

[Report 1957] / Medical Officer of Health, Dundee City.

Contributors

Dundee (Scotland). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1957.

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CITY OF DUNDEE

*Report of the
Medical Officer of Health*

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 1957

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Superintendent of Day Nurseries

Superintendent of Care and After Care

Superintendent of Domestic Help Service

Superintendent of Midwives

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Chaplain and Welfare Visitor — Rev. PHILIP LEE.

(Staff as at 31/12/57)

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Summary of Vital Statistics for 1957

Population	179,225
Number of Deaths (corrected)	2,275
Death-rate per 1,000 population	12.7
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	83
Infantile Death-rate per 1,000 births	24
Marriage-rate per 1,000 population	9.5
Number of Births Registered (corrected)	3,453
Birth-rate per 1,000 population	19.3
Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 births	4.7
Still-births per 1,000 births (including still-births)	24
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	19
Death-rate per 1,000 pop. from Pul. Tuberculosis	0.09
Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis	0.11
Death-rate from Principal Epidemic Diseases	0.26
Deaths from Diphtheria	—
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 births	1.4
Neo-Natal Mortality	18
Number of Deaths from Malignant Diseases	456
Death-rate from Malignant Diseases	2.5

Annual Report, 1957

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1957 and on the Welfare Services from 16th May 1957 to 31st December 1957. Arising out of a report prepared by the Town Clerk it was agreed by the Town Council to integrate these two services into one unit—the Health and Welfare Department. The fusion of the two services under one administrative control should tend to greater efficiency. Details of the various Welfare Services, for which the Local Authority are responsible, under the National Assistance Act 1948 are shown on pages 150-156 of this Report. These are rather extensive and include various types of residential accommodation; care for the blind, deaf, dumb and other handicapped persons; protection of property of persons admitted to hospital, interments, etc. An extensive survey of these services has been made and reports concerning some have been submitted early in the present year (1958) to the Health and Welfare Committee for consideration.

Mr Wood, who was redesignated Principal Welfare Officer, took ill immediately after the integration of the two departments and was unable to resume duty before the date of his retiral in April of this year (1958). He has been in Local Authority service for the long period of forty-seven years and it is hoped he will be restored to his usual good health to enjoy his retirement.

At a meeting of the Health and Welfare Committee held on 16th May 1957, after considering a report by the Town Clerk, it was agreed to appoint Mr R. S. Nicolson as public analyst on a salaried basis and that he should act in this

Public
Analyst

capacity for the County Councils of Fife, Angus, and Perth and Kinross and the Burghs of Dundee, Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline and Arbroath. Meetings with representative of these authorities had previously been held, and all agreed to the appointment. The financial arrangements are (1) that Dundee will maintain a Public Analyst's Department, and (2) that the authorities mentioned above would share on an equitable basis, the actual net cost of operating the service year by year, and (3) the other authorities would undertake to submit all their samples to the laboratory in Dundee for analysis for a minimum period of (say) ten years.

In terms of Section 11 of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act 1928, Mr Nicolson was also appointed Agricultural Analyst. This appointment has been confirmed by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland.

Mr R. G. Thin, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Edinburgh, was appointed Deputy Public Analyst by the Health and Welfare Committee on 15th August 1957.

Population

The Registrar General estimates the population of the City to the middle of 1957 as 179,225 compared with 178,536 in 1956. This shows an increase of 689 during 1957 and 1,885 over the census figure taken in 1951. The natural increase of population (i.e. the excess of births over deaths) in 1957 is 1,077. The difference between this figure and the actual population increase of 689 may be explained by migration. In the course of the year it became known to the Department through the authentication of International Vaccination Certificates that 1,944 persons left the City for such places as Canada (961), Australia (45), America (345), New Zealand (37), India (73) and miscellaneous countries (483).

Vital Statistics

The statistics show that the City has had quite a healthy year, apart from an epidemic of influenza, and that the advances made in public health and preventive medicine continue to give good results.

The outstandingly good figure for 1957 is in infantile mortality which has fallen to 24 per 1,000 births, which rate easily beats the previous record figure of 31 per 1,000 in 1956.

The stillbirth rate of 24 per 1,000 births (including stillbirths) is slightly up on last year's figure which was a record for the City.

There were five maternal deaths—the highest number since 1951.

A most notable reduction has occurred in the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. The figure for 1957 is 17 compared with 25 in 1956 and 149 for 1947.

The general death rate for the City during 1957 is 12.7 compared with 12.2 per 1,000 in 1956.

The complete rates are given in the Summary of Vital Statistics on page 4.

Having been corrected for transfers, there were 2,275 **Deaths** during 1957, compared with 2,186 in 1956. The respective rates per 1,000 of population were 12.7 and 12.2.

The figure for Scotland as a whole was 11.9 per 1,000 and 11.7 for the large burghs—Aberdeen 11.4, Edinburgh 12.9, and Glasgow 12.2.

Details of the certified causes of death appear in Table I.

Respiratory causes were responsible for 228 deaths in 1957 compared with 197 in 1956: included in these figures are 43 deaths from influenza in 1957, against 5 in 1956.

Deaths from diseases of the heart and circulation number 794, that is 35% of the total. Deaths from cancer number 456, an increase of 39 over the figure (417) in 1956. The percentage of cancer deaths to the total number of deaths in 1957 and 1956 respectively is 20 and 19. During the year deaths attributed to violence number 120—26 of these were due to suicide, 25 to motor vehicle accidents and 69 to other violent causes. The figure for 1956 was 100.

During the year there were 83 deaths of infants under the age of one year compared with 106 in 1956. The respective rates are 24 and 31. The rate of deaths of infants under four **Infant Mortality**

weeks during 1957 and 1956 respectively is 18 and 19. These figures are very satisfactory and may be considered as a dividend on the expense incurred in providing better housing and social conditions and also for the care and treatment, and attention given to mothers and young children.

Stillbirths

The corrected number of stillbirths in 1957 is 86, compared with 81 in 1956. This is reflected in an increase of the rate from 23 to 24.

Reference should be made to the comments on this subject made by Dr Fulton which appear in her section of the report.

Maternal Deaths

There were five maternal deaths during 1957 compared with one in 1956. The 1957 figure is the highest since 1951. The causes of death were incomplete abortion—1; mixed accidental haemorrhage—2; air embolus following parturition—1; and ruptured cerebral aneurysm—1.

Births

The number of children born in the City during 1957 was 3,453 (corrected), compared with 3,429 (corrected) in 1956.

The birth rates were 19.3 and 19.2 per 1,000 population respectively.

Domiciliary Midwifery

In her section of this report, Dr Fulton, Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, gives full details of the working of this service.

The majority of confinements in Dundee continue to take place in maternity institutions. In 1957, out of a total of 4,227 confinements, 3,698 or 87.5% took place in Dundee Royal Infirmary, Maryfield Hospital, Clement Park or other nursing homes. The remaining number of confinements, 529 or 12.5% were attended by domiciliary midwives.

Gas and air analgesia was administered by municipal midwives in 380 cases.

Day Nurseries

The work of the day nurseries has continued satisfactorily during 1957. The total attendances for the year were 75,390 compared with 80,241 in 1956. The number of children attend-

ing at the end of the year was 383 (407 in 1956). The waiting lists for admission stand at 1,287 compared with 1,494 at the end of the previous year.

The enhanced scale of payments for children came into operation on 14th January 1957, and there have been no difficulties whatever in this respect.

Bellfield Nursery, which was also used as a nursery school, ceased admitting infants in November 1957. The accommodation for both services was very restricted—there being no room for staff, little storage space and no room where parents could be interviewed with any degree of privacy. The infants were transferred to Isles Lane Nursery and Bellfield is now a nursery school entirely.

Under this Act, the Local Authority are required to supervise and keep a register of certain nurseries and persons who, for reward, take care of children. No applications were received for additional places.

Nurseries and
Child Minders
Regulations
Act, 1948

In Dundee there are five industrial nurseries and some details of these are as follows:—

			Total Accommodation	Average Daily Attendances
0-2 years	.....	.....	144	100
2-5 years	.....	.....	189	179

Considerable progress has been made during 1957 so far as these centres are concerned. The Scottish Home Department consented to the borrowing of £11,190 to meet expenditure for the erection and furnishing of a new clinic at Douglas and Angus Housing Estate. Tenders for all the necessary work have been accepted and the clinic should be in operation by October of the present year (1958).

Clinic Centres

Consent was also obtained for the appropriation of ground at the junction of Peddie Street and Hawkhill for clinic premises in the West end of the City.

Towards the end of the year the Health and Welfare Committee considered a request for clinic facilities at the Camperdown Housing Estate and, in the first instance, the

Housing Committee were asked to consider the possibility of granting the use of two semi-detached houses (one block) for clinic purposes. This request was agreed and it is pleasing to record that borrowing powers have been received for this project and also for the erection of a clinic on the site at the junction of Peddie Street and Hawkhill.

Nursing Homes

The nursing homes were visited by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer under the terms of the Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

Two of the nursing homes (Fernbrae and Marrbank) are also registered under the Nurses Agency (Scotland) Regulations, 1945.

Welfare Foods

The Welfare Foods (Great Britain) Amendment Order, 1957, came into operation on 27th March, 1957, increasing the price of liquid welfare milk to 4d per pint as against a (Winter) price of 8d for the ordinary consumer. The Order also increased the cost of National Dried Milk to 2/4d per tin.

D.H.S. Circular No. 75/1957 explained that a joint sub-committee of the Medical Advisory Committee for Scotland and Central Health Services Councils had advised the Government on the present need for welfare food supplements. The Government has accepted recommendations that the supply of welfare orange juice should stop for children after their second birthdays and that the Vitamin D content of cod liver oil and of National Dried Milk should be reduced.

The result of these alterations may be reflected in the following tables of quantities issued during 1957 and 1956.

		National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamins
1957 (52 weeks)	.....	107,686	144,901	26,384	7,296
1956 (52 weeks)	.....	131,170	131,265	28,727	8,415

Smallpox Vaccination

The number of primary vaccinations shows an increase of 258 over the previous year but, despite this, only a small proportion of parents in this City are allowing their children to obtain protection against smallpox. This augurs badly for the City should an epidemic occur.

The number of primary vaccinations against smallpox during 1957 was 1,938, of which 906 were for children under the age of one year. In addition 1,048 were revaccinated. No local reaction occurred in 66 primary and in 99 secondary vaccinations.

Compared with the comparatively unprepared state of the citizens to combat smallpox, the diphtheria state is infinitely more favourable.

Diphtheria
Immunisation

During 1957, 2,475 children received a full course of immunisation against diphtheria. The figure in 1956 was 2,603. The number of maintenance doses given during 1957 was 2,116. Dr Gerrard, Chief Executive School Medical Officer, in her section of this report points out that of 2,994 school entrants, 2,717 (92.29%) have had initial protection, a very fine figure, although the target remains at 100%.

There was an increase in the number of children who received a full course of whooping cough prophylaxis during 1957 compared with the previous year. The respective figures were 1,956 and 2,978.

Whooping
Cough
Immunisation

During 1957, 2,331 persons were tuberculin tested, this number including 109 nurses, 485 contacts and 1,376 school leavers. There were 1,589 negative reactors and altogether 1,458 persons were vaccinated.

B.C.G.
Vaccination

Details of the school leavers are as follows:—

Schools Visited	Vaccination offered to		
	Total	Accepted	Refused
16	1,735	1,426	309
Tuberculin Tested			
Positive Reaction	Negative Reaction	Absent	Total
397	945	34	1,376
Conversion Tested			
Total	Positive	Negative	
794	794	—	

Since last year's report, the work of vaccinating children against poliomyelitis has continued in increasing numbers. Some general practitioners have agreed to being responsible for the vaccination of children on their own lists.

Poliomyelitis
Vaccination

The vaccination of children has continued in the order of registration and the numbers have been governed by the quantity of vaccine available. Vaccines manufactured in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States have been used.

Expectant mothers are now offered vaccination against poliomyelitis at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

At the end of 1957 a full course of injections had been given to 4,004 children.

Housing Priority

Special consideration has been given by the Local Authority to tubercular patients who are recommended for better housing by the Chest Physician. At 31st December, 1956, there were 131 names on the waiting list for priority housing. In the course of 1957 there were 98 new applications—thus making a total of 229 to be dealt with. Altogether 123 persons were rehoused, 5 died and 38 were removed from the list for other reasons. At 31st December, 1957, the number remaining on the waiting list is 63.

Venereal Diseases

There were 139 cases of syphilis treated at the Centre during 1957 and at the end of the year 59 remained on the register. There were 13 new cases of acquired syphilis, of whom 7 were from Dundee and 6 were from other regions.

There were 203 cases of gonorrhoea treated and 98 names were still on the list at the end of the year.

Tuberculosis

Notifications of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1957 numbered 266 against 255 in 1956. The non-pulmonary cases showed a decrease: 27 in 1957, against 36 in 1956.

The death rate from all forms of the disease was 0.11. Last year's figure was 0.17. This year's figure of 0.11 is the lowest ever recorded in the City. The pulmonary rate of 0.09 beats the previous record figure of 0.14 in 1956.

During the year it was necessary to make application to the Sheriff to have a person, living in a boarding house and suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis, compulsorily

removed to hospital because of his persistent refusal to enter hospital voluntarily. The respondent appeared at a preliminary hearing before the Sheriff and agreed to enter hospital on a voluntary basis.

During 1957 the number of accepted cases of infectious diseases was 4,481 which included 1,161 cases of german measles (rubella) and 832 cases of measles (Morbilli). Infectious
Diseases

There was a marked reduction in the number of cases of chickenpox—785 in 1956 and 98 in 1957.

The figures for dysentery were higher in 1957 than in 1956—387 against 335.

Information was received regarding a mild outbreak of food poisoning in one of the city hospitals. Altogether there were forty-six cases. The incubation period varied between eight and eighteen hours. The symptoms complained of were abdominal pain and diarrhoea.

The mid-day meal was suspected as being the source of infection and specimens were submitted for bacteriological examination. Specimens were also submitted from cases and from one or two of these staphylococci organisms were recovered. The same organisms were found in the suspected food and also in a nasal swab from a person who actually handled the food. This person was put off duty until the organism disappeared from the nasal secretions. Several other notifications of isolated cases were received but the sources of infection were not established.

A pandemic of influenza started in the Far East early in 1957. The disease ultimately visited Dundee and sporadic cases were reported in the City as early as August. The first case was that of a man who was reported by a general medical practitioner. This man was on holiday in Holland and travelled in a railway compartment with two boys returning from the Moscow Youth Festival, one or both of whom had been ill with influenza. Influenza
Epidemic

The disease did not become epidemic in the City until the first weeks of October. In this respect Dundee differed from

other cities in that the epidemic was about ten days later in making itself manifest.

The symptoms complained of were varied and included coughing, headache, nausea or vomiting, chest pains, general aches and pains, sore throat, etc. Generally the symptoms mentioned were of sudden onset and in quite a number of cases convalescence and resumption of work was delayed by feelings of depression or apathy.

To estimate the extent of the epidemic the weekly returns of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance were invaluable. These contain the weekly number of first certificates of illness issued by general medical practitioners and showed increased incidence from 17th September and epidemic conditions from the first week in October. The peak figure of 4,014 was reached during week ended 15th October. These figures are very interesting and are as follows:—

Week Ended—									
10/9	17/9	24/9	1/10	8/10	15/10	22/10	29/10	5/11	12/11
627	607	787	993	1,546	4,014	3,751	2,687	1,634	1,104

The Director of Education kindly supplied details of absentees from all schools. Several large employers of labour also agreed to furnish figures for the same periods in respect of the absence of employees. Certain general medical practitioners also gave information in regard to new calls for their assistance. All the data from these sources proved extremely helpful in following the course of the epidemic.

The incidence of the disease cannot be measured accurately but it is estimated that between thirty and forty thousand of the population were affected with influenza.

There were forty-three deaths certified as being due to influenza. The age groups of these are as follows:—5/10—1; 10/15—1; 15/25—1; 25/35—2; 35/45—2; 45/55—3; 55/65—15; 65/75—7; 75/85—6; 85+—5.

At a meeting of the Health and Welfare Committee held on 10th October, 1957, it was reported that influenza had become prevalent in the City and, acting on a letter received from the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health for Scotland, meetings had been held with representatives of

the other bodies providing Health Services in the City with a view to considering the measures necessary to combat the epidemic. Such measures included the arrangements for hospitalisation and additional nursing; assistance to general medical practitioners, if required, on account of pressure of work, and supplementary assistance for domiciliary services—home nursing, midwifery, home helps, etc. The Committee approved the measures agreed to and authorised the Medical Officer of Health to incur whatever expense was required.

Apart from providing hospital beds, the main emergency that arose was for nursing assistance at the admitting hospital where quite a number of nurses were affected with the disease. Six health visitors were seconded to assist in the nursing of hospital patients and their services were very much appreciated by the Hospital Authorities. Assistance was also provided to several general medical practitioners from the Central pool.

Local Health Authorities were provided by the Department of Health for Scotland with influenza vaccine for priority classes. Altogether 752 injections were given to the following:—home helps (316); day nursery staff (186); health visitors (72); district nurses (52); midwives (13) and other members of staff, e.g., Medical and dental officers (52). General medical practitioners received sixty-one injections. 21 doctors completed the course of two injections, 12 did not report for the second injection and 7 received booster doses.

“Some aspects of the recent epidemic of influenza in Dundee” were considered by hospital and local authority representatives and a paper was published in the British Medical Journal dated 19th April, 1958, pages 908-913.

The Mass Radiography Unit carried out 27 surveys during the year and these revealed 17 cases—8 males, 8 females and one case of pleural effusion—an incidence rate of 1.85 per 1,000 compared with 2.36 in 1956. Altogether by this means 9,208 persons were examined—5,998 males and 3,210 females.

Mass
Radiography

The Static Group Radiography Unit was set up on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Sub-Committee of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board and started work on 19th March 1957.

The miniature films are read by the four senior members of the Chest Clinic Medical Staff. In the case of general practitioner patients additional A.P.L. films are taken in addition to the P.A. and these two films are read independently by two doctors.

The different groups examined are set out in Table 1.

Table 1

General Practitioners' Patients	.....	3,361
New Contacts	.....	569
Ante-Natal Patients	.....	2,309
Pre-formed Groups	.....	4,703
		<hr/>
		10,942
Attended for repeat miniature film	.....	75
		<hr/>
		11,017
		<hr/>
Number of miniature films taken	.....	15,218

The Preformed Groups include examinations carried out for pupils of Dundee Trades College, Students from the Training College, the Art College, and Seymour Lodge Pre-Nursing School: Staffs from the Eastern Regional Hospital Board Office, the Ministry of Labour, Printing Firms, Insurance Companies, etc., National Servicemen, School Medical Service, Corporation employees, Student Health Service, Medical Board, B.C.G., and self referred persons. As the service offered becomes more widely known it is expected that examinations from these groups will increase considerably during 1958.

The success of this Unit in discovering new cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis is set out in Table 2.

Table 2

	General Practitioners' Patients	New Contacts	Ante-natal Patients	Pre-formed Groups
Total No. of Examinations	..... 3,361	569	2,309	4,703
No. of active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis	..... 49	7	7	12
Rate per 1,000	..... 14.6	12.3	3	2.6

Apart from the discovery of active pulmonary tuberculosis a considerable variety of other chest diseases including malignant conditions of the chest have also been discovered. These are set out in Table 3.

Table 3.

Diagnosis	Total
Bone abnormalities—Congenital	126
Bone abnormalities—Acquired	26
Bony thorax tumours—Primary and Secondary	2
Lung Malformations—Congenital	13
Bacterial and virus infections	200
Bronchiectasis	72
Emphysema	52
Pulmonary fibrosis—Non Tuberculous	50
Pneumoconiosis	1
Spontaneous pneumothorax	5
Carcinoma	20
Metastases—Lung and Mediastinum	3
Sarcoidosis	4
Pleural Thickening	180
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and Oesophagus	10
Abnormalities of the heart and vessels—Congenital	5
Abnormalities of the heart and vessels—Acquired	69
Miscellaneous	12
Pulmonary tuberculosis—Active	75
Pulmonary tuberculosis—Doubtful activity	93
Tuberculous pleural effusion	5
Tuberculosis—Inactive primary	396
Tuberculosis—Inactive post primary	74

Plans are already afoot for a Mass Radiography Campaign in the City from 10th November to 5th December, 1958. Sites are being selected so that x-ray units may be placed in suitable positions to attract the most numbers. Eight units will be in Dundee and it is planned to have some of these units in fixed sites for the whole of the campaign and to have others being moved weekly.

This service continued on the usual lines during the year. Nursing requisities were issued to twelve tubercular patients and 135 non-tubercular cases.

Care and
After Care

Regular visits to patients discharged from the Geriatric Units of Maryfield Hospital have been made by health visitors. Special visits to old people in need of care have been made in sixty-seven cases.

At the end of 1956 there were 154 tubercular persons receiving milk. In the course of the year there were 109 new applications and 161 names were removed from the register for various reasons, and at 31st December, 1957, there were 102 persons still receiving additional milk. This additional milk is not issued without a certificate from the Chest Physician.

Chiropody

This service still continues to increase and is doing extraordinary good work. The Health and Welfare Committee authorised the appointment of another chiropodist—bringing the total number to four. A receptionist attendant was also appointed. The staff make regular visits to King George VI. Club for Old People and to residential homes and their services are very much appreciated. At the King George VI. Club a room has been set aside exclusively for chiropody and this was furnished at the expense of the Local Authority.

Notwithstanding the additional appointments, evening sessions are still necessary and the appointment of a further chiropodist has been authorised in the present year (1958).

During 1957 there were 10,219 visits made and included in this number is 709 domiciliary visits to aged people who were unable to attend at the clinic. Details of the work carried out during the year, compared with 1956, are as follows:—

Corns & Callosities		Nail Conditions		Bunions		Septic Conditions	
New Cases	Revisits	New Cases	Revisits	New Cases	Revisits	New Cases	Revisits
1956—							
579	4,541	261	1,525	48	293	—	12
1957—							
812	6,711	296	1,978	33	393	—	—

Problem Families

Several of these cases received the attention of the co-ordinating committee which is presided over by the Town Clerk or one of his deputies. Some progress has been made by the health visitors with a few cases. Close contact is kept with such families and every endeavour is made to help them in any way possible.

School Health Service

A full account of this service is given by the Chief Executive School Medical Officer in her section of this report (pages 97-144. The report is for the school year which ended on 31st July, 1957, and not for the calendar year.

With regard to the cleanliness of the children, it will be noted that there has been a reduction in the number of children with some degree of nits or vermin in the hair, but there were still 958 cases reported: that is 10.45% of the total examined.

In 1956, 906 expectant and nursing mothers were dentally examined. In 1957 the figure was 2,350. This large increase was anticipated in last year's report, following the commencement of evening sessions for those unable or unwilling to attend during the daytime.

Dental
Services

Regarding school children, there were 1,537 attendances for treatment. Mr Finlayson, the Chief Dental Officer, points out in his report that with the peripheral development of the City and the erection of new schools, difficulties are being encountered as there are neither clinics nor staffs in these areas and the present clinics are too far distant for young children to visit. To assist in solving this problem a portable engine is being provided in the current year (1958).

The work of this service has continued throughout the year and, although it is not yet in operation, renovation work is in hand at the proposed Occupation Centre in Constitution Street and it is now hoped that it will be opened in the autumn of 1958.

Mental
Health
Services

The Baldovan Institution Day Centre Scheme is still in operation for children under twelve years of age. The children and their parents (or guardians) appreciate this service very much. The patients are transported from their homes at 9 a.m. and returned about 5.30 p.m.

A donation was received during the year to give these children a "treat" and this took the form of a picnic and a little present to each child.

The "After Care Service" in connection with former pupils of Fairmuir School has continued on similar lines. Visitations have been made with encouraging results.

The "Friendship" Club for persons of a shy or neurotic disposition has also continued on the usual lines with the usual social nights, outings, etc.

During 1957 there were 373 cases admitted to Mental Hospitals. Of these 280 were voluntary admissions and 93 were certified by medical practitioners. Of the certified cases 40 were over 60 years of age. Admissions from general hospitals amounted to 40 and the remainder (53) were admitted from their own homes or elsewhere.

In the course of the year 77 patients, who had been certified, were discharged—76 recovered and 1 escaped—not recovered. There were 62 deaths—49 of which were persons over the age of 65 years.

The number of voluntary patients discharged was 238 and there were 9 deaths.

In the course of the year meetings were held with all those interested in the certification of patients and the following procedure is now being observed:—

Where it is considered that a patient in hospital requires to be transferred to a mental hospital, one or other of the following procedures is followed according to whether the patient is to be treated as a voluntary patient or certified under the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts.

I. Voluntary Patients

Whenever possible the patient should be encouraged to enter a mental hospital on a voluntary basis.

If a patient is recommended for treatment in a Mental Hospital and is willing to enter same as a voluntary patient, he or she must sign the form in duplicate to this effect.

The Authorised Officers or Hospital doctors require to make prior contact with the Physician Superintendent of the appropriate Mental Hospital, to ensure that accommodation is available for the patient. The signed form should be sent with the patient when he or she is transferred.

II. Certification of Patients

Should it be considered necessary to have a patient certified, the following steps should be taken:—

1. The hospital certifying doctor or general medical practitioner (being a fully registered medical officer of the hospital staff) will inform the Duly Authorised Officer,

Health and Welfare Department, 9 West Bell Street, Dundee, (Telephone No. 5164) so that the following points may be discussed and arranged:—

- (a) type of case—i.e. ordinary or emergency;
- (b) completion of second medical certificate or emergency certificate;
- (c) hospital to which patient will be sent;
- (d) transport and attendance;
- (e) calling of nearest relative to hospital for interview by doctor and subsequently by Duly Authorised Officer.

2. After consultation with the relative the responsible doctor will complete Certificate No. 1 (Form A/BC No. 1). It is not competent for any part of the form to be completed by a provisionally registered medical practitioner.
3. If the case is not one of emergency the Duly Authorised Officer will then arrange for the second medical certificate being completed by the patient's panel doctor or by another doctor selected by the Duly Authorised Officer. Upon completion of the two medical certificates, the Duly Authorised Officer will interview the relative and furnish the necessary information required on page 1 of the form. A Petition will then be presented to the Sheriff for authority to remove the patient, and when this has been obtained the hospital will be informed and suitable transport and nursing arrangements will be made.
4. If the case is one of emergency, the hospital certifying doctor or general practitioner will, after consulting the relative, complete medical certificate No. 1 and also the Emergency Medical Certificate. Thereafter the Duly Authorised Officer will arrange, as detailed in paragraph 3 above for the completion of medical certificate No. II. He will then sign the certificate authorising the admission to a mental hospital and make the necessary transport and nursing arrangements. An Emergency Certificate

must be confirmed by the Sheriff within three days of the patient's admission to a mental hospital.

5. In the event of the doctor who examines the patient at the request of the Duly Authorised Officer refusing to certify the patient the Duly Authorised Officer will request one other doctor (preferably a doctor with some psychiatric experience) to make an examination, and if he also refuses to certify the patient, no further action will be taken by the Duly Authorised Officer.

Mental Deficiency

At the end of the year over 450 persons with varying degrees of mental deficiency were known to the Department.

Of these cases 149 have been ascertained by the School Health Service and reported to the Local Health Authority in terms of the Education (Scotland) Act 1946. The remainder have been brought to the notice of the Department through the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, psychiatrists and others, and most of the cases were seen at the Specialist Clinic at Bell Street. Of this total case load of over 450, 160 are in certified institutions for mental defectives—95 in Baldovan Institution; St. Joseph's Institution, Rosewell 24; other institutions 41. Of these cases 56 were reported by the Education Authority for action under the Mental Deficiency Acts. Suitable facilities for Statutory guardianship exist in seven cases.

Altogether 14 ineducable children are transported to and from the Baldovan Institution Day Centre from Monday to Friday. The remainder of the cases are visited in their own homes or reviewed periodically at the clinic. The waiting list for institutional accommodation is now 71 and of these 5 are considered as urgent cases.

During the year 13 children were reported under the Education (Scotland) Act 1946 and one of them was admitted to an institution. The remainder do not require such care and are visited in their own homes. 16 other cases were admitted to institutions. There were 4 discharges and 3 deaths. A total of 225 visits were made to mental defectives in their own homes.

During 1957 a total number of 69 ships were visited by a medical officer and a sanitary inspector.

Port Health
Admin-
istration

The total number of ships using the port during 1957 was 1,061 with a total tonnage of 554,839.

During the year, a consignment of 250 bales of jute and 112 bales of jute webbing were found to be infested with beetles of the Dermestes species which were exterminated by BHC solution spray.

A consignment of rice was infested with weevils and was destroyed.

The demands made on this service during 1957 were not so heavy as in the preceding year.

Domestic
Help Service

Altogether 1,089 applications were made and of these 967 were granted. Last year there were 1,195 applications and 1,071 were granted.

Of the new applications 24 were in respect of tuberculosis, 245 confinement cases, 361 acute illness, and 337 cases of chronic illness, old age, etc.

Payment for services is made in accordance with the applicants financial circumstances and after consideration of these, 170 paid the full cost of the service, 491 paid according to the scale as agreed by the Corporation and 306 received additional benefit from the National Assistance Board to pay for the extra expense.

At 31st December, 1957, there were 786 assisted households and to overtake this work required 54 wholetime and 171 part-time helps—equal to an equivalent of 162 full time helps working a forty-eight hours week. The average number of domestic helps for the year was the equivalent of 165.2 working a forty-eight hours week compared with 171 during 1956.

The health visitors carried out another busy year's work during which time they paid a total of 99,654 visits.

Health
Visiting

The visits were in the following proportions :—

To expectant mothers	14,352
To children under 1 year	36,982
To children between 2 and 5 years	32,089
To tuberculous cases	5,018
To other cases	11,213
	<hr/>
	99,654
	<hr/>

Home Nursing

The Dundee Sick Nursing Society and the Broughty Ferry Nursing Association were kept very busy during the year as the following record bears out.

(A) Cases under treatment at 31st December 1956	644
New cases reported from 1st January 1957, to 31st December 1957	4,254
	<hr/> 4,898
Cases removed from register:—	
(1) Convalescent	3,358
(2) Removed to hospital	572
(3) Died	273
	<hr/> 4,203
Cases on register at 31st December 1957	695

(B) Total number of nursing visits during 1957	<hr/> 102,374
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(C) Details of New Cases Registered during 1957:—

	0/4	5/15	16/64	65+
General cases	4	3	136	381
Dressings	17	33	176	124
Blanket baths	—	1	15	55
Enemas	15	24	205	156
Penicillin injections	69	185	1,538	356
Insulin injections	—	1	42	48
Other injections	2	1	248	237
Other treatments	19	17	68	78
	<hr/> 126	<hr/> 265	<hr/> 2,428	<hr/> 1,435

(D) Conditions and Age Grouping of new cases:—

	0/4	5/15	16/64	65+
(1) Tuberculosis	—	—	37	3
(2) Other Infectious Diseases	2	6	23	9
(3) Malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	1	—	68	98
(4) Asthma	1	—	24	3
(5) Diabetes Mellitus	—	1	35	47
(6) Vascular diseases	1	2	42	71
(7) Mental and nervous diseases	—	1	24	22
(8) Diseases of heart and arteries	—	1	126	207
(9) Diseases of the veins	—	—	30	16
(10) Upper respiratory diseases	30	78	706	229
(11) Other respiratory diseases	26	50	516	156
(12) Constipation	15	25	178	137
(13) Other diseases of digestive system	4	3	45	25
(14) Diseases of urinary system and male genital organs	2	1	36	35
(15) Diseases of breast and female genital organs	—	—	99	29
(16) Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissues	9	49	206	67
(17) Diseases of bones, joints and muscles	—	2	33	30
(18) Injuries	8	15	63	41
(19) Senility	—	—	10	132
(20) Other conditions	27	31	127	78
TOTALS	126	265	2,428	1,435

- (E) **Nursing requisites issued during year:**—41 mackintosh sheets, 48 air rings, 18 back rests, 51 bed pans, 24 urinals, 9 wheelchairs, 6 cages, 4 cradles, 1 sputum mug, 1 fracture board, 1 pair of crutches, 4 commodes and 2 feeding cups.

This work continued during 1957 on the usual lines. Dr Mearns of the Scottish Council for Health Education, the Medical Officer of Health, assistant medical officers, dental officers and some of the health visitors gave lectures on health subjects to selected audiences. These lectures were very much appreciated by the audiences.

Health
Education

A senior member of the staff attended the course "Practical Health Education" which was sponsored by the Scottish Council for Health Education.

Accidents in the Home

The Registrar General estimates (provisionally) that during 1957 there were 54 deaths which were caused through accidents in the home. The figures for 1956 and 1955 were 52 and 73 respectively.

The usual enquiries have been made concerning the circumstances of the deaths and the findings have been similar to those of previous years—falls and gas poisoning being the principal causes.

Disease of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

This Order came into force on 1st June 1957, and places on local authorities the responsibilities of inspecting and licensing plant for boiling waste foods and the precautions to be adopted in connection with the carriage of waste foods.

The Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his inspectorate, were appointed by the Health and Welfare Committee as inspectors.

Factories Act 1937 and 1948

Details of the work done by the sanitary inspectors during 1957 is shown in Table XXX. Altogether 233 defects were found. No prosecutions were instituted.

Clean Air Act

Atmospheric pollution has long been recognised as one of the important causes of detriment to health and of material damage to buildings and fabrics. The coming into force at the end of 1956 of various sections of the Clean Air Act has thus opened up new avenues of approach and somewhat substantially strengthened our authority in dealing with serious sources of pollution.

Dundee has not in the past suffered in any way comparable to London during the fogs of December 1952 and January 1956 when thousands of people died from respiratory causes. This may be accounted for by the fortunate topographical position of Dundee but, nevertheless, as in any compact industrial area, the maximum effort must be made to minimise

these conditions which may be the forerunner of tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis and other respiratory infections. It is therefore of great importance to every member of the community to realise the benefit of clean air and to assist by their own activities in reducing the amount of pollution.

Basically, the Clean Air Act is intended to prohibit or limit the emission of black smoke from chimneys and among the various important provisions of the Act, now operative, there are several relating to the setting up by local authorities of smoke control areas. These provide what may prove to be profitable measures for the immediate attack on the problem, and particularly in established residential areas, where the preliminary service required will entail much preparatory investigation before schemes can be submitted.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector gives very full information on this subject in his annual report. It is very pleasing to record a substantial increase of new houses compared with 1956. During 1957 a total of 1,927 houses were erected—1,405 by the Corporation, 330 by the S.S.H.A., and 192 by private enterprise.

Housing

Details are also given regarding insanitary dwellings dealt with under Sec. 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1950. Altogether 270 were represented and of these 57 were closed by demolition order, 30 by closing order and at the end of the year 183 were not finally dealt with.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector gives information regarding houses voluntarily closed and the issue of certificates of disrepair, etc.

During the year the inspectorate of the Sanitary Department issued 4,426 condemnation certificates. The food destroyed voluntarily exceeded 22 tons.

Food
Inspection

Altogether 612 samples of various foods were obtained and 580 of these were genuine. There were 11 prosecutions and 21 warnings in respect of the samples which were not genuine.

Milk
Sampling

The average fat content of the samples taken was 3.83%. This is equal to 0.83% above the necessary standard. Thirty-five of the samples contained a fat content of 4% and over.

Ice Cream

The samples of ice cream gave an average fat content of 6.52% against the standard of 5%: solids (not fat) 9.54% against the standard of 7.5% and sugar 14.12% against the minimum of 10%.

The year 1957 has been an exceptionally busy one and I again thank all members of the staff for their co-operation and assistance.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

IAN B. L. WEIR,

B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Medical Officer of Health.

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Return showing Causes of Death (corrected for transfers) at the different age periods during 1957.

Cause of Death.	ALL AGES		Under 4 yrs.		1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over
	Total	Males	Females	1 yr.											
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	17	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	6	3
Tuberculosis, other forms	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, all forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever and streptococcal sore throats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	6	4	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Malignant neoplasms	456	217	239	—	—	—	2	1	7	15	58	124	127	102	18
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—
Diabetes Mellitus	20	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	3	—
Anaemias	11	3	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	—
Other general diseases	14	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	5	3	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	342	140	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-meningococcal meningitis	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	30	14	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic fever	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	38	12	26	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	10	12	4	2	1
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	616	306	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of heart	33	17	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertension with heart disease	35	18	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertension without heart disease	19	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other circulatory disease	53	22	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	43	17	26	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	3	6	13	21	10
Pneumonia	100	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	13	19	35	18
Bronchitis	70	58	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	22	23	14	7
Other respiratory diseases	15	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	18	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	25	11	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis and duodenitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	19	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	8	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver	12	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	13	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	17	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal sepsis, including post-abortive sepsis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	12	8	4	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	24	16	8	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia of newborn	4	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea of newborn	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the newborn	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	20	12	8	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causes ill defined and unknown	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	26	18	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	25	17	8	—	—	—	3	2	3	6	7	4	4	2	—
Other road transport accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other violence	69	32	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2,275	1,119	1,156	61	22	16	9	6	16	24	64	177	421	578	644
															237

TABLE II.

Death-rates at Various Age-periods (from all causes each year, 1948-1957).

Age Periods.	1948. No. of Death- Deaths, Rate.	1949. No. of Death- Deaths, Rate.	1950. No. of Death- Deaths, Rate.	1951. No. of Death- Deaths, Rate.	1952. No. of Death- Deaths, Rate.	1953. No. of Death- Deaths, Rate.	1954. No. of Death- Deaths, Rate.	1955. No. of Death- Deaths, Rate.	1956. No. of Death- Deaths, Rate.	1957. No. of Death- Deaths, Rate.
All Ages	2292 12.6	2442 13.5	2411 13.5	2498 14.0	2195 12.3	2148 12.1	2186 12.4	2198 12.4	2186 12.2	2275 12.7
0-5	196 13.2	170 11.5	182 12.4	149 10.2	116 6.9	115 6.8	119 7.1	123 7.3	117 6.9	99 5.8
5-10 10-15	20 0.7	21 0.7	8 0.3	11 0.4	8 0.3	17 0.7	11 0.4	12 0.5	9 0.3	15 0.6
15-25	61 2.5	49 2.0	42 1.7	43 1.8	18 0.7	19 0.8	16 0.6	20 0.8	12 0.5	16 0.6
25-35	66 2.3	64 2.2	50 1.8	62 2.2	39 1.6	34 1.4	32 1.3	27 1.1	32 1.3	24 1.0
35-45	94 3.5	105 4.0	109 4.2	78 2.9	74 2.9	68 2.7	68 2.7	58 2.3	58 2.3	64 2.5
45-55	218 10.0	195 9.2	228 10.9	217 10.4	183 7.8	180 7.7	176 7.5	184 7.8	170 7.2	177 7.5
55-65	351 18.3	406 21.4	389 20.6	373 19.7	341 19.6	334 19.2	367 21.2	365 20.9	354 20.2	421 24.0
65-75 75-85 85 plus	1286 75.6	1432 85.2	1403 83.6	1565 93.4	1416 76.6	1381 75.0	1397 76.0	1409 76.1	1434 77.2	1459 78.3

TABLE III.
Death-rate (from all causes) each month during the years
1948 - 57

Month.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
January	15.4	16.4	14.8	23.2	15.6	13.7	13.3	16.7	14.2	13.1
February	14.1	21.3	15.5	19.5	14.2	12.1	11.0	14.5	13.1	13.1
March	14.3	14.8	14.9	16.4	14.7	13.7	14.7	20.1	16.1	13.1
April	13.4	13.7	12.2	11.7	16.1	12.5	13.1	14.0	13.3	11.1
May	13.6	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.6	11.7	10.9	12.2	12.6	12.1
June	10.8	11.2	10.9	12.4	10.0	10.8	9.8	9.1	9.9	10.1
July	11.0	9.2	12.6	10.2	8.9	10.2	10.8	13.8	10.2	10.1
August	11.8	11.2	12.4	12.0	10.1	10.2	11.4	9.8	10.9	10.1
September	12.8	10.1	10.4	10.9	10.3	9.8	11.9	8.7	11.2	11.1
October	10.6	11.4	12.0	12.4	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.8	12.4	14.1
November	13.2	12.6	14.3	11.3	10.4	12.2	12.1	11.6	10.5	15.1
December	12.9	16.0	17.1	12.5	14.0	16.9	15.1	11.4	13.2	14.1

TABLE IV.
Death-rate (from all causes) in various Wards each year,
1948 - 57

Year	Whole City.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
1948	12.6	8.3	12.6	13.4	17.5	17.5	9.2	14.7	10.1	11.1	14.3	12.1
1949	13.5	10.2	13.5	12.6	16.9	19.1	8.9	19.0	11.6	11.3	17.9	11.1
1950	13.5	9.9	11.1	15.3	15.9	18.1	8.9	21.4	11.1	13.9	16.9	11.1
1951	14.0	7.8	10.8	14.6	19.5	21.6	9.4	13.6	11.3	11.7	17.2	12.1
1952	12.3	9.2	13.6	11.0	12.3	12.2	15.7	10.6	14.1	14.2	12.0	13.1
1953	12.1	10.8	12.0	10.3	11.7	12.6	11.0	11.1	13.7	13.6	15.6	12.1
1954, old	12.4	10.3	15.2	10.8	11.0	13.7	10.4	11.6	12.4	14.8	15.1	13.1
1954, new	12.4	10.8	14.3	11.8	11.7	12.1	12.2	13.0	12.0	13.4	13.4	11.1
1955	12.4	11.6	13.0	11.8	13.2	12.0	13.0	12.3	10.5	11.1	14.8	12.1
1956	12.2	11.9	13.4	13.5	11.1	11.7	11.8	13.0	11.1	12.3	15.4	10.1
1957	12.7	12.1	12.9	14.2	11.6	12.0	13.4	14.7	11.2	10.8	16.6	11.1

TABLE V.
Birth-rate in Various Wards Each Year, 1948-57.

Year	Whole City.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
1948	19.8	10.5	12.6	28.6	27.1	23.7	15.9	25.3	17.5	16.5	17.3	17.1
1949	18.7	15.7	14.2	25.2	26.1	21.8	14.8	26.3	14.4	15.4	15.3	17.1
1950	17.8	13.5	11.2	26.1	24.5	19.6	15.1	23.2	14.6	15.9	13.8	11.1
1951	17.6	13.2	12.1	27.9	25.6	18.0	13.6	31.5	13.3	15.3	10.5	14.1
1952	17.7	15.4	15.7	18.1	18.0	15.2	24.3	16.8	17.8	19.9	12.3	21.1
1953	17.9	16.6	14.2	18.1	17.7	20.2	21.0	16.4	15.9	20.6	12.9	21.1
1954, old	18.1	16.5	14.8	19.1	17.3	20.8	19.2	16.2	15.8	17.7	20.5	20.1
1954, new	18.1	18.9	17.4	23.8	16.6	19.3	16.1	21.6	14.8	14.6	19.2	17.1
1955	17.5	15.9	15.7	23.2	15.5	20.1	15.4	19.1	14.1	13.9	22.9	16.1
1956	19.2	16.7	17.0	24.5	15.8	21.5	15.8	20.8	16.7	14.6	31.8	17.1
1957	19.3	19.4	15.4	27.9	16.0	23.7	15.7	18.6	18.4	14.6	26.0	16.1

TABLE VI.

Infantile Death-rate (per 1,000 births) in Various Wards Each Year,
1948 - 57

Year	Whole City.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
1948	47	52	46	41	57	48	63	54	29	52	16	69
1949	44	48	52	35	62	50	38	36	39	46	36	35
1950	50	48	67	46	49	35	68	60	35	78	20	44
1951	41	31	69	45	35	46	61	32	62	20	34	35
1952	31	24	14	24	27	42	35	27	46	31	35	34
1953	32	18	32	36	41	39	32	25	39	40	7	28
1954, old	33	37	46	41	14	49	30	30	17	12	25	60
1954, new	33	28	37	40	11	53	22	34	30	8	31	55
1955	36	30	31	35	45	33	18	51	23	42	46	32
1956	31	40	45	41	11	35	31	41	19	12	28	30
1957	24	24	9	29	18	31	18	28	17	24	23	30

TABLE VII.

Death-Rate in Various Wards from Principal Epidemic Diseases
Each Year, 1948-57.

Year	Whole City.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
1948	.09	—	—	.12	—	.05	.06	.07	—	—	.09	.05
1949	.11	—	—	.12	.33	.13	.11	.07	.10	.10	—	.10
1950	.03	.06	—	—	.06	—	.11	—	—	.05	—	.05
1951	.15	.12	.17	.06	.17	.20	.17	.15	.05	.21	.28	.10
1952	.11	.15	.11	.17	.10	—	.29	.08	.14	.27	—	—
1953	.05	.08	—	.04	—	.05	—	.04	—	.28	.09	—
1954, old	.03	—	—	.04	—	—	—	—	—	.14	.17	—
1954, new	.03	—	—	.06	—	—	—	—	—	.12	.15	—
1955	.08	.07	.07	.06	.18	.05	—	.07	.07	.06	.15	.15
1956	.04	—	.07	.19	—	—	—	—	—	.06	.15	—
1957	.26	.20	.35	.25	.29	.25	.14	.45	.38	.12	.15	.24

TABLE VIII.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate in Various Wards Each Year,
1948 - 1957

Year	Whole City.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
1948	.65	.34	.41	.53	.78	1.27	.68	.93	.59	.61	.36	.71
1949	.75	.40	.99	.71	1.12	1.42	.90	1.37	.51	.30	.45	.41
1950	.58	.29	.67	.66	.96	.68	.52	1.67	.31	.31	.28	.31
1951	.40	.06	.17	.54	.79	.48	.17	.87	.46	.31	.18	.31
1952	.22	.08	.34	.26	.14	.15	.10	.37	.27	.41	.17	.07
1953	.17	—	—	.09	.34	.20	.19	.37	.20	—	.09	.13
1954, old	.19	—	—	.22	.24	.24	.10	.41	—	.34	.17	.07
1954, new	.19	—	.28	.25	.29	.20	.35	.46	.06	.06	.15	.05
1955	.15	.07	.14	.06	.18	.10	—	.20	.19	.18	.22	.30
1956	.14	.07	.21	.25	.12	.20	—	.13	.06	.06	.30	.15
1957	.09	.07	.07	.06	.17	.15	—	.13	.13	.06	.07	.10

TABLE IX.

Tuberculosis (all forms) Death-rate in Various Wards Each Year
1948 - 1957.

Year	Whole City.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12	
194872	.41	.49	.53	.89	1.34	.73	.93	.61	.66	.45	.76
194984	.40	.99	.71	1.23	1.61	1.07	1.59	.56	.36	.45	.46
195062	.29	.75	.72	1.08	.75	.52	1.67	.42	.31	.28	.31
195144	.11	.17	.66	.85	.55	.17	.95	.46	.31	.37	.31
195225	.08	.34	.26	.14	.15	.10	.40	.27	.55	.26	.07
195320	.08	—	.17	.34	.24	.19	.41	.20	—	.09	.13
1954, old ...		.20	.08	—	.22	.24	.24	.10	.41	.07	.34	.17	.07
1954, new ...		.20	.07	.28	.25	.29	.20	.35	.46	.13	.06	.15	.05
195518	.13	.14	.13	.18	.20	—	.20	.19	.18	.22	.35
195617	.07	.28	.31	.18	.20	—	.20	.06	.06	.37	.15
195711	.07	.14	.06	.17	.15	—	.19	.13	.06	.07	.10

TABLE X.

Deaths and Death-rates from Various Groups of Causes Each Year since 1948 (all ages).

Disease Group.	1948.		1949.		1950.		1951.		1952.		1953.		1954.		1955.		1956.		1957.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.
Congenital	64	.35	93	.52	96	.53	75	.43	65	.37	68	.38	82	.47	79	.44	81	.45	64	.36
Digestive	152	.83	110	.61	106	.60	113	.64	84	.47	80	.45	83	.47	73	.41	99	.55	90	.50
Respiratory	196	1.08	234	1.24	190	1.07	263	1.42	184	1.03	164	.93	179	1.01	212	1.19	192	1.07	185	1.03
Infective	150	.82	156	.87	116	.65	100	.56	61	.34	42	.24	42	.24	48	.27	38	.22	66	.37
Circulatory	782	4.30	893	4.95	845	4.74	867	4.78	815	4.58	769	4.34	757	4.28	729	4.10	805	4.51	794	4.43
Genito-urinary	86	.47	76	.42	51	.29	70	.40	42	.24	67	.38	59	.33	58	.33	54	.30	46	.26
Malignant	376	2.07	384	2.13	448	2.52	409	2.30	420	2.36	417	2.35	457	2.59	438	2.46	417	2.34	456	2.54
Nervous	265	1.46	311	1.73	313	1.76	303	1.70	322	1.81	323	1.82	319	1.80	342	1.92	329	1.84	378	2.11
Other Causes	221	1.22	185	1.03	246	1.38	298	1.68	202	1.14	218	1.23	208	1.18	219	1.23	171	.96	196	1.09
	2,292	12.6	2,442	13.5	2,411	13.54	2,498	14.00	2,195	12.34	2,148	12.12	2,186	12.37	2,198	12.35	2,186	12.24	2,275	12.69

TABLE XI.
Certified Causes of Death at Various Ages Under 1 Year During 1957.

Cause of Death.	Under 1	WEEKS			Total.	Under 2	MONTHS				9/12	Total
		1/2	2/3	3/4			2/3	3/6	6/9			
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Tuberculosis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	3	—	—	4	—	1	3	—	—	1	9
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	1	1	1	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	8
Other Diseases of Digestive System	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Meningitis (not T.B.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	7
Congenital Debility, Icterus, Sclerema, Marasmus	16	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth	22	1	1	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Injury at Birth, Post Natal Asphyxia, Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Suffocation, Over-laying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violence	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	4
All other causes	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	49	7	3	2	61	1	5	9	5	2	2	83

TABLE XII.

Infant Mortality Rates from Various Groups of Causes Each Year, 1948 - 57.

Year.	Congenital.	Digestive.	Respiratory.	Infectious Disease.	All Other Causes.	Rate per 1,000
1948	20	16	7	2	2	47
1949	27.5	4	8	0.3	4.2	44
1950	25	4	15	1	5	50
1951	21.6	2.2	12.4	0.3	4.2	40.7
1952	20.1	1.9	4.1	0.6	4.1	30.8
1953	19.2	1.2	5.4	0.3	6.0	32.1
1954	21.9	1.6	5.9	0.3	3.8	33.5
1955	21.6	4.8	4.8	1.0	3.5	35.7
1956	19.8	2.6	5.6	0.6	2.3	30.9
1957	15.0	3.2	2.6	0.3	2.9	24.0

TABLE XIII.

Infant Mortality Rates from all causes at Various Age Periods, 1948 - 57.

Year.	Births.	Death-Rates			
		Under 1 Week.	Under 1 Month.	Under 3 Months.	Under 1 Year
1948	3,598	13	19	30	47
1949	3,385	24	28	33	44
1950	3,171	22	29	39	50
1951	3,142	20	25	32	41
1952	3,145	16	20	24	31
1953	3,174	16	20	24	32
1954	3,197	22	24	27	33
1955	3,107	18	21	26	36
1956	3,429	16	19	24	31
1957	3,453	14	18	19	24

TABLE XIV.

Number of Illegitimate Births, Number of Deaths (under 1 year) of Illegitimate Infants, and Death-rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births, since 1948.

Year	Illegitimate Births.	Deaths of Illeg. Infants.	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Births.
1948	214	17	79
1949	232	15	65
1950	208	23	110
1951	210	13	62
1952	205	14	68
1953	180	14	78
1954	200	17	85
1955	182	14	77
1956	180	10	51
1957	164	14	85

TABLE XV.

Table showing Number of Still Births and Rate per 1,000 Births,
1948 - 57.

Year	No. of Still-Births.	Total of Live Births and Still-Births.	Rate per 1,000 total Births (Live & Still)
1948	108	3,707	29.13
1949	96	3,481	27.58
1950	100	3,271	30.58
1951	82	3,224	25.43
1952	76	3,221	23.59
1953	80	3,254	24.59
1954	93	3,290	28.27
1955	75	3,182	23.57
1956	81	3,510	23.06
1957	86	3,539	24.22

TABLE XVI.

Annual Death-Rate per 100,000 population and Case Mortality,
per cent., from Measles and Whooping Cough Each Year
since 1948.

MEASLES.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Year	Cases	Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000	Case Mortality per cent.	Cases	Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000	Case Mortality per cent.
1948	1,322	2	1.1	.15	366	4	2.2	1.08
1949	324	1	0.6	.31	249	—	—	—
1950	1,097	—	—	—	1,203	1	0.6	.08
1951	503	—	—	—	1,198	—	—	—
1952	887	1	0.6	.11	669	1	0.6	.15
1953	707	—	—	—	421	1	0.6	.24
1954	1,425	—	—	—	949	2	1.1	.21
1955	107	2	1.1	1.87	235	1	0.6	.43
1956	408	—	—	—	660	1	0.6	.17
1957	832	1	0.6	.12	711	2	1.1	.28

TABLE XVII.

Maternal Mortality Rates — Number of Deaths per 1,000
Registered Births plus Stillbirths, 1948-57.

1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
1.4	2.3	0.3	1.6	0.6	—	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.4

TABLE XVIII.

Death-rates per 100,000 Each Year since 1948 from the
Respiratory Diseases (including Bronchitis, Pneumonia
(all forms), Pleurisy, Laryngitis, etc.)

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 100,000
1948	196	107.8
1949	219	121.1
1950	185	103.1
1951	263	147.6
1952	181	101.8
1953	164	92.6
1954	179	101.3
1955	212	119.1
1956	192	107.5
1957	185	103.2

TABLE XIX.

Deaths in which Influenza was given as a cause of Death
Each Month, January, 1948, to December, 1957.

Months.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
January	2	1	1	16	0	1	0	2	1	1
February	1	12	1	6	0	1	0	0	1	0
March	1	1	1	1	6	2	0	4	0	0
April	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	2	2	1
May	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
November	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	14
December	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	2
	9	15	5	25	17	7	2	10	5	43

TABLE XX.

Deaths in which Influenza appeared as a cause in Death
Certificate, 1948-57, Classified in Age Periods.

Age Periods.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Under 1 year	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5 years	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
15-25 years	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1
25-45 years	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	4
45-65 years	0	3	0	8	6	0	1	1	0	18
65 and upwards	7	11	3	13	9	5	1	9	3	18
	9	15	5	25	17	7	2	10	5	43

TABLE XVII

Centimeter per 100,000 Each Year from 1948 to 1952
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Bronchitis, Pneumonia,
and other, Pharynx, Larynx, etc.)

Year	Male	Female	Total
1948	107.8	107.8	107.8
1949	107.1	107.1	107.1
1950	107.1	107.1	107.1
1951	107.8	107.8	107.8
1952	107.8	107.8	107.8
1953	107.8	107.8	107.8
1954	107.8	107.8	107.8
1955	107.8	107.8	107.8
1956	107.8	107.8	107.8
1957	107.8	107.8	107.8
1958	107.8	107.8	107.8
1959	107.8	107.8	107.8
1960	107.8	107.8	107.8
1961	107.8	107.8	107.8
1962	107.8	107.8	107.8
1963	107.8	107.8	107.8
1964	107.8	107.8	107.8
1965	107.8	107.8	107.8
1966	107.8	107.8	107.8
1967	107.8	107.8	107.8
1968	107.8	107.8	107.8
1969	107.8	107.8	107.8
1970	107.8	107.8	107.8
1971	107.8	107.8	107.8
1972	107.8	107.8	107.8
1973	107.8	107.8	107.8
1974	107.8	107.8	107.8
1975	107.8	107.8	107.8
1976	107.8	107.8	107.8
1977	107.8	107.8	107.8
1978	107.8	107.8	107.8
1979	107.8	107.8	107.8
1980	107.8	107.8	107.8
1981	107.8	107.8	107.8
1982	107.8	107.8	107.8
1983	107.8	107.8	107.8
1984	107.8	107.8	107.8
1985	107.8	107.8	107.8
1986	107.8	107.8	107.8
1987	107.8	107.8	107.8
1988	107.8	107.8	107.8
1989	107.8	107.8	107.8
1990	107.8	107.8	107.8
1991	107.8	107.8	107.8
1992	107.8	107.8	107.8
1993	107.8	107.8	107.8
1994	107.8	107.8	107.8
1995	107.8	107.8	107.8
1996	107.8	107.8	107.8
1997	107.8	107.8	107.8
1998	107.8	107.8	107.8
1999	107.8	107.8	107.8
2000	107.8	107.8	107.8
2001	107.8	107.8	107.8
2002	107.8	107.8	107.8
2003	107.8	107.8	107.8
2004	107.8	107.8	107.8
2005	107.8	107.8	107.8
2006	107.8	107.8	107.8
2007	107.8	107.8	107.8
2008	107.8	107.8	107.8
2009	107.8	107.8	107.8
2010	107.8	107.8	107.8
2011	107.8	107.8	107.8
2012	107.8	107.8	107.8
2013	107.8	107.8	107.8
2014	107.8	107.8	107.8
2015	107.8	107.8	107.8
2016	107.8	107.8	107.8
2017	107.8	107.8	107.8
2018	107.8	107.8	107.8
2019	107.8	107.8	107.8
2020	107.8	107.8	107.8
2021	107.8	107.8	107.8
2022	107.8	107.8	107.8
2023	107.8	107.8	107.8
2024	107.8	107.8	107.8
2025	107.8	107.8	107.8
2026	107.8	107.8	107.8
2027	107.8	107.8	107.8
2028	107.8	107.8	107.8
2029	107.8	107.8	107.8
2030	107.8	107.8	107.8

TABLE XIX

Deaths in which influenza was listed as a cause of Death
Each Month, January 1948 to December 1952

Month	Male	Female	Total
January	107.8	107.8	107.8
February	107.8	107.8	107.8
March	107.8	107.8	107.8
April	107.8	107.8	107.8
May	107.8	107.8	107.8
June	107.8	107.8	107.8
July	107.8	107.8	107.8
August	107.8	107.8	107.8
September	107.8	107.8	107.8
October	107.8	107.8	107.8
November	107.8	107.8	107.8
December	107.8	107.8	107.8
1948	107.8	107.8	107.8
1949	107.8	107.8	107.8
1950	107.8	107.8	107.8
1951	107.8	107.8	107.8
1952	107.8	107.8	107.8

TABLE XX

Deaths in which influenza appeared as a cause of Death
Certificate 1948-52, Classified in Age Periods

Age Period	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	107.8	107.8	107.8
1-4 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
5-9 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
10-14 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
15-19 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
20-24 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
25-29 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
30-34 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
35-39 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
40-44 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
45-49 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
50-54 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
55-59 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
60-64 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
65-69 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
70-74 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
75-79 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
80-84 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
85-89 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
90-94 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
95-99 years	107.8	107.8	107.8
100 years and over	107.8	107.8	107.8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Number of Cases of each disease notified and accepted in Dundee during the year 1957.

Also Number Removed and Number Not Removed to Hospital

		All Ages	Under 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-15 Years	15-25 Years	25-35 Years	35-45 Years	45-65 Years	65 plus	Cases Removed to Hospital	Cases Not Removed to Hospital
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	13	3	—	7	2	—	1	—	—	13	—
	F	5	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	—
Chickenpox	M	51	—	4	46	1	—	—	—	—	4	47
	F	47	—	6	41	—	—	—	—	—	5	42
Cholera	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	M	193	22	118	33	2	9	1	5	3	164	29
	F	194	17	98	34	13	12	4	8	8	163	31
Encephalitis Lethargica	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	M	15	—	1	—	—	—	4	4	6	7	8
	F	21	—	—	—	1	1	2	10	7	8	13
Jaundice, Acute Infective	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles (Morbilli)	M	431	16	132	273	10	—	—	—	—	82	349
	F	401	8	108	270	15	—	—	—	—	63	338
Measles (Rubella)	M	565	1	53	509	2	—	—	—	—	31	534
	F	596	1	60	524	11	—	—	—	—	66	530
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	M	103	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	102
	F	73	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	72
Plague	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	M	143	1	15	26	13	9	10	44	25	110	33
	F	148	—	7	24	26	14	13	33	31	108	40
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	M	282	38	83	48	14	11	15	44	29	161	121
	F	282	34	45	41	18	17	26	50	51	150	132
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polymyelitis, Acute	M	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—
Puerperal Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	17	—	—	—	6	10	1	—	—	8	9
Scarlet Fever	M	48	—	25	23	—	—	—	—	—	27	21
	F	39	—	13	25	—	1	—	—	—	25	14
Smallpox	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid A	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	M	347	37	150	158	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	364	29	143	190	—	1	—	1	—	56	291
*Food Poisoning	M	24	1	1	4	5	3	4	4	2	4	20
	F	26	—	1	1	5	5	4	10	7	4	19
TOTAL	M	2217	222	582	1128	52	32	35	101	65	662	1535
	F	2218	163	483	1152	97	63	51	112	97	667	1550

*+ 46 Cases which occurred in Maryfield Hospital—Ages and Sexes Unknown.

TABLE XXII.

Monthly Notifications and Intimations of Infectious Diseases, Dundee, 1957.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Accepted
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5	7	3	3	2	4	3	8	1	5	1	2	44	18
Chickenpox	1	12	28	7	19	6	3	2	3	4	5	7	97	98
Continued Fever (undulant)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	47	21	41	71	37	35	31	35	57	26	32	118	551	387
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	5	3	6	5	2	—	3	4	2	1	6	41	36
Food Poisoning	3	2	7	2	4	3	3	4	20	46	—	3	97	96
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles (Morbilli)	349	206	176	57	35	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	828	832
Measles (Rubella)	218	264	364	236	62	10	—	1	—	—	1	1	1157	1161
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18	19	15	9	23	14	17	11	8	17	15	10	176	176
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	218	60	8	291	291
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	83	51	54	63	19	20	14	15	21	116	57	46	559	564
Poliomyelitis, Acute	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	5	5
Puerperal Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	3	4	2	17	17
Scarlet Fever	16	9	4	3	8	6	6	5	8	7	5	25	102	87
Paratyphoid B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	175	127	107	88	101	42	17	19	14	12	3	4	709	711
	923	724	804	548	316	144	97	106	139	458	185	232	4676	4481

TABLE XXV.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—Notifications and Deaths
with corresponding rates per 1,000 population for each
sex Each Year since 1948.

Year	Notifications.				Deaths			
	Males No.	per 1,000	Females No.	per 1,000	Males No.	per 1,000	Females No.	per 1,000
1948	182	—	176	—	67	—	51	—
1949	195	—	219	—	79	—	57	—
1950	219	—	195	—	58	—	46	—
1951	168	—	163	—	45	—	26	—
1952	145	1.78	133	1.38	29	.36	15	.16
1953	150	1.85	140	1.46	15	.19	15	.16
1954	154	1.90	148	1.54	21	.26	13	.14
1955	149	1.83	138	1.43	15	.18	12	.12
1956	145	1.78	105	1.08	14	.17	11	.11
1957	157	1.91	109	1.12	12	.15	5	.05

TABLE XXVI.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—Deaths in Institutions
Each Year since 1948.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis	118	136	104	79	40	30	34	27	25	17
No. of Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis in Institutions	48	49	52	49	23	18	17	11	13	11
Percentage of Total Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis dying in Institutions	40.7	36.0	50.0	62.0	57.5	60.0	50.0	40.7	52.0	64.7

TABLE XXVII.

MALIGNANT DISEASES—Number of Deaths and Death-rates
per 10,000 population Each Year since 1948.

Year	Males	Females	Total	Rates
1948	175	201	376	20.68
1949	188	196	384	21.24
1950	227	221	448	25.12
1951	186	223	409	22.95
1952	213	207	420	23.61
1953	219	198	417	23.54
1954	226	231	457	25.85
1955	212	226	438	24.62
1956	191	226	417	23.36
1957	217	239	456	25.44

Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths from Malignant Diseases during 1957 showing parts of the body affected.

[illegible]

TABLE XXIX.

Number of Births per 1,000 population, Illegitimate Births per 100 Registered Births, and Marriages per 1,000 population Each Year since 1948.

Year	Birth-rate	Illegitimate-rate	Marriage rate
1948	19.8	5.9	9.5
1949	18.7	6.9	8.7
1950	17.8	6.6	8.9
1951	17.6	6.7	8.9
1952	17.7	6.5	9.4
1953	17.9	5.7	9.0
1954	18.1	6.3	9.1
1955	17.5	5.9	9.1
1956	19.2	5.2	9.9
1957	19.3	4.7	9.5

TABLE XXX.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1957.

Part I. of the Act

- (1) INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including visits made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	M/C Line No.	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted	M/C Line No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	796	977	3	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section (7) is enforced by the Local Authorities	2	471	203	—	—	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section (7) is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—	3
Total		1,267	1,180	3	—	

(2) CASES in which defects were found.

Particulars	M/C Line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found					M/C Line No.
		Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	4	214	214	—	2	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2.)	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)—							
(a) Insufficient	9	4	2	—	4	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	13	11	—	13	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	1	1	—	1	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)							
.....	12	1	1	—	1	—	12
Total	60	233	229	—	21	—	60

Maternity and Child Welfare Services

REPORT by Dr ANNIE A. FULTON

Registration of Births

4,099 live births were registered in Dundee during 1957 and 3,453 (1,793 males and 1,660 females) after allowing for outward and inward transfers (666 outward and 20 inward). This represents a live birth rate of 19.3 per 1,000 of the population compared with 19.2 in 1956 and 17.5 in 1955.

The number of illegitimate live births registered in the City was 257 and after allowing for transfers (101 outward and 8 inward) the corrected number was 164 (82 males and 82 females) which is equivalent to an illegitimate rate of 4.7% of all live births compared with 5.2% in 1956 and 5.9% in 1955.

There were 114 stillbirths registered in the City during the year and after correction for transfers (30 outward and 2 inward) there were 86* (53 males and 33 females). The stillbirth rate for the year was 24 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

Year	Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)		Illegitimate Rate (per 100 live births)		Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 tot. births)	
	Dundee	Scotland	Dundee	Scotland	Dundee	Scotland
1947	23.1	22.0	6.6	5.6	25	31
1948	19.8	19.4	5.9	5.8	29	29
1949	18.7	18.5	6.9	5.5	28	27
1950	17.8	17.9	6.6	5.2	31	27
1951	17.6	17.7	6.7	5.1	25	27
1952	17.7	17.7	6.5	4.8	24	26
1953	17.9	17.8	5.7	4.7	25	25
1954	18.1	18.0	6.3	4.5	28	25
1955	17.5	18.0	5.9	4.3	24	25
1956	19.2	18.5	5.2	4.3	23	24
1957	19.3	19.0	4.7	4.1	24	24

Notification of Births

The information given in the following tables has been obtained from intimations received under the Notification of Births Acts and as notification is made within thirty-six hours

* A baby registered as born dead was actually a neo-natal death and has been included with the neo-natal deaths.

of birth whereas a period of twenty-one days is allowed for registration the number of births notified is not necessarily the same as the number registered during the year.

Notifications were received of 4,113 live births and 113 stillbirths; one live birth was unnotified. Of the 4,227 total births 300 live births and 61 stillbirths were notified as premature.

Number of births occurring in the area.

No. of Live Births:—

Notified	.....	.....	4,113
Unnotified	.....	.....	1
		———	4,114

No. of Still Births:—

Notified	.....	.....	113
Unnotified	.....	.....	0
		———	113

Total No. of Births	.....	.....	4,227
		=====	

No. Premature:—

Live	.....	.....	300
Still	.....	.....	61
		———	361 (8.54% of total births).
		=====	

Classification of all Births occurring in Dundee according to Nature of Attendance at Confinement

	Notified.	Unnotified.	Total.	Percentage of Births.
Home.				
Doctor and/or Midwife	528	1	529*	12.51
	———	528 — 1	——— 529	——— 12.51
Institution.				
Royal Infirmary	1,631	0	1,631	38.59
Maryfield Hospital	1,694	0	1,694	40.08
Clement Park	206	0	206	4.87
Other Nursing Homes	167	0	167	3.95
	——— 3,698	——— 0	——— 3,698	——— 87.49
	———	———	———	———
	4,226	1	4,227	100.00
	=====	=====	=====	=====

* Includes 8 cases booked for hospital and removed to hospital immediately after delivery.

Classification of Births according to place of confinement

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Home.					
Doctor and/or Midwife	242	311	438	530	529
Royal Infirmary (outdoor)	254	202	50	0	0
Unattended	4	1	1	0	0
	500 (13.0%)	514 (13.3%)	489 (12.8%)	530 (12.9%)	529 (12.5%)
Institution.					
Royal Infirmary	1,329	1,344	1,410	1,549	1,631
Maryfield Hospital	1,483	1,531	1,484	1,649	1,694
Clement Park	286	241	232	197	206
Other Nursing Homes	248	221	199	183	167
King's Cross Hospital	1	0	0	0	0
	3,347 (87.0%)	3,337 (86.7%)	3,325 (87.2%)	3,578 (87.1%)	3,698 (87.5%)
	3,847 (100%)	3,851 (100%)	3,814 (100%)	4,108 (100%)	4,227 (100%)

The number of institutional births increased from 3,578 in 1956 to 3,698 in 1957 but the proportion of hospital confinements in relation to the total number of births remained almost the same.

The number of births in the Royal Infirmary increased from 1,549 to 1,631 and in Maryfield Hospital from 1,649 to 1,694 but the number of births in nursing homes was almost the same (the number of births in Clement Park increasing by 9 to 206 and the number in other nursing homes decreasing from 183 to 167).

Classification of Births of Dundee Women according to place of confinement

All births relating to Dundee women have been analysed i.e. excluding those who normally live outwith the City and whose confinements have taken place in Dundee institutions and also excluding Dundee women who have been confined elsewhere.

Analysis of Confinements of Dundee Women 1949-1957.

Year.	Total Births.	Institutional Number.	Confinements Percentage.	Domiciliary Number.	Confinements Percentage.
1949	3,468	2,889	83.3	579	16.7
1950	3,334	2,766	83.0	568	17.0
1951	3,286	2,736	83.3	550	16.7
1952	3,237	2,769	85.5	468	14.5
1953	3,271	2,776	84.9	495	15.1
1954	3,226	2,714	84.1	512	15.9
1955	3,167	2,680	84.6	487	15.4
1956	3,468	2,938	84.7	530	15.3
1957	3,509	2,981	85.0	528	15.0

Place of confinement for the years 1953-1957 inclusive.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Home.					
Doctor and/or Midwife	241	310	436	530*	528†
Royal Infirmary (outdoor)	250	201	50	—	—
Unattended	4	1	1	—	—
	<u>495 (15.1%)</u>	<u>512 (15.9%)</u>	<u>487 (15.4%)</u>	<u>530 (15.3%)</u>	<u>528 (15.0%)</u>
Institution.					
Royal Infirmary	1,123	1,107	1,107	1,264	1,325
Maryfield Hospital	1,360	1,371	1,327	1,453	1,480
Clement Park and other nursing homes	293	236	246	221	176
	<u>2,776 (84.9%)</u>	<u>2,714 (84.1%)</u>	<u>2,680 (84.6%)</u>	<u>2,938 (84.7%)</u>	<u>2,981 (85.0%)</u>
	<u>3,271 (100%)</u>	<u>3,226 (100%)</u>	<u>3,167 (100%)</u>	<u>3,468 (100%)</u>	<u>3,509 (100%)</u>

* Includes 19 cases booked for hospital and removed to hospital immediately after delivery.

† Includes 8 cases booked for hospital and removed to hospital immediately after delivery.

Midwifery Service

The Local Authority have statutory obligations under Section 23 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, with regard to domiciliary midwifery and during the year 503 women applied to the local authority for the services of a midwife; in all cases a doctor was also engaged.

Month of pregnancy at time of booking.									Emergency cases*	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
0	4	28	77	107	152	76	49	9	1	503

* Booked after commencement of labour.

Of the 503 women 216 (42.9%) applied to the local authority before the sixth month of pregnancy and 152 (30.2%) during the sixth month; only two-fifths of the women booked before the sixth month and less than three-quarters before the beginning of the seventh month. It is most disquieting to note that more than one quarter of the pregnant women wishing to have a home confinement postponed making arrangements until the last weeks of pregnancy.

Bookings for Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

	Before 6th month.	During 6th month.	After 6th month.	Total.
1948	6 (5.4%)	19 (17.0%)	87 (77.7%)	112
1949	111 (50.9%)	49 (22.5%)	58 (26.6%)	218
1950	125 (56.6%)	50 (22.6%)	46 (20.8%)	221
1951	130 (54.2%)	52 (21.7%)	58 (24.2%)	240
1952	100 (51.8%)	53 (27.5%)	40 (20.7%)	193
1953	135 (57.9%)	59 (25.3%)	39 (16.7%)	233
1954	155 (51.5%)	79 (26.2%)	67 (22.3%)	301
1955	165 (39.6%)	93 (22.3%)	159 (38.1%)	417
1956	240 (48.0%)	105 (21.0%)	155 (31.0%)	500
1957	216 (42.9%)	152 (30.2%)	135 (26.8%)	503

Analysis of all Domiciliary Confinements showing attendance at birth.

- (1) Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947:—
- (a) doctor engaged and present at confinement 177
 - (b) doctor engaged but not present at confinement 329*
 - (c) midwife alone (no doctor engaged) 0

- (2) Other domiciliary cases:—
- 22†
-
- 528 (529 babies)
-

* — Includes 3 cases booked for hospital and attended by hospital midwife, but later taken over by municipal midwife.

† — Includes 8 cases booked for hospital confinement and removed to hospital immediately after delivery.

Analysis of cases dealt with under Section 23(2) of N.H.S. (S) Act, 1947.

(a) doctor engaged and present at actual birth or before the end of the third stage of labour	1956 165 (168 babies)	1957 177 (178 babies)
(b) doctor engaged and present at some time during labour, but excluding (a)	71	64
(c) doctor engaged but not present at any time during labour	264	262
	<hr/> 500 (503 babies) <hr/>	<hr/> 503 (504 babies) <hr/>

Analgesics

(a) Gas and Air.

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia and the Local Authority has four sets of gas and air apparatus in use. During the year 380 women received gas and air analgesia administered by the municipal midwives compared with 301 in 1956.

(b) Pethidine.

Pethidine was given in 286 cases compared with 280 women who received pethidine in 1956.

6,620 ante-natal (including intra-natal) visits and 8,375 post-natal visits were paid by the midwives employed by the local authority; the following table gives the corresponding figures for the year 1954, 1955 and 1956.

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Ante-natal (including intra-natal) visits	3,559	5,407	6,775	6,620
No. of births attended	304	419	503	504
Post-natal visits	5,420	7,275	8,814	8,375
	<hr/> 9,283 <hr/>	<hr/> 13,101 <hr/>	<hr/> 16,092 <hr/>	<hr/> 15,499 <hr/>

Medical Assistance

Although a doctor was engaged for every booked case midwives called in medical assistance for 210 patients as follows:—

	1956	1957
In ante-natal period	110	123
During labour	66	45
In puerperium—		
For mother	114	55
For child	118	56
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	408	279
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Stillbirths

As already stated the stillbirth rate was 24 (compared with 23 in 1956 and 24 in 1955). 85 infants (52 males and 33 females) were stillborn and of these 5 (5.9%) were illegitimate and 50 (58.8%) were premature. During 1957 79 (2.7%) infants born in institutions and 4 (0.8%) infants born at home were stillborn.

Comparison of Dundee Still Birth Rates with other Still Birth Rates in Scotland

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Scotland	25	25	25	24	24
Glasgow	27	29	27	26	26
Edinburgh	22	21	24	23	19
Aberdeen	20	19	12	21	15
Dundee	25	28	24	23	24

Causes of Pre-natal Death.

Males — 52

Females — 33

Total — 85

1. Causes in mother.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	1(1)	1(1)	2(2)
Accidental and other ante-natal haemorrhages	12(5)	8(5)	20(10)
Placental separation	0	1	1
Placental separation associated with twin birth	1(1)*	0	1(1)
Placental insufficiency and/or infarction	5(3)*	4(3)	9(6)
Diabetes	1(1)	1(1)	2(2)

— 35(21)

2. Difficulties in labour.

Malpresentation	2(1)	2	4(1)
Abnormalities of cord—pro-			
lapse, compression, etc.	5(1)	1	6(1)
Intracranial haemorrhage	1(1)	0	1(1)
			— 11(3)

3. Foetal anomalies and deformities.

Anencephaly, hydrocephaly, etc.	1(1)	8(7)	9(8)
Multiple deformities	3(1)	3(1)	6(2)
Abnormalities of spinal cord,			
meningocele, etc.	1(1)*	1*	2(1)
Erythroblastosis	2(1)	1(1)	3(2)
			— 20(13)

4. Ill defined or unknown cause.

Prematurity	2(2)	1(1)	3(3)
Asphyxia	7(4)	0	7(4)
Maceration	3(3)	0	3(3)
Cause unknown (includes 2			
transferred in from other			
areas)	5(2)	1(1)	6(3)
			— 19(13)
			85(50)

Figures in brackets denote the number of premature births.

* includes one twin.

Analysis of Stillbirths according to Legitimacy, Prematurity, Place of Delivery, Age and Parity of mother, etc.

Legitimacy.

Sex.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Males	48 (92.3%)	4 (3.7%)	52
Females	32 (97.0%)	1 (3.0%)	33
	—	—	—
	80 (94.1%)	5 (5.9%)	85

Prematurity.

Sex.	Full-time.	Premature.	Not Known.	Total.
Males	22 (42.3%)	29 (55.8%)	1 (1.9%)	52
Females	12 (36.4%)	21 (63.6%)	0	33
	—	—	—	—
	34 (40.0%)	50 (58.8%)	1 (1.2%)	85

Place of Delivery.

Sex.	Institution.	At Home.	Total.
Males	49 (94.2%)	3 (5.8%)	52
Females	32 (97.0%)	1 (3.0%)	33
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	81 (95.3%)	4 (4.7%)	85
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Place of Delivery.	Number of notified Dundee births.	Number of Dundee stillbirths.	Rate per 1,000 births.
Institution.			
Royal Infirmary	1,325	34	25.7
Maryfield Hospital	1,480	40	27.0
Nursing Homes	176	5	28.4
Home.			
Doctor and/or Midwife	528	4	7.6
Born outwith the City	—	2	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,509	85	24.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Age of Mother.

	15-19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-29 yrs.	30-34 yrs.	35-39 yrs.	40 yrs. & over.	Not Known.	Total.
Males	3(1)	21(12)	10(7)	11(5)	3(1)	3(3)	1	52(29)
Females	2(2)	5(5)	11(6)	9(4)	3(2)	3(2)	0	33(21)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5(3)	26(17)	21(13)	20(9)	6(3)	6(5)	1	85(50)

The figures in brackets show the number of premature deliveries.

Parity of Mother.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Not known.	Total.
Males	—	22(10)	8(5)	6(3)	7(4)	3(3)	2(1)	2(2)	0	1(1)	0	0	1	52(29)
Females	—	8(6)	9(5)	3(2)	5(3)	4(2)	0	0	1(1)	0	1(1)	1(1)	1	33(21)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	30(16)	17(10)	9(5)	12(7)	7(5)	2(1)	2(2)	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	1	1	85(50)

The figures in brackets show the number of premature deliveries.

Employment of Mother during Pregnancy.

Employed.	Not employed apart from home duties.	Not Known.	Total.
44	40	1	85

Type of and Duration of Employment of Mother during Pregnancy.

Type of Employment.	Duration of Employment in Months.										Duration not known	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Jute and allied trades —	2(1)	2(2)	2(2)	3(1)	1(1)	2(1)	1(1)	0	0	0	13(9)	
Workers in light industries	0	0	0	0	5(4)	5(2)	1(1)	0	0	0	11(7)	
Shop assistants, clerical workers, etc. — —	0	1	1(1)	1(1)	3(1)	5(2)	2(1)	0	0	0	13(6)	
Domestic workers — —	0	0	0	0	0	0	2(1)	0	0	0	2(1)	
Nurses, teachers, etc. —	0	1(1)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2(1)	
Vagrant — — — —	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	0	1(1)	
Not known — — — —	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1(1)	2(1)	
TOTAL — —	2(1)	4(3)	3(3)	5(2)	9(6)	12(5)	7(4)	0	1(1)	1(1)	44(26)	

The figures in brackets show the number of premature deliveries.

Type of ante-natal care.

	No. of stillbirths
At Hospital or Local Authority clinic	58 (68.2%)
By Doctor and/or Midwife	20 (23.5%)
No ante-natal care or unknown	7 (8.2%)

—
85
=

Infant Mortality

Infant Mortality Rates—Dundee.

Year.	Neo-natal rate.	Rate from 4 wks. - 12 mths.	Infant Mortality Rate.
1941	46	43	89
1942	32	36	68
1943	30	39	69
1944	29	31	60
1945	34	23	57
1946	27	20	47
1947	33	37	70
1948	19	28	47
1949	28	16	44
1950	29	21	50
1951	25	15	41
1952	20	11	31
1953	20	12	32
1954	23	10	33
1955	21	15	36
1956	19	12	31
1957	18	6	24

Comparison of Infant Mortality Rates with National Rates and with other Scottish Cities.

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Glasgow.	Edinburgh.	Aberdeen.	Dundee.
1950 ...	30	39	44	29	29	50
1951 ...	30	37	46	27	27	41
1952 ...	28	35	41	29	30	31
1953 ...	27	31	36	24	27	32
1954 ...	26	31	35	25	22	33
1955 ...	25	30	36	25	21	36
1956 ...	24	29	33	24	22	31
1957 ...	23	29	35	24	24	24

During 1957 there were 83 registered infant deaths and one neo-natal death registered as a stillbirth, i.e. 84 deaths between birth and the end of the first year [59 males (70.2%) and 25 females (29.8%)], giving an infant mortality rate of 24 compared with 31 in the previous year. This is the lowest rate ever recorded for the city and equalled the rates in Edinburgh and Aberdeen. Compared with the other three cities Dundee has fewer in the Registrar General's social classes I and II and more in social classes IV and V; as the infant mortality rate varies directly with social class (i.e. a higher mortality rate is found in classes IV and V than in classes I and II) this low rate in Dundee is a notable achievement.

Neo-natal deaths registered during the year.

62 infants [42 males (67.7%) and 20 females (32.3%)] died before reaching the age of four weeks (compared with 66 in 1956), giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 18 per 1,000 live births; this also is a record and is the lowest rate ever achieved for this age group in the City. The proportion of total infant deaths which occurred in the neo-natal period was 73.8% compared with 62.3% in the previous year.

There is a close relationship between stillbirths and neo-natal deaths in that the causal factors are similar and it is informative to study the stillbirth rate, neo-natal mortality rate and the perinatal mortality rate (i.e. the number of stillbirths and neo-natal deaths per 1,000 live and stillbirths).

Year	Total Registered Births	Stillbirths		Neo-natal deaths		Peri-natal deaths	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate.
1946	4,077	136	34	107	27	243	60
1947	4,277	108	25	136	33	244	57
1948	3,706	108	29	70	19	178	48
1949	3,481	96	28	95	28	191	55
1950	3,271	100	31	91	29	191	58
1951	3,224	82	25	80	25	162	50
1952	3,221	76	24	62	20	138	43
1953	3,254	80	25	63	20	143	44
1954	3,290	93	28	75	23	168	51
1955	3,182	75	24	65	21	140	44
1956	3,510	81	23	66	19	147	42
1957	3,539	85	24	62	18	147	42

**Comparison of Stillbirth and Neo-Natal Rates with other
Scottish Cities and with National Rates.**

	1954.			1955.			1956.			1957.		
	S.B. rate	Neo-natal rate	S.B.+ neo-natal rate.	S.B. rate	Neo-natal rate	S.B.+ neo-natal rate.	S.B. rate	Neo-natal rate	S.B.+ neo-natal rate.	S.B. rate	Neo-natal rate	S.B.+ neo-natal rate.
Scotland	25	21	46	25	20	45	24	19	43	24	20	44
Glasgow	29	21	50	27	23	50	26	21	47	26	23	49
Edinburgh	21	19	40	24	18	42	23	18	41	19	17	36
Aberdeen	19	15	34	12	11	23	21	14	35	15	17	32
Dundee	28	23	51	24	21	45	23	19	42	24	18	42

Neo-natal Deaths

Cause of Death.

Cause of Death.	Males — 42.					Females — 20.			Total — 62.
	0-1 day	1-2 days	2-3 days	3-4 days	4-7 days	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	
Prematurity	11(11)	3(3)	1(1)	0	0	0	1(1)	0	16
Asphyxia	8(5)	1	1(1)	0	0	0	0	0	10
Atelectasis	5(5)	0	1(1)	0	1(1)	0	0	0	7
Injury at birth including cerebral haemorrhage	1(1)	0	1(1)	1(1)	0	0	0	1	4
Congenital malformations	4(1)	1	0	1(1)	0	1	1	0	8
Hyaline membrane disease	2(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pneumonia	0	0	1(1)	0	1(1)	3(2)	0	0	5
Other infections including gastro-enteritis, meningitis, etc.	0	0	0	1(1)	0	2	1(1)	1(1)	5
Erythroblastosis	1(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other causes	2(2)	2(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	34(28)	7(4)	5(5)	3(3)	2(2)	6(2)	3(2)	2(1)	62
			51 (82.3%)				11 (17.7%)		100.0

Figures in brackets denote the number of premature births.

Sixty-two (73.8%) of infant deaths occurred in the neo-natal period and of these 34 (54.8%) occurred within 24 hours of birth, 51 (82.3%) within the first week and 57 (91.9%) within the first two weeks of life.

Maturity (according to birth weight) of infants dying under four weeks.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	% age
Birth weight over 5½ lbs.	12	3	15	24.2
Birth weight 5½ lbs. or less	30	17	47	75.8
	—42	—20	—62	—100.0

Year.	No. of live births.	Births. No. notified as premature.	Deaths Under Four Weeks.	
			No.	No. considered to be premature.
1954	3,134	220(7.0%)	75	50(66.7%)
1955	3,092	232(7.5%)	65	38(58.5%)
1956	3,387	251(7.4%)	66	42(63.3%)
1957	3,426	234(6.8%)	62	47(75.8%)

It will be seen from the above tables that although only 16 (25.8%) neo-natal deaths were ascribed to unqualified prematurity almost three quarters of the deaths (75.8%) were associated with premature birth. Asphyxia accounted for 10 deaths in the neo-natal period and was the chief other single cause of death. Although 6.8% of all notified live births were classed as premature 47 (75.8%) of those who died in the neo-natal period and 51 (60.7%) of all infants who died in the first year weighed 5½ lbs. or less.

**Analysis of Neo-natal Deaths according to Legitimacy, Place of Delivery,
Employment of mother, etc.**

Legitimacy.	Live Births†		Deaths under four weeks	
	No.	% age.	No.	% age.
Legitimate	3,289	95.3	53*	85.5
Illegitimate	164	4.7	7	11.3

* In addition 2 deaths transferred from other areas where the legitimacy is not known.

† Registered (not notified) births.

Place of Delivery.		No. of notified Dundee live births	No. of Dundee neo-natal deaths.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
Institution.				
Royal Infirmary	.....	1,291	28	21.7
Maryfield Hospital	.....	1,440	20	13.9
Nursing Homes	.....	171	0	0.0
Home.				
Doctor and/or Midwife	.....	524	12	22.9
Born outwith the City	.....	0	2	0.0
		—	—	—
		3,426	62	18.1
		—	—	—

Employment of Mother during Pregnancy.

	Employed.	Not employed apart from home duties.	Not known.	Total.
No. of Mothers	32	29	1	62

Type of and Duration of Employment of Mother during Pregnancy.

Type of Employment.	Duration of Employment in Months.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Workers in jute and allied trades	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	3(3)	4(2)	6(4)	1(1)	0	0	17(13)
Workers in light industry	0	0	2(2)	0	0	2(2)	0	0	0	4(4)
Shop assistants	0	0	2(2)	1(1)	0	0	0	0	0	3(3)
Clerkesses	0	2(2)	0	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	3(3)
Domestic workers, cinema usherettes, etc.	0	0	1(1)	0	0	1(1)	0	0	1	3(2)
Occupation unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	0	1	2(1)
	1(1)	3(3)	6(6)	4(4)	4(2)	9(7)	3(3)	0	2	32(26)

Figures in brackets refer to mothers who had premature deliveries.

Parity of Mother.

Parity.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Not known.	Total.
No. of deaths	25(19)	10(7)	6(3)	7(6)	5(4)	5(4)	0	2(2)	1(1)	1(1)	62(47)

Figures in brackets refer to mothers who had premature deliveries.

Age of Mother.

Age	15-19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-29 yrs.	30-34 yrs.	35-39 yrs.	40+ yrs.	Not known.	Total.
No. of deaths	—	5(4)	14(12)	18(12)	12(10)	11(7)	1(1)	62(47)

Figures in brackets refer to mothers who had premature deliveries.

Type of ante-natal care.

Type of ante-natal care.	No. of neo-natal deaths.
At Hospital or Local Authority Clinic	48(77.4%)
By Doctor and/or Midwife	11(17.7%)
No ante-natal care or unknown	3(4.8%)
	—
	62
	==

Neonatal deaths associated with Social Class

	Social Class.				
	I. & II.	III.	IV. & V.	Not known.	Total.
No. of deaths	3	6	52	1	62
Percentage of deaths in each social class	4.8	9.7	83.9		100.0
Percentage of population in each social class (Dundee)	12.01	51.62	36.38		100.0

Multiple Births

As prematurity played an important part in the cause of death of three quarters of the neo-natal deaths and as it is well recognised that multiple pregnancies are more likely to give rise to small babies, the incidence of multiple births has been recorded. In 1957 although the incidence of multiple births was only 1.5% of total confinements 21.0% of the neo-natal deaths were associated with multiple pregnancy. Twins were born to 51 mothers; of these 102 babies 4 were stillborn (i.e. a stillbirth rate of 37), 13 died under the age of four weeks (i.e. a neo-natal mortality rate of 133) and 3 died later in the first year.

Deaths of infants between four weeks and one year.

Twenty-two infants (17 males and 5 females) died between the ages of four weeks and twelve months which is equivalent to a mortality rate of 6 for this age period compared with 12 in 1956; this also is a new low record for this age group in the city.

Deaths under one year

		4wks. - 12mths.						
Males — 17.		Females — 5					Total — 22	
Cause of Death.		4 wks.- 2 mths.	2-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total.	% age
Pneumonia	.....	0	0	3	0	1	4	18.2
Other diseases of resp. system.	.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	4.5
Gastro enteritis	.....	0	1(1)	3(2)	0	0	4	18.2
Whooping cough	.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	4.5
Meningitis	.....	0	0	0	1	1	2	9.1
Congenital malformations	.....	1	0	1	0	0	2	9.1
Accidental suffocation	.....	0	3	1	2	0	6	27.3
Other Causes	.....	0	1(1)	1	0	0	2	9.1
		1	5(2)	9(2)	5	2	22	100.0

Analysis of deaths between the ages of four weeks and one year according to Legitimacy, Parity of mother, Age of mother, Feeding, etc.

Legitimacy.			Deaths between the ages of four weeks and one year	
	Live Births		No.	% age
	No.	% age		
Legitimate	3,289	95.3	18	81.8
Illegitimate	164	4.7	4	18.2

Parity of Mother.									
Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
No. of deaths	6	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	22

Age of Mother.							
Age Group.	15-19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-29 yrs.	30-34 yrs.	35-39 yrs.	40 yrs. +	Total.
No. of deaths	1	3	8	5	4	1	22

Social Class.				
	I. and II.	III.	IV. and V.	Total.
No. of deaths	0	6	16	22
Percentage of deaths in each social class	0	27.3	72.7	100.0
Percentage of population in each social class (Dundee)	12.01	51.62	36.38	100.0

An investigation was made with regard to the type of feeding of the infants who died between the ages of four weeks and one year and has been compared with the duration of breast feeding among all infants born in 1956. It will be seen that three fifths of the babies dying between the ages of four weeks and one year were artificially fed before they reached the age of one month compared with almost fifty per cent of all babies.

	No. of cases.	Never breast Fed	2 wks.	Breast Fed at 1 mth.	3 mths.	6 mths.
Babies born in 1956 in whom type of feeding was known	3,209*	438	2,265	1,671	926	510
		(13.6%)	(70.6%)	(52.1%)	(28.9%)	(15.9%)
Babies who died between 4 weeks and 1 year in 1957	22	5	14	9	2	0
		(22.7%)	(63.6%)	(40.9%)	(9.1%)	(0.0%)

* In addition 112 were not visited, died, were transferred out of Dundee or particulars of feeding were not known.

Illegitimate Mortality.

Year	Number of registered live births (corrected)	No. Illegit.	No. of Infant Deaths	No. Illegit.	I.M.R.	Illegit. Deaths per 1,000 Illegit. Births
1950	3,171	208 (6.6%)	158	22 (13.9%)	50	106
1951	3,142	210 (6.7%)	129	14 (10.9%)	41	67
1952	3,145	205 (6.5%)	97	14 (14.4%)	31	68
1953	3,174	180 (5.7%)	102	15 (14.7%)	32	83
1954	3,197	200 (6.3%)	107	18 (16.8%)	33	90
1955	3,107	182 (5.9%)	111	14 (12.6%)	36	77
1956	3,429	180 (5.2%)	106	12 (11.3%)	31	67
1957	3,453	164 (4.7%)	84	11 (13.2%)	24	67

Of the 164 illegitimate live births 11 infants died before reaching the age of one year and this is equivalent to a mortality of 67.1 per 1,000 illegitimate births, almost three times the rate for the city; 13.19% of the infants who died before the age of one year were illegitimate.

	No. Illegit.	Percentage.
No. of live births	164	4.7
No. of stillbirths	5	5.9
No. of neo-natal deaths	11	13.2
No. of deaths— (4 wks. - 12 mths.)	4	18.2

Deaths of Children between one year and five years

In addition to deaths of children under one year of age 16 deaths of children (6 males and 10 females) from one to five years were noted by the department.

Cause of Death.	Males.				Females.				Total.
	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	
Measles (broncho pneumonia)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pneumonia	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
Meningitis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Gastro-enteritis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Septicaemia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fibroelastosis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Congenital Heart Disease	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Malignant Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Drowning	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Accidental Asphyxia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	3	2	0	1	5	1	3	1	16

Maternal Mortality.

There were five death associated with child bearing, i.e. five maternal deaths, giving a maternal mortality rate of 1.4.

Year	No. of registered births.	Maternal Deaths
1952	3,221	2
1953	3,254	0
1954	3,290	4
1955	3,182	1
1956	3,510	1
1957	3,539	5

The following table shows the causes of death of the women who died and all women were confined in hospital.

Registered Cause of Death.	Age Group			Total.
	15-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	
Puerperal Sepsis.				
Incomplete abortion	0	1	0	1
Other Puerperal Causes.				
Mixed accidental haemorrhage	1	1	0	2
Air embolus following parturition	0	0	1	1
Ruptured cerebral aneurysm	0	1	0	1
	1	3	1	5

Notification of Special Conditions.

Year	Puerperal Pyrexia	Puerperal Sepsis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
1952	25	2	204
1953	27	3	128
1954	15	2	140
1955	12	0	135
1956	16	0	160
1957	17	1	179

Although there was only one notified case of Puerperal Sepsis six cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia were later diagnosed as Puerperal Sepsis giving an incidence for the year of seven cases of Puerperal Sepsis and eleven cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, analysed as follows:—

Place of Delivery.	Puerperal Pyrexia	Puerperal Sepsis
Institution	7	4
Home	4	3
	—	—
	11	7
	—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Source of Notification or Intimation.	No. of cases.
Family Doctor	8 (4.5%)
Domiciliary Midwife	46 (25.7%)
Royal Infirmary	0 (0.0%)
Maryfield Hospital	1 (0.6%)
Maternity and Child Welfare Department (health visitors and doctors)	124 (69.3%)
	<hr/> 179 <hr/>

There is a slight increase in the notifications received in respect of ophthalmia neonatorum but it has to be borne in mind that notifications do not necessarily correspond with incidence. It is significant that almost 70% of the cases were intimated by health visitors and a further 25% by domiciliary midwives.

Age of infant at time of onset.

Age in days	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-7	7-14	14-21	Not known.	Total
No. of cases	9	5	10	7	30	64	16	38	179

Ante-natal Clinics

Two ante-natal clinics administered by the Local Authority are held once a week at two centres namely Ancrum Road, Lochee and Fort Street, Broughty Ferry. Obstetricians provided by the Eastern Regional Hospital Board constitute the medical staff at these clinics and health visitors act as the nursing staff. In addition ante-natal clinics are held at the hospitals and during 1957 three sessions a week were held at Dundee Royal Infirmary and three weekly sessions at Maryfield Hospital. The staff for the hospital ante-natal clinics is supplied by the Eastern Regional Hospital Board but a health visitor attends to act as a liaison between the hospital and the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. There is a reciprocal arrangement whereby patients booked for hospital confinement may for convenience attend the Local Authority clinics and domiciliary cases may attend hospital clinics.

Attendances at Local Authority Clinics.

Year	Lochee		Broughty Ferry		Total	
	New Cases.	Total Attend.	New Cases.	Total Attend.	New Cases.	Total Attend.
1950	120	754	32	271	152	1,025
1951	103	845	38	288	141	1,133
1952	99	910	38	505	137	1,415
1953	109	1,006	75	741	184	1,747
1954	86	924	65	729	151	1,653
1955	79	770	78	793	157	1,563
1956	93	844	75	817	168	1,661
1957	106	1,324	72	753	178	2,077

Year.	New Cases.	No. of women attending.		Total attendances.	Average attendances per woman.
		No. of new cases from 1956 still attending.	Total.		
1953	184	134	318	1,747	5.5
1954	151	150	301	1,653	5.5
1955	157	115	272	1,563	5.7
1956	168	128	296	1,661	5.6
1957	178	167	345	2,077	6.2

The number of new cases at ante-natal clinics showed a slight increase, i.e. 178 women attended for the first time in 1957 compared with 168 in 1956. The number of cases carried forward from the previous year also showed an increase from 128 in 1956 to 167 in 1957, that is, the total number of women attending the ante-natal clinics rose from 296 to 345.

345 women (178 new cases and 167 carried forward from previous year) made 2,077 attendances compared with 296 women making 1,661 attendances in 1956; the average number of attendances made by each woman was 6.2 compared with 5.6 in the previous year.

Conditions found.	Lochee.	Broughty Ferry.	Total.
Malposition	1	1	2
Twin pregnancy	3	2	5
Hyperpiesis	21	8	29
Rhesus negative	28	18	46
Anaemia	1	0	1
Other conditions	12	2	14
	<hr/> 66	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 97

Stage of pregnancy at 1st attendance.	Lochee			Broughty Ferry			Total		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
2nd month	1	5	10	0	6	5	1	11	15
3rd month	4	26	39	5	23	22	9	49	61
4th month	28	33	32	24	23	28	52	56	60
5th month	20	17	12	21	10	9	41	27	21
6th month	14	7	10	18	9	6	32	16	16
7th month	11	5	2	3	4	2	14	9	4
8th month	1	0	1	6	0	0	7	0	1
9th month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	79	93	106	77	75	72	156	168	178
	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==

Percentage Attending in each Trimester of Pregnancy.

	1955	1956	1957
1st Trimester	6.4%	35.7%	42.7%
2nd Trimester	80.1%	58.9%	54.5%
3rd Trimester	13.5%	5.4%	2.8%

It is encouraging to note that at both Lochee and Broughty Ferry clinics there has been a marked improvement in the stage of pregnancy at which expectant mothers attend for the first time. It will be seen that in 1957 42.7% of the mothers attended a clinic before the end of the third month of pregnancy and only 2.8% delayed making their first attendance until the completion of the sixth month; in 1956 only 35.7% attended before the beginning of the fourth month and 5.4% attended for the first time during the last three months. It would seem that the health teaching carried out by health visitors in the homes has been successful in educating mothers to appreciate the great value of, and the benefits to be derived from, early ante-natal supervision.

Post-natal Clinics

Post-natal clinics are held concurrently with the ante-natal clinics at Ancrum Road and Broughty Ferry. At these clinics post-natal advice and treatment are available and, as at the ante-natal clinics, the staff consists of obstetricians and health visitors. The proportion of mothers who attend the Local Authority ante-natal clinics and who return for post-natal examination is still lower than would be expected but perhaps this may be partly explained by the fact that patients

who have been confined in hospital return to the hospital for post-natal examination. (A weekly session at each of the hospitals is provided by the Regional Hospital Board for post-natal consultation).

Year.	Lochee.		Broughty Ferry.		Total.	
	New Cases.	Total attendances.	New Cases.	Total attendances.	New Cases.	Total attendances.
1950	30	32	31	37	61	69
1951	44	61	34	36	78	97
1952	45	79	56	75	101	154
1953	61	90	71	98	132	188
1954	75	114	70	93	145	207
1955	70	96	65	81	135	177
1956	63	71	84	100	147	171
1957	115	134	69	84	184	218

Clinic Attendances.

Year.	No. of women attending.			Total attendances.	Average attendances per woman.
	New Cases.	No. of new cases from 1956 still attending.	Total.		
1953	132	9	141	188	1.3
1954	145	8	153	207	1.4
1955	135	11	146	177	1.2
1956	147	1	148	171	1.2
1957	184	5	189	218	1.2

During the year 184 women attended for the first time, compared with 147 in 1956, and 218 attendances were made.

Advice Centre for Expectant Mothers

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 at 1 Nelson Street and 584 women attended for this purpose during the year. In addition any expectant mothers with problems are encouraged to attend this centre for advice and 90 mothers, making 94 attendances took advantage of this service during the year. It is gratifying to note that the number of attendances has shown a fairly substantial rise over the last few years.

As in previous years expectant mothers were seen by a doctor and advised regarding diet, the advantages of breast feeding and attendance at child welfare centres, domestic

arrangements during the period of confinement, etc. In addition facilities for examination and advice by the dental officer, or a member of his staff were offered to each expectant mother; if dental treatment was found to be necessary the expectant mother was referred to her own dentist or arrangements made for treatment to be carried out at the dental clinics. (See report of Dental Officer). All patients attending the Advice Centre were visited regularly by a health visitor during the remainder of the pregnancy.

Year.	Attendances for Booking Midwife.	Other Attendances.	Total.
1949	226	32	258
1950	275	10	285
1951	258	8	266
1952	247	8	255.
1953	276	21	297
1954	378	38	416
1955	538	57	595
1956	610	71	681
1957	584	94	678

Supply of Maternity Outfits and Layettes

Every expectant mother who is to be confined at home and who is making use of the arrangements for expectant mothers under the National Health Service is entitled to be supplied with a maternity outfit free of charge. These outfits contain the main dressings required at the confinement and conform to suggestions made by the Department of Health. During the year 533 maternity outfits were issued but outfits were returned by three women who had arranged to have a home confinement but who were ultimately confined in hospital.

Layettes are issued to necessitous cases and are provided free for babies of mothers who are not entitled to receive maternity benefit; during the year 10 layettes were issued. To encourage mothers to make some effort to provide for their own infants wool to make garments is given in suitable cases; this wool is provided from money generously gifted by the Dundee Voluntary Health Workers' Association.

Infant and Child Welfare Clinics.

There were 18,753 attendances of infants under one year compared with 19,473 in 1956 and 6,987 attendances of children between the ages of one and five years compared with 6,561

during the previous year. It is satisfactory to record that the number of attendances of children over the age of one year, though still low compared with that of children under the age of one year, shows a substantial increase. This would suggest that mothers are becoming more aware of the advantages of continuing to attend a child welfare centre after infancy has passed and of the value of regular supervision in the pre-school years.

The opportunity is gladly taken to express sincere thanks to the voluntary workers who so generously give of their time and energies to help at Child Welfare Clinics. Their valuable assistance enables health visitors to devote more time to their true function of health education.

Attendances of Children at Child Welfare Centres

Year.	New Cases			Attendances		
	0-1 year.	1-5 years.	Total.	0-1 year.	1-5 years.	Total.
1950	1,477	77	1,554	14,345	2,674	17,019
1951	1,460	73	1,533	13,588	2,559	16,147
1952	1,571	89	1,660	14,684	2,820	17,504
1953	1,641	106	1,747	17,236	3,393	20,629
1954	1,707	198	1,905	17,899	4,263	22,162
1955	1,628	248	1,876	17,167	5,457	22,624
1956	1,746	276	2,022	19,473	6,561	26,034
1957	1,775	269	2,044	18,753	6,987	25,740

Details of Attendances at Child Welfare Centres during 1957

Name of Centre.	0-1 year		1-5 years		Total		
	New Cases.	Revisits.	New Cases.	Revisits.	New Cases.	Revisits.	Total.
Central (a)	59	751	8	241	67	992	1,059
" (b)	142	1,107	30	387	172	1,494	1,666
Lochee (a)	112	1,238	8	299	120	1,537	1,657
" (b)	210	1,485	18	359	228	1,844	2,072
Hawkhill (a)	110	1,015	11	316	121	1,331	1,452
" (b)	126	1,197	18	324	144	1,521	1,665
Maryfield (a)	134	1,247	7	393	141	1,640	1,781
" (b)	52	607	7	242	59	849	908
Douglas and Angus	152	1,484	50	982	202	2,466	2,668
Ferry Road	139	1,489	18	571	157	2,060	2,217
Butterburn	103	1,106	14	501	117	1,607	1,724
Broughty Ferry	78	856	14	291	92	1,147	1,239
King's Cross West (a)	85	1,078	16	527	101	1,605	1,706
King's Cross West (b)	56	703	8	293	64	996	1,060
West March	79	597	16	360	95	957	1,052
Fintry	138	1,018	26	632	164	1,650	1,818
	1,775	16,978	269	6,718	2,044	23,696	25,740

No. of children attending the clinics during 1957

	0-1 year.	1-5 years.	Total.
Central (a)	101	35	136
" (b)	199	94	293
Lochee (a)	162	71	233
" (b)	271	99	370
Hawkhill (a)	151	79	230
" (b)	166	71	237
Maryfield (a)	191	56	247
" (b)	84	32	116
Ferry Road	191	86	277
Butterburn	163	88	251
Broughty Ferry	122	64	186
King's Cross West (a)	142	67	209
" (b)	82	37	119
West March	104	69	173
Fintry	201	158	359
Douglas and Angus	239	188	427
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,569	1,294	3,863
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

**Analysis of type of feeding of infants attending
Clinics for the first time**

	Breast.	Mixed*	Artificial.	Partly Breast†	Unknown.	Total
Males	394	64	132	321	8	919
Females	390	50	124	290	2	856
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Total	784	114	256	611	10	1,775

* 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 a time but that artificial feeding had been substituted.

Proportion of breast feeding in infants attending clinics for the first time

		AGE IN MONTHS.								Total.
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-12
Breast Fed	.....	545 (73.0%)	244 (45.1%)	39 (24.8%)	34 (31.2%)	6 (15.0%)	6 (15.8%)	8 (18.6%)	5 (15.2%)	11 (19.3%)
										898 (50.9%)
Not Breast Fed	.....	202 (27.0%)	297 (54.9%)	118 (75.2%)	75 (68.8%)	34 (85.0%)	32 (84.2%)	35 (81.4%)	28 (84.8%)	46 (80.7%)
										867 (49.1%)
Total	.....	747	541	157	109	40	38	43	33	57
										1,765

Particulars of feeding of ten children prior to first attendance at clinic were not known and are therefore omitted from table.

It is generally accepted that mothers who are breast feeding are more likely to bring their infants to a child welfare centre at an early age and less likely to delay the first attendance until some abnormality develops. This would perhaps account for the difference in the proportion of new infants who are breast fed; there would therefore appear to be strong evidence in support of the policy of encouraging early attendance at clinics so that advice and help may be offered in an endeavour to prevent premature and unnecessary weaning from the breast.

Of the 1,775 children under 1 year of age attending the clinics for the first time 1,197 (67.4%) showed no disease or congenital defect. The other new cases and infants at subsequent visits showed disorders or defects classified as follows:—

0-1 year.

Disorders of the digestive system	72
Disorders of the respiratory system	44
Disorders of nutrition	40
Skin conditions	87
Eye conditions	97
Ear, nose and throat conditions	12
Orthopaedic conditions	22
Congenital defects	181
Infectious diseases	1
Various	77

633

130 (48.3%) of the 269 children between one and five years attending the clinics for the first time showed no disease or congenital defect. The remaining 139 new cases and children already in attendance showed disorders or defects, classified as follows:—

1-5 years.

Disorders of the digestive system	14
Disorders of the respiratory system	4
Disorders of nutrition	29
Skin conditions	9
Eye conditions	42
Ear, nose and throat conditions	31
Orthopaedic conditions	100
Congenital defects	30
Infectious diseases	5
Various	3

267

Mothercraft Classes

Classes are held at 1 Nelson Street in the charge of a health visitor with the Mothercraft Teaching Certificate from Cromwell House. There were 126 sessions during the year and 365 women attended making 1,035 attendances compared with 314 women making 1,280 attendances in 1956.

		No. of sessions.	No. of women attending.	No. of attendances.
1951	.....	64	143	554
1952	.....	72	142	588
1953	.....	71	171	613
1954	.....	79	178	676
1955	.....	103	250	1,003
1956	.....	119	314	1,280
1957	.....	126	365	1,035

Although there was an increase in the number of women attending Mothercraft Classes they made fewer attendances; this may be accounted for by the fact that during the year the courses were curtailed owing to illness of the health visitor in charge of mothercraft training. There remains great scope for expansion in this educational field and every opportunity is taken to encourage mothers to attend these courses.

Dental Services

The following table shows the number of mothers and children referred to the dental clinics.

Year	Expectant mothers.	Nursing mothers.	Pre-school children.	Children in day nurseries.
1950	81	0	113	265
1951	60	1	120	228
1952	88	0	88	361
1953	103	1	65	424
1954	105	24	75	295
1955	203	51	141	422
1956	303	122	117	372
1957	533	86	107	393

A dentist carries out routine examinations of patients attending Broughty Ferry and Lochee ante-natal clinics and facilities for treatment are offered when required. In addition, as mentioned above, women who book at Nelson Street for a domiciliary confinement and who are found to require dental advice are referred to the Dental Officer.

Routine dental examinations were carried out at the day nurseries and any necessary treatment arranged. 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. During 1957, 393 children were examined at the nurseries and 44.3% were found to require treatment.

In addition children attending child welfare centres who were in need of dental attention were referred for treatment to the dental clinics.

Fuller information regarding dental services is contained in the report of the Chief Dental Officer.

Orthopaedic Clinic

The services of a consultant orthopaedic surgeon are available through the Dundee children's orthopaedic service at the Royal Infirmary and, during 1957, 443 children (60 under one year and 383 between one and five years of age) attended for the first time.

Year.	Babies.		Children 1-5 years.		Total.
	New Cases.	Revisits.	New Cases.	Revisits	
1950	72	73	322	317	784
1951	73	118	362	302	855
1952	76	122	392	313	903
1953	77	167	397	365	1,006
1954	64	116	174	581	935
1955	65	119	341	875	1,400
1956	80	144	363	739	1,326
1957	60	93	383	733	1,269

Conditions found.

Under 1 year.

Foot deformities	36
Congenital deformities	7
Birth injuries	5
Other conditions	10
No abnormality	2
	<hr/>
	60

1-5 years.

Foot deformities	126
Knock knees and bow legs	184
Other deformities	5
Spastic conditions	4
Post anterior poliomyelitis paralysis	2
Injuries	10
Other conditions	37
No abnormality	15
	<hr/> 383 <hr/>

Eye Clinic

The services of ophthalmologists were available for children under the age of five years. During the year 50 children (14 under one year and 36 between the ages of one and five years) were examined for the first time by consultant ophthalmologists.

Year.	Babies.		Children 1-5 years		Total.
	New Cases.	Revisits.	New Cases.	Revisits	
1950	79	141	139	191	550
1951	126	226	64	240	656
1952	189	301	89	247	826
1953	116	218	45	210	589
1954	47	74	67	183	371
1955	34	15	51	130	230
1956	22	16	80	134	252
1957	14	2	36	105	157

Under 1 year. Conditions found.

Ophthalmia neonatorum	3
Purulent conjunctivitis	1
Tear duct obstruction	3
Nystagmoid movements	1
Strabismus	3
Persistent papillary vessel	1
Narrow palpebral fissure	1
Blepharitis	1
	<hr/> 14 <hr/>

1-5 years.

Strabismus	32
Refraction error	2
Nystagmus	1
Blepharitis	1
	<hr/> 36 <hr/>

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

During the year 52 children (4 under one year and 48 between the ages of one and five years of age) attended this clinic for the first time and were examined by consultants.

Year.	Babies.		Children 1-5 years		Total.
	New Cases.	Revisits.	New Cases.	Revisits	
1950	4	1	93	14	112
1951	1	3	42	21	67
1952	10	0	57	16	83
1953	6	2	43	38	89
1954	1	0	34	24	59
1955	4	0	34	29	67
1956	6	1	72	22	101
1957	4	0	48	19	71

Conditions found.

Under 1 year.

Difficulty in swallowing	2
Deafness	1
Nasal catarrh	1
	<hr/>
	4
	<hr/>

1-5 years.

Speech difficulties	3
Deafness	5
Enlargement or disease of tonsils and adenoids	38
Cervical adenitis	1
Allergic rhinitis	1
	<hr/>
	48
	<hr/>

Skin Clinic

Nineteen children under the age of five years (12 infants and 7 children between the ages of one and five years) attended this clinic for the first time and were examined by the consultant dermatologists.

Year.	Babies.		Children 1-5 years		Total.
	New Cases.	Revisits.	New Cases.	Revisits	
1950	15	22	23	24	84
1951	23	38	30	94	185
1952	33	54	51	96	234
1953	20	53	22	81	176
1954	14	67	12	62	155
1955	12	50	7	83	152
1956	13	33	11	99	156
1957	12	24	7	34	77

Conditions found.

Under 1 year.

Infantile eczema	.....	.....	.....	6
Cavernous angioma	.....	.....	.....	3
Infected dermatitis	.....	.....	.....	2
Infantile acne	.....	.....	.....	1
				<hr/>
				12
				<hr/>

1-5 years.

Infected dermatitis	.....	.....	.....	2
Infective intertrigo	.....	.....	.....	1
Eczema	.....	.....	.....	2
Pityriasis alba	.....	.....	.....	1
Impetigo	.....	.....	.....	1
				<hr/>
				7
				<hr/>

Nursery Clinic.

A clinic is held on five mornings a week for the purpose of examining children before admission to municipal day nurseries. There has been a slight increase in the number of new cases admitted to the nurseries.

Year.	Babies.		Children 1-5 years		Total.
	New Cases.	Revisits.	New Cases.	Revisits	
1950	123	103	363	1,015	1,604
1951	126	113	482	1,046	1,767
1952	127	97	505	836	1,565
1953	136	108	507	1,031	1,782
1954	127	121	493	1,026	1,767
1955	136	129	446	987	1,698
1956	126	167	507	1,039	1,839
1957	145	198	521	1,201	2,065

Diphtheria Immunization

The following table shows that 84.1% of children had completed a course of inoculation by the time they reached the age of one year or soon afterwards.

Year	Total No. of children reaching the age of 1 yr.	No. of these completing inoculation at the age of 1 yr. or soon after	Percentage.	No. completing inoculation before 1st birthday.	Percentage.
1950	3,119	2,810	90.1	2,496	80.0
1951	2,946	2,599	88.2	2,363	80.2
1952	2,943	2,658	90.3	2,460	83.6
1953	2,935	2,592	88.3	2,393	81.5
1954	2,971	2,590	87.2	2,395	80.6
1955	3,036	2,699	88.9	2,446	80.6
1956	2,968	2,650	89.3	2,456	82.7
1957	3,204	2,694	84.1	2,507	78.2

Diphtheria Immunization at Child Welfare Clinics

During 1957 courses of immunization against diphtheria were completed by 835 children at the various child welfare centres and 80.0% of these children were under the age of one year.

	Under 1 year.		1 - 5 years.			Total courses completed.
	1st. inj.	2nd. inj.	1st. inj.	2nd. inj.	3rd inj.	
1953	902	833	195	239	0	1,072
1954	1,014	913	172	190	0	1,103
1955	837	747	215	230	0	977
1956	834	780	181	178	3	958
1957	725	668	158	167	0	835

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Mothers attending the clinics are encouraged to have their children protected against whooping cough and they are referred to their own doctors or if they wish, facilities are offered at the clinics for immunization. The number of children starting a course of inoculations against whooping cough at the child welfare clinics during 1957 was 822 and the number who completed the course of three injections was 718 compared with 820 in 1956.

	1st. injection.	2nd. injection.	3rd injection.
1953	585	544	489
1954	852	761	729
1955	830	772	737
1956	938	889	820
1957	822	720	718

Vaccination against Smallpox

Vaccination against smallpox is also carried out at the clinics for those who so desire. During the year 633 babies were successfully vaccinated at child welfare clinics compared with 576 in 1956.

Year.	No. of live births.	No. of infants successfully vaccinated		Total.	% age of infants vaccinated.
		At C.W. clinics.	Elsewhere.		
1950	3,171	393	142	535	16.9
1951	3,142	416	239	655	20.8
1952	3,145	599	52	651	20.6
1953	3,174	602	102	704	22.2
1954	3,197	673	86	759	23.7
1955	3,107	577	247	824	26.0
1956	3,429	576	851	1,427	41.6
1957	3,453	633	273	906*	26.2

* Applies only to children born in 1957.

Home Visitation by Health Visitors

The health visitors made 90,876 visits during the year; the number of visits to infants under one year of age was 36,982 and to children between one and five years 33,180; 17,988 visits were made to expectant mothers. Special visits were made to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, infantile diarrhoea, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, infectious diseases and for inquiries with regard to housing, maternal deaths, infant deaths, fostering and adoption of children and absences from day nurseries.

Home Visitation by Health Visitors

Year	Mothers A.N.		Mothers P.N.		Babies.		Children 1-5 years.		Special Visits.						
	First visits.	Re-visits.	First visits.	Re-visits.	First visits.	Re-visits.	First visits.	Re-visits.	First visits.	Re-visits.					
1953	—	3,758	10,124	13,882	3,069	118	3,187	5,899	28,353	34,252	15,107	25,064	1,671	986	2,657
1954	—	3,544	9,495	13,039	3,213	159	3,372	6,202	28,825	35,027	15,509	25,141	2,047	1,136	3,183
1955	—	3,676	9,652	13,328	2,920	120	3,040	5,942	27,769	33,711	10,625	28,386	1,731	1,351	3,082
1956	—	3,975	10,193	14,168	3,201	174	3,375	6,292	28,222	34,514	10,183	29,318	1,560	732	2,292
1957	—	4,054	10,298	14,352	3,353	283	3,636	6,740	30,242	36,982	9,536	23,544	1,872	954	2,726
															91

DAY NURSERIES

(a) Provided by Local Authority

There are eleven Corporation day nurseries as follows:—

	No. of Places		No. of Children on Reg. at end of 1957.		Total Attendances for 1957.		No. of Children on Waiting Lists at end of 1957.	
	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.
Bellfield Babies*	10	0	10	0	1,331	109	1,440	0
Burgess Street	15	25	40	11	2,428	5,270	7,698	44
Dudhope Street	15	25	40	17	2,992	5,179	8,171	68
Fairbairn Street	15	25	40	17	2,837	5,168	8,005	69
Flight's Lane	15	30	45	14	2,392	4,696	7,088	102
Harefield Road	15	25	40	17	2,643	4,273	6,916	40
Isles Lane	12	18	30	4	618	4,826	5,444	57
Lilybank	20	30	50	13	2,749	6,124	8,873	84
Linlathen	15	25	40	15	2,119	4,981	7,100	53
North George Street	12	18	30	10	1,254	4,468	5,722	70
Polepark	20	30	50	19	3,805	5,128	8,933	75
	164	251	415	137	25,168	50,222	75,390	662
								625
								1,287

* Closed 22/11/57.

One of the important functions of the nurseries is to accommodate the children of mothers who are ill at home or who are in hospital. This arrangement works well provided the father or other relative is available to look after the children at nights and at the week-ends; day nursery accommodation for such children is very much preferable to institutional accommodation because it ensures that the home ties are not completely broken.

Nursery Attendances

Year.	Under 2 years.	Over 2 years.	Total Attendances.
1947	31,002	44,653	75,655
1948	32,545	53,319	85,864
1949	27,709	60,547	88,256
1950	26,109	55,244	81,353
1951	25,450	55,307	80,757
1952	28,221	54,083	82,304
1953	26,333	54,279	80,612
1954	26,451	50,499	76,950
1955	27,337	55,685	83,022
1956	27,169	53,072	80,241
1957	25,168	50,222	75,390

Number of Children who Attended in Each Nursery during 1957

	0-2 years.	2-5 years.	Total.
Bellfield Babies*	26	0	26
Burgess Street	31	57	88
* Dudhope Street	48	68	116
Fairbairn Street	43	73	116
Flight's Lane	44	50	94
Harefield Road	52	65	117
Isles Lane	17	63	80
Lilybank	64	57	121
Linlathen	51	77	128
North George Street	36	38	74
Polepark	71	53	124
	483	601	1,084

* Closed 22/11/57.

(b) **Provided by Firms of Manufacturers**

There are five Industrial day nurseries as follows:—

	No. of Places.			Attendances.		
	0-2 years.	2-5 years.	Total.	0-2 years.	2-5 years.	Total.
Camperdown Nursery	28	47	75	5,824	11,271	17,095
Manhattan Nursery	30	35	65	4,864	8,451	13,315
Tay Nursery	36	34	70	6,989	7,553	14,542
Hillbank Nursery	30	28	58	4,322	6,325	10,647
Low & Bonar Nursery	20	45	65	3,245	10,047	13,292

	TOTAL ATTENDANCES.					
	0-2 years.	1956. 2-5 years.	Total.	0-2 years.	1957. 2-5 years.	Total.
Camperdown Nursery	4,651	10,642	15,293	5,824	11,271	17,095
Manhattan Nursery	6,490	9,153	15,643	4,864	8,451	13,315
Tay Nursery	6,798	7,332	14,130	6,989	7,553	14,542
Hillbank Nursery	5,801	6,345	12,146	4,322	6,325	10,647
Low & Bonar Nursery	3,396	9,184	12,580	3,245	10,047	13,292
	27,136	42,656	69,792	25,244	43,647	68,891

Training of Nursery Students

Thirteen candidates from the Corporation nurseries were presented for examination during the year and twelve gained the nursery nurses' certificate. Of the successful candidates five are now employed as staff nurses in the Corporation nurseries or nursery schools, five are in hospital (training for the S.R.N. certificate), one is employed privately as a nursery nurse and one is now married.

Grateful acknowledgement is made for the generous gifts of toys, money, etc., to the nurseries at Christmas and throughout the year. The opportunity is also taken to express warm appreciation of the loyal service given by the staff in the nurseries.

Mother and Baby Homes

The Local Authority pays an annual grant to the Social Services Board of the Episcopal Church and to the Salvation Army in respect of St. Ronan's Home and Florence Booth House, both providing accommodation for unmarried mothers and their babies. During the year 28 girls were admitted to St. Ronan's Home and 58 girls to Florence Booth House.

Midwives (Scotland) Acts.

In the year ending 31st January, 1957, 71 midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery in Dundee, two as midwives in private practice and ten as municipal midwives. Of the two midwives in private practice one attended nine confinements and one attended one birth only.

Seventeen visits were paid during the year by the Inspector of Midwives and her assistant to the homes of midwives, including one to a midwife in private practice.

248 notifications were received from midwives during the year as follows:—

Notification of ophthalmia neonatorum	54
Notification of pyrexia	0
Notification of artificial feeding	189
Notification of stillbirth	2
Notification of death of infant	1
Notification of infectious disease	0
Notification of inadequate accommodation	1
Notification of liability to be a source of infection	1
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Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

There are six nursing homes registered in the city viz.: Burnbank, Duneaves, Fernbrae, Fort House, Marrbank and Westbay, and three which have been exempted from registration viz.: Clement Park, St. Mary's Home (King Street) and St. Ronan's Home.

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 places a duty upon local authorities to register and supervise day nurseries other than Corporation day nurseries and also to supervise daily minders who look after more than two children unless of the same family. No new applications were received during the year; five day nurseries and no child minders are at present registered.

Foster Children, Adopted and Illegitimate Children

During the year the health visitors paid special attention to 52 children who had been adopted or were awaiting legal adoption, to 41 children who were under the care of foster parents and to 252 illegitimate children.

Lectures, etc.

Lectures and talks were given during the year to health visitors, nursery students and to pupil midwives at the Royal Infirmary and at Maryfield Hospital; practical instruction at the clinics was also given to pupil midwives and to nursery nurses in training. In addition talks were given to various Women's Guilds, etc.

Staff appointments

Miss Elinor Johnston, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., assistant medical officer resigned in October, 1957, to take up an appointment abroad and Miss Eleanor Badenoch, M.D., was appointed in her place.

Pre-School and School Health Service

REPORT BY Dr DORA W. GERRARD
SESSION 1956 - 57.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS

Population of the Area 178,536
(Registrar General's Returns at 31/12/56)

1. Number of Schools under Management of the Education Authority

(a) Infant Education only	10
(b) Primary Education (including classes II and III in 3 academies)	39
(c) Secondary Education:—	
(i) Senior Secondary	4
(ii) Junior Secondary	6
(iii) Modified Secondary	1
(iv) Modified Courses in Junior Secondary Schools	1
(d) Pre-Vocational Training	3
(e) Special Schools	4
(f) Nursery Schools	6
(g) Special Classes (Nursery) in ordinary schools	3

2. In receipt of grant from Education Authority and by arrangement under medical inspection

Primary and Secondary	1
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3. Under St. Andrews Provincial Committee and by arrangement under medical inspection

(a) Primary School	1
(b) Special Class (Nursery)	1

4. Under Private Management and not under medical inspection

(a) Primary and Secondary	1
(b) Primary	—
(c) Nursery	6

Number of children on registers 29,454

Number of children in average attendance 27,349

2.—SANITARY CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS

The Education Committee's intensive building programme to provide new schools and extensions to modern schools already built in the growing housing areas on the perimeter of the city for occupation early in the coming session has necessitated some overcrowding and produced acute accommodation problems in some of the older school properties and has delayed some maintenance repair work approved by the Committee. In the new schools, ventilation, lighting and sanitary arrangements are satisfactory but the wide expanse of glass used in the modern construction of the classrooms allowing excessive glare and at times, uncomfortable temperatures, have been commented upon by the Medical Officers and screening has been authorised by the Committee.

New modernised sanitary facilities are practically completed in St. John's Junior Secondary and Stobswell (Girls) Junior Secondary Schools. In certain of the old schools in the city especially where separate outside lavatory facilities still remain the need for better accommodation and for structural repairs is pressing and is scheduled for attention as soon as possible.

3.—ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

A. System and Extent of Medical Inspection and Treatment

The groups of children prescribed for systematic medical inspection for the year ending 31st July, 1957, were:—

1. Entrants
2. Children born in 1947
3. Children born in 1943
4. Children born in 1940
5. Children born in 1949 (vision and hearing only)

Summary, in Terms of Sessions, of the Work of the Medical Officers

Systematic Medical Inspection Sessions	.....	.....	436
Special Visits—			
to Ordinary Schools	.....	.....	122
for the purpose of diphtheria immunisation	.....		60
for the medical examination of pupils, before final acceptance for residence in Belmont Camp School			17

Visits to Special Schools	110
Visits to Nursery Schools and Classes	55
Visits to Pre-Nursing School	15
Consultation Clinic Sessions	378
Special Consultation Clinic Sessions (by appointment)	136
Clinic Sessions for the examination of children requiring convalescence in Holiday Homes	22
Clinic Sessions for examination for holiday camps	25
Visits to Remand Home	42

**Special Examinations by Medical Officers, other than those
included in Table 1.**

Children as to fitness for Belmont Camp School	1,133
Children as to fitness for Holiday Camps	425
Applicants for Licence for Employment	602
Examination of Children 2-5 years (clinic)	35
Re-examination of Children 2-5 years (clinic)	5
Children examined for National Survey	29
Children examined in Remand Home (Special Report)	64

Diphtheria Immunisation

The routine practice of this department is to enquire into the immunisation state of all entrants to school at the time of their first medical inspection which takes place as soon as possible after admission and on the information given by the parents with regard to diphtheria to offer to give to those children who require it the prophylactic treatment in school before the medical officer completes her visits. This means that the medical officers are concentrating mainly on medical inspection of infants at the beginning of the session and again of the February intake and among the many advantages of this routine the earliest protection against diphtheria is most important. The absentees and children requiring the second injection four weeks later come to the medical officer at one of the weekly clinic sessions. Significant in the following figures is the small number of children who began their school life without previous immunisation, the number protected in infancy whose parents requested a third injection to maintain that protection, and the concluding paragraph with the high percentage fully protected during their first session in school.

The records made of this work show that of the 2,944 entrants examined at systematic medical inspection 2,717 (92.29%) had had the course of injections giving initial protection. The figure was 90.86% for the comparable entrants' group session 1955-56.

For 185 entrants (6.28% of the total entrants examined, and 81.5% of the 227 children unprotected at the time of medical inspection) the parents' consent was given for immunisation so that 98.57% of the total entrants group medically inspected were protected soon after coming to school. The percentage was 97.69% session 1955-56 and 98.19% session 1954-55.

For 2,183 (80.35% of those previously immunised) the parents asked that a maintenance dose should be given; 270 children (9.93% of those previously immunised) had already had a maintenance dose, 6 children (0.22% of those previously immunised) were recently protected by two injections and therefore not yet requiring a maintenance dose, so that at the time of examination, 2,459 children (83.53% of the total entrants medically inspected) were fully protected. The percentage figure for the comparable entrants group session 1955-56 was 82.41%. For another 250 children (9.20% of those previously immunised) the parents withheld consent for a maintenance dose but many accepted the advice of the medical officer and promised to visit the family doctor.

Number of injections given by School Medical Officers:—

1st P.T.A.P. to 187 children

2nd P.T.A.P. to 163 children

3rd P.T.A.P. to 2,189 children

Tuberculosis — B.C.G. Vaccination

In this section of last year's annual report mention was made in detail of the inauguration of the scheme and procedure for B.C.G. vaccination of school children in the age groups, 13 years and over, and the results published showed a highly satisfactory conversion rate of those mantoux tested subsequent to vaccination. As last year's intensive campaign included practically all senior pupils from the age

of 13 years upwards, in the present session the offer to mantoux test and to give B.C.G. vaccination as required, was mainly made to those pupils who became eligible by attaining the age of 13 years.

Commenting on the following table in respect of this age group it is shown that 94.1% of the children whose parents gave written consent were given a mantoux test and that 65.9% showed a negative reaction and were given B.C.G. vaccination. For those children who gave a positive reaction to the mantoux test appointment forms for X-ray examinations by mass miniature radiography were given and this was undertaken by the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit.

	TOTAL	13 yrs.	14 yrs.	15 yrs.	16 yrs.
No. Eligible		2,405			
No. offered testing	2,166				
No. Accepted	1,817	1,661	95	52	9
	(83.88%)				
No. Tested	1,697	1,563	92	41	1
	(93.4%)				
Positive	563	514	34	14	1
	(33.17%)	(32.9%)	(37.2%)	(34.1%)	
Negative	1,111	1,030	57	24	
No. given B.C.G.	1,108	1,028	56	24	
No. Tested Post B.C.G.	904	848	41	15	
Positive	894	838	41	15	
Absent for reading of Conversion Test	10	10			

No. accepted include 115 late consents, only 49 of whom were tested. These consents were obtained as the result of visits by the health visitors to the parents of children whose forms had been returned refusing acceptance and those not included this session will be tested and if necessary vaccinated next session.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During the year children in the selected age groups, which included school children to the age of 10 years registered at the opening of the campaign have been given Poliomyelitis vaccination as and when the vaccine was made available.

This was undertaken by medical officers in the Health and Welfare Department assisted when necessary by school medical officers and will be reported by the Medical Officer of Health in his annual report.

B. FURTHER EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS

Dundee Trades College

During the session 170 students accepted for the pre-apprenticeship courses of training in the engineering and building departments of Dundee Trades College were medically examined and classification of fitness according to Table III was as follows:—

Grade.	Number.	Percentage.
I.	104	61.18
IIa.	22	12.94
IIb.	13	7.65
IIc.	2	1.18
III.	11	6.47
IVa.	14	8.23
IVb.	4	2.35

142 students had chest x-ray examination by Mass Miniature Radiography with no significant abnormality shown. One student under observation at the Chest Clinic continued under surveillance. 5 apprentices in the printing trade attending the Dundee College of Art and Technology were also medically examined and all were classified according to Table III as Grade I.

Seymour Lodge Pre-Nursing School

As a condition of acceptance for admission to the Pre-Nursing School candidates are required to pass a medical examination for fitness and suitability for the training. 25 students were presented before August, 1956 term commenced and 15 girls prior to the commencement of the January, 1957 term. 20 Dundee students were medically examined by medical officers of Dundee School Health Service and 20 students from areas outwith Dundee by County medical officers and all were accepted.

The classification of fitness in accordance with Table III for all the students is as follows:—

Grade.	Number.	Percentage.
I.	19	47.50
Ila.	10	25
Ilb.	1	2.50
Ilc.	1	2.50
III.	6	15
IVa.	3	7.5

Regular visits to the school have been maintained throughout the session by a medical officer and 40 re-examinations were made which included the students leaving school to begin their nursing careers.

Dundee Commercial College

Dundee Education Committee extended the field of further education when the Commercial College was opened in January, 1957, and 37 girls were enrolled for a full-time course in commercial and general education. Medical examination of those students and subsequent entrants as well as health education instruction has been discussed with the Principal of the College and plans are being made.

Waiting lists for admission to the six nursery schools and three nursery classes in primary schools still constitute a challenge for the extension of nursery school education and indicate the keen desire of parents for this facility. It is in the new housing areas that the need is greatest and the Education Committee has completed negotiations for the acquisition of a property and the ground around it in Mains of Fintry which they propose to adapt for a nursery school. They have

instructed that plans of the necessary alterations be made and submitted to the Scottish Education Department for approval.

The medical officers have visited the existing schools and classes on 55 occasions for the routine medical examination of 456 children and for the subsequent re-examination of 199. A few children for whom nursery school education and routine was recommended as a form of special educational treatment have been under special observation and they have derived benefit.

The health visitors have paid 105 visits in the course of the session for the routine supervision of the children. Their knowledge and experience in child care are of great value to the teaching staffs and are called upon for special problems and the contact they maintain with the homes initiates action when necessary.

C. School Nursing and Arrangements for Follow-up.

Continuity in the supervision of children in a school by the same health visitor has been proved to be the most efficient school nursing arrangement. The appointment therefore of a health visitor to each school for regular visits to confer with the teaching staff in health matters and to be consulted regarding individual children as well as to carry out cleanliness inspections and to give advice on personal hygiene is still the basis of the school nursing scheme. In most of the schools the health visitor also assists the medical officer at the routine medical inspection sessions, special examinations and immunisation sessions. All the home visits which are required following these inspections are carried out by the health visitors. In view of the emphasis made in the Working Party's report on Health Visiting on relieving health visitors of as much routine work in schools as possible and delegating those duties to trained nurses, a trained nurse was appointed during the summer term and was allocated to the routine medical inspection duties in a group of schools with one of the medical officers. Criticism of the scheme must await further experimentation but this break in the health visitors' otherwise personal interest and control of the pupils in her school when she could learn facts about their health and also contribute

from her knowledge of home conditions and environment raises issues for further consideration at least in regard to the children of the infant and early primary classes.

Statistical Summary of the Work of the Health Visitors

Sessions on Medical Inspection in Schools	555
H.V.s attend for Diphtheria Immunisation in Schools	83
Additional Visits to Schools	1,768
Additional Visits to Nursery Schools	105
Sessions at Consultation and Treatment Clinics	1,100
Sessions at Orthopaedic Clinics at Dundee Royal Infirmery	51
Sessions at Specialist Consultation Clinics	245
Visits to homes	
following inspection of children in schools	2,456
of nursery school children	14
of orthopaedic cases	183
of school age children for confirmation and to advise on infectious diseases	2,361
of school age children concerning T.B. infection and contact	336
of school age children concerning B.C.G. vaccination	265
of school age children for other reasons	1,132

Altogether health visitors have paid 6,747 visits to the homes of 4,978 school age children.

It is to be noted that the health visitors have to a very considerable extent been relieved of duties in the consultation and treatment clinics. The record of work shows 1,100 sessions attended by health visitors, last year the number was 1,559. Part-time clinic nurses do the treatments in the majority of the clinics.

D. Co-ordination with the public health service and with other departments of the authority which render service to children.

Medical officers of the School Health Service were required for a number of the sessions for poliomyelitis vaccination at the Health and Welfare Department. Examinations of both mentally defective children and adults for admission

to institutions was undertaken for the Mental Health Service. For the Education Department a number of medical examinations were made to assess the suitability of children for the potato harvest and on the instruction of the Statutory Sub-Committee of the Education Committee certain absentees from school attendance were medically examined.

The Chief Executive School Medical Officer is a member of the Children's Council along with other officials of the Local Authority and representatives of voluntary associations and government departments concerned with the welfare of children. There problem cases are presented and discussed and the services of the different departments which are available to meet the needs of the children are considered so that the best solutions emerge for the health and happiness of the children concerned. Reports on cases for the consideration of the Case Committee of the Children's Committee are supplied as available, and co-operation with the Children's Department in medical and educational matters is willingly given.

4. THE FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

The number of children examined systematically during the session 1956-57 under review was 8,994 at 436 sessions, an average per session of 20—21 examinations. Details are shown in statistical form in Table II at the end of this report and commented on in the following paragraphs. The number of parents who attended with their children in the different age groups is shown in the following figures:—

Parents Present At Inspection of—	1956-57	Percentage		
		1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
Entrants	2,357	80.74%	78.48%	74.21%
Second Age Group	1,362	40.19%	38.44%	24.26%
Third Age Group	45	1.90%	3.41%	1.52%
Secondary Age Group	—	—	—	—

Recordings of Heights and Weights of School Children Examined at Routine Medical Inspection in the prescribed age groups for the session 1956-57.

The average height, weight and age is shown in the accompanying Table for boys and girls in each of the prescribed age groups systematically examined. Figures for

1955-56 are reprinted for comparison and it will be seen that this session both boys and girls in the second and third age groups average a little less in height and weight than those in the same age groups recorded last session.

1-2. **Unsatisfactory clothing** was recorded for 6 boys and 6 girls 0.13% of the total examined. 18 children (0.20% of the total examined) had **unsatisfactory footwear** and of those 9 were girls in the 13-14 year age groups. 297 children were supplied by the local authority with 427 pairs of boots or shoes.

3. **Cleanliness**—Examination of the hair for nits or vermin showed that 958 children (10.45% of the total examined) had some evidence of infestation but this figure compares favourably with 13.43% recorded last year. Of the total number of girls examined 4,413, 15.75% were affected compared with 20.58% in last session's report representing more improvement where the problem is greatest. Boys and girls share equally the percentage of 0.44% where body conditions were unsatisfactory.

4. **Skin**—Of the 8,994 children examined, 13 (0.14%) had impetigo of the scalp and 3 (0.13%) impetigo of other parts which compare satisfactorily with 0.42% and 0.17% last year. The incidence of this disease is certainly reduced by antibiotic treatment. No cases of ringworm were seen and only one case of scabies 0.01% of the total 8,994 examined.

5. **Nutritional State**—The improved nutritional state of children commented on last year when 0.21% were classified as slightly defective has been maintained so that only 9 (0.10%) of the total 8,994 examined are recorded this year. There is an index of importance and some significance can be attributed to the fact that the School Meals Service provided 1,998,817 meals to school children of which 666,272 were free of cost to the parents and the milk in school scheme continues as formerly.

Recordings of Heights and Weights of School Children Examined at Routine Medical Inspection in the Prescribed Age Groups for the Session 1956-57

	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Secondary Age Group	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Total Number of Children Examined	1,535	1,409	1,712	1,677	1,183	1,185	151	142
Average Age	5yr. 4mth.	5yr. 4mth.	9yr. 6mth.	9yr. 6mth.	13yr. 8mth.	13yr. 8mth.	16yr. 9mth.	16yr. 11mth.
Average Height	43.22ins.	42.76ins.	52.33ins.	51.90ins.	60.15ins.	60.58ins.	67.79ins.	63.86ins.
Average Weight	42.38 lb.	40.95 lb.	63.37 lb.	63.44 lb.	96.10 lb.	98.85 lb.	135.58 lb.	123.98 lb.

1955-56 Recording was as follows:—

Total Number of Children Examined	1,455	1,391	1,584	1,461	1,040	1,045	141	129
Average Age	5yr. 4mth.	5yr. 4mth.	9yr. 6mth.	9yr. 6mth.	13yr. 8mth.	13yr. 8mth.	16yr. 9mth.	16yr. 9mth.
Average Height	43.20ins.	42.88ins.	52.40ins.	51.95ins.	61.89ins.	60.86ins.	67.40ins.	64.01ins.
Average Weight	42.52 lb.	41.07 lb.	65.15 lb.	63.84 lb.	97.46 lb.	101.52 lb.	134.21 lb.	122.75 lb.

6. **Mouth and Teeth**—Of the total 8,994 children 175 (1.95%) showed an unhealthy state of teeth and gums but this is favourable in comparison with 3.27% reported last year.

7. **Naso-pharynx and Throat**—Other conditions of the nasopharynx were recorded in 270 children (3.00%) of the total examined. Adenoids or other nasal conditions considered to require operation were present in 89 (0.99%) cases and 121 children (1.35%) of the total examined were advised further consultation for tonsillectomy. Glands requiring observation were recorded in 132 children (1.47% of the total examined) and 3 (0.03% of the total examined) in the entrants group were reported to require operation.

8. **Eyes**—

(a) **External Eye Conditions**—Blepharitis present in 189 cases (2.10% of the total 8,994 children examined) shows a small increase from last year when the percentage was 1.66%. Conjunctivitis was reported in 100 of the 8,994 children examined (1.11%) and other conditions 42 (0.47%) of the total examined. 281 children with strabismus were recorded (3.12% of the total examined) the percentage at the inspection of the entrants was 3.91% boys and 5.60% girls.

(b) **Visual Acuity**—Vision defect not worse than 6/12 in the better eye when tested with the Snellen test types was recorded in 1,036 children, 17.12% of the 6,050 children examined in the age groups other than entrants and 90 children 1.49% of the same total had a greater degree of defect. Of those cases 310 (5.12%) were recommended for refraction. Boys 13 years and over are tested for accuracy of colour vision by the Ishihara test and 82 (6.15% of a total 1,334) were found to be defective. The special systematic inspections carried out for acuity in vision and hearing of children born in 1949 showed that of 2,392 children (1,227 boys and 1,165 girls) 381 (15.93%) had fair vision and 40 (1.67%) had bad vision. Refraction was recommended for 142 (5.95%) of the group.

9. **Ears**—While the percentage of cases with otorrhoea at the time of the routine medical inspection is practically the same as was recorded in last year's annual report, 0.47% of the total examined, the assessment of hearing made by the

the successful response of middle ear disease and infections of the nose and throat to antibiotic and other modern treatments. The recording shows that 11 children (0.12%) were grade IIa and 65 (0.72%) grade I. Last year the percentages were 0.24% grade IIa and 0.73% grade I. Using the same method of testing by forced whisper with the 2,392 children born in 1949, the results obtained placed 26 children (1.58% of the group) in grade I and 3 (0.12%) in grade IIa. The children selected for routine audiometric screening were the 9-year-old pupils examined at routine medical inspection. The sweep-test by means of the portable pure-tone audiometer is the method used and the audiometrician recorded that 45 children (1.39%) had a hearing loss corresponding to grade I defect and 10 (0.31%) a loss amounting to grade II defect. She submitted reports on the individual children to the medical officers for clinical examination either at the routine inspection or at a special examination. A summary of all the tests given in the course of the year's audiometric survey is shown below.

AUDIOMETRIC SURVEY

Summary of Tests Completed During Session 1956/57.

	Listed	Tested	Re-tested	Normal	Defective	Grade I.	Grade II.	Absent	Transferred	Left	Referred to Deafness Clinic
1947 Age Group	3,469	3,218 92.764%	554 17.215%	3,163 98.290%	55 1.709%	45 1.398%	10 .310%	160	61	30	11
Percentage Defective (Graded).						81.818%	18.181%				
1946 Age Group (Outstanding in 1955/56)											
also Absentees	892	778 87.219%	150 19.280%	754 96.915%	24 3.084%	19 2.442%	5 .642%	50	52	12	
Percentage Defective (Graded).						79.16%	20.833%				20
Previous Defectives	735	513 69.659%	190 37.03%	294 57.309%	219 42.690%	125 24.366%	94 18.323%	60	138	24	
Percentage Defective (Graded).						57.077%	42.922%				
New Cases	449	426 94.877%	160 37.558%	369 86.619%	57 13.380%	39 9.154%	18 4.225%	22	1	—	12
Percentage Defective (Graded)						68.421%	31.578%				
	5,545	4,935	1,054	4,580	355	218	127	292	252	66	43

11. **Mental and Nervous Conditions**—Of the total 8,994 children medically inspected 22 (0.24%) required to be classified as dull—the majority, 16 children, being among the new entrants to school. This is more than twice the percentage recorded last year. Under the other sub-headings the statistics compare closely with those in last year's report.

13. **Respiratory System**—29 children (0.32% of the total examined) had signs or symptoms which caused the medical officer to suspect tubercular infection requiring investigation. This figure shows an increase from 18 cases (0.21%) included in last year's findings.

Special Examinations in Schools

	2,367 Children examined 1,456 defective.	4,610 Children re-examined 1,630 still defective.
Head—Vermin	30	112
Nits	263	999
Other conditions	13	12
Body—Vermin	5	—
Other conditions	25	40
Diseases of tonsils	38	94
Defective vision	214	258
Diseases of eye	66	49
Defective hearing	144	88
Diseases of ear	35	63
Speech defect	140	15
Mental or nervous conditions	367	66
Infectious disease	20	1
Other conditions	506	246

The above table records all the examinations of children in schools other than at routine medical inspection and includes the special cases brought forward by the teachers, children who have been seen by the school nurses requiring a medical opinion and advice, examinations at the request of parents, and the annual examination of children in the special schools. Re-examinations are of children found at routine medical inspection to have a defect or previously seen as special cases.

Children ascertained as requiring special educational treatment following special medical examination

During the session 77 children were reported to the Director of Education as requiring special educational treatment and recommendations made with regard to their admission to **day schools** for handicapped children in the City as follows:—

To Fairmuir School

Physically Handicapped

Congenital Heart Lesion	2
Rheumatic Carditis	1
Cerebral Palsy	2
Bronchial Asthma	1
Chronic Bronchitis	1
Coeliac Disease	1
Osteomyelitis	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Debility Post Primary T.B.	1
Debility with Emotional Disorder	1
Chronic Dermatitis	2
	— 15

Mentally Handicapped

Educable	50
„ + Congenital Talipes Equino Varus	1
„ + Partial Deafness	1
	— 52

To Occupational Centre—Fairmuir School

Ineducable	2
Ineducable + Epilepsy	1
	— 3

To Sight Saving School

Buphthalmos	1
Visual Agnosia	1
Bilateral Optic Atrophy + Ataxia	1
Bilateral Optic Atrophy + Ataxia + Mentally Handicapped	1
	— 4

To School for the Deaf

Grade IIb. Deafness	1
Grade III. Deafness	2
	— 3
	—
	77
	==

Applications were made with the approval of the Education Committee for residential special educational treatment on behalf of five children and they were admitted during the session to the following **residential schools** outwith the area.

Royal Blind School, Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh (one transferred from Angus County)	2
Dr Barnardo's Home, Coltness, Wishaw (one transferred from Angus County)	2
Baldovan Institution	1
	—
	5
	—

5.—MEDICAL TREATMENT

A. Minor Ailments

No extension of clinic facilities was possible during the present session. The possibility of holding minor ailments clinics in the medical rooms in new primary schools in three large new residential areas was fully explored and before the end of the session it was decided to proceed with arrangements for the opening at the beginning of next session of a clinic in Linlathen Primary School to serve Linlathen Primary School, Fintry School, St. Vincent's Primary and Infant Schools and Mains School. With the transfer of large numbers of the population towards the periphery of the City the number of children from two schools in the area served by the Ferry Road clinic did not justify its continuance and it was discontinued, the patients being referred to the Central clinic at Nelson Street which is almost as easily accessible.

Consultation Clinic Attendances

	Cases.	Attendances.
Central	1,012	1,648
West at Central	406	579
Lochee	358	896
Ferry Road	92	125
Broughty Ferry	82	87
Maryfield	756	1,352
King's Cross West	261	377
St. Michael's	613	886
Special Consultations at Central	125	224
	—	—
	3,705	6,174
	—	—

Treatment Clinic Attendances
Totals for Eight Clinics and One Scabies Treatment Centre

	Cases.	Attendances.	
		No.	Av.
Cuts, bruises, sprains minor injuries	1,655	5,485	3.31
Diseases of Ear	114	370	3.25
Diseases of Eye (Ex-Defective Vision)	464	2,038	4.39
Diseases of Skin—			
Ringworm (body)	1	1	1
Scabies:			
Clinic Treatment	—	—	—
Baths Treatment	34	171	5.03
Impetigo	252	1,034	4.10
Other Diseases	259	861	3.32

Special mention was made in last year's report of the incidence of scabies which appeared to be progressively increasing—25 cases received treatment at the Constable Street baths (special cleansing and treatment centre) during 1954-55 and 64 cases were treated during 1955-56. The present figure, 34 cases, suggests that the spread of the disease is under control. All cases seen in the consultation clinics are prescribed bath treatment.

Children with diseases of the skin, external eye conditions and E.N.T. cases seen by the different specialists, who are appointed by the Eastern Regional Hospital Board to conduct sessions in local authority clinics, are sometimes prescribed home treatment by N.H.S. prescriptions.

26 were issued for E.N.T. conditions

74 were issued for Skin conditions

7 were issued for Eye conditions

524 certificates exempting children from school attendance for varying periods were issued by medical officers at the consultation clinics for the information of the head teachers and the attendance officers. The attendance department also received 415 medical certificates given by general practitioners to the parents of children requiring absence from school. In the winter months of the session measles, german measles and whooping cough were epidemic and 1946 intimations of infectious illness were sent to head teachers from this department.

B. Defective Vision and Squint

This year has seen a change in the conduct of the School Eye Service. Following several meetings for consultation between the Medical Officer of Health, the Group Medical Superintendent for the Dundee general hospitals, Consultant Ophthalmologists and Senior Local Authority Medical officers it was decided to change the location of the service to the Dundee Eye Institution where the Board of Management of the E.R.H.B. were able to make provision for the clinic sessions in more satisfactory premises with pleasant amenities for both staff and patients. It was agreed however that it should remain an integral part of the School Health Service in order to preserve the contact with the head teachers in the schools whose co-operation is necessary for the attendance of the children. The school medical officers are also responsible for bringing forward the majority of the cases for consultation and for their supervision of the children require access to the case reports. It was therefore decided that the administration and arrangements would remain with the School Health Service, that requests for consultation would be made to the office at Nelson Street and the notices of appointments sent out to the patients by the Chief School Medical Officer. A part-time clinic nurse arranged the eight weekly clinic sessions in advance and forwarded the clinic cards which were returned to Nelson Street after the consultations. Inevitably separation of the clinical work from the clerical administration and records has caused some inconvenience but the real difficulties have been relatively few and the advantages of having ophthalmologists, orthoptists and opticians working together in one co-ordinated department have been very definite. During the session 2,613 children (148 were in the 2-5 years age group) had refraction and 1,318 (99 aged 2-5 years) were retested. Tables appended at the end of this section of the report show the cases dealt with by the ophthalmologists—Table I shows the total work undertaken at the clinic and Table II gives the numbers seen at Nelson Street from July, 1956 to February, 1957, inclusive and at Dundee Eye Institution from March, 1957 to June, 1957, inclusive.

The **optician** service was also transferred to Dundee Eye Institution on 4th March, 1957, and in a room adjoining the consulting room the dispensing optician makes adjustments

and does minor repairs to children's glasses and prescribes new ones to be supplied under National Health Service central contracts arrangement. 1,145 children were provided with new glasses and 400 children had new lenses to their own glasses. Altogether 403 repairs were carried out by the contracting firm.

Orthoptic Treatment

The undermentioned details are for Dundee children with squints dealt with by the two orthoptists in the orthoptic clinic department, Dundee Eye Institution during the session. It has been possible with most cases to commence treatment as soon as a child is ready for exercises so that there is now no waiting list.

	Children		
	under 5yrs.	over 5yrs.	Total
New cases referred during the year	93	114	207
Cases not accepted for treatment	15	20	35
Cases discharged after treatment	2	76	78
	17	96	113
Children on treatment and preliminary observation	101	157	258
Children under observation after treatment	6	438	444
	107	595	702
Total number of children on treatment or observation at 31/7/57	702		
Total attendances during the year	3,838	(under 5yrs. 577 over 5yrs. 3,261)	

C. Nose and Throat (Operative Treatment)

Details of the cases dealt with by the E.N.T. Consultant at one weekly session in Nelson Street clinic are appended at the end of this section of the report. Minor treatments are given in the clinic, others, as previously mentioned, are prescribed on National Health Service prescriptions to be given at home. Cases for operation are referred to hospitals in the region and cases of deafness referred to the Deafness Clinic for audiograms and when necessary are kept under review by the consultants there. 54 Dundee school children are

using hearing aids which are checked and serviced at the Deafness Clinic. Operative treatments of children recommended from the specialist clinic were carried out during the session as follows:—

Stracathro Hospital.

	Cases.
Removal of Tonsils and Adenoids	51
Removal of Adenoids	15

Dundee Royal Infirmary.

Removal of Aural Polypus	2
Direct Laryngoscopy	2
Sub mucous Resection	1
Cauterisation of Inferior Turbinals	1
Bilateral Intransal Antrostomy and Removal of Adenoids	2
Proof Puncture	1
Penicillin Treatment	1

D. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects (Specialist Treatment)

The local authority's arrangement for orthopaedic supervision and treatment is confined to the children in Fairmuir School. The Regional Orthopaedic Consultant visits the school one session each month to examine and prescribe treatment for children with orthopaedic and postural defects. When hospitalisation is necessary the children are admitted to Bridge of Earn Hospital. Physiotherapy is given in the department in the school by physiotherapists on the staff of Kemback Street orthopaedic clinic.

Fairmuir School

	New Cases.	Return Cases.
Number of cases examined by the Orthopaedic Consultant	10	190
Recommended for hospital treatment:—		Children.
On waiting list at 31/7/56		3
Added during the session		12
		—
		15
		==
Admitted to Bridge of Earn Hospital		13
On waiting list at 31/7/57		2
		—
		15
		==

E. Speech Defects

The weekly time-tables of the three speech therapists employed by the Education Committee are so arranged that they have sessions in 45 schools and each has a clinic session in the Child Guidance Centre. All three therapists spend one morning each week in Fairmuir School to treat the speech disorders of the handicapped children there.

The annual report for the session 1956-57 presented to the Education Committee by the Senior Speech Therapist gives the following statistics:—

No. of cases brought forward from previous year	520
New cases	260
No. of cases discharged — cured	165
No. of cases left school	25
No. of cases which refused further treatment	6
No. of cases transferred to new schools and not now receiving treatment	42
No. of cases to carry forward to 1957-58	584
No. of attendances by school children for session 1956-57	15,275
No. of parents interviewed	42

New cases detailed according to defect:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Stammer	40	16	56
Dyslalia	133	67	200
Nasal and Cleft Palate	2	1	3
Dysphasia	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	176	84	260
	==	==	==

Cases discharged cured — detailed according to defect:—

Stammer	8	9	17
Dyslalia	90	50	140
Nasal and Cleft Palate	2	3	5
Spastic Speech	1	1	2
Dysphasia	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	102	63	165
	==	==	==

Cases to continue treatment next session:—

Stammer	138	33	171
Dyslalia	287	111	398
Nasal and Cleft Palate	9	2	11
Deaf Speech	2	—	2
Spastic Speech	—	2	2
	<hr/> 436	<hr/> 148	<hr/> 584
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

It will be noted that the proportion of boys to girls is approximately **3 boys to 1 girl**.

At the clinic sessions 18 children under school age who were examined and accepted for training made 121 attendances.

6.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Separate report by the Senior Dental Officer.

7.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

Special educational treatment is being provided for all handicapped children who require it with the exception of some in the mentally handicapped and educationally sub-normal categories. Classes in Fairmuir School for the education of mentally handicapped children are continuously at the permissible limit and many children who would benefit from special school education have to remain in ordinary schools. The Education Committee is endeavouring to provide alternative and more extensive accommodation for the occupational centre children and when they are transferred to an independent unit the classroom accommodation at present occupied will become available for additional school children and the development of vocational training suitable to mentally sub-normal pupils. It is also hoped that accommodation will then become available for a nursery class for mentally handicapped children who are under age for admission to special schools by present arrangement.

(a) **Fairmuir School**

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On roll at 31/7/56	160	120	280
Admitted	29	21	50
Re-admitted from hospital	10	2	12
Transferred to hospital	10	2	12
Transferred to Approved School or Institution	5	—	5
Excluded	—	1	1
Deceased	2	—	2
Transferred to other area	7	5	12
Transferred to ordinary school	—	1	1
Transferred to occupational centre	—	1	1
Left—no longer requiring special educational treatment	11	7	18
Left — Over age	1	11	12
On roll at 31/7/57	163	115	278

(b) **Occupational Centre (Fairmuir School)**

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On roll at 31/7/56	30	16	46
Re-admitted from hospital	1	1	2
Admitted from Fairmuir School	—	1	1
Transferred to hospital	—	1	1
Left — Over age	3	—	3
On roll at 31/7/57	28	17	45

(c) **Sight Saving School**

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On roll at 31/7/56	25	19	44
Admitted	3	2	5
Transferred to ordinary school	2	1	3
Transferred to special school	1	1	2
Left — Over age	1	2	3
On roll at 31/7/57	24	17	41

(d) **School for the Deaf**

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On roll at 31/7/56	20	21	41
Admitted	4	3	7
Transferred to ordinary school	1	—	1
Transferred to special school	—	1	1
Left — Over age	3	4	7
On roll at 31/7/57	20	19	39

The young children who began last session in the nursery class in the School for the Deaf have shown a most encouraging response to this early training. They were joined this session by 4 Dundee children.

Arrangements are well advanced for instruction in lip reading to be given in the School for the Deaf by specialist teachers of the school to selected pupils with a hearing defect who are attending ordinary schools. The Director of Education has authorised the class and the head teacher of the School for the Deaf has shown her enthusiasm in making arrangements for a group of junior secondary school children to commence a course early next session.

(e) **King's Cross Hospital Annexe School**

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On roll at 31/7/56	10	13	23
Admitted during the session	13	16	29
Left hospital during the session	17	20	37
On roll at 31/7/57	6	9	15
Left to ordinary school	29		
Left to home teacher	3		
Left to other hospital	1		
Left Pre-school age	4		
<hr/>			
37 children			

Domiciliary Teaching and Bedside Instruction in Hospital

Two teachers have undertaken teaching of children confined to their homes or during the period of inpatient hospital treatment at the request of the Consultant Paediatrician. 13 children—8 boys and 5 girls unable to attend school on account of illness or physical disability received education in their homes. The weekly average for two teachers was:—

Girls	3.6
Boys	1.6
<hr/>	
	5.2
<hr/>	

Disabilities necessitating home teaching:—

Orthopaedic conditions	.....	.....	.....	5
Post tubercular lesions	.....	.....	.....	4
Rheumatoid arthritis	.....	.....	.....	1
Cerebral palsy	.....	.....	.....	1
Purpura	.....	.....	.....	2

34 children, 13 boys and 21 girls, were given bedside instruction. The weekly average for two teachers was:—

Girls	.....	2.7
Boys	.....	2.5
		<hr/>
		5.2
		<hr/>

Total average weekly roll 10.4 pupils.

Residential Special Educational Treatment Provided for Dundee Children

School or Institution

	On roll at 31/7/56		Admitted 1956-57		Discharged 1956-57	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
East Park Home Glasgow	—	2	—	—	—	1
Coltness House, Wishaw	1	—	1	1	—	—
Westerlea School for spastics, Edinburgh	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bridge of Weir Colony for Epileptics	1	—	—	—	1	—
St. Vincent's Orthopaedic Hospital, Middlesex	1	—	—	—	—	—
Trefoil School, Midlothian	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chaigeley School for Maladjusted Children, Cheshire	1	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Blind School, Edinburgh	3	—	1	1	1	—
Waverley Park, Kirkintilloch	—	1	—	—	—	—
Baldovan Institution	—	1	1	—	—	1
St. Charles Institution, Carstairs	3	—	—	—	—	—
Lennox Castle Institution	2	—	—	—	—	—
Linn Moor Convalescent Home, Aberdeenshire	—	—	—	2	—	2

Anton House (Further Education)

Two Dundee girls were admitted for residential training in Anton House training centre for physically handicapped girls this session.

All the children in attendance at special schools are given a final medical examination, including a specialist consultation relative to the particular handicap, shortly before they are due to leave school in order to assure that appropriate vocational guidance will be given to the parents and advice to the Youth Employment Service in an endeavour to provide suitable employment.

Reports on Handicapped Children (Scotland) Order, 1947.

Reports in the prescribed form as required by the above order were made during the present session in respect of one boy and one girl in terms of Section 56 (children found incapable of receiving education at school) and in respect of five boys and seven girls in terms of Section 57 (children who may require supervision after leaving school) of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, and were sent to the Director of Education for submission to the General Board of Control for Scotland and to the Local Health Authority. When the Local Health Authority receives the above-mentioned report an early opportunity is taken to have the child seen at the mental health clinic in the Public Health Office by the Depute Medical Superintendent, Baldovan Institution so that the immediate and future needs of the child can be assessed and discussed with the parents. As part of the provision made by the Local Health Authority in co-operation with the Board of Management of the Dundee Mental Hospitals for ineducable mentally handicapped children of school age the Baldovan Day Centre, now in operation for a number of years, has provided care and training on a daily basis for five boys and eight girls during the year to 31/7/57. Although some children attend more regularly than others the service is greatly appreciated by the parents. The Depute Medical Superintendent has been most helpful, acting in an advisory capacity, with regard to certain mentally handicapped young children still under the supervision of the School Health Service pending decision in terms of Section 55 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, and has on occasion accepted them for a trial period at the Day Centre for observation or when home circumstances were exceptional.

Child Guidance

The following statistical details of the Child Guidance Service are extracted from the annual report for session 1956-57 presented by the Principal Educational Psychologist to the Education Committee. The value of the work cannot be expressed in figures although they indicate the extent of the service provided, and direct attention to the two principal spheres of work, the ascertainment of intelligence of children in the schools and the psychological treatment of special cases in the clinic. As the Child Guidance Service and the School Health Service are interdependent for the full investigation and decisions taken for so many of the cases the two departments work in very close co-operation and this department appreciates the full psychological reports received and provides medical opinions as required. 71 children were referred by school medical officers for psychologist examinations.

The statistics show:—

New referrals	448
Cases examined and advice given	369
Cases taken on for treatment	79
Cases continuing with treatment from session 1955-56	42
	<hr/>
	121
	<hr/>
Cases improved and discharged	45
Cases not improved but ceased to attend	24
Cases transferred to other treatment	16
	<hr/>
	85
	<hr/>
Cases carried forward to session 1957-58	36

Reasons for referral.

(a) Unsatisfactory scholastic performance	230
Allocation within the school system	100
Other reasons	5
(b) Behaviour disorders	77
(c) Temperamental disorders	12
(d) Habit disorders	20
(e) Neurotic illness	4
	<hr/>
	448
	<hr/>

Of special interest are the conclusions reached from the special survey commenced last session and referred to in last year's annual report when a group intelligence test was given to 1,450 children. Of that number 173 children have now been tested individually by the Terman-Merrill Test and I quote the section of the Principal Educational Psychologist's report dealing with the results in relation to the ascertainment of children requiring special education.

Ascertainment of children requiring education in Fairmuir School

For a number of years the number of children enrolled in the Mentally Handicapped side of Fairmuir School has been far below the generally accepted percentage of mentally handicapped pupils in a school population. The expected percentage is $1\frac{1}{2}$ (see Advisory Council's Report on children with Mental or Educational Disabilities pp. 26-28). On this basis the number of children in the City should be 360-400.

The usual test for mental capacity is the Terman-Merrill Binet Test and I.Q. 70 is regarded as the dividing line between normal intelligence and feeble-mindedness.

This test has been applied in Dundee to all children referred for backwardness by their head teachers but it has not given the expected percentage below I.Q. 70. This might have been due to two causes: either the head teachers were not referring all their backward pupils or the test was not functioning as expected.

It was decided therefore to test a sample of Dundee children to see which of these two causes was operating. The procedure was as follows: children born on every second day in the year August 1948 to August 1949 were given a group test of intelligence (the Glasgow Picture Test) in June 1956 and the children who had I.Q.'s below 80 or above 130 were tested individually with the Terman-Merrill Test.

The results indicate that the test was not functioning as expected.

On the number tested the expected number below 70 I.Q. was 23 and the same number would have I.Q.'s above 130. The actual numbers found were 12 below I.Q. 70 and 50 above

I.Q. 130. Of the 12 cases only 1 had not already been referred for backwardness by the head teachers. To obtain the lowest $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ it was necessary to use I.Q. 75 as a cut-off instead of the usual I.Q. 70.

The practical effect of this is very important. In the past the cut-off figure of I.Q. 70 had been used quite strictly. Very seldom were pupils recommended for Fairmuir (Mentally Handicapped) with I.Q.'s above that figure, even though teachers and psychologist had felt it was the only place which would lighten the child's ignorance. It was then learned that in other Scottish areas more stress was laid on the extent of the child's backwardness rather than on I.Q., that the criterion was educational subnormality rather than feeble-mindedness. With that and the results of the survey in mind, more pupils have been recommended for Fairmuir, so much so that expansion of provision for such children is urgently required."

Nursery Schools and Classes

Nursery Schools	Aver. No. on the roll		Aver. No. in attendance	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Polepark	20.6	19.8	16.1	16.4
Wesley House	12	12	11	11
Bellfield	19.5	23	15	18.6
Grey Lodge	8.9	8.3	6.8	7.6
Ellengowan	21.3	22.7	18.1	20.3
Cotton Road	48	37	36	28

Nursery Classes

Dens Road School	14.8	9.7	14.5	9.5
Ancrum Road School	8.9	9.7	7.4	8.6
Liff Road School	14.9	10.9	13.3	9.3
Demonstration School	9	12	8	10

Holiday and Convalescent Homes

The Invalid and Cripple Children's Aid Society now provides in the Auchterhouse Children's Home the only holiday home facilities that appear to be required for short term convalescence for children in Dundee. 336 children were medically examined for admission to the home for periods of two to four weeks.

8.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

Physical education is undertaken by specialist staff in the secondary schools and weekly demonstration teaching is given in primary schools, the regular programme of physical education apart from that has to be carried through by class teachers. Unavoidable circumstances have interfered with the special schools teaching but on the whole the standard is high. The accommodation and apparatus in new schools is very satisfactory not so in some of the old schools. Athletic and sports facilities have been expanded.

Supervised recreation during the summer vacation

In order that children could play in safety during the summer holidays the Education Committee again made arrangements for teachers and leaders to organise games sessions in 3 school playgrounds and in 4 of the public parks. The average weekly attendance was 252 in the playgrounds and 348 in the parks.

School Camps

The cost of running school camps for Dundee children in the summer holidays is borne by the Dundee School Children's Holiday Fund and Governors of the Fund take a very sincere interest in all the arrangements. The officers of the different camps are teachers and voluntary helpers and this year approximately 50 boys from secondary schools spent a fortnight camping at Spott Farm, Glen Prosen. Over a period of three weeks 200 boys and girls each had one week's holiday in Saline, Fife, and approximately another 100 pupils from R.C. schools had a week at Limekilns School, Fife.

21 boys and girls from junior secondary schools attended the National Youth Camp for Juniors at Gorebridge, Midlothian. These children are all presented for medical examination before being accepted and along with small groups going to camp under the auspices of youth organisations, there were 425 children medically examined—73 required re-examination before fitness certificates were granted.

Belmont Camp School

Belmont Camp School, Meigle, was occupied by Dundee school children during the month of March and again from the re-opening of the schools after the Easter vacation on the 22nd April till the end of May. This allowed five parties each of approximately 200 boys and girls to have a fortnight's residential education with programmes of indoor and out-of-door activities for their leisure. The last fortnight again provided an opportunity to conduct a residential course for leavers which was attended by 216 pupils in the last year of their junior secondary course from the seven junior secondary schools and accompanied by 23 volunteer teachers. The theme of the lectures was "Me and My World" and social activities of a very wide range were planned for the enjoyment of both pupils and staff.

The fortnight of the Easter holidays was spent by the Schools' Orchestra at Dounan's Camp, Aberfoyle, for special tuition and combined practice.

The School Health Service contribution to the success of these schemes was to ensure that the children were well and free from infection before proceeding to the camp schools.

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

The School Meals Service operates from five central kitchens and four school kitchens. The disadvantage of central cooking when meals have to be ready early in the forenoon for transport to the dining centres will gradually be overcome as more self-contained kitchens are provided in new schools nearing completion. The "Family Service" scheme introduced in the dining centre for girls of St. John's Junior Secondary School has been observed with interest and it has shown that the participation of the pupils in the service of the meals at table has encouraged good table manners and taught the importance of food and personal hygiene. It is the Committee's intention to introduce this scheme to other schools.

The practice of having school meals analysed by the City Analyst and reported on by the school medical officer to the Education Committee is to ensure that meals of high nutritional value, appetising and varied are provided. Opportunities have been taken to observe the meals in preparation and when delivered at the schools.

This session has seen the completion of the National Survey of the Health and Development of Children which began in 1946 and it is gratifying to report that the 21 children in Dundee have been examined, visited and reported on at every stage of the enquiry. The medical officers examined the children and the health visitors paid home visits to complete the final questionnaires early this year. At the request of the Joint Committee, 8 children enrolled in the 1946 Maternity Survey but not since included in the survey, were also medically examined to be used as a control group. I would wish to acknowledge the willing co-operation of the parents in this investigation.

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS — SPECIALIST CLINICS

REPORT 1956-57

Refractions:—

Table 1

First visits during the session.

1) Age 5 years and over	.....	.....	.....	2,465
2) Age 2-5 years	.....	.....	.....	148
				— 2,613

Return visits during the session.

1) Age 5 years and over	.....	.....	.....	1,219
2) Age 2-5 years	.....	.....	.....	99
				— 1,318
Total refractions	.....	.....	.....	3,931

External Eye Conditions:—

				Attendances
Follicular conjunctivitis	.....	.....	.....	16
Phlyctenular conjunctivitis	.....	.....	.....	4
Corneal ulcer	.....	.....	.....	4
Eczema	.....	.....	.....	1
Blepharitis	.....	.....	.....	1
				— 26

Table 2

Refractions:—

July 1956 — February 1957 at 1 Nelson Street

First visits

1) Age 5 years and over	.....	.....	.....	2,241
2) Age 2-5 years	.....	.....	.....	122
				— 2,363

Return visits

1) Age 5 years and over	.....	.....	.....	386
2) Age 2-5 years	.....	.....	.....	47
				— 433

March 1957 — June 1957 at Dundee Eye Institution

First visits

1) Age 5 years and over	.....	.....	.....	224
2) Age 2-5 years	.....	.....	.....	26
				— 250

Return visits

1) Age 5 years and over	.....	.....	.....	833
2) Age 2-5 years	.....	.....	.....	52
				— 885
Total refractions	.....	.....	.....	3,931

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALIST CLINIC

SESSION 1956-57

New cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184
Return cases	128
							— 312

Diagnoses were made as follows:—

Negative Examinations	6
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Ear Conditions:—

	New Cases.	Return Cases.
Deafness	38	37
Chronic Otitis Media	13	21
External Otitis	5	7
Wax	7	3
Polypus	2	—
Acute Otitis Media	3	—
Mastoid Cavity Discharge	1	4

Nose Conditions:—

Epistaxis	3	1
Sinusitis	—	8
Nasal Discharge	23	11
Allergic Rhinitis	3	6
Septum Deviation	2	1
Nasal Excoriation	1	—
F.B. Nostril	1	—

Throat Conditions:—

Tonsils and Adenoids	48	7
Tonsillitis	2	—
Adenoids	10	6
Cervical Adenitis	3	—
Pharyngitis	1	—
Tonsils	1	—
Hoarseness	1	—

General Symptoms:—

Frontal Headache	6	5
Coryza	1	1
Frequent Colds	2	—
Nasal Speech	3	4

REFERRALS:—**Maryfield Hospital**

Adenoids	Cases.
X-Ray Sinuses	1
	30

Dundee Royal Infirmary

Adenoids	4
Direct Laryngoscopy	1
Removal of Aural Polypus	2
Bilateral Proof Puncture and Intranasal Antrostomy	7
Cauterisation Nose	1
Closure of Perforation	1
Penicillin Treatment	2
X-ray Ear	2

Stracathro Hospital

Tonsils and Adenoids	52
Adenoids	15

Deafness Clinic

Speech Therapy	22
	2

OPERATIVE TREATMENT:—**Stracathro Hospital**

Removal of Tonsils and Adenoids	51
Removal of Adenoids	15

Dundee Royal Infirmary

Removal of Aural Polypus	2
Direct Laryngoscopy	2
Sub mucous Resection	1
Cauterisation of Inferior Turbinals	1
Bilateral Intranasal Antrostomy and Removal of Adenoids	2
Proof Puncture	1
Penicillin Treatment	1

DERMATOLOGIST'S CLINIC**SESSION 1956-57****Other Skin Conditions**

	Children 2-5 yrs.		Children 5 yrs. & over.	
	Cases.	Attendances.	Cases.	Attendances.
Impetigo	—	—	9	13
Chronic Infective Dermatitis	1	3	1	3
Psoriasis	—	—	2	3
Naevus	1	1	—	—
Allergic Eczema	6	52	1	9
Acne	—	—	3	7
Plantar Wart	—	—	9	23
Pityriasis	1	7	4	8
Papular Urticaria	1	3	1	4
Angioma	1	1	—	—
Infective Intertrigo	1	1	—	—
Scabies	1	1	2	4
Keratosis	1	3	—	—
	14	72	32	74

Total Attendances

Children 2-5 years	72
Children 5 years and over	74

TABLE I.

1956-57

A. Total number of children examined at:—

Ordinary Schools—	(i) Systematic Examinations	(ii) Other Systematic Examinations
Entrants	2,944	—
Second Age Group (1947)	3,286	103
Third Age Group (1943)	2,326	42
Senior Secondary Schools—		
Age Group (1940)	291	2
	<hr/> 8,847	<hr/> 147
1949 Age Group		2,392
(Visual Acuity and Hearing only)		

B. Other Examinations—

Special Cases	6,207
Re-inspections by Medical Officers	7,321

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

Entrants	633
Second Age Group (1947)	736
Third Age Group (1943)	399
Secondary Age Group (1940)	29
Other Systematic Examinations	27
1949 Age Group	192

TABLE 1. (Continued)

Total number of children examined at—		1966-67	
		Primary	Other
		Examinations	Examinations
Elementary Schools—			
First Age Group (1961)		1,041	100
Second Age Group (1962)		1,036	100
Third Age Group (1963)		1,036	100
Fourth Age Group (1964)		1,036	100
Fifth Age Group (1965)		1,036	100
Sixth Age Group (1966)		1,036	100
Seventh Age Group (1967)		1,036	100
Eighth Age Group (1968)		1,036	100
Ninth Age Group (1969)		1,036	100
Tenth Age Group (1970)		1,036	100
Eleventh Age Group (1971)		1,036	100
Twelfth Age Group (1972)		1,036	100
Thirteenth Age Group (1973)		1,036	100
Fourteenth Age Group (1974)		1,036	100
Fifteenth Age Group (1975)		1,036	100
Sixteenth Age Group (1976)		1,036	100
Seventeenth Age Group (1977)		1,036	100
Eighteenth Age Group (1978)		1,036	100
Nineteenth Age Group (1979)		1,036	100
Twentieth Age Group (1980)		1,036	100
Twenty-first Age Group (1981)		1,036	100
Twenty-second Age Group (1982)		1,036	100
Twenty-third Age Group (1983)		1,036	100
Twenty-fourth Age Group (1984)		1,036	100
Twenty-fifth Age Group (1985)		1,036	100
Twenty-sixth Age Group (1986)		1,036	100
Twenty-seventh Age Group (1987)		1,036	100
Twenty-eighth Age Group (1988)		1,036	100
Twenty-ninth Age Group (1989)		1,036	100
Thirtieth Age Group (1990)		1,036	100
Total		31,080	3,000

1956 - 57
CIC EXAMINATIONS1956 - 57
CIC EXAMINATIONS

1958-59

SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS

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

[illegible]

† Colour vision testing is carried out systematically on the third and fourth age groups (boys) only.

SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS — 1956-57

CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	Entrants.		Second Age Group.		Third Age Group.		Secondary Age Group.		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	1,573	53.43	2,041	60.22	1,411	59.59	177	60.41	5,202	57.84
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	35	1.19	340	10.03	365	15.42	54	18.43	794	8.83
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment	22	0.75	43	1.27	41	1.73	—	—	106	1.18
(c) Both (a) and (b)	—	—	14	0.41	8	0.34	—	—	22	0.24
Total	57	1.94	397	11.71	414	17.49	54	18.43	922	10.25
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	975	33.11	675	19.92	346	14.61	35	11.95	2,031	22.58
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	320	10.85	248	7.32	162	6.84	23	7.85	753	8.37
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function	19	0.65	28	0.83	35	1.48	4	1.37	86	0.96
Total number of children examined	339	11.50	276	8.15	197	8.32	27	9.22	839	9.33
	2,944	100	3,389	100	2,368	100	293	100	8,994	100

100

TABLE IV.

Return of ALL Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area
Session 1956-57

DISABILITY.	At Ordinary Schools.	At Special Schools or Classes.	In Institution.	At Home.	Total.
1. Blind	—	5	—	—	5
2. Partially Sighted—					
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition	—	5	—	—	5
(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	12*	—	—	14
* 8 children have vision 6/60 or less.					
3. Deaf—					
Grade I.	287	—	—	—	287
Grade IIa.	129	—	—	—	129
Grade IIb.	—	8	—	—	8
Grade III.	—	15	—	1	16
4. Defective Speech—					
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures	474	—	—	—	474
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures	213	—	—	—	213
5. Mentally Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)—					
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)	34	154	Occupational Centre 1	8	197
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	—	1	Baldovan Day Centre 25	18 8 9	61
6. Epilepsy—					
(a) Mild and occasional	21	1	—	—	22
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)	—	—	—	—	—

DISABILITY.

7. Physically Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)—	At Ordinary Schools.	At Special Schools or Classes.	In Institution.	At Home.	Total
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands)	14	7	—	—	21
(b) General orthopaedic conditions	1,500	40	—	2	1,542
(c) Organic heart disease	54	4	—	—	58
(d) Other causes of ill-health*	—	15	—	—	15

DISABILITY.

8. Multiple Defects—

	At Ordinary Schools.	At Special Schools or Classes.	Occupational Centre	In Institution.	Baldovan Day Centre.	At Home.	Total.
(i) 5b and 7b	—	—	7	4	1	7	19
(ii) 5b and 7c	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
(iii) 5b and 6a	—	—	6	7	1	1	15
(iv) 5b and 6b	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
(v) 5b and 1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
(vi) 5b and 2b	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
(vii) 5b and 3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(viii) 5b and 4a	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(ix) 5b and 1, 7b	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
(x) 5b and 1, 6b	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(xi) 5b and 2b, 7b	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(xii) 5b and 4b, 7b	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(xiii) 5b and 6a, 7b	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(xiv) 5a and 1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
(xv) 5a and 2b	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(xvi) 5a and 3	1	3	—	—	—	—	4
(xvii) 5a and 4a	5	12	—	—	—	1	18
(xviii) 5a and 4b	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
(xix) 5a and 6a	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
(xx) 5a and 6b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(xxi) 5a and 7a	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(xxii) 5a and 7b	3	14	1	—	1	1	20
(xxiii) 5a and 7c	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(xxiv) 5a and 7d	1	4	—	—	—	—	5
(xxv) 5a and 1, 6a, 7b	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(xxvi) 5a and 2b, 7b	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(xxvii) 5a and 4a, 3	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
(xxviii) 5a and 4a, 7b	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
(xxix) 5a and 6a, 7b	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(xxx) 5a and 4b, 6a, 7b	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(xxxi) Other multiple physical defects	84	22	—	1	—	3	110

* Definition of ill-health—"Children who by reason 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 by Mr DAVID A. FINLAYSON

I have pleasure in submitting the Dental Report which, for the first time, is divided into two parts. Firstly, the School Section which covers the year ending 31st July 1957, and secondly, the Maternity and Child Welfare Section which covers the year ending 31st December, 1957.

We have been very severely handicapped throughout these periods by staffing difficulties and despite advertising in the press and elsewhere no applications were received. The staff during the periods of this report numbered 4 Dental Officers, 5 Dental Attendants and 1 Clerkess.

School Dental Service

The number of school children inspected was 18,414 and the number of children inspected in Nursery Schools and Classes was 308 who, including emergency cases, made 11,537 attendances for treatment. Owing to the peripheral development of the City and the erection of new schools the situation is now difficult. More time is required for routine dental inspection but unfortunately, there are neither clinics nor staff in these areas and our present clinics are too distant for young children. The Mobile Clinic does very well but has presented many difficulties and should be regarded as a temporary measure until staff and fixed clinics are available.

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Service

This section has increased considerably as was foreshadowed in last year's report and now occupies almost the full time of 1 Dental Officer and 1 Dental Attendant. The number of expectant and nursing mothers inspected was 2,350 and the number of children inspected in Day Nurseries was 333, who, including emergency cases, made 1,695 attendances for treatment.

During the periods covered by this report 13,232 attendances were made for treatment. These patients provide an excellent field for Dental Health Education which plays an important part in our work and we also appreciate the opportunity of speaking on Dental Health to Mothercraft classes, school children and other groups.

We are indebted to the Eastern Regional Hospital Board for their continued co-operation in our General Anaesthetic Sessions and in making available the services of an Orthodontist for approximately 8 sessions per annum.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Year Ending 31st July, 1957

Number of Children who were Inspected by the Dental Officers.

Age.	Systematic Inspection.	Emergency Cases.	Total.
5	1,346	60	1,406
6	1,639	95	1,734
7	1,779	104	1,883
8	1,815	97	1,912
9	2,185	96	2,281
10	2,048	100	2,148
11	1,501	49	1,550
12	1,705	39	1,744
13	1,701	30	1,731
14	1,631	31	1,662
15	694	16	710
16	225	0	225
17	107	0	107
18	38	0	38
	<hr/> 18,414	<hr/> 717	<hr/> 19,131

Systematic and Emergency Treatment Boys and Girls Age 5-18 Inclusive

	Systematic.	Emergency.	Total.
No. Inspected	18,414	717	19,131
No. Requiring Treatment	11,523	717	12,240
No. Accepting Treatment	5,125	717	5,842
No. Actually Treated	4,749	717	5,466
No. Failed to Attend for Treatment	376	0	376
No. of Attendances	8,192	1,140	9,332
No. of Attendances for Orthodontia	1,496	0	1,496
Fillings (a) Permanent Teeth	4,237	184	4,421
(b) Temporary Teeth	1,127	100	1,227

	Systematic.	Emergency.	Total.
Extractions (a) Permanent Teeth	989	219	1,208
(b) Temporary Teeth	2,714	591	3,305
General Anaesthetics	597	177	774
Other Operations	1,447	443	1,890
Cleaning	256	13	269
Half-Days Devoted to Inspection	137	0	137
Half-Days Devoted to Treatment	1,150	0	1,150
Half-Days Devoted to Dental Health			
Education	70	0	70
No. of Children Treated Privately	4,633	0	4,633
No. of Children Absent at Inspection ..	1,676	0	1,676
No. of Dental Letters not Returned	389	0	389
No. of Dentures Inserted	30	0	30
No. of Dentures Repaired	8	0	8
No. of Cases for X-Ray	524	67	591

Orthodontia

Consultations	145
Impressions	214
Appliances Inserted	86
Appliances Repaired	30
Extractions (a) Permanent Teeth	33
(b) Temporary Teeth	34
Attendances	1,496

Inspection and Treatment of Children in Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes, and Emergency Cases

	Systematic.	Emergency.	Total.
No. of Children Inspected	308	5	313
No. of Children Requiring Treatment	187	5	192
No. of Children Accepting Treatment	96	5	101
No. of Children Treated	80	5	85
No. of Attendances	111	7	118
Fillings	121	1	122
Extractions	8	6	14
Cleaning	0	0	0
Other Operations	40	6	46
General Anaesthetics	4	1	5

St. John's Junior Secondary School Treated at Dundee Dental Hospital

No. Inspected	614
No. Requiring Treatment	346
No. Accepting Treatment	105
No. Actually Treated	102
Fillings (a) (Permanent Teeth)	276
(b) (Temporary Teeth)	0

Extractions (a) (Permanent Teeth)	34
(b) (Temporary Teeth)	9
General Anaesthetics	3
Other Operations	5
Cleaning	88
No. of Dentures Inserted	1
Half-Days Devoted to Inspection	6
No. of Children Treated Privately	40
No. of Children Absent at Inspection	110
No. of Dental Letters not Returned	29
No. of Cases for X-ray	0

The above inspection of 614 was carried out by a
School Dental Officer.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE Year Ending 31st December, 1957

Ante-Natal and Post Natal

	A.N.	P.N.	Total.
No. Inspected	2,252	98	2,350
No. Requiring Treatment	931	87	1,018
No. Accepting Treatment	471	84	555
No. Treated	333	83	416
No. of Attendances	1,021	413	1,434
Fillings	389	95	484
Extractions	1,041	271	1,312
Other Operations	655	363	1,018
Cleaning	34	12	46
Dentures Inserted	176	101	277
General Anaesthetics	133	34	167
No. of Cases for X-ray	9	1	10

Inspection and Treatment of Children in Day Nurseries, and Emergency Cases

	Systematic.	Emergency.	Total.
No. of Children Inspected	333	6	339
No. of Children Requiring Treatment	143	6	149
No. of Children Accepting Treatment	84	6	90
No. of Children Treated	72	6	78
No. of Attendances	98	6	104
Fillings	101	0	101
Extractions	3	4	7
Cleaning	2	0	2
Other Operations	40	4	44
General Anaesthetics	3	2	5

Pre-School — Others

No. Inspected	119
No. Requiring Treatment	119
No. Accepting Treatment	119
No. Treated	119
No. of Attendances	157
Fillings	69
Extractions	58
Cleaning	2
Other Operations	78
General Anaesthetics	34

Welfare Services

The duties devolving upon the Local Authority by the National Assistance Act 1948 may be stated briefly as follows:

1. **Provision of Accommodation:—**

- (a) **Reception Centre (Sect. 17).** It is the duty of the National Assistance Board to make provision whereby persons without a settled way of living may be influenced to lead a more settled life and the Board shall provide and maintain centres, to be known as reception centres, for the provision of temporary board and lodging for such persons. The Board may on their behalf require Local Authorities to provide and maintain such centres.
- (b) **Residential Accommodation Sect. 21(a).** This accommodation is provided for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.
- (c) **Temporary Accommodation Sect. 21(b).** This accommodation is provided for persons who are in urgent need thereof—being need arising in circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen, or, in such other circumstances as the Authority may in any particular case determine.

2. **Provision of Welfare Services for blind, deaf, dumb and other persons who are permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity or such other disabilities as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State (Sec. 29).**

3. **Voluntary Organisations Sec. 31.** The making of contributions to the funds of voluntary organisations for their undertaking as agents of the Local Authority, the welfare duties as detailed under (2) above and also make contributions to voluntary organisations for providing recreations or meals for old people.

4. **The Registration and inspection of disabled persons' or old persons' homes.** Sec. 37-39.
5. **The registration of charities for disabled persons—Sec. 41.**
6. **Arrangements for compulsory removal of persons** in need of care and attention and certified by the Medical Officer of Health as suffering from grave chronic illness, etc., and living in insanitary conditions and unable to devote to themselves or are not receiving from other persons appropriate care and attention—Sec. 47.
7. **The temporary protection of property** of persons admitted to hospital Part III Accommodation—Sec. 48.
8. **Arrangements for the burial or cremation** of the body of any person dying within the City where it appears that no suitable arrangements for disposal of the body have been made by any other party.

Reception Centre

Persons without a settled way of living are admitted, on behalf of the National Assistance Board to special accommodation at East House. In the course of the year 1,178 such persons were admitted from all parts of the country—many only staying for a night or two. An official of the National Assistance Board interviews these vagrants each day but few, if any of them desire or endeavour to change their unsettled way of living.

In the course of the year an alteration of procedure was made in respect of female vagrants. Very few females made use of this accommodation and arrangements were made by the National Assistance Board for their reception at Perth. Applicants are issued with bus tickets up to the time of the last bus from Dundee to Perth. Tickets are also held at the Central Police Office for issue after the official hours observed by the National Assistance Board and up to the time of the last bus.

The City Chamberlain raised the question of cost of this type of resident and the National Assistance Board agreed to pay enhanced rates from 16th May 1956.

Residential Accommodation

At the present time accommodation is provided in three homes—(a) East House, (b) Craigie House, (c) Caird Rest—and also in a number of homes provided by voluntary organisations. The number of beds available in the first three mentioned homes is 177, 20 and 35 respectively.

On admission the residents own doctors are notified and they continue to receive any medical attention which they normally would have received in their own homes.

The visiting Medical Officer is regular in his visits and in addition to these the Medical Officer of Health and an assistant Medical Officer make regular visits.

The charges made for accommodation are assessed according to the financial circumstances of the residents. The minimum charge is meantime £2 per week and the residents receive 10/- per week pocket money.

East House

Shortly after the integration of the Health and Welfare Services Miss Black, Matron, resigned and as the vacancy could not be immediately filled Miss Sheill, a senior health visitor, was seconded and subsequently appointed Matron.

Special enquiries were made concerning the general administration and needs of this home and quite a number of recommendations have been submitted for the consideration of the Health and Welfare Committee and many of these are being implemented in the present year (1958).

Details of the number of residents are as follows:—

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Residents at 1st Jan. 1957	74	66	—	—	140
No. admitted during year	98	74	17	6	195
	172	140	17	6	335
No. discharged during year	84	57	17	6	164
	88	83	—	—	171
No. died during year	7	13	—	—	20
Remaining at 31st Dec. 1957	81	70	—	—	151

Craigie Home and Caird Rest

The accommodation provided at these homes is very satisfactory and the residents appear to be very happy and are well cared for. The accommodation was fully occupied during the year as the following table shows.

	Caird Rest			Craigie Home		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Number at 1/1/57	16	19	35	8	12	20
Admissions during year	9	5	14	6	7	13
<hr/>						
	25	24	49	14	19	33
Discharged during year	8	5	13	5	9	14
<hr/>						
	17	19	36	9	10	19
Died during year	1	—	1	—	—	—
<hr/>						
Remaining at 31/12/57	16	19	35	9	10	19
<hr/>						

The residents in these two homes are ambulant—some being on the border line.

Temporary Accommodation

This accommodation is provided at Maryfield Hospital and by arrangement, when not required, is used for lecturing, etc., in connection with the training of nurses.

A few requests were made for the admission of mothers with children. These requests were due to domestic upsets or eviction from their houses. Suitable accommodation was provided for a night but East House is not a place for children. Perhaps some other arrangements could be made.

Blind, Deaf, Dumb and Handicapped Persons

The work in connection with the Blind, Deaf and Dumb was carried out on the usual lines and in accordance with the Scheme as agreed by the Corporation.

During the year 39 persons were certified for the first time. Of these 2 were in the age group 5/15; 2—16/17; 2—21/29; 3—40/49; 4—50/59; 4—60/64; 4—65/69; 11—70/79; 4—80/84; and 3—85/89.

Altogether there were on the register at the end of 1957 a total of 405 blind persons. The age groups of these are:—

	5/15	16/17	18/20	21/29	30/39	40/49	50/59	60/64	65/69	70/79	80/84	85/89	90+
Male	5	—	1	3	4	4	11	16	17	55	12	9	1
Female	3	1	2	3	4	17	44	30	21	90	33	13	6

The officials of the Dundee Mission to the Blind, as agents for the Corporation, carry out the necessary work of visitation provision of home work, etc.

The Royal Dundee Institution for the Blind have continued their good work during the year. Altogether there are 76 blind persons employed there—65 registered blind persons, 7 partially sighted (or border line cases) and 4 severely disabled sighted persons. The pilot scheme of admitting partially sighted persons to the Institution has been very successful and has fully justified the decision.

Deaf and Dumb

The Dundee, Inverness and North Western Welfare Association for the Deaf and Dumb, on behalf of the Corporation tend to the needs of the deaf and dumb. Rev. William H. Wood, as secretary of the local branch, tends to the spiritual and material needs of the deaf and dumb.

Altogether there are 252 names on the local register and these are divided in different categories as follows:—

- (a) 197 men who are deaf and dumb and children who are on the point of leaving school and who are interested in securing employment. Mental defectives or inmates of institutions—including institutions for the blind—are excluded.
- (b) 32 children of school age and those who for any reason are not included in (a) above e.g. people who are in institutions for the blind or mental defectives.
- (c) 23 men, women and children who are not deaf and dumb in the ordinary sense but are hard of hearing or have been deafened by accidents, etc.

Visitations have been made in the course of the year to all of these deaf and dumb persons.

So far as facilities for handicapped persons are concerned, these remained very much the same as in the previous year. The Douglas and Angus Club, which celebrated its first birthday, continues to give much pleasure to the handicapped persons living in the area. Very interesting programmes are arranged by the religious authorities every week. The club is held in St. Clements Church and the office-bearers have given the use of their Church hall free of charge. Grateful thanks are due to the Minister and his office-bearers for their generous and sympathetic action. Credit is due to Rev. Philip Lee for the success of this club and for the sustained interest in it by the handicapped persons. Another club—The Good Companions (Central) Club—was opened during the present year (1958) and one has only to visit these clubs to ascertain how much they are appreciated. It is envisaged to increase the number of the clubs to five—one being added each year to a different district of the City. It is also envisaged to introduce some occupational therapy during the present year (1958).

A special concert was sponsored by the "People's Journal" (Messrs D. C. Thomson & Co.) in September and the proceeds amounting to £391, was placed at the disposal of the Corporation. This money has been placed by the City Chamberlain to a "Suspense Account" and will be used for purposes to benefit the handicapped people. Two outings were arranged during the present summer (1958) and these were greatly enjoyed. The example of Messrs D. C. Thomson has been followed by others during the present year (1958).

The Health and Welfare Committee agreed to send several handicapped persons for a holiday in the present year. This was an innovation for them and very much appreciated.

Voluntary Organisations

During the financial year ended 15th May 1958, the Corporation paid £2,660 to various voluntary Old People's organisations—£1,040 to W.V.S. for Meals on Wheels, equipment, transport, etc.; £45 to the Old People's Club House at Broughty Ferry; £300 to Belmont Eventide Home as a grant towards renewal of boiler; and a grant of £200 to the King George VI Memorial Club along with a payment to account of £630 for professional services.

A grant was also made to Anton House (£293).

Registration and Inspection of Disabled Persons' or Old Persons' Homes

One home was registered in the course of the year. This was a double storey house standing in its own grounds and has accommodation for five or six old people.

Compulsory removal of persons in need of care and attention.

No statutory action was required during the year. Several such cases were dealt with but persuasive powers had the desired effect.

Temporary Protection of Property

Arrangements were made in several instances to protect the property of persons admitted to hospital, homes, etc. In a few cases arrangements were made, where there were no relatives or where it was not possible for relatives, to pay rents, insurance policies, etc.

Burial or Cremation

During the year 27 interments were arranged for where there were no relatives or where the relatives were unable to bear the cost.

Other Duties

Other duties falling to be excuted by the Corporation are in connection with the payments from bequests—Johnston Fund, Hospital Fund—investigations of claims for relief of City rates, etc.

Sanitary Department,
17, City Square,
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 submit my Annual Report for the year 1957 which has been prepared in accordance with the Circular of the Department of Health for Scotland of date 10th January, 1958.

Death-Rate: Density of Population and Acreage

The death-rate per 1,000, as corrected, for 1957 was 12.7 as against 12.2 for the year 1956 and 12.4 for the year 1955.

The population, as estimated to the middle of 1957 by the Registrar-General, is 179,225.

The acreage of the city, excluding foreshore, is 12,294. This works out at 14.58 persons per acre.

Rainfall

The Official Station for recording the rainfall in Dundee is at Mayfield Hostel and the undernoted information comes from that source.

30.200 inches of rain fell in Dundee during 1957, as against 33.74 in 1956.

The figures for each month were :—

January	2.925	inches
February	4.025	"
March	2.110	"
April	0.740	"
May	1.675	"
June	0.815	"
July	5.205	"
August	3.865	"
September	1.310	"
October	1.590	"
November	1.130	"
December	4.810	"
	<hr/>	
	30.200	"
	<hr/>	

which gave an average fall of 2.517 inches per month compared with 2.81 inches during 1956.

Water Supply

Mr G. Little, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., M.I.W.E., the Engineer and Manager in charge of the Local Authority's water undertaking, kindly furnishes the undernoted data in connection with his Department :—

" The sources and system of supply along with the area remain as hitherto. There is no change in the reservoir capacities, surface and extent of the catchment areas. The population supplied is adjusted to the latest figures prepared by the Registrar-General.

Consumption

The average daily consumption of water for all purposes for the year ending 15th May, 1957, was 12,153,000 gallons, in addition to 4,230,000 gallons passed as Compensation Water to Streams. This represents a consumption per head of the population supplied within the area of direct supply of 59.0 gallons, of which 34.1 is for domestic and non-metered supplies and 24.9 for trade and general industrial purposes supplied through meter. The minimum daily consumption for the same period was 8,379,000 gallons and the maximum 14,180,000 gallons.

Chemical Analyses of Waters

The following are the average Chemical Analyses of the Lintrathen and Crombie Waters as supplied during 1957 :—

	Lintrathen	Lintrathen (Filtered)	Crombie (Filtered)
P.h. Value	6.8	7.00	7.1
Colour (Hazen Scale)	21.23 m.m.	10.83 m.m.	12.90 m.m.
Hardness in Clarke's Degrees—			
Temporary	0.56°	0.85°	1.02°
Permanent	2.25°	4.85°	5.20°
Combined Alkalinity (as Ca CO ₃)	19.18 p.p.m.	40.52 p.p.m.	43.50 p.p.m.
Combined Chlorine	11.26 p.p.m.	17.60 p.p.m.	21.63 p.p.m.
Nitrates	0.16 p.p.m.	0.82 p.p.m.	1.98 p.p.m.
Nitrites	None	None	None
Free Ammonia	0.009 p.p.m.	0.005 p.p.m.	0.008 p.p.m.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.052 p.p.m.	0.40 p.p.m.	0.039 p.p.m.
Lead or other Poisonous Metal	None	0.058 p.p.m. copper	None

Bacteriological Analyses of Waters

Weekly bacteriological analyses taken throughout 1957 of the filtered and unfiltered waters put into supply 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	100 %	None
Unfiltered Water, after Chloramine Treatment—		
Lintrathen (taken at Clatto)	50%	32%

* Proportion filtered at Gagie."

Sources of Water Supply—Other than Corporation

17 wells and springs continue in use, the water from which is used as follows :—

Domestic purposes	4
Brewing and manufacture of aerated water	2
Purposes incidental to industry (cooling, flushing sanitary conveniences, horticulture and watering animals)	10
Spring water used by public	1

Domestic Water Supply—External

The following table shows the position in respect of houses which are not provided with an internal water supply. Of the houses recorded, 56 are the subject of Closing, etc., Orders or are included in Clearance Areas, while the remainder are classified for future action by way of a like procedure.

Ward.	No. of Houses.	ROOMS				WATER SUPPLY On Stairs, Landings, etc.	In Courts, Rural Areas, etc.
		1	2	3	4 and over		
1	26	24	2	—	—	26	—
2	103	75	23	5	—	102	1
3	31	24	7	—	—	31	—
4	13	6	6	1	—	8	5
5	10	8	2	—	—	8	2
6	33	32	—	1	—	30	3
7	4	1	2	1	—	1	3
8	21	14	7	—	—	18	3
9	23	17	6	—	—	23	—
10	10	2	7	1	—	2	8
11	19	2	10	7	—	—	19
12	12	10	2	—	—	11	1
TOTALS	305	215	74	16	—	260	45

Public Sewerage

The construction and maintenance of the sewers within the city are the responsibility of the City Engineer, Mr John Armour, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E., A.M.T.P.I., who kindly gives the following information:—

New Sewers Laid

“During the year 16th May 1956 to 15th May 1957, 5.93 miles of new sewers were laid, making the total length of sewers in the City 243.5 miles. This new mileage included drainage works on private development housing sites at Ralston Road, Burn Street, Balgillo House and Windsor Street; Corporation schemes serviced included Charleston, Clement Park Extension, Mains of Fintry Northern Extension, Mid Craigie 4th Development, Magdalene's Kirkton 4th Development and St. Mary's 13th Development. The drainage works on Charleston included the culverting of some 1,520 yards of the Lochee Burn which lies between Charleston and Camperdown Housing Schemes. The drainage of Fintry

Northern Extension entailed the installation of a pump house and rising main to take foul sewage from approximately 450 houses. Also, this site had drainage on the "Separate" system, surface water being discharged to a water course. The rest of the City is drained by gravity on the "Combined" system.

The sum of £6,478 was expended on work of maintenance and repair.

Flooding

Flooding complaints received during the year were largely confined to the central area of the town and were for the most part attributable to heavy rain storms at high tide, which caused storm water to back up basement drains."

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal

The Superintendent of Cleansing, Mr J. D. Henry, M.Inst.P.C., M.I.T.A., provides the undernoted information concerning the work of his Department:—

Refuse Collection

"A regular and systematic service for refuse collection was provided throughout the year. Although there has been some improvement in regard to recruitment of labour, it is still very difficult to secure and maintain an adequate permanent staff for this heavy and unpleasant form of employment. The gradual introduction of up-to-date vehicles is certainly helping to take much of the unpleasantness out of the loading operations. The lack of finance has, however, prevented the required renewals in our fleet and while we have been fortunate in having succeeded in putting off such purchases for so long the time has now come when replacements and additions must be had if we are to continue to give an efficient and economical service to the increasing number of houses in the city. The amount of refuse collected during the year was:—

By Department Vehicles	57,026 tons
Delivered by Traders, etc.	568 tons
<hr/>	
Giving a total of	<u>57,594 tons for disposal</u>

The work entailed the emptying of approximately 3,750,000 receptacles.

Refuse Disposal

The disposal of refuse was as follows:—

	House Refuse.	Trade Refuse.
Foundry Lane Plant	23,128 tons	4,507 tons
Riverside Park	25,292 tons	2,043 tons
Charleston Quarry	2,284 tons	309 tons
Broughty Ferry	—	31 tons
	<hr/> 50,704 tons	<hr/> 6,890 tons

A total of 57,594 tons

Salvage

Due to a fall in demand for waste paper our income from this source fell by almost £1,200 compared with last year. With the exception of the market for scrap ferrous metals, all markets for salvage are very unstable at present.

Street Cleansing and Snow Clearance

There was a reduction in cost of this section compared with last year. This was offset by wage increases, and nett amount under estimate was £419. The reason such reduction was possible was the very mild winter, thus making for less overtime for snow clearing, sanding of roads and the consequent cleaning of roads after winter dangers had passed. Snow work cost £212 only. Each year more miles of street are added to our care. The need for more mechanical equipment is very evident, but due to the lack of garage and workshop accommodation it would be a waste of public money to purchase such equipment until we had the facilities to maintain it efficiently.

Public Conveniences

As indicated in last year's report, two new conveniences were erected, one at Kinghorne Road and one at Eastern Cemetery. At both places vandals have already been active, wash basins have been pulled from wall, windows broken, pipes have been wrenched from wall and stolen, and on two occasions the internal fittings of the cisterns have been stolen.

Gross expenditure of Conveniences was	£17,539
Income amounted to	1,989
	<hr/>
Leaving nett charge to rates of	£15,550

Departmental Costs

SERVICE.	Tons.	Nett Cost.	COST	
			Per Ton	Per Head of Pop.
Refuse Collection	57,026	£88,332	30/11½d.	9/11d.
Refuse Disposal	57,594	£15,792	5/5½d.	1/9½d.
Street Cleansing and Snow	6,625	£60,221	—	6/9½d.
Gen. Chgs., Loans, Supn., Vehicles	—	£21,047	—	2/4½d.
Public Conveniences	P.H. A/c.	£15,550	—	1/9d.

Allocation of General Charges to respective services brings the cost per ton to—

Refuse Collection	34/11½d.
Refuse Disposal	6/2½d.
Total	41/1½d. per ton

Total Nett Cost of Cleansing for year = £185,392

= per head of population 20/9.96d. per annum.

equivalent to 1/7½d. per week for a family of 4 persons.

Total weight of materials handled by Department vehicles during the year was 76,429 tons.

Fuel Used—

Petrol	41,386	gallons
Diesel Oil	4,935	gallons
D.E.R.V. (No Tax)	651	gallons for bulldozer, etc."

Earth Closets, Privies and Privy Middens

Position as at 31st December, 1957

WARD.	Conveniences.	SERVING	
		Houses.	Other Premises.
1	—	—	—
2	6	5	1
3	8	8	—
4	10	11	—
5	4	4	—
6	—	—	—
7	5	5	—
8	3	3	—
9	3	3	—
10	16	16	—
11	13	19	—
12	—	—	—
	<u>68</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>1</u>

The 68 conveniences shown in the above table are classified as follows:—

Privies	49	} Serving Houses.
Chemical Closets	18	
and		} Serving Other Premises
Privy	1	

The figures for the year show a decrease from the previous year of 1 privy which served 1 house and 1 factory.

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:—

90 water closet basins	654 feet rain water downfall pipes
7 baths	12 feet iron drain pipe
87 wash-hand basins	31 C.I. drain traps
2 wash tubs	6 fireclay drain traps
392 feet of waste pipe	3 lead waste traps
1,380 feet water pipe	322 feet vent pipe
311 feet soil pipe	39 water closet cisterns
104 feet flushing pipe	5 urinals
30 feet fireclay drain pipe	1 hot water system
11 sinks	
1,407 feet rain water rones	

Schools

Undernoted is information supplied by Mr J. D. Collins, M.A., B.L., LL.B., Director of Education:—

“The following additional school accommodation became available in 1957:—

- (1) Extension to Balerno Infant School, Douglas and Angus.
- (2) The new St. Pius R.C. Primary School, Douglas and Angus.
- (3) Extension to Lawside Academy.
- (4) Extension to Blackshade Primary School.

In the same year, two Primary Schools were closed, viz.

St. Andrew's R.C. School, Long Wynd,
St. Martin's Primary School, Caird Avenue.

St. Martin's building is now being used as an Annexe to St. Columba's Primary School.

Plans are in hand for the following programme of school provision:—

- (a) A comprehensive Secondary School for the Kirkton area (Kirkton High School).
- (b) Primary schools in Kirkton (R.C.), Douglas and Angus, Douglas and Angus (R.C.), West March, Dryburgh, Camperdown (R.C.), Longhaugh and Charleston.
- (c) Extension to Fintry Primary School.
- (d) Alterations and extension to Linlathen Primary School to convert it into a Junior Secondary School to relieve the pressure of existing Junior Secondary Schools and to provide extra accommodation which will be greatly needed in the next few years when larger numbers of pupils, due to the post-war "bulge" in the birth rate, will be passing through the Secondary Schools.
- (e) Alterations to Grove Academy.
- (f) Alterations to Mains of Fintry Farm House to adapt it as a Nursery School.
- (g) Alterations to Wallacetown Primary School to provide Nursery School.
- (h) Alteration to former St. Martin's Primary School to convert it to an Occupational Centre.

During 1957 lavatory facilities in St. John's J.S. and Stobswell Girls' J.S. School were modernised, a number of playground shelters were provided in new schools and various works of maintenance, repair and decoration were executed.

The opening of new schools in the housing estates in the city is leading to the closing of old and out-of-date school buildings in the older parts of the city. The contrast between the new post-war school buildings and the old ones is frequently commented on. There is no doubt that new buildings, with their large airy classrooms, adequate heating and ventilation and modern decoration and furniture, offer great educational advantages to the pupils fortunate enough to occupy them."

Housing

As predicted in the report for 1956 a more vigorous slum clearance policy was inaugurated, and during the year under review some 270 dwelling-houses were represented to the local authority for closure in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. At the end of the year, 87 of these had been declared uninhabitable of which 33 were barricaded following upon the rehousing of the tenants.

The undernoted table shows the result of the action taken by the Corporation.

	HOUSES			Total
	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	
Houses Closed by Demolition Order	23	24	10	57
Houses Closed by Closing Order	21	9	—	30
Totals	44	33	10	87

This left a total of 183 houses still awaiting a decision by the local authority at the end of the year and it is gratifying to record that all have since been classified as unfit for human habitation. Information concerning these is as follows:—

	HOUSES			Total
	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	
Houses Closed by Demolition Order	2	17	1	20
Houses Closed by Closing Order	53	102	8	163
Totals	55	119	9	183

The elimination of insanitary dwelling-houses in the city was further expedited by the local authority's acceptance of Undertakings by owners to voluntarily close 54 dwellings due to the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing therein. This action was the sequel to requests from this department either to have these houses rendered fit or give offers to voluntarily close.

At the end of the year 22 of these families had been rehoused.

The undernoted table shows, therefore, the total result of the department's efforts during 1957 to rid the city of unfit dwelling-houses and enable some of the more unfortunate families to procure homes built to modern standards and in more healthy surroundings.

	UNFIT HOUSES				Total
	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	
Houses Closed by Action under Section 9	99	152	19	—	270
Houses Voluntarily Closed (Undertakings)	22	28	3	1	54
Totals	121	180	22	1	324

In addition to the 55 houses already mentioned as having been vacated after being condemned or voluntarily closed during the year, some 36 dwellings condemned by the local authority under Section 9 of the Act and 28 houses which were the subjects of Undertakings to close voluntarily, all prior to 1957, were rendered vacant.

Progress was also made in the purchase by the Corporation of houses previously included in Clearance Areas, and during the year under review 117 of these were closed and barricaded.

In addition, some 37 condemned houses which had been re-opened for temporary occupation, in terms of a licence, during the early post-war years and 11 dwellings, also previously condemned but requisitioned by the local authority for temporary occupation during the same period, were vacated on the occupiers being re-housed.

The grand total of houses declared unfit for human habitation, at various periods, and vacated during 1957 was thus 284.

While it can therefore be said that some progress was made during the year towards the clearance of slum dwellings within the city there is no room for complacency. So much more still remains to be done that it will take many years of untiring effort before the results will really begin to become noticeable.

The position regarding dwelling-houses considered unfit for human habitation and still in occupation at 31st December, 1957, was as follows:—

Houses Dealt with in terms of Section 9	89	}	221
Houses Voluntarily Closed (Undertakings)	72		
Houses Re-opened under Licence	50	}	
Houses Re-opened by Requisition	10		

An analysis of the 219 families residing within these 221 houses reveals that for rehousing purposes :

- 170 families require 1-roomed houses ;
- 40 families require 2-roomed houses ;
- 8 families require 3-roomed houses ; and
- 1 family requires a house of 4 rooms.

The foregoing indicates that a large part of the rehousing problem confronting the local authority is covered by the necessity of providing suitable alternative accommodation for the small sized family.

A record total of 1,927 houses were erected throughout the city during 1957. Of these, 1,405 were built by the Corporation, 330 erected by the Scottish Special Housing Association and 192 provided by Private Enterprise. More details concerning these are given in Table I (following).

Of the 1,735 dwellings erected by the Corporation and the Scottish Special Housing Association to meet the general needs of the city, approximately 832 were set aside for rehousing occupiers of dwelling-houses in properties scheduled for clearance and families living in overcrowded conditions.

Overcrowding

No figures are available which would give the true position concerning families still living in conditions of overcrowding in Dundee. A complete physical survey would require to be undertaken before an accurate assessment of the position could be arrived at. However, with the erection of 12,473 houses in the city since the end of the war, under the heading of general needs, it can safely be assumed that the overcrowding problem has received due consideration and that the number of such families has been greatly reduced.

During the year 194 condemned dwellings, as they became vacant, were rendered totally uninhabitable and barricaded (as a result of action by the City Factor's department) in order to prevent further squatting in the city. Unfortunately, the practice of taking illegal possession of vacated condemned houses, when opportunity arises, still exists and it is estimated that approximately 50 families were squatting in Dundee at 31st December, 1957.

Housing Priority for Tuberculous Cases

The situation in respect of families with a T.B. element where the Medical Officer of Health recommended priority in housing is shown in the following table:—

On list at 31/12/56	.....	.....	.....	131
Added during year 1957	.....	.....	.....	98
				<hr/> 229
Removed during 1957:—				
Rehoused	.....	.....	.....	123
Patient deceased	.....	.....	.....	5
Other reasons	.....	.....	.....	38
				<hr/> 166
Remaining on list at 31/12/57				<hr/> 63

TABLE I.

Shows the number of houses which have been erected during the year 1957:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
By the Corporation	4	55	1,023	323	1,405
By Scottish Special Housing Association	—	—	220	110	330
By Private Enterprise	—	4	58	130	192
Totals	4	59	1,301	563	1,927

Housing Priority for Tuberculosis Cases

The situation in respect of patients with a T.B. clinical picture the Medical Officer is advised to recommend priority in housing is shown in the following table:

On the 1st of 1952
 Added during year 1952

Patients with a T.B. clinical picture who are advised to recommend priority in housing are shown in the following table:

Patients with a T.B. clinical picture who are advised to recommend priority in housing are shown in the following table:

Patients with a T.B. clinical picture who are advised to recommend priority in housing are shown in the following table:

TABLE showing the number of patients which have been treated during the year 1952

How many have been treated	1951	1952
10	10	10
20	20	20
30	30	30
40	40	40
50	50	50
60	60	60
70	70	70
80	80	80
90	90	90
100	100	100
110	110	110
120	120	120
130	130	130
140	140	140
150	150	150
160	160	160
170	170	170
180	180	180
190	190	190
200	200	200
210	210	210
220	220	220
230	230	230
240	240	240
250	250	250
260	260	260
270	270	270
280	280	280
290	290	290
300	300	300
310	310	310
320	320	320
330	330	330
340	340	340
350	350	350
360	360	360
370	370	370
380	380	380
390	390	390
400	400	400
410	410	410
420	420	420
430	430	430
440	440	440
450	450	450
460	460	460
470	470	470
480	480	480
490	490	490
500	500	500
510	510	510
520	520	520
530	530	530
540	540	540
550	550	550
560	560	560
570	570	570
580	580	580
590	590	590
600	600	600
610	610	610
620	620	620
630	630	630
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690	690	690
700	700	700
710	710	710
720	720	720
730	730	730
740	740	740
750	750	750
760	760	760
770	770	770
780	780	780
790	790	790
800	800	800
810	810	810
820	820	820
830	830	830
840	840	840
850	850	850
860	860	860
870	870	870
880	880	880
890	890	890
900	900	900
910	910	910
920	920	920
930	930	930
940	940	940
950	950	950
960	960	960
970	970	970
980	980	980
990	990	990
1000	1000	1000

'B'

Scheme or Site	Number of Houses Completed					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dean Avenue	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magdalen's Kirkton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magdalen's Kirkton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abell	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mains of Fintry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orrill	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mains of Fintry, 1st Dev.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mains of Fintry, 2nd Dev.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mains of Fintry, 3rd Dev.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mains of Fintry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mains of Fintry	—	—	—	—	—	—
"No Fines"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extension	—	—	—	—	—	—
"No Fines"	—	—	—	—	—	—
"No Fines"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ext. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
"No Fines"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ext. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
"No Fines" (Tenements)	—	—	—	—	—	—
1st Dev.	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd Dev.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3rd Dev.	—	—	—	—	—	—
O'Sullivan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weir Timber	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—	—	—	—

Temporary Housing—

'C'

Type	Number of Houses Completed					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Arcon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tarran	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aluminium	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phoenix	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Corporation of Dundee as Trustees—

'D'

Scheme or Site	Number of Houses Completed					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Fleming Trust Deed—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Easter Clepington	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peter Gray Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trust—Kingshorne Road	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenement	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTALS "A," "B," "C," "D"	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) By Corporation—

HOUSES IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

Scheme or Site	Number of Houses Completed					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Camperdown—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9th Dev.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackburn	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Dev.	—	—	—	—	—	—
11th Dev.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clement Park	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas and Angus—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11th Dev.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hilltown Redev.—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd Sect.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magdalen's Kirkton—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4th Dev.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mid Craigie, 4th Dev.	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—	—	—	—

(2) By Scottish Special Housing Association—

Scheme or Site	Number of Houses Completed					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Mains of Fintry—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"No Fines"	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd Dev., North	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenements & Cottages	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTALS (1) and (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.

Gives the number of houses provided since 1919, excluding houses outwith the control of the Corporation erected by Private Enterprise, etc.:—

Corporation—	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
1919 - 1928	—	518	2,185	128	2,831*
1929 - 1938	96	1,027	2,468	592	4,183
1939 - 1945	—	—	509	836	1,345
1946 - 1950	—	—	365	1,602	1,967
1951 - 1955	—	—	2,178	2,261	4,439
1956	—	—	604	196	800
1957	4	55	1,023	323	1,405
Fleming Trust	192	158	146	—	496
Peter Gray Housing Trust	24	—	—	—	24
Government Erected					
Temporary Dwellings—	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
1945	—	—	77	—	77
1946	—	—	579	—	579
1947	—	—	634	—	634
1948	—	—	260	—	260
Scottish Special Housing Association—					
	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
1946 - 1950	—	—	—	360	360
1951 - 1955	—	—	572	834	1,406
1956	—	—	144	72	216
1957	—	—	220	110	330
Grand Totals	316	1,758	11,964	7,314	21,352

* Includes (a) 76 Timber Huts (now demolished) and (b) 52 houses at Johnston Avenue (now Owner-Occupied).

The above tables show 21,352 houses have been provided; an average of 547 per annum over the past 39 years.

TABLE IV.

Houses provided by Private Enterprise:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
1919 - 1928	—	3	499	657	1,159
1929 - 1938	14	59	526	1,104	1,703
1939 - 1945	—	2	151	109	262
1946 - 1950	—	—	61	110	171
1951 - 1955	—	1	235	432	668
1956	—	1	80	119	200
1957	—	4	58	130	192
Totals	14	70	1,610	2,661	4,355

TABLE V.

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

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
1919 - 1928	57	162	42	50	311
1929 - 1938	132	281	87	161	661
1939 - 1945	6	98	29	46	179
1946 - 1950	4	36	72	272	384
1951 - 1955	4	26	77	201	308
1956	1	6	7	56	70
1957	—	2	7	10	19
Totals	204	611	321	796	1,932

Summary of Houses Provided — Period 1919 to 1957

Provided by—	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
Table III.—Corporation, Trusts, Scottish Special Housing Association and Temporary Houses	316	1,758	11,964	7,314	21,352
Table IV.—Private Enter- prise	14	70	1,610	2,661	4,355
Table V.—Shops, etc., converted into houses	204	611	321	796	1,932
Totals	534	2,439	13,895	10,771	27,639

These tables show a grand total of 27,639 houses provided during the past 39 years; an average of 708 houses per annum.

TABLE VI.

Houses (a) Voluntarily Closed and Vacated, (b) Closed by Order and Vacated, (c) Demolished, or (d) turned into Business Premises:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
1919 - 1928	348	294	74	108	824
1929 - 1938	1,618	1,764	304	307	3,993
1939 - 1945	1,316	1,252	140	66	2,774
1946 - 1950	306	347	75	184	912
1951 - 1955	247	444	89	190	970
1956	63	99	25	37	224
1957	113	126	15	13	267
Totals	4,011	4,326	722	905	9,964

The total of 9,964 is equal to an average annual figure of 255 houses closed. From the "Houses Provided" total of 27,639 as shown in Tables III, IV and V, we must deduct the above 9,964 being the number of dwellings which have gone out of use as such during the past 39 years, thus giving a net increase of 17,675 houses in the city, or an average annual contribution of 453.

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 27 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, to make the schemes effective:—

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950. CLEARANCE AREAS (Consolidating the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1925 to 1949)

Area Number	Date of Resolution	Included in Terms of Section 27			Totals	No. of Houses Still Occupied at Dec. 31, 1957	REMARKS
		Houses	Other Premises	Houses			
1 to 18	17/11/30	304	73	23	327	92	All buildings demolished except 1 Hall. Scheme completed in 1933. Scheme completed in 1933. One building yet to be demolished. Amended 1935 and 1936.
19 to 32	1/12/32	259	31	6	296	65	
Queen St., B.F.	5/3/31	15	—	1	16	3	
33 to 34	17/6/32	50	—	2	52	—	
35 to 91	2/11/33	840	101	113	954	175	
92 to 100	14/2/35	109	17	47	173	34	Scheme completed 1946. Scheme completed 1949.
101	1/8/35	43	5	3	51	16	
102	6/6/35	56	9	—	65	9	
103	1/8/35	—	—	—	—	—	Resolution rescinded, 2/4/36
104	3/10/35	—	—	—	—	—	
105 to 106	2/7/36	8	—	7	15	13	Scheme completed 1955.
107 to 109	—	—	—	—	—	—	
110	1/10/36	24	—	—	24	8	All the houses were demolished during 1938.
111	1/10/36	26	—	—	26	2	
112	1/10/36	6	—	—	6	—	
113 to 115	1/10/36	52	5	1	58	9	
116 to 117	1/10/36	21	5	—	26	8	
118	9/11/36	23	—	—	23	—	Scheme completed 1939. Amended Resolution, 1939.
119	3/12/36	25	—	—	25	—	
120	4/3/37	22	—	—	22	—	Scheme completed 1939. Amended Resolution, 1938.
121	2/9/37	13	3	—	16	3	
122	2/9/37	11	5	27	43	13	All the houses were demolished during 1955.
123	2/9/37	67	6	—	73	33	
124	2/9/37	15	6	—	21	7	
125	2/9/37	18	3	—	21	55	
126 to 126a	2/9/37	65	1	16	82	14	
127	2/9/37	242	6	18	266	20	Amended Resolution, 1938.
128	7/10/37	71	11	3	85	43	
129	8/11/37	59	3	7	69	229	Scheme completed 1939. Amended Resolution, 1939. Amended Resolution, 1938.
130	8/11/37	111	9	8	128	32	
131 to 131b	10/2/38	73	11	51	135	65	
132	10/2/38	75	—	—	75	10	
133	10/2/38	99	5	—	104	32	
134	10/2/38	17	6	—	23	98	Amended Resolution, 1938.
135	10/2/38	55	2	17	74	5	
136	3/3/38	35	2	—	37	54	
137	3/3/38	48	1	—	49	68	
138	3/3/38	16	—	—	16	14	
139	3/3/38	313	41	—	354	25	Scheme completed 1948.
140	3/3/38	257	12	37	294	35	
141	3/3/38	125	5	—	130	25	
142	7/4/38	37	6	—	43	10	
143	7/4/38	33	—	—	33	6	
144	7/7/38	4	2	—	6	27	All houses vacated 1957.
145	7/7/38	45	5	—	50	1	
146	7/7/38	16	6	—	22	35	
147	7/7/38	19	3	12	34	2	
148	7/7/38	11	2	—	13	28	
149	7/7/38	24	8	11	43	11	Scheme completed 1939.
150	7/7/38	18	4	—	22	33	
151	7/7/38	10	—	—	10	4	
152	7/7/38	25	1	15	41	15	
153	7/7/38	77	15	16	108	3	
154	7/7/38	166	10	13	189	18	Scheme completed 1939.
155	7/7/38	51	3	9	63	36	
156	7/7/38	112	18	4	134	14	
157	7/7/38	7	4	—	11	138	
158	1/12/38	30	—	—	30	50	
159	1/12/38	45	1	1	47	87	Scheme completed 1939.
160	2/2/39	30	5	15	50	24	
161	6/4/39	30	2	43	75	41	
162	6/7/39	23	7	—	30	12	
		4,513	487	541	5,041	935	
						1,874	and 16 other premises occupied as houses.

Table showing Number of Houses Closed by Order, etc. or included in Clearance Areas, and still Occupied at 31st December, 1957.

Individual Houses Clearance Areas	Number of Rooms			Totals
	1	2	3	
	42	33	10	85
	552	1,078	188	1,874
Totals	594	1,111	198	56
				1,959

**Summary in regard to Housing Conditions and Alterations
during the year 1957**

I.—Particulars of Houses (30) improved:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
(a) At instance of Sanitary Inspector and after plans had been submitted to and approved of by the Works Committee	—	6	11	11
(b) Two or more houses into one	—	—	—	2

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

(a) Under the Corporation Housing Schemes:—

Ward 3—Camperdown—	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
1st Dev., Alliance	—	—	168	90
4th Dev., Traditional	—	—	62	22
5th Dev., Scotcon	—	—	66	14
6th Dev., Atholl	—	—	53	31
7th Dev., Weir	—	—	68	34
8th Dev., Traditional	—	—	66	—
Clement Park—				
2nd Dev., Traditional	—	—	24	14
St. Mary's—				
11th Dev., (O.P.H.) Trad.	—	10	—	—
12th Dev., Traditional	—	—	142	30
Ward 4—Mid Craigie—				
3rd Dev., (O.P.H.) Trad.	—	16	—	—
4th Dev., Traditional	—	—	104	34
Ward 7—Magdalene's Kirkton—				
4th Dev., Traditional	—	—	88	18
St. Mary's—				
13th Dev., Traditional	—	—	66	10
Ward 9—Rosefield Street—				
Traditional	4	—	6	—
Ward 10—Douglas and Angus—				
10th Dev., (O.P.H.) Trad.	—	29	—	—
11th Dev., Traditional	—	—	110	26
Total Houses —	1,405			

(b) Scottish Special Housing Association:—

Ward 5—Mains of Fintry—(North Ext.)	Room 1	Rooms 2	Rooms 3	& over 4 Rooms
“No Fines” Tenements.				
1st Dev.	—	—	164	82
2nd Dev.	—	—	56	28
Total Houses —	330.			

(c) Private Enterprise:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
Ward 2	—	1	5	12
Ward 7	—	—	22	14
Ward 8	—	—	17	11
Ward 9	—	—	10	36
Ward 10	—	—	2	49
Ward 11	—	—	1	7
Ward 12	—	3	1	1
	—	4	58	130

Total Houses — 192.

Giving a grand total of 1,927 new houses erected throughout the period.

III.—Particulars of dwelling-houses closed (267) for human habitation during the year 1957 in whole or in part and vacated:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
(a) Converted into business premises, offices, shops or workshops, etc.	—	—	—	1
(b) By absorption into other houses	2	1	2	6
(c) Closed by Order, Demolition Order or Undertaking	32	31	6	—
(d) Clearance Areas	67	44	4	2
(e) Voluntarily Closed	12	50	3	4
Totals	113	126	15	13

IV.—Dwelling-houses demolished (349) during the year 1957:

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
(a) Dwelling-houses that had been Closed by Order or Demolition Order	80	59	8	4
(b) Clearance Areas	18	18	4	1
(c) Dwelling-houses that had been Closed by Undertaking	—	4	—	—
(d) Houses Voluntarily Closed	1	19	1	8
(e) Sites for Redevelopment	32	66	13	13
Totals	131	166	26	26

In addition to the above, 37 shops and other premises were demolished.

V.—Net Result for year 1957:—

The net result for the period is that there are 1,669 more houses available for human habitation than at 31st December, 1956, i.e., houses of:—

1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
109 less	65 less	1,283 more	560 more

Visits in connection with housing activities totalled 6,935.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954

Rent Act, 1957

Certificates of Disrepair

Hereunder are shown the particulars of applications for Certificates of Disrepair and the manner in which they were dealt with.

Act	Number of Applications.	Granted.	How disposed of:		Withdrawn.
			Refused.	In Abeyance.	
1954	57	55	2	—	—
1957	352	300	3	47	2
	409	355	5	47	2

Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair

23 applications were received requesting that Certificates of Disrepair be uplifted as the various defects enumerated thereon had been remedied.

In 18 cases annulment was granted as craved. The remaining 5 applications were still in abeyance at the end of the year.

Complaints

Complaints lodged at the office, either personally, by telephone or by letter, numbered 3,663 as against 3,878 last year. All were carefully enquired into. Further action was taken in regard to 3,500, but the remaining 163 complaints were found to be based on foundations so trivial as to require no more attention.

Statutory Notices or Intimations

Under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897; the Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts; the Factories Act, 1937; Local Acts etc. etc. 9,691 notices or intimations, written or verbal, calling

for the removal of nuisances, were served upon proprietors or agents of property or persons otherwise responsible. These have received, or are now receiving, attention.

General Nuisances

Visits numbering 28,542 were made for the purpose of detecting nuisances, of which 5,089 were discovered. In each instance appropriate steps were taken to secure their abatement.

Summarized, the nuisances were:—

Choked and defective water closets, sinks, drains, etc.	1,661
Choked and defective rones and rainwater conductors	173
Leaking roofs	568
Defective chimneys	263
Internal condition of houses (plasterwork, woodwork, glazing, dampness, etc.)	1,237
Defective ashbins	11
Dirty and verminous houses	291
Rat infestation	168
Dirty stairs, passages and water closets	123
Miscellaneous	594
	<hr/>
	5,089

If, as is the popular belief, the work of Sanitary Departments in general is more or less routine, it is here appropriate to state that, so far as nuisances are concerned, there is variety in plenty.

1957, in common with preceding years, produced its quota of nuisances which were slightly different from the usual order, and the following may be quoted as typical:—

Two complaints regarding smells associated with the rendering of fats were received and investigations proved them to be fully justified. Such smells can obviously be included within the offensive category, and steps were therefore taken to have the nuisances eliminated.

In one case the business was transferred to premises more suitably situated outwith the city. In the other, the processing was transferred from the basement to the ground floor where adequate mechanical ventilation was provided to carry the fumes clear of all openings to adjoining occupied premises.

The muddy and water-logged state of undeveloped ground at a Corporation housing scheme was reported by tenants residing in the area. These conditions were due to the contour of the ground diverting surface and sub-soil water from over a wide area to the region in question.

The matter was brought to the notice of the Housing Committee, and remedial measures, including the provision of sub-soil drainage, were authorised. These works, it is expected, will be carried out in the near future.

A report of a "fishy" smell in a shop was referred to the department after a complete search of the premises by the staff had failed to find the cause. The district inspector discovered a badly overheated switch/socket which operated an electric fire. The fitting was made of material which, if overheated through defect or overloading, gave off the odour complained of. A new fitment was provided and this, as well as curing the complaint, avoided any chance of fire of which a real danger had previously existed.

A most unusual circumstance was reported early in the year. Complaints were received from the occupiers of houses adjacent to the wooded portion of a large garden concerning a most offensive stench caused by the accumulation of droppings from a host of starlings roosting in the trees. Gum boots were indispensable when investigating this case as the ground was, in places, covered with droppings to a depth of four to five inches. The branches of the trees were also heavily coated and a most obnoxious odour was apparent. It would appear that, prior to migrating, the birds had selected this small wood as a "muster room" and were collecting by the thousand before proceeding overseas. To abate this nuisance it was necessary to scrape the ground and subsequently over four tons of manure had to be removed. Soon afterwards the birds migrated and the spring rains cleansed the area.

Several complaints of smells suggestive of coal gas leakage were promptly intimated to the Scottish Gas Board in view of potential danger, and defects in piping were speedily rectified.

After intervention by the district inspector, nuisance caused by grit being blown by high winds from a stack of coke into nearby dwellings was terminated by frequent spray-

ing of the bing with water. Assurance was given that in future coke would be stacked in another section of the yard, well away from houses.

Assistance was asked by an hotel owner in connection with the flooding of his wine cellar. Careful investigation brought to light that at times of prolonged rainfall a spring to the north of the hotel grounds, which showed in two places in adjoining policies, became overloaded and its overflow sought its way into the cellar in question. Diversion was the only answer and was to receive the consideration of the hotel owner.

Extensive and persistent flooding of basement premises was reported. The drains of the property in question and the adjacent properties were examined and found to be in good working order. The water mains in the immediate vicinity were then tested and one on the other side of the street was found to be fractured. When this was repaired the flooding in the basement stopped.

Verminous Houses and Persons

Bugs—Results in recent years have shown the true value of research undertaken to produce an efficient insecticide. Prior to World War II re-infestation was almost inevitable as in those days available insecticides lacked the residual and lasting qualities which to-day are so successfully preventing recurrence.

The term "verminous house" now includes dwellings infested with—apart from bugs—woodworm, fleas, flies, lice, cockroaches, beetles, earwigs, ants, centipedes, spiders, pigeon lice, paper lice, silver fish, etc. Disinfestation measures were taken against many of the foregoing insects and, so far as earwigs are concerned, some 86 Corporation houses were treated during the months of July to September.

Throughout the year 239 rooms in 122 houses were treated for bug infestation. Included in the foregoing figures are 32 Corporation houses wherein 94 rooms were sprayed.

Other Anti-Social Insects—Small black flies, later identified as sewage midges, caused extreme concern in one household.

Sewage from a choked and defective waste trap had found its way below this ground floor house giving rise to the aforesaid condition. Repairs to the drain were effected, the sewage pumped out and the underfloor space treated with lime, after which the nuisance took end.

A complaint from a harassed tenant, on investigation, proved to be due to dog fleas. The source of origin was probably a dog owned by the recent outgoing tenant. Attempts to get rid of the fleas were undertaken by the new occupier but without much success. Detailed instructions were given on measures for eradication and when visited later the family were found to be much more at ease both mentally and physically.

Our assistance was requested in connection with lice infested bedding at an Institution within the city. The bedding was treated with a liquid insecticide before being subjected to steam disinfestation. A store and an out-building to which the affected articles had been moved were thoroughly sprayed as a precautionary measure.

Investigation of a complaint lodged by the tenant of an attic dwelling revealed a multitude of almost microscopic grey insects resembling those of the mite family. Four questions presented themselves: what were they, were they harmful, where did they come from, and what exterminative measures would be necessary?

Enquiry elicited the fact that the tenant had endured these "mites" for almost two years and when they eventually formed a fine grey dust, that was literally living, in the furnishings she found conditions intolerable. A chance remark about pigeons being an additional source of worry suggested the possibility of the "mites" being a form of pigeon lice. Specimens were submitted to Queen's College for entomological identification and this confirmed that these were, indeed, that form of insect life. Eradication proved somewhat protracted and difficult but was ultimately effected by the removal of the pigeons from the roof space which was thereafter boarded up and made secure against re-occupation. The infested dwelling, furnishings, etc. were then subjected to a series of application of a suitable insecticide.

Dirty Houses—Towards the end of the year a complaint regarding a dirty house was investigated. The tenant apparently only used the dwelling for sleeping purposes and despite visits at different hours of the day and evening access could not be obtained. Any request for entry to this house was refused in no uncertain terms. Court action by the Property Agent to obtain access was in progress at the end of the year.

Another case, involving a man whose house was discovered to be in an almost indescribable condition, terminated in the removal of that person to hospital.

Verminous Persons—Only one such case claimed our attention. This concerned a man found, on admission to hospital, to be in a verminous condition. The hospital authorities took the required action regarding his person and this department attended to his place of habitation by fumigation and spraying.

Whitewashing and Painting Common Stairs and Passages

The new Rent Act has been instrumental in providing some impetus in connection with cleansing of stairs and passages.

Quite a number of properties which were made the subject of increases under the Act have had, as part of a general tidying-up process, stairs, passages, water closet apartments and washing-houses painted and/or size coloured.

At other properties normal procedure has followed, and though progress is slow some headway continues to be made.

Back Courts, Areas, Footways, etc.

The dirty condition of rear areas continues to occupy a proportion of the time of the inspectorate. This source of nuisance is usually associated with somewhat congested tenemental properties due to tenants dumping refuse indiscriminately, but also occurred during the year at the rear of shops in certain housing schemes.

Occupiers of the shops were reminded of their obligation to keep the rear areas clean and free from litter such as empty cartons and wrappers, and generally the complaint

ceased. In some cases, however, further representations were required before the occupiers fulfilled their obligations.

Tenants occupying a new corporation tenement reported that a footpath at the rear of the building was unpaved, undrained and muddy. The matter was directed to the appropriate quarter after which the path was paved in asphalt.

The unpaved condition of an access to the rear of corporation shop property, together with frequent chokage of a drain, gave considerable trouble until arrangements were made for the provision of a sump to arrest solids from a potato scraping machine. This, together with proper paving, successfully ended the complaints.

Common Lodging-Houses

One such establishment is registered by the local authority in terms of section 89 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. This registration was first granted in 1914 and has been renewed annually since then.

The lodging-house has accommodation for 123 male lodgers but the present average nightly population is only 70 (45 regulars and 25 casuals) which is rather less than 75% of its capacity.

There is no doubt that the demand for this type of living accommodation is diminishing. Moreover, because of the uneconomical charges (2/- per person per night or 12/- weekly), the premises and equipment have been allowed to deteriorate to such an extent that early consideration is to be given as to the future of this last remaining common lodging-house. With this in view a comprehensive report was under preparation at the end of the year for submission to a special committee of the local authority.

60 inspections were made during 1957.

The Salvation Army Young Women's Residence

This home provides excellent accommodation at a modest charge and is well patronised.

The Seaman's Boarding House (Dundee Sailors' Home and Hostel)

These premises are kept in a clean condition and constant attention to the fittings, furnishings and fabric of the property maintains the high standard set in former years.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings

Inspections throughout the year invariably found these premises—which numbered 21—to be satisfactorily managed and maintained.

Tents and Vans

Caravans were sited at several places within the burgh during the year.

One site was considered to be unsatisfactory, and the owners therefore requested to move, principally because of lack of water closet accommodation but also because of nuisance experienced by occupiers of adjoining houses from the smoke which issued from the chimneys of the caravans. Further, no application had been made to the local authority for "planning permission" under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947—a most essential requirement when caravans are to remain on the same site for more than 28 days.

It may be that in the near future an approved caravan site will be available in Dundee. The owner of the ground obtained planning permission for "change of use" and the site is to be laid out with proper water closet, ablutionary facilities and other amenities. At the end of the year levelling of the ground was in progress and the aim of the promoter is to have it ready for holiday makers in 1958.

1957 saw the usual visitations of carnivals with their quota of caravan dwellers but as hitherto no difficulties presented themselves. This particular show ground has sanitary accommodation provided for each sex and the apartments and fittings were cleaned daily. Arrangements were made with the Cleansing Department for regular removal of refuse throughout the duration of the carnivals.

In all, 158 visits were paid to Tents and Vans over the year.

Atmospheric Pollution

Continuous scientific measurement and analysis of the air which we breathe is nowadays regarded as of paramount importance if the problem of reducing pollution of the atmosphere is to be effectively pursued. By this means reliable information is obtained as to the nature and extent of atmospheric pollutants and, as time goes on, the results of our efforts towards cleaning the air should become apparent.

On 1st October, 1957, in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the local authority joined the ranks of some 260 "Co-operating Bodies" throughout Great Britain by setting up, and bringing into operation, five measuring stations at the undernoted sites within the city.

STATIONS			
No.	NAME	SITE	INSTRUMENTS
1.	Balgay	Balgay Girls' School, 309 Blackness Road, Dundee.	One deposit gauge and one lead peroxide instrument.
2.	Macalpine	West King's Cross Hospital, Macalpine Road, Dundee.	Do.
3.	Clepington	Maryfield Hospital, Mains Loan, Dundee.	Do.
4.	Midmill	Scottish Gas Board, Midmill Holder, Drumgeith Road, Dundee.	Do.
5.	Mayfield	Mayfield Hostel, 169 Arbroath Road, Dundee.	Do.

In this way the local authority is not only playing its part in providing information for the D.S.I.R., which is entrusted with the responsibility for carrying out a National Investigation into the problem, but is also obtaining, at the same time, much valuable data as to conditions locally.

It will be observed that at each of the five stations a deposit gauge and a lead peroxide instrument are provided. The purpose of the former is to provide a measurement of deposited matter, including ash and unburnt or partially burnt particles of fuel discharged from chimneys. The latter provides important information as to the sulphur gases content of the atmosphere.

The following tables give a precis of the monthly and average results of analyses and measurements for the five stations from October to December (inclusive):—

Deposit Gauges

Monthly Analyses and Averages for Individual Stations

		TONS PER SQUARE MILE			
STATION		Month	Total Insoluble Matter	Total Soluble Matter	Total Solids
No. 1.	Balgay	October	3.83	4.17	8.00
		November	3.17	4.75	7.92
		December	4.98	6.76	11.74
		Average	3.993	5.226	9.22
No. 2.	Macalpine	October	4.13	5.89	10.02
		November	2.31	6.21	8.52
		December	3.24	10.18	13.42
		Average	3.226	7.426	10.653
No. 3.	Clelington	October	6.87	7.70	14.57
		November	3.42	5.58	9.00
		December	7.25	11.74	18.99
		Average	5.846	8.34	14.186
No. 4.	Midmill	October	5.55	5.32	10.87
		November	2.11	4.94	7.05
		December	4.43	5.39	9.82
		Average	4.03	5.216	9.246
No. 5.	Mayfield	October	8.04	5.36	13.40
		November	7.30	5.74	13.04
		December	9.57	7.67	17.24
		Average	8.303	6.256	14.56

Monthly and Three-Month Averages for All Five Stations

TONS PER SQUARE MILE			
MONTH	Total Insoluble Matter	Total Soluble Matter	Total Solids
October	5.684	5.688	11.372
November	3.662	5.444	9.106
December	5.894	8.348	14.242
Average	5.08	6.493	11.573

The above figures are approximately representative of the following:—

TONS DEPOSIT			
PER MONTH		PER ANNUM	
Per square Mile.	Over City as a whole.	Per square Mile.	Over City as a whole.
11.573	222	138	2,664

Lead Peroxide Instruments

Milligrams of SO_3 per 100 Centimetres per Day
(Concentration of SO_2 in arbitrary units)

MONTH	S T A T I O N					Average Concentration
	No. 1 Balgay	No. 2 Macalpine	No. 3 Cleington	No. 4 Midmill	No. 5 Mayfield	
October	0.43	0.45	0.90	0.61	1.02	0.682
November	0.80	0.67	1.07	0.48	0.99	0.802
December	0.92	0.85	1.61	0.92	1.66	1.192
Average Daily Concentration	0.716	0.656	1.193	0.67	1.223	0.892

It must be appreciated, of course, that these figures cover only a three month period of the year and, more particularly, three of the months when atmospheric pollution by the products of fuel combustion is high because of the large number of space heating appliances, etc. which are being used to the full at that time. More reliable figures will become available after the stations have been in operation for twelve months and more.

The department is co-operating with Professor A. Mair of the Department of Public Health and Social Medicine, Queen's College, Dundee, on a reciprocal basis in collating information obtained from the local authority's own stations and two stations, each comprising a daily smoke filter and volumetric SO_2 apparatus, which Professor Mair hopes to make available within the city early next year.

The Health and Welfare Committee have authorised that members of the sanitary staff should undertake the work of assessing the smoke shades of the filter papers, carrying out the chemical titrations necessary to ascertain the SO_2 content, and the recording of all information in connection with these daily filters.

Clean Air Act, 1956

The Clean Air Act has been described as the crowning achievement in a long and arduous campaign to obtain essential and enforceable legislation for the purpose of reducing, and ultimately eliminating so far as practicable, pollution of the atmosphere by smoke, grit, etc. from both the industrial and domestic chimney, as well as from railway engines and shipping.

As indicated in the annual report for 1956 certain provisions of the Act were brought into operation on the last day of that year and it was anticipated that the remainder of the Act—the provisions mainly affecting industry—would become effective early in 1958.

At the end of 1957 the Secretary of State had still not made the necessary Order bringing the rest of the Act into force and it is now anticipated that the date is more likely to be late, rather than early, 1958.

During the year a preliminary survey of furnace/boiler plants at industrial and commercial premises within the city was carried out in order to obtain information concerning units which might require adaptation or renewal to enable compliance with the terms of Section I (smoke emission) when the provisions thereof become effective.

This survey entailed some 603 visits to premises and embraced 805 units ranging from sectional boilers providing space heating to large water tube boilers providing steam for industrial purposes. Undernoted is a summary of the information obtained.

No. of Furnace/ Boiler Plants	TYPE OF FUEL USED						
	Coal		Authorised Solid Fuel		Oil	Gas	Electric
	Hand- fired	Automatic or mechanical stokers	Hand- fired	Automatic or mechanical stokers			
805	260	166	274	—	43	60	2

Most of the hand-fired units burning raw coal, and a number of units fitted with what are considered to be unsuitable types of mechanical stokers, will in all probability require adaptation or renewal if they are to go on burning raw coal although, in some cases, a change over to one of the other fuels may be considered preferable.

Included in this survey were plants under the control of the local authority and the heads of the various departments were notified in all cases where it was considered that changes were desirable.

During 1957 notification of proposal to install new furnaces in terms of Section 3(3) of the Act were received on 22 occasions. This sub-section requires such notification to the

local authority in the case of all new industrial furnaces, as well as new domestic units which have a capacity rating of 55,000 B. Th. U's and over.

On four occasions the department found it necessary to raise objections in respect of the proposed heights of chimneys for new furnace installations, and the provisions of Section 10 of the Act were invoked to ensure that those responsible provided higher chimneys so as to avoid risk of nuisance or prejudice to health.

In one instance a modern oil-burning appliance required only a short chimney flue for operational purposes but the siting of the boiler was such that the proposed chimney top would have been directly opposite, and within a few feet of, the windows of one of the factory workrooms. The owners eventually agreed that, in order to eliminate risk of oil combustion fumes gaining access to the workroom, the height of the chimney would be such that the top would be above the roof of the building.

Details of new boiler installations and adaptations to existing plants completed during the year, including both industrial furnace/boilers and domestic boilers with a rating of 55,000 B. Th. U's and over, are summarized in the following table:—

local authority in the case of all new industrial premises, as well as new domestic premises, which have capacity rating of 25000 B.T.U. and over. The local authority may also require to the local authority the department found it necessary to raise objections in respect of the proposed height of chimneys for new industrial premises, and the provisions of Section 10 of the Act were inserted to ensure that those responsible for such premises should be aware of the risk of nuisance or injury to health.

In one instance a number of burning appliances required only a short chimney, the local authority proposed that the height of the chimney was such that the proposed chimney tip would have been above the level of the roof and a few feet above the level of the roof. The local authority was not satisfied with this and suggested that in order to eliminate risk of nuisance or injury to health, the chimney should be such that the top would be above the level of the roof.

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Table 1	Table 2	Table 3	Table 4	Table 5
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Nature of Premises				Furnaces			Remarks	
Factories	Shops, Offices, etc.	Other Premises	Dwelling-Houses	New Boiler Installations	Type of Stoker			
					Fuel			
					Solid Fuel	Oil	Gas	
1	—	—	—	1	Automatic under-feed	1	—	New factory premises
—	—	1	—	1	Automatic	—	1	Reconstructed premises
1	—	—	—	1	Automatic under-feed	1	—	Replaced hand-fired coal burning plant
1	—	—	—	2	Automatic	2	—	Additional plant
1	—	—	—	1	Do.	1	—	Replaced hand-fired coal burning plant
—	—	—	1	1	Do.	1	—	Replaced coal-fired domestic boiler
—	1	—	—	1	Do.	—	1	Reconstructed premises
—	1	—	—	1	Do.	1	—	Replaced hand-fired coal burning plant
—	—	—	1	1	Do.	1	—	New dwelling-house
—	—	—	1	1	Do.	—	1	New dwelling-house
—	1	—	—	1	Do.	—	1	Replaced hand-fired coal burning plant
—	—	1	—	1	Hand-fired (coke)	1	—	Replacement of coke-fired appliance
—	—	—	1	1	Automatic	—	1	Replaced open fires for space heating
1	—	—	—	1	Do.	1	—	Replaced hand-fired coal burning plant
1	—	—	—	1	Do.	1	—	New factory premises
2	—	—	—	—	Mechanical sprinklers	12	—	Mechanical stokers fitted to 6 Lancashire boilers formerly hand-fired
1	—	—	—	—	Mechanical under-feed	1	—	Mechanical stoker fitted to boiler formerly hand-fired
—	—	1	—	—	Automatic under-feed	2	—	Auto-stokers fitted to Ultrasonic boilers formerly hand-fired
—	—	1	—	1	Automatic	—	1	Replaced hand-fired coal burning plant
1	—	—	—	1	Automatic under-feed	1	—	Replaced hand-fired coal burning plant
—	1	—	—	1	Hand-fired (coke)	1	—	Additional boiler
1	—	—	—	2	Automatic	2	—	New factory premises
—	—	1	—	—	Automatic under-feed	2	—	Auto-stokers fitted to 2 Lancashire boilers formerly hand-fired
1	—	—	—	1	Automatic	—	1	New factory premises
1	—	—	—	1	Do.	1	—	Replaced hand-fired coal burning plant
—	—	1	—	2	Do.	—	2	Additional plant
—	—	1	—	1	Do.	—	1	Additional plant
—	—	1	—	1	Do.	—	1	Replaced hand-fired coal burning boiler
—	—	1	—	1	Mechanical under-feed	1	—	Replaced hand-fired coal burning boiler

It will thus be seen that some 11 hand-fired plants burning raw coal were replaced by complete new boiler installations of which six are oil fired, two gas fired and three designed to burn solid fuel with the use of automatic or mechanical stokers.

In addition to the efforts made to reduce smoke emission from existing plants, opportunity was taken, whenever possible, to minimize risk of atmospheric pollution from new sources. At new, extended and reconstructed premises several oil and gas fired units were installed in preference to solid fuel burning appliances, while electric underfloor heating was provided for several new buildings within the city.

The awareness of the local authority of its obligation to comply with the terms of the Act is emphasised by the high order of plants being installed at various new establishments under their control. Gas fired installations have been provided at Balerno and Blackshade Primary Schools. At other new schools the boiler plants will either be gas fired or solid fuel burning with fully automatic underfeed stoking units. At one school under construction the practicability of providing space heating by the electric underfloor method is under consideration.

Details of certain alterations and improvements effected at Corporation establishments are given in the "Smoke Nuisance" section of this report.

Smoke Control Areas

Under Section 11 of the Act power is given to a local authority to declare the whole of their area, or any part thereof, as a Smoke Control Area. Subject to any stated exceptions and limitations, the emission of smoke in such an area, on any day, is an offence unless the emission caused by the burning of an "authorised fuel," i.e. anthracite, including semi-anthracite, briquetted fuels carbonised in the process of manufacture, coke, electricity, gas, low temperature carbonisation fuels and low volatile steam coals. Specified buildings or classes of buildings and specified fireplaces or classes of fireplaces may be exempted.

At the end of the year the local authority were giving serious consideration to a comprehensive report on "Measures to Reduce Atmospheric Pollution in Dundee" submitted to

them with a view to adopting a general policy for enforcement of the Act. The following recommendations were put forward for their consideration under the sub-heading, "The Prevention of Smoke from Domestic Chimneys":—

1. That they consider introducing in the missives of let applicable to their own houses generally, or houses in selected areas, a condition that tenants only burn smokeless fuel in their grates.
2. That they agree in principle to progressive establishment, and extension, of Smoke Control Areas within the city.
3. With regard to future new Housing Estates, Re-Development Areas, and individual blocks of new dwellings, that they agree in principle:—
 - (a) that these be designed, wherever possible, so that the use of solid fuel fires is avoided, or
 - (b) that all missives of let contain a clause prohibiting the use of solid fuels other than Authorised Smokeless Fuels, or
 - (c) in the case of new Housing Estates or Re-Development Areas, that these be designated Smoke Control Areas at their inception.
4. That consideration be given to the establishment of the proposed Menzieshill Housing Estate as a Smoke Control Area or, alternatively, that the houses be designed so as to be completely smokeless.

It was emphasised in the report that the local authority should set an example and consider first the establishment of Smoke Control Areas in their own post-war Housing Estates. These estates are, in the main, purely residential and the houses are already provided with approved appliances capable of burning smokeless fuels so that the technical problems would be more or less limited to the provision of gas poker for fuel ignition and, possibly, increased bunker space. Another advantage is that, as the local authority are the owners, much of the laborious fact-finding required in a survey of private housing will be avoided.

Having thus set an example with municipal housing, however, the local authority might then feel that consideration should be given to private post-war residential areas, and so on until as much of the city as possible is subject to Smoke Control Area legislation.

It might be recorded that the local authority have now agreed that approximately 525 acres comprising the proposed Menzieshill Housing Estate and a large part of the surrounding land is to be the city's first Smoke Control Area and authority has been given to make the necessary Smoke Control Order. More information concerning this can be expected in the annual report for 1958.

It would not be appropriate to leave this part of the report without making a special appeal to householders to do all they can to prevent pollution of the air which they and their families are, after all, compelled to breathe. Obviously, if the air is clean, the effect will be more beneficial, and much less harmful. In addition, the fabric and paintwork of their buildings will not dirty so readily and will last much longer, their homes will not require anything like the same amount of cleaning, and their washing, when hung out to dry, will be less likely to become smutted with sooty particles.

In a city like Dundee it can safely be reckoned that at least 50% of atmospheric pollution by smoke comes from domestic chimneys and householders should not, therefore, be content simply to leave the matter to industrialists and others—or even wait until their dwellings are brought within the jurisdiction of Smoke Control Area legislation. In the interests of public health they also can play their part now in the efforts to attain the ultimate goal of "Clean Air."

Householders who are not opposed to the idea of dispensing with open fireplaces in their homes have a very wide and acceptable range of contemporary electrical and gas appliances, or even oil-burning units, to choose from for space heating.

Those who still demand the open fireplace can be assured that adequate supplies of various types of smokeless fuels are available at reasonable cost. These possess many advantages over raw coal from the housewife's point of view, most important of which is probably the fact that they burn much

more cleanly in the grate and therefore save a considerable amount of labour in keeping the room clean and free from dust. They also give a soft, warm and satisfying heat, even in the coldest weather, and the chimney does not have to be swept nearly so often because there is practically no sooty matter going up to choke the vent.

Dundee gas coke, in particular, burns to give an excellent fire and is generally economically preferable to coal. Those intending to change over to gas coke, however, would be well advised to first seek expert advice, either from the specialists in the department or from their own tradesmen, as it can only be burned satisfactorily in properly designed or adapted grates and special provision for ignition is preferable.

The department welcomes enquiries on all matters concerning the burning of smokeless fuels as well as matters pertaining to atmospheric pollution generally.

Smoke Nuisances

During the year 21 observations (using the Ringelmann Chart) were made of offending chimneys and, as a result thereof, 13 warning letters were sent to occupiers of premises concerned. In addition, a number of verbal warnings were issued.

In many instances the cause of excessive smoke emission was found to be due to the shortcomings of hand-fired furnaces burning raw coal. Efficient firing of such furnaces is dependent on the fireman in charge having attained a high standard in boiler-plant practice and carrying his knowledge and experience into effect. There is little doubt, however, that the days of the hand-fired furnace which burns raw coal are numbered because once the rest of the Clean Air Act becomes operative it will be practically impossible to comply with requirements with this method of firing.

In some cases the cause of the trouble was improper operational technique by persons in charge of mechanical stoking units, and even oil-fired appliances.

Undernoted is some information concerning complaints of excessive smoke emission, and how they were dealt with.

The tenants of a tenement property complained of a smoke nuisance from the chimney of a nearby Nursery School. It was found that the lady caretaker of the school was employed on a part-time basis so that she was unable to give the boilers providing space heating and hot water respectively the constant attention, and the furnaces associated therewith the light and frequent firing, they required. She was therefore in the habit of "loading" the furnaces three times daily so that considerable volumes of smoke were emitted for lengthy periods after firing. Replacement of the sectional boiler providing space heating with a gas-fired unit and a change over from coal to coke for the hot water boiler proved a successful solution.

Excessive smoke emission from the chimneys of four local authority schools in different parts of the city had been the cause of more than a little concern for some considerable time. In each case a change over from coal to coke or coke breeze effected a remedy. To do this, however, it was necessary to introduce forced draught and new fire-grates at two of the schools and forced draught at one school.

To eliminate complaints the hand-fired boiler providing space heating at a public library was replaced by a new unit fitted with a mechanical underfeed stoker.

The fitting of an underfeed mechanical stoker to the coal burning Cochran boiler at another Corporation establishment solved the problem of occasional excessive smoke emissions which were the subject of complaints from residents in the neighbourhood.

In an effort to reduce the amount of smoke emitted during and after fire-cleaning the management of a firm were advised to "stagger" the times of this operation in respect of the four furnaces concerned. The operators were then able to maintain the necessary steam pressure without applying an excessive and smoke-producing rate of feed from the mechanical stokers—as had been necessary to keep up the pressure when the practice was to clean the furnaces one immediately after the other. After obtaining technical advice, economisers were also installed at this plant, thus increasing the efficiency of the boilers and further reducing the smoke emission.

Intermittent complaints over a period, and subsequent approaches by the inspectorate, resulted in a manufacturer

being prevailed upon to replace a hand-fired boiler by a treble-pass oil-fired Economic boiler. Now, only a light heat haze is visible at the top of the chimney.

A complaint relating to smuts resulted in the owner of the offending chimney being severely warned regarding the burning of sawdust. The sawdust, a by-product from the main business, was readily available if the usual fuel (coke) ran out. The high chimney provided too great a draught with the result that partly burnt sawdust was discharged into the atmosphere and affected quite a large area. On our intervention this practice ceased.

Appreciating the relationship between fuel efficiency and smoke emission, and also the fact that they have in the past been the recipients of a number of notices of complaint from this department, the directors of a large jute firm controlling eight factories closely adjacent to each other have under consideration further, and complete, centralization of the four boiler plants serving the factories. It is proposed to have only one boiler-house which will be equipped with modern plant so that two boilers will take over the duties of providing steam for processing and space heating at all eight factories. At present two Lancashire boilers, two vertical boilers and two water tube boilers undertake this work. The scheme has much to commend it, and will entail steam pipes being conveyed underneath roadways, etc., from the boiler-house to the various factory premises.

Factories

The following table gives details of the number and types of factories on the register at the close of the year.

TRADE or BUSINESS.	Mechanical Factories.	Non- Mechanical Factories.
Blacksmiths, Cartwrights and Carriage Builders	8	3
Boot Repairers	50	2
Cabinetmakers, Joiners and French Polishers	79	15
Cash Registers	3	—
Dental Mechanics	20	7
Dress, Mantle, Underclothing & Corset Makers	20	26
Electro-Platers, Wire Workers, Blind Makers and Bellhangers	5	3
Engineers, Cycle and Motor Mechanics, Enamellers and Vulcanisers	169	59
Florists	—	3
Furriers	2	5
Granite and Marble Cutters and Masons	5	31
Hotels and Restaurants	10	30
Jute Spinners, Weavers and Calendrers, etc.	80	—
Milliners	—	4
Painters	—	48
Photographers	3	7
Piano and Gramophone Repairers	4	17
Picture Framers, Gilders and Glaziers	4	3
Plasterers	—	14
Plumbers and Tinsmiths	15	31
Saddlers and Leather Cutters	5	2
Slaters	1	21
Stamp Cutters, Engravers and Ticket Writers	8	2
Sugar Boilers	8	6
Tailors	10	31
Umbrella Makers and Repairers	1	—
Upholsterers and Carpet Sewers	11	8
Waste, Rag and Metal Merchants	6	9
Watch and Jewellery Repairers and Opticians	13	28
Miscellaneous, i.e., Gut Manufacturers, Mica Makers, Paper Bag Makers, Bottlers, Potted Meat Manufacturers, Oil Refiners, Manufac- turing Chemists, Sack Repairers, Laundries, Basket Makers, Brush Makers, Scale Makers, Expanded Rubber, Fish Canners, Food Canners, Linoleum Manufacturers, Fish Fillet- ing, Hat Makers, Sawmills, Printers, Etc.	179	43
	<hr/> 719	<hr/> 458

Inspections to the above premises numbered 404 and, except in 3 instances when Notices had to be served to secure compliance with our requests, any irregularities discovered were remedied forthwith.

The modernisation of older types of factories continued during the year. Such improvements are welcomed and indicate that owners are desirous of bringing their premises, so far as possible, into line with the high standard set by those erected on the Industrial Estates.

Sanitary accommodation in well lighted and ventilated apartments equipped with modern conveniences and with floors and walls of impervious materials is the accepted standard of this age and the aim of this department whose interest, incidentally, in the Factories Acts includes, among other things, the installation and maintenance of sufficient sanitary conveniences for the use of the persons employed in factories and for the separate use of each sex.

Inspections of sanitary facilities provided for employees on building sites revealed several instances of unsatisfactory conditions which were attended to when brought to the notice of employers. At one site only a shed, providing accommodation of a most primitive and unsatisfactory type, was available. After service of a Notice the apartment was put into order and a chemical closet installed.

At a small factory, access to the water closet accommodation situated in a loft was by means of a ladder. The owner, upon request, provided suitable screening and an intervening ventilated space, and work on a proper access to the loft was in hand at the end of the year.

Seventeen Intimations were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories concerning:—

No.	Nature of Complaint.	Improvements effected after action by the Sanitary Department.
2	Dirty Premises	2
1	Unsatisfactory drainage	1
13	Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	11
1	No sanitary accommodation provided	1
3	Insufficient sanitary accommodation	1
1	No separate sanitary accommodation for sexes	1
<hr/> 21		<hr/> 17

Bakehouses

Occupied mechanical factory bakehouses	59
(Included in this number are 5 basement)	
Occupied non-mechanical factory bakehouses	20

Last year's report showed a total of 95 bakehouses; this year the figure is 79—a difference of 16—due, in part, to the usual additions and deletions but principally, because all empty bakehouses have now been deleted from the register. Some of these places have been in disuse for years and, in the light of present day standards, are now totally unfit for their original purpose.

Anticipation of the requirements of the proposed Food Hygiene Regulations gives the Inspectorate the opportunity of encouraging those doing alterations to include in their works many of the attractive suggestions featured in articles in the various trade and technical publications. Unfortunately, whilst most progressive bakery firms are open to receive, and act, upon advice many of the smaller firms must keep an eye on expenditure and can only afford to satisfy the legislative demands in force at the moment.

The year's work embraced routine inspections of bakehouses, 776 visits being devoted to that purpose. Intimations regarding cleaning, washing down of ceilings and walls, limewashing, painting, etc. were issued where and when required.

One firm, by way of extending their premises, took over part of an empty jute factory and carried out large scale improvements. The premises are to be utilized for bulk storage of materials, bread cutting and wrapping, and also for garaging purposes.

A most spacious and contemporary addition to another bakehouse was effected after acquiring and demolishing adjoining premises. The new building also makes provision for the future, beams of adequate strength and dimensions having been installed to enable further extensions to take place upwards.

The equipment installed include stainless steel sink units with hot and cold water supply; two gas-fired rotary ovens between which is installed a proving cupboard with electrical

thermo-controlled steam raising troughs; and a tray washing grill with hot and cold water stand pipes for cleaning of equipment. Part of this extension is partitioned off in wire-mesh and in this section weighing of materials is carried out.

Ample natural lighting is provided by a large area of rooflight, and artificial lighting is by fluorescent tubes. The wall surfaces are of smooth brickwork treated and painted to give a smooth impervious surface. All girders have been boxed-in and ceiling surfaces are smooth and suitably painted. The whole new area is entirely floored with 6 in. Triton Quarry tiles which are extremely durable and acid-resisting, these qualities being especially required in large bakeries where traffic conditions are heavy. Along the centre line of the floor is a rounded channel to which the floor is graded for efficient cleansing. During working hours this channel is covered with lengths of timber.

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The register in connection with the above remains static, i.e. 1 factory licensed for the manufacture of rag flock and 13 places registered for the use of filling materials.

Inspections conducted throughout the year showed these premises to be maintained and operated in a proper fashion and that the records were being kept in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

No complaint was received and no need arose for official intervention in connection with these businesses.

Four informal samples of rag flock were submitted to the Public Analyst and all conformed to the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951/54.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The administration of Part I of the above Act, which relates to rats and mice, remains a responsibility of this department, and the results show that the problem of rodent infestation is being met satisfactorily.

The presence, or suspected presence, of rats or mice was notified to this office on 173 occasions. Of these complaints 127 referred to rats and 46 to mice. Primary investigation showed 30 (27 rats and 3 mice) to be without foundation.

No major infestation had to be tackled during the year, probably due to the sustained vigilance of the inspectorate which, ipso facto, amounted more or less to a continuous survey. All places affording shelter and food for rats are given special attention.

As in former years, when work of deratting or rat proofing at premises or land is deemed expedient, the inspectorate keep the locus under close observation to ensure that whatever steps are taken this will, so far as is possible, successfully terminate the nuisance.

From Riverside Park, during the period of preparation for the Royal Highland Agricultural Show, came reports of rat invasion. Here, as in other places where there is a large force of workmen, the attraction was the scraps of food thrown down. Prompt measures were taken to deal with the infestation and what might well have developed into a major incident was averted.

The rather heavy rat infestation at a housing scheme mentioned in last year's report was cleared up satisfactorily but as a safeguard the locus continued to receive special observation over a period. Further isolated complaints came to hand and prompt action by a rat catcher proved effective.

The presence of rats was reported by the occupiers of new houses at a scheme built on what was formerly agricultural land. Investigations gave evidence of infestation in a bank on open ground and around a nearby sewer manhole. Poison baits, used to good effect, were instrumental in wiping out this small colony.

Another complaint gave railway ground as the source from which rats were spreading to adjoining premises. The area was thickly covered with undergrowth and the Railway Factors, at our request, gave orders for clearing this area of growing vegetation so as to reduce harbourage; thereafter measures for extermination were successfully applied.

The question of harbourage is invariably an important factor when dealing with rat complaints. On several occasions when calls for assistance were answered the first thing pointed out to complainers was the extent of refuge afforded by sheds, lock-ups and overgrown garden ground which, together with food scraps laid down for birds, provided excellent conditions for these pests.

At another housing scheme field mice invaded some of the dwellings, in particular the cupboards of kitchenettes which afforded attractive nesting places. A rodent exterminator was engaged and disinfestation satisfactorily carried out.

The dismantling of grain stacks sent the occupiers—field mice —scurrying for new quarters. Fortunately the number was small, but unfortunately nearby were newly erected bungalows and very quickly the department received calls for assistance. Detailed advice was given to the house-owners and the farmer was visited and sternly reprimanded for dismantling the stacks without taking the precautions against the spread of vermin laid down in the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Stacks) (Scotland) Regulations, 1950—a security measure this department has regularly brought to the notice of those responsible for dismantling and threshing operations.

Complaints concerning vermin are given immediate attention and this, coupled with the ready co-operation of owners and occupiers of premises and the regular baiting of sewers, ensures that, so far as possible, the rodent population of the city is kept to a minimum.

Apropos the work carried out in the sewers of the city, this is a function of the City Engineer's Department and that official has made available the following data in connection therewith.

Rat Destruction

"During the year 16th May 1956 to 15th May 1957, rat destruction measures were continued, mainly in the old established areas of the city. The sum spent on this service was £1,212 which is subject to a Government grant of 50% of approved expenditure. For the year 1956-57 this amounted to £499.

No. of Baits Laid in Manholes.	No. of Good Takes.	No. of No Takes	Percentage of Manholes Infested
4,240	1,830	2,410	43%

This percentage of infested manholes is lower than in the previous return, and indicates that the number of rats is being gradually reduced."

Stables and Piggeries

Stables. — Mechanisation of transport is fast ousting horse-drawn vehicles from the roads. In some instances this change over is so complete as to extend to the conversion of stabling into garages.

Each passing year, therefore, witnesses a steady decrease in the number of stables within the city and, at the end of 1957, only 30 such premises were left in occupation — the major portion of these were used to house the solitary horse or pony of hawkers, or mounts belonging to riding schools.

No complaints relevant to stables were received and during inspective visits the premises were found to be conducted in an acceptable manner.

Piggeries.—Occupied piggeries numbered 46, and some 1,898 pigs were housed therein.

Three pig keepers, in business on a large scale, ceased operations during the year. In two instances the farms were gradually being surrounded by new housing. The disappearance of these piggeries was more welcomed than regretted.

Visits to piggeries totalled 94; in general, they were found to be satisfactorily maintained.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

The above Order, designed, inter alia, to arrest the spread of foot-and-mouth and other diseases, came into force during the year. Briefly, it requires that all persons who collect or receive waste foods for the feeding of pigs and poultry, and who have under their control more than 4 weaned pigs and 50 head of poultry, shall boil all waste food by means of plant and equipment operated in accordance with the conditions of a licence to be granted by the local authority in terms of the Order.

To give effect to the Order a special survey was made of all piggeries, etc. within the burgh and as a result 20 pig etc. dealers came within the terms of the Order. In all cases the necessary licences were granted, but in some instances only after satisfactory adjustments had been made to premises, plant or equipment.

Offensive Trades

No change falls to be recorded in the number and types of such businesses, which are all centred at the Public Slaughterhouses.

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

Apart from the necessity for requesting that the walls and ceiling within one of the establishments should be cleaned, all were conducted in a manner which ensured freedom from nuisance.

Burial Grounds and Cremation

The following interments took place at the undernoted burial grounds within the burgh during the year:—

Burial Grounds

Eastern Necropolis	.....	746
Western Necropolis	.....	659
Western Cemetery (Perth Road)	.....	77
Barnhill Cemetery	.....	148
Parish Church Burying-Ground (Broughty Ferry)	.....	0
Constitution Road Burying-Ground	.....	0
St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Downfield	.....	1
New Mains Cemetery	.....	2
		<hr/>
		1,633

Prior to September, 1957 jurisdiction and control over the New Mains Cemetery was exercised by the authorities of Mains Parish Church but since that date these responsibilities have been taken over by the city's Superintendent of Parks and Cemeteries.

No other material change at burial grounds within the city falls to be recorded and they were all maintained in a satisfactory and befitting manner.

The interments recorded against Barnhill Cemetery include 5 burials of ashes after cremation.

Cremations over the year totalled 1,343.

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Acts

The register in connection with the above showed:—

Dairymen or Cowkeepers	6
Retail Purveyors of Milk (including Producer-Retailers)	529
comprising:—	
Purveyors of Milk from Shops, Milk-houses, etc.	491
Purveyors from Vans	5
Purveyors resident outwith the city but registered to purvey milk within it from Vans on Streets, etc.	8
Purveyors from Shops or Milk-houses together with Vans on Streets	25
Number of Cows in Registered Byres	229

From the information set forth above it will be observed that 6 dairymen or cowkeepers are on the register—one additional to the figure shown last year.

The newcomer was granted a producer's licence for Tuberculin Tested milk and the position in Dundee now is, 4 herds producing Certified milk and 2 Tuberculin Tested milk.

As usual, regular inspections were made of all milk producing dairies within the burgh in order that the general hygienic condition of byres, milk houses, animals and milking operations could be kept under strict supervision. During those visits, of which 120 were made, opportunity was especially taken to check on the facilities for sterilization and the condition of the apparatus and utensils in use.

Cleansing and limewashing of the byres were carried out as and when required.

There was strict insistence that all persons employed about cowsheds wore protective clothing throughout the milking period, that udders and flanks of cows were kept closely cropped and washed and dried immediately prior to milking operations, and that everything possible was done to ensure that the milk reached the public in a clean and safe condition.

It is interesting to note that each year the quantity of milk brought into the city from T.T. herds in adjoining country areas is increasing. The ultimate aim is, of course, the complete eradication of bovine tuberculosis and every encouragement and help is given to producers to achieve this laudable goal as quickly as possible.

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934: In general the terms of this Order were being met but delivery and storage conditions in several instances were unsatisfactory.

It is, for example, still fairly common practice for dairy-men delivering milk to shops (not yet open) in the early morning to leave the crates of bottled milk lying on the pavement at the shop door or at the back door to the premises without protection against risk of contamination from cats, dogs, etc. Another bad practice is the tendency for shopkeepers to put out at night in a similar manner crates of empty milk bottles for collection by the milkman in the morning. Surely it is time specific legislation was introduced which would leave no doubt that such practices constitute an offence punishable by law.

Visits to shops and premises from which milk was retailed numbered 522. Conditions, on the whole, were such that no action was necessary, but some trivialities had to be promptly remedied. In a number of cases internal storage arrangements merited censure, principally the habit of storing bottled milk on the shop floor.

As in the past a few complaints were received regarding the delivery of milk in dirty bottles, bottles having chipped rims or containing glass splinters or pieces of other foreign matter. These incidents were immediately referred to the bottler concerned so that renewed warnings could be given to operatives.

We live in hope, however, that the day will soon come when all milk for the household will be put into non-returnable cartons. As well as being of benefit to the trade by the elimination of bottle washing equipment, etc., and loss due to breakages, etc., much danger from broken glass would be removed from streets, beaches and the like and the risk of inadvertently consuming glass with milk will be obviated.

Another cogent argument in favour of the non-returnable carton in preference to the glass bottle is that the latter may be used for many obnoxious purposes and then returned to the dairy. During bottle washing operations at large dairies certain persons have the unenviable task of viewing the countless bottle passing on a continuous belt and picking therefrom any dirty bottles. This is a great strain on the eye and concentration and it is small wonder that, on occasion,

a dirty bottle filled with milk reaches the public. Perhaps shorter spells of duty at this particular job might result in no dirty bottles escaping detection.

During the summer there was a disturbing occurrence of ropy milk at a dairy farm within the city and until the cause was discovered and the milk produced a negative result on test it was withheld from sale. A comprehensive investigation was instituted and the cause was eventually traced to an infection of the udders of several cows by a bacterial organism. Remedial measures were immediately applied but it was quite a long time before results warranted relaxation of special vigilance at this particular dairy.

It has been observed that more regard is now being paid to the comfort of farm workers. At one dairy farm the typical old time bothy was reconstructed and where, formerly, casual employees were housed, excellent accommodation is provided for a family by way of three good rooms, modern kitchen and bathroom. The privy accommodation, previously in use, has been removed.

The output from the 6 milk producing dairies is disposed of as follows:—

Certified Milk: In two cases the milk is sold wholesale; in the other two cases the producers retail their milk.

Tuberculin Tested Milk: In both cases the milk is bought by wholesalers.

All wholesale dealers also have a retail side to their business.

Byres exempt from registration: There are 10 of these and 29 cows were housed therein.

So far as can be ascertained Dundee's daily consumption of milk is in the neighbourhood of 20,111 gallons, i.e.,

	Gallons.
Certified	996
Tuberculin Tested	1,080
Pasteurized	10,597
Pasteurized T.T. (includes 1,162 gallons for Schools)	1,948
Sterilized	350
	<hr/> 14,971 as liquid milk.
Milk used in manufacture of butter, cream, etc.	5,140
	<hr/> 20,111

The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951/52

At the end of the year the register showed that the under-noted Licences had been issued by the local authority:—

PRODUCERS OF CERTIFIED MILK	—	—	4
PRODUCERS OF TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK	—	—	2
PASTEURIZERS OF MILK	—	—	6
DEALERS IN CERTIFIED MILK	—	—	212
Do. TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK	—	—	96
Do. PASTEURIZED MILK	—	—	506
Do. STERILIZED MILK	—	—	273

In addition to the above, 8 dealers possess 10 Supplementary Licences for the sale of milk from off vans coming into the city:—

CERTIFIED MILK	—	—	—	5
TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK	—	—	—	3
PASTEURIZED MILK	—	—	—	1
STERILIZED MILK	—	—	—	1

One bottler and retailer of Tuberculin Tested milk, who formerly operated from outside the burgh, purchased premises in Dundee which had formerly been a byre, long since dis-used. Alterations to render the building suitable included the installation of an automatically controlled oil-fired boiler, steam sterilizing chest, bottle washing equipment, bottling machine and cold store. So far as the fabric was concerned, the roof was repaired, windows enlarged, exposed rafters sealed over and the floor laid in concrete. A loading bank was provided and the yard repaved.

All premises wherein the pasteurization of milk is carried out received regular routine visits. The entire process from reception tank to the final phase of capping the bottles was scrutinized, as also was the plant itself.

Should there be untoward reports on the bacteriological examination of milk samples, additional searching examinations, including the dismantling of machines and any other action likely to lead to the discovery of the cause of failure, take place.

All milk pasteurized in the city is now processed by the High Temperature Short Time method. The change over during the year of the last Holder Type plant to the H.T.S.T. method was accomplished at considerable expense. Alterations

to the structure of the building included new concrete floors and the tiling of walls from floor to ceiling. A glass lined storage tank was provided and the pasteurizing unit, with ancillary equipment and bottling machine is of block aluminium and stainless steel.

Since the installation was completed the plant has operated successfully as shown by the results of examinations of samples of milk taken.

This rapid method of pasteurizing, when accurately applied, is preferable as it gives a much quicker turnover per hour, thereby greatly assisting the dairyman in getting through his day's work.

More important, however, is the fact that it minimises the risk of milk not being properly pasteurized, as occasionally happens with the older fashioned Holder method complete pasteurization is largely dependent on the operator allowing the milk to be raised to the required temperature and holding it for the requisite period.

Food Inspection

All food premises, including stalls, mobile shops and delivery vans, were kept under constant observation, and to this end 931 inspections were made.

Apropos mobile shops, which tour principally the outlying housing schemes, some of these are beyond reproach, but it is to be regretted that a number of converted buses are now being used for this purpose. These vehicles have had only the minimum of alteration and, to say the least, are not altogether satisfactory for the purposes to which they are being put. Perhaps the new Food Hygiene Regulations, when they come along, will help to remedy matters.

For many years shopkeepers and wholesale food merchants have maintained close contact with the department regarding foodstuffs of which they were suspicious. Over the year 442 calls were answered by the inspectors, and, as the following table shows, quite a variety of foods were, upon examination, deemed unfit for human consumption and subsequently destroyed with the consent of the owners. 4,426 certificates were granted in connection therewith.

ARTICLES OF FOOD SURRENDERED

ARTICLES	Where Sur- rendered	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Reasons for Sur- render
Beetroot	Shops, or stalls, or barrows on street, or food or wholesale stores, etc.	0	0	1	27	Decomposition, Contamination, etc.
Cheese		0	3	3	17	
Chicken (Tinned)		0	2	2	0	
Cream (Tinned)		0	0	2	10	
Eggs (Tinned)		0	2	0	17	
Fish		0	1	2	22	
Fish (Tinned)		0	1	1	13	
Flour		0	1	0	2	
Fruit (Dried)		0	0	3	12	
Fruit (Juices)		0	6	2	10	
Fruit (Pulp)		0	5	0	19	
Fruit (Tinned)		3	16	2	5	
Ham (Tinned)		4	6	3	17	
Jam, Syrup, etc. (Tinned)		0	1	0	4	
Luncheon Meat (Tinned)		0	10	1	8	
Macaroni, Spaghetti, etc. (Tinned)		0	0	1	16	
Margarine		0	0	1	0	
Meat		0	0	2	10	
Meat (Tinned)		2	13	1	10	
Milk (Tinned)		0	8	1	4	
Milk Powder		0	1	0	0	
Mutton (Tinned)		0	15	0	21	
Pickles, Sauces, etc.		0	1	1	14	
Pork		0	0	2	6	
Pork (Tinned)		0	14	0	4	
Puree (Tinned)		0	3	3	8	
Rice (Creamed) (Tinned)		0	1	0	8	
Soup (Tinned)		0	8	2	15	
Tongue (Tinned)		0	10	0	24	
Veal		0	0	1	12	
Veal (Tinned)		0	9	1	14	
Vegetables		4	6	0	26	
Vegetables (Tinned)		1	13	1	21	
Venison		0	0	3	8	
Miscellaneous		0	0	3	9	

Regulations governing the hygienic handling of food are still awaited in Scotland, but it is apparent from reports that in England the authority granted in 1955 under the English statute is being used to good effect.

News from across the border would appear to engender a desire on the part of many local shopkeepers to emulate the reforms in the handling of food recently introduced in England, but answers to enquiries as to what it is best to do are often somewhat difficult, as we are yet without proper guidance as to the terms of the Scottish Regulations and one hesitates to ask for, or sanction, large expenditure on schemes which might not wholly meet the Regulations when promulgated.

Nevertheless, a number of grocers' shops and public houses were altered and internal arrangements brought more in accord with present-day demands.

Several butchers' premises have been the subject of large-scale improvements, including tiling of walls, laying of non-absorbent flooring, provision of increased refrigeration space, refrigerated counters and display windows, additional ablutionary facilities for staffs and improved shop lighting, etc.; thus providing shops which attract the customer and satisfy our existing powers and, it is hoped, forthcoming legislation also.

The practice of transporting meat from the slaughterhouse in unsatisfactory vans, luggage boots of private cars and other unsuitable vehicles is one which we cannot condone and would very much like abolished. Meat traders will require to give careful thought to this important question and provide suitable approved conveyances for their own use or utilize the approved facilities offered by meat haulage contractors. In this connection visits were paid to the public slaughterhouse throughout the year and on several occasions it was necessary to upbraid certain persons regarding this matter.

In connection with refrigerated display cabinets provided in shops, it has been observed in certain cases that the food is openly exposed to the public on their side of the counter and therefore liable to be contaminated by handling, etc.—not, from our point of view, a satisfactory arrangement and one which largely defeats the object of these very desirable fittings.

A complaint was received that the meat supplied to a canteen was horseflesh, but this allegation was disproved when the Analyst reported on the sample submitted.

Cod steaks infested with "worms" formed the basis of another complaint. These were found, on examination, to be nematodes and, on the matter being taken up with the shopkeeper, due restitution was made to the purchaser.

Cooked roast meat supplied to a hospital was thought to be unfit for human consumption and the House Steward requested that an examination be made. This was duly done and the meat was found to have two indistinct small areas suggestive of the animal having had, at some period prior to slaughter, treatment by medicines. This in no way affected the fitness of the meat which was considered quite edible.

A complaint was lodged concerning wasps and flies in a bottle of Raspberry Wine. The bottle was taken to the bottler's premises but no reasonable conclusion could be arrived at as to how the bottle had escaped detection before issue to the shopkeeper. Warning was issued regarding this happening.

Drinks are now being made from concentrated orange juice at certain dairy premises in the city. Prior to receiving sanction to commence this business the premises are examined to establish if they are suitable for such operations, which entail dilution, bottling and capping.

The prepackaging of foodstuffs with a low moisture content, such as pulses, flour, sugar, etc. is most commendable but care is necessary when the articles packed contain a high moisture content, as the following incident reveals. A consignment of carrots, made up in one-pound packages which were perforated in places (presumably for ventilation) and which, in turn, were contained in one-cwt. capacity bags, similarly pierced, was received by a wholesaler. During transit, improper storage and a change in atmospheric conditions caused excessive "sweating" which resulted in the carrots arriving in a decayed state. When examined the moisture was running out of the bags via the air holes and the whole consignment had to be condemned. It is therefore desirable that, unless rapid transport and quick sale can be effected, vegetables and foodstuffs liable to give out moisture should be packed in more suitable containers.

During the year several warnings had to be given to shopkeepers retailing bakery products regarding failure to display a notice that their cream-type products contained imitation cream.

A restaurant in the centre of the city closed down early in January but by the first day of February, after a period of intense activity, had re-opened for business after having been completely gutted, refurnished and provided with the most up-to-date culinary equipment, and generally transformed almost out of recognition.

Let it be taken as read that the furnishing and decorations are of the best and devote our attention to behind the scenes where our main interest lies.

The kitchen has been completely modernised and provided with the most up-to-date equipment, including a dish washer and sterilizer capable of dealing with 400 pieces of crockery per hour, and a new refrigerating unit—so essential in protecting food against contamination and the risk of early decomposition.

The pervasion of kitchen odours to the dining room is rendered impossible. The air in the kitchen is changed many times each hour by huge extractor fans which suck stale air straight to the external atmosphere thereby keeping the internal air clean and fresh.

The basement has been adapted for the preparation of vegetables which, when ready, are conveyed to the kitchen by an electric lift.

The well-being of the staff has not been overlooked or sacrificed for the benefit of patrons—waitresses now have a most comfortable rest room for their use.

Perhaps, in conclusion, it would not be out of place to say that the job was done by local tradesmen to whom a word of praise is surely due.

Foodstuffs Arriving at the Port of Dundee, either Directly from Abroad or by Coastwise Traffic

The following two tables detail the particulars of foodstuffs arriving by waterway during 1957.

The total is 14,328 tons 13 cwts, 3 qrs. as against 19,449 tons 14 cwts. 2 qrs. last year and 23,798 tons 18 cwts. 1 qr. in 1955.

TABLE No. I.

Shows the food arriving coastwise at the port by vessels plying between Dundee and various ports in the United Kingdom.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Bovril, Oxo, etc.	43	11	1
Cocoa and Cocoa Beans	34	1	1
Cocoa Butter	73	15	0
Coffee	32	1	3
Confectionery	17	1	0
Flour	1,450	0	0
Fruit	26	11	3
Fruit (Dried)	53	2	2
Fruit Juices	108	4	2
Fruit (Pulp)	781	0	2
Groceries	96	16	3
Margarine	21	0	0
Nuts	1	4	3
Peas, Beans and Lentils	89	0	0
Pickles, Spices, etc.	0	1	0
Preserved Provisions	4,113	7	1
Quaker Oats	75	8	3
Rice	9	5	0
Sugar	4,436	6	1
Syrup	303	3	2
Tea	472	10	3
Treacle	177	4	1
Wines, Spirits and Ales	6	1	2
Total	12,420	19	1

TABLE No. II.

Shows the amount of food arriving direct from abroad.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Biscuits	0	5	2
Butter	73	7	1
Cheese	140	18	1
Cocoa, etc.	0	4	0
Cocoa Butter	93	18	0
Confectionery	19	7	2
Flour	0	5	0
Fruit	54	18	3
Fruit (Dried)	2	18	2
Fruit (Pulp)	3	9	2
Fruit (Tinned)	35	8	0
Glucose	188	12	1
Margarine	2	5	3
Meat (Tinned)	223	16	2
Milk (Tinned)	3	4	0
Onions, etc.	621	17	3
Peas, Beans and Lentils	129	5	0
Rice	112	2	3
Rusks	19	14	3
Tapioca, etc.	36	6	3
Tea	48	7	3
Vegetables	49	3	3
Vegetables (Tinned)	30	16	0
Wines, Liqueurs, etc.	17	1	1
Total	1,907	14	2

Shell Fish

The relatively small trade in this commodity consists largely of the sale from stalls and street stances of whelks, gathered principally at beaches on both banks of the River Tay and northwards along the Angus Coast.

Other shell fish, such as crabs, lobsters, mussels, oysters, etc. are on sale in fresh fish shops in the city where there is a small but steady demand.

The Labelling of Food Order, 1953

Opportunity is taken to examine packaging and labelling of foods in terms of the above Order when duties relative to sampling, examination of unsound food, Shops Act, etc. are being undertaken by the inspectorate.

Only one instance of incorrect labelling was brought to light during 1957. This followed upon the purchase of an informal sample and involved Sherbet Suckers bought for analysis and separately reported upon under the "Food and Drugs" section of this report. The packet containing this confection did not have printed thereon the ingredients in the mixture; action, as detailed later in this report, followed.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932 —Regulation 15

Two certificates approving the storage accommodation for meat retailed from off vans on the public streets were in operation at the end of the year.

Public Slaughter-Houses, Meat and Cattle Markets

The undernoted information (kindly supplied by the Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter-Houses) details, inter alia, the number of animals slaughtered and particulars of the 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	.....	17,630	119	5,237	88,428
Sheep	.....	31,151	94	1,728	6,636
Pigs	.....	7,577	40	1,402	10,835

Note.—Calves are included as Cattle.

There was no occasion to take any action in connection with the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956. The administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland) is being carried out comprehensively and satisfactorily. All other legislation pertaining to the Slaughter-House and

Markets is being observed. The reconstruction of the Cattle Market is now rapidly nearing completion with some material alterations."

There are no private slaughter-houses within the city.

The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1925 to 1953

Mince.—48 samples (25 formal and 23 informal) were examined by the Public Analyst. Of these, 16 (6 formal and 10 informal) were returned as containing preservative either in a greater proportion than that permitted under the Regulations or during the prohibited period, namely, October to May (inclusive).

Information concerning contraventions relative to five of the official samples reported as adulterated was placed in the hands of the Crown Procurator Fiscal, with the following results—three were fined £5 and two £10. A warning was deemed adequate in the sixth case.

Informal samples.—In instances where the Public Analyst returned "Adulterated" verdicts formal sampling followed and in one case an unsatisfactory report was again received and proceedings (included in those already mentioned) ensued.

Sausages.—47 samples (24 formal and 23 informal) were analysed to ascertain if due regard was being accorded the Regulations aforesaid. 3 specimens (2 formal and 1 informal) failed to conform. The sellers of the formal samples were brought before the court, one being fined £5 and the other admonished.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

Undernoted is a statement showing the number of samples purchased or taken in terms of the above Act and similar preceding legislation during the past five years:—

			Purchased.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
1953	.....	.....	614	606	8
1954	.....	.....	613	598	15
1955	.....	.....	590	580	10
1956	.....	.....	605	570	35
1957	.....	.....	612	580	32

Particulars of samples purchased or taken during 1957:—

I.—Formal samples procured in the ordinary course with a view to following up by prosecution, if necessary, should adulteration be discovered:—

	Purchased.	Certified to be	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Barley	2	2	0
Brandy	1	1	0
Butter	10	10	0
Coffee	4	4	0
Cooking Fat, Lard, etc.	8	8	0
Fish Cakes	3	3	0
Fruit (Dried)	2	2	0
Gin	1	1	0
Ice Cream	49	44	5
Lentils	1	1	0
Margarine	6	6	0
Meat Paste	1	1	0
Milk	162	162	0
Mince	25	19	6
Oatmeal	3	3	0
Raisins and Currants	3	3	0
Rice	1	1	0
Rum	1	1	0
Sauces, etc.	3	3	0
Sausages	24	22	2
Tapioca	1	1	0
Whisky	11	10	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	322	308	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

II.—Informal samples detailed hereunder were taken or purchased:—

	Purchased or Taken.	Certified to be Genuine.	Adulterated.
Ale and Cider	2	2	0
Almond (Ground) and Ground			
Almond Alternative	2	2	0
Baking Soda, etc.	2	1	1
Barley	4	4	0
Beef Steak	1	1	0
Breadcrumbs	2	2	0
Butter	5	5	0
Cereal	1	1	0
Coconut (Ground)	2	2	0
Coffee and Coffee Essence	5	5	0
Confectionery	3	3	0
Cooking Fat, Lard, etc.	6	6	0
Corn Flour, Arrowroot, etc.	4	4	0
Cream (Genuine) and Cream (Artificial)	4	4	0
Cream Pastries, etc.	4	3	1
Fish (Tinned)	2	2	0
Fish Cakes	11	9	2
Flour	5	5	0
Fruit (Dried)	13	13	0
Fruit, etc. Juices	5	5	0
Gelatine	1	1	0
Jam, etc.	16	16	0
Jellies, Jelly Crystals and Lemon			
Pie Filling	6	6	0
Margarine	3	3	0
Meat Roll, Potted Meat, etc.	7	7	0
Medicinal Samples	3	3	0
Milk	26	26	0
Milk (Tinned)	2	2	0
Mince	23	13	10
Mineral Waters, etc.	5	5	0
Nuts	1	1	0
Oatmeal	3	3	0
Pastries (Meat and Fruit)	5	5	0
Peel (Mixed)	2	2	0
Pepper	6	6	0
Potato Crisps, etc.	2	2	0
Puddings (Black and White)	3	3	0
Rice (Whole), Rice (Tinned)	2	2	0
Sauces, Pickles, etc.	11	11	0
Sausages	23	22	1
Carried forward	233	218	15

	Purchased or Taken.	Certified to be Genuine.	Adulterated.
Brought forward	233	218	15
Sherbet Suckers	3	1	2
Spices (Various)	9	9	0
Spreads (Meat, Fish, etc.)	10	10	0
Soup (Tinned)	4	4	0
Suet, Dripping, etc.	3	3	0
Sugar (Icing, etc.)	4	4	0
Tea	5	5	0
Vegetables (Dried and Tinned)	4	4	0
Vinegar	5	4	1
Baking Mixture (1), Celery Salt (1), Lentils (2), Pie (1), Pudding (Christmas) (1), Ravioli (1), Saccharin (1) and Salox (2)	10	10	0
	290	272	18
Add Table I.	322	308	14
	612	580	32

With a population of 179,225 this works out to 3.41 samples for every 1,000 persons.

Milk.—162 formal samples were analysed by the Public Analyst and hereunder are shown, month by month, the average milk fat and non-fatty solids contents.

Month.	Number of Samples.	Average Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.
January	14	3.77	8.78
February	13	3.75	8.82
March	12	3.81	8.82
April	15	3.99	8.85
May	15	3.76	8.81
June	13	3.74	8.85
July	13	3.90	8.83
August	13	3.85	8.76
September	14	3.86	8.81
October	14	3.94	8.79
November	12	3.63	8.78
December	14	4.01	8.88
	162	3.83	8.81

The highest figure for milk fat recorded in 1957 was 5.93% and the lowest, 3.10%. Samples having a milk fat content of 4% and over numbered 35.

Apropos non-fatty solids, the highest was 9.38% and the lowest 8.55%. Over the year samples possessing 9% and over totalled 16.

The averages—3.83% fat and 8.81% non-fatty solids—show this city to be receiving a milk supply substantially in excess of the minimum requirements for these constituents i.e. 3.00% and 8.50% respectively.

During 1957, therefore, 32 samples were reported as being adulterated or not in conformity with legislative standards. A reference to the preceding tables will show that 19 of these (8 formal and 11 informal) related to mince and sausages and full details appropriate thereto are to be found under the heading, "The Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1925 to 1953."

Formal.—Five samples of Ice Cream were deficient in fat content. In three instances Court proceedings followed, each seller being fined £5. Warnings were issued in respect of the other two samples and assurances received that, in future, greater care would be exercised in the manufacture of the product.

Whisky.—One sample—reported by the Public Analyst as not conforming with Section 6(1) of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 in that the strength of the whisky was 65° Proof whereas the claim on the label was 70° Proof—was considered a case where a false description had been applied to the article sold.

Information concerning the offence was placed in the hands of the Crown Procurator Fiscal and in due course the case was called in Court when a fine of £10 was imposed upon the person held responsible for the incident—in this case, the manager.

Informal Samples.—7 failed to qualify for "genuine" returns due to the various causes set forth below:—

Vinegar.—Non-brewed condiment supplied in response to a demand for vinegar; done doubtless without intent to de-

fraud and probably in consequence of the loose interpretation applied to vinegar in the past. Seller warned to exercise greater care in future to differentiate between the genuine article and non-brewed condiment.

Baking Powder.—On analysis was found to be genuine baking soda. Shop manager cautioned regarding repetition of offence.

Cream Cake.—Fat extracted from the filling of this cake did not possess the characteristics of genuine butter fat. Seller warned regarding improper description applied and told that if he was to continue using synthetic cream it would be necessary to exhibit a card in keeping with the requirements of the Food & Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. The appropriate card is now placed in a prominent position in the part of the premises frequented by the shopping public.

Fish Cakes (2).—Both deficient in fish content contrary to the Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order, 1950. Seller warned re shortage of descriptive constituent.

Sherbet Suckers (2).—Returned by the Public Analyst as containing 4.2% of Insoluble Matter (Talc or French Chalk) which constituted a definite risk to health, especially as substantial amounts of the sherbet might be consumed by children. This matter was taken up with the appropriate authority in the area in which the sherbet was made and the outcome of this action is still awaited.

In addition to the samples detailed in tables I and II, specimens of mince and sausages containing a substance, appropriate to each, were submitted to the Public Analyst for the purpose of determining whether or not any preservative was contained in these preparations; but with negative results.

The main object of this substance would appear to be to prevent loss of colour in meat—in short, an anti-oxidant.

So far as mince is concerned, however, it might well be that the inclusion of the substance would be an offence against Section 2 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

Apart from samples taken under specified Acts many other specimens were procured for chemical analyses for diverse reasons—for example, to determine whether food is fit for human consumption, or perhaps to assist in the pursuit of a complaint in no way connected with food, e.g. flooding in cellarage; is it due to sub-soil water, a burst water pipe or sewage? Again, the sampling of school meals is undertaken by this department on behalf of the Education Department, the objective being to ascertain if the meals are well balanced and possessed of calorific value suitable to the age group of the pupils served.

Further sampling action included—water ex River Tay (for information in connection with river pollution), domestic water supplies (both Corporation and otherwise, i.e. wells, springs), water ex deep wells used in the manufacture of mineral water or for the washing of bottles and equipment, etc., and some miscellaneous samples, usually of foodstuffs or ingredients used in the making of foods, to ascertain their purity or innocuity.

Specimens for bacteriological examination included water from ships' drinking supplies, from swimming pools, domestic supplies, etc. liquid eggs, milk, tinned foods, bone meal, etc. etc.

Milk for Bacteriological Examination

513 specimens of designated milk and 11 of non-designated milk were investigated at the Bacteriological Laboratory of Queen's College, Dundee, and the results are set forth below:

Designation.	Number Taken.	Reported as	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Certified Milk	97	61	36
T.T. Milk	100	74	26
T.T. Pasteurized Milk	165	149	16
Pasteurized Milk	145	139	6
Sterilized Milk	6	5	1
	513	428	85

The following table shows wherein the samples failed:—

Designation.	Presence of B. coli.	Bacteria Count.	Phosphatase Test.	B. coli, and Bacteria Count.	Phosphatase and B. coli. Tests.	Turbidity Test.
Certified Milk	24	6	—	6	—	—
T.T. Milk	16	2	—	8	—	—
T.T. Pasteurized Milk	10	—	6	—	—	—
Pasteurized Milk	3	—	1	—	2	—
Sterilized Milk	—	—	—	—	—	1
	53	8	7	14	2	1

Non-Designated Milk.—No bacteria standard is prescribed for this milk, but immediate investigation follows any report from the laboratory pointing to carelessness in production or distribution.

School Milk.—42 samples of milk (T.T. Pasteurized) were taken at schools throughout the city; 8 samples were adversely reported upon—6 due to the presence of B.coli and 2 because of failure to pass the phosphatase test. The foregoing information is recorded in the preceding tables under the appropriate headings.

Biological Testing of Milk.—During the year 15 samples were submitted for the biological test. Tubercle bacilli were absent in all cases.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953

The undernoted registrations were granted during 1957:

For the manufacture, storage and/or sale of ice cream	1
For the storage and/or sale of ice cream	2
In respect of vans for the sale of ice cream on the public streets	7

An over-all picture shows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Fat	12.26%	3.48%	6.52%
Milk Solids Non-Fat	14.00%	7.50%	9.54%
Sugar	18.25%	10.15%	14.12%

The averages shown are, with slight variation, on a par with those of preceding years.

Bacteriological Examination.—Examination of 97 specimens was carried out at Queen's College and the following table shows the results in summarized form.

				B. COLI			
Bacteria Count.				Absent	Present In 1 tube	Present In 2 tubes	Present In 3 tubes
1 - 1000	.....	10		9	—	1	—
1001 - 2000	.....	11		8	3	—	—
2001 - 3000	.....	9		8	—	—	1
3001 - 4000	.....	8		8	—	—	—
4001 - 5000	.....	7		6	—	—	1
5001 - 10,000	.....	20		19	1	—	—
10,001 - 20,000	.....	8		6	1	—	1
20,001 - 30,000	.....	2		1	1	—	—
30,001 - 40,000	.....	4		2	—	—	2
40,001 - 50,000	.....	5		3	1	—	1
50,001 - 60,000	.....	1		1	—	—	—
60,001 - 70,000	.....	2		—	—	—	2
70,001 - 80,000	.....	1		—	—	—	1
80,001 - 90,000	.....	1		—	—	—	1
90,001 - 100,000	.....	1		—	—	—	1
100,001 - 150,000	.....	4		1	—	1	2
150,001 - 200,000	.....	1		—	—	—	1
200,001 - 300,000	.....	—		—	—	—	—
300,001 - 400,000	.....	1		—	—	1	—
400,001 - 500,000	.....	1		—	—	1	—
Over 500,000	.....	—		—	—	—	—
97				72	7	4	14

On the presumption that a bacteria count in excess of 100,000 or B.coli in two or more tubes is indicative of an unsatisfactory product, the foregoing figures would at first glance, seem to condemn 25 samples—7 due to excessive bacteria count and 18 owing to the presence of B.coli.

A second glance at the results, however, restricts the failures to 19 specimens — 12 failing in B.coli alone, 1 in bacteria count only and 6 in both of these tests.

The Colouring Matter in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1957

These Regulations, with certain exceptions, came into operation on 3rd July, 1957, and revoke the provisions relating to colouring matters in food contained in the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations (Scotland) 1925, as amended.

In general, when fully operative, they will prohibit the sale or importation of food containing any added colouring matter other than that authorised by the Regulations; also banned, is the sale or importation of certain raw and unprocessed foods having in or upon them—except for marking purposes—any added colouring matter whatever, with the exception of citrus fruit which may have permitted colouring if this is suitably indicated in accordance with the Regulations.

They also forbid the sale or advertising for sale of any food colouring matter which is not a permitted colouring matter and impose requirements as to labelling of permitted colouring matter and colouring and flavouring compounds.

Further, it is decreed that where certain food is certified by a Public Analyst to contain unauthorised colouring matter such food may be seized and destroyed as unfit for human consumption as provided for in Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, etc.

Examination of storage accommodation in premises of persons entitled to sell Part II poisons was undertaken to ensure, in particular, that in the smaller mixed shops there was no chance of foodstuffs being contaminated.

In one or two cases the attention of a seller had to be directed to his responsibility for having his name and address printed on the label attached to the poison container.

Registered premises at the end of the year numbered 137.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

Generally, little comment is necessary concerning the required marking of imported foodstuffs on exposure for sale by retail.

An exception, however, concerns imported raw tomatoes, which goods shopkeepers persistently expose for sale without suitably inscribed show tickets. In this connection a number of warnings were issued to defaulters.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Seven samples of fertilisers and five of feeding stuffs were examined and the results of the analyses are shown hereunder:—

	Fertilisers.	Feeding Stuffs.
Number of samples conforming to the Statutory Statement	6	3
Number of samples above the Statutory Statement in one constituent or more and not below in any	—	1
Number of samples the Statutory Statement of which in one constituent was incorrectly labelled	1	—
Number of samples the Statutory Statement of which in one constituent was below guarantee	—	1
	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 5

The fertiliser which was incorrectly labelled concerned a sample of Bone Meal.

Part I of the Fourth Schedule of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1955 defines Bone Meal as "Commercially pure bone, raw or degreased, which has been ground or crushed, and which contains not less than 3.5% nitrogen and not less than 20% phosphoric acid."

The guarantee accompanying the sample labelled the article "Bone Meal" yet only gave a phosphoric acid content guaranteed at 16.63% which, according to the above Schedule comes into the category of "Bone Meal, Grade II"—defined as "Commercially pure bone, raw or degreased, which has been ground or crushed, and which contains less than 3.5% nitrogen or less than 20% phosphoric acid."

The sample, on analysis, gave a phosphoric acid content of 20.92% and was, in point of fact, a Bone Meal in terms of the definition.

It was therefore considered that the label accompanying the sample was wrongly worded in that it stated the sample to be a Bone Meal with a phosphoric acid content of less than 20%.

Enquiries revealed that the invoice from the suppliers showed a warranty of 20% phosphoric acid but the retailer, quite unwittingly, had used old labels showing a phosphoric acid content of 16.63%.

Existing labels were promptly altered and an order placed for new labels showing the correct guarantee.

The sample of feeding stuffs below guarantee in one constituent was Meat and Bone Meal showing a deficiency of oil of 2.10% and exceeding the limit of variation allowed for by the Act. The matter was referred to the distributing agents who replied, after consultation with the manufacturers, that great difficulty was at present being experienced owing to the wide variation in the raw material supplies.

Shops Act, 1950

The requirements of the Shops Act were, on the whole, well observed over the year. Appropriate notices were, on occasions, found to be missing but were immediately replaced when their absence was drawn to the attention of the shopkeepers.

A systematic inspection of all shop premises, wholesale and retail, was maintained—1,740 visits being made for this purpose—and it may be accepted that no flagrant cause for complaint was encountered.

Improvements, beneficial to the public and assistants alike, were carried out at a number of premises. One noteworthy feature was internal reconstruction which afforded customers more freedom of movement due to the floor area being increased by the removal of show-cases. The display of open foodstuffs in these premises is now adequately safeguarded by glass screens and refrigerated cabinets and counters.

Conditions for assistants were improved in a number of shops by the provision of additional water closet accommodation and ablutionary facilities.

The haphazard bulk storage of foodstuffs in back shops is deprecated and it is hoped that future planning of shop premises will, in addition to satisfactory display accommodation in the front premises, provide for adequate and suitable storage facilities, in a separate compartment, within the rear portions of the shop.

It was necessary to take several shopkeepers to task regarding the adjacency of certain commodities (such as soap, fire-lighters, firewood, etc.) to foodstuffs which, owing to their nature, were liable to be contaminated by such articles. In one instance a food proprietor was found to be storing and selling paraffin within his premises. Needless to say, this practice was immediately vetoed.

Complaints were received regarding vans—mobile shops—selling butcher meat and grocery goods at times outwith the permitted hours. These offences were usually carried out within the areas of housing schemes. Proof of the allegations was rather difficult to obtain as the inspectors had to contend with the rapidity with which these vans could disappear and also the wide operational area. After several late nights spent in an effort to track down the offenders, they were eventually caught in the act of carrying out transactions and sternly warned that the practice must cease forthwith; and, moreover, future infringements would result in their appearance in Court.

Over the period under review 169 hours were spent on street patrol, carried out to ensure that hours of closure on half-holidays and in the evenings were being observed. Verbal warnings regarding technical or small irregularities were issued on 52 occasions.

Christmas and New Year Closing.—The annual relaxation of closing hours during the foregoing period was granted and, as usual, complications arose. The fact that Christmas Day

fell on Wednesday (which day was also the regular half-holiday closing for the majority of shops) resulted in shopkeepers in that category being barred from remaining open on the Wednesday afternoon of the week preceding Christmas Day. This caused consternation in some quarters, but after explanatory talks with shopkeepers concerned, many of whom made wild threats of keeping open for trade on that day, they eventually decided to fulfil their obligations under the Act.

One wonders, however, if there is still the same need for legislative control over the hours for closing of shops. The thought is prompted for two reasons:—

- (a) Retail trading from mobile shops and controversial Court decisions in connection therewith which seem to indicate that there is more than a little doubt as to whether such mobile shops are subject to the same control under the Act as ordinary shop premises.
- (b) The rapid expansion in the use and numbers of coin-in-the-slot vending machines many of which not only offer to the customer a large and varied selection but can even return the correct change.

Surely a Gilbertian situation has been created when a shopkeeper is held to be breaking the law if he makes a manual sale after hours while his neighbour can legally continue trading by means of a robot, or robots, or while a competitor trading from a mobile shop in the street outside goes on selling the same goods and filching away his custom.

Would it not be better, under the circumstances, to control instead, by legislation, the hours of employment of shop assistants? In any case, if the Shops Act is to continue in its present form there would seem to be an urgent need for amendment so as to leave no doubt that mobile shops are subject to the same trading controls as ordinary shops.

Occupied shops within the city number 3,291 and the following table gives particulars of the various trades carried on and the number of shops so engaged.

Bakers (198), Butchers (200), Confectioners (214), Fish and Game Dealers (53), Fruiterers and Florists (123), Grocers, Teamen, etc. (598), Publicans (195), Restaurants, etc. (166)	1,747
Boot and Shoe Dealers (109), Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, etc. (209)	318
Barbers and Hairdressers (120), Brokers (71), Chemists (73), Coal Dealers (31)	295
Electrical Accessories (30), Furnishers, China, Crystal, etc. Dealers (78)	108
Fancy Goods, Fine Art Dealers, Toys, etc. (30), Funeral Directors (18), Ironmongers (51)	99
Gun Dealers (3), Glaziers (6), Grain Merchants (3)	12
Motor and Cycle Accessories (76), Music and Radio Dealers (41)	117
Newsagents, Stationers and Tobacconists	263
Paint and Wall Paper Merchants (61), Photographers (17), Plumbers (29)	107
Saddlers (9), Ship Chandlers (2), Surgical Instrument Dealers (4)	15
Watchmakers, Jewellers and Opticians	56
Miscellaneous	154
	<hr/> 3,291

Places of Public Refreshment.—Inspection of premises registered for the sale of refreshments was undertaken throughout the year and it is gratifying to report that all were well maintained and that no cause for complaint arose. The number of such places registered is 153.

Theatres, Cinemas and Dance Halls

All places of public entertainment, i.e. theatres, cinemas, dance halls, etc., were visited regularly and found to be satisfactorily maintained and conducted in keeping with the bye-laws governing such premises.

Defects were mainly the outcome of wilful acts by patrons and usually related to fittings. Repairs or, if necessary, replacements were promptly carried out by the proprietors.

At one cinema an additional water closet was provided for the use of male patrons. Extensive damage by fire was caused at another picture house and at the end of the year the premises were still in a derelict condition.

Over the year inspections numbering 148 were undertaken either during the early part of the day or at night when audiences or dancers were present; the latter visits were for the purpose of checking up on the ventilation and state of the sanitary conveniences after the halls, etc., had been in occupation for some time.

Port Inspection

The number of ships arriving at Dundee from abroad exceeded the figure for 1956 by 159, and also showed a slightly higher tonnage.

This increase was mainly due to ships using the Port in connection with the Continental cattle trade and Polish fishing vessels, operating off the coast, entering the harbour for repairs or re-victualling.

Coastal traffic, on the other hand, fell short of the previous year's figure by 71 vessels; the tonnage, too, falling in keeping with the reduced number of ships.

Visits to shipping totalled 942.

Volume of Shipping Entering the Port

	No.	Tonnage.
1. Foreign	409	387,217
2. Coastwise	652	167,622
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1,061	554,839
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Details of Foreign Shipping

No. of Ships	409
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Coming from :

Free Ports.		Infected Ports.	
Direct.	Indirect.	Direct.	Indirect.
220	1	152	36

Number carrying Deratting Certificates 2

Number carrying Deratting Exemption

Certificates 339

Number with no Certificate 68*

* comprising 1 Norwegian yacht and 67 Polish fishing vessels.

Vermin Infestation

Routine visits were paid to all foreign-going vessels arriving at the Port, during the course of which crews' quarters, messrooms, food stores and sanitary accommodation were inspected to ascertain their cleanliness or indications of rodent or insect infestation.

The standard of cleanliness continues to be good, and any default discovered was rectified while the vessels were in Port. The inspection of cabins revealed the bedding, in most cases, to be clean and no signs of bugs, fleas or lice were detected.

Slight colonies of cockroaches were discovered in a few ships and, at our request, eradivative measures were undertaken with satisfactory results.

Provision storerooms, always inspected, were found to be clean and well painted; any indication of careless storing or untidiness was immediately directed to the notice of those responsible and remedied forthwith.

Ships engaged in the cattle trade showed a very high standard of cleanliness and were free from litter. All pens, barricades, alleyways and ramps were disinfected before cattle-loading operations commenced.

A small consignment of jute and jute webbing was found to be infested with Bacon Beetle (*Dermestes Species*). Extermination was successfully achieved by spraying with a B.H.C. solution.

Approximately 20 tons of loose rice were landed at the Port from the Continent and found, on inspection, to be unfit for human consumption due to weevil infestation. Pending satisfactory arrangements being made for its disposal this consignment was isolated in one of the harbour sheds.

Deratting

Details of deratting activities are to be found in tables incorporated under this section of the report.

The destruction and prevention of increase in the rat population within the harbour precincts requires constant surveillance and maximum effort. To attain this end a full-time rodent operator is employed by the Harbour Trustees.

Ships berthing at the harbour from foreign ports were carefully examined for evidence or otherwise of vermin infestation and the provision of rat guards on mooring ropes was, as usual, assiduously insisted upon.

Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued in respect of 22 vessels found, after inspection, to qualify for such.

One ship was the subject of treatment by means of Sodium Fluoracetate (Compound 1080). This was a continuation of work commenced in London and pursued at each port of call in the United Kingdom.

140 vessels coming within the scope of the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, were visited by the Port Sanitary Officer. The Rodent Control Certificates carried by a few coastal ships were found to be in order.

Nuisances

During routine inspection of ships 229 nuisances were discovered, an increase in the number dealt with last year. Nothing of an unusual nature was encountered and abatement was, in most cases, secured while the ships were in harbour.

Water Supplies to Ships

14 samples of drinking water were taken from different ships' supplies and submitted to the bacteriological laboratory at Queen's College for examination.

10 samples were reported as satisfactory and 4 as fairly satisfactory.

Storage tanks for drinking water were inspected to ensure their cleanliness, and enquiry made regarding the method and frequency of cleansing and the chlorination of water supplies.

Equipment used for tank filling was found to be clean and in good repair.

River Pollution

8 samples were taken from the River Tay at various sewer outfalls for the purpose of determining the extent of pollution of the river water at these points.

Inspections at Fish Dock

For several years back no trawlers have operated from Dundee. The Fish Market, no longer required, was demolished during the year.

The city's fish supply continues to be brought in by road and rail transport and distributed by wholesale merchants.

Table of Inspections, etc.

Total Number of Verbal Intimations	409
Number of Visits to Ships	942
Number of Ships from Infected Ports (direct)	152
Number of Ships from Infected Ports (indirect)	36
Number of Ships from Free Ports (direct)	220
Number of Ships from Free Ports (indirect)	1
Total Number of Ships from Foreign Ports	409
Nuisances and Defects attended to	229
Forecastles cleaned	26
Messrooms cleaned	34
Storerooms cleaned	45
Choked or Defective Water Closets	29
Dirty Wash-basins	25
Discharge of Foul Water on Quay	19
Dirty Bedding (crew)	6
Choked Scuppers	11
Dirty Lockers	8
Ventilators obstructed	9
Excessive Smoke Emission	17

In Addition the Following Work was Carried Out while the Vessels were in Port

Freshwater Tanks Cleaned Out	20
Forecastles painted	6
Bathrooms or Wash-Places painted	16
Crews' Messrooms painted	22
Crews' Living Quarters painted	10
Water Closet Apartments painted	24
Bilges emptied	50

(A)

Number of Vessels subjected to measures of rat destruction	1
On ships—No. of dead rats recovered	Nil
No. of rats examined bacteriologically	Nil
On shore—No. of rats destroyed other than on ships	266
No. of rats examined bacteriologically	Nil
Species of rats recovered:—	
On ships— <i>Rattus-rattus</i> Nil; <i>Norvegicus</i> Nil.	
On shore— <i>Rattus-rattus</i> 73; <i>Norvegicus</i> 193.	

(B)

No. of vessels fumigated by S.O. ₂	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
No. of vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
No. of dead rats recovered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
No. of vessels on which poisoning was employed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
No. of dead rats recovered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Deratting Certificates issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22

General Prosecutions

The prosecutions for the year were as follows:—

The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1925 to 1953, and the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956: Mince (5) Sausages (2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
The Food Standards (General Provisions) Order, 1944, as amended by an Order dated 1st June, 1944; the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953; and the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956: Ice Cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Section 6(1) of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956: Whisky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Particulars relating to the above are given under the appropriate headings.

In conclusion, may I be permitted to take this opportunity of recording sincere appreciation for the support given me during the year by my Convener, Councillor Charles Buick, other members of the Council and the Medical Officer of Health.

Acknowledgment and thanks are also due to the Heads and Personnel of the various Corporation departments for their invaluable assistance when circumstances required.

Last, but not least, a special word of praise for the untiring efforts of the staff during 1957. In these days of staff shortages and increasing duties and responsibilities they have, as usual, acquitted themselves well and their efforts are worthy of the highest commendation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FOREMAN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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