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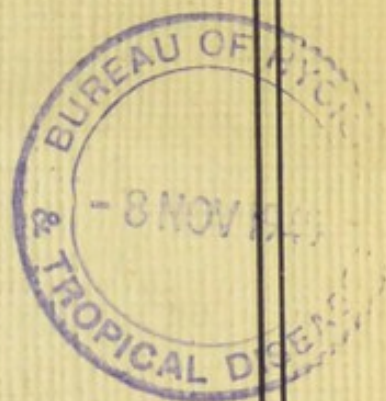
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Annual Report

OF THE

Public Health Department


OF THE

City of Dundee

FOR THE YEAR 1948

W. L. BURGESS, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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CITY OF



DUNDEE

With the Compliments of the Medical Officer of Health.

9 West Bell Street
Dundee



By the City of Dundee

Witness my hand
this 1st day of June



CITY OF DUNDEE

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1948

DUNDEE :

PRINTED BY WILLIAM H. COX, 21 NORTH TAY STREET

INDEX

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1948

Population,	181,805
No. of Deaths (corrected),	2,292
Death-rate per 1,000 population,	12.6
Deaths of Infants under 1 year,	170
Infantile Death-rate per 1,000 births,	47
Marriage-rate per 1,000 population,	9.5
No. of Births Registered (corrected),	3,598
Birth-rate per 1,000 population,	19.8
Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 births,	5.9
Still-births per 1,000 births (including still-births),	29
No. of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	118
Death-rate per 1,000 pop. from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ... ..	.65
No. of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis,	130
Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis, ... ..	.72
Death-rate from Principal Epidemic Diseases, ... ..	.09
Deaths from Diphtheria,	—
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 births,	1.4
Neo-Natal Mortality,	19
No. of Deaths from Malignant Diseases,	376
Death-rate from Malignant Diseases,	2.06

Annual Report—1948

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

A public health service has existed in this country for exactly one hundred years. It developed in a somewhat haphazard way, very slowly during the first fifty years, but by leaps and bounds since the start of the present century. Progress in the application of preventive measures by official bodies did not by any means keep pace with the growth of knowledge. The introduction of new preventive measures depended very often on the success of enthusiasts in some field or other in stimulating public opinion. This may explain why the organisation did not develop slowly but steadily to the level of efficiency necessary to safeguard the health of the people and why overhaul of the administrative machine was necessary from time to time. Two such overhauls resulting in tremendous changes have taken place during the last 20 years. The first resulted in the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, which came into operation in 1930, and the second in the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, which came into operation in 1948. The former Act did not widen the services to any extent but obliterated large numbers of local bodies, including education authorities, parish councils and local boards of control, the functions of these defunct bodies being distributed among the surviving town councils and county councils. The 1948 Act, on the other hand, set out to provide a complete health service, and to do so created many new bodies and distributed a multitude of functions, old and new, among the existing and the newly constituted authorities.

So far as Dundee is concerned, the Town Council had transferred to it in 1930 Maryfield Hospital, Westgreen Mental Hospital, the school health service and the medical care of the outdoor poor. In 1948, the Town Council lost the two hospitals transferred to it in 1930 and also King's Cross Hospital, King's Cross Hospital West, Ashludie Sanatorium, the tuberculosis dispensary and the venereal

diseases centres. While losing these institutions, new responsibilities were placed on the Council in the way of a home nursing service, domestic help service and arrangements for care and after-care.

The regional idea has been adopted for the hospital service. That is sound. Some time will probably elapse before another major overhaul takes place but, when it does, I hope that it will result in the transfer to enlarged regional boards of all the personal health services. The regional hospital boards would then become regional health boards, responsible for all the health services, except the purely environmental such as housing, sanitation and food.

The transfer of functions took place last year without difficulty, an agency system which operated for a time permitting the operation to take place gradually. I am satisfied that the people mainly concerned, namely the patients, were not disturbed in any way.

Statistics

The year 1948 provided some records. The general death-rate at 12.6 per 1,000 population was the lowest ever. The previous record was 13.2, which occurred as long ago as 1935. As usual, conditions of the heart and circulation topped the list, being the certified cause of 782 deaths out of a total of 2292. The actual number of such deaths and the proportion of the total are increasing. Next on the list is malignant disease with 376 deaths and a rate of 2.06 per 1,000 population. This compares with 328 and a rate of 1.8 for 1947. The peak year was 1943, with 2.37 deaths per 1,000, and it is hoped that the rate will never again reach that level.

The infant mortality rate fell to 47 per 1,000 births, thus sharing the record with 1946. The neo-natal death-rate of 19 per 1,000 was also a record, while the maternal mortality rose slightly, the result of a single additional death, to second place.

Births and their Management

During the year 1948 there occurred within the City of Dundee 4,061 live births. After correction for residence of mother, the total becomes 3,598 or 19.8 per 1,000 population. These figures are considerably less than those for 1947, when the total number of registered births was 4,682 and the corrected rate for Dundee was 23.1 per 1,000.

The distribution of births as between institution and domicile was substantially the same as in recent years. Of the total births (live and still) 83.83% took place in institutions and 16.16% were domiciliary cases. The institutions include not only the Royal Infir-

mary and Maryfield Hospital, but also Clement Park and private nursing homes. It is evident that the trend still favours institution confinement, and the coming into operation of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act in July has not so far affected the tendency. Even with the improved domiciliary service by way of free midwives and medical practitioners, the proportion of domiciliary to total confinements was less between July and December than it was between January and July.

Under present conditions in Dundee—and it would appear that these conditions are likely to continue—a comparatively small number of domiciliary confinements take place each year (680 last year). Very few domiciliary midwives are therefore required. It is thought that the equivalent of 12 whole-time midwives would be sufficient. Such a small number must form a single service of midwives for the whole City. The legal responsibility rests with the Town Council as Local Health Authority, but as the Eastern Regional Board require domiciliary cases for the training of midwives and medical students the Proposals of the Local Health Authority under Section 23 of the Act provide for the whole service being undertaken on their behalf by the Eastern Regional Hospital Board from one or more of their hospitals. Meantime, and until the Board are able to work out a scheme, the service is split. The Royal Infirmary are carrying on their district midwifery service as it was before the appointed day, and the Public Health Department are providing a service to other applicants, using for this purpose midwives in private practice on a fee per case basis.

An adequate service is being provided, but the arrangement is not satisfactory, and experience confirms the view that one service for the whole City is required. There are only three private midwives available to us, and at any moment one or even more may be off duty, thus reducing our resources by 30% at least. It is hoped that the Eastern Regional Hospital Board will soon be in a position to take over the whole service, employing whole-time midwives for the purpose.

The majority of women who secured the services of a midwife by application to the Public Health Office also obtained the services of a general medical practitioner.

The Advice Bureau for expectant mothers is continuing to function twice weekly at the Public Health Office. Assistance is given in the solution of individual problems, and arrangements are

made for the services of a midwife or for institutional accommodation according to the wishes and circumstances of each case. Until the whole maternity service in the area is developed on a more permanent basis, it has not been deemed advisable yet to prepare a pamphlet in terms of D.H.S. Circular No. 149/1948.

There were 132 stillbirths in the City, and of these 108 were Dundee cases. The corrected stillbirth rate was therefore 29 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 25 for the record year 1947. The slight rise last year is not significant. The trend is undoubtedly in the right direction. Among the registered causes of this group of pre-natal deaths, diseases in or accidents to the mother and difficulties in labour are the most frequent and accounted for about two-thirds of the whole last year. About one quarter of the deaths were registered as due to ill-defined causes including macerated foetus, atelectasis, asphyxia and prematurity. The recent decline in the rate appears to be due almost entirely to a reduction in the number of deaths due to causes included in this group. Nearly twenty stillbirths each year are stated to be due to foetal deformities. It is clear that the various authorities concerned must continue to do everything possible to improve the general standard of health of potential mothers and to improve still further the standard of care given during child-bearing and childbirth.

Infant Mortality

As recorded in the last annual report, the infantile mortality rate for 1947 rose to 70 per 1,000 live births, the highest rate since 1941. This was due to an unfortunate outbreak of gastro-enteritis in infants, which accounted for 81 infant deaths. During the year under review the rate fell again to 47 per 1,000. This is the same as the 1946 figure, which was the lowest on record. Gastro-enteritis continued to prevail among infants during 1948, and accounted for 54 deaths. That disease, along with prematurity (24) and pneumonia (24) were the main causes of infant deaths, accounting for 102 of the total (170).

As usual a high proportion of the deaths occurred in infants under one month old. There were 69 deaths at that age-period with a neo-natal mortality of 19 per 1,000 live births. That is a record figure. As usual premature infants suffered severely and provided more than half of the casualties. Neo-natal deaths are due substantially to the same causes as stillbirths and are influenced by the general health of the mother and by the standard of care given during the pre-natal and natal periods. It would appear that the

improved maternity services in Dundee are having a very definite effect.

At ages from one to twelve months, diarrhoea and enteritis heads the list of certified causes with 40 deaths, followed by pneumonia with 22. Violence, mainly accidental suffocation, caused 11 deaths, and is third on the list.

Five deaths of women were accepted by the Registrar-General as being due to child-bearing or childbirth, one more than in 1947. There were 3,598 births, so that the maternal mortality rate was 1.4 per 1,000 registered births, a fairly satisfactory figure and the second lowest for Dundee.

Maternal
Mortality

It can be stated that steady progress is being made in the development of the maternity services in Dundee, and that the decline in the death-rates dealt with in the preceding paragraphs is to a large extent due to improvement in these services. Every year child-bearing is becoming safer. The risks to the infant are still great, but the use of present-day knowledge by all concerned will reduce these risks to a very low level.

The work of this service for the school session 1947-48 is reviewed in detail by Dr Dora W. Gerrard as Acting Chief Executive School Medical Officer since Dr Cuthbert was seconded ad interim to the post of Deputy Medical Officer of Health in August, 1948. No substantial changes in the organisation have taken place, and the year was one of steady and unspectacular work mainly routine in nature. The Department of Health has required the addition of a further age group, the 7-8 year old children, for systematic inspection of vision and hearing only. In past years as many as possible of these children have been inspected in those respects, the medical officers devoting any spare sessions to that work because of its obvious importance. The results of inspection of the whole group as recorded elsewhere show that this age is an opportune one to seek systematically for such handicaps as defective vision and hearing.

School Health
Services

There has been considerable speculation, even anxiety, amongst the medical staff as to the future of the school health services and their place in the new health service. The possibility of misunderstanding and difficulties arising from lack of definition of responsibility was referred to in the last report, and the position is not yet quite clear. The Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, aims at the development of a fuller health service for school children of

all ages, while the more recent Act provides a medical service for the same section of the population. The main object of the school health service, however, remains, as always, the detection of departures from normal health and fitness as early as possible and to try to ensure that such departures receive adequate attention. The first consideration now is whether the necessary attention can and should be obtained through the national rather than the school health service. During the session under report the numbers of children attending the ordinary consultation and treatment clinics have been well up to the average for the past few years, but the attendances since 5th July, 1948, have noticeably declined. It is not possible to assess yet to what extent this is a natural reduction or a relieving of the school clinics by the family practitioners.

The Eastern Regional Hospital Board has assumed responsibility for the provision of the services of specialists who have continued to give the same number of sessions as previously pending further consideration of the precise needs. The supply of orthopaedic and other appliances has been satisfactorily arranged and the necessary adjustment made from 5th July, 1948. The situation with regard to supply of spectacles has been much less satisfactory because provision of spectacles through the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service was not approved until January, 1949. In the meantime the Authority's own scheme of supply continued under which only the cheaper type of spectacles was offered and the parents had to assume responsibility for payment of the difference if something more elaborate was desired. Naturally this caused widespread dissatisfaction and the transfer of many cases from the school ophthalmic specialists to the Supplementary Service. In this connection it is clear from Dr Gerrard's report that the need for a full service for refraction and supply of spectacles is of the highest importance. The systematic medical inspections of the 9-10 years, 13-14 years and 16-17 years age groups alone, apart from all the cases specially referred and the 7-8 years group examined for hearing and vision only, yielded a total of 405 children (5.12%) referred for refraction, compared with 306 (4.19%) the previous session.

The School Health Service lost adequate clinic facilities to serve the west end group of schools with the termination of the Authority's occupancy of the premises in Blinshall Street. There appears to be no possibility meantime of finding suitable alternative premises or of obtaining a satisfactory hut for erection on one of

the cleared sites in the area, but one of these alternatives must be arranged as soon as possible in the interests of so large a section of the school population. With regard to development of extended facilities elsewhere there is not the same urgency because the school building programme is lagging behind that of housing, and the policy has been to use the clinics near the schools rather than those near the homes of the children in order to facilitate treatment of minor ailments with a minimum of time off school. Premises are already available at King's Cross West Hospital, Macalpine Road, but there are not as yet sufficient schools in the vicinity to warrant setting up consultation and treatment facilities there.

Study of the results of systematic medical inspection as recorded by Dr Gerrard shows no evidence of marked deterioration in the condition of the school population. There is a slight increase in the number of cases with minor degrees of defective nutrition occurring mainly in the infant entrants group, but much depends upon the assessment of the individual medical officer, and the standards may vary slightly from year to year. It is gratifying to note the steady decline in the number of cases of ringworm of the scalp and the end of a rather troublesome outbreak. Thirty-two new cases were found during the session, compared with 72 in the previous year, and only three remained under treatment in July, 1948.

Details of the work done are contained in the report of the Senior Dental Officer, which covers the school year ending July, 1948. The dental officers are responsible for providing a service to expectant mothers, to all children whether attending school or not, to students attending the Trades College and Pre-Nursing School and, until soon after the Corporation hospitals were taken over by the Eastern Regional Hospital Board, to patients and staffs of the Public Health Department hospitals. As it is necessary for the Senior Dental Officer to report on the work done by him during the school year, it is more convenient for him to adopt that year rather than the calendar year as the report period for all his work.

Dental
Services

The important matters in regard to school children are that owing to shortage of staff it was not possible to complete the programme of routine dental inspection, that 70% of those examined required treatment and that the treatment acceptance rate rose to 50% (44% for the school year ending July, 1947).

The National Health Service Act imposes on the Executive Council the responsibility of organising a general dental service for

the whole population, but as there is not likely to be sufficient practising dentists to provide a complete service for some considerable time, the duty was placed on local health authorities of providing a service for mothers and children, who were considered to be priority classes requiring prompt attention in order to prevent the serious harm which might result from dental diseases in these sections of the population. The Proposals of the Dundee Local Health Authority under Section 22 of the Act provided for the necessary expansion of their dental services. Instead of carrying out more work after the appointed day, the shortage of staff made it necessary to reduce the volume of work undertaken. The Eastern Regional Hospital Board had to be asked to relieve the Local Health Authority of hospital dental work, and the proposed school dental programme had to be modified. During 1948, two assistant dental officers resigned—one to enter private practice and the other for domestic reasons. These vacancies remained unfilled. Advertisements brought no applications. It is expected that one of the vacancies will be filled in time to enable us to develop to some extent the 1949-50 programme. Clinic premises also present difficulties. The child welfare centres with two exceptions cannot accommodate dental clinics. Every effort is being made by the Local Health Authority to put their Proposals into operation, and no doubt their efforts will be successful although not so soon as it was hoped.

Child Welfare Centres

Certain of the premises used as child welfare centres, and in which a variety of clinics are held, are not too satisfactory. Also certain districts of the city have not child welfare centres in reasonably accessible situations. In July, 1948, the centre in Blinshall Street was lost to us—no great loss—but better than no centre at all. As a temporary arrangement a church hall at 166 Hawkhill is used for a weekly infant clinic, and the school population accustomed to attend at Blinshall Street are distributed between the principal centre at Nelson Street and a small medical inspection room at St Joseph's School. The west centre of the city is badly served by both child welfare centres and day nurseries. Efforts to obtain suitable premises, building sites or even a hut have been unsuccessful.

The people in Mid Craigie and Linlathen go to centres at Maryfield Hospital, a distance sufficient to deter the not too enthusiastic. There is a good day nursery on the north side of the Linlathen scheme, but a child welfare centre is required especially as

the Mains of Fintry housing scheme is developing. It is not likely that suitable existing premises will be available, and a new building will have to be erected. There should be little difficulty in finding a site.

In May of this year (1949) a new centre was opened in a pavilion at King's Cross Hospital West. Meantime an infant welfare clinic is held there once weekly, serving the Downfield, Magdalene Kirkton, West Kirkton and Blackshade areas. Later, clinics for school children will also be held.

During the war years, and until September, 1948, we were unwelcome but nevertheless hospitably received guests at the Eastern School, Broughty Ferry, where clinics were held for infants and school children. These clinics are now conducted in premises at Fort Street, which have been adapted on a temporary basis and which will be reconstructed later to make a permanent centre.

An infant welfare clinic is held once weekly in part of the Caldum Street Baths building. The accommodation is not satisfactory, and we are on the outlook for more suitable premises perhaps a little further north. It is likely that we will have to be content for a time with the use of a hall for part of a day once weekly.

The child welfare story is one of constant improvisation, and one looks forward to the time when premises designed for the purpose will be available in various parts of the city. The quality of the work done cannot, however, be measured by the nature of the building, and the medical officers and health visitors are to be congratulated on the way in which they carry out their duties under rather unattractive and often very difficult conditions.

The Public Health Institute with the Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Clinics were transferred to the Secretary of State in July. The Orthoptic Clinic, which is held in the same building, remains the responsibility of the Town Council.

There is no change in the arrangements for the specialist clinics, the majority of which are held in the Nelson Street Clinic. In October (1949), however, the orthopædic clinic for school and pre-school children will be transferred from the centre at Maryfield Hospital (Mains Loan Gate) to the Royal Infirmary, which will become the headquarters of the orthopædic service for the Eastern Region.

The ante-natal clinic at Maryfield Hospital, formerly under the management of the Public Health Department, was transferred in July with the Hospital to the Regional Board. The weekly ante-natal clinic at Lochee continues as formerly and a new clinic was opened at the Broughty Ferry Centre in December, 1948. It is held twice per month and is, like the Lochee clinic, in charge of a consultant obstetrician provided by the Hospital Board. One post-natal clinic per month is held at Lochee, and post-natal consultations are conducted along with the ante-natal work in Broughty Ferry. These arrangements are in conformity with the approved Proposals of the Local Health Authority. The facilities thus provided along with those made available at the Royal Infirmary and Maryfield Hospital are sufficient to meet present demands.

The infant welfare and treatment clinics are carried out at the various child welfare centres as usual.

Children's Nurseries

Dr Fulton describes the present position of this service in her report. The supply does not meet the demand, and difficulties in connection with staff and premises have made it impossible to develop the policy of the Local Health Authority as set forth in their Proposals. At the moment the Health Committee are giving this matter special attention.

The day nursery position has been eased to some extent by the opening in September, 1948, of a day nursery with 65 places for the convenience of their workers by a firm of manufacturers. Another firm has adopted a day nursery policy and is likely to have one ready to receive 60 children in the autumn of this year. Both of these firms are making every effort to provide and maintain first-class institutions, and in doing so are working in close co-operation with the Public Health Department.

Details of the work done during 1948 under the Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948, are contained in Dr Fulton's Report.

Epidemic Infectious Diseases

Table XXI. gives a picture of the incidence of epidemic infection during the year. Apart from tuberculosis, 5,709 cases were notified or intimated. Of these 5,269 were children under 15 years of age (3,702 of school age) and 440 over school age. There were 25 deaths, a case mortality of just over .4%. Mumps provided 1,612 cases, measles 1,322, chickenpox 743, pneumonia 448, scarlet fever 405, whooping cough 366, and gastro-enteritis 301.

Only 4 cases of diphtheria were accepted. None of them died. It must be accepted that the low incidence and absence of mortality are related to the wide acceptance of immunisation in the community. According to the report of the Acting Chief Executive School Medical Officer for the school year ending July, 1948, 2,130 or 87% of the 2,448 school entrants appearing for systematic inspection had already been protected at the various immunisation clinics or by their family doctors. A further 210 who had not already been done, that is, 8.57% of the total entrants, agreed to be and were immunised. It would appear justifiable to conclude that over 95% of children were immunised before or immediately after entering school. Diphtheria causes most trouble at the beginning of life, and mothers are advised to have their infants protected before the first birthday. That this advice is generally accepted is supported by figures submitted by the Maternity and Infant Welfare Medical Officer. She reports that of 3,743 infants who reached the age of one year during 1948, 2,812 or 75% were inoculated before their first birthday, and that 3,345 or 89.4% had completed a course at the age of one year or immediately after. Credit for these figures must go to the health visitors, each of whom in her own way persuades with obvious success the mothers in her district to have their infants protected. Some 1,578 (74% of those previously immunised) school entrants were given maintenance doses, while 300 (14%) had already had such a dose or did not require it, having had the full course within the previous twelve months.

An epidemic of measles began in the autumn and continued throughout the winter. Only 2 deaths occurred among the 1,322 known cases which were intimated before the end of the year. It would seem that measles is not by any means the serious disease it once was. The decline in mortality may be due to change in the virulence of the causative virus or to greater resistance arising from a higher standard of nutrition in the child population. The latter is the more likely explanation.

There were 301 cases of diarrhoea intimated as enteritis or gastro-enteritis. Most of the patients were infants under one year (183) and young children between one and five years of age (95). As recorded in the last annual report, the epidemic of enteritis began in 1947 and was very hard on infants. There were 88 deaths that year, 81 being infants. Last year there were 64 deaths, including 56 infants. The causes of the condition are not known. There

appears to be a definite relationship between the incidence of the disease and infant feeding, the artificially fed being more likely to be attacked than the breast fed. The figures during the first six months of the present year are much more satisfactory.

The arrangements for the supply of calf lymph and for vaccination by general medical practitioners and at child welfare clinics are running smoothly. The numbers as indicated by the record cards returned to the Medical Officer of Health are very small, and they cannot be regarded as adequate to protect the community against an outbreak of smallpox. Two factors may have a more or less important bearing on the present position. The removal of the element of compulsion may have induced an attitude of complacency, and there was considerable delay in supplying the standard cards for reporting vaccinations by general practitioners. Negotiations with regard to the rate of remuneration for these returns are still proceeding.

From July 1st to December 31st, 1948, 269 persons were primarily vaccinated according to the record cards returned from all sources, and 250 of these were under 1 year. Of the total at all ages, 231 had typical vaccinia, 3 accelerated vaccinoid reaction, 1 reaction of immunity and 34 had no local reaction. Re-vaccinations were performed mainly in cases going abroad. The total reported was 27 for this period, and 4 showed typical vaccinia, 9 accelerated vaccinoid, 11 reaction of immunity, and 3 no local reaction.

Some slight improvement is shown in the returns for the first half of the current year to June 30th, 1949. Primary vaccinations reported number 398, of which 341 were under 1 year. The reactions recorded are typical vaccinia 309, accelerated vaccinoid 1, reaction of immunity 3, no local reaction 84. Re-vaccinations total 116, showing typical vaccinia 33, accelerated vaccinoid 15, reaction of immunity 55, and no local reaction 13.

Under the heading Epidemic Infectious Disease, some information is given on the state of the child population of the City in the matter of immunisation against diphtheria. The evidence is based on information obtained by school medical officers from the parents of school entrants and by health visitors from the parents of infants. The actual arrangements made for carrying out the work of immunisation have not been greatly affected by the passing of the Health Service Act. It may be that general medical practitioners will become more interested and will encourage parents

to have their children protected. As in the case of vaccination, the delay with regard to the issue of standard record cards and the financial uncertainty may have affected the returns sent in by general medical practitioners.

Advantage has been taken of the advertising facilities offered by the Department of Health for Scotland to make known the local services, and health visitors miss no opportunity of encouraging diphtheria immunisation. The numbers taking advantage of the immunisation sessions in charge of the medical officers at infant welfare clinics appear to be maintaining a satisfactory level. In the first half of 1948, 1,768 children received a full course and 828 children a maintenance inoculation, and in the second half the numbers were 1,530 and 892. During the first half of the current year 1,554 children received a full course and 1,021 a maintenance inoculation.

No attempt is made to push inoculations against whooping cough, but they are given on request at the infant welfare immunisation sessions if the infant is under 1 year. The numbers therefore are small, and the total receiving a complete course in the first half of 1948 was 38, the second half 49, and the first half of 1949 50.

General medical practitioners are reporting increasing numbers of cases in which combined diphtheria prophylactic and whooping cough vaccine were used. The number to December 31st, 1948, was 71, and in the first half of the current year 168.

The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis was .72 per 1,000 population, the lowest rate yet recorded. The previous record year was 1939 with .74 per 1,000. Between the two world wars the rate steadily declined, but during the last war the figure rose. This was expected, but the hope that the decline would set in again after the war ended did not materialise. The fall last year was the result of a reduced number of deaths from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The non-pulmonary death-rate for 1948 of .07 per 1,000 is a record. It has not shown the same caprice during and after the war, the tendency being downward since 1942, probably due to steady progress in the elimination of tubercle bacilli from the milk consumed in the city. Although the all-forms tuberculosis death-rate and the non-pulmonary death-rate were low records last year, the rate for lung tuberculosis (.65 per 1,000) was not a record. Lower figures occurred before and even during the war. This is difficult to explain. No doubt war

conditions increased the number of centres of infection in the community and social conditions have not improved sufficiently to prevent infection radiating from them. Further, the hospital position has not developed sufficiently to permit of the removal of all cases which cannot with safety be left at home. Post-war experience of tuberculosis varies in different parts of the country, and it is hoped that the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to investigate the matter will throw some light on the subject.

In terms of the Proposals of the Local Health Authority a health visitor, seconded full time to the tuberculosis clinic, acts as liaison officer between the tuberculosis medical officers and the district health visitors for preventive work.

A deputy superintendent health visitor in the central office is responsible as after-care supervisor for the issue of articles of nursing equipment on loan and also of beds and bedding to assist in the proper segregation of the tuberculous patient. A number of cases under treatment at home for a variety of conditions, including tuberculosis, have been supplied with such articles as bed pans, air rings, bed rests, invalid chairs, etc., and advantage is taken of this service to an increasing extent. The articles are purchased by the Public Health Department or obtained from the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society, the Dundee Sick Nursing Society and the Broughty Ferry Nursing Association. For the period from 5th July to the end of the year, nine applications for nursing requisites were received on behalf of tuberculous patients. The following items were issued:—4 single bedsteads, 7 single mattresses, 1 pillow, 5 bed covers, 2 urinals and 2 air cushions. During the year the value of milk and other foods supplied to tubercular patients in their homes amounted to almost £400.

One of the most valuable measures under the present conditions of shortage of sanatorium beds is the supply, pending admission, of a home help, part-time or whole-time as may be necessary, at a cost within the reach of the individual case.

The problem of providing suitable living accommodation for cases in which there is tuberculosis in the home is receiving constant attention. The senior tuberculosis physician considers every case from this point of view and he forwards recommendations to the medical officer of health. Especially urgent are the cases in which a child requires to share sleeping accommodation with the

tuberculous patient. After investigation the names, with particulars of present housing conditions and requirements, are passed to the City Factor for addition to the Special Tuberculosis Housing List. In the last annual report the Special List was reported to contain 109 names as at 31st March, 1948. Since that date, 59 cases have been rehoused, 9 died and 129 names added, bringing the total at 31st December, 1948, to 170. The completion of more four and five-roomed houses will accelerate the rehousing programme, but it must be remembered that the increase in notification of tuberculosis cases and the careful investigation of the problem of preventing spread of the disease in each household affected will certainly cause many more cases to be recommended for priority rehousing. A review of the position as at 30th June in the current year shows that during the six months ending on that day 90 cases were added to the special list, 9 (of whom 6 died) were removed and 101 were rehoused. There remained 150 names on the list.

This service is taking shape in terms of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, and of the Proposals made thereunder by the Local Authority and approved by the Secretary of State.

Mental Health
Service

The legal formalities of certification of both mental patients and defectives are carried out by the Director of Welfare Services or one of two of his staff who, having been designated Authorised Officers for this and other duties provided for in the Mental Health Proposals, are members of the staff of the Health Department.

It has not been possible to obtain the services of a psychiatric social worker, but an experienced health visitor is being used to visit the homes of mental defectives and also of mental hospital patients regarding whom statutory notices of the intention to discharge unless representations are made that the arrangements for the welfare of the patient after discharge are inadequate have been received by the Medical Officer of Health. Following the period of twenty-eight days at home on trial, during which the hospital authorities keep in close touch with patient or relatives, a senior health visitor visits at intervals to ensure that any tendency to deterioration is noted and appropriate measures taken.

Since 5th July a number of mental defective patients have been placed in Baldovan Institution. The services of Dr Gibson, the Physician Superintendent, have been placed at the disposal of the Health Department by the Eastern Regional Hospital Board as consultant in mental deficiency, and already his help has proved very valuable. The aim is to have all known and doubtful cases seen by this specialist, on whose advice appropriate steps with regard to treatment, training and supervision will be taken. For this purpose Dr Gibson holds a clinic in this office on two afternoons each month.

Relations with the voluntary body, the Dundee Association for Mental Welfare, are most harmonious, and valuable assistance has been received in compiling as complete lists as possible of all the defectives in the City.

A medical officer of the Department undertakes the regular visitation at prescribed intervals of all the cases released on licence from institutions or boarded out within the City. As there are only seven of these cases meantime it is possible to keep well informed of the circumstances of each case.

Blind Persons

Under the Blind Persons Acts, 1920/1938, Local Authorities were responsible for providing welfare services to blind persons, but these Acts, except for two sections of the 1938 Act, have been repealed since 5th July, by the National Assistance Act, 1948. Under the new Act the responsibilities have been extended, and Local Authorities must provide welfare services not only for blind persons but for those who are deaf and dumb, and for other persons who are substantially or totally handicapped through illness, injury or congenital deformity, etc.

From 5th July the payment of domiciliary assistance became a duty of the National Assistance Board, but, with this exception, the general welfare arrangements continued throughout the year. The Local Authority still pay a capitation grant in respect of their responsibilities for trained blind persons who are employed in the Royal Dundee Institution for the Blind, but as the Ministry of Labour and National Service have also responsibilities under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, for all disabled persons that body will refund at least part of this expenditure. So far as blind trainees over eighteen years of age are concerned, the

Ministry of Labour and National Service have accepted entire responsibility from 5th July for the payment of maintenance allowances.

Responsibility for the examination of applicants for certification and registration as blind persons remains a duty of the Local Authority. The clinic premises are provided by the Local Authority, and on 5th July the Eastern Regional Hospital Board became responsible for supplying the services of ophthalmic specialists. The other general welfare services have been carried out as usual by the Dundee Mission to the Outdoor Blind, to which body the Local Authority pay an annual grant in respect of their delegated responsibilities.

During the year eight sessions of the Regional Clinic were held and fifty-three persons were examined. Of these, 32 were certified "blind," and 21 "not blind." Four of the persons examined belonged to the County of Angus, 1 to the County of Perth and 48 to Dundee. There were 2 domiciliary visits paid—1 to Perth and 1 to Angus.

In February of the current year the responsibilities of the Local Authority in regard to blind persons became a function of the Welfare Services Committee.

The Local Health Authority agreed to organise a complete service in terms of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, and the Proposals have been approved by the Secretary of State for Scotland. A full-time Superintendent was appointed in August, and from that time the service has steadily progressed.

Domestic
Help
Service

From July to December there were 135 applications for domestic helps, and of these 117 were granted and 18 refused. The conditions prevailing in the homes which warranted help were as follows:—Tuberculosis, 6; ante-natal, 3; confinement, 11; post-natal, 11; other causes, 86. The majority of the 18 unsuccessful applications were refused because of other arrangements having been made—admission to hospital, securing assistance from relatives, etc. Of the 117 applicants, 25 paid the full cost of the help provided; 58 paid the "scale" amount; 29 received additional National Assistance to enable them to pay the minimum charge;

and there were 7 exceptional cases, 5 who were considered to be unable to pay the full scale charge, and 2 received the help free of charge.

An average of 9 full-time and 14 part-time helps were engaged, and at 31st December there were 16 whole-time and 26 part-time workers. The average period of assistance was 12 days. On 3rd August of the current year there were 23 whole-time and 79 part-time helps, making in all the equivalent of 63.6 full-time helps working a 48 hours week.

From the experience gained in the working of the service it is certain that the original estimate of the equivalent of 40 whole-time helps will not be adequate. Helps have been engaged for very protracted periods in the homes of applicants who are awaiting admission to sanatoria on account of tuberculosis and also for old people who cannot be admitted to institutions. Until more beds are available the likelihood appears to be that more "long term" helps will be required, and it is difficult to estimate the ultimate requirements.

The scale of assessing payment was considered by the Local Health Authority to be very generous, but in its application several cases were unable to contribute anything without sacrificing some other essential, and in such instances modified charges were made, or the service was given free of charge. Tuberculous patients appear to have the greatest difficulty so far as payments are concerned. In some cases, this is on account of the family being rehoused at a very much enhanced rent. Extra expense for additional nourishment is also an important factor.

So far as aged persons are concerned, many of them are quite unable to fend for themselves. Some are confined to bed, and others, though incapacitated, are able to be about, but are physically unfit to keep themselves or their homes in a proper condition. Other aged persons cannot be bothered or are unable to prepare a nourishing meal, and naturally fall into a debilitated condition. To provide domestic helps for all persons in this category is quite impossible, and it would appear that other methods are required. At the present time the W.V.S. organisation supply a very limited number of aged persons with a meal through their "Meals on Wheels" service, and if this form of service could be extended it

would be a great boon. The Local Authority already have facilities and premises for providing meals to school children at a very moderate rate, and it might be possible to provide such meals to aged and ill persons from the kitchens of the School Meals Service.

The arrangements approved in terms of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act are slowly taking shape. Difficulties connected with shortage of staff and inconvenient premises make it impossible to develop the service as quickly as one would like. The visitation in connection with the mother and child care, school health, tuberculosis and infectious disease services is continuing as usual and contact with hospitals is becoming closer. A deputy superintendent health visitor working in and from the Central Public Health Office acts as liaison officer between hospitals and general medical practitioners on the one hand and the district health visitors on the other. There is a lot to be said for studied progress as the personnel of the various services concerned have in many cases yet to realise that the health visitor can give useful assistance to many families. The figures given below show that the general practitioner is not yet accustomed to the idea but that certain hospitals are co-operating. Many of the hospital requests were in connection with infectious disease and with children. The necessary contact has been established, and steps are being taken to develop that contact.

The following figures are asked for by the Department of Health for Scotland. They can be taken as a measure of the visitation work performed by the health visitors. It is very difficult to distribute the visits under the various headings as one visit may cover more than one purpose. The total visits figure therefore represents the total number of purposes for which visits were made rather than the number of separate visits. The total number of first visits paid during the year was 13,490, and the total visits was 70,164. The purposes of these visits were as follows:—Expectant mothers (1st visits, 1,303), total, 5,406; infants (1st visits, 3,773), total, 32,725; children 1-5 years (1st visits, 3,072), total, 23,318; cases of tuberculosis (1st visits, 474), total 3,337; orthopædic cases (1st visits, 53), total, 110; infectious diseases (1st visits, 2,845), total, 3,110; day nurseries (1st visits, 94), total 123; School Health Services—Follow-up work (1st visits, 1,262), total, 1,421; three visits were made at the request of general medical practitioners, and 611 visits were made at the request of King's Cross Hospital (155), Maryfield Hospital and the Royal Infirmary (456).

The Local Health Authority have made arrangements with the Dundee Sick Nursing Society and the Broughty Ferry Nursing Association to provide a home nursing service on their behalf. As soon as conditions permit, it is intended that the number of nurses employed by the Dundee Society will be increased to a figure of about 30, and that arrangements will be made for a certain number of nurses to reside in the areas which they serve. The area of the City is increasing, and it is no longer possible to provide an efficient service from one centre. We must follow the practice that has operated for many years in county areas and provide each nurse working in the outskirts of the town with a house from which she will carry out her daily visits.

Between 5th July and the end of the year 2,963 cases were attended by home nurses (Dundee Society, 2,651; Broughty Ferry Association, 312). There were 29,023 visits paid to these cases (Dundee, 26,000; Broughty Ferry, 3,023). At 31st December the Dundee Society were employing a superintendent, 14 whole-time and 3 part-time nurses. The Broughty Ferry Association were employing 2 nurses.

It is unfortunate that there should be two voluntary bodies providing a home nursing service in one compact local government area. While the district for which each has accepted responsibility is quite clear, it would be better if one organisation covered the whole City. I hope that in the near future the two societies will join so that it will be possible to have one efficient service. Broughty Ferry is far too small a district to maintain a self-contained unit. The two nurses working there are doing excellent work, but Broughty Ferry would benefit by having at its disposal the resources of a much larger organisation.

The Public Health Committee in association with the Scottish Council for Health Education held a further series of four Sunday evening meetings in the King's Theatre during the winter months. The first of these was of the usual type in that a chosen speaker from the Scottish Council dealt with one subject, and the films supporting the talk covered that subject and other general health topics. The other three meetings were experimental in nature. One of them was entirely a film show, and a second took the form of a Youth Health Rally, when almost the entire audience was recruited from the various youth organisations in the City. Dr A. G. Mearns

presented a pageant using a number of boys and girls to illustrate points while he gave his talk. The final meeting was on the subject of industrial health, and was advertised throughout the important industries. All the meetings attracted audiences of about 1,000, and were regarded as thoroughly satisfactory. It is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to assess the value of such meetings from the educational point of view, and they must be regarded simply as one of the many influences towards better health and fitness in the community.

As in previous years, many lectures have been given by members of the Public Health Department staff to selected audiences, and these appear to arouse considerable interest and evoke many questions on the Department's work and on health points of general interest.

There was a marked increase in the number of vessels arriving in the Port of Dundee, which were visited by a medical officer and sanitary inspector. A total of 179 foreign-going ships were so visited, while 511 coastwise vessels were inspected by a sanitary inspector. Nothing of importance in regard to infectious disease occurred, and details of the work done in dealing with vermin, including rat infestation, are contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Port Health
Administration

Special attention has been given recently by the inspecting officials to the nature and state of cleanliness of the crews' quarters. Their first general impressions are given in the following brief comments. Whether large or small, old or new, the state of cleanliness of a ship depends on the direct and continued interest of the captain. Large and new ships comprise a much higher percentage of cases classifiable as first-rate in respect of cleanliness than small and old ships. Jute liners with coloured crews were found always to be beautifully clean. Special members of the coloured crew are available for the crew's as well as the captain's quarters, and their duty is to keep these quarters clean. In small British ships each member of the crew is responsible for the cleanliness of his cabin. Where the cabins comprise multiple berths it is more difficult to allocate responsibility. The steward or cook or mess boy cleans the captain's and officers' quarters. In jute liners and in small British ships alike there is a weekly inspection. This is meant to involve a general clean up for the "on parade." The condition of some of

the ships inspected leaves some doubt as to whether the inspection is carried out, or, if it is, whether it is of much avail. Small foreign vessels have better accommodation and amenities than small British ships. More ingenuity is shown in the use of space. It more or less emerges that the better the accommodation, the greater the amenities, the more privacy and comfort, the higher is the standard of cleanliness. Coloured seamen and foreign seamen are seldom found working in ships in an unsatisfactory state of cleanliness. The most unsatisfactory cases which have come to our notice have involved British crews and small British ships. Dutch and Norwegian ships were of a high order in respect of cleanliness of crew's quarters.

In obtaining this information all kinds of ships were examined—jute liners, coasting vessels, home traders, sugar boats and oil tankers. In all, during a period of four months, 73 ships were examined. This number included 17 re-examinations on revisit to the port. In these cases, the state of cleanliness was no different from that found on the first visit.

Housing and Sanitation

Very full particulars are contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector on the progress made in the solution of the housing problem. The important figure is 775, which represents the number of new houses which became available during the year. The corresponding figure for 1947 was 998, the decline being due to the smaller number of temporary houses completed last year. A considerable number of permanent houses were in course of erection at 31st December, and we can only hope that the number completed during the present year will rise to, or preferably exceed, the 1947 figure.

The shortage of accommodation made necessary a continuation of the policy of licensing and requisitioning of houses scheduled as unfit for human habitation. Although some improvements may be carried out in such houses they do not reach anything like the standard necessary for the maintenance of health. Even more unsatisfactory are the huddled camps which have become housing schemes. The only advantage they have is that there is no congestion on the site, and, if the weather permits, the occupants can spend much of their time out of doors. This is specially important for the children. The only solution is, of course, the production of an adequate number of new houses.

Circumstances do not yet permit of action being taken by the Public Health Department to deal in an organised way with unhealthy houses and unhealthy areas. Nor is it possible for the Corporation to work out an effective policy with the object of modernising the enormous number of houses which, while reasonably fit for human habitation, do not possess those amenities which should be found in every house.

Hospitals ceased to be a responsibility of the Public Health ^{General} Department in July, and reports by the superintendents are not included in this volume. The inspection of nursing homes in terms of the Nursing Homes Regulations (Scotland) Act, 1938, remains a duty of the Local Authority, and details of the work done are contained in the report by Dr Fulton, the inspecting medical officer.

A considerable amount of work has been carried out by the staff of the Sanitary Department in the supervision of milk supply and in the inspection of foods. The Chief Sanitary Inspector gives full particulars in his report which shows that definite progress has been made in the production and distribution of safe milk. Much remains to be done, however, for the protection of food generally in the course of production, storage and distribution. Committees specially appointed by the Government departments concerned are examining this question in relation to certain foods, and their recommendations may lead to effective action.

The important changes which took place in the administrative organisation made the year 1948 a rather difficult one for all engaged in the health services. The experience gained is, however, sufficient to justify the conclusion that if everyone carries out his duties efficiently and if each of the numerous health authorities adopts an attitude of give as well as take, it will be possible to build up a very satisfactory health service.

I am, your obedient servant,

W. L. BURGESS.

Central Public Health Office,
Dundee. August, 1949.

LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS

1. Causes of Death (Corrected for Transfers), at the Different Age Periods during 1948.
2. Death-rates at Various Age Periods (from all causes) each year, 1943-48.
3. Death-rate (from all causes) each month during the years 1943-48.
4. Death-rate (from all causes) in various Wards each year, 1941-48.
5. Birth-rate in Various Wards each year, 1941-48.
6. Infantile Death-rate (per 1,000 births) in Various Wards each year, 1941-48.
7. Death-rate in Various Wards from Principal Epidemic Diseases each year, 1941-48.
8. Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate in Various Wards each year, 1941-48.
9. Tuberculosis (all forms) Death-rate in Various Wards each year, 1941-48.
10. Deaths and Death-rates from Various Groups of Causes each year since 1943 (all ages).
11. Certified causes of death at various ages under 1 year during 1948.
12. Infant Mortality Rates from Various Groups of Causes each year, 1941-48.
13. Infant Mortality Rates from all causes at various age periods, 1941-48.
14. Number of Illegitimate Births, Number of Deaths (under 1 year) of Illegitimate Infants, and Death-rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births since 1941.
15. Number of Stillbirths and rate per 1,000 Births, 1941-48.
16. Annual Death-Rate per 100,000 population and Case Mortality, per cent., from Measles and Whooping Cough each year since 1941.

17. Maternal Mortality Rates — Number of Deaths per 1,000 Registered Births, 1941-48.
18. Death-rates per 100,000 each year since 1941 from Respiratory diseases (including Bronchitis, Pneumonia (all forms), Pleurisy, Asthma, Laryngitis, etc.).
19. Deaths in which Influenza was given as a cause of death each month, January, 1943, to December, 1948.
20. Deaths in which Influenza appeared as a cause in Death Certificate, 1943-48, classified in age periods.
21. INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Number of Cases of each Disease Notified and Accepted in Dundee during the year 1948. Also number removed and number not removed to Hospital.
22. Monthly Notifications and Intimations of Infectious Diseases, Dundee, 1948.
23. TUBERCULOSIS — Notifications and Deaths, with corresponding rates per 1,000 population at various age periods each year since 1941.
24. TUBERCULOSIS — Notifications and Deaths with corresponding rates per 1,000 population for each year since 1941.
25. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—Notifications and Deaths with corresponding rates per 1,000 population for each sex each year since 1941.
26. Pulmonary Tuberculosis — Deaths in Institutions each year since 1943.
27. MALIGNANT DISEASES— Number of Deaths and Death-rates per 10,000 population each year since 1941.
28. Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths from Malignant Diseases during 1948, showing parts of the body affected.
29. Number of Births per 1,000 population, Illegitimate Births per 100 Registered Births and Marriages per 1,000 population, each year since 1941.
30. PORT INSPECTION — 1948.
31. VACCINATION, 1940-47.

TABLE I.
Return Showing Causes of Death (corrected for transfers) at the Different Age Periods during 1948

Cause of Death	ALL AGES															85 & over
	Total	Males	Females	—1	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—		
Typhoid Fever,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles,	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough,	4	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza,	9	3	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	
Cerebro-spinal Fever,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Epidemic Diseases,	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	1	1	—	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System,	118	67	51	1	2	—	1	28	30	16	22	12	3	3	—	
Other Tuberculous Diseases,	12	6	6	2	1	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cancer, Malignant Diseases,	376	175	201	—	—	—	—	2	4	21	52	88	129	70	10	
Diabetes Mellitus,	15	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	3	1	
Diseases of Nervous System,	265	94	171	1	2	—	—	1	3	4	17	35	88	93	21	
Diseases of Circulatory System,	782	330	452	—	—	1	3	3	7	17	56	121	222	272	80	
Bronchitis,	58	28	30	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	9	13	16	14	3	
Pneumonia (all forms),	106	62	44	28	2	1	—	—	1	1	4	13	22	28	6	
Other Respiratory Diseases,	32	19	13	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	8	6	5	1	
Diarrhoea, etc. (all ages),	64	44	20	56	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	
Appendicitis,	11	5	6	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	5	—	—	
Other Digestive Diseases,	77	43	34	—	1	—	1	3	1	2	15	20	16	14	4	
Acute and Chronic Nephritis,	31	22	9	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	4	4	5	8	—	
Other Diseases of Genito-urinary System,	55	40	15	2	2	—	—	—	2	5	4	8	19	13	—	
Puerperal Sepsis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Puerperal Causes,	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malformations, etc.,	64	36	28	59	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Old Age,	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	
Violent Deaths,	133	78	55	14	5	6	1	7	4	10	16	13	18	30	9	
All Other Causes,	57	27	30	2	2	—	3	4	5	3	5	11	13	8	2	
ALL CAUSES,	2,292	1,094	1,198	170	26	10	10	61	66	94	218	351	577	569	140	

TABLE III.

Death-rate (from all causes) each month during the years
1943-1948.

Month.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
January,	15.7	18.3	19.5	20.3	18.7	15.4
February,	18.1	13.9	15.6	16.3	19.2	14.1
March,	14.3	14.5	14.1	18.1	17.9	14.3
April,	12.9	12.7	12.6	15.6	14.0	13.4
May,	12.4	15.0	12.4	12.8	14.2	13.6
June,	14.1	12.9	11.7	13.0	12.4	10.8
July,	12.3	12.7	11.5	11.8	12.6	11.0
August,	11.3	12.3	9.5	11.7	12.8	11.8
September,	10.8	13.7	10.0	10.8	11.2	12.8
October,	12.9	13.4	10.5	10.6	11.3	10.6
November,	14.8	11.4	12.7	14.9	13.2	13.2
December,	20.7	14.8	17.3	17.8	16.9	12.9

TABLE IV.

Death-rate (from all causes) in various Wards each year,
1941-48.

Year	Whole City.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 & 11.	12.
1941,	15.3	12.9	14.2	15.5	16.8	23.4	11.1	16.7	14.5	14.8	18.6	12.4
1942,	14.7	12.0	12.0	15.7	17.1	20.4	9.8	18.6	12.1	15.9	17.9	12.6
1943,	15.0	13.1	13.3	16.0	18.8	21.6	11.9	17.3	11.7	15.0	15.2	13.0
1944,	14.6	11.5	12.2	14.8	18.1	21.9	11.3	19.8	12.9	13.3	15.7	11.6
1945,	13.6	10.0	12.0	14.0	17.1	20.5	8.4	19.0	11.4	12.6	17.2	11.6
1946,	14.1	11.6	13.1	14.2	15.6	21.8	10.8	18.5	11.8	12.4	16.1	12.1
1947,	13.7	11.3	12.6	12.9	14.7	19.0	9.9	20.3	11.9	12.9	16.8	11.6
1948,	12.6	8.3	12.6	13.4	17.5	17.5	9.2	14.7	10.1	11.1	14.3	12.3

TABLE V.

Birth-rate in Various Wards Each Year, 1941-48.

Year	Whole City.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 & 11.	12.
1941,	17.5	16.1	13.4	19.7	24.2	24.8	14.3	18.7	13.7	14.2	14.5	18.6
1942,	17.5	16.7	16.2	21.6	22.3	22.6	13.6	19.7	14.1	14.6	16.1	16.2
1943,	16.3	15.0	12.1	21.2	23.1	21.6	10.9	19.2	11.8	15.0	14.3	15.5
1944,	18.0	19.4	18.7	23.8	27.1	29.3	14.8	24.7	15.4	18.9	18.6	17.2
1945,	16.1	16.2	12.9	20.2	21.8	24.9	10.1	19.3	11.3	14.1	14.6	13.5
1946,	22.3	22.8	16.4	27.1	31.2	32.8	16.6	26.4	18.7	21.4	30.0	20.9
1947,	25.1	19.9	16.8	29.5	31.2	32.0	19.0	22.8	20.0	18.5	22.5	21.2
1948,	19.8	10.5	12.6	28.6	27.1	23.7	15.9	25.3	17.5	16.5	17.3	17.2

TABLE VI.

Infantile Death-rate (per 1,000 births) in Various Wards
Each Year, 1941-1948.

Year	Whole City.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 & 11.	12.
1941,	89	48	96	106	69	85	92	85	91	111	193	82
1942,	68	59	52	87	83	68	38	71	62	56	58	82
1943,	69	60	92	63	78	74	108	39	68	81	33	68
1944,	60	52	46	64	76	73	58	34	78	58	23	70
1945,	57	33	59	51	84	45	75	69	47	93	38	27
1946,	47	51	38	67	42	46	54	26	50	41	55	47
1947,	70	81	86	77	52	59	92	57	82	103	24	58
1948,	47	52	46	41	57	48	63	54	29	52	16	69

TABLE VII.

Death-Rate in Various Wards from Principal Epidemic Diseases
Each Year, 1941-1948.

Year	Whole City.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 & 11.	12.
1941,	.69	.83	.55	.78	1.05	.90	.38	.56	.62	.84	.60	.51
1942,	.33	.07	.56	.40	.45	.46	.52	.41	.29	.23	.41	.06
1943,	.61	.47	.29	.62	.46	1.26	.59	.42	.30	.05	.85	.53
1944,	.16	—	.1	.34	.20	.08	—	.25	.24	.18	.42	.06
1945	.05	—	—	.07	—	—	—	—	—	.16	.31	.06
1946,	.21	.18	.18	.19	.24	.29	.25	.28	.16	.22	.19	.11
1947,	.08	.23	.08	—	.17	—	—	—	.10	.15	.18	—
1948,	.09	—	—	.12	—	.05	.06	.07	—	—	.09	.05

TABLE VIII.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate in Various Wards
Each Year, 1941-1948.

Year	Whole City.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 & 11.	12.
1941,	.65	.65	.27	.72	.99	.75	.50	.88	.62	.68	.30	.68
1942,	.77	.77	.47	.74	1.08	1.54	.58	.90	.47	.69	.93	.75
1943,	.61	.94	.39	.48	.78	.95	.53	.50	.66	.65	.42	.36
1944,	.73	.61	.58	.82	.72	1.42	.53	1.09	.78	.54	.32	.65
1945,	.68	.33	.95	.47	.97	1.40	.13	.74	.65	.58	.63	.76
1946,	.70	.55	.26	1.01	1.19	.79	.24	.61	.49	.92	.68	.70
1947	.82	1.24	.99	.65	.84	1.42	.56	1.87	.36	.81	.63	.46
1948,	.65	.34	.41	.53	.78	1.27	.68	.93	.59	.61	.36	.71

TABLE IX.

Tuberculosis (all forms) Death-rate in Various Wards
Each Year, 1941-1948.

Year	Whole City.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 & 11.	12.
1941,	.90	.83	.83	.98	1.43	1.05	.75	1.20	.91	1.01	.30	.73
1942,	1.02	.85	.47	1.07	1.40	2.08	.77	1.07	.64	.87	1.03	1.04
1943,	.79	1.48	.39	.55	1.11	1.18	.53	.59	.78	.89	.42	.53
1944,	.88	.87	.77	.96	.85	1.60	.72	1.09	1.02	.65	.42	.65
1945,	.86	.46	1.43	.68	1.48	1.63	.19	.83	.83	.70	.63	.76
1946,	.87	.74	.85	1.07	1.37	1.01	.60	.77	.88	.98	.87	.70
1947,	.94	.92	1.82	.76	1.01	1.42	.79	2.16	.31	.81	.82	.46
1948,	.72	.41	.49	.53	.89	1.34	.73	.93	.61	.66	.45	.76

TABLE X.

Deaths and Death-rates from various groups of causes each year since 1943 (all ages).

Disease Group.	1943.		1944.		1945.		1946.		1947.		1948.	
	Pop., 154,703.	No. of Deaths.	Pop., 154,845.	No. of Deaths.	Pop., 156,999.	No. of Deaths.	Pop., 169,197.	No. of Deaths.	Pop., 180,730.	No. of Deaths.	Pop., 181,805.	No. of Deaths.
	Rate per 1,000 Pop.		Rate per 1,000 Pop.		Rate per 1,000 Pop.		Rate per 1,000 Pop.		Rate per 1,000 Pop.		Rate per 1,000 Pop.	
Congenital,	96	.62	101	.72	100	.64	105	.62	117	.65	64	.35
Digestive,	92	.59	90	.58	104	.66	101	.60	184	1.02	152	.83
Respiratory,	216	1.39	222	1.43	158	1.01	210	1.24	246	1.36	196	1.08
Infective,	233	1.50	195	1.26	158	1.01	198	1.17	195	1.08	150	.82
Circulatory,	675	4.36	703	4.54	653	4.16	855	5.05	762	4.22	782	4.30
Genito-urinary,	108	.70	92	.59	105	.67	75	.44	79	.44	86	.47
Malignant,	367	2.37	337	2.18	341	2.17	333	1.97	328	1.81	376	2.07
Nervous,	286	1.85	282	1.82	280	1.78	277	1.64	326	1.80	265	1.46
Other Causes,	251	1.62	235	1.52	244	1.55	227	1.34	230	1.27	221	1.22
	2,324	15.00	2,257	14.64	2,143	13.65	2,381	14.1	2,467	13.7	2,292	12.6

TABLE XI.

Certified Causes of Death at Various Ages under 1 Year during 1948

Cause of Death.	WEEKS					MONTHS					
	Under					Under					
	1	1/2	2/3	3/4	Total	2	2/3	3/6	6/9	9/12	Total
Enteric Fever,
Typhus Fever,
Smallpox,
Measles,	1	1
Scarlet Fever,
Whooping Cough,	1	...	...	1	...	2
Diphtheria,
Infantile paralysis,
Cerebro-spinal meningitis,
Tuberculosis—											
Lung,	1	...	...	1
General,	1	...	1
Abdominal,
Brain,
Other Forms,	1	1
Influenza,
Other Infectious Diseases
Pneumonia (all forms),	2	...	...	2	5	3	8	6	4	28
Bronchitis,
Laryngitis,
Other Diseases of Res-	1	...	1	...	2
piratory System,
Diarrhoea and Enteritis,	1	5	1	7	9	10	18	11	1	56
Other Diseases of Dige-
stive System,
Meningitis (not T.B.),
Convulsions,
Other Diseases of Ner-
vous System,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations, ...	8	2	1	...	11	2	...	2	1	...	16
Congenital Debility, Ic-
terus, Sclerema,
Marasmus,	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth,	20	2	2	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24
Injury at Birth,	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Diseases peculiar
to Early Infancy, ...	12	4	...	1	17	...	1	...	...	...	18
Suffocation, Over-laying,	1	3	4	...	...	8
Rickets,
Syphilis,	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Violence,	1	...	...	...	...	1
All Other Causes,	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
TOTAL,	45	13	9	2	69	20	19	33	22	7	170

TABLE XII.

Infant Mortality Rates from various groups of causes
each year, 1941-48.

Year.	Congenital.	Digestive	Respiratory.	All		Rate per 1,000.
				Infectious Disease.	Other Causes.	
1941,	45	8	21	8	7	89
1942,	36	8	12	5	7	68
1943,	31	7	16	5	10	69
1944,	33	5	14	1	7	60
1945,	26	7	10	1	13	57
1946,	22	3	11	1	10	47
1947,	28	20	14	1	7	70
1948,	20	16	7	2	2	47

TABLE XIII.

Infant Mortality Rates from all causes at various age periods
1941-48.

Year.	Births.	DEATH-RATES			
		Under 1 Week.	Under 1 Month.	Under 3 Months.	Under 1 Year.
1941,	2,850	38	46	60	89
1942,	2,770	23	32	38	68
1943,	2,849	21	30	41	69
1944,	3,174	18	29	35	60
1945,	2,832	25	34	37	57
1946,	3,941	20	27	35	47
1947,	4,169	24	33	47	70
1948,	3,598	13	19	30	47

TABLE XIV.

Number of Illegitimate Births, Number of Deaths (under 1 year)
of Illegitimate Infants, and Death-rate per 1,000 Illegitimate
Births since 1941.

Year.	Illegitimate Births.	Deaths of Illeg. Infants.	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Births.
1941,	209	28	134
1942,	224	21	94
1943,	241	30	124
1944,	294	24	82
1945,	282	28	99
1946,	281	23	82
1947,	275	30	109
1948,	214	17	79

TABLE XV.

Table showing Number of Still-Births and rate per 1,000 Births, 1941-1948.

Year.	No. of. Still-Births.	Total of Live Births and Still-Births.	Rate per 1,000 total Births (Live & Still).
1941,	128	2,978	42.98
1942,	132	2,902	45.49
1943,	110	3,022	36.40
1944,	146	3,390	43.07
1945,	90	2,922	30.80
1946,	136	4,077	33.65
1947,	108	4,277	25.25
1948,	108	3,707	29.13

TABLE XVI.

Annual Death-Rate per 100,000 population and Case Mortality, per cent, from Measles and Whooping Cough each year since 1941.

Measles.					Whooping Cough.				
	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-Rate per 100,000.	Case Mortality per cent.		Cases.	Deaths.	Death-Rate per 100,000.	Case Mortality per cent.
1941, ...	789	10	6.1	1.3	728	17	10.4	2.3	
1942, ...	1,241	6	3.8	.5	236	5	3.2	2.1	
1943, ...	669	4	2.6	.6	518	14	9.0	2.7	
1944, ...	1,188	10	6.5	.84	352	0	—	—	
1945, ...	306	4	2.5	1.31	164	1	.64	.61	
1946, ...	1,671	10	5.9	.6	522	3	1.8	.57	
1947, ...	424*	2	1.1	.5	455*	3	1.7	.65	
1948, ...	1,322*	2	1.1	.15	366*	4	2.2	1.08	

TABLE XVII.

Maternal Mortality Rates — Number of Deaths per 1,000 Registered Births, 1941-1948.

1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
4.56	3.61	3.51	3.47	3.5	2.0	.96	1.4

TABLE XVIII.

Death-rates per 100,000 each year since 1941, from the Respiratory Diseases (including Bronchitis, Pneumonia (all forms), Pleurisy, Asthma, Laryngitis, etc.).

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 100,000.
1941,	269	165.0
1942,	199	125.6
1943,	216	139.6
1944,	222	143.4
1945,	158	100.6
1946,	210	124.1
1947,	246	136.1
1948,	196	107.8

TABLE XIX.

Deaths in which Influenza was given as a cause of death each month, January, 1943, to December, 1948.

Months.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
January,	2	2	0	10	1	2
February,	5	0	2	8	1	1
March,	2	1	0	1	0	1
April,	3	0	0	0	0	0
May,	2	1	1	0	1	0
June,	2	0	0	0	0	0
July,	1	0	0	0	0	0
August,	0	0	0	0	0	0
September,	1	0	0	0	0	0
October,	0	0	0	0	0	0
November,	9	0	0	1	0	3
December,	26	2	0	0	4	2
	53	6	3	20	7	9

TABLE XX.

Deaths in which Influenza appeared as a cause in death certificate, 1943-48, classified in age periods.

Age Periods.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Under 1 year,	1	0	0	0	1	0
1—5 years,	0	0	0	1	0	1
5—15 years,	1	0	0	1	0	0
15—25 years,	1	0	0	0	0	0
25—45 years,	6	0	0	3	0	1
45—65 years,	15	2	0	4	1	0
65 and upwards, ...	29	4	3	11	5	7
	53	6	3	20	7	9

TABLE XXI.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Number of Cases of each disease notified and accepted in Dundee during the year 1948.
Also number removed and number not removed to hospital.

Disease	Under 1 Year.			1 and under 5.					5 and under 15.					15 and under 35.					35 and under 45.					45 and upwards.					Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to Hospital
	M	F	All Ages	0 and under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and upwards	45 and upwards	45 and upwards	45 and upwards	45 and upwards	45 and upwards	45 and upwards	45 and upwards						
Cerebro-Spinal Fever,	14	4	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Chickenpox,	391	1	392	44	342	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Cholera,	392	0	392	37	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Continued Fever,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Diphtheria,	39	1	40	27	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Dysentery,	39	1	40	27	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Encephalitis Lethargica,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Erysipelas,	62	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Jaundice, Acute Infective,	59	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Malaria,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Measles,	605	19	624	173	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	627	16	643	150	457	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Plague,	96	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Pneumonia, Acute Infectious,	66	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Pneumonia, Acute Indolent,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Pneumonia, Acute Primary,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable),	269	31	300	89	54	18	17	15	27	18	189	80	14	19	114	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Polio-myelitis, Acute,	179	25	204	64	25	13	11	8	14	19	114	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Puerperal Fever,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Puerperal Pyrexia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Scarlet Fever,	45	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Smallpox,	173	0	173	64	110	4	1	1	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Typhoid Fever,	256	0	256	80	128	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Paratyphoid A,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Paratyphoid B,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Typhus Fever,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Whooping Cough,	173	11	184	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Infective Hepatitis,	193	17	210	71	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Enteritis,	4	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Gastro-enteritis,	65	21	86	37	14	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Mumps,	129	92	221	57	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Measles, Rubella,	84	57	141	48	737	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
TOTAL,	790	4	794	238	778	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	822	1	823	4	818	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	17	1	18	0	2	4	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	2,910	276	3,186	40	290	26	51	40	20	26	51	40	20	26	51	40	20	26	51	40	20	26	51	40	20					
	2,769	268	3,037	55	58	46	60	34	728	2,071	55	58	46	60	34	728	2,071	55	58	46	60	34	728	2,071	55					

TABLE XXII.
Monthly Notifications and Intimations of Infectious Diseases, Dundee, 1948.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Accepted	
													Total	Total
Cerebro-spinal Fever,	1	2	1	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	23
Chickenspox,	79	102	169	37	90	131	19	5	17	17	41	45	743	743
Continued Fever (undulant),	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria,	11	14	28	10	12	12	8	7	11	9	11	9	135	4
Erysipelas,	12	10	28	13	12	12	15	15	8	9	12	8	144	65
Jaundice, Acute Infective,	21	21	31	39	19	7	12	7	8	8	10	9	170	101
Malaria, (Morbidity),	7	13	9	3	6	7	2	10	119	269	945	317	1,316	1,322
Measles (Rubella),	3	4	17	18	17	17	12	19	15	11	13	9	160	102
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Infectious,	26	47	82	91	26	10	14	24	28	—	—	—	63	448
Pneumonia, Acute Primary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis, Acute,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever,	4	3	1	10	6	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	6	6
Scarlet Fever,	56	58	57	27	35	26	31	23	32	40	38	54	479	405
Smallpox,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever,	52	23	39	41	31	42	4	32	26	19	24	33	366	366
Whooping Cough,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis,	2	3	6	4	1	3	—	9	4	6	—	—	50	97
Gastro-enteritis,	2	12	12	8	40	21	6	16	27	10	21	11	188	294
Infective Hepatitis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps,	864	413	905	44	30	12	3	3	3	6	6	5	1,612	1,612
TOTAL,	1,108	726	647	941	354	316	132	173	319	445	771	577	5,921	5,799

TABLE XXIII.

TUBERCULOSIS—Notifications and Deaths, with corresponding rates per 1,000 population at various age periods each year since 1941.

Year.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS												NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.												
	0-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65 & over.		0-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65 & over.		
	No.	Per 1,000.	No.	Per 1,000.	No.	Per 1,000.	No.	Per 1,000.	No.	Per 1,000.	No.	Per 1,000.	No.	Per 1,000.	No.	Per 1,000.	No.	Per 1,000.	No.	Per 1,000.	No.	Per 1,000.	No.	Per 1,000.	
1941	Notifications, ..	5	.40	20	.86	67	2.81	95	2.01	44	1.12	7	.41	28	2.25	31	1.34	22	.92	9	.19	8	.20	2	.12
	Deaths, ..	1	.08	2	.09	25	1.05	47	.90	28	.71	3	.18	11	.88	5	.22	11	.46	9	.19	3	.08	1	.06
1942	Notifications, ..	11	.91	22	.98	69	3.06	82	1.76	44	1.15	8	.49	42	3.48	69	3.06	26	1.15	23	.49	10	.26	1	.06
	Deaths, ..	1	.08	1	.04	33	1.46	41	.88	36	.94	10	.61	17	1.41	9	.40	4	.18	6	.13	4	.10	0	.0
1943	Notifications, ..	3	.21	22	.79	69	3.74	86	2.10	43	1.15	4	.25	21	1.50	40	1.43	15	.81	8	.20	3	.08	2	.12
	Deaths, ..	2	.14	0	.0	21	1.14	33	.81	38	1.02	1	.06	11	.79	8	.29	3	.16	2	.05	2	.05	1	.06
1944	Notifications, ..	6	.43	25	.89	93	5.03	78	1.91	37	.99	9	.56	14	1.00	24	.85	12	.65	5	.12	1	.03	1	.06
	Deaths, ..	1	1.07	1	.04	24	1.30	43	1.05	38	1.02	6	.37	3	.21	6	.21	6	.33	3	.07	4	.12	1	.06
1945	Notifications, ..	6		29		103		101		30		5		12		29		18		12		3		0	
	Deaths, ..	2		3		27		45		23		6		11		7		7		2		2		0	
1946	Notifications, ..	6	.43	15	.54	92	4.03	112	2.19	36	.95	9	.57	17	1.22	16	.58	9	.39	4	.08	3	.08	2	.13
	Deaths, ..	4	.29	3	.11	25	1.10	51	1.00	29	.77	6	.38	8	.58	13	.47	4	.18	1	.02	2	.06	1	.06
1947	Notifications, ..	30	2.02	29	.98	107	4.37	122	2.23	57	1.41	14	.83	15	1.01	29	.98	18	.73	7	.13	7	.17	1	.06
	Deaths,	6	.41	4	.16	30	1.22	59	1.08	35	.87	15	.88	7	.47	4	.16	5	.21	—	—	4	.09	—	—
1948	Notifications, ..	21	1.41	36	1.21	107	4.34	111	2.03	61	1.49	17	.94	11	.74	20	.67	15	.61	9	.16	2	.05	2	.12
	Deaths,	3	.10	1	.03	23	1.15	45	.84	34	.83	6	.35	3	.20	—	—	5	.20	3	.05	—	—	1	.06

TABLE XXIV.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Notifications and Deaths, with corresponding rates per 1,000 population for each year since 1941.

Year.	Estimated Population.	NOTIFICATION AND CASE RATE				DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES			
		Pulmonary Tuberculosis. No. per 1,000.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. No. per 1,000.	Tuberculosis (all forms). No. per 1,000.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis. No. per 1,000.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. No. per 1,000.	Tuberculosis (all forms). No. per 1,000.	Tuberculosis (all forms). No. per 1,000.	
1941,	238	1.46	100	.61	338	2.07	106	.65
1942,	236	1.49	171	1.08	307	2.57	122	.77
1943,	227	1.47	89	.57	316	2.04	95	.61
1944,	248	1.61	57	.37	305	1.97	113	.73
1945,	274	1.75	77	.50	351	2.24	106	.68
1946,	270	1.60	51	.30	321	1.90	118	.70
1947,	359	1.98	77	.43	436	2.41	149	.82
1948,	358	1.96	59	.32	417	2.29	118	.65
								146	.90
								162	1.02
								122	.79
								136	.88
								135	.86
								147	.87
								169	.94
								130	.72

TABLE XXV.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Notifications and Deaths with corresponding rates per 1,000 population for each sex each year since 1941.

Year.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	No.	Per 1,000.	No.	Per 1,000.	No.	Per 1,000.	No.	Per 1,000.
1941,	126	1.72	112	1.25	53	.72	53	.59
1942,	119	1.43	117	1.14	62	.74	60	.59
1943,	124	1.79	103	1.21	49	.71	46	.54
1944,	112	1.61	136	1.57	54	.82	59	.69
1945,	153	2.17	121	1.40	57	.81	49	.57
1946,	146	—	124	—	54	—	64	—
1947,	194	—	165	—	74	—	75	—
1948,	182	—	176	—	67	—	51	—

TABLE XXVI.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis — Deaths in Institutions
each year since 1943.

	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Total Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	95	113	106	118	149	118
No. of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Institutions,	54	79	52	44	78	48
Percentage of Total Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis dying in Institutions, ...	56.8	69.9	49.1	37.3	52.3	40.7

TABLE XXVII.

MALIGNANT DISEASES

Number of Deaths and Death-rates per 10,000 population
each year since 1941.

Year	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rates.
1941,	122	178	300	18.40
1942,	141	181	322	20.32
1943,	162	205	367	23.72
1944,	159	178	337	21.76
1945,	159	182	341	21.72
1946,	145	188	333	19.68
1947,	168	160	328	18.15
1948,	175	201	376	20.68

TABLE

Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths from Malignant

MALES

LOCATION	All Ages	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 & over				
All Sites	175	...	1	1	2	7	15	8	23	24	29	29	25	9	2
Lip	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mouth, Palate	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tongue	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Jaw, Maxilla, Antrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salivary Glands, Parotid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pharynx, Fauces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasopharynx, Nose-Internal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buccal Cavity, etc. Total	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
Oesophagus, Gullet	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
Stomach, Pylorus	38	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	7	7	6	4	6	1	...
Intestine	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	5	3	1	5	1
Abdomen	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rectum	16	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	...	...	...
Liver, Gall Bladder	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Pancreas	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	2	...	...
Peritoneum, Omentum, Mesentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digestive Organs, etc. Total	96	...	...	...	1	4	5	5	14	13	18	18	9	8	1
Larynx	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...
Lung, Bronchus, Pleura	38	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	7	7	5	1	5	1	...
Mediastinum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Organs. Total	44	...	...	...	...	3	7	3	7	8	5	2	8	1	...
Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostate	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	4	...	1	...
Testis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrotum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Male Genital Organs Total	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	6	4	...	1	...
Kidney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bladder, Urethra	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Urinary Organs Total	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Anus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ear	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nose (external)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scalp, Face (rodent ulcer)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skin Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Brain	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinal Cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brain and Nervous System Total	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adrenals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm, Leg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eye	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lymphatic Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rib, Sternum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spine	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thorax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Throat	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Thyroid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Stated	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other or Unspecified Organs Total	7	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...

Diseases during 1948, showing parts of the body affected.

FEMALES

LOCATION	All Ages	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85 & over
All Sites	201	...	1	3	7	5	11	18	19	22	33	38	26	11	7	
Lip
Mouth, Palate	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tongue	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaw, Maxilla, Antrum
Salivary Glands, Parotid
Tonsils
Pharynx, Fauces
Nasopharynx, Nose—Internal	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cheek	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Buccal Cavity, Etc. Total	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Oesophagus, Gullet	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Stomach, Pylorus	...	37	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	3	2	5	6	9	3	...
Intestine	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	2	5	4	2	2
Abdomen	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rectum	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Liver, Gall Bladder	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	1	2	...	...	...
Pancreas	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	...
Peritoneum, Omentum, Mesentery	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Digestive Organs, etc. Total	99	...	...	1	3	3	3	5	10	10	18	22	16	5	3	...
Larynx
Lung, Bronchus, Pleura	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	3	2	...
Mediastinum
Respiratory Organs. Total	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	3	2	...
Cervix	...	6	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Uterus, Other or Unspecified	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	...
Uterus. Total	22	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	...
Ovary, Fallopian Tube	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Vagina, Vulva	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Other Female Genital Organs. Total	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	1
Breast	...	29	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	3	4	6	3	2	1	1
Kidney,
Bladder, Urethra	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1
Urinary Organs. Total	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1
Anus	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ear
Nose (external)
Scalp, face (rodent ulcer)
Skin	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Skin Total	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Brain	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Spinal Cord
Brain and Nervous System Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Adrenals
Arm, Leg	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bones
Eye
Heart
Lymphatic
Pelvis	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rib, Sternum
Spine	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen
Thorax
Throat
Thyroid	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Others
Not Stated	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other or Unspecified Organs. Total	13	...	...	1	2	...	3	3	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...

TABLE XXIX.
Number of Births per 1,000 population, Illegitimate Births per 100 Registered Births, and Marriages per 1,000 population, each year since 1941.

Year.	Birth-rate.	Illegitimate-rate.	Marriage-rate.
1941,	16.3	7.3	9.5
1942,	15.9	8.1	9.2
1943,	16.3	8.5	8.2
1944,	18.0	9.3	8.1
1945,	16.1	10.0	10.7
1946,	22.3	7.1	10.5
1947,	23.1	6.6	10.0
1948,	19.8	5.9	9.5

TABLE XXX.
PORT INSPECTION — 1948.

The foreign-going and coasting vessels arriving at this port show an increase in each case in numbers and tonnage.

Volume of Shipping Entering the Port in 1948.

	Number.	Tonnage.
(1) Foreign,	179	371,791
(2) Coastwise,	511	152,362

Vermin-Infestation.

All foreign-going vessels arriving at this port are subjected to inspection, particular attention being paid to the sections set apart for the crew to ascertain cleanliness and suitability thereof. On three occasions crews' mess rooms and galleys were found to be heavily infested with cockroaches, but as the vessels were proceeding direct to other ports to undergo overhaul and survey no out of the way action was taken here. In the case of infestation in a pantry and storeroom, disinfection measures were adopted. An insecticide containing D.D.T. was used, and instructions left that continued systematic spraying would be necessary. A warning against the ineffectiveness of desultory attempts at eradication was stressed.

Deratization.

Details of Deratization are given in tabulated form at the end of this Report. A never-ceasing vigilance against rat infestation is

carried on within the precincts of the harbour by officials of the Dundee Harbour Trustees, and as a result of this intensive campaign the rat population appears to be decreasing.

The Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations (Scotland), 1930.

Action under the above regulations was taken on two occasions. In one instance the owner gave the necessary assurance that the bird would not be landed at this port, and in the other case the bird was put into quarantine at the Zoo in Edinburgh.

Throughout the year the work at the Port was carried out on normal lines.

Total number of verbal intimations, ...	179
" " " rat notices issued, ...	Nil
Number of visits to ships, ...	389
" " ships from infected ports (direct), ...	6
" " ships from infected ports (indirect), ...	69
" " ships from free ports (direct), ...	89
" " ships from free ports (indirect), ...	15
Total number of ships from Foreign Ports, ...	179
Nuisances and defects attended to, ...	128
Forecastles cleaned, ...	18
Messrooms cleaned, ...	27
Galleys and storerooms cleaned, ...	10
Choked or defective water-closets, ...	20
Dirty water-closets, ...	27
Discharge of foul water on quay, ...	12
Leaking forecastles, ...	6
Crews bedding laundered, ...	2
Excessive smoke emission, ...	6

In addition, the following work was carried out while the vessels were in port:—

Freshwater tanks cleaned out, ...	18
Forecastles washed or painted (walls), ...	6
Bathrooms or wash places painted, ...	7
Crews' messrooms washed or painted, ...	3
Crews' quarters painted, ...	2
Water-closet apartments painted, ...	12
Bilges emptied, ...	23

"A"

Number of vessels subjected to measures of rat destruction,	3
On Ships—No. of dead rats recovered,	Nil
No. of rats examined bacteriologically, ...	Nil
On Shore—No. of rats destroyed (other than on ships), ...	189
No. of rats examined bacteriologically, ...	Nil
Species of rats recovered—On Ships,	Nil
On Shore,	123 Black; 66 Grey

"B"

No. of vessels fumigated by S.O.2,	Nil
No. of vessels fumigated by H.C.N.,	1
No. of dead rats recovered,	Nil
No. of vessels in which poisoning, etc., was employed, ...	Nil
No. of dead rats recovered,	Nil
Deratization Certificates issued,	1
Deratization Exemption Certificates issued,	24

TABLE XXXI.

VACCINATION, 1940-47

Year.	Total Births (excluding Trans- scripts received)	Successfully Vaccinated.		Insusceptible to Vaccination.		Died before Vaccination.		Conscientious Objectors.		Postponements or Unaccounted for	
		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
1940,	853	28.0	34	1.1	161	5.3	1,944	63.8	54	1.8
1941,	1,072	34.5	19	.6	227	7.3	1,705	54.9	82	2.6
1942,	1,393	44.9	24	.8	161	5.2	1,437	46.3	89	2.9
1943,	1,425	44.0	33	1.0	165	5.1	1,525	46.9	100	3.0
1944,	1,574	44.4	44	1.2	160	4.5	1,661	46.8	110	3.1
1945,	1,459	45.0	65	2.0	159	4.9	1,428	44.1	129	4.0
1946,	2,026	45.4	77	1.7	205	4.6	1,988	44.5	168	3.8
1947,	2,119	45.0	82	1.8	251	5.3	2,009	42.7	246	5.2

MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE SERVICES

Registration of Births.

There were 4,061 live births registered in Dundee during 1948, of which 493 were transferred out and 30 transferred in, giving a corrected total of 3,598 registered live births (1,872 males and 1,726 females). This represents a birth-rate of 19.8 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 23.1 in 1947.

After correction for transfers (94 outward and 5 inward) the number of registered illegitimate births was 214 (114 males and 100 females), which is equivalent to an illegitimate rate of 5.9% of all births, compared with 6.6% in 1947.

Still Birth Rate.

The number of still births registered during the year was 132, and, after correction for transfers, 108 (53 males and 55 females), this represents 29 per 1,000 total births.

Year.	Live Birth-Rate.		Illegitimate Rate.		Still Birth-Rate.	
	Dundee.	Scotland.	Dundee.	Scotland.	Dundee.	Scotland.
1944, ...	18.0	19.2	9.3	7.9	44	32
1945, ...	16.1	16.9	10.0	8.6	31	33
1946, ...	22.3	20.3	7.1	6.6	33	32
1947, ...	23.1	22.0	6.6	5.6	25	31
1948, ...	19.8	19.4	5.9	5.8	29	29

Notification of Births.

Under the Notification of Births Act, 4,032 live births and 127 still births were notified. 43 live births and 5 still births were un-notified. 270 births were notified as illegitimate and 252 as premature.

Number of Births Occurring in the Area.		1/1/48 to 4/7/48.	5/7/48 to 31/12/48.
No. of live births—			
Notified,	4,032	2,117	1,915
Unnotified,	43	20	23
	—4,075		
No. of still births—			
Notified,	127	54	73
Unnotified,	5	1	4
	—132		
Total No. of births,	4,207*	2,192	2,015

*The number of births occurring in the area during the year is not the same as the number registered during the year owing to the period of 21 days being given for registration.

No. notified as illegitimate,	270	(6.42%)
No. notified as premature—Live ...	195	
Still ...	57	
—	252	(5.99%),

Classification of Births According to Nature of Attendance at Confinement.

Domiciliary Cases—

	Notified.	Unnotified.	Total.	Percentage of Births.
Doctor,	13	27	40	0.95
Midwife,	148	1	149	3.54
Doctor and Midwife,	98	0	98	2.33
Royal Infirmary (out-door,	390	3	393	9.34
	649 (95.4%)	31 (4.6%)	680	16.16

Institutional Cases.

Royal Infirmary (in-door,	1,533	0	1,533	36.44
Maryfield Hospital, ...	1,095	12	1,107	26.31
Clement Park,	393	1	394	9.37
Other Nursing Homes,	489	4	493	11.72
	3,510 (99.5%)	17 (0.5%)	3,527	83.84
	4,159 (98.9%)	48 (1.1%)	4,207	100.00

Year.	Total Births.	Percentage Notified	Domiciliary Confinements (including D.R.I. Outdoor Cases).			
			Institutional Confinements.		Domiciliary Confinements	
			No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1944,	3,722	97.4	2,793	(75.0%)	929	(25.0%)
1945,	3,365	98.4	2,631	(78.2%)	734	(21.8%)
1946,	4,633	98.6	3,704	(79.9%)	929	(20.1%)
1947,	4,809	98.9	3,984	(82.9%)	825	(17.1%)
1948,	4,207	98.9	3,527	(83.8%)	680	(16.2%)

The percentage of **domiciliary confinements** again showed a relative decrease compared with the previous year, viz., 16.2% of all the births occurred at home, compared with 17.1% in 1947. There was also an absolute decrease in the number of home confinements from 825 in 1947 to 680 in 1948.

Although the total number of **institutional births** showed a decrease from 3,984 in 1947 to 3,527 in 1948, the proportion of hospital confinements rose from 34.5% to 36.4% in the Royal Infirmary, and from 25.4% to 26.3% in Maryfield Hospital. On the other hand the proportion of births occurring in Nursing Homes fell from 10.3% to 9.4% in Clement Park and from 12.7% to 11.7% in other nursing homes. This is shown in the following table:—

Domiciliary.		1947	1948
Doctor,	51	(1.1%)	40 (1.0%)
Midwife,	247	(5.1%)	149 (3.5%)
Doctor and Midwife,	108	(2.2%)	98 (2.3%)
Royal Infirmary (outdoor),	418	(8.7%)	393 (9.3%)
Institutional.			
Royal Infirmary (indoor), ...	1,658	(34.5%)	1,533 (36.4%)
Maryfield Hospital,	1,220	(25.4%)	1,107 (26.3%)
Clement Park,	494	(10.3%)	394 (9.4%)
Other Nursing Homes,	611	(12.7%)	493 (11.7%)

Midwifery Service.—When the National Health Service Act came into force on 5th July it became the duty of the Local Authority “to make adequate arrangements for the provision to women by whom or on whose behalf application is made of the services in their own homes of certified midwives before and during childbirth and from time to time thereafter during a period not less than the lying-in period.” In the proposals of the Dundee Local Authority for providing a domiciliary service of midwives it was suggested that an arrangement be made with the Regional Hospital Board to supply midwives for domiciliary confinements. These proposals have been accepted by the Board, but it has not yet been possible to put them into effect. In the meantime the Local Authority is providing a domiciliary service by employing midwives in private practice on a fee per case basis. 112 confinements were dealt with under the Act, and in 96 of these a doctor was also engaged. Of the 112 cases only 6 (5.4%) applied to the Local Authority before the sixth month of pregnancy and 24 (21.4%) during the ninth month. This may have been partly due to the fact

that the population has taken a little time to become cognizant of the changes brought about by the new Health Act, and it is to be hoped that with the co-operation of midwives and others the prospective mother will realise the advantages of making arrangements for a confinement as soon as possible.

	Before 5/7/48.	Remainder of Year.	Total
(a) Total number of births (including still births) occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residence,	2,192	2,015	4,207
(b) Number of births in (a) classified to show type of case and whether doctor present at confinement:—			
(i.) Cases dealt with under Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937—			
(a) Doctor present at confinement,	0	0	0
(b) Doctor not present,	0	0	0
(ii.) Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947—			
(a) Doctor engaged and present at confinement,	0	52*	52
(b) Doctor engaged but not present at confinement,	0	44	44
(c) Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	0	18*	18
(iii.) Other domiciliary cases—			
(a) Doctor engaged,	49	30	79
(b) Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	92	2	94
(c) Conducted by outdoor staff of institution,	228	165	393
(iv.) Cases attended at institutions (including private maternity and nursing homes) in the area of the local health authority ,	1,823	1,704	3,527

*Includes twin births.

Still Births.—The still birth rate was 29 compared with 25 for the previous year. 132 infants were stillborn, and of these 10.6% were illegitimate. 110 were born in institutions and 22 were born at home. The second table shows that, during 1948, 3.1% of infants born in institutions and 3.2% of those born at home were stillborn. The parents of 21 of the dead born infants (14 males and 7 females) were normally resident outwith the city.

Causes of pre-natal death (see Appendix Table I.).

Still Births (1).

Legitimacy.

Sex.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Males,	61	9 (12.9%)	70
Females, ...	57	5 (8.1%)	62
	118	14 (10.6%)	132

Still Births (2).

Place of Birth.	Total Births.	No. Stillborn.	Percentage.
Royal Infirmary (indoor), ...	1,533	57	
Maryfield Hospital,	1,107	38	
Nursing Homes,	887	15	
King's Cross Hospital,	0	0	
	—3,527	—110	3.1% (3.2%)
Royal Infirmary (outdoor), ...	393	8	
Midwife,	149	4	
Doctor,	40	4	
Doctor and Midwife,	98	6	
Unattended,	0	0	
	—680	—22	3.2% (1.0%)
	4,207	132	3.1% (2.8%)

Percentages in brackets give the corresponding information for 1947.

Still Births (3).

Age of Mother.

15-20 yrs.	20-25 yrs.	25-30 yrs.	30-35 yrs.	35-40 yrs.	40 yrs. and over.	Unknown.
2	23	26	24	21	12	24

Still Births (4).

Parity of Mother.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Unknown.
44	24	8	11	3	5	7	5	2	1	0	0	1	21

Still Births (5).

Employment of Mother During Pregnancy.

Working.	Not Working.	Unknown.
39	64	29

Still Births (6).

Type of and Duration of Employment of Mother During Pregnancy.

Type of Work.	Months.										Unknown.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Jute Workers,	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	15	
Drawer,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Shop Assistant,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	
Canteen Worker,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
W.A.A.F.,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Domestic Help,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	
Dressmaker,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Boarding-house Keeper,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Agriculture Workers, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Clerkess,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Cleaner,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Battery Worker,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Unknown,	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	7	
	0	1	2	6	1	2	2	0	1	24	39	

Infant Mortality.

Year.	Infant Mortality Rate.		Neo-Natal Rate.	Rate from 1-12 Months.	Still Birth Rate.		Still Birth Rate + Infant Mortality Rate.	
	Scotland.	Dundee.			Scotland.	Dundee.	Scotland.	Dundee.
1944, ...	65	60	29	31	32	44	97	104
1945, ...	56	57	34	23	33	31	89	88
1946, ...	54	47	27	20	32	33	86	80
1947, ...	56	70	33	37	31	25	87	95
1948, ...	45	47	19	28	29	29	74	76

During 1948 there were 170 registered infant deaths (105 males and 65 females) and the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 47. This equals the previous low record for 1946. Mortality of male infants was 62% in excess of the rate for females, the same excess percentage as in 1947. Seventy infants (43 males and 27 females) died before reaching the age of one month, and 100 infants (62 males and 38 females) died between the ages of one and twelve months. The neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 19 compared with 33 in 1947, and the mortality rate per 1,000 live births between one and twelve months was 28, compared with 37 in the previous year. The proportion of deaths occurring in the first month was 41% (41% for males and 42% for females) as compared with 47% in the previous year.

Causes of Infant Deaths (see appendix tables II. and III.).

Neo-Natal Deaths.—(See appendix table II.).

There were 70 deaths in the neo-natal period compared with 136 in 1947. Even allowing for the fall in the number of live births the reduction in the number of neo-natal deaths was proportionately greater and the neo-natal mortality rate showed a considerable decrease. The neo-natal mortality rate was 19 per 1,000 live births, the lowest rate ever recorded in Dundee. The comparable rate for 1947 was 33. On the other hand, the number of still births increased, and as there is a close affinity between still births and neo-natal deaths in that the causal factors are similar, it is informative to study the still birth and neo-natal mortality rates together. Although the still birth rate was higher, the sum of the still birth and neo-natal mortality rates showed a gratifying fall.

Year.	Still Birth Rate.	Neo-Natal Rate.	Total.
1944,	..... 44	29	73
1945,	..... 31	34	65
1946,	..... 33	27	60
1947,	..... 25	33	58
1948,	..... 29	19	48

It will be seen from the appendix (Table II.) that the chief single cause of death in the neo-natal period was prematurity. Twenty-two (31.4%) neo-natal deaths were ascribed to prematurity, compared with 58 (42.6%) in 1947. 30.6% of all the infants who died and 57% of those dying in the neo-natal period were considered to be premature, while only 6% of all notified births were so classed. As the standard of prematurity in conformity with international use is birth weight, and as facilities for accurate weighing are not always available it must be borne in mind that the estimation of the incidence of prematurity can only be approximate. Atelectasis, birth injury and congenital malformation accounted for 42.9% of the neo-natal deaths. Seven infants under one month (10%) were certified as dying from gastro-enteritis, compared with 9 (6.6%) in 1947.

Year.	Total Number of Births.	No. Notified as Premature.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Considered to be Premature.
1944,	... 3,722	216 5.8%	181	39 21.3%
1945,	... 3,365	198 5.9%	162	49 30.2%
1946,	... 4,633	322 6.95%	186	94 50.5%
1947,	... 4,809	243 5.1%	291	112 38.5%
1948,	... 4,207	252 5.99%	170	52 30.6%

Deaths from 1-12 Months.—(See appendix table III.).

In 1948 there were 22 deaths certified as due to pneumonia (all forms) and 49 as due primarily to gastro-enteritis. This compared with 30 deaths from pneumonia and 64 from gastro-enteritis in 1947 and with 39 deaths from pneumonia and 7 deaths from gastro-enteritis in 1946. The number of deaths certified as due primarily to gastro-enteritis is still disturbingly high. In the case of 49 infants (36 males and 13 females) the primary cause of death was certified as gastro-enteritis and in 1 other case gastro-enteritis, although not the primary cause of death, was mentioned as a contributory cause. Excluding the neo-natal period almost 50% of the deaths in the first year of life were due primarily to gastro-enteritis, and if this disease could be prevented and if there were no increase in the other causal factors of infant death, the fall in the infant mortality rate would be striking.

Monthly Incidence of Deaths from Gastro-Enteritis.

	0-1 Months.	1-12 Months.
January,	0	6
February,	1	7
March,	1	2
April,	0	4
May,	2	1
June,	0	5
July,	0	5
August,	0	7
September,	0	4
October,	0	0
November,	3	3
December,	0	5
	—	—
	7	49

Although gastro-enteritis used to be considered a disease of the summer months the above table shows that the winter incidence can be just as great as the incidence in the warmer months. In 1948 the greatest number of deaths occurred in February and August.

An investigation was made with regard to the type of feeding of the infants who died from gastro-enteritis. Of the 53 babies who died of gastro-enteritis and in respect of whom the type of feeding was known, only four were receiving breast milk up to the time of death (two were receiving supplementary artificial feeds, and one died in the neo-natal period), and only 10 (17.9%) were breast fed for more than six weeks; the others had either not been breast fed at

all or had been breast fed for a comparatively short time. It is generally accepted that apart from the question of exposure to infection the full benefits of breast feeding are not realised unless the period of breast feeding extends for at least six weeks.

The duration of breast feeding among all infants born in 1948 has been contrasted with the duration of breast feeding among those infants who died of gastro-enteritis.

	No. of Cases.	Never Breast Fed.	2 wks.	Breast Fed at		
				1 mth.	3 mths.	6 mths.
Babies born in 1948 in whom type of feed- ing was known,	3,460*	410 (11.8)	2,471 (71.4)	1,918 (55.4)	1,150 (33.2)	854 (24.7)
Babies dying of gastro-enteritis,	53†	17 (32.1)	26 (49.1)	14 (26.4)	3 (5.7)	0 (0)

*In addition 208 were not visited, died, were transferred out of Dundee, or particulars of feeding were not known.

†In addition, in 3 cases particulars of feeding were not known.

It will be seen that 73.6% of the gastro-enteritis babies were artificially fed before they reached the age of one month and 94.3% before the age of three months, whereas 44.6% of the general infant population were artificially fed at one month and 66.8% at three months. 50.9% of the gastro-enteritis babies and 28.6% of all infants were found to be artificially fed at the age of two weeks, when the health visitor normally pays her first visit to the infant.

Particulars of the types of feeding of all the infants who died were analysed.

Analysis of Feeding in Infants who Died Before Reaching the Age of One Month.

	All Infants who Died.	Infants who died of Gastro-enteritis.	Infants who died of Pneumonia.
Breast,	7 (10.0%)	1 (14.3%)	2 (50%)
Mixed,*	1 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0%)
Partly breast,†	6 (8.6%)	1 (14.3%)	2 (50%)
Artificial,	12 (17.1%)	3 (42.8%)	0 (0%)
Not commenced, ...	21 (30.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0%)
Unknown,	23 (32.9%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0%)
	70	7	4

Analysis of Feeding in Infants who Died Between One and Twelve Months.

	All Infants who Died.	Infants who died of Gastro-enteritis.	Infants who died of Pneumonia.
Breast,	6 (6%)	1 (2.0%)	1 (4.5%)
Mixed,*	4 (4%)	2 (4.0%)	2 (9.1%)
Partly breast,†	65 (65%)	32 (65.4%)	15 (68.2%)
Artificial,	24 (24%)	14 (28.6%)	4 (18.2%)
Not commenced, ...	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Unknown,	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	100	49	22

*Mixed feeding means breast feeding complemented or supplemented by artificial feeds, i.e., combination of breast and artificial feeding.

†Partly breast fed means that breast feeding had been carried out for part of the time, but that artificial feeding had been substituted before death occurred.

Twenty-two babies died of pneumonia after the age of one month, and of these only one was fully breast fed at the time when the pneumonia developed; two others were having breast milk supplemented by artificial feeds.

Of 14 babies dying from some form of artificial suffocation only one was receiving breast milk at the time of death and 13 were being artificially fed.

Illegitimate Mortality.

Year.	No. of Registered Live Births (corrected).	No. Illegit.	No. of Infant Deaths.	No. Illegit.	I.M.R.	Illegit. Deaths per 1,000 Illegit. Births.
1944, .	3,174	294 9.3%	181	20 11.04%	60	68
1945, ...	2,832	282 10.0%	162	24 14.8%	57	85
1946, ...	3,941	281 7.1%	186	24 12.9%	47	85
1947, ...	4,169	275 6.6%	291	26 8.9%	70	95
1948, ...	3,598	214 5.9%	170	18 10.6%	47	59

Of the 214 illegitimate births 18 infants died before reaching the age of one year, and this is equivalent to a mortality rate of 59. 10.6% of the infants who died before the age of one year were illegitimate.

	No. Illegit.	Percentage.
Number of Still Births,	132	14 10.6%
Number of Neo-natal Deaths,	70	11 15.7%
Number of Deaths (1-12 mths.), ...	100	7 7.0%

Deaths of Children Over One Year.

In addition to deaths of children under one year of age, 24 deaths of children (15 male and 9 females) from 1-5 years were noted by the department. (See appendix table IV.)

Maternal Mortality.

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births (corrected for transfers) for 1948 at 1.4 was compared with 0.96 in 1947 (Registrar-General).

Maternal Deaths associated with pregnancy or childbirth, including women whose homes were outwith Dundee but who died in the City.

Year.	Total Births.	died in the City.
1944,	3,722	21
1945,	3,365	16
1946,	4,633	21
1947,	4,809	14
1948,	4,207	12

In 1948 twelve women died during pregnancy or during the puerperium. Although all these deaths occurred in Dundee, five of the women did not normally reside in the city.

The attendants at birth were:—

	Dundee Women.	Women from outwith the Boundary.
Royal Infirmary (outdoor), ...	1	0
Royal Infirmary (indoor), ...	2	2 (abortions)
Maryfield Hospital,	2	1
Undelivered,	2	1
Unattended,	0	1 (abortion)
	7	5

A table showing the classified causes of death will be found in the appendix (Table V.).

Notification of Special Conditions.

Year	Puerperal Sepsis.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
1944,	17	30	27
1945,	8	55	46
1946,	10	48	191
1947,	3 (+ 2 un-notified)	42	148
1948,	6	45	162

There is a slight increase in the notifications of special conditions, viz: Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum. As the total number of births has fallen this would appear to suggest that the incidence of these conditions has increased, but it has to be borne in mind that a larger number of notifications does not necessarily mean a greater incidence and may be due to a more strict interpretation of the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations (Scotland), 1932. It is significant that almost half the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were first notified by the staff of the Maternity and Infant Welfare Department.

Analysis of the 1948 Figures.

Place of Delivery	Puerperal Sepsis.		Puerperal Pyrexia.		
	Full-time Birth.	Abortion	Full-time Birth.	Premature Birth.	Abortion
Royal Infirmary,	3	3	7	0	2
Maryfield Hospital,	0	0	20	1	1
Nursing Home,	0	0	6	0	0
King's Cross Hospital,	0	0	0	0	0
At Home, D.R.I. (O.P.), ...	0	0	2	0	0
Doctor,	0	0	0	0	0
Midwife,	0	0	5	1	0
No Attendant,	0	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—
	3	3	40	2	3
	—	—	—	—	—
Place of Treatment—					
King's Cross Hospital,	3	3	23	1	3
Maryfield Hospital,	0	0	16	1	0
Nursing Home,	0	0	1	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—
	3	3	40	2	3
	—	—	—	—	—
Parity—					
Primiparous,	3	1	16	1	0
Multiparous,	0	2	22	1	2
Unknown,	0	0	2	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	3	3	40	2	3
	—	—	—	—	—
Result—					
Recovery,	3	3	37	2	3
Death,	0	0	3	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—
	3	3	40	2	3
	—	—	—	—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

	Source of Notification	Nature of Attendance at Birth
Doctor,	5 (3.1%)	0
Midwife,	9 (5.6%)	11 (6.8%)
Doctor and Midwife,	0	5 (3.1%)
Royal Infirmary (outdoor), ...	11 (6.8%)	21 (13.0%)
Royal Infirmary (indoor),	40 (24.7%)	69 (42.6%)
Maryfield Hospital,	15 (9.3%)	43 (26.5%)
Nursing Home,	4 (2.5%)	13 (8.0%)
Maternity and Infant Welfare Dept.	78 (48.1%)	0
	162	162

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

(a) Provided by Local Authority.

At the beginning of the year the local authority was responsible for two ante-natal centres, viz.: at Maryfield Hospital and at Ancrum Road, but in July the Maryfield Centre was transferred with Maryfield Hospital to the Regional Hospital Board. In December, 1948, a centre was started at Fort Street Clinic, Broughty Ferry. One ante-natal session a week is held at Ancrum Road and two a month at Broughty Ferry. Although the local authority is directly responsible only for the Lochee and Broughty Ferry clinics, there is a reciprocal arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board whereby patients booked for hospital confinements may for convenience attend the local authority clinics and domiciliary cases may attend the hospital clinics.

Year.	Lochee (Ancrum Rd.)		Broughty Ferry		Total	
	New Cases.	Total Attend.	New Cases.	Total Attend.	New Cases.	Total Attend.
1944,	129	578	0	0	317	1,040
1945,	175	380	0	0	213	522
1946,	213	944	0	0	213	944
1947,	177	1,015	0	0	177	1,015
1948,	147*	825	4	4	151	829

*Includes two not pregnant.

New Cases.

Stage of Pregnancy.	Lochee.	Broughty Ferry.	Total.
2nd month, ...	5	0	5
3rd month, ...	27	3	30
4th month, ...	29	0	29
5th month, ...	17	1	18
6th month, ...	28	0	28
7th month, ...	28	0	28
8th month, ...	11	0	11
9th month, ...	0	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	145	4	149
Total attendances,	825	4	829

Conditions Found.

	Lochee. No. of Cases.	Broughty Ferry. No. of Cases.	Total.
Albuminuria,	2	0	2
Hyperpiesis,	9	0	9
Malposition,	1	0	1
Cardiac affections,	2	0	2
Wassermann positive,	3	0	3
Dental caries,	77	0	77
Oedema of Feet,	1	0	1
Not pregnant,	2	0	2

(b) Provided by Regional Hospital Board.

Ante-natal clinics are held three times weekly at the Dundee Royal Infirmary and twice weekly at Maryfield Hospital. 2,865 women attended these clinics during 1948, compared with 3,193 in 1947, and they made 19,129 attendances, compared with 19,611 total attendances during the previous year. The average attendance made by each woman was 6.7 compared with 6.1 in 1947.

Year.	Maryfield Hosp.		Royal Infirmary.		Total.	
	New Cases.	Total Attend.	New Cases.	Total Attend.	New Cases.	Total Attend.
1944,	751	3,979				
1945,	809	4,117				
1946,	1,169	5,622	2,287	13,479	3,456	19,101
1947,	1,197	6,251	1,996	13,360	3,193	19,611
1948,	932	5,456	1,933	13,673	2,865	19,129

MARYFIELD ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Stage of Pregnancy when Cases First Attended.

2nd month,	125	6th month,	109
3rd month,	200	7th month,	66
4th month,	223	8th month,	23
5th month,	166	9th month,	20
			<hr/>
			932
			<hr/>

Conditions Found.		Conditions Found.	
	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.
Albuminuria,	21	Cardiac affections,	12
Pyelitis,	15	Pulmonary affections, ..	9
Hyperemesis,	16	Wasserman positive, ..	5
Hyperpiesis,	102	Dental caries,	346
Malposition,	90		

Advice Centre for Expectant Mothers.

There was a decrease in the number of women attending the Advice Centre for Expectant Mothers, but this is largely accounted for by the decrease in the number of patients booking for Maryfield Hospital. There is also a fall in the number of women who attended for advice only, though it should be recognised that a number who come in the first instance for advice book a midwife or for Maryfield Hospital. As in the past the opportunity is taken to offer advice to all expectant mothers, particularly with reference to her diet, the advantages of breast feeding, domestic arrangements during the period of confinement, etc. Every patient who attends the Advice Centre is visited by a health visitor who keeps her under observation for the remainder of the pregnancy. One advantage of this follow-up by the health visitor in the home is that when the health visitor pays her routine first visit to the baby she has already established a friendly relationship with the mother.

Since 5th July all women who wish to engage a domiciliary midwife under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, are asked to apply in the first instance at the Advice Centre, and 193 women have attended for this purpose.

Year.	Attendance for Booking (Maryfield).	Attendance for Booking (Midwife).	Advice Only.	Total.
1944,	783	0	0	783
1945,	780	0	138	918
1946,	1,082	0	225	1,307
1947,	1,158	0	239	1,397
1948,	951	193	99	1,243

POST-NATAL CLINICS.

(a) Provided by Local Authority.

In December, 1948, a post-natal clinic was started at Ancrum Road and is being held once a month. Post-natal consultations are also held at Broughty Ferry along with the ante-natal clinic, viz.: on two days each month.

(b) Provided by Regional Hospital Board.

(1) A post-natal clinic is held once weekly at Maryfield Hospital. During the year 391 mothers attended, which is one in three of all confinements, compared with one in four in 1947. 242 showed no abnormality, and the conditions found in the remainder were as follows:—

Cervicitis,	84	Urinary infection,	2
Cervical Erosion,	22	Vaginal bleeding,	2
Vaginitis,	12	Hypertension,	4
Retroversion,	24	Dyspareunia,	1
Subinvolution,	3	Faecal incontinence, ...	1
Ununited perineum,	2	Visceroptosis,	1

(2) A weekly post-natal clinic is held at the Dundee Royal Infirmary. 518 mothers attended during 1948 and made 1,004 attendances.

Infant and Child Welfare Clinics.

The total number of attendances at these clinics shows very little change from the corresponding figure for 1947. The number of new cases, however, has fallen from the high peak reached in the previous year. The fall in the birth rate may probably account for the fall in the number of new infants, and a decrease in the new cases over one year is not unsatisfactory if it means that there is a greater tendency to attend a baby clinic in the first year of life. There is still a prevalent idea that attendance at a baby clinic is unnecessary unless, and until, there is some abnormality, and it cannot be stressed too much that the true work of an infant welfare clinic is educational and preventive in character. It is therefore a great advantage if a mother brings her baby to the clinic at an age when the preventive side of the work gets greatest scope and before unnecessary weaning from the breast has taken place.

It is satisfactory to record an increase in the number of attendances of children over the age of one year, which would suggest that the practice of ceasing to attend after the first birthday is becoming less common.

When the premises in Blinshall Street (Miln Street Mill), hitherto used as a clinic centre for the west end of the town, became no longer available an arrangement was made with the managers of St Mary Magdalene's Church whereby the department has the use of their Church Hall at 166 Hawkhill once a week as a child welfare clinic. The situation is excellent, there is adequate ground for parking prams and the general facilities are very satisfactory. The first session at St Mary Magdalene's Hall was held on 9th July, 1948, and a weekly session has been held ever since.

After the completion of the Corporation premises at 57 Fort Street, Broughty Ferry, a separate clinic for babies and young children was opened to replace the combined school and child welfare clinic previously held in the Eastern School. This clinic started on 14th September, 1948.

The opportunity is taken to express sincere and warm thanks to the voluntary workers who give such faithful service at the infant welfare clinics. Voluntary workers attend at Nelson Street, Lochee, Hawkhill, Maryfield, Ferry Road and Broughty Ferry and give most valuable help, particularly with regard to clerical work, thus relieving health visitors for other duties.

Year.	NEW CASES.			ATTENDANCES.			
	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Mothers.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Mothers.	Total.
1944,	947	61	12	8,969	5,542	333	14,744*
1945,	1,028	86	12	10,426	4,566	394	15,386*
1946,	1,377	69	40	10,552	2,486	239	13,277
1947,	1,668	94	188	14,439	2,533	378	17,350
1948,	1,560	59	258	13,774	2,818	625	17,217

*Includes children examined for admission to nurseries.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

	Babies.		Children 1-5.		Mothers.				Total.
	New Cases.	Re-visits.	New Cases.	Re-visits.	New Cases A.N.	P.N.	Revisits. A.N.	P.N.	
Central, ...	291	2,478	19	622	4	37	2	54	3,507
Lochee, ...	330	2,092	12	475	0	48	0	41	2,998
Blinshall Street-Hawk-									
hill, 9/7/48,	326	2,340	9	379	0	55	3	86	3,198
Maryfield, ...	258	1,835	4	342	0	46	0	62	2,547
Ferry Road,	150	1,426	4	479	0	39	0	33	2,131
Caldrum St.,	111	1,058	0	211	0	7	2	65	1,454
Bro'ty Ferry,	94	985	11	251	0	22	0	19	1,382
	1,560	12,214	59	2,759	4	254	7	360	17,217

Analysis of Type of Feeding of New Infants Attending Infant Welfare Clinics.

	Breast.	Mixed.	Artificial.	Partly Breast.	Total.
Males, ...	338	47	391	21	797
Females, ...	326	38	380	24	763
Total, ...	664 (42.6%)	80 (5.1%)	771 (49.4%)	45 (2.9%)	1,560

Condition on Admission to Clinics.

(1) Children Under 1 Year of Age.

Of the 1,560 children under 1 year of age attending the clinics for the first time, 618 (39.6%) showed no disease or congenital defect. The remaining 942 (60.4%) showed diseases or defects, classified as follows:—

Diseases of the digestive system,	160
Diseases of the respiratory system,	96
Diseases of nutrition,	52
Diseases of the skin,	344
Diseases of the eye,	104
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat,	12
Congenital defects,	437
Surgical defects,	7
Infectious diseases,	5
Various,	48
	<hr/> 1,265

(672 had one disease, 229 had 2, 30 had 3, 10 had 4, and 1 had 5.)

(2) Children Over 1 Year of Age.

Of the 59 children between one and five years of age attending the clinics for the first time, 16 (27.1%) showed no disease or congenital defect. The remaining 43 (72.9%) showed diseases or defects, classified as follows:—

Diseases of the digestive system,	7
Diseases of the respiratory system,	7
Diseases of nutrition,	17
Diseases of the skin,	9
Diseases of the eye,	4
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat,	0
Congenital defects,	4
Surgical conditions,	1
Infectious diseases,	1
	<hr/> 50

(36 children had one disease or defect and seven had two.)

SPECIAL CLINICS

Dental Clinic.

	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Pre-School Children. (Emerg. Cases)	Children in Day Nurseries.
(1) No. inspected by dental officers,	943	10	122	351
(2) No. found to require treatment,	493	10	122	106
(3) No. actually treated by dental officers,	247	9	122	58
(4) Number of attendances for treatment,	461	16	137	62

A routine examination was carried out by a dentist of all patients attending Lochee and Maryfield ante-natal clinics, and facilities for treatment offered when required. Roughly half of the expectant mothers were found to require treatment and about half of these attended for treatment.

In addition, children attending child welfare centres and day nurseries who are in need of dental attention are referred for treatment to the dental clinics.

Routine dental examinations are carried out at the day nurseries and any necessary treatment arranged for at the clinics. It is not possible, however, owing to shortage of dental staff, for these examinations to take place as often as would be considered necessary or desirable.

Pædiatric Clinic.

A special clinic is held once a fortnight, when a consultant pædiatrician sees cases referred to him from the child welfare clinics and from day nurseries. During 1948 105 children (43 under one year and 62 between one and five years of age) attended, and conditions found were:—Marasmus, debility, anæmia, persistent vomiting, feeding disorders, pyloric spasm, convulsions, epilepsy, infantile eczema, erythroedema, cystitis, asthma, congenital laryngeal stridor, enuresis and mental retardation.

Year.	Babies.		Children 1-5 Years.		Total.
	New Cases.	Revisits.	New Cases.	Revisits.	
1946,	63	6	34	12	115
1947,	41	9	13	8	71
1948,	43	13	62	28	146

Orthopædic Clinic.

The services of a consultant orthopædic surgeon are available once a fortnight, and during 1948 173 children (20 under one year and 153 between one and five years of age) attended for the first time. Among conditions found were:—Talipes, flat feet, bilateral calcaneo-valgus, knock-knees, bow legs, minor rickets, spinal curvature, congenital dislocation of hip joint, shortening of left leg, anterior poliomyelitis, wasting of left leg, spastic paraplegia, osteomyelitis, congenital abnormality right hand, sprain.

Year.	Babies.		Children 1-5 Years.		Total.
	New Cases.	Revisits.	New Cases.	Revisits.	
1945,	4	9	58	145	216
1946,	32	41	81	251	405
1947,	18	47	136	251	452
1948,	20	50	153	249	472

Specialist Eye Clinic.

The services of two ophthalmologists who consult at Nelson Street are available for children under the age of five years, and during 1948 196 children (71 under one year and 125 between the ages of one and five years) were examined for the first time by the consultant ophthalmologists. Conditions found were:—Ophthalmia neonatorum, purulent conjunctivitis, tear duct obstruction, multiple hordeola, blepharitis, keretitis, corneal ulcer, chalazion, nystagmus, strabismus.

Year.	Babies.		Children 1-5 Years.		Total.
	New Cases.	Revisits.	New Cases.	Revisits.	
1948,	71	90	125	169	455

Specialist Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

During 1948, 113 children (8 under one year and 105 between one and five years of age) attended this clinic for the first time and were examined by consultants. Among conditions found were:—Mouth breathing, tonsillitis, enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and otitis media.

Year.	Babies.		Children 1-5 Years.		Total.
	New Cases.	Revisits.	New Cases.	Revisits.	
1948,	8	2	105	9	124

Specialist Skin Clinic.

During 1948 77 children under the age of five years (21 infants and 56 between the ages of one and five years) attended this clinic for the first time and were examined by the consultant dermatologists. Among the conditions treated were:—Dermatitis, urticaria, erythema, seborrhœa, infantile eczema, impetigo, ringworm, scabies, xerodermia, nævus pigmentosus, cavernous angioma.

Year.	Babies 0-1 Years.		Children 1-5 Years.		Total.
	New Cases.	Revisits.	New Cases.	Revisits.	
1948,	21	17	56	71	165

Nursery Clinic.

A clinic is held on four mornings a week when children are medically examined before admission to a nursery for the first time or are re-examined after an absence from the nursery exceeding three days.

Year.	Babies.		Children 1-5 Years.		Total.
	New Cases.	Revisits.	New Cases.	Revisits.	
1946,	119	174	186	1,182	1,661
1947,	250	585	97	697	1,629
1948,	226	424	109	583	1,342

Diphtheria Immunization.

The number of children aged one year or less who completed a course of inoculation again shows an increase both as regards the actual number of children and as a percentage of the total number of children. The following table shows that almost 90% of children had completed a course of inoculation by the time they reached the age of one year or soon afterwards. Once more it is a pleasure to

congratulate the health visitors because it is largely due to their efforts that this satisfactory result has been achieved.

Year.	Total No. of children reaching the age of 1 year.	No. of these com- pleting inocu- lation at the age of 1 year or soon after.		No. completing inoculation before 1st birthday.	
			%		%
1943, ...	2,475	936	37.9	270	10.9
1944, ...	2,476	1,670	67.4	680	27.5
1945, ...	2,787	1,738	62.4	944	33.9
1946, ...	2,439	1,866	76.5	1,100	45.1
1947, ...	3,584	3,023	84.3	2,305	64.3
1948, ...	3,743	3,345	89.4	2,812	75.1

Whooping Cough Immunization.

Facilities are offered to clinic mothers who are anxious to have their children protected against whooping cough, and the number of children completing a course of inoculation against whooping cough at the infant welfare clinics during 1948 was 112 compared with 109 in 1947.

Vaccination.

Facilities are also provided at infant welfare clinics for vaccination of babies who attend the centres. During 1948, 559 babies were vaccinated at infant welfare clinics, compared with 697 in the previous year.

Home Visitation by Health Visitors.

Altogether the health visitors made 65,000 home visits during the year, and of these the number for infants under one year of age was 32,725, and for children between one and five years 23,318; 5,406 visits were made to expectant mothers. These totals include special visits made to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, infantile diarrhoea, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, infectious diseases and for inquiries with regard to housing, maternal deaths and infant deaths, absences from day nurseries.

Year.	Mothers A.N.			Mothers P.N.		
	1st Visits.	Revisits.	Total.	1st Visits.	Revisits.	Total.
1944, ...	869	165	1,034	2,250	196	2,446
1945, ...	1,264	2,205	3,469	2,036	249	2,285
1946, ...	1,493	3,566	5,059	3,552	329	3,881
1947, ...	1,432	4,254	5,686	3,826	186	4,012
1948, ...	1,303	4,103	5,406	3,468	83	3,551

Year.	Babies.			Children 1-5 Years.		
	1st Visits.	Revisits.	Total.	1st Visits.	Revisits.	Total.
1944, ...	4,811	12,856	17,667	.....	.....	.....
1945, ...	4,733	14,541	19,274	.....	.....	.....
1946, ...	3,641	18,159	21,810	2,439	13,784	16,223
1947, ...	4,076	26,110	30,186	2,893	16,801	19,694
1948, ...	3,773	28,952	32,725	3,072	20,246	23,318

	1st Visits.	Return Visits.	Total.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	125	727	852
Infantile Diarrhoea,	8	4	12
Puerperal Pyrexia,	27	0	27
Puerperal Sepsis,	0	0	0
	<hr/> 160	<hr/> 731	<hr/> 891

Year.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Infantile Diarrhoea.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Sepsis.
1944,	227	18	17	22
1945,	264	32	31	11
1946,	1,280	16	38	4
1947,	669	42	34	1
1948,	852	12	27	0

Day Nurseries.

(a) Provided by Local Authority.

There are eleven Corporation day nurseries as follows:—

	No. of Places.			No. of Children on Waiting Lists at end of 1948.
	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Total.	
Bellfield Babies,	10	0	10	34
Burgess Street,	15	25	40	129
Dudhope Street,	15	25	40	156
Fairbairn Street,	15	25	40	142
Flight's Lane,	15	25	40	118
Harefield Road,	15	25	40	111
Isles Lane,	12	14	26	124
Lilybank,	19	29	48	180
Linlathen,	15	25	40	152
North George Street,	12	18	30	115
Polepark,	22	18	40	149
	<hr/> 165	<hr/> 229	<hr/> 394	<hr/> 1,410

The hours are from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., and, as there is very little demand for accommodation apart from industrial hours, the nurseries are closed on Saturdays. The demand for accommodation is so great — the numbers on the waiting lists far exceed the number of places — that it has been found necessary to take more children on the roll than is warranted by the number of places. This works quite well in practice because of absenteeism and the full complement is very rarely in attendance at the same time; it also ensures that the maximum use is made of the accommodation. This procedure would account for the increase in the number of attendances which is especially marked among the toddler age group.

Training of Nursery Students.

During the year the number of training schools for nursery nurses was increased from three to five. In February, 1948, Dr Douglas of the Department of Health inspected Flight's Lane Nursery and, subject to certain structural alterations being carried out, approved of its use as a training school for Nursery Nurses. In August, 1948, the Department of Health and the Scottish Education Department granted provisional approval to Burgess Street Nursery as a training institution. Seven candidates were presented for examination during the year, and all were successful.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the generous donors of gifts for Christmas parties and throughout the year and also to the staff in the nurseries for their loyal co-operation and help.

The attendance days at the Nurseries were as follows:—

	Under 2.	Over 2.
Bellfield Babies,	1,623	561
Burgess Street,	2,866	6,240
Dudhope Street,	3,245	5,572
Fairbairn Street,	3,040	6,199
Flight's Lane,	3,273	4,959
Harefield Road,	3,225	5,544
Isles Lane,	1,537	3,800
Lilybank,	4,778	5,516
Linlathen,	2,933	5,434
North George Street, ...	1,633	4,666
Polepark,	4,392	4,828
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	32,545	53,319

NURSERY ATTENDANCES

Year.		Under 2 Yrs.	Over 2 Yrs.	Total Attendances.
1946,*	...	35,106	57,599	92,705
1947,†	...	31,002	44,653	75,655
1948,	...	32,545	53,319	85,864

*There were 14 day nurseries during most of this year. Rankine Street (55 places) was closed in May, 1946, Ellengowan Nursery (40 places) became a Nursery School in July, 1946, Cotton Road (65 places) and Polepark Annexe (40 places) became Nursery Schools in November, 1946.

†In January, 1947, Flight's Lane (30 places) was taken over by the Corporation.

(b) Provided by Firms of Manufacturers.

Jute Industries Ltd. opened a day nursery at Camperdown Works on 1st September, 1948. There are 65 places — 28 for children under two years of age and 37 for children between the ages of two and five years.

Sixty-two places were taken up at the end of 1948, and there is no dearth of applicants for any vacancies which arise. There is, however, no waiting list as in the Corporation Nurseries, because the admissions are controlled by labour requirements.

	No. of Places.		
	0-2 Yrs.	2-5 Yrs.	Total.
Camperdown Nursery, ...	28	37	65

	Attendances from 1/8/48 to 31/12/48.		
	0-2 Yrs.	2-5 Yrs.	Total.
Camperdown Nursery, ...	1,228	2,454	3,682

Mother and Baby Homes.

Name of Home provided by Voluntary Assos.	Number of beds.					Average length of stay.		No. of Girls.
	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	Total ante-natal and post-natal.	Maternity (excl. labour and isolation).	Cots.	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	
St Ronan's,	6	12	18	0	11	56 days	110 days	25
Clement Park,	10	20	30	5	20	59 days	85 days	64

Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes.

Name and Address of Nursery or Home.	Whether Long Stay or Short Stay.	Number of Beds Provided at End of Year.			
		Aged 0-2.	2-5.	Others.	Total.
Duncarse (Local Auth.)	Both	40	40		80
		(allocated according to demand)			
Armitstead Convalescent Home (Reg. Hosp. Bd.)	Short stay	18	24	0	42

Midwives (Scotland) Acts.

In the year 1948 23 midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery in Dundee, six as midwives in private practice.

The midwives in private practice attended a total of 247 births (including 98 cases where a doctor was also in attendance), that is 5.9% of the total births in the City as compared with 7.4% in 1947.

The extent of individual practice of each midwife varied during the year, and of the midwives in private practice four acted as midwives in 54, 52, 40 and 3 cases respectively. One midwife, owing to illness, did not attend any cases, and the other acted only as a maternity nurse.

Nineteen visits were paid by the Inspector of Midwives and her assistant to the homes of the midwives.

One hundred and twenty-five notifications were received from midwives during the year as follows:—

Application for medical assistance—

(a) Mother,	80
(b) Child,	13
Notification of ophthalmia neonatorum,	8
Notification of artificial feeding,	24
	<hr/>
	125

In 19 cases of emergency the midwife called in a medical practitioner, in 13 cases on behalf of the mother and in 6 cases on behalf of the infant. Fifty-seven mothers were referred by midwives to ante-natal clinics.

Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

At the beginning of the year there were 11 nursing homes in the city, of which four (St Ronan's Home, Dalkeith Road; Clement Park Nursing Home; St Mary's Home, King Street; and the Dundee Women's Hospital and Nursing Home, Elliot Road) were exempted from registration.

In February, 1948, one of the registered nursing homes, viz., Craigie Nursing Home, was closed, and after the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, came into operation on 5th July the Dundee Women's Hospital and Nursing Home at Elliot Road was taken over by the Regional Hospital Board.

Nurses (Scotland) Act, 1943, and Nurses Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1945.

Dundee Private Nursing Home (Marrbank), Ltd., and Fernbrae Nursing Home, Ltd., are licensed under the above Act and Regulations to carry on agencies for the supply of nurses in terms of Section VIII. of the Act.

Nursery and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

This Act came into operation on 31st July, 1948, and places a duty upon local authorities to register and supervise day nurseries and daily minders where the number of children exceeds two. One day nursery, viz., Camperdown Nursery, applied for registration and this was granted. Two applications were received for registrations as child minders, but in both cases these were refused.

	No. of Applications received.	Certificates issued.	Certs. refused.	Certs. cancelled.	Certs. in force at end of year.	Children being cared for at end of year.	No. of inspections made.	No. of cases in which no inspection made.
Nursery Premises,	1	1	0	0	1	62	weekly	0
Child-minders	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

Foster Children, Adopted Children and Illegitimate Children.

During the year the health visitors paid special attention to 115 children who had been adopted or were awaiting legal adoption, to 15 children who were under the care of foster parents, and to 591 illegitimate children.

Lectures, etc.

In February and March, 1948, a course of lectures on "Unmarried Parenthood" was arranged for the health visitors and others interested in the problem of the illegitimate child. The lecturers were Miss Granger, Secretary of the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child, who dealt with "The Unmarried Mother"; Miss Ashley, Secretary of the Council of Social Service, who spoke of "The Law as Affecting the Unmarried Mother and her Child"; Miss Roderick, Secretary of Dr Barnardo's Homes in Scotland, who dealt with "The Child"; and Dr Leslie Housden, a well-known authority on the teaching of parentcraft, who dealt with "The Unmarried Father."

In October a lecture on "Nutrition" was given to the health visitors and matrons of day nurseries by Dr Geoffrey Bourne, a well-known physiologist and a member of the staff of the University of London. In December Dr Margaret Robinson, of the Medical Research Council, addressed the health visitors with special reference to her work in connection with breast feeding.

Lectures on maternity and infant welfare were given during the year by the maternity and infant welfare officer to the Women's Guilds of Mains and Strathmartine Church and St Mary Magdalene's Church, to the Forfar Professional and Business Women's Club and to the Arbroath Women Citizen's Club. Lectures were also given at Methil, Leven, Lochgelly and Cowdenbeath during Fife Health week.

During the week when the film "The Birth of a Baby" was exhibited in Dundee, health visitors volunteered to give their services in connection with an Advice Bureau held at the cinema, and their valuable contribution to further health education was much appreciated.

Staff.

At the beginning of the year the medical staff consisted of two full-time officers and the part-time services of three school medical officers for day nurseries and the child welfare part of the combined clinic at Broughty Ferry and of an Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Caldrum Street Clinic and Duncarse.

In July, 1948, Miss Sheena Allardice, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., was appointed as a full-time medical officer, and the work previously done by the school medical officers and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health was taken over by the whole-time staff of the department. Dr Allardice took up her duties at the beginning of August.

APPENDIX

TABLE I.

Still Births — Cause of Pre-natal Deaths.

1. Disease in or accident to mother—

Eclampsia and pre-eclampsia,	4	
Eclampsia and ante-partum hæmorrhage,	1	
Pre-eclampsia and ante-partum hæmorrhage, ...	1	
Toxæmia,	4	
Toxæmia and ante-partum hæmorrhage,	2	
Placenta prævia,	1	
Accidental hæmorrhage,	13	
Other ante-partum hæmorrhages,	8	
Placental infarcts,	4	
Hypertension,	2	
	—	40

2. Difficulties in labour—

Abnormal presentation of foetus,	10	
Prolapse of cord,	6	
Torsion of cord,	9	
Pressure on cord,	3	
Injury at birth including cerebral hæmorrhage, ...	11*	
Precipitate labour,	2	
Hydramnios,	2	
	—	43

*4 premature.

3. Foetal deformity—

Hydrocephalus,	5	
Anencephalus,	6	
Multiple deformities,	6	
	—	17

4. Ill-defined or unknown cause—

Macerated foetus,	13	
Atelectasis,	3	
Asphyxia,	9	
Prematurity,	5	
Post-maturity,	1	
Intra-uterine death,	1	
	—	32
		132

TABLE II.

Neo-Natal Deaths — Cause of Death.

Cause of Death.	Males = 43										Females = 27				Total = 70		%
	Under 1 day.	1-2 dys.	2-3 dys.	3-7 dys.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Under 1 day.	1-2 dys.	2-3 dys.	3-7 dys.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	M.	F.	
Prematurity,	7	3	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	15	7	31.4
Atelectasis,	4	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	8	5	18.6
Injury at birth, includ. cerebral hæmorrhage, 2		1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	1	11.4
Cong. malformations, 3		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	4	5	12.9
Pneumonia (all forms), 0		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	5.7
Gastro-enteritis, 0		0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	1	10.0
Other diseases of digestive system, ... 0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.4
Erythro-blastosis and icterus gravis neo- natorum,	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	4.3
All other causes, ... 0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	4.3
	16	4	1	6	8	5	3	5	2	2	13	3	2	0	43	27	100.0
	Males.										Females.						
Premature,	25										15						
Full-time,	18										12						
	—43										—27						
Legitimate,	38										(16 F.T., 22 Prem.)				(10 F.T., 11 Prem.)		
Illegitimate,	5										(2 F.T., 3 Prem.)				(2 F.T., 4 Prem.)		
	—43										—27						
Prematurity associated with cause of death, but not the primary cause of death,	4										4						
Gastro-enteritis associated with cause of death, but not the primary cause of death,	1										2						
Broncho-pneumonia associated with cause of death, but not the primary cause of death,	4										3						
Atelectasis associated with cause of death, but not the primary cause of death,	4										1						

TABLE III.

Deaths of Infants over One Month and under One Year.

Cause of Death.	Males = 62					Females = 38					Total = 100		Per-centage.
	1-2 mths.	2-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	1-2 mths.	2-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	M.	F.	
Pneumonia (all forms), ...	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	3	4	1	12	10	22
Other diseases of respiratory system,	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Gastro-enteritis,	7	8	13	7	1	2	2	5	4	0	36	13	49
Congenital malformations, ...	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	3	4
Marasmus,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.B. meningitis,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other Forms of tuberculosis,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
Whooping cough,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Congenital syphilis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Accidental suffocation,	1	2	4	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	8	6	14
All other causes,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	4
	11	13	24	11	3	8	6	10	11	3	62	38	100
	Males.					Females.							
Premature,	6					6							
Full-time,	56					32							
Legitimate,	—62					—38							
Illegitimate,	58					(53 F.T., 5 Prem.)					(30 F.T., 5 Prem.)		
Gastro-enteritis associated with cause of death, but not the primary cause of death,	4					(3 F.T., 1 Prem.)					(2 F.T., 1 Prem.)		
Pneumonia associated with cause of death, but not the primary cause of death,	—62					—38							
	0					1							
	11					5							

TABLE IV.

Deaths of Children Over One Year

Cause of Death.	Yrs.	Males.				Females.				Males & Females.			
		1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5
Whooping Cough,	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Measles,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pneumonia (all forms),	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Tuberculosis (all forms),	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0
Gastro-enteritis, enteritis,													
etc.,	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
Appendicitis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Meningitis (all forms),	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Cerebral diplegia,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Accidents, burns, etc.,	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1
Lymphatic leukaemia,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pyelonephritis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Infective hepatitis,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		5	5	4	1	4	1	3	1	9	6	7	2

TABLE V.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

Classification of Certified Causes of Death of the 7 Dundee Deaths.

Directly Due to Child-Bearing—	Yrs. 15-25	25-35	35+	Total.
Eclampsia,	0	1	0	1
Broncho-pneumonia following Cæsarean section,	0	0	1	1
Peritonitis following Cæsarean section,	0	0	1	1
Deaths Due to Causes Aggravated by Child-Bearing—				
Mitral stenosis,	1	0	0	1
Myocardial degeneration and acute nephritis, ...	0	1	0	1
Deaths Unconnected with Pregnancy—				
Intestinal obstruction due to pelvic abscess, ...	0	1	0	1
Intestinal obstruction from old appendix scar,	1	0	0	1
				7

Classification of Certified Causes of Death of the Five Women Who Did Not Reside in the City.

Directly Due to Child-Bearing—	Yrs. 15-25	25-35	35+	Total
Eclampsia,	0	0	1	1
Eclampsia and shock following instrumental delivery,	0	1	0	1
Toxæmia,	0	0	1	1
Septic abortion,	0	2	0	2
				5

TABLE VI.

Analysis of Feeding in Infants Who Died Before Reaching the
Age of One Year.

MALES.

	Months	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9+	Tl.
Breast,	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	9
Mixed,*	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Partly Breast,† ...	3	5	11	5	6	4	2	3	1	3	3	43
Artificial,	7	5	1	1	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	22
Not Commenced, ...	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Unknown,	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	43	11	13	7	9	8	3	5	3	3	3	105

FEMALES

	Months	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9+	Tl.
Breast,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mixed,*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Partly Breast,† ...	3	3	6	3	1	3	2	4	0	3	3	28
Artificial,	5	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	14
Not Commenced, ...	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Unknown,	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	27	8	6	4	2	4	3	5	2	4	4	65

MALES AND FEMALES

	Months	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9+	Tl.	%
Breast,	7	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	13	7.6
Mixed,*	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	2.9
Partly Breast,† ...	6	8	17	8	7	7	4	7	1	6	6	71	41.8
Artificial,	12	6	1	2	3	4	2	1	4	1	1	36	21.2
Not Commenced, ...	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	12.4
Unknown,	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	14.1
	70	19	19	11	11	12	6	10	5	7	7	170	100.0

*Mixed feeding means breast feeding complemented or supplemented by artificial feeds, i.e., combination of breast and artificial feeding.

†Partly breast fed means that breast feeding had been carried out for part of the time, but that artificial feeding had been substituted before death occurred.

TABLE VII.

Analysis of Feeding in Infants who Died Before Reaching the Age of One Year (Gastro-Enteritis Cases).

MALES.

	Months	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9+	Tl.
Breast,		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Mixed,*		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Partly Breast,† ...		1	3	7	3	3	3	2	2	0	1	25
Artificial,		2	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	11
Not Commenced,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown,		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		6	7	8	4	4	5	3	3	1	1	42

FEMALES.

	Months	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9+	Tl.
Breast,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed*,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Partly Breast,† ...		0	2	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	8
Artificial,		1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	6
Not Commenced,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	0	14

MALES AND FEMALES.

	Months	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9+	Tl.	%
Breast,		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3.6
Mixed,*		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3.6
Partly Breast,† ...		1	5	8	5	3	4	2	4	0	1	33	58.9
Artificial,		3	4	1	1	2	2	2	0	2	0	17	30.3
Not Commenced, ...		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Unknown,		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3.6
		7	9	10	6	5	7	4	5	2	1	56	100.0

*Mixed feeding means breast feeding complemented or supplemented by artificial feeds, i.e., combination of breast and artificial feeding.

†Partly breast fed means that breast feeding had been carried out for part of the time, but that artificial feeding had been substituted before death occurred.

Analysis of Feeding of Gastro-Enteritis Cases.

	Never Breast Fed.	Within 2 wks.	Breast Feeding Stopped Between			Breast fed at 6 mths.	Un. known.	Tl.
			2 wks. and 1 mth.	1 mth. and 3 mths.	3 mths. and 6 mths.			
Males,	11	8	8	9	3	0	3	42
Females,	6	2	4	2	0	0	0	14
	17	10	12	11	3	0	3	56
	(30.4)	(17.9)	(21.4)	(19.6)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(5.4)	

No. of babies who had ceased to be breast fed by the
the end of six weeks, 34 males (81.0%)
12 females (85.7%)
—
Total, 46 (82.1%)

TABLE VIII.

Analysis of Feeding in Infants Who Died of Pneumonia Before Reaching the Age of One Year.

	Breast.	Mixed.	Partly Breast.	Arti- ficial.	Not Com- menced.	Un- known.	Total.
0-1 month—							
Females,	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Males,	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1-12 months—							
Females,	0	1	8	1	0	0	10
Males,	1	1	7	3	0	0	12

PRE-SCHOOL AND SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

1.—LIST OF STAFF.

(a) Whole Time.

School Medical Officers.

Chief Executive School Medical Officer.
Four Assistant Medical Officers (Schools).

School Dental Officers.

Senior Dental Officer.
Four Assistant Dental Officers.

School Nurses.

The services of a Combined Staff of Superintendent and 41 Health Visitors.
Clerkesses, 5.
Dental Attendants, 5.
Nurses 2, Clinic Attendants 3 for scabies treatment.
Medical Room attendant at the Special School for physically and mentally handicapped children.
Clinic Porters, 2.

Changes in Whole-time Staff.

Dr James D. Ramsay was temporarily released to undertake the course of instruction for the D.P.H. from 4.10.47 and resumed his duties on 12.7.48, having gained the diploma. Dr Janette R. Turner carried out the duties of Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Schools) during his absence.

Miss Rachael Mears, L.D.S., resigned 15.1.48 on her appointment to Fife County Council School Health Service. Mrs Dorothy C. H. Reid, L.D.S., was appointed to fill the vacancy from 23.2.48 and continued as a Temporary Assistant Dental Officer throughout the school session.

The nursing staff has undergone several changes, but the establishment has been maintained by the temporary appointment of uncertificated health visitors and the part-time employment of an ex-health visitor now married.

With the decrease in the incidence of scabies it has been possible to reduce the working hours of the trained nursing staff engaged in that work and to absorb them part time into the general nursing service.

(b) Part-time.

There are no changes to record in the part-time staff. The visiting Specialists continued in the service of the Corporation till the 5th July, 1948, after which they conducted their respective clinics by agreement of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board with the Corporation.

2.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Population of the area,	181,805
Number of schools:—	
(a) Primary }	38
(b) Secondary } Under Education Authority }	10
(c) 1. Special Schools	4
2. Nursery Schools	4
3. Special Classes (Nursery) in ordinary schools	3
(d) In receipt of grant from Education Authority and under medical inspection—	
1. Primary and Secondary	1
2. Nursery Schools	2
(e) Under Provincial Training College for Teachers and by arrangement under medical inspection—	
1. Primary School	1
2. Special Class (Nursery)	1
Number of children on registers	27,219
Number of children in average attendance	24,514

3.—SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

Further removal of surface shelters from playgrounds has been carried out with the provision of more extensive space for recreational activity.

During the year a survey was made of toilet facilities as they affect the senior girls in the Senior and Junior Secondary Schools.

4.—ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

A—System and Extent of Medical Inspection and Treatment.

The groups of children prescribed for systematic medical inspection during the present year were:—

1. Entrants
2. Children born in 1940 (vision and hearing)
3. " " " 1938
4. " " " 1934
5. " " " 1931

Summary of the Work of the Medical Officers.

Consultation Clinic Sessions,	528
Systematic Inspection Sessions,	405
Special Visits to Ordinary Schools,	65
Visits to Special Schools,	60
Day Nurseries,	278
Nursery Schools,	142

Dundee Trades College.

Systematic medical inspection of the pupils who entered the Trades College for pre-apprenticeship courses for the building or engineering industries during the year was carried out on behalf of this department by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health (General).

129 boys were medically examined. Classification of fitness according to Table III. is as follows:—

	Number.	Percentage.
Grade I.,	51	39.535
Grade II.a,	5	3.876
Grade II.b,	11	8.527
Grade III.,	19	14.729
Grade IV.a,	22	17.054
Grade IV.b,	21	16.279

Further examination of day-release students was also undertaken.

Seymour Lodge Pre-Nursing School.

The students attending this school which is temporarily accommodated in Dudhope School during the reconstruction of the permanent buildings are examined prior to their acceptance for the course.

Twenty-three girls were medically examined, of whom three were from outwith the City.

Classification of fitness according to Table III. of the Dundee Entrants is as follows:—

	Number.	Percentage.
Grade I.,	13	65
Grade II.a,	3	15
Grade II.b,	—	—
Grade III.,	—	—
Grade IV.a,	4	20
Grade IV.b,	—	—

Eighteen Entrants from County Areas were medically examined by the Medical Officers of their respective areas.

Periodic visits to the school maintained the supervision of the students throughout the session.

The Medical Officers carried out other special examinations of—

Children as to fitness for Belmont Camp School,	1,004
„ „ „ „ „ Holiday Camps,	412
Applicants for Licences for Employment,	334
Selected Children referred " Random Sample Survey," ...	278
	<hr/>
	2,028
	<hr/>

Nursery Schools.

The Medical Officers carried out 427 medical examinations on the lines of systematic inspection of the school age groups of the children in the Nursery Schools and Classes and re-examined 241 of them six months later.

Consultation and medical treatment clinics have continued throughout the year on the same lines and to the same extent as in the previous year. At the beginning of July it was necessary to vacate the premises used as a minor ailments clinic in the west end of the City. This has necessitated the bringing of the children from that area to the Central Clinic for consultation and allocating one session weekly exclusively for them. It is hoped that this is only a temporary measure until suitable premises can be obtained in the locality in which those children live and attend school. Facilities for daily treatment have been provided in the medical room of St Joseph's School and are adequate meantime.

B — System and Extent of Dental Inspection and Treatment.

Details of the work of the Dental Service will be found in the report by the Senior Dental Officer.

Again he has to report a considerable proportion of the routine inspections could not be carried out through insufficiency of staff and the increased acceptance rate for treatment.

The new anæsthetic apparatus has made it possible to do many more treatments under general anæsthesia. All such cases have a medical examination by a medical officer before the treatment is given.

C — School Nursing and Arrangements for Follow-up.

Arrangements under this heading have remained unchanged during the present session. Good work is done by the Health Visitors on their regular visits to schools in the field of cleanliness and vision defects. The teaching staffs appreciate these visits and, if the routine has to be broken for any other duty, invariably make enquiry as to the reason.

Summary of the Work of the Health Visitors in this Branch of the Public Health Department.

Sessions on Medical Inspection,	496
Additional visits to schools,	1,360
Follow-up Visits, 1,611 to 1,443 school children.	
„ „ 51 to 31 nursery school children.	

2,135 Health Visitors Sessions at Consultation and Treatment Clinics in addition to two Health Visitors employed full time on indoor duties, one in the Special School for Physically and Mentally Handicapped Children and the other in attendance at all the Specialist Clinics and to give continuity in the treatment of Eye and E.N.T. cases.

D — Co-operation with the Public Health Service, etc.

Close co-operation, as previously stated, continues with all other branches of the Public Health Service, the Combined Health Visitor Service making this particularly effective with the Maternity and Infant Welfare Service. The liaison with the Voluntary General Hospital has been strengthened by the valuable co-operation of the Almoner and the Pædiatricians at both the Infirmary

and Maryfield Hospital are readily available and most willing to advise. The reciprocal co-operation between this service and the Tuberculosis Department is doing much in the early detection, follow-up and continuous supervision of cases of tuberculosis.

Diphtheria Immunisation has been carried out throughout the year by the Medical Officers in response to the enquiry accompanying the first medical inspection intimation and is again very satisfactory. Propaganda has not relaxed by members of the Staff.

Of the 2,448 School Entrants submitted for Systematic Medical Inspection 2,130 children (87.01%) had already had a course of injections.

For 210 (8.578% of the total examined) of the remaining 311 the parents consented to have the course.

For 1,578 (74.084%) of those previously "immunised") consent to have a further maintenance dose was given.

300 (14.084% of those previously "immunised") had already had such a dose or did not require it, having had a complete course within the previous year.

Thus 1,878, 88.168% of those previously protected before entering school, either consented to have maintenance dose, had already had it or did not require it.

In comparison with the 1946-47 figures there is a significant increase in the percentages of those immunised before entering school, 87.01% 1947-48, as against 84.27% 1946-47, and in the percentages of children further protected at the commencement of their school life, 88.168% 1947-48, as against 84.13% 1946-47, indicating the still wider awareness of parents to the necessity for early protection.

E — Co-operation with Voluntary Organisations and other Outside Bodies.

The Invalid and Cripple Children's Aid Association and the Newport Children's Holiday Home Committee have continued their interest and co-operation with this department by providing

facilities to enable children, from whom it is felt desirable to have a spell in the country. Just before the end of the session an opportunity was given for two girls selected on medical grounds to go to Switzerland under the auspices of the British Red Cross Society. Benefit is certain to be derived both physically and educationally by the two who went.

F — Co-operation with Teachers and Parents with special reference to the Attendance of Parents at Inspections.

The Head Teachers and their Staff continue to co-operate and give willing assistance in all matters pertaining to the work of this department as it concerns the well-being of their pupils and, as previously stated, welcome the visits of the Health Visitors. The facilities for the carrying on of our work and the consideration shown in schools are very much appreciated and very gratefully acknowledged.

Comments previously expressed regarding the large number of children who present themselves unaccompanied by a parent both at medical inspection in school and for consultation in the clinics still apply, and it is regrettable since direct contact between parent and medical officer is of great value to both parties and is the surest means of doing the best for the child. Parents present at routine medical inspection during the session:—

Entrants group,	1,733	70.79%
1938 age group,	884	35.26%
1934 „ „	79	2.936%
1931 „ „	—	
1940 „ „	Not notified to attend.	

5.—Findings of Medical Inspection.

The number of children examined systematically in the prescribed age groups was 7,911 at 405 sessions, 19-20 per session.

In the previous report the number was 7,401 at 345 sessions, 23-24 per session.

Special Examinations in Schools.

	677 Children Examined 387 Defective.	1,897 Children Re-examined 920 still Defective.
Head—Vermin,	2	3
Nits,	38	25
Other Conditions,	12	10
Body—Vermin,	—	—
Other Conditions,	41	44
Diseases of Tonsils,	10	130
Defective Vision,	39	261
Diseases of Eye,	28	70
Defective Hearing,	1	70
Diseases of the Ear,	6	22
Speech Defect,	4	11
Mental or Nervous Condition, ...	5	87
Infectious Disease,	15	1
Other Conditions,	192	332

42 children were reported to the Director of Education to be requiring special educational treatment in Special Schools. The following table shows the nature of the handicap:—

T.B., Bone and Joint,	8
Pre-tuberculous,	1
Cardiac Condition — Acquired,	3
Chorea,	1
Epilepsy,	1
Mentally Handicapped,	12
Post-Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	1
Bronchitis and Asthma,	1
Strumous Keratitis,	1
Blind,	3
Partially sighted,	8
Deafness — Grade III.,	1

A — General Review.

The Statistical Report of Medical Inspection appears at the end of this report in Table II.

Under the same headings it is informative to summarise those figures and compare them with the corresponding results shown in the previous report.

1-2.—Clothing and Footwear Unsatisfactory.

There is no appreciable change in the incidence of unsatisfactory clothing and footwear as compared with last year. Of the total number of children examined, 7,911, 15 (0.19%) and 7 (0.09%) were unsatisfactory.

879 children were supplied with 1,527 pairs of boots or shoes by the local authority.

3.—Cleanliness.

The total evidence of dirt, nits or verminous conditions of the head shows a small increase on last year's figures, but it is noticeable that the relapse is amongst the boys. Neither parents nor Health Visitors probably pay as close attention to boys as to girls, and the tendency for less frequent hair cuttings is very apparent. Of the 7,911 children examined 558 (7.05%) had dirt, nits or vermin, and of this, 425 (10.86%) were girls and 135 (3.37%) boys. The 1946-47 figures were total 6.61%, girls 11.06%, and boys 2.23%.

Dirty or verminous conditions of the body show a further small improvement. Of the 7,911 examined 28 (0.35%) were found to be thus affected—15 boys (0.37%) and 13 girls (0.33%).

4.—Skin, Head and Body.

The all-over picture of the incidence of ringworm is given in the Dermatologist's report. Of the number, 3 were found at routine medical inspection of entrant boys, being 0.07% of the total 3,999 boys examined.

25 children were found to have scabies (0.32% of the total 7,911 examined). This compares favourably with 38 (0.52%) reported last year. This is in keeping with the general decline in the incidence of the disease.

5.—Nutritional State.

While no cases of children suffering in health to a serious degree are recorded, there is a small increase in the percentage of children classified as slightly defective and is most noticeable in the entrants age group. The figures are 69 (0.87%) of the total 7,911 examined, with 44 (0.6%) last year. This still compares favourably with the 1945-46 figures of 172 (2.32%).

2,139,258 meals were provided. 534,814 supplied free. 4,500,000 bottles of milk supplied.

6.—Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy.

There is an increase to record in the number of children, all age groups affected, who show an unhealthy state of the mouth—most commonly gingivitis—123 cases (1.55%) as compared with 76 (1.04%) last year.

No occasion is missed to instruct the children and their parents in the importance of oral hygiene.

7.—Naso-Pharynx.

While there is a small reduction in the number of cases of nasal obstruction, the percentage of children with enlarged tonsils requiring operation has increased 196 (2.48%) as compared with 134 (1.83%) reported in 1946-47, and the number of children with enlarged cervical glands to be observed also shows an increase, 181 (2.29%) of the total 7,911 examined as compared with 124 (1.70%) of the 7,302 examined in 1946-47.

There is a probable relationship between them in certain cases, but, where this can be excluded, the T.B. department have been willing to investigate the condition and report and advise, and the parents have usually co-operated fully.

8.—Eyes.

(a) The recorded increase in the incidence of conjunctivitis, 132 (1.67%) cases as compared with 116 (1.59%), chiefly affected the older age groups. Follicular conjunctivitis among boys in the 1938 age group in one school was investigated by the Ophthalmologist and several cases had expression performed.

(b) The incidence of vision defect compares closely with previous recording, but the number recommended for refraction is higher, 405 (5.12 %) as against 306 (4.19%).

Systematic medical inspection was carried out for visual acuity for children born in 1940. The names of the children were submitted in the usual form by the Head Teachers, but no intimation of the examination was sent to the parents. Advantage was taken of the occasion to follow up any previous defect recorded and to investigate any probable contributory cause where a defect was found.

Altogether 2,217 children were examined in this age group — 1,085 boys and 1,132 girls. The number found to have fair vision was 515 — 217 boys and 298 girls, being respectively 20% and 26.325%, and those with bad vision 67 — 32 boys (2.95%) and 35 girls (3.09%).

This is a higher percentage of fair visual acuity than in any of the other age groups examined systematically and would emphasise the importance of this examination for the early detection and correction of vision defect.

It was noted that 101—43 boys (3.96%) and 58 girls (5.12%) — had strabismus. The number referred for refraction was 164, 83 boys and 81 girls, giving a percentage of 7.65 boys and 7.155 girls.

During the session a survey of the incidence of **monocular blindness** was carried out in all age groups examined at systematic medical inspection, and every case suspected of having such a defect and those cases whose correction only conformed to the prescribed standard of visual acuity were referred for Specialist examination. The number found to be suffering from monocular blindness, in the opinion of the ophthalmic specialists, was 44, and those cases were reported to the Scientific Advisory Committee undertaking the investigation.

9.—Ears.

A small improvement is recorded of children suffering from otorrhœa, 48 (0.61%) as against 70 (0.96%) last year. Children classified under the grades of defective hearing, grade I. 20 (0.25%), grade II.a 4 (0.05%), grade II.b 2 (0.02%), were all recommended for further investigation and, where necessary, specialist opinion.

The 2,217 children in the 1940 age group reported on in the previous paragraph were also examined for hearing — defective hearing grade I. was recorded for 6 boys and 6 girls, .55% and .53% respectively. One boy was classified as grade II.b (0.09%). One boy and 6 girls had otorrhœa, (0.09% and 0.53%), while 7 boys and 5 girls had other diseases of the ears, 0.64% and 0.44%.

10.—Speech.

36 children, 16 of them entrants, are reported to suffer from articular defects (0.46%) of the total examined and 14 (0.18%) to stammer. The Speech Therapist is notified if the cases are not already known to her, and she examines and undertakes treatment where necessary.

11.—Mental or Nervous Conditions.

(a) Backwardness due to irregular attendance is reported in 7 children (0.09%) of whom 3 boys and 3 girls are in the entrants group. This is significant and may influence their later educational progress. Infectious disease is the probable cause.

(b) Intrinsically dull is recorded in 8 cases (0.10%).

(c) One child (0.01%) classified as mentally defective (educable).

(e) Nine children (0.11%) highly nervous and excitable is an improvement from last year's report of 13 (0.18%).

(f) Difficult in behaviour 4 (0.05%).

The Educational Psychologist and the staff of the Child Guidance Clinic have been most helpful in the investigation and follow-up of cases under this heading.

12.—Circulatory System.

Congenital heart disease was present in 7 of the total 7,911 examined (0.09%) — a further decrease from that reported last year. Children showing an acquired cardiac lesion numbered 18 (0.23%), which was an increase over the past two years, while 26 (0.33%) cases of functional disorder were recorded. This is a reduction from 38 (0.52%) in 1946-47 and 61 (0.82%) in 1945-46.

13.—Lungs.

Apart from an increase in other diseases, chiefly bronchial catarrh 210 (2.65%) as compared with (1.82%) last year, the prevalence of respiratory disease remains constant.

14.—Deformities.

More and more accurate assessment of deformities is being made at the systematic examinations, and parents are most willing to obtain the advice of the orthopaedic specialist.

189 cases are reported (2.39%).

Infectious Disease.

28 (0.35%) children were found to be suffering from infectious disease when presented for systematic inspection.

Other Diseases or Defects.

The figure for this undefined group of ailments is 411 (5.20%) of the total examined and shows a considerable rise on last year's recorded percentage of 3.83%.

6. — MEDICAL TREATMENT

A — Minor Ailments.

The arrangements for consultation and treatment clinics remained unchanged until the last month of the session, when the temporary scheme, already reported, was put into practice.

Consultation Clinics Attendances.

Clinic.	Children 2-5 Years.		Children 5-15 Years.	
	Cases.	Consultations.	Cases.	Consultations.
Central,	313	531	3,147	9,245
West,	158	278	1,777	4,629
Lochee,	104	204	1,267	3,542
Ferry Road, ..	54	96	679	1,956
Bro. Ferry, ...	24	61	111	1,104
Maryfield, ...	79	117	1,479	3,851
	<hr/> 732	<hr/> 1,287	<hr/> 8,460	<hr/> 24,328

The attendance of children of school age shows a considerable increase over last year's figure, 24,328, while in 1946-47 22,233 attendances were made. In the pre-school age group the attendance shows a reduction this session, 1,287 from last year's figure of 1,526.

4,524 certificates exempting children from school attendance for periods varying from one to six weeks were issued to Head Teachers and the Attendance Department.

2,594 intimations regarding the occurrence and school attendance of cases and contacts of infectious disease were sent to the Head Teachers during the session.

The figures below state the number of children who received treatment at the treatment clinics — no figures can be given for treatment obtained privately or at a Voluntary Hospital.

Treatment Clinic Attendances (Totals for 6 Clinics and 2 Scabies Treatment Centres).

	Children 2-5 Years.			Children 5-15 Years.		
	Cases.	Attend.	Av. per Case.	Cases.	Attend.	Av. per Case.
Cuts, bruises, sprains, minor injuries, etc., ...	43	572	6.15	4,516	25,998	5.76
Diseases of the ear,	25	189	7.56	612	5,351	8.74
Diseases of the eye (ex. def. vision),	31	185	5.97	1,071	9,155	8.55
Diseases of the Skin—						
Ringworm (Scalp):						
X-ray treatment,			See below.			
Other treatment, ...	6	10	1.66	23	88	3.83
Ringworm (Body), ...	4	17	4.25	60	513	8.55
Scabies—						
Clinic treatment, ...	3	17	5.66	31	108	3.48
Baths treatment, ...	52	403	7.75	457	6,472	14.16
Impetigo,	33	158	4.79	672	4,578	6.81
Other Diseases,	22	56	2.55	663	3,286	4.96

The arrangements whereby cases of ringworm of the scalp requiring X-ray epilation are given treatment by the Consultant Dermatologist with his own apparatus is still the practice.

11 Cases received Total Epilation.

5 „ „ Local „ for one area.
1 „ „ „ „ for two areas.

The incidence of both Ringworm and Scabies continues to drop steadily.

B — Defective Vision and Squint.

There have been six weekly Specialist Clinics throughout the session. While this arrangement was adequate to allow of new cases being seen within a month of referral, the number of cases due for review after varying intervals as prescribed by the Specialist presents a very formidable waiting list. The same arrangement as in previous years for the supply of spectacles, in the main, worked satisfactorily.

1,171 pairs of spectacles were provided.

343 pairs were repaired.

No assessment can be made of the number of children who had refraction and were supplied with spectacles privately.

The Orthoptic Clinic facilities for the treatment of squint continued as in previous years. The following figures explain the work undertaken:—

Cases brought forward from previous year:—

Waiting List,	379	
Under treatment,	228	
Postponed (partly treated),	108	
		<hr/>
		715
New Cases,	197	
Return Cases,	4	201
		<hr/>
		916
		<hr/>

Number of new cases not requiring or unsuitable for treatment,	32	
Discharged during year,	135	
		<hr/>
		167

Carried forward to next session:—

Waiting List,	380	
Under treatment,	237	
Postponed (partly treated),	132	749
		<hr/>
		916
		<hr/>

Attendances made by children under 5 years—

Children,	79
Attendances,	216

Attendances made by children 5 years and over—

Children,	135
Attendances,	5,380

C — Nose and Throat (Operative Treatment).

Operative treatment for E.N.T. cases prescribed by the Specialist at his weekly Consultation Clinic has been carried out at Maryfield General Hospital and Dundee Royal Infirmary — which institution is a matter of arrangement between Specialist and patient. No specific contribution is made by the Authority to the Voluntary Hospital for these facilities.

The number of tonsils and/or adenoids operations at Maryfield Hospital was 118.

The number of tonsils and/or adenoids operations at Dundee Royal Infirmary was 180.

The number of patients who made their own arrangements for treatment is not recorded.

A report on the work of the E.N.T. Specialist is appended.

D — Orthopædic and Postural Defects (Specialist Treatment).

A whole day clinic once a fortnight has been held by the Orthopædic Specialist throughout the present session. As in previous years he spent the forenoon session of alternate visits in the Special School for Handicapped Children supervising the cases there and directing their treatment. The Special School children have therefore very careful supervision, and the remedial treatments formerly given by a member of the Physical Training Staff were taken over by two part-time Physiotherapists appointed by the Local Authority on 1/6/48 by arrangement with the Dundee Orthopædic and Rheumatic Clinic, and this has proved a very satisfactory arrangement. More adequate accommodation, additional apparatus and facilities for under-water therapy is required to ensure the efficiency of their work.

The School Orthopædic Service is rapidly enveloping the major share of the supervision and the treatment of children up to school leaving age, cases being referred by general practitioners as well as the Infant Welfare and School Medical Officers. The number of cases who are referred for consultation at the out-patient orthopædic clinic continues to increase, and since the majority require to attend over a long period of time, the systematic re-examination has become a serious problem and more frequent sessions would appear to be necessary to overtake the work. Where physiotherapy is necessary the treatment is carried out at the Orthopædic and Rheumatic Clinic, payments being met by the Local Authority up to the coming into operation of the National Health Services Act.

Cases requiring hospital treatment are all reported to Bridge of Earn Hospital, the figures for the session are as stated below. Five cases undergoing treatment are still in Stracathro Hospital.

The figures for this session are as follows:—

Babies		1-5 years.		5-15 years.		Over 15 years.	
(Under 1 year.)							
Cases.	Consult.	Cases.	Consult.	Cases.	Consult.	Cases.	Consult.
20	78	159	465	158	707	20	75
Number of Days.		Total Consultations.		Average per Day.			
26		1,325		50.96			
Recommended for Hospital—							
0-1		1-5		5-15		15 +	
Brought forward from previous years—							
—		5		26		8	
Added during the session—							
—		2		30		1	
Total,		7		56		9	
Admissions to Hospital—							
0-1		1-5		5-15		15 +	
10		143		109		7	
Number of Treatments Given—							
0-1		1-5		5-15		15 +	
365		4,978		8,193		616	

Artificial Sunlight Treatment—

No artificial sunlight treatment was given during the present session.

E — Speech Defects.

The work of the Speech Therapist has continued throughout the session with great benefit to the pupils she has been able to treat. While undertaking the examination of the cases referred to her she has again been forced to limit treatment to the most urgent and disabling defects. To make the most valuable use of her time, she has carried out the treatment at twice-weekly sessions in six centres, the children having appointments at the centre most conveniently situated to the schools they attend.

The following is the report by the Speech Therapist:—

Treatment for children suffering from speech defect has been given at the following centres, twice weekly:—

Ancrum Road Clinic.

Eastern School, Broughty Ferry.

Maryfield Hospital.

St Joseph's Boys' School.

Harris Academy.

SS. Peter and Paul School.

Stammering is still the chief and most severe defect amongst the children. The number of other speech defects, however, has been so great that I have endeavoured to deal with as many other types of cases as possible.

Three children have had their treatment discontinued at the Educational Psychologist's recommendation. I have referred six difficult boys to him for further examination.

One very severe stammering case (girl) I have referred to the Child Guidance Clinic, but although she goes weekly she still receives treatment twice weekly from me.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of children—			
Examined in past year,	300	50	350
Waiting and requiring treatment, ...			266
Actually treated,			139
Brought forward from previous year,			30
Number of children treated for—			
Stammering,	65	5	70
Dyslalia,	30	9	39
Lat. sigmatism,	7	3	10
Lisps,	5	3	8
Cleft palates,	1	—	1
Aphonia,	1	1	2
Deaf speech,	1	1	2
Nasal speech,	1	—	1
Rhinolalia,	1	—	1
Idioglossia,	2	2	4
Burr,	—	1	1
	114	25	139
Discharged—			
Stammers,	21	4	25
Dyslalia,	27	3	30
Lat. sigmatism,	3	1	4
Lisps,	5	3	8
Cleft palates,	—	—	—
Aphonia,	1	—	1
Deaf speech,	—	1	1
Nasal speech,	1	—	1
Rhinolalia,	1	—	1
Idioglossia,	2	—	2
Burrs,	—	1	1
	61	13	74

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

The report by the Senior Dental Officer is appended.

Special Schools and Classes.

There is no change to report in the arrangements for the education of handicapped children. It has not been possible to transfer the School for the Blind and Partially Sighted or the pupils in the retarded side of Fairmuir to other premises as had been hoped.

(a) Fairmuir Special School (Physically Handicapped Children).

	Boys.	Girls.
On roll at 31/7/47,	112	95
Admitted,	12	12
Transferred to ordinary school,	14	5
Transferred to retarded side,	13	3
Deceased,	1	—
Left (over age or exempted),	11	10
On roll at 31/7/48,	85	89

One severely handicapped girl is being educated in the Trefoil Residential School, Whitburn, Midlothian.

(b) School for Blind and Partially Sighted Children.

	Boys.	Girls.
On roll at 31/7/47,	23	18
Admitted,	7	8
Transferred to Ordinary School,	—	—
Left (over age or exempted),	4	—
On roll at 31/7/48,	26	26

Two children have been admitted to the Royal Blind School, Edinburgh, during this session, making a total of four Dundee children having residential education there. One pre-school child was residing for six months of the present session, being discharged home 9/4/48.

Four children reside in the Dalgleish Hostel attached to the Dundee Institution for the Blind and are educated in the Special School.

(c) School for the Deaf.

	Boys.	Girls.
On roll at 31/7/47,	19	33
Admitted,	4	2
Transferred to Ordinary School,	—	—
Left (over age or exempted),	1	2
On roll at 31/7/48,	22	33

Two Dundee children are receiving residential education in St Vincent's School, Tollcross, Glasgow.

Three Dundee children are in residence in the Dundee Institution for the Deaf Hostel, Dundee, because of domestic circumstances and attend the Special School for the Deaf along with the Institution children.

(d) Fairmuir Special School (Mentally Handicapped Children).

	Boys.	Girls.
On roll at 31/7/47,	83	45
Admitted,	19	8
Transferred to Ordinary School,	—	—
Left (over age or exempted),	9	5
On roll at 31/7/48,	93	48

A number of the physically handicapped children have been transferred to the Mentally Handicapped Classes following assessment of their intelligence in order to enable them to receive education according to their ability, and this has meant that a number of children in ordinary schools whose ascertainment has been carried out by the Educational Psychologist are still waiting the special educational treatment they require in the Special School. A number of children who would be more suitably placed in an occupational centre also present a problem, and while various premises have been examined and many propositions investigated to enable the establishment of an occupational centre, efforts so far have been unsuccessful. The Education Committee are anxious to make this provision at the earliest possible date.

The teacher appointed by the Education Committee to give bed-side instruction to the children having sanatorium treatment in special wards in King's Cross Hospital continues that specialised work, and the teacher engaged in the education of severely handicapped children confined to their homes is also fully occupied. Several suitable cases for such instruction were recommended by this department during the session.

The Staff of the Child Guidance Clinic continued to work in close co-operation and most harmoniously with this department, undertaking the investigation and treatment of many cases where their specialised knowledge and methods can best benefit the children. Particularly valuable help has been received in the handling of cases of behaviour difficulties, temperamental difficulties and habit disorders, and the careful, continuous treatment and guidance has led to encouraging results.

The Clinic Psychologist has supplied the following figures indicating the number of children dealt with in the clinic and the reasons for their referral:—

Cases carried forward from July, 1947—

Current,	43	
On waiting list,	19	
		62
New Cases referred,	71	
Old Cases re-opened,	9	
		80
		142

Cases dealt with either advisory or diagnostic,	36	
Cases accepted for treatment,	77	
Carried forward on waiting list, 30/9/48,	22	
Withdrawn,	7	
		142

Of the 80 New Cases, 14 were under school age and 10 were children from neighbouring counties:—

Reasons for Referral.

Intellectual difficulties,	12	
Behaviour difficulties,	28	
Temperamental difficulties,	8	
Habit disorders,	19	
Organic disorders,	3	
Psycho-neurosis,	5	
Psychological examination only,	5	
		80

The full details of the work of the clinic will appear in the Annual Report of the Director of Education.

Nursery Schools and Classes.

No change has been made in the facilities for the education of the 2-5 years age groups.

Nursery School.	Av. No. on the Roll.		Av. No. in Attendance.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Polepark,	19.5	21.9	17.0	18.7
Wesley House,	12.3	11.7	10.7	10.3
Bellfield,	23.0	21.0	19.0	17.0
Grey Lodge,	11.9	11.2	9.9	10.5
Ellengowan,	21.0	26.0	20.0	23.0
Cotton Road,	43.09	34.4	37.4	28.8

Nursery Classes—

Dens Road School, ...	15.5	11.0	12.8	8.2
Ancrum Road School,	11.5	11.95	9.4	10.0
Liff Road School	17.5	8.6	15.9	7.7
Demonstration School,	9.6	11.9	8.06	10.29

Holiday and Convalescent Homes.

The same satisfactory arrangements have been maintained throughout the session with the voluntary organisations who so generously provide facilities whereby children, for whom a convalescent period in the country is desirable, were able to be sent to Auchterhouse Holiday Home, Newport Children's Home, or St Leonard's Convalescent Home, St Andrews.

From 25/9/47 Dundee Corporation Public Health Committee agreed to accept responsibility for the children sent to St Andrew's Convalescent Home as part of their scheme for providing convalescent treatment, and on an average 4 children are sent each month and they stay for a period of 4 weeks.

Arrangements for Physical Education and Personal Hygiene.

D — School Camps.

The Governors of Dundee School Children's Holiday Fund again sponsored two camps which made it possible for three groups of Roman Catholic children to enjoy one week at Limekilns and two groups of Protestant children spent a fortnight at Montrose.

In all about 192 children benefited and derived great enjoyment from those most successful camps.

Belmont Camp School.

The Education Committee again made arrangements to send five groups of approximately 200 children, each along with teaching staff and helpers, to occupy Belmont Camp School for fortnightly periods from 17th April to 26th June. This session children from seven schools have shared this residential educational experience and with weather conditions satisfactory outdoor instruction and recreation were taken full advantage of and greatly enjoyed, and all returned much benefited in health.

All children proceeding to holiday camps or camp school are medically examined before departure.

10 — OTHER ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The School Meals Service continues to expand and cater for a still larger proportion of the school population.

Five cooking depots are working to capacity, Clepington Kitchen having been re-opened at the commencement of the session. The Staffs are doing most conscientious work, and in some cases under working conditions which impose a heavy handicap.

The Supervisor gives very careful consideration to the variety and balance of the meals, at the same time making every effort to serve palatable and appetising food, and all possible care is taken in the distribution to the schools. The number of meals served during the last week of term was 55,638.

The analysis of samples of cooked meals has again been undertaken by the City Analyst at approximately six monthly intervals, and an assessment of the nutritive value of the raw ingredients issued from stores to the kitchens for a period of one week at three-monthly intervals. From the total values of each foodstuff the average amount per meal has been computed and the values given are average for a daily ration.

The two investigations therefore coincide twice yearly, but are not strictly comparable since the raw ingredients go to the providing of three meals daily and are not necessarily incorporated in the meal sampled. The figures, however, are satisfactory, and the calorific values have improved and closely approximate the desired standard.

This service therefore fulfils two very useful purposes — to maintain the health and wellbeing of the children and an educational value in initiating the children into good feeding, good service and deportment.

The services of the medical staff were much in demand as lecturers to parent-teacher associations, and it is hoped relationships were strengthened and useful information concerning the health and development of the children imparted during these pleasant informal gatherings.

In conclusion we desire to record our indebtedness to the Director of Education and his staff, to Head Teachers and their staffs for their willing co-operation, and to acknowledge the contribution they make in the interests of the health and well-being of the children.

OPHTHALMIC SPECIALISTS' REPORT, 1947-48.

The following is a detailed list of cases seen at the Eye Clinic by Dr Allister M. MacGillivray and Dr R. M. Mathers during the session 1947-48.

Dr Allister M. MacGillivray.

	New Cases.	Attendances.
Refractions,	858	1,766
Corneal Ulcers,	29	112
Blepharitis,	15	35
Conjunctivitis,	22	60
Anophthalmus,	5	10
Follicular Conjunctivitis,	11	38
Chalazion,	12	20
Blow,	5	10
Foreign Body,	2	4
Burn,	1	1
Congenital T.D.O.,	15	57
Phthisis,	1	1
Wound,	2	4
Congenital Cataract,	1	29
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, ...	18	58
Congenital Colour Blindness,	1	6
Traumatic Cataract,	—	1
Corneal Nebula,	—	2
Dachryocystitis,	—	1
Wart,	—	1
Hordeolum,	—	1
Mongol,	—	1
Albinism,	1	1
	<hr/> 999	<hr/> 2,219

Dr R. M. Mathers.

	New Cases.	Attendances.
Refractions,	1,020	1,671
Corneal Ulcers,	5	13
Blepharitis,	8	24
Conjunctivitis,	13	34
Follicular Conjunctivitis, ...	5	14
Choroidal Degeneration (Cong.),	1	2
Chalazion,	1	3
Blow,	3	4
Foreign Body,	1	1
Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis, ...	13	35
Lime Burn,	—	1
Lid Abscess,	—	4
Subconj. Ecchymosis,	2	2
Congenital T.D.O.,	4	7
Phthisis,	—	1
Congenital Cataract,	1	1
Nystagmus,	1	1
Iritis,	1	9
Wart of Lid,	1	1
Vitreous Hæmorrhages,	1	4
Coloboma of Lens,	1	1
	—	—
	1,082	1,833
	—	—
Total of New Cases Seen,	2,081	
Total of Attendances,	4,052	
	—	
Gross Total,	6,133	
	—	

(Signed) ALLISTER M. MACGILLIVRAY.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALIST CLINIC

Session 1947-48.

	2-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.
Brought forward from previous session,	2	31
New Cases,	73	439
Total Consultations,	88	537

Diagnoses were made as follows:—

Negative Examinations,	13	37
------------------------------	----	----

Ear Conditions—

Deafness,	2	29
C.O.M.S.—1 ear,	2	13
Both,	—	2
A.O.M.S.—1 ear,	7	13
Both,	1	3
Catarrhal Changes—1 ear,	1	7
Both,	2	9
Retracted Drum—1 ear,	1	2
Both,	1	16
Dry Perforation—1 ear,	—	6
Both,	—	3
Granulations,	—	2
Polypus,	—	2
A.C.O.M.,	1	6
Wax,	3	11
External Otitis,	1	2
Furuncle,	—	3
Otalgia,	8	6
Eustachian Catarrh,	1	10
F.B. Ear,	—	1

Nose Conditions—

Obstruction — Mouth Breathing,	18	72
Epistaxis,	2	7
Simple Catarrh,	3	17
Purulent Rhinitis,	3	10
Allergic Rhinitis,	2	16
Atrophic Rhinitis,	—	3
Sinusitis,	—	13
Coryza,	2	7
Deviated Septum,	—	10
Dermatitis Vestibuli,	—	2
Pus in Meatus,	—	10
Swelling below Malar Eminence,	—	1
Thickened Septum,	—	1
Hypertrophied I. Turbinal,	—	4
Polypus,	—	1
Perf. Septum (Idiopathic),	—	1
Removal Rhinolith,	—	1

Throat Conditions—

	2-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.
Tonsils and Adenoids,	41	223
Tonsils,	15	69
Adenoids,	7	17
Acute Tonsillitis,	9	18
Chronic Tonsillitis,	—	6
Recurrent Tonsillitis,	9	97
Adenitis,	7	68
Bifid Uvula,	1	—
Ulcerative Stomatitis,	1	—
Granular Pharyngitis,	—	9
Hoarseness,	—	8
Chronic Laryngitis,	—	4
Node on Cord,	—	1
Papilloma Tongue,	—	1
Acute Laryngitis,	—	1

General Conditions—

	2-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.
Repeated Colds,	6	14
Headaches,	—	2
Speech Defects,	—	3
Recurrent Corneal Ulcer,	—	1
Bronchial Asthma,	—	1
Acute Iritis,	—	2
Mumps,	1	—
Refused Examination,	—	2

Referrals—

Tonsils and Adenoids,	44	266
Removal of Tonsils only,	6	25
Removal of Adenoids only,	5	12
Removal of Nasal Polypus,	—	1
X-ray Sinuses,	—	17
Nasal Cautery,	—	2
Removal Granulations (1),	—	1
(2),	—	1
Wax removed under General Anæsthetic,	1	1
Sub-mucous Resection,	—	5
Examined under Anæsthetic,	1	4
Radical Mastoid,	—	3
Partial Turbinectomy,	—	2
Speech Therapist,	1	3
Conservative Treatment,	—	4
Removal of Aural Polypus,	—	1
Acute Mastoid Drainage,	—	1
Special School for the Deaf,	—	2
Direct Laryngoscopy,	—	1

Operative Work—**Removal of Tonsils and Adenoids—**

Dundee Royal Infirmary,	22	154
Maryfield Hospital,	13	99
Removal of Tonsils only,	—	6
Removal of Adenoids only,	1	3
Removal of Aural Polypus,	—	1
Sub-mucous Resection,	—	3
Radical Mastoid,	—	1
Evacuation of Retropharynx Abscess,	1	—
Partial Turbinectomy,	—	4
Proof Puncture,	—	1

DERMATOLOGIST'S REPORT**Ringworm of the Scalp.**

No. on register end of June, 1947—

	Dundee.	Other Areas.
Total,	25	3
School,	15	2
Pre-school,	10	1

New Cases during the year 1947-48—

	Dundee.	Other Areas.
Total,	32	16
School,	26	16
Pre-school,	6	0

Remaining on register end of June, 1948—

	Dundee.	Other Areas.
Total,	3	0
School,	3	0
Pre-school,	0	0

Of the new cases 26 were boys and 6 girls (Dundee), 16 boys (other areas).

The epidemic seems to have subsided though sporadic cases have appeared from time to time during the session. Examination of contacts under Wood's Light has not shown any missed cases, and there has been no notable number of cases at any one time of the year nor from any particular school.

Facilities for X-ray and thallium treatment have been adequate.

Other Skin Diseases.

	Dundee.	Other Areas.
Pityriasis (usually sent as possible ringworm),	10	1
Body Ringworm,	9	—
Eczema,	22	1
Dermatitis,	8	—
Scabies,	23	—
Psoriasis,	9	1
Furunculosis (boils),	4	—
Alopecia,	9	—
Warts,	25	—
Impetigo,	8	—
Papular Urticaria ("Hives"),	16	1
Other diseases of the skin,	29	1
	<hr/> 172	<hr/> 5

Of these, 119 were children of school age and 53 pre-school (37 under two years of age and 16 2-5 years old), 86 patients were boys and the same number girls — other areas 5 (5-15 years), 3 girls and 2 boys.

In conclusion I must again thank the Staff for their co-operation through the session.

(Signed) J. KINNEAR.

TABLE I.

1947-48.

Total number of children examined at:—

	(a) Systematic Examinations.	Other Systematic Examinations.
Ordinary Schools—		
Entrants,	2,448	—
Second Age Group,	2,472	35
Third Age Group,	2,536	154
Secondary Schools—		
Age Group,	266	—
	<u>7,712</u>	<u>189</u>

1940 Age Group (vision and hearing), ... 2,217

(b) Other Examinations—

Special Cases,	9,283
Re-inspections by Medical Officers,	18,421

Number of INDIVIDUAL children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment:—

Entrants,	561
Second Age Group,	481
Third Age Group,	446
Secondary Age Group,	36
Other Systematic Examinations,	35
1940 Age Group,	209

TABLE II.

1947-48.

SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS

Return of number and percentage of individual children in each age group suffering from particular defects:—

	AGE GROUP					
	Boys, 1-2	Boys, 3-4	Boys, 5-6	Boys, 7-8	Boys, 9-10	Total, 1-10
Number examined,	1,276	1,322	1,380	1,360	1,511	7,911
1. Clothing unsatisfactory,	0.08	0.24	0.41	0.08	0.22	0.19
2. Footgear unsatisfactory,	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.08	0.07	0.09
3. Cleanliness—						
(a) Head, dirty, nits or vermin,	10	103	70	141	17	432
(b) Body dirty or verminous,	5	7	4	3	3	22
4. Skin—(a) Head, Ringworm,	0.41	0.57	0.11	0.45	0.42	0.35
Impetigo,	11	9	11	10	11	52
Other Diseases,	18	17	5	17	3	60
(b) Body, Ringworm,	1.47	1.39	0.39	1.40	1.39	1.39
Impetigo,	4	4	5	3	1	17
Scabies,	0.33	0.33	0.29	0.45	0.07	0.32
Other Diseases,	34	37	62	43	11	187
5. Nutritional State, Slightly Defective,	1.77	1.03	1.89	1.51	1.28	1.49
6. Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy,	1.06	1.47	0.24	0.99	0.33	0.87
7. Neurophysic (a) None,	18	28	22	11	34	113
(1) Observations requiring observation,	1.47	2.29	1.70	1.34	1.74	1.58
(2) Requiring operation,	28	20	5	14	3	69
(3) Other conditions,	1.06	1.31	0.77	0.33	0.15	0.87
(b) Throat—	22	41	21	10	10	104
(1) Tonsils requiring observation,	120	138	99	80	51	588
(2) Requiring operation,	27	30	13	19	1	89
(3) Requiring operation,	2.09	2.47	0.98	1.40	0.87	2.48
(c) Glands—	47	59	24	23	1	154
(1) Requiring observation,	3.83	4.09	1.86	1.89	1.74	3.86
(2) Requiring operation,	1	1	—	—	—	2
8. Eyes (a) External disease—	32	28	33	23	23	149
Blepharitis,	10.41	8.29	9.5	8.1	4.1	9.5
Conjunctivitis,	0.81	0.63	1.03	1.73	3.08	1.54
Corneal opacities,	3	1	—	0.08	0.07	5
Strabismus,	69	51	75	76	50	321
Other diseases,	1.63	4.17	5.89	6.25	3.1	5.44
(b) Visual acuity:—	0.90	0.16	0.46	0.49	0.83	0.73
(Straight) Fair,	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.22	0.21	0.23
Poor,	1.70	1.96	1.63	1.27	1.62	1.50
Refr. for refraction,	23	33	78	84	83	361
9. Ears: (a) Diseases:—	0.73	0.90	0.62	0.25	0.68	0.59
Otitis,	0.37	0.58	0.03	0.74	0.15	0.29
(b) Defective hearing—	2	1	0.54	1	0.45	0.23
Grade I,	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.07	0.07
Grade II,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade III,	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Speech—Defect, Articulation,	0.81	0.49	0.15	0.33	0.45	0.32
Stammering,	0.33	0.08	0.15	0.08	0.43	0.23
11. Mental and Nervous Conditions—	3	3	3	3	3	15
(a) Backward (due to atret. attend., etc.)	0.24	0.24	—	—	—	0.24
(b) Dull (intrinsically),	0.08	—	—	—	—	0.08
(c) Mentally defective (releasable),	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Irreleasable,	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Highly nervous or excitable,	0.16	0.08	0.15	0.08	—	0.11
(f) Difficult in behaviour,	0.16	0.08	—	—	—	0.08
12. Circulatory system:—						
(a) Organic heart disease:—	2	2	2	2	2	10
(1) Congenital,	0.16	0.24	0.15	—	—	0.19
(2) Acquired,	0.08	0.08	0.23	0.08	0.15	0.23
(b) Functional conditions,	0.49	0.24	0.23	0.08	0.45	0.33
13. Lungs—Chronic Bronchitis,	25	18	7	53	3	106
Suspected Tuberculosis,	1	1	1	1	1	5
Other diseases,	0.08	0.16	0.22	0.07	0.32	0.20
14. Deformities—	5.46	5.32	1.48	1.20	1.32	5.96
(a) Congenital,	3	12	4	2	8	39
(b) Acquired (Anterior Poliomyelitis),	0.24	0.08	0.31	0.15	0.59	0.42
(c) Acquired (probably Rickets),	1.55	2.29	0.15	0.41	0.30	2.29
(d) Acquired (other causes),	9	10	15	12	17	63
15. Infectious diseases,	17	55	6.62	1.16	3.99	88
16. Other diseases or defects,	1.39	0.43	0.08	0.07	0.22	0.43
Extrants are not included in these figures. Vision is tested with glasses, if worn.	0.63	0.71	0.65	0.92	3.83	5.20

TABLE III.

1947-48

SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Classification.	Entrants.		Second		Third		Secondary		Total.	
	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined in this Group.	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined in this Group.	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined in this Group.	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined in this Group.	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined at Systematic Medical Examinations.
I. Children free from defects,	1,406	57.43	1,326	52.89	1,552	57.70	163	61.28	4,447	56.21
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or	49	2.00	406	16.19	478	17.77	46	17.29	979	12.38
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment,	21	0.86	16	.64	28	1.04	1	0.37	66	0.83
(c) Both (a) and (b),	—	—	2	.08	3	0.11	—	—	5	0.06
Total,	70	2.86	424	16.91	509	18.92	47	17.66	1,050	13.27
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.), from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks,	656	26.80	541	21.58	417	15.50	39	14.66	1,653	20.89
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II. or III., distinguishing cases—										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible,	303	12.38	205	8.18	180	6.69	13	4.89	701	8.86
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function,	13	0.53	11	.44	32	1.19	4	1.50	60	0.76
Total number of children examined,	316	12.91	216	8.62	212	7.88	17	6.39	761	9.62
Total number of children examined,	2,448	100.00	2,507	100.00	2,690	100.00	266	99.99	7,911	99.99

...and each with (a) ...
 ...and (b) ...

...and (c) ...
 ...and (d) ...
 ...and (e) ...
 ...and (f) ...

...and (g) ...
 ...and (h) ...
 ...and (i) ...
 ...and (j) ...

...and (k) ...
 ...and (l) ...
 ...and (m) ...
 ...and (n) ...

...and (o) ...
 ...and (p) ...
 ...and (q) ...
 ...and (r) ...

...and (s) ...
 ...and (t) ...
 ...and (u) ...
 ...and (v) ...

...and (w) ...
 ...and (x) ...
 ...and (y) ...
 ...and (z) ...

...and (aa) ...
 ...and (ab) ...
 ...and (ac) ...
 ...and (ad) ...

...and (ae) ...
 ...and (af) ...
 ...and (ag) ...
 ...and (ah) ...

...and (ai) ...
 ...and (aj) ...
 ...and (ak) ...
 ...and (al) ...

...and (am) ...
 ...and (an) ...
 ...and (ao) ...
 ...and (ap) ...

...and (aq) ...
 ...and (ar) ...
 ...and (as) ...
 ...and (at) ...

...and (au) ...
 ...and (av) ...
 ...and (aw) ...
 ...and (ax) ...

...and (ay) ...
 ...and (az) ...
 ...and (ba) ...
 ...and (bb) ...

...and (bc) ...
 ...and (bd) ...
 ...and (be) ...
 ...and (bf) ...

TABLE IV.

Return of ALL Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area
SESSION 1947-48

Disability.	At Ordinary Schools.	At Special Schools or Classes.	At no School or or Insti- tution.	Tl.
1. Blind,	—	9	—	9
2. Partially sighted—				
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely effect the eye condition,	2	12	—	14
(b) Other conditions of the eye., e.g., cataract, ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school,	2	18	—	20
3. Deaf—				
Grade I.,	109*	—	—	109
Grade II.a,	70	—	—	70
Grade II.b,	26	18	—	44
Grade III.,	—	16	1	17
4. Defective Speech—				
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures, ...	124	1	—	125
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures,	154	—	—	154
5. Mentally Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)—				
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70),	24	118	15	157
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50),	—	11	41	52
6. Epilepsy—				
(a) Mild and occasional,	11	8	—	19
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school),	—	1	—	1
7. Physically Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)—				
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands),	17	23	2	42
(b) General orthopaedic conditions,	634	38	10	682
(c) Organic heart disease,	41	19	2	62
(d) Other causes of ill-health,†	4	90	—	94
8. Multiple Defects—				
(i.) 5b and 7b,	—	1	3	4
(ii.) 5b and 6a,	—	—	1	1
(iii.) 5b and 6b,	—	—	3	3
(iv.) 5b and 1,	—	—	—	—
(v.) 5a and 7b,	—	10	8	18
(vi.) 5a and 6a,	—	8	—	8
(vii.) 5a and 6b,	—	—	1	1
(viii.) 5a and 7d,	—	5	1	6
(ix.) 5a and 3,	1	3	—	4
(x.) 5a and 1,	—	—	—	—
(xi.) Other multiple defects, ...	10	13	5	28
(xii.) 5b and 3,	—	—	1	1

*As there has been no audiometric survey in schools during the present session, complete assessment of pupils with Grade I. deafness cannot be recorded.

†Definition of ill-health.—“Children who by reasons of ill-health are unable to attend ordinary schools or are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in ordinary schools.”

DENTAL SERVICES

Report for Year Ending 31st July, 1948.

Report by Mr D. A. FINLAYSON, Senior Dental Officer

It is with pleasure that I again report an increase in the school children's acceptance rate for dental treatment during the year—the figure being 50%, compared with 44% for last year and 38% for year 1945-46. This is most encouraging, and it is hoped the increase will continue despite the introduction of the National Health Service, which makes dental treatment available, without fee, to children who wish to attend a private practitioner. There may therefore be a slight decrease in our future acceptance rate, but it is our aim to ensure that the quality of the work done at the various clinics is of a high standard, and thus play our part in the new service. This means that the staff, as well as the patients, should have conditions similar to those available in the best private practices.

It will be noted from the accompanying figures that the percentage requiring treatment is 70. This high figure clearly indicates the need for an improved dental service. Unfortunately, owing to insufficient staff it has only been possible to examine 15,009, and treat 4,611, leaving approximately 11,500 unexamined. This is now a matter requiring immediate attention, and of very great importance, a point which I should like to emphasise, and to which I referred in last year's report.

A new anæsthetic apparatus was received in February, and has been much appreciated by the patients and staff. The total number of General Anæsthetic cases (i.e., schools, pre-schools, day nurseries and nursery schools) is 431, compared with 23 in 1944-45.

We have experienced some difficulty in connection with the taking of Radiographs. Until some months ago these were done at Maryfield General Hospital but, owing to difficulties there, this had to be discontinued. The Dental Hospital kindly came to our assistance and has been most helpful. It is therefore necessary to ask that consideration be given to the installation of a Dental X-ray unit, which is an essential part of dental equipment. I referred to this in the report for year ending July, 1946.

The Orthodontic Service continues to make good progress. It was introduced last year, and already has a waiting list. This is most unfortunate, but we have no alternative if we are to endeavour to maintain the Routine Inspection and Treatment.

The National Health Service Act places upon local authorities the responsibility of providing dental examination and treatment for the Priority Classes, and we shall, therefore, require to make some alterations in our service. The majority of the ante- and post-natal patients received dental examination and treatment at Maryfield General Hospital, where the surgery is well equipped and suitable, with the important exception that the lack of a window for light and ventilation is very trying for both patients and staff.

The following tables show the work done at the School Clinics, Maryfield General Hospital, Ashludie Sanatorium, King's Cross Hospital, Dundee Mental Hospital, Lochee Ante-Natal Clinic, Day Nurseries, and Nursery Schools and Classes.

DAVID A. FINLAYSON,

Senior Dental Officer.

Dental Inspection and Treatment—Year Ending 31st July, 1948.
Number of Children who were Inspected by the Dental Officers:—

Age.	Systematic Inspection.	Emergency Cases.	Total.
5	1,334	208	1,542
6	1,276	226	1,502
7	1,520	210	1,730
8	1,538	201	1,739
9	1,659	216	1,875
10	1,624	133	1,757
11	1,544	100	1,644
12	1,523	79	1,602
13	1,476	64	1,540
14	1,006	51	1,057
15	249	11	260
16	176	3	179
17	72	2	74
18	12	—	12
	15,009	1,504	16,513

1947-48
Systematic and Emergency Treatment
Boys and Girls, Age 5-18 Inclusive.

	Systematic.	Emergency.	Total.
(1) No. Inspected,	15,009	1,504	16,513
(2) No. Requiring Treatment, ...	10,550	1,504	12,054
(2a) No. Accepting Treatment, ...	5,219	1,504	6,723
(3) No. Actually Treated,	4,611	1,504	6,115
(4) No. of Attendances,	7,315	1,790	9,105
(5) Fillings—(a) Temp. Teeth, ...	755	57	812
(b) Perm. Teeth, ...	4,699	120	4,819
(6) Extractions—(a) Temp. Teeth	4,583	1,445	6,028
(b) Perm. Teeth,	1,155	256	1,411
(7) General Anæsthetics,	208	144	352
(8) Other Operations,	1,030	500	1,530
Cleaning,	654	31	685
(9) Half-days Devoted to In- spection,	123		123
Half-days Devoted to Treat- ment,	1,333		1,333
(10) No. of Children Treated Pri- vately,	551		551
(11) No. of Children Absent at In- spection,	1,523		1,523
(12) No. of Dental Notices Not Returned,	626		626
No. of Dentures Inserted,	39		39
No. of Dentures Repaired, ...	7		7
Acrylic Inlays Inserted,	6		6
Crowns Inserted,	2		2
No. of Cases Referred for X-ray,	3	8	11

Home Visits by Dental Attendants

No. Visited,	619
No. Actually Seen,	318
No. Agreed to Attend Clinics,	161
No. Actually Attended,	114

ORTHODONTIA

Consultations,	82
Impressions,	284
Appliances Fitted,	90
Appliances Repaired,	26
Extractions—(a) Temporary Teeth, ...	39
(b) Permanent Teeth, ...	145
General Anæsthetics,	9
Attendances for Adjustments,	1,127
No. of Cases Referred for X-ray,	3

City Police Inspection.

Number Examined,	49
Number of Attendances,	89

PRE-SCHOOL.**Inspection and Treatment of Children in Day Nurseries and
Emergency Cases.**

	Systematic.	Emergency.	Total.
No. of Children Inspected,	236	122	358
No. of Children Requiring Treatment,	46	122	168
No. of Children Treated,	29	122	151
No. of Attendances,	34	137	171
Fillings (Temporary Teeth),	33	35	68
Extractions (Temporary Teeth),	22	166	188
Cleaning,	1	1	2
Other Operations,	13	39	52
General Anæsthetics,	3	50	53

**Inspection and Treatment of Children in
Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes.**

No. Inspected,	250
No. Requiring Treatment,	94
No. Treated,	58
No. of Attendances,	73
Fillings—Temporary,	87
Extractions—Temporary,	26
Other Operations,	24
General Anæsthetics,	11

**Children in Day Nurseries who were Inspected and
Treated for the Second Time during the Year.**

No. Inspected,	251
No. Requiring Treatment,	56
No. Treated,	31
No. of Attendances,	34
Fillings—Temporary,	59
Extractions—Temporary,	7
Other Operations,	4
General Anæsthetics,	1

Children in Nursery Schools and Classes who were Inspected and Treated for the Second Time during the year.

No. Inspected,	264
No. Requiring Treatment,	113
No. Treated,	74
No. of Attendances,	85
Fillings— Temporary,	97
Extractions—Temporary,	32
Other Operations,	21
General Anæsthetics,	5

Ashludie Sanatorium.

	In-Patients.	Staff.	Total.
No. Inspected,	473	30	503
No. Requiring Treatment,	315	30	345
No. Treated,	117	30	147
No. of Attendances,	342	80	422
Fillings (Permanent Teeth),	136	50	186
Extractions (Permanent Teeth), ...	112	20	132
General Anæsthetics,	2	—	2
Other Operations,	195	25	220
Cleaning,	19	7	26
Dentures Inserted,	27	—	27
Dentures Repaired,	3	—	3
Acrylic Inlay Inserted,	1	—	1

King's Cross (Infectious Diseases) Hospital — Patients.

No. Inspected,	92
No Requiring Treatment,	44
No. Treated,	23
No. of Attendances,	33
Fillings (Permanent Teeth),	12
Extractions—(a) Temporary Teeth,	10
(b) Permanent Teeth,	11
Other Operations,	6
Cleaning,	1

King's Cross (Infectious Diseases) Hospital — Nursing Staff.

No. Inspected,	60
No. Requiring Treatment,	23
No. Treated,	15
No. of Attendances,	21
Fillings (Permanent Teeth),	25
Extractions (Permanent Teeth),	12
General Anæsthetics,	2
Other Operations,	1
Cleaning,	1

Dundee Mental Hospital (January-July, 1948).

No. Inspected,	481
No. Requiring Treatment,	407
No. Treated,	75
No. of Attendances,	114
Extractions—(a) Temporary Teeth,	1
(b) Permanent Teeth,	210
Other Operations,	20
Cleaning,	6
Dentures Inserted,	4

Maryfield General Hospital.

	In-Pat.	E. House.	Staff.	Total.
No. Inspected,	41	13	109	163
No. Requiring Treatment,	41	12	86	139
No. Treated,	37	12	79	128
No. of Attendances,	56	12	133	201
Fillings—(a) Temporary Teeth,	—	—	—	—
(b) Permanent Teeth,	—	—	140	140
Extractions—				
(a) Temporary Teeth,	14	—	—	14
(b) Permanent Teeth,	265	18	28	311
General Anæsthetics,	30	—	3	33
Other Operations,	11	—	27	38
Cleaning,	3	—	24	27
Dentures Inserted,	4	—	—	4
Dentures Repaired,	2	—	—	2

MATERNITY CASES.

Maryfield Hospital.

	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.	Total.
No. Inspected,	932	9	941
No. Requiring Treatment,	497	9	506
No. Treated,	254	9	263
No. of Attendances,	387	22	409
Fillings (Permanent Teeth),	114	2	116
Extractions—(a) Temporary Teeth,	1	—	1
(b) Permanent Teeth,	697	14	711
General Anæsthetics,	43	2	45
Other Operations,	143	14	157
Cleaning,	82	—	82
Dentures Inserted,	34	4	38
Dentures Repaired,	—	1	1

No. Inspected,	145
No. Requiring Treatment,	87
No. Treated,	15
No. of Attendances,	38
Fillings (Permanent Teeth),	10
Extractions—(a) Temporary Teeth,	1
(b) Permanent Teeth,	68
General Anæsthetics,	6
Other Operations,	21
Cleaning,	—
Dentures Inserted,	5

SANITARY SERVICES

SANITARY DEPARTMENT,
17 WEST BELL STREET,
DUNDEE.

To the Honourable,

The Department of Health for Scotland; and
The Lord Provost, Magistrates and Councillors—
the Local Authority of the City of Dundee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Sanitary Department of this City for the year 1948, prepared in accordance with the Circular Letter of the Department of Health for Scotland dated 27th December, 1948.

Death-Rate: Density of Population and Acreage.

The death-rate per 1,000, as corrected, for 1948 was 12.6, as against 13.7 in 1947 and 14.1 in 1946.

The population, as estimated to the middle of 1948 by the Registrar-General was 181,805.

The acreage of the City, excluding foreshore, is 12,294. This works out at 14.79 persons to an acre.

Rainfall.

The total rainfall in Dundee, as noted at the Official Station, Mayfield Hostel, Dundee, was 40.16 inches as against 34.43 inches last year. The figures for each month are as follows:—

January,	4.85	inches.
February,	2.66	„
March,	0.97	„
April,	1.65	„
May,	4.77	„
June,	3.70	„
July,	3.10	„
August,	6.80	„
September,	3.07	„
October,	3.50	„
November,	1.31	„
December,	3.78	„
Total, ...	<u>40.16</u>	„

Showing an average fall of 3.35 inches per month as against 2.87 inches in 1947 and 2.75 inches in 1946.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Corporation are responsible for the Supply of Water to the City. The Department particularly concerned therewith is under the charge of Mr G. Little, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.Mun.E., who reports thereon as follows:—

“ The sources and system of supply along with the area and population supplied remain as hitherto, nor is there any change on the reservoir capacities, surface and extent of catchment areas.

Consumption.

The average daily consumption of water for all purposes for the year ending 15th May, 1948, was 12,474,400 gallons. This represents a consumption per head of the population supplied of 61.1 gallons, of which 39.8 is for domestic and non-metered supplies and 21.3 for trade and general industrial purposes supplied through meter. The minimum daily consumption for the same period was 9,205,100 gallons and the maximum 14,621,000 gallons.

Chemical Analyses of Waters.

The following are the average Chemical Analyses of the Lintrathen and Crombie Waters as supplied during 1948:—

	Lintrathen.	Lintrathen (Filtered).	Crombie.
P.h. Value,	6.9	6.5	7.2
Colour (Hazen Scale),	20 m.m.	4 m.m.	15 m.m.
Hardness in Clarke's Degrees—			
Temporary,	0.25	0.58	0.83
Permanent,	0.81	1.48	3.60
Comb. Alkalinity (as Ca CO ₃),	17 p.p.m.	27 p.p.m.	51 p.p.m.
Combined Chlorine,	10 p.p.m.	14 p.p.m.	19 p.p.m.
Nitrates,	0.23 p.p.m.	0.47 p.p.m.	3.37 p.p.m.
Nitrites,	None	None	None
Free Ammonia, .....	.054 p.p.m.	.002 p.p.m.	.003 p.p.m.
Albuminoid Ammonia, .....	.123 p.p.m.	.043 p.p.m.	.093 p.p.m.
Lead or other Poisonous Metal,	None	None	None

Bacteriological Analyses of Waters.

Weekly bacteriological analyses taken throughout 1948 of the filtered and unfiltered waters put into supply to give the following results:—

	B. Coli absent in 100 c.c.	B. Coli present in 10 c.c. or less.
Filtered and Chlorinated Water—		
Lintrathen,*	100%	None
Crombie,	90%	4%
Unfiltered Water, after Chloramine Treatment—		
Lintrathen (taken at Clatto),	76%	12%

*Proportion filtered at Gage.

Sources of Water Supply — Other than Corporation.

There are 30 wells and springs, the water from which is used as follows:—

For Domestic Purposes,	16
Brewing and manufacture of aerated water,	2
Purposes incidental to industry (cooling, flushing sanitary conveniences, horticulture and watering animals),	11
From which public are liable to drink,	1

One well, serving a house situated in Ward 10, was transferred to the "disused" category on the provision of Corporation water supply within the dwelling during the early part of 1948.

The 16 wells in use for domestic purposes are situated in the outlying rural areas of the City, and samples of the waters were in each case obtained and submitted for examination to the Bacteriology Department and the Public Analyst.

Domestic Water Supplies — Sinks, Etc.

The following table shows that there are 517 houses within the city lacking an internal supply of water. Of these, 108 have already been dealt with under the Housing Acts by way of Closing or Demolition Orders, etc., or are included within Clearance Areas.

Domestic Water Supplies — Sinks, Etc.

Ward.	No. of Houses.	ROOMS					WATER SUPPLY.	
		1	2	3	4 & over.		On Stairs, Landings, &c.	In Courts, Areas, &c.
1	25	24	1	—	—		25	—
2	83	62	19	2	—		78	5
3	80	64	15	1	—		65	15
4	67	23	20	16	8		22	45
5	30	15	9	4	2		11	19
6	94	77	14	3	—		91	3
7	10	1	5	3	1		2	8
8	21	14	7	—	—		19	2
9	45	31	14	—	—		44	1
10	16	3	8	5	—		2	14
11	29	1	10	18	—		—	29
12	17	14	2	—	1		15	2
Totals,	517	329	124	52	12		374	143

The reduction of 15 from last year's figure is accounted for as follows:—

- 4 houses provided with sink and internal water supply;
- 2 houses converted into 1 dwelling and provided with water supply inside;
- 2 houses absorbed with other houses;
- 7 condemned houses vacated.

Public Sewerage.

The construction and maintenance of the sewers within the City are under the charge of Mr David B. McLay, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., who reports as follows:—

New Sewers Laid.

" During the year 16th May, 1947, to 15th May, 1948, 5.93 miles of new sewers were laid, making the total length of sewers in the city 202.83 miles, and the sum of £4,645 was expended on the work of maintenance and repair.

Invergowrie Outfall Sewer.

This sewer will ultimately extend from Coupar Angus Road at Kingsway West to Invergowrie Bay, a distance of 3.73 miles, and will serve the Industrial Estate and other factories in this area, and also future developments in the area recently added to the City on the western side. The first section was commenced in November, 1947, and completed in September, 1948; the second and third sections were commenced in October, 1948.

Flooding.

During the period under review no serious cases of flooding were reported although a number of minor complaints were received from premises with basements in the central area of the city."

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal.

Mr J. D. Henry, Cleansing Superintendent, kindly supplies the undernoted information in connection with the activities of his Department.

" There are three outstanding events in the work of the department during 1948. Firstly, the introduction of the Lewin Sweeper Collector Motor on the 8th January. This vehicle is being used in Housing Schemes and on Trunk Roads, and has rendered valuable service. Another similar vehicle has been placed on order for delivery during 1949.

The second event was the delivery of a new Gully Cleansing Vehicle on 30th April. Due to the great increase in the mileage of roads and new housing, the number of gullies has risen beyond the capacity of our existing machine. The new vehicle is able to get into many narrow streets, whose gullies had to be done by hand scoop. This has relieved the sweeping personnel of this work, which is now done quicker, more efficiently and more hygienically.

Thirdly, in the very important and essential matter of Salvage, the department has had a most successful year. The Income being £15,028, compared with £10,084 for 1947. An increase of almost £5,000.

Paper and Textiles were largely responsible for the increase.

	1947.	1948.
Paper,	£4,235	£8,249
Textiles,	344	1,097

The introduction of an Incentive Bonus Scheme for Salvage for the men has also been a great factor in the increased production.

Early in the year a contract was entered into for the sale of our Refuse Dust on a three-years basis. This has been successful, and 19,825 tons of dust were despatched to farms in the counties of Perth and Angus.

	1947.	1948.
Tonnage of Salvage Sold,	14,950	26,450

Our record of salvage compares favourably with other communities, but still there is room for improvement. Many of our citizens are 100% salvage minded, and their help and co-operation is much appreciated. There are others, however, who neglect their duty to the detriment of themselves and their country and the certainty of a rate reduction.

The weather was such that only £120 was spent on snow clearance. This financial saving coupled with the saving of work and anxiety that snow causes was most acceptable after what we experienced in 1947.

The amount of House Refuse continues to grow, as also does the amount of Trade Refuse from the new industries. It is unfortunate to have to report that little progress has been made in obtaining extra facilities for dealing with this very necessary work. The following are the figures for refuse collection and disposal:—

	Tons.
Refuse delivered at Foundry Lane Plant,	35,238
" " " Camperdown Quarry Tip,	11,162
" " " Balmossie Tip,	3,455
" " " Baldovie Tip,	694
" " " Esplanade Tip,	1,238
<hr/>	
Total of Domestic and Trade Refuse,	51,787

Cost of refuse collection per ton,	18/-
" " " " head of population, 5/1½ per annum	
" " disposal per ton,	3/6½ "
" " " " head of population, 1/0½	"
" street cleansing per head of population, 4/10	"

The total cost of the department was £105,717 net. There are approximately 64,000 premises (houses and businesses). The average cost therefore works out at the extremely low figure of approximately 7½d per week per premises, surely a small outlay for this very necessary service.

Public Conveniences.

Great difficulty is being found in obtaining suitable sites for extension of this service. Proposals are in hand which we hope will come to something in the near future.

The gross cost of this service was £9,985. The revenue amounted to £1,552, leaving a net cost of £8,433. Of this sum wages accounted for £5,859, and repairs £959.

Much of the last figure was due to vandalism, and it is to be regretted that there are in the City, people, male and female, who will abuse these places provided for their convenience. The culprits are difficult to find, and but for the co-operation of the police the figure would be much higher."

Ashbins, Etc.

During the year 110 ashbins were provided to replace bins no longer capable of use, and 3 bins were laid down where formerly no such accommodation existed.

Ashpits, where still existing, are on the outskirts of the City, and are mostly located in the recently acquired areas.

Earth Closets, Privies and Privy Middens.

Position as at 31st December, 1948:—

Ward.	Conveniences.	Serving	
		Houses.	Other Premises.
1	—	—	—
2	8	6	2
3	19	21	—
4	38	49	1
5	20	20	—
6	—	—	—
7	6	6	1
8	9	9	1
9	3	3	1
10	33	40	2
11	27	32	—
12	—	—	—
	163	186	8

The 163 conveniences shown in above table are classified as follows:—

Privies,	131	} Serving Houses.
Privy Middens,	6	
Chemical Closets,	17	

and

Privies,	8	} Serving Premises other than houses.
Chemical Closets,	1	

During 1948 a water closet replaced privy accommodation for one house, in 2 other instances houses were voluntarily closed and privies dismantled.

Water Closet Basins and Other Sanitary Fittings.

During the year the undernoted fittings and materials were used in connection with repairs and improvements undertaken at properties throughout the City:—

136 water closet basins.	381 feet fireclay drain pipe.
57 baths.	25 C.I. drain traps.
122 washhand basins.	38 fireclay drain traps.
41 wash tubs.	83 lead waste traps.
1 wash boiler.	217 feet vent pipe.
2,112 feet of waste pipe.	83 water closet cisterns.
5,728 feet water pipe.	2 bubble fountains.
1,407 feet soil pipe.	1 slop sink.
247 feet flushing pipe.	1 urinal.
22 feet C.I. drain pipe.	

In addition, 1 washing-house was rebuilt.

Plans Submitted to the Works Committee.

Throughout 1948 some 236 plans of new buildings, etc., were examined prior to submission to the Works Committee.

Schools.

The following information is supplied by Mr J. D. Collins, Director of Education:—

“Owing to the continued shortage of materials, repairs and maintenance of school buildings during 1948 have been confined to matters requiring immediate attention. During the year the remainder of the air-raid shelters continued to be removed from schools, until the receipt of a circular from the Ministry of Works suspending the demolition of these shelters. In cases where shelters were demolished the playgrounds have been repaired, and the hot-water system installed in the First-Aid Posts dismantled. Alterations to be carried out at the Pre-Nursing School at Seymour Lodge have not yet been completed, but it is hoped that this work will be done not later than midsummer, 1949. Internal and external repainting has been carried out in the following schools:—Cowgate, St Mary's R.C. Forebank, Rosebank, Wallacetown, Tay Street, Mains, Sight-Saving School and the School of Economics.

The craft rooms at St Mary's, Lochee, have now been equipped and are in use for the instruction of boys in technical subjects. The huts at Morgan Academy have now been completed and are in use for the teaching of domestic subjects.

A start has been made with the erection of the Primary School at Mid Craigie and also with the completion of the Stobswell School annexe. Plans have been approved for the alteration of Seafield House, Broughty Ferry, to provide additional accommodation especially in practical subjects for Grove Academy. Structural alterations are being carried out at the Cooking Depots at Clepington Road and Linlathen. Tenders have been accepted for alterations to be carried out at Polepark, Ellengowan and Cotton Road Nurseries. The question of smoke nuisance at Clepington Cooking Depot has also been under consideration, and alterations made to the furnace door of the boiler at the depots have been of some assistance in mitigating the nuisance."

Complaints.

5,002 complaints were received as against 5,122 in 1947. Groundless complaints numbered 155 — a reduction on last year's figure of 241.

Statutory Notices or Intimations.

To secure compliance with the requirements of the Public Health (Scotland) Acts and other legislation administered by this Department 13,571 notices or intimations, written or verbal, were transmitted to property owners or agents or authors of nuisances, all of which received or are receiving attention.

General Nuisances.

36,611 visits were made for the purpose of detecting nuisances, of which 8,289 were discovered and classified as under:—

Choked and defective water closets, sinks, drains, etc.,	3,283
Choked and defective rhones and rainwater conductors, ...	560
Leaking roofs,	443
Defective chimneys,	248
Internal condition of houses (plasterwork, woodwork, glazing, dampness, etc.),	1,704
Defective ashbins,	76
Dirty and verminous houses,	342
Rat infestation,	223
Dirty stairs, passages and water closets,	127
Miscellaneous,	1,283
	<hr/>
	8,289
	<hr/>

all of which have been or were, at the end of the year, in the course of being remedied.

Air-raid shelters, especially those situated at the rear of tenemental property, have been since the end of the war a definite source of nuisance. A great deal of wanton damage has been inflicted on these erections, doors have been removed or rendered useless and fittings, etc., smashed. Certain individuals have been prone to regard them as augmenting ash bin accommodation, and it would seem in some cases tradesmen welcomed the shelters as a means of disposal of trade refuse.

During the period when the demolition of shelters was in full swing it was felt that before long an end would be put to the practices which were causing anxiety to public and officials alike. However, with the Government ban on further dismantling, all such hopes were quashed.

In those cases where the necessity was urgent to prevent danger to health arising, the co-operation of the Cleansing Superintendent was invoked and the work of cleaning those particular shelters undertaken.

Towards the end of the year the Department of Health for Scotland issued a request for information in connection with shelters remaining in the City. A survey was made and the results show:—1,831 shelters to be still in existence (out of a total of approximately 2,837), and of these 648 were not lockfast (29 on public and 619 on private ground), of which 535 were found to contain refuse, debris, etc., or to be otherwise dirty.

A choked trap—one of the commonest type of nuisance—defied all efforts at clearing. It then became necessary to excavate in an attempt to discover the root of the trouble, when it was found that the drain to which the trap was connected had been sealed up presumably when a building was erected a few years ago. An entirely new drain was required to abate the nuisance.

A complaint was received of fungus appearing at the lintel of the outer door of a tenemental house. Investigations revealed dry rot on a big scale. Many of the houses in the building were affected; in one case the entire floor, joists, etc., had to be renewed, while in other houses parts of the floor, joists and woodwork at sinks, etc., required replacement. Large parts of the masonry and the windows of all the houses had to be removed, treated with copper sulphate and rebbed, while underfloor ventilation was improved in an effort to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

Tenemental drying greens have been put to many uses other than those for which they were provided. The limit, however, seemed to have been reached when some "enterprising" person decided it would supply suitable grazing for a horse. Neighbours did not share his view, and the practice was speedily terminated.

Verminous Houses

Eradicative measures for bug infestation were carried out by the Department at 160 houses, wherein 264 rooms were fumigated or sprayed.

Whitewashing and Painting Common Stairs and Passages.

655 inspections were made in connection with the above. 318 stairs or passages were re-decorated.

Agents were contacted and urged to speed up the necessary work, and it is hoped it will be undertaken and completed without resort to statutory action.

Whitewash brushes were loaned on 279 occasions and approximately 594 rooms were cleaned.

Back Courts, Areas, Footways, Etc.

The misuse of air-raid shelters at the rear of tenemental property continued to be the main cause of nuisance under this heading. Otherwise it may be accepted that these areas, etc., were maintained satisfactorily.

Smoke Nuisance.

Observations of factory, etc., chimneys numbered 46, and 19 letters were despatched to owners in connection therewith. In other cases where warranted, those responsible were verbally warned regarding smoke emission.

Improvements to plant at various works, etc., embraced:— Repairs to boiler installation; provision of a new boiler and a high brick stalk being again put into operation; extensive repairs to brickwork of boiler casing — all of which have been instrumental in lessening the volume of smoke from the respective chimneys.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Rats and Mice (Scotland) Order, 1943.

The optimism expressed in last year's report was well justified. The continued operations of the Department of Agriculture's pest destructors have kept the rat population at a very low level, and, indeed, thanks to their efforts, no serious rat infestations had to be

dealt with, and it is gratifying to record that areas, once black spots, so far as rat infestation was concerned, have now lost their unsavoury reputation.

For a city of this size this is no mean attainment, and we look forward with confidence to its continuation as, apart from land infestation being kept at the barest minimum, the trained employees of the Works Department are regularly combating the rodent menace in sewers.

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Acts.

Registers.—At the end of the year the Registers stood as follows:—

Dairymen or Cow-keepers,	17
Retail Purveyors of Milk (including Producer-Retailers) made up as under:—	434
Purveyors from shops, milk-houses, etc.,	387
Purveyors from vans,	12
Purveyors resident outwith the City but registered to purvey milk within it from vans on streets,	15
Purveyors from shops or milk-houses together with vans on streets,	20

The number of Cow-keepers on the register — 17 — is the same as last year, with two of the dairies remaining in the dry category.

500 cows were housed in the milk producing dairies, which were inspected on 230 occasions, and to milk shops, etc., wherein the retail sale of milk was carried on, 937 visits were paid.

It is essential that dairy premises, etc., be kept under strict supervision to ensure that the demands of bye-laws and legislation are met, and investigations showed that on the whole those responsible for the conduct of such places were alive to their duty.

In their endeavour to ensure a good and pure milk supply for the community, the inspectors when making their calls frequently time themselves to arrive during milking operations to observe the methods and ascertain if production procedure, utensils, personnel, etc., are satisfactory and clean.

At one dairy, however, it was found that there was a tendency to slovenliness—the animals not being groomed properly or sufficiently and utensils and premises allowed to get into a condition which, if unchecked, would soon have had a marked effect on the milk supply. The farmer was called to account, censured, and told

what was required of him. Remedial measures were applied forthwith, and to ensure that matters were kept up to reasonable standard the frequency of visits was increased.

Apart from the foregoing any defaults discovered at other dairies were of a minor nature and corrected forthwith.

There are 5 producers (including 2 Certified) who do not sell milk by retail. All wholesalers also sell by retail.

It is pleasing to record again a freedom from complaints of dirty milk coming into the city. Any complaints reaching us referred to dirty bottles, and each case was investigated and warnings issued.

Apropos of milk — as an item of interest regarding the City's supply — I reproduce a copy of a report dealing with this subject prepared in reply to an enquiry from the Department of Health for Scotland.

“ Following a recent enquiry by the Department of Health for Scotland regarding milk obtained by local suppliers by way of first-hand purchase, I took the opportunity whilst obtaining the particulars necessary to that enquiry to gather some additional information relative to the milk supply of the City.

The information obtained gives some interesting facts and shows that on the whole the City is reasonably well placed in regard to its milk supply.

I do not think it is necessary for me to comment further on the matter as the collation of the information obtained is shown in the annexation hereto, and which is submitted to you as the Authority having jurisdiction over the production, storage and distribution of the milk supply as specified in the various Acts and Orders connected therewith.

‘A’ — Locally Produced Milk.

Number of Registered Producers in this City — 15.

Of which there are—

- (a) 4 Producers of Certified Milk;
- (b) 4 Producers of Standard Milk; and
- (c) 7 Producers of Undesignated Milk.

Number of Cows in Lactation in Local Registered Dairies—464.

- (a) 183 in ‘ Certified ’ Herds;
- (b) 128 in ‘ Standard ’ Herds;
- (c) 153 in Ordinary Herds;

producing 460, 268 and 311 gallons daily respectively.

This milk is disposed of as follows:—

	Used by Dairymen and/or their Employees.	Bottled or Cartoned and Retailed.	Retailed Loose as Sweet Milk.
Certified Milk,	28½ galls.	431 galls.	—
Standard Milk,	12 „	234 „	22 galls.
Undesignated Milk, 11½ „		223 „	77 „
Totals,	52 „	888 „	99 „

Total Produced Locally, 1,039 gallons

‘B’ — Incoming Milk—

Sources of Supply.

Ex Angus and Perthshire, 4,126 gallons.

Ex S.M.M.B. Creameries—

At time of Survey, ex Aberdeen,

5,140 galls.; ex Dumfriesshire, 3,000, 8,140 gallons.

Total, 12,266 gallons.

The Production Designation of the Incoming Milk is classified as follows:—

Certified Milk,	633 galls.
Tuberculin Tested Milk,	2,172 „
Standard Milk,	106 „
Undesignated Milk,	9,355 „
	<u>12,266</u> „

(It should be noted that the 9,355 gallons undesignated milk embraces 8,140 gallons from M.M.B. Creameries, and it can reasonably be assumed that much of this quantity is produced as a Designated Milk and bulked at the Creameries.)

So far as the distribution of the 12,266 gallons of incoming milk is concerned the figures show:—

633 Galls. Certified Milk are retailed as such in bottles or cartons.

2,172 Galls. are produced as Tuberculin Tested Milk, of which

1,996 galls. are bottled or cartoned, and

176 galls. are sold from bulk

under the following categories—

873 galls. as Tuberculin Tested Milk;

50 galls. as Standard Milk; and

1,249 galls as Undesignated Milk, 216 gallons of which are pasteurised.

106 Galls. are produced as Standard Milk, of which—
 101 galls. are bottled, and
 5 galls. are sold loose
 under the following categories—
 56 gallons are sold as Standard Milk, and
 50 galls. are sold as Undesignated Milk.
 9,355 Galls. are received as Undesignated Milk, of which
 8,290 galls. are bottled or cartoned, and
 1,065 galls. are sold from bulk.

Of the total of 9,355 gallons, 7,340 gallons are subjected to heat treatment, either by pasteurisation or sterilisation, leaving 2,015 gallons sold as undesignated milk.

Synopsis.

Total of milk distributed daily within the City,	13,305 galls.
Produced locally,	1,039 galls.
Produced outwith Dundee,	12,266 „
Produced as Certified Milk,	1,093 galls.
„ „ Tuberculin Tested Milk,	2,172 „
„ „ Standard Milk,	374 „
„ „ Locally as Undesignated Milk,	311 „
Incoming Milk not Designated,	9,355 „
Milk disposed of in City in Bottles, etc.,	11,908 „
„ „ „ „ from Bulk, ...	1,397 „

Milk subjected to Heat Treatment either by Pasteurisation or Sterilisation, 7,556 galls., leaving 5,749 galls. disposed of as untreated milk, viz.:—

1,093 Galls. produced as Certified Milk;
1,956 „ „ „ Tuberculin Tested Milk;
374 „ „ „ Standard Milk;
2,326 „ „ „ Undesignated Milk.”

In general the terms of **Articles 4 to 14 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934**, are being observed. There are still, however, a few cases of neglect regarding the adequate sealing or locking of churns, etc., containing milk and entrusted to common carriers.

The local Bye-laws were amended (with the sanction of the Secretary of State for Scotland), and all producers and wholesalers of milk were duly apprised of the alteration, which dealt with the cleansing of milk cans, etc., before delivery to a carrier or other person for return to their owners.

The use of an approved solution of sodium hypochlorite is now permitted for washing teat cups of milking machines between the

milking of individual cows, and caution was emphasised to those owning such machines to ensure its careful usage.

There are 23 cowsheds, where 46 milk cows are kept, exempt from Registration, under Section 2 of the 1914 Act, "From which a person sells milk only in small quantities and for their own consumption to persons in his employment or to neighbours."

The Milk (Special Designations) Orders (Scotland), 1936/44.

At the end of the year the Register showed that the under-noted licences had been issued by the Local Authority:—

- 2 Producers of Pasteurised Milk; and
- 311 Retail Sellers thereof; and
- 4 Producer Dealers in Standard Milk;
- 4 Producer Dealers in Certified Milk;
- 2 Supplementary Licences for dealing in Certified Milk.

In addition there are registered:—

- 102 Dealers in Certified and 43 in Tuberculin Tested Milks.

The premises wherein the pasteurising of milk by the H.T.S.T. or Holder Systems is undertaken were the subject of regular supervision.

At the former a complete new pasteurising unit has been installed and storage tanks of an improved type introduced. There has also been provided a cooling unit for all incoming milk. New dressing accommodation for employees was erected.

At the Holder plant a direct expansion cooler has been installed.

Sterilised milk is still produced within the City and continues to give satisfactory bacteriological results.

Stables and Piggeries.

Stables.—There are 149 such premises in the City — 18 of which were empty. Visits were made on 654 occasions.

Piggeries.—62 piggeries, housing some 1,170 pigs were kept under observation, 321 inspections being made and, apart from the following, gave no rise to complaint.

One keeper transferred his pigs to a field abutting on a main road for the purpose of getting the ground broken up and manured, but the field soon became in such a condition as to give rise to complaint. The pig-keeper acknowledged the situation and the animals were put back into the piggery.

Complaint of smell at a piggery was ended by the speedy removal of an accumulation of manure.

Poultry-keepers in the west end of the city, who had taken advantage of the Defence (General) Regulations, received notice to quit the ground on which the hen runs were built, and the demolition of the erections was in progress at the end of the year.

Offensive Trades.

There are seven businesses within the City which come under the above heading. They are situated within the precincts of the Public Slaughter Houses, East Dock Street, viz.:—

Gut Cleaner (Private),	1.
Hide Factors (Private),	2.
Slaughterer of Cattle (Corporation),	1.
Tripe Cleaner	1.
Tallow Melter	1.
Blood Boiler	1.

No complaint was received regarding the manner in which they were conducted.

Improvements to plant during the year included the installation of 2 new blood-drying machines and a new tripe cleaner.

INTERMENTS.

Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and National Assistance Act, Section 50.

On 32 occasions assistance was requested in connection with interments by friends or relatives of the deceased where means were non-existent or insufficient to bear the cost of a private funeral.

In each case the request was granted and the expenses amounted to £64 14s, of which sum £22 5s 10d was recovered from relatives or other sources.

An analysis of the interments shows 10 adults, 15 juveniles and 7 still-born infants.

Burial Grounds.—The following interments were made at the undernoted Burial Grounds within the Burgh during the year 1948:—

Eastern Necropolis,	1,026
Western Necropolis,	755
Western Cemetery (Perth Road),	126
Barnhill Cemetery,	154
Parish Church Burying-Ground (Broughty Ferry),	0
Constitution Road Burying-Ground,	0
St Luke's Episcopal Church, Downfield,	1
New Mains Cemetery,	9
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Total,	2,071

Additional to the interments recorded above, cremations numbering 745 were carried out at the Dundee Crematorium, which particulars are available through the courtesy of the Secretaries.

No action by this Department in relation to burial grounds was called for.

HOUSING.

For many years the provision of adequate and suitable housing has been one of the thorny problems confronting Local Authorities, and since the end of the last war criticism has been rife regarding the progress of house construction.

During 1948 a committee appointed by the Secretary of State, after obtaining evidence from many organisations and persons concerned with the building industry and housing programme, submitted a report on "Scottish Building Costs." Embraced within its pages and particularly under the heading "Output" are answers to some of the questions raised regarding the reduced production of to-day as against pre-war years. The factors influencing the position are shown to be many, including:—Output of building operatives; inadequate and irregular supply of materials; availability of labour; enforced use of substitute material, etc., etc., and only when a solution to these problems has been found will an annual output of houses be provided more adequate to our requirements.

Since 1914 this country has lost through war approximately 10 years of house building. This, coupled with deterioration in many properties arising from a number of causes, including the financial inability of owners to meet the increased costs of effective reconstructions, renovations and improvements, has brought about a

situation which adversely affects the nation as a whole. This country lives by its exports, and if we are to retain our prominent position in the world of commerce housing must be regarded as a No. 1 priority. Obviously a worker who is compelled to exist in a hovel — as unhappily is often the case — cannot be expected to produce a good day's output.

In 1948 the number of new dwelling-houses for all purposes was increased by 775, which, compared with the 1947 figure of 998 houses, shows a reduced output of 223 dwellings. An examination of Table I., however, reveals that this position arose from the smaller number of temporary houses necessary to complete the programme of 1,550 such dwellings allocated to our city. Permanent houses erected by the Corporation showed an increase of 168 over last year's figure.

It might also be noted that at the end of the year some 1,712 houses were in course of erection either by the Corporation or the Scottish Special Housing Association, many of which were in an advanced state of construction.

A small increase in the number of families known to be squatting in condemned houses falls to be recorded — at the end of 1948 there were 445 families occupying 454 houses.

A further 43 houses were opened by licensing during the year, and the position at 31st December of houses, etc., reopened for temporary accommodation is as follows:—

Condemned Houses—

Requisitioned,	471	
Licensed,	349	
	—	820

Hutted Camps—

Number of dwellings provided,	63
-------------------------------------	----

Mansion Houses—

- 11 Requisitioned, providing accommodation for
49 families.

The Tuberculosis Special Re-housing List at the commencement of the year showed 124 cases urgently requiring more suitable accommodation. During 1948, 100 cases were deleted from the list —72 of these by removal to new houses. 155 new cases were added and at the end of the year the number of cases remaining on the list was 179.

TABLE I.

Shows the number of houses which have been erected during the year 1948:—

	Rooms.				Total.
	1	2	3	4 etc.	
By the Corporation,	—	—	88	303	391
Government Erected Temporary Dwellings,	—	—	260	—	260
By Scottish Special Housing Association,	—	—	—	62	62
By Private Enterprise,	—	—	24	38	62
Totals,	—	—	372	403	775

TABLE II.

The focus of the Housing Schemes under the control of the Corporation, giving the number of houses completed, in course of construction, and the Act under which erected, etc. (from data supplied by the Director of Housing).

[illegible]

HOUSES IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

[illegible]

TABLE III.

Gives the number of houses provided since 1919, excluding houses outwith the control of the Town Council erected by Private Enterprise, etc.

	1	2	3	4 Rooms	
	Room.	Rooms.	Rooms.	& over.	Total.
Town Council—					
1919-1928,	—	518	2,185	128	2,831*
1929-1938,	96	1,027	2,468	592	4,183
1939-1943,	—	—	463	804	1,267
1944,	—	—	38	2	40
1945,	—	—	8	30	38
1946,	—	—	88	42	130
1947,	—	—	110	113	223
1948,	—	—	88	303	391
Fleming Trust,	192	158	146	—	496
Peter Gray Housing Trust,	24	—	—	—	24
Government Erected Temporary Dwellings—					
1945,	—	—	77	—	77
1946,	—	—	579	—	579
1947,	—	—	634	—	634
1948,	—	—	260	—	260
Scottish Special Housing Association—					
1946,	—	—	—	24	24
1947,	—	—	—	98	98
1948,	—	—	—	62	62
Grand Totals,	312	1,703	7,144	2,198	11,357

*Includes 76 Timber Huts.

The above Tables show 11,357 houses have been so provided, or an average of 378 per annum for the past 30 years.

TABLE IV.

Houses provided by Private Enterprise.

	1	2	3	4 Rooms	
	Room.	Rooms.	Rooms.	and over.	Total.
1919-28,	—	3	499	657	1,159
1929-38,	14	59	526	1,104	1,703
1939-43,	—	2	145	107	254
1944,	—	—	6	—	6
1945,	—	—	—	2	2
1946,	—	—	10	3	13
1947,	—	—	20	23	43
1948,	—	—	24	38	62
Totals,	14	64	1,230	1,934	3,242

TABLE V.

Shops, etc., converted into dwelling-houses; houses reconstructed and re-opened, and large houses sub-divided.

	1	2	3	4 Rooms	
	Room.	Rooms.	Rooms.	and over.	Total.
1919-28,	57	162	42	50	311
1929-38,	132	281	87	161	661
1939-43,	5	81	23	22	131
1944,	1	11	2	11	25
1945,	—	6	4	13	23
1946,	—	6	8	53	67
1947,	2	4	7	54	67
1948,	1	15	30	66	112
Totals,	198	566	203	430	1,397

Summary of Houses Provided — Period 1919 to 1948.

Provided by	1	2	3	4 Rooms	
	Room.	Rooms.	Rooms.	& over.	Total.
Table III. — Town Council, Trusts, Scottish Special Housing Association and Temporary Houses, ...	312	1,703	7,144	2,198	11,357
Table IV. — Private Enter- prise,	14	64	1,230	1,934	3,242
Table V. — Shops, etc., con- verted into houses,	198	566	203	430	1,397
	524	2,333	8,577	4,562	15,996

These tables show a grand total of 15,996 houses provided during the past 30 years, an average of 533 houses per annum over that period.

TABLE VI.

Houses Voluntarily Closed, Closed by Order, Demolished or turned into Business Premises:—

	1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms and over.	Total.
1919-28,	348	294	74	108	824
1929-38,	1,618	1,764	304	307	3,993
1939-43,	1,219	1,147	128	49	2,543
1944,	58	58	7	9	132
1945,	39	47	5	8	99
1946,	72	58	9	33	172
1947,	47	52	11	37	147
1948,	59	85	13	46	203
Totals,	3,460	3,505	551	597	8,113

The total of 8,113 is equal to an average annual figure of 270 houses closed. From the total provided, 15,996, as shown on previous page, we must deduct the above 8,113, the number of dwellings which have gone out of use as such during the past 30 years, thus giving a net increase of 7,883 houses in the City, or an average annual contribution of 263.

The following table shows the dwelling-houses within the City which have been dealt with by Clearance Resolutions, and in addition the details of the properties adjoining these areas included by the Local Authority under Section 3 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, to make the schemes effective:—

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1930/35. CLEARANCE AREAS.

Area Number	Date of Resolution	Included in Terms of Section 1			Totals			No. of Houses Still Occupied at Dec. 31, 1948.	Remarks.
		Houses	Other Premises	Section 1	Houses	Other Premises			
1 to 18	17.11.30	304	73	23	19	397	52	...	All buildings demolished except 1 Hall. Scheme completed in 1939.
19 to 32	1.12.31	299	31	0	34	265	65	...	Scheme completed in 1939.
Queen St. B.F.	5.3.31	15	...	1	3	16	3	...	One building yet to be demolished. Amended 1935 and 1936.
33 to 34	17.6.32	80	...	2	...	82	...	100	Scheme Completed 1940.
35 to 41	2.11.33	840	101	113	74	963	175	34	Houses dealt with under Sec. 16 of Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.
42 to 100	14.2.33	109	17	47	17	166	34	...	Houses dealt with under Sec. 16 of Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.
101	1.8.33	43	5	3	17	46	23	...	Houses dealt with under Sec. 16 of Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.
102	6.8.33	66	9	...	...	66	9	...	Houses dealt with under Sec. 16 of Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.
103	1.8.33	...	...	...	...	24.36.	...	...	Houses dealt with under Sec. 16 of Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.
104	3.10.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Houses dealt with under Sec. 16 of Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.
105 to 106	2.7.36	8	...	7	13	15	13	2	Houses dealt with under Sec. 16 of Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.
107 to 109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Houses dealt with under Sec. 16 of Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.
110	1.10.36	24	...	...	8	24	8	...	All the houses were demolished during 1939.
111	1.10.36	26	1	...	1	26	1	13	Scheme Completed, 1939.
112	1.10.36	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
113 to 115	1.10.36	52	3	1	4	53	9	10	Amended Resolution, 1939.
116 to 117	1.10.36	21	5	...	3	31	8	10	Scheme Completed, 1939.
118	9.11.36	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
119	3.12.36	25	...	3	...	28	...	...	Scheme Completed, 1939.
120	4.12.37	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
121	2.9.37	11	3	...	...	13	3	13	Amended Resolution, 1939.
122	2.9.37	11	6	...	...	38	5	38	Scheme Completed, 1939.
123	2.9.37	67	6	...	...	67	7	59	Amended Resolution, 1939.
124	2.9.37	15	6	...	...	16	8	15	Scheme Completed, 1939.
125	2.9.37	18	3	...	...	23	4	20	Amended Resolution, 1939.
126 to 126a	2.9.37	232	1	14	2	247	4	59	Amended Resolution, 1939.
127	2.9.37	23	6	18	39	200	45	255	Amended Resolution, 1939.
128	7.10.37	71	11	...	...	71	11	41	Amended Resolution, 1939.
129	8.11.37	59	9	...	...	68	6	65	Amended Resolution, 1939.
130	8.11.37	110	9	8	1	118	10	118	Amended Resolution, 1939.
131 to 131b	8.11.37	73	11	51	21	124	32	106	Amended Resolution, 1939.
132	10.2.38	75	...	...	...	75	...	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
133	10.2.38	99	5	...	...	99	6	71	Amended Resolution, 1939.
134	10.2.38	16	6	...	...	16	6	16	Amended Resolution, 1939.
135	10.2.38	55	2	17	39	72	41	72	Amended Resolution, 1939.
136	3.3.38	35	3	...	...	35	3	35	Amended Resolution, 1939.
137	3.3.38	48	1	...	...	48	10	36	Amended Resolution, 1939.
138	3.3.38	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
139	3.3.38	313	41	...	...	313	44	194	Amended Resolution, 1939.
140	3.3.38	257	12	37	35	294	47	174	Amended Resolution, 1939.
141	2.3.38	125	5	...	...	125	5	31	Amended Resolution, 1939.
142	7.4.38	37	6	...	...	37	6	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
143	7.4.38	33	...	...	...	33	...	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
144	7.7.38	4	2	...	...	4	3	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
145	7.7.38	45	5	...	...	45	6	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
146	7.7.38	16	6	...	...	16	11	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
147	7.7.38	19	3	12	1	31	4	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
148	7.7.38	11	2	...	...	11	4	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
149	7.7.38	24	8	11	12	35	20	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
150	7.7.38	18	4	...	...	18	4	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
151	7.7.38	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
152	7.7.38	25	1	15	3	25	3	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
153	7.7.38	77	15	...	...	77	18	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
154	7.7.38	166	10	13	4	179	14	164	Amended Resolution, 1939.
155	7.7.38	62	3	...	...	62	12	25	Amended Resolution, 1939.
156	7.7.38	51	18	4	5	55	23	51	Amended Resolution, 1939.
157	7.7.38	112	4	20	11	132	15	97	Amended Resolution, 1939.
158	1.12.38	96	...	...	...	96	...	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
159	1.12.38	96	...	...	...	96	...	...	Amended Resolution, 1939.
160	2.2.39	45	5	13	20	60	25	50	Amended Resolution, 1939.
161	6.4.39	30	2	43	10	73	12	51	Amended Resolution, 1939.
162	6.7.39	23	7	...	...	23	14	10	Amended Resolution, 1939.
		4,511	487	541	448	5,052	935	2,417	and 17 other premises occupied as houses.

Table showing Number of Houses Closed under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1925-35, and still Occupied at 31st Dec., 1948.

Individual Houses, Clearance Areas,	(a)					(b)				
	1	2	3	4	5 and over.	1	2	3	4	5 and over.
Individual Houses,	216	316	40	5	—	312	133	120	11	1,491
Clearance Areas,	751	1,366	235	34	18	1,075	685	545	127	7,331
Total,	967	1,682	275	39	18	1,387	818	665	138	8,822
					2,995					3,032*

*Includes accommodation required for 37 families occupying sub-let rooms or premises other than houses.

Summary in regard to Housing Conditions and Alterations during the year 1948.

I.—Particulars of Houses (77) Improved:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
(a) At properties that had been " Closed by Order " for a period,	1	4	1	—
(b) Repair Notices Discharged,	—	—	—	—
(c) At instance of Sanitary Inspector and after Plans had been submitted to and approved of by the Works Committee,	8	4	12	20
(d) Two or more houses made into one,	4	—	—	—
(e) Houses divided and improved,	—	—	—	23

II.—Other premises converted into dwelling-houses:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
5 Offices,	—	4	2	1
1 Stable,	—	—	—	1
1 Warehouse,	—	—	4	—
1 Coachhouse,	—	—	—	2

III.—New Houses completed and ready for occupation during this period:—

(a) Under the Corporation Housing Schemes:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
Ward 3—Clement Park,	—	—	—	47
Dryburgh, 1st Dev.,	—	—	54	40
Ward 7—Mag. Kirkton, 1st Dev., ...	—	—	4	25
Do. do. 2nd Dev., ...	—	—	—	21
West Kirkton, P.A., 1st Dev.,	—	—	30	—
Do. B.I.S.F., 2nd Dev.,	—	—	—	170
	—	—	88	303

Total Houses — 391.

(b) Temporary Non-Traditional Type Houses :—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
Ward 1—Craigie Avenue (Aluminium)	—	—	62	—
Ward 5—Kingsway (Graham Street) (Arcon),	—	—	50	—
Ward 7—Macalpine Road (Arcon), ...	—	—	78	—
Elgin Street (Arcon),	—	—	70	—
	—	—	260	—

Total Houses — 260.

(c) Scottish Special Housing Association:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
Ward 5—Mains of Fintry, Atholl Steel,	—	—	—	48
Do. do. Orlit,	—	—	—	14
	—	—	—	62

Total Houses — 62.

(d) Private Enterprise:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
Ward 1,	—	—	—	1
Ward 4,	—	—	4	—
Ward 5,	—	—	—	13
Ward 7,	—	—	7	4
Ward 8,	—	—	9	11
Ward 9,	—	—	2	2
Ward 10,	—	—	1	3
Ward 11,	—	—	1	4
	—	—	24	38

Total Houses — 62.

Giving a grand total of 775 new houses erected throughout the period.

IV.—Particulars of dwelling-houses closed (203) for human habitation during the year 1948 in whole or in part and vacated:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
(a) Street Widening, etc.,	1	3	1	—
(b) Converted into business premises, offices, shops or workshops, etc.,	—	—	—	1
(c) By absorption into other houses, ...	8	4	5	42
(d) Voluntarily closed,	—	1	1	—
(e) Closed by Order, Demolition Order or Undertaking,	32	45	4	2
(f) Clearance Areas,	18	32	2	1
Totals,	59	85	13	46

V.—Dwelling-houses Demolished (178) during the year 1948:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
(a) Dwelling-houses that had been Closed by Order or Demolition Order,	14	11	3	1
(b) Clearance Areas,	29	40	1	—
(c) Dwelling-houses that had been Closed by Undertaking,	47	27	—	—
(d) Street Widening,	1	3	1	—
Totals,	91	81	5	1

In addition to the above 12 shops were demolished.

VI.—Net Result for year 1948:—

The net result for the period is that there are 684 more houses available for human habitation than at 31st December, 1947, i.e., houses of:—

1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms and over.
58 less	70 less	389 more	423 more

VII.—The total number of Dwelling-houses in course of erection (1,735)—all stages—at 31st December, 1948, is as follows:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
(a) Corporation Houses—				
Ward 3,	—	—	75	338
Ward 6,	—	—	—	30
Ward 7,	—	—	4	1,081
	—	—	79	1,449
(b) Scottish Special Housing Association—				
Ward 5,	—	—	—	184

(c) Private Enterprise:—

Ward 4,	.....	—	—	—	8
Ward 5,	.....	—	—	—	4
Ward 7,	.....	—	—	3	—
Ward 8,	.....	—	—	—	2
Ward 9,	.....	—	—	3	1
Ward 10,	.....	—	—	—	1
Ward 11,	.....	—	—	—	1
		—	—	6	17

Visits in connection with housing activities totalled 3,641, the object of which was to check up the position relating to houses closed but still occupied, survey of new houses, squatters, etc.

Overcrowding.

The overcrowding evil is one which seems to remain undiminished notwithstanding the efforts of the City Factor to deal with as many cases as possible under this category.

New cases are received from day to day, each of which needs a special enquiry and the details submitted to the Factorial Department for inclusion in their list.

Combined with overcrowding, however, there is in many cases the question of ill-health of the occupants, particularly those families embraced within the special T.B. Housing List, 72 of whom were placed in new houses throughout the year—an improvement on the previous year's allocation for these specific cases.

The Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1939.

BY TENANTS.			BY FACTORS OR OWNERS.		
No. of Applications.	Granted.	Refused.	No. of Applications.	Granted.	Refused.
8	5	3	1	1	—

The above table shows the year's activities under the above Acts.

Common Lodging-Houses.

Such accommodation is provided at:—

3/5 Craig Street and 25 North Lindsay Street (137 and 61 male lodgers respectively)

and was the subject of regular inspection, 98 visits being paid.

These houses, together with the Seamen's Boarding-House (Dundee Sailors' Home and Hostel) and the Salvation Army Home and Metropole for Women are the only accommodation in the City catering for those desiring such facilities.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

To the 72 houses registered as House Let in Lodgings, 170 visits were paid.

Tents and Vans.

This type of dwelling is usually found on the outskirts of the City or at recognised fair grounds. During their stay within the Burgh they are kept under surveillance to ensure that no complaints arise, 144 calls being made for this purpose.

At a privately-owned fair ground the undernoted facilities, exclusive to van dwellers, were provided — 3 wash-down water closets each for males and females, and urinal accommodation. A water supply from Corporation main has also been supplied.

Seasonal Workers, etc.

Little activity under this head falls to be recorded, as persons so employed are mainly city dwellers and return home each night.

If any such workers should be housed at farms within the Burgh the premises set aside for their use are the subject of special scrutiny.

At one farm where male and female Irish labour was employed, the living quarters were found to be kept in a cleanly manner.

Mechanical and Non-Mechanical Factories.

Trade or Business.	Mechanical Factories.	Non-Mechanical Factories.
Blacksmiths, Cartwrights and Carriage Builders,	8	11
Boot Repairers,	41	14
Clockmakers,	1	—
Cabinetmakers, Joiners and French Polishers,	79	23
Cash Registers,	1	—
Engineers, Cycle and Motor Mechanics, Enamellers and Vulcanisers,	141	49
Dental Mechanics,	12	17
Dress, Mantle, Underclothing and Corset Makers,	11	45
Electro-Platers, Wire Workers, Blind Makers and Bellhangers,	5	1
Florists,	—	5
Furriers,	2	7
Granite and Marble Cutters and Masons, Hairdressers and Wigmakers,	5	26
Hotels and Restaurants,	—	127
Jute Spinners, Weavers and Calendriers, etc.,	1	32
Milliners,	85	—
Painters,	1	6
Photographers,	—	39
Piano and Gramophone Repairers, ...	2	10
Plastics,	1	19
Picture Framers, Gilders and Glaziers, Plasterers,	2	—
Plumbers and Tinsmiths,	3	6
Saddlers and Leather Cutters,	—	12
Slaters,	7	86
Stamp Cutters, Engravers and Ticket Writers,	5	5
Sugar Boilers,	—	24
Tailors,	11	3
Umbrella Makers and Repairers, ...	6	4
Upholsterers and Carpet Sewers, ...	5	44
Waste, Rag and Metal Merchants, ...	1	1
Watch and Jewellery Repairers and Opticians,	5	21
Miscellaneous, i.e., Gut Manufacturer, Mica Makers, Clay Pipe Makers, Paper Bag Makers, Bottlers, Potted Meat Manufacturers, Oil Refiners, Manufacturing Chemists, Sack Repairers, Laundries, Basket Makers, Brush Makers, Scale Makers, Expanded Rubber, Fish Canners, Food Canners, Linoleum Manufacturers, Fish Filleting, Hat Makers, Sausage Makers, Sawmills, Printers, etc.,	6	10
	2	37
	191	193
	640	827

Details of the number of factories and their trades are shown in the foregoing table.

Two Intimations under the Factories Act, 1937, were served in connection with sanitary accommodation. In one case the factory owners transferred their business to new premises at the Industrial Estate, and in the other, where such facilities were lacking, satisfactory arrangements were made.

1,183 visits were paid to factories throughout the year, and the conditions prevailing were found to be acceptable to this Department in general—any cases of small irregularities were brought to the notice of the responsible person and means taken for their removal.

At the Industrial Estate, located on the outskirts of the City, additional factory premises are gradually being completed and production commenced. The health and comfort of the employees have not been overlooked, and canteens, rest rooms, ablutionary facilities, etc., on very up-to-date lines have been provided. To illustrate the completeness — in the female sanitary accommodation at one factory there has been installed a small electrical incinerator.

New dressing accommodation at one factory was erected, a feature of which is the heating arrangements operated from thermostatically controlled electrical coils embedded in the granolithic flooring.

Improvements to factories include the provision of nine new water-closets and 3 sinks, and at several premises schemes commenced some time ago are nearing completion and at others proposals are under consideration.

Throughout the year 23 Intimations were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories relating to:—

No.	Nature of Defect.	Improvements Effected after action by Sanitary Department.
6	Lack of Cleanliness,	In 6 cases.
2	Insufficient Water-Closet Accommodation,	In — cases.
13	Unsuitable Water-Closet Accommodation,	In 12 cases.
3	No Separate Accommodation for Sexes,	In 2 cases.
1	No Thermometer in Workroom,	In 1 case.
1	Dampness,	In 1 case.
1	No Water-Closet Accommodation,	In 1 case.

In all cases where the necessary work is not recorded as being completed remedial measures were in process at the end of the year.

Bakehouses.

The following bakehouses are on the Register:—

Occupied mechanical factory bakehouses,	56
(Included in this number are 5 underground.)	
Occupied non-mechanical factory bakehouses,	20
(Included in this number is 1 underground.)	
Bakehouses, empty,	8

At the end of 1948 there were 84 bakehouses within the City—2 less than last year. Of the premises discontinued one was a Mechanical Factory and the other a Non-Mechanical Factory, the owner of the former having bought other premises and transferred his business there, while in the case of the Non-Mechanical Factory the occupier received notice to quit.

Extension to a Mechanical Bakehouse is in progress and at others improvements are under consideration.

On the whole these premises were well conducted, cleansing operations being carried out at the appropriate times.

To Bakehouses 1,003 visits were made.

FOOD INSPECTION

Shops, Stalls, Barrows, etc.

ARTICLES OF FOOD SURRENDERED.

Articles.	Where Sur- rendered.	Quantities or Weights.				Reasons for Sur- render.
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	
Vegetables (tinned)	Shops, or stalls, or barrows on street, or food or wholesale stores, or railway stations and Ministry of Food Stores, etc.	2	17	0	5	Decomposition, Contamination, etc.
Fruit		0	5	0	2	
M. & V. Ration (tinned)		0	6	2	12	
Milk (tinned)		1	0	1	5	
Beef (tinned)		0	6	1	26	
Fruit (tinned)		1	16	2	12	
Cordials, etc.		0	6	1	14	
Fish and Meat Paste (tinned)		0	0	3	12	
Meat		0	4	3	14	
Fish (tinned)		0	16	1	25	
Tongue (tinned)		0	1	0	11	
Jam		2	13	1	10	
Dried Fruit		0	7	1	3	
Sugar		0	2	2	21	
Luncheon Meat, etc. (tinned)		0	2	2	21	
Soup (tinned),		0	13	3	8	
Spaghetti (tinned)		0	0	2	14	
Pickles, etc.		0	4	1	12	
Cereals		0	2	1	27	
Fish		1	14	0	2	
Fish (dried)		0	6	2	8	
Sausages (tinned)		0	0	3	21	
Tomato Puree		5	15	0	10	
Peas and Beans		0	1	1	11	
Confectionery, etc.		0	1	3	1	
Steamed Pudding (tinned)		0	0	3	4	
Ice-Cream		0	0	2	5	
Miscellaneous		0	9	2	17	

The above Table gives the weights and variety of foodstuffs which, after examination, were condemned as unfit for human consumption. They were either destroyed or, if conditions warranted, transferred to the Cleansing Department for disposal as animal feeding. Not included in the foregoing list were 20 lb. of cooking fat and 7 cwt. of dried peas transferred to the Salvage Division of the Ministry of Food.

Requests from shopkeepers and wholesalers for inspection of foodstuffs were answered on 499 occasions, and when condemnation was necessary all goods were voluntarily surrendered. The certificates issued thereanent numbered 3,206.

There is no need to comment individually on the foodstuffs destroyed, but perhaps the rather substantial quantities of Tomato Puree and Jam may arouse interest. The former was of foreign origin and the tins, of a poor quality, revealed extensive blowing and other suspicious signs. The services of the City Analyst were enlisted, and his findings, which concluded, "I am of opinion this article cannot be recommended as being absolutely safe for human consumption," determined the destruction of 1,272 tins of the puree out of a total of 5,220 examined.

Regarding the jam, after correspondence with the Ministry of Food Salvage Division it was decided as this commodity was unfit for manufacturing purposes and possessed no animal feeding value, the only method of disposal was to consign it to the Corporation destructor.

To premises engaged in the preparation, storage or sale of foodstuffs 1,555 visits were made.

The Labelling of Food Order, 1946.

Several firms in the City commenced making Potato Crisps for disposal by wholesale in pre-packed containers.

Examination of the packages revealed that the labelling requirements were not being wholly observed, and steps were taken to secure that the terms of the above Order were complied with.

Apart from the foregoing no breach of the above was detected during the course of inspections or while sampling duties were being undertaken.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932— Article 15. Storage Accommodation for Meat, etc., Sold from off Vans on Streets.

Four certificates of approval in connection with the above were operative at the end of the year.

**Foodstuffs Arriving at the Port of Dundee, either Directly from
Abroad or by Coastwise Traffic.**

The following two tables show the kind and quantity of foods arriving by waterway at the Port during the year.

The total is 29,548 tons 19 cwts. 2 qrs., as against 13,928 tons 3 cwts. 3 qrs. last year, and 11,060 tons 12 cwts. 0 qrs. in 1946.

TABLE No. I.

Shows the foodstuffs arriving coastwise at the Port by steamers plying between Dundee and the Ports of London, Hull, Liverpool, Aberdeen, Newcastle, Belfast, Southampton, Leith, etc.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, etc.,	4	18	2
Cereals,	95	18	0
Cheese,	2	2	2
Cocoa and Cocoa Beans,	19	19	0
Coffee,	0	19	0
Confectionery,	37	2	2
Custard Powder, etc.,	4	8	1
Cooking Fat,	387	16	1
Essences, Cordials, etc.,	299	16	0
Fruit,	2	5	1
Fruit (Dried),	8	8	1
Fruit (Pulp and Juice),	77	17	1
Margarine,	1,790	1	1
Glucose,	4	6	0
Gelatine,	0	9	0
Jam,	7	2	3
Fruit (Tinned),	6	7	2
Meat Extract,	61	15	0
Meat (Tinned),	98	0	0
Nuts,	5	1	3
Patent Foods,	15	9	1
Peas, Beans, etc.,	140	8	0
Sugar,	254	0	2
Pickles, etc.,	11	14	2
Soups, etc. (Tinned),	1,455	12	3
Spaghetti and Macaroni,	28	8	2
Syrup,	6	12	2
Tea,	121	9	3
Treacle,	227	6	2
Vegetables,	14	12	0
Vegetables (tinned),	12	11	1
	5,202	19	2

TABLE No. II.

Shows the amount of food arriving direct from abroad.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Sugar,	24,346	0	0

Fish Inspection at the Fish Market, Carolina Port.

Inspections revealed the buildings, quays, etc., to be well kept and no intervention by this Department was required, nor was there any call for our services in relation to the catches landed direct at the Fish Dock. Most of the fish now arriving in this City is transported by road or rail from other ports, and in the course of the year 1 ton 14 cwts. 0 qrs. 2 lbs. were found unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

Public Slaughter-House, Meat and Cattle Market.

The undernoted table (kindly supplied by the Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter-Houses) gives the number of animals slaughtered and particulars of meat found to be unfit for human consumption.

Class of Animal.	Slaughtered.	No. of Animals.		Weight (in lbs.) of Condemned Meat.
		Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle,	9,804	245	4,727	170,331
Sheep,	58,572	237	3,527	13,606
Pigs,	316	17	94	4,054

Note.—Calves are included as Cattle.

Regarding the sanitary condition of the Slaughter-Houses, this was satisfactory and called for no special measures.

THERE IS NO PRIVATE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE WITHIN THE CITY.

The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1925 to 1927.

Mince.—14 Official samples were transmitted to the Public Analyst and upon examination were returned as genuine.

Sausages.—22 samples, also Official, were subjected to analyses and found to be genuine.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Undernoted I give a statement of the number of samples purchased under these Acts during the last five years:—

	Purchased.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
1944,	602	583	19
1945,	623	611	12
1946,	625	604	21
1947,	639	625	14
1948,	621	617	4

Synopsis of the Samples Purchased this Year:—

I.—Samples taken in the ordinary course, with a view of following up by prosecution, if necessary, should adulteration be discovered.

	Purchased.	Certified to be	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Barley,	3	3	0
Butter,	12	12	0
Coffee,	2	2	0
Cream of Tartar,	2	2	0
Cinnamon (Ground),	1	1	0
Dried Fruit,	1	1	0
Ginger (Ground),	1	1	0
Lard, etc.,	11	11	0
Margarine,	12	12	0
Milk (Sweet),	193	191	2
Mince,	14	14	0
Pepper,	3	3	0
Rum,	1	0	1
Sausages,	22	22	0
Semolina,	1	1	0
Whisky,	3	3	0
	282	279	3

II.—The following sample was taken in terms of Section 8 of the 1928 Act:—

	Taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Sweet or Fresh Butter, ...	1	1	0

III.—The undernoted "test" samples were purchased or taken:—

	Purchased or Taken.	Certified to be	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Baking Powder, etc.,	9	9	0
Baking Soda,	6	6	0
Barley,	6	6	0
Confectionery,	2	2	0
Cocoa,	2	2	0
Coffee and Coffee Essence, ...	9	9	0
Cream of Tartar,	5	5	0
Desserts, Junkets, etc.,	12	12	0
Fish Dressing,	1	1	0
Flavouring Essences, etc.,	9	9	0
Fruit Fizzers,	1	1	0
Flour,	1	1	0
Ice-Cream,	63	63	0
Jams, etc.,	11	11	0
Macaroni (Tinned), etc.,	5	5	0
Malt Cup,	1	1	0
Meat and Fish Pastes,	25	25	0
Medicinal Salts, etc.,	9	9	0
Milk (Sweet),	19	18	1
Mustard,	4	4	0
Oils (Medicinal),	4	4	0
Oatmeal, Barley Flakes, etc., ..	9	9	0
Pepper,	11	11	0
Pudding, etc., Mixtures,	9	9	0
Potted Meat,	1	1	0
Suet,	2	2	0
Sauce, Pickles, etc.,	13	13	0
Semolina, Sago, etc.,	15	15	0
Soup (Tinned), etc.,	15	15	0
Soya Flour, etc.,	2	2	0
Sild, Sardines, etc. (Tinned), ..	12	12	0
Spaghetti (Tinned), etc., ...	7	7	0
Spices (Various),	28	28	0
Vegetables (Tinned and Dried)	2	2	0
Vinegar,	8	8	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	338	337	1
Add Table I.,	282	279	3
Add Table II.,	1	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	621	617	4

With a population of 181,805, this works out to 3.42 samples for every 1,000 persons.

The average milk fat of the official samples taken each month was as follows:—

	No. of Samples Purchased.	Average Fat.
January,	16	3.90
February,	16	3.70
March,	16	3.56
April,	16	3.41
May,	17	3.77
June,	16	3.69
July,	16	3.75
August,	16	3.78
September,	16	3.89
October,	16	4.06
November,	16	3.85
December,	16	3.77
	<hr/> 193	<hr/> 3.76

The lowest milk fat recorded this year in **Official Samples** was 3.00 per cent., and the highest 5.37 per cent. The number of samples with milk fat of 4 per cent. and over was 40.

Test samples of milk, as supplied to King's Cross Hospital, were submitted on 12 occasions, and the results declared by the City Analyst showed an average of 4.71 per cent. of fat.

The highest fat content was 7.81 per cent. and the lowest 3.54 per cent.

The number of samples which failed to comply with the requisite standards amounted to 4 — 3 milks (including 1 test) and 1 sample of rum.

In each case the milk was deficient in non-fatty solids only, and there was also added water as revealed by the depression of freezing point.

The test sample was procured at the request of a creamery in the City where suspicions were roused regarding the quality of their supplies and subsequently confirmed by the adverse report from the City Analyst. An Official sample, taken on delivery, followed; the analysis of which also showed an unsatisfactory state of affairs. Information was prepared and submitted to the Burgh Prosecutor, who decided that a strong letter of protest coupled with a warning of statutory action in the case of future delinquency would be sufficient.

Regarding the third sample a warning was dispatched from this Department informing the seller that it was incumbent upon him to ensure that the article he sold to the public was at all times up to standard and for his own satisfaction and safety he should arrange to have his supply analysed from time to time. In connection with this case a batch of four samples was secured on delivery at our local retailer's premises. They were all returned by the City Analyst as low in non-fatty solids, but there was no indication of added water. The Medical Officer of Health of the producing area was apprised of the incident.

The seller of the rum which was 1.9° below the prescribed limit of 35° U.P. was reported for prosecution and subsequently fined £2, plus 25s expenses.

Three sub-standard milk samples out of a total of 212 reflects very well on the quality of the City's milk supply, and in respect of this attention is directed to a Report prepared on the Milk Supply of the City and included within these pages.

The average fat content of the official milk samples was 3.76%, and it is satisfactory to note that all the deficient milk came from supplies produced outwith the City.

Thanks to the satisfactory state of affairs prevailing over 1948 no further comment is necessary under the foregoing heading, but mention might be made of nine miscellaneous samples of tinned food, etc., not included in the total of 621, but taken for analyses for the purpose of allaying or confirming doubt engendered by appearance.

Ice-Cream.—63 samples of this commodity were forwarded for chemical analyses and, summarised, the results show the fat content to be:—

Highest, 10.70%; lowest, 0.15%; average, 3.09%.

48 samples were under 3%, and of this number 8 were below 1%.

15 samples had a fat content ranging from 3% to 10.70%—12 of which exceeded 4%. The use of dried egg was not disclosed by analyses.

84 specimens were subjected to bacteriological examination, and a resume of the results show:—

- B. Coli was absent in 60 cases in 3 tubes.
- B. Coli was present in 5 cases in 1 tube.
- B. Coli was present in 4 cases in 2 tubes.
- B. Coli was present in 15 cases in 3 tubes.

Bacteria content:—

Under 5,000,	11
5,000—10,000,	9
10,000—50,000,	17
50,000—100,000,	4
100,000—200,000,	5
Over 200,000,	38

Butter and Margarine.

The Register in connection with the above remains static, there being four factories where the trade of re-working butter is carried on and 33 wholesale dealers in margarine. One official sample of re-worked butter was obtained and reported by the analyst to be genuine.

Milk for Bacteriological Examination.

The undernoted samples were purchased or taken for bacteriological examination:—

Sweet Milk,	143
Do. (Pasteurised),	102
Do. (T.T.),	24
Do. (Certified),	75
Do. (Sterilized),	12
Do. (Standard),	46
	<hr/>
	402
	<hr/>

These were forwarded to Prof. W. J. Tulloch at the University College, the duly appointed Bacteriologist. The Medical Officer of Health, in his Report for the year, will comment on the results of the examinations.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911-1928.

Four samples of Rag Flock were obtained locally from upholsterers, etc. Analyses showed these samples to meet legislative demands — the chlorine content per 100,000 parts of material being 5, 6, 16.6 and 20 respectively.

Mr Andrew Dargie, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Public Analyst, kindly furnishes the following interesting particulars:—

“ I have pleasure in submitting the following information on the examination of 634 samples examined during the year 1948.

The average quality of the Public Milk Supply as deducted from the examination of 212 milks was as follows:—

Water,	87.36
Total Solids,	12.64
Butter Fat,	3.80
Non-Fatty Solids,	8.84
	<hr/>
	100.00
	<hr/>

The distribution frequencies of the Butter Fat and the Non-Fatty Solids are shown in the following tables:—

Butter Fat		Non-Fatty Solids	
per cent.	Frequencies.	per cent.	Frequencies.
3.00—3.19,	17	7.90—8.09,	1
3.20—3.39,	18	8.10—8.29,	5
3.40—3.59,	32	8.30—8.49,	1
3.60—3.79,	47	8.50—8.69,	39
3.80—3.99,	46	8.70—8.89,	84
4.00—4.19,	17	8.90—9.09,	70
4.20—4.39,	8	9.10—9.29,	12
4.40—4.59,	11		<hr/>
4.60—4.79,	7		212
4.80 and over, ...	9		<hr/>
	<hr/>		
	212		
	<hr/>		

Of the above samples of milk two were deficient in Non-Fatty Solids. One had a Depression of Freezing Point of -0.523° C. and the other -0.482° , indicating the presence of added water. Four samples taken on delivery gave an average of 3.27% Butter Fat and 8.22% N.F.S., but the depression of freezing points were within the limits of $-.532$ to $-.538^{\circ}$ C.

One Test sample yielded a Butter Fat of 3.70%, a Non-Fatty Solids of 7.97%, which indicates a deficiency of 0.53% and represents 6.23% added water.

Ice-Cream.—The chemical analyses have already been given in full, but a summary showing the maximum, minimum and average percentages of the various constituents is hereby appended:—

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Water,	80.50	66.50	74.77
Fat,	10.70	.15	3.09
Proteins,	4.48	2.04	3.08
Lactose,	5.65	2.79	4.20
Sugar,	12.75	7.42	10.20
Starch,	6.99	1.10	3.88
Ash,	0.94	0.43	0.65
Calories per 100 grams,	185	77	114
Phosphoric Acid (P ₂ O ₅),	0.29	0.14	0.20

Mince and Sausages.—Sulphur Dioxide was absent in 12 Minces and 7 Sausages; two Minces contained 48 parts and 256 parts per million respectively during the period its presence was permitted. The amounts present in the remainder of the Sausages being 80, 80, 384, 160, 80, 224, 64, 192, 64, 96, 128, 410, 224, 160 and 128 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide. All samples submitted conformed to Regulations.

Butter and Margarine.—The frequency distributions of water in these articles are shown below:—

Per cent. Water.	Butter.	Margarine.
13.00—13.49,	—	—
13.50—13.99,	2	—
14.00—14.49,	—	—
14.50—14.99,	8	1
15.00—15.49,	2	9
15.50—15.99,	—	2
	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 12
	<hr/>	<hr/>

All these samples were genuine and also conformed to the preservatives, etc., in Food Regulations.

Spices.—In the samples of Mustard submitted, the amount of Mustard Oil varied from 29.15 per cent. to 30.14 per cent. They also conformed to the Food Standards (Mustard) (No. 2) (Amendment) Order, 1947, in that they contained between 0.28 to 0.36 per cent. Allyl Isothiocyanate, the stipulated minimum being 0.28 per cent.

A microscopical examination of the other spices showed them to be of normal composition, and their percentages of Ash are given below:—

White Pepper, ...	1.04 to 3.16 per cent. Ash.
Black Pepper, ...	3.40 per cent. Ash.
Cinnamon,	4.47 to 5.14 per cent. Ash.
Ginger,	4.19 to 5.24 per cent. Ash.
Mixed Spice,	4.64 to 5.64 per cent. Ash.

Jams and Jellies.—Samples of various types were examined and found to be of good quality. The percentages of Soluble Solids varied from 68.60 to 70.14 per cent. and they satisfied the Preservatives, etc., in Food Regulations.

Tinned Foods, Meat and Fish Pastes.—These foods were carefully examined for metallic poisons, but only traces or small quantities of tin were found; the amounts varied from 0.04 grains per pound in an Onion Soup to 0.74 grains in a Tomato Puree. These figures are within the maximum limit of Tin permitted. The sample of Royal Tomato Puree, which contained 0.74 grains tin per pound, although conforming to the prescribed limit, had developed a high acidity which imparted a harsh and bitter taste, rendering the product unpalatable. This article was recommended as unsafe for human consumption. In the Meat Pastes the percentage of Total Meat ranged from 54.39 per cent. to 59.98 per cent., and in the Fish Pastes from 70.10 per cent. to 73.15 per cent. All the Pastes conformed to the prescribed limits for these food-stuffs.

A sample of Dried Eggs suspected of metallic contamination was examined and found only to contain 0.10 grains per pound. A sample of Pate de Foie (tinned) was submitted and found to contain only traces of tin, and while the contents were brown in colour this is consistent with cooked liver products, and the sample was considered fit for human consumption.

All samples not specifically mentioned were found to be genuine. A sample of Firelighters was examined and found to be of a non-poisonous nature; it consisted of wood chips and rosin, and no harm could arise when stored along with foodstuffs.

Rag Flock Acts.—Four samples were submitted for examination, and all were found to conform to the standard set forth in the Acts. The amount of Chlorine as Chlorides was 6.0, 20.0, 16.6 and 5.0 parts per 100,000 respectively.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts.—The undernoted samples were examined, and the results of analysis, compared with the Statutory Statement are shown below.

Feeding Stuffs.

Paisley Meal—Conforms in Proteins, showing an excess of 1.10% Oil.

Expeller Copra Cake—Conforms in Oil, showing an excess of Proteins 3.37% over guarantee.

Dairy Meal No. 1—Conforms in Oil and Proteins, showing an excess of Fibre 2.95% over guarantee.

Linseed Meal—Conforms to guarantee.

Fertilisers.

Sangral—Showing an excess of Nitrogen 0.75% over guarantee.

Clay's Fertiliser—Conforms in Nitrogen and Potash, showing an excess of Insoluble Phosphoric Acid 1.15% over guarantee.

Cuthbert's Fertiliser—Conforms to guarantee.

Thomson's Manure—Conforms in Sol. Phosphoric Acid, showing an excess of Insol. Phosphoric Acid 1.93% over guarantee, showing an excess of Potash (K_2O) 2.01% over the guarantee.

Thomson's Manure — Conforms in Sol. Phosphoric Acid, showing an excess of Nitrogen 1.47% over guarantee, showing an excess of Insol. Phosphoric Acid 1.82% over guarantee, showing an excess of Potash 1.26% over guarantee.

Growmore Fertiliser—Conforms to guarantee in Nitrogen and Soluble Phosphoric Acid, showing an excess of Insol. Phosphoric Acid 1.14% over guarantee, showing an excess of Potash 0.81% over guarantee.

Clay's Fertiliser—Conforms to guarantee.

Dried Blood—Conforms to guarantee.

Spirits.

Whisky—Three samples were examined and their strengths were 33.4, 29.6 and 30.9 Degrees Under Proof. All conformed to prescribed limit.

Rum.—One sample reduced to 36.9 Degrees Under Proof was reported adulterated."

Fertilisers and Feedingstuffs Act, 1926.

Twelve samples — 4 Feedingstuffs and 8 Fertilisers — taken under the above Act were forwarded to the City Analyst, full particulars of the analyses of which will be found in the information supplied by him.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, Etc.

At the close of the year there were 155 listed sellers under the above Act. Visits of inspection showed the arrangements for the storage and sale of the poisons were being carried out in accordance with statutory requirements.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

To verify if the terms of this Act are being adhered to 107 inspections of shops were made and cautionary advice given regarding the inadequate marking on imported tomatoes.

Shop Acts, 1912/38.

There are some 3,036 premises within the City subject to the application of the above Acts. A brief synopsis of the various trades or businesses carried on therein is as follows:—

Bakers (154), Butchers (160), Confectioners (213), Fish and Game Dealers (48), Fruiterers and Florists (97), Grocers, Teamen, etc. (635), Publicans, etc. (182), Restaurants, etc. (118),	1,607
Boot and Shoe Dealers (124), Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, etc. (215),	339
Barbers and Hairdressers (131), Brokers (85), Chemists (66), Coal Dealers (40),	322
Electrical Accessories (18), Furnishers, China, Crystal, etc., Dealers (82),	100
Fancy Goods, Fine Art Dealers, Toys, etc. (41), Funeral Directors (21),	62
Gun Dealers (3), Glaziers (5),	8
Motor and Cycle Accessories (65), Music and Radio Dealers (45),	110
Newsagents, Stationers and Tobacconists,	211
Paint and Wallpaper Merchants (50), Photographers (13), Plumbers (16),	79
Saddlers (3), Ship Chandler (1), Surgical Instrument Dealers (2),	6
Watchmakers, Jewellers and Opticians (45),	45
Miscellaneous,	147
	<hr/>
	3,036

Regular inspection of shops was kept up to ensure that legislative requirements were adhered to and the prescribed hours and conditions for assistants observed.

859 hours were devoted to afternoon and evening street patrol, during the course of which 46 contraventions were discovered. Oral reprimands were issued.

The general closing hours as stipulated by Section 1 (1) of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, were suspended from 7th November, 1948, to 5th March, 1949, to meet the needs of Defence Regulation 60AB. The substituted times of closing were identical with last year, i.e.,

Hairdressing Establishments—7.30 p.m. on Saturdays and 7 p.m. on other days.

Shops engaged in the retail sale of Foodstuffs—7 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays and 6 p.m. on other days.

Shops other than those specified above—7.30 p.m. on Saturdays and 6 p.m. on other days.

An air-raid shelter utilised by a grocer as a place of business was not at all satisfactory either for use as a shop or for affording the assistants the degree of comfort, etc., aimed at by statute. Departmental suasion was brought to bear, and arrangements are now in hand for the erection of suitable premises which will be consistent with business needs, etc., also providing facilities previously lacking for the assistants.

Two public houses acquired adjacent shop premises to give additional sitting accommodation for their patrons, and in one instance two water-closets and two urinals were provided.

Seven water-closets and two sinks were provided in shops where such facilities were lacking or to augment existing accommodation.

Places for Public Refreshment.—Such resorts numbered 189 and were kept under observation to ensure a proper standard of cleanliness as well as compliance with bye-laws. Mechanical dish-washing and drying apparatus was installed in one hotel and two restaurants.

Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.

The advent of the Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, provides a means for a higher standard of premises than prevailing heretofore for the manufacture of this confection, and it is now necessary that such places shall be suitable as regards construction, lighting, sanitation, ventilation, water supply and cleanliness. Moreover, they should be otherwise suitable for the purposes specified and that any other use to which the premises are put should not be detrimental to the manufacture or sale of this product.

The equipment, including means for heating, cooling and storage of the ice-cream mix shall also be suitable in so far as material, type and construction are concerned and be maintained in a proper state of cleanliness to the satisfaction of the Local Authority.

Provision is also made that at a later date, to be fixed by the Secretary of State, indicating and recording thermometers shall form part of the equipment.

169 applications for registration in terms of the Regulations were received and disposed of as follows:—

Granted,	115 (including 15 manufacturers)
Recommended for refusal,	8
Deferred,	42
Applications withdrawn,	2
Applications in suspense,	2

These Regulations are a great advance on any previous legislation governing this commodity and were welcomed by all whose desire it is to see a clean and wholesome article reaching the public.

A great deal of ground work was accomplished prior to the Regulations becoming operative after which, when the demands were definitely known, shopkeepers, etc., were informed of what was necessary to ensure registration being granted.

As is common these days, some difficulty was experienced regarding labour and material for building work, but generally the position at the end of the year, so far as premises are concerned, can be considered as reasonably satisfactory.

Suitable equipment has not come forward at the rate expected, and at the time of writing delivery is still awaited in certain cases.

This position had been envisaged by the Central Authority, and amending Regulations have the effect of permitting any ice-cream trader carrying on business prior to 1st November, 1948, to continue in that trade until such time as his application is finally disposed of.

To these premises some 935 visits were made throughout the year.

Theatres, Cinemas and Dance Halls.

Ventilation, general cleanliness and sanitary accommodation are our main concerns in connection with the above, and inspections thereto totalled 262, many of which were undertaken in the evening when performances or dancing were in progress.

The following improvements fall to be listed; two cinemas were painted throughout during the year, and at another the sanitary accommodation for females was augmented by two water-closets, while at a dance hall an additional urinal was provided. At yet another picture-house a scheme of reconstruction, including improved sanitary accommodation, is only awaiting the granting of permission to be put into operation.

Port Inspection.

The foreign-going and coasting vessels arriving at this port show an increase in each case in numbers and tonnage.

Volume of Shipping Entering the Port in 1948.

	Number.	Tonnage.
(1) Foreign,	179	371,791
(2) Coastwise,	511	152,362

Vermin Infestation.

All foreign-going vessels arriving at this port are subjected to inspection, particular attention being paid to the sections set apart for the crew to ascertain cleanliness and suitability thereof. On three occasions crews' messrooms and galleys were found to be heavily infested with cockroaches, but as the vessels were proceeding direct to other ports to undergo overhaul and survey no out of

the way action was taken here. In the case of infestation in a pantry and storeroom, disinfestation measures were adopted. An insecticide containing D.D.T. was used and instructions left that continued systematic spraying would be necessary. A warning against the ineffectiveness of desultory attempts at eradication was stressed.

Deratization.

Details of Deratization are given in tabulated form at the end of this Report. A never-ceasing vigilance against rat infestation is carried on within the precincts of the harbour by officials of the Dundee Harbour Trustees, and as a result of this intensive campaign the rat population appears to be decreasing.

The Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations (Scotland), 1930.

Action under the above regulations was taken on two occasions. In one instance the owner gave the necessary assurance that the bird would not be landed at this port, and in the other case the bird was put into quarantine at the Zoo in Edinburgh.

Throughout the year the work at the Port was carried out on normal lines.

Total number of verbal intimations,	179
Do. do. rat notices issued,	Nil
Number of visits to ships,	389
Do. ships from infected ports (direct),	6
Do. do. do. do. (indirect),	69
Do. do. free ports (direct),	89
Do. do. do. (indirect),	15
Total number of ships from Foreign Ports,	179
Nuisances and defects attended to,	128
Forecastles cleaned,	18
Messrooms cleaned,	27
Galleys and storerooms cleaned,	10
Choked or defective water-closets,	20
Dirty water-closets,	27
Discharge of foul water on quay,	12
Leaking forecastles,	6
Crews' bedding laundered,	2
Excessive Smoke emission,	6

In addition, the following work was carried out while the vessels were in port:—

Freshwater tanks cleaned out,	18
Forecastles washed or painted (walls),	6
Bathrooms or wash places painted,	7
Crews' messrooms washed or painted,	3
Crews' quarters painted,	2
Water-closet apartments painted,	12
Bilges emptied,	23

“ A ”

Number of vessels subjected to measures of rat destruction,	3
On Ships—No. of dead rats recovered,	Nil
No. of rats examined bacteriologically,	Nil
On Shore—No. of rats destroyed (other than on ships), ...	189
No. of rats examined bacteriologically,	Nil
Species of rats recovered—On Ships,	Nil
On Shore, 123 Black; 66 Grey	

“ B ”

No. of vessels fumigated by S.O.2,	Nil
No. of vessels fumigated by H.C.N.,	1
No. of dead rats recovered,	Nil
No. of vessels in which poisoning, etc., was employed,	Nil
No. of dead rats recovered,	Nil
Deratization Certificates issued,	1
Deratization Exemption Certificates issued,	24

Section 164 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892.

PROVISION AND RENEWAL OF RAIN WATER SPOUTS AND DOWNPIPES.

Under the above Section the following work was executed, viz.:—

	Lineal Feet.
New rain water conducting channel rhones or gutter pipes used in the renewing or repairing of the same,	4,982
New rain water conducting or downfall pipes used in the same way at the different properties,	3,192

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. SMITH,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

