patrick's. Additional assistance should enable us to extend the inspection to include higher age-groups.

Inspection has revealed a high percentage requiring dental attention, the cases being chiefly decay and oral sepsis; in some schools the percentage was over 90.

The work at the clinic has consisted chiefly of the treatment of emergency and special cases, including some evacuees and children for overseas, along with systematic cases chosen at school inspection. Twenty cases of malocclusion were sent to the Dental Hospital for treatment of the irregular teeth by appliances.

With the opening of two new dental clinics and the appointing of two assistant dental officers and two dental attendants, the dental service requires to be re-arranged. It is hoped to divide the city into four areas, thus giving each dental officer an equal number of children under his care. It cannot be expected that the best results can be obtained in the first year. Indeed, it will require a considerable time for the new scheme to show the results aimed at. We are hopeful, however, that the new scheme will be a success, and it will be put into operation in August. New dental record cards and notices to parents have been drawn up and printed, and special cards for cases requiring a general anæsthesia. It is intended to have one session (perhaps two) per week at the Central Clinic, Nelson Street, for general anæsthesia, when the patients will be given gas and oxygen.



It is unfortunate that the present is not a good time for the launching of a new scheme, but, in spite of difficulties, it should be successful, and when happier times arrive we shall be able to progress still further.

### Dental Inspection and Treatment, Year ending 31st July, 1941.

Number of children who were :—

(1) Inspected by the dental officers—

Age	(a) Systematic Examinations	Special and Emergency Cases	Total
5 .....	252	147	399
6 .....	323	218	541
7 .....	460	232	692
8 .....	374	261	635
9 .....		277	277
10 .....		277	277
11 .....		218	218
12 .....		227	227
13 .....		179	179
14 .....		34	34
15 .....		12	12
Total, .....	1,409	2,082	3,491

(2) Found to require treatment, .....	1,071	2,055
(2a) Accepting treatment, .....	500	1,967
(3) Actually treated by School D.O., .....	412	1,967
(4) Number of attendances made by children for treatment, .....	557	3,432
(5) Fillings (a) Perm. .....	258	507
(b) Temp. .....	1	101
(6) Extractions (a) Perm. .....	37	104
(b) Temp. .....	904	2,064
(7) General anæsthetics, .....	—	—
(8) Other operations—		
(a) Perm., .....	34	699
(b) Temp., .....	1	161
(9) Half-days devoted to Inspection, .....	23	5
Half-days devoted to Treatment, .....	104	825
(10) Number of children treated under private arrangements, No record		51

## PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

Boys	Girls	No. of Patients	Attendances	Temp. Filling	Temp. Extracts.	Other Ops.	Advice
56	73	129	159	6	130	31	9

## MATERNITY CASES

V1		V2		No. of Patients	Total Attendances
A.N.	P.N.	A.N.	P.N.		
18	3	25	12	21	58
Advice	Permanent Extrac.	Permanent Fillings	Other Ops.	No. of Treat.	
11	23	19	21	64	

Members of City Police submitted for examination and reports on estimates of dental practitioners — 37 cases.

Number of children for overseas evacuation — 37.

**Ophthalmic Specialist's Report.**

The following is a detailed list of 1,434 attendances at the Eye Clinic during the session 1940-41:—

Refractions, .....	950
Corneal Ulcers, .....	150
Corneal Nebula, .....	1
Conjunctivitis, .....	35
Interstitial Keratitis, .....	15
Blepharitis, .....	150
Chalazion, .....	28
Hordeolum, .....	15
Follicular Conjunctivitis, .....	27
Trachoma, .....	19
Wound of Eyeball, .....	6
Epiphora, .....	11
Congenital Cataracts, .....	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, .....	8
Anophthalmos, .....	5
Burn of Lid, .....	3
Bupthalmos, .....	5
	<hr/>
	<u>1,434</u>

**Orthoptic Clinic.**

During the session 1940-41 there were 3,296 attendances at this clinic. Miss Kinnear reports that there were 175 new cases, and 214 cases seen in previous years who are still attending for treatment. Fifteen operations were performed, 11 at Maryfield Hospital and 4 at Dundee Royal Infirmary.

(Signed) ALLISTER M. MACGILLIVRAY,  
M.D., D.O.M.S., F.R.S.E.

## Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist's Report, 1940-1941.

Total Number of cases examined, .....	260
New Cases, .....	131
Old Cases, .....	129

## Diseases of the Ear—

Furuncle, .....	2
A.O.M.S., .....	9
C.O.M.S., .....	5
Wax and Debris, .....	3
Catarrhal Otitis Media, .....	4
Hypertrophic Rhinitis, .....	2
Nasal Polypus, .....	2
Nerve Deafness, .....	3
Deaf Mute, .....	2

## Diseases of the Nose and Throat—

Adenoids, .....	85
Enlarged Tonsils, .....	113
Cervical Adenitis, .....	25
Epistaxis, .....	2
Mouth Breather, .....	19
Speech Defect, .....	1
Retracted Tonsils, .....	1

## Miscellaneous—

Refer Dentist, .....	2
Report Later, .....	2
Negative Examination, .....	3
For Observation, .....	4
Refer R.I. for X-ray, .....	1

## Operations Performed, etc.—

Tonsils and Adenoids, .....	280
Paracentesis, .....	1
Nasal Septum, .....	3
X-ray Examination, .....	3
Does not now desire operation, .....	3
Did not attend for operation, .....	19

M. J. GIBSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.

## SANITARY SERVICES

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Report by Mr A. A. RUSSELL, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

### Port Inspection.

Throughout the year the volume of shipping arriving at the port was on a considerably reduced scale, and the number of vessels which came direct from infected or suspected ports was in no way comparable with former years.

334 visits of inspection were made; nuisances and defects numbering 53 were brought to the attention of masters. All were speedily rectified and can be classified as follows:—

Dirty Forecasts, Messrooms, Galleys and Storerooms, .....	16
Choked and dirty water closets, .....	17
Discharge of foul water, .....	10
Ventilators obstructed, .....	3
Smoke emission, .....	2
Leaking forecasts, .....	3
Defective bogey vents, .....	2

In addition to the above, the following work was undertaken when the vessels were in port:—

Fresh water tanks cleaned out, .....	19
Forecasts washed or painted, .....	5
Bathrooms or wash places washed or painted, .....	6
Galleys washed or painted, .....	2
Water closets painted, .....	6
Heating stoves provided, .....	3

No action fell to be taken with regard to vermin infestation throughout the year, while only in one instance was it necessary for steps to be taken in terms of the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations (Scotland), 1930.

### **Deratization.**

In accordance with the requirements of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention and Article 19, Port Sanitary Regulations (Scotland), 1933, 16 ships were specifically examined for the presence of rats and mice, and in each case their freedom from rodents justified the granting of a deratization exemption certificate.

Repression measures against rats within the area coming under the jurisdiction of the Harbour Commissioners were continued unabated throughout 1940, resulting in a capture of 267. Six rats were submitted for bacteriological examination, and all were reported as being free from plague infection.

### **Billeting.**

Towards the end of the year the necessity arose for billeting local persons rendered homeless as a result of enemy action, but fortunately, compared with other areas, our experience was of a minor nature. In the main, those persons whose homes had been either demolished or rendered unsafe found their own accommodation with relatives or friends, and, only in a few instances was the billeting organisation called upon to function in its official capacity. Nevertheless, all the families were visited to determine the suitability of the billets and ensure that no danger to health existed or had been created by the new conditions. Where the presence of an additional family brought about serious overcrowding other more suitable accommodation was secured. In one or two instances minor overcrowding was overlooked, but in these the sex separation factor did not arise.

Within our district there are a fair number of persons from English evacuation areas, from some of whom applications for improved accommodation were received and dealt with.

Billeting at the best can only be looked upon as a stop gap, permanent re-housing is the real solution. With this in view, the Local Authority have obtained the permission of the Department of Health for Scotland to utilise a number of houses in Polepark Housing Scheme, which, on completion, are to be placed at the disposal of families already deprived of their dwellings in tenemental property. Houses in existing schemes which, from time to time become vacant, will be also offered if occasion demands. To

date, six families have been placed in privately-factored houses, two in requisitioned dwellings, while in three cases the affected houses have been rendered fit and again reoccupied.

In October a survey of the City was undertaken by the Womens' Voluntary Service with the purpose of recording available accommodation suitable for billeting and taking into consideration the fact that Dundee is an industrial city with a high percentage of the smaller-sized houses, a moderately good response was made by householders. Difficulties will certainly arise if serious calls are made to rehouse or billet families of the larger size, and while it is necessary that an effort be made to ensure that family life will be maintained under one roof this can only be undertaken in conditions where health will not be prejudiced.

### **Air Raid Shelters.**

The present war has produced many problems for Local Authorities which, in pre-war days, were not fully envisaged. Not the least are those associated with the construction of air-raid shelters, their comfort and health conditions. The immediate need for protecting the public during bombing raids did not permit pre-consideration of all the potentialities connected with, arising out of, such measures; and this, added to the shortage of materials, labour, etc., has been the cause of many difficulties since experienced particularly with regard to comfort and health conditions.

That H.M. Government was not unaware or unmindful of probable dangers to public health was demonstrated by the appointment of a special committee under Lord Horder to enquire into the condition of air-raid shelters. Unfortunately, their enquiries were restricted, in the first instance, to air-raid shelters used for sleeping purposes in London, and their recommendations are therefore not applicable, except in a minor degree, to the shelters provided in Dundee.

So far as is known, no regulations having regard to the general health and comfort conditions in air-raid shelters have been published. Admittedly the Ministry of Home Security has issued a circular regarding the gas-proofing and ventilation of shelters, and the Regional Commissioner for Scotland a set of rules giving directions as to "Conduct in Public Shelters"; but apart from these are many other matters for which a clearly defined set

of regulations might be promulgated to correct past and prevent future errors.

The inspection of air-raid shelters was delegated to the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and although arrangements for regular inspection were made it was thought advisable, in the first instance, that some general knowledge of the conditions prevailing should be obtained, and for this purpose an inspection of 130 shelters taken at random was made. Those selected were representative of the various types erected, viz.—basement, surface, trench and deep, both public and domestic, and the conditions revealed were far from satisfactory. The defects principally found related to:—

**CLEANLINESS.**—A number, both public and domestic, were in a dirty condition, and disgusting evidence testified to their being used as public conveniences. The provision of doors with locks and, above all, the appointment of shelter marshals, under whose charge they should be placed, would assist greatly in ensuring that this scandalous misuse ceases.

**DAMPNESS AND DRAINAGE.**—Percolation and flooding are principal causes of most of the dampness existing in both trench and surface shelters. Waterproofing and the covering of entrances to trench shelters appear to be the most suitable means of combating those faults. In addition, the access paths in many instances would require to be graded away from the doorways.

**TEMPERATURE AND HEATING.**—Only in those shelters where heating is provided is any degree of comfort attained. The majority of public and domestic shelters are without any facility for heating. During winter months the conditions were such as could only be tolerated by the hardiest.

**VENTILATION.**—With the exception of certain basement and surface shelters where action should be taken to improve ventilation, little fault could be found.

**LIGHTING.**—Artificial lighting is in course of being installed, and until the work is completed no comment need be made.

**WATER SUPPLY.**—The provision of water in all public shelters is being proceeded with. Regarding domestic shelters it is assumed that their close proximity to tenemental properties puts a supply of water within safe reach.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—Public shelters are being provided with chemical closets, but many of the apartments ventilate directly into the shelter—this should be remedied. Arrangements should also be made for the maintenance and regular emptying of pails as well as the cleaning of shelter floors, walls, etc. The lack of sanitary accommodation in domestic shelters presents a less grievous problem as the water closets in adjacent tenements can be looked upon as making good the deficit. There are, however, instances where there is a considerable distance between the property and the shelter provided, and in those cases the problem is soluble by providing a sanitary fitting within or near to the shelter.

Perhaps shelters are not exactly places for frivolity, but it must be borne in mind that civilian morale—well tested in some blitzed areas and found bomb-proof—is an integral part of our defences, and this stout-heartedness cannot be expected to be maintained in dank, bleak erections, savouring of dungeons, whether they be above or underground; therefore it is incumbent on those responsible to do their utmost to give shelters an air of comfort otherwise people will continue to risk bombs rather than go to shelters and incur the danger of colds and other infectious ailments.



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