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CITY OF DUNDEE

*Report of the
Medical Officer of Health*

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER, 1958

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Superintendent of Care and After Care

Superintendent of Domestic Help Service

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(Staff as at 31/12/58)

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Summary of Vital Statistics for 1958

Population	180,166
Number of Deaths (corrected)	2,180
Death-rate per 1,000 population	12.1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	71
Infantile Death-rate per 1,000 births	20
Marriage-rate per 1,000 population	8.8
Number of Births Registered (corrected)	3,567
Birth-rate per 1,000 population	19.8
Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 births	5.3
Still-births per 1,000 births (including still-births)	23
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	20
Death-rate per 1,000 pop. from Pul. Tuberculosis	0.10
Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis	0.11
Death-rate from Principal Epidemic Diseases	0.03
Deaths from Diphtheria	—
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 births .....	.28
Neo-Natal Mortality	15
Number of Deaths from Malignant Diseases	440
Death-rate from Malignant Diseases	2.4

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 health of the City and on the work of the Health and Welfare Department during the year 1958.

The reports of executive Medical Officers, Dental Officer and Chief Sanitary Inspector are included.

The year under review has been a very busy one. In addition to the normal work of the Department there was the special Mass Radiography Campaign, also the registration and subsequent vaccination for protection against poliomyelitis. In my report on the Mass Radiography Campaign details of the work involved are given and the success of the campaign is put down to the whole-hearted co-operation of the Press, voluntary workers, Town Councillors and to members of the staffs of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board and the Health and Welfare Department. It is difficult to single out any person for special mention in the work of the campaign — every person involved appeared to be more keen than another — but I would like to record my special thanks to Mr Buick, Convener of the Health and Welfare Committee, and to Mr Peter Hunt of the Scottish Information Office for their work prior to and during the campaign.

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.

Annual Report, 1958

Population

The Registrar General estimates the population of Dundee at the middle of 1958 to have been 180,166, an increase of 941 on the accepted estimate (179,225) for 1957. The natural increase of population — the excess of births over deaths is 1,387. The difference between this figure and the accepted population increase of 941 is 446.

Vital Statistics

The Vital Statistics for the year are very satisfactory. The death rate from all causes and at all ages was 12.1 per 1,000 population compared with 12.7 in 1957. The 1958 figure is equal to the record for the City. A new record was established for infantile mortality, the figure being 20 per 1,000 births compared with 24 in 1957. The still birth rate of 23 per 1,000 births (including stillbirths) is equal to the record figure of 1956.

There was one maternal death compared with five in 1957. These figures represent maternal mortality rates of 0.28 and 1.5 per thousand births (live and still).

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 20 (18 pulmonary) compared with 19 (17 pulmonary) in 1957. The last mentioned figure was a record for the City.

A summary of the Vital Statistics is shown on Page 4.

Deaths

The number of deaths, corrected for transfers, during 1958 was 2,180 compared with 2,275 in 1957. The respective rates per 1,000 population were 12.1 and 12.7. As already stated, the rate for 1958 is equal to the record for the City.

The death rate for Scotland as a whole was 12 per 1,000 and 12.4 for the large burghs. The figures for Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow are 11.3, 12.9 and 12.5 respectively.

The certified causes of deaths are shown in Table I.

During 1958 there were 210 deaths from respiratory causes:—Influenza (4), pneumonia (108), bronchitis (77) and other respiratory diseases (21). The total figure for 1957 was 228:—Influenza (43), pneumonia (100), bronchitis (70) and other respiratory diseases (15).

Deaths from diseases of the heart and circulation numbered 766 in 1958 compared with 794 in 1957.

There was a slight fall in the number of deaths from cancer during 1958 — the number being 440 against 456 in 1957.

Deaths due to unnatural causes numbered 99 in 1958 compared with 120 in 1957. Included in the 1958 number is 48 deaths occurring as a result of accidents in the home.

There were 84 stillbirths (corrected for transfers) in 1958 compared with 86 in 1957. The respective figures for 1957 are 23 and 24 per thousand of all births (live and still). Stillbirths

Dr Fulton, Maternity Child Welfare Officer, has enquired fully into the causes of these pre-natal deaths and reference should be made to her section of the Report for fuller information.

During 1958 there was only one maternal death, due probably to post-partum haemorrhage — toxæmia of pregnancy. In 1957 there were five such deaths. Maternal Deaths

There were 3,567 births (corrected for transfers) in 1958, the highest number since 1948. This number gives a rate of 19.8 per thousand population. The respective figures for 1957 were 3,453 and 19.3. Births

The number of births in Dundee during 1958 was 3,644 (not corrected for transfers) and of these 3,098 or 85% occurred in hospitals, etc., and the remainder (546) or 15% were domiciliary confinements. Domiciliary Midwifery

All of the municipal midwives are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia, and four sets of apparatus for this purpose have been provided by the Local Authority. Pethidine is also administered by the municipal midwives and was given in 264 cases.

The number of attendances at the ten Day Nurseries owned by the Local Authority was 74,533 in 1958 compared with 75,390 in 1957. The decreased attendances is due to illness among the children and also to the transference of Bellfield Nursery to the Education Department in November, 1957. Day Nurseries

The waiting lists for the admission of children to Day Nurseries at the end of 1958 amounted to 1,406.

Nursery and Child
Minders Reg. Act,
1948.

This Act requires local authorities to keep registers of, and supervise, certain nurseries and persons who in their own homes, for reward, look after children. No new applications were received during the year.

There are five industrial nurseries in the City and, in conformity with the Act, these are kept under supervision by the Medical Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Department. The accommodation of these nurseries remained the same as in 1957 — 144 places for children under two years of age and 189 for children between two and five years.

Clinic Centres

The new clinic at Douglas and Angus was occupied in November, 1958, and is serving a very useful purpose in this new housing estate. Clinics are held in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health Services and Dental Services.

Negotiations are meantime proceeding to permit of general medical practitioners having the use of this clinic for group practice work.

The work of the new clinic at Camperdown Housing Estate is expected to be finished during the summer of 1959 and available for occupation in the autumn.

In last year's Annual Report, mention was made that consent had been obtained for the appropriation of ground at the junction of Peddie Street and Hawkhill for Clinic premises, but so far nothing further has been done. The premises used just now in this district for clinic purposes are not satisfactory, and it is hoped some progress will be made during the present year to provide suitable accommodation.

Nursing Homes

The Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer visited the Nursing Homes as required by the Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

One of the Nursing Homes — Marrbank — closed down on 17th November, 1958.

Fernbrae Nursing Home is registered under the Nurses Agency (Scotland) Regulations, 1945.

The issue of welfare foods during 1958 showed a very marked **Welfare Foods** decrease over the previous two years. Details are as follows:—

	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamins
1958	88,523	90,298	16,395	6,977
1957	107,686	144,901	26,384	7,296
1956	131,170	131,265	28,727	8,415

The decrease in the uptake of National Dried Milk is in all likelihood due to the increased cost from tenpence halfpenny to two shillings and fourpence. This increase was made from 27th March, 1957, under the Welfare Foods (Great Britain) Amendment Order, 1957. No increase was made in the price for orange juice, but supplies are now restricted to children under two years of age and expectant mothers. Previous to March, 1957, children up to the age of five years were eligible for supplies. The decrease in the uptake of cod liver oil and vitamins — both of which are issued free — cannot be explained, but the attention of the health visitors has been drawn to the matter and an improvement will be looked for next year.

The number of distribution centres throughout the City has remained the same as in former years.

There was a decrease in the number of primary vaccinations **Smallpox Vaccination** during 1958. The number compared with 1957 is 1,734 and 1,938 respectively. The number of children under the age of one year who were vaccinated is 910 compared with 906 last year.

In addition to the above-mentioned figures 685 persons were revaccinated compared with 1,048 in 1957.

No local reaction occurred in 52 Primary and in 63 secondary vaccinations.

These figures are very unsatisfactory and, notwithstanding, the efforts of health visitors, doctors, etc., it is very difficult to break down the apathy of the public on this question.

During 1958 records were received of 2,721 children who completed a full course of immunisation against diphtheria. This **Diphtheria Immunisation** figure compares favourably with 1957 when the total number was

2,475. The number of maintenance doses given during 1958 was 2,436 compared with 2,116 during the previous year.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

The number of children who received a complete course of injections numbered 2,357. This is an increase over last year's figures (1956) of 401.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The work done in connection with B.C.G. Vaccination during 1958 fell short of that done in 1957 and 1956. This was due to the extensive Mass Radiography Campaign and also to the extension of the Poliomyelitis Vaccination campaign. However, quite a lot was done in connection with B.C.G. Vaccination as is borne out by the following details:—

Tuberculin Tested			Negative Reactors			Vaccinated during 1958		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1,244	1,382	2,626	824	843	1,667	818	835	1,653

These figures include nurses, medical students, contacts, school leavers, new-born babies and others.

Altogether during the year 1958 visits were made to 22 schools for this purpose, and again the assistance and co-operation of the teachings staffs are very much appreciated by the Medical Officer in charge of this work.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The Department of Health for Scotland issued Circular No. 81/58 in which the Local Authority was informed that arrangements had been made for the vaccination of persons born in the years 1933-42. Parental consent is required where possible before persons under 21 years are vaccinated.

Third injections are also to be made to reinforce and prolong the degree of immunity.

Altogether the number of children who received two doses of the vaccine during the year was 24,355 and the number of expectant mothers similarly treated was 1,194.

Infectious Diseases

The City remained fairly free of infectious diseases during 1958. Altogether the number of cases made known to the Department and, accepted as suffering from the stated diseases, was 2,722 cases. The total figure for 1957 was 4,481.

During 1958 dysentery cases numbered 1,033 and of these 738 were removed to hospital. The previous year's figures were 387

and 327 respectively. Contacts of cases were carefully followed up and this action resulted in the discovery of quite a number of actual cases.

The number of cases of scarlet fever increased from 87 in 1957 to 247 in 1958. The disease was of a mild nature and there were no complications.

Poliomyelitis was responsible for 20 cases in 1958 compared with 5 in 1957. The disease affected all age groups up to 35 years. There were 12 cases in the age group 0-4 years; 3 — 5-9 years; 1 — 15-19 years; 2 — 20-24 years; 1 — 25-29 years; and 1 — 30-34 years. The type of the disease in 4 cases was bulbar; 12 cases spinal; and 4 cases non-paralytic. There were no deaths from the disease. Only one of the twenty cases had been immunised against the disease.

Chickenpox was responsible for 677 cases in 1958 compared with only 98 in 1957.

The respiratory infections fell from 855 in 1957 to 400 in 1958, and measles from 1993 (rubella 1,161 and morbilli 832) to 40 (21 rubella and 19 morbilli) in 1958. Cases of whooping cough also showed a marked decline in 1958 — the figure being 53 against 711 in 1957. The number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum in 1958 was 133 and 176 in 1957.

The number of new cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea show a very considerable increase during 1958 compared with 1957 and 1956. The figures, as supplied by the Special Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre, are as follows:—

SYPHILIS CHANCROID GONORRHOEA										
	Acquired	Congenital	Total		Genital	Gonococcal Ophthalmia	Total	Ven. Cond. excl. Syph., Gonorr., Chancroid	Total Venereal	Non Venereal
1958	14	5	19	—	230	—	230	219	468	189
1957	7	4	11	1	140	—	140	221	373	201
1956	9	6	15	—	128	—	128	308	451	237

Housing Priority

The Housing Committee of the Local Authority gave special consideration to tubercular patients who are recommended for better housing on medical grounds. At 1st January, 1958, there were 63 persons on the waiting list for priority housing. During the year 119 new applications were received and in the course of the year 98 persons were rehoused, 3 died and 8 were for various reasons removed from the list so that at the end of the year there were 73 names still remaining on the waiting list.

Tuberculosis

The number of notifications of cases confirmed to be suffering from active re-sepiratory tuberculosis during the year was 426 — 232 males and 194 females, and non-respiratory cases was 31 — 11 males and 20 females. The last mentioned cases included 3 meningeal conditions; 1 miliary case; 11 with bones and joint infection; 10 with superficial glands affected; 4 with genito urinary organs affected; and 2 with other organs affected.

The figures for 1958 are not so satisfactory as those for 1957 which, briefly, were 266 respiratory cases and 27 non-respiratory cases.

The increased number of notifications is, no doubt, due to the very special efforts made to discover cases during the Mass Radiography Campaign.

The number of new cases admitted to hospital for the first time during the year was 283 — 145 males and 138 females.

There were 18 deaths — 12 males and 6 females, from respiratory tuberculosis and 2 — 1 male and 1 female from non-respiratory causes.

The number of known cases of respiratory tuberculosis at the end of the year was 2,513 and non-respiratory 251. Details of these in sex and age groups are as follows:—

Form	Sex	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and over	Total
1. Respiratory	M.	0	16	72	187	315	237	219	156	94	1,296
	F.	1	12	91	259	429	232	108	60	25	1,217
2. Non-	M.	0	6	28	23	22	16	10	2	2	109
Respiratory	F.	0	1	19	41	35	22	11	3	10	142

M.M.R. CAMPAIGN

During the four-week period from 11th November to 6th December, 1958, there was conducted in Dundee the last drive of the two-year Scottish Campaign against Tuberculosis. The programme arranged by the Department of Health for Scotland in the spring of 1956 had started in Glasgow in March, 1957, and after visiting a number of populous areas it had closed for the winter months in Aberdeen in November, 1957. In March, 1958, it reopened in Edinburgh and continued visiting the heavily populated and industrial areas until it closed in Dundee on 6th December. The aim throughout had been to take a further step towards the eradication of Tuberculosis in Scotland by making available diagnostic facilities to all members of the public aged 15 years and over.

In the conduct of such a drive it was essential that many organisations should co-operate to the full, and the extent to which the campaign succeeded was a measure of that co-operative effort. Mobile X-ray units provided by the Regional Hospital Boards, publicity supervised by the Scottish Information Office, and general guidance from the Department of Health for Scotland, together with local initiative from Dundee Corporation, all aided by the mass of voluntary assistance given by organisations connected with churches, commerce, industry, sport, and other voluntary and statutory bodies in the community contributed to a record worthy of the final episode in the Scottish campaign.

Though one small campaign had previously been conducted in the city in 1955, when two mobile X-ray units operated to a limited extent, the scale of this venture was much greater. Coming as it did at the beginning of the winter months, the planning had to take into consideration the possible difficulties associated with adverse weather conditions. In this respect the campaign was favoured with remarkably good weather conditions — mild and dry — and this further ensured its success. At the outset suitable sites were chosen for the eight X-ray units which were allocated for the four-week period. Several of these were made "static" in areas of densest population. In the light of experience gained in other towns and cities, the target originally set at 100,000 or 75 per cent. of the eligible population of 134,000 was subsequently raised to 114,000.

In an endeavour to attain this target recourse was had to all the most profitable measures which had been found to be effective else-

where. Voluntary committees were set up in each of the city's wards, a household letter was delivered by members of the youth organisations to all houses in the area, and a household canvass was conducted immediately prior to or in the early stages of the campaign. This necessitated the recruitment of some 2,400 volunteers, aided by some 500 members of Boys' Brigade, Boy Scouts, and Catholic Young Men's Society. Their contribution to the success of the campaign was most noticeable. Booklets and voluntary workers' badges were issued and briefing meetings were held throughout the city.

Throughout the period of the campaign the local press played a major part in publicising the daily progress. A special publicity committee was formed, which included the editors of the daily newspapers and representatives from the sporting world, the cinema organisation, and the Scottish Information Office, and this committee met under the chairmanship of the convener of the Health and Welfare Department, and on frequent occasions, before and during the campaign, gave invaluable assistance and advice on many aspects of its conduct.

It is not possible to make detailed reference to all the forms of publicity used. Campaign posters and time-table posters were used in various sizes and distributed to the districts in which the units were working. Hand-out bills, pay-packet leaflets, bookmarks, car stickers and bus posters, together with banners, large and small, were freely available. A special display making use of the City's Coronation decorations was erected in the City Square and was supplemented by the use of twelve ward thermometers and a special X-ray tower and floral decorations were laid for the occasion. Many other departments of the Corporation — planning, city engineer's, parks, lighting, etc. — co-operated in the provision of these. Short films and trailers were displayed in the cinemas, and loud-speaker units toured the streets and the housing areas while the units were working there. Lapel badges were issued, one to each member of the public who attended for an X-ray examination.

One of the biggest attractions of the campaign proved to be the use of prizes. Those were donated most liberally by local firms, and the star prize of the campaign, a Christmas holiday to Norway for a family, was gifted by the Norway Travel Association. Smaller prizes were gifted on the street by Mr X-ray-Man and at the several units operating in the city, while the larger prizes were

drawn, one each week, from those who had attended previously for X-ray. To attract the older people a special concert for the "over-sixties" was organised in the Caird Hall and the entertainment on a Wednesday afternoon of 3,000 old people was supplied through the courtesy of the management of the Palace Theatre.

A special opening ceremony took place on the afternoon of Saturday, 9th November, when the first volunteer cut the tape on the "Road to Health" across the City Square, and the marathon runners bearing torches delivered the X-ray scroll sent from Dumbarton to the Lord Provost. The culminating feature of this ceremony was the drive-past of the eight participating X-ray units after which the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Councillors were the first to be X-rayed in the City Square.

Results

A record total of 118,468 persons was X-rayed during the four-week campaign period — 112,350 of these were Dundonians (50,843 males and 61,507 females) and 6,118 came from addresses outwith the city. Information concerning Dundee residents X-rayed by age and sex groups is as follows:—

TABLE I.

Dundee Residents X-rayed by Age and Sex

Age	MALES			FEMALES			BOTH SEXES		
	Total Estimated Population	Number X-rayed	%	Total Estimated Population	Number X-rayed	%	Total Estimated Population	Number X-rayed	%
15-24	11,400	9,963	87.4	12,400	11,236	90.6	23,800	21,199	89.1
25-34	12,000	9,861	82.2	13,300	10,512	79.0	25,300	20,373	80.5
35-44	10,700	9,356	87.5	12,300	10,694	86.9	23,000	20,050	87.2
45-59	15,500	12,639	81.5	19,200	15,883	82.7	34,700	28,522	82.2
60+	10,200	7,125	69.9	17,500	11,382	65.0	27,700	18,507	66.8
Under 15	—	1,888	—	—	1,789	—	—	—	—
Age not stated	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	22	—
Total	61,200	50,843	81.8	76,000	61,507	76.9	—	—	—
Adults aged 15 years and over	—	48,955	—	—	59,718	—	134,412	108,673	80.85 (1957 Est.) R.G.

Of the Dundee residents 108,673, comprising 48,955 males and 59,718 females, were aged 15 years and over. This represents 80.85 per cent. of the total eligible adult population of 134,412 as estimated by the Registrar-General for 1957. This is the highest percentage attained in the cities' campaign periods — Glasgow, 76 per cent.; Aberdeen, 78.6 per cent; Edinburgh, 76.6 per cent; and Dundee, 80.85 per cent.

Details showing abnormalities found and which called for clinical examination, and also particulars of age and sex distribution are:—

TABLE II.

**Abnormalities Found and Called for Clinical Examination
(All Areas — Including Defaulters)**

	Male	Female	Total
Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	171	118	289
Pneumoconiosis + Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Pleural Effusion	2	2	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Doubtful activity — for observation	139	109	248
Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Healed	407	440	847
Carcinoma of Lung and Mediastinum	36	6	42
Bronchiectasis	81	57	138
Pulmonary Fibrosis	100	59	159
Pneumoconiosis	10	—	10
Emphysema	59	6	65
Non-Tuberculous Infections of Lung	34	28	62
Abnormalities of Thoracic Cage	26	15	41
Abnormalities, Heart, etc., and Blood Vessels	99	190	289
Miscellaneous Conditions	156	198	354
Total	1,321	1,228	2,549

TABLE III.

DUNDEE RESIDENTS

Age-Sex Distribution of New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

	Under							
Active Cases	15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	Total	
Male	—	19	25	26	39	43	152	
Rate per 1,000 examined	—	1.91	2.54	2.78	3.09	6.04	2.99	— 259
Female	1	19	19	27	30	11	107	
Rate per 1,000 examined	0.56	1.69	1.81	2.52	1.89	0.97	1.74	— 2.31
Observation Cases								
Male	—	3	9	23	43	37	115	
Rate per 1,000 examined	—	0.3	0.91	2.46	3.40	5.19	2.26	— 200
Female	1	4	11	14	25	30	85	
Rate per 1,000 examined	0.56	0.36	1.05	1.31	1.57	2.64	1.38	— 1.78

Of the total number X-rayed 4,333 — 2,117 males and 2,216 females — were recalled for a large film, yielding a percentage of 3.65; and 2,582 were recalled for clinical investigation.

Defaulters, who had numbered just after the campaign over 250, were reduced in number eventually to 195 by intensive follow-up measures, letters, household visits, and finally by information being passed to the general practitioner whose aid was also solicited.

The X-ray units worked the equivalent of $171\frac{1}{2}$ unit days and the recall unit was worked 73 sessions, the equivalent of 36 working days.

On the final ascertainment it has been assessed that 288 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were detected amongst the Dundee residents: 29 of these were previously known so that the total yield of new active cases was 259 or 2.31 per 1,000 examined. Males numbered 152 and females 107. A further 6 active cases were also reported among non-residents.

A further 241 Dundee patients were placed under observation: 41 of these had previously been under surveillance and of the 200

new cases 115 were males and 85 females. The age-sex distribution details of the active and observation cases are set out in Table III. above. A notable feature here is the very considerable proportion of these cases occurring in the older age groups: 123 out of 259 active cases, being 45 years and over, and 54 of these being over 60 years. In males aged 60 years and over the incidence rate was high at 6.04 per 1,000 examined.

One very satisfactory feature is the comparatively small proportion of cases who required admission to hospital. Many others were able to continue at work while undergoing observation or treatment. Details are as follows:—

TABLE IV.

Disposal of Tuberculosis Cases Assessed as Active or Requiring Observation on Final Diagnosis (Both Sexes)

(Dundee Residents and Non-Residents Included)

Classification	Admitted to Hospital	Treated at Home	Treated While Still at Work	Observation Only	No Further Supervision Necessary	Total
Active	158	12	112	9	—	294
Observation ..	6	11	90	139	2	248
Total	164	32	202	142	2	542

Other Diseases

Cancer of the lung was discovered in 42 instances, 36 of the patients being males and, as would be expected, the age of highest incidence was in men aged 60 and over, a group which yielded 25 cases of 3.5 per 1,000 examined.

Non-tuberculous infections of the lung, a group which includes pneumonia and virus infections, numbered 62. Pneumoconiosis, or dust disease, was reported in only 11 instances, in one of these the case being complicated by tuberculosis. Bronchiectasis was diagnosed on 138 occasions; most of the patients suffering from this ailment were again in the older age categories.

Abnormalities of the heart and blood vessels comprised a very varied group. A marked preponderance of the cases here occurred in females. In general, no specific action was taken beyond reporting the case to the general practitioner for follow-up.

The Next Step

A joint effort by the Local Authority, the Regional Hospital Board and the Central Department in an all-out attack against tuberculosis met with an excellent response from the public, many of whom were actively engaged as voluntary workers in the campaign. The enthusiasm with which the citizens entered into the drive demonstrated the great interest and concern about the incidence of tuberculosis in the community and showed their keen desire to eradicate it.

Though some 250 new cases were found many of these were in the early stages of the disease, and, with treatment commencing at a favourable point, speedier cure could be brought about with less disruption of the individual's daily routine.

By this campaign much has been achieved. Tuberculosis, already on the decline, has suffered a further blow, but it is only by continued vigilance and prompt action that its former prevalence can be prevented from recurring.

Extensive follow-up and careful examination of all contacts of the cases discovered in the campaign is being undertaken as a routine measure and other intensive case-finding measures will continue to be used in the community along with extensive protective use of B.C.G.

To all who participated in the campaign in any way our thanks are due, but particular mention must be made of the invaluable service rendered by the volunteers on the ward committees, of the indefatigable efforts of the publicity committee, and of the immense assistance received from the Scottish Information Office, and especially their semi-resident representative, Mr Peter Hunt.

During the year 118 applications were made to the Department ^{Care and After Care} for nursing requisites. Only three of the applications were in respect of cases of tuberculosis and the remaining 115 applications were in respect of cases discharged from hospitals, chronic illness, etc.

Nursing requisites consisting of beds, mattresses, nursing aids and appliances were issued on the usual scale during the year.

Close contact has been maintained with the Geriatric Unit at Maryfield Hospital.

Additional milk was issued to cases of tuberculosis who were certified by Medical Officers to be in need of extra nourishment. At the beginning of 1958 there were 102 persons receiving milk and in the course of the year 104 new applications were received and granted. During the year, for various reasons, 123 cases ceased receiving milk and at the end of the year there were the names of 83 persons on the register.

Chiropody

On account of the continued expansion of this work an additional Chiropodist was appointed during the year. The service is very much appreciated by those attending the clinics and also by those who receive domiciliary visits.

During the year there were 879 new cases — 654 in respect of corns and callosities, 209 in respect of nail conditions and 16 on account of bunions. The number of revisits on account of these conditions was 11,108 — 8,072 for corns and callosities, 2,677 for nail conditions, and 359 for bunions. The total number of attendances for the year was 11,987 — a very satisfactory year's work!

Problem Families

The special co-ordinating Committee appointed by the Local Authority met regularly during the year. The Committee is presided over by the Town Clerk or one of his deputies and the Committee consists of persons who are specially interested in this problem. Progress was made with several cases. Such families are kept under close supervision and everything possible is done for them.

School Health Service

Dr Gerrard, Chief Executive School Medical Officer, gives a very full account of the work done in connection with the School Health Service for the "school" year which ended on 31st July, 1958.

Dental Services

The Chief Dental Officer reports another year's satisfactory work. Several items of new equipment have been installed and all of the surgeries are now up to date in this respect.

It is very pleasing to record the increased amount of work for expectant and nursing mothers.

The number of school children who were inspected was a little less than the previous year, but the number of those accepting treatment was better.

The staff shortage has now been overcome and the results of this, no doubt, will likely be reflected in the report for this current year.

In the course of the year 391 cases were admitted to mental hospitals — 291 as voluntary patients and 100 were certified by medical practitioners. Of the certified cases 47 were over the age of 60 years; 49 were admitted from hospital and 51 from their own homes or elsewhere.

During the year 72 cases who had been certified were discharged — 9 relieved, 60 recovered, 2 not improved and 1 against medical advice. There were 59 deaths — 44 being over 65 years of age.

The number of voluntary patients discharged during the year was 255 and there were 8 deaths.

The number of cases known to the Department at the end of 1958 was 480. Of these 159 were ascertained by the School Health Service and reported under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946. The remaining cases came to the notice of the Department through Maternity and Child Welfare Service, doctors, health visitors, etc., and the majority have been dealt with at the Specialist Clinic at Bell Street.

The number of cases in certified institutions is 161 — 97 in Baldovan Institution; 24 in St Joseph's Institution, Rosewell; and 40 in other institutions. There are now 7 cases under guardianship. The waiting list for admission to institutions now stands at 69, and of this number 9 are regarded as being urgent.

This day centre at Baldovan Institution is still in operation and has proved a very "worthwhile" service and is much appreciated by the parents of the children. Altogether 14 ineducable children are transported daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) to and from Baldovan Institution. In addition to this service three older girls are taken to the institution to attend a daily course in domestic training.

The After Care Service in connection with former pupils of Fairmuir School is manned by voluntary workers and applies to young persons who have left school during the past five years. Cases

are visited regularly. Help and advice is given in connection with many domestic and welfare matters.

The "Friendship Club" was established for shy or neurotic persons and its activities include social nights, entertainments, etc.

Occupation Centres

(i.) **Constitution Street.**—This Centre was opened in November, 1958, on a part-time basis, on account of difficulty in securing adequate and suitable staff.

Since the opening of the Centre, 11 males aged between 19 and 26 years have been in attendance. The boys have been kept busy at a variety of crafts of therapeutic value and a very marked improvement is noticeable in their behaviour. This is also borne out by reports from parents concerning the boys' behaviour in their own homes. One of the boys — with an I.Q. of 52 — adapted himself so well to the work, particularly silk screen printing, that an opportunity was found for him to serve as an apprentice printer. Enquiries have elicited that he is doing well and is very happy at his work.

The Centre is now established and suitably equipped. The crafts so far engaged in are cane work, basket-making, printing, leather work, flower-making, brooch-making and woodwork. Garden tools will be provided so that the grounds will be kept in a tidy condition.

(ii.) **Coldside Centre.**—An arrangement has been made with the Education Department whereby adult females will be accommodated at this Centre. The premises are now fully equipped for laundry and domestic work and the adults will be starting their various occupations at an early date.

Future of Mental Health Services

A great amount of publicity has been given to the administration of the Mental Health Service due to the report of the Royal Commission, and as a result a new Mental Health Bill will be introduced to Parliament at an early date. The main features of the Bill will be to have one legal code to cover both mental illness and mental deficiency and any class of hospital will be able to receive any type of mental patient. The categories of patients will be altered and the present methods of administration will be changed. Much greater responsibilities will be placed upon local authorities

for providing for mentally ill persons in residential homes, etc. The Bill is expected to be passed by Parliament in the late autumn of this present year (1959).

The work in connection with the Port during 1958 continued on the usual lines. In the course of the year the total number of ships using the Port was 778 with a total tonnage of 592,480. The corresponding figures for 1957 were 1,061 ships with a total tonnage of 554,839.

Port Health
Administration

During 1958 the number of ships visited by a Medical Officer was 46, compared with 69 in the previous year.

The number of applications received for service under this scheme amounted to 1,082, and of these 970 were granted. The corresponding figures for 1957 are very similar — 1,089 applications and 967 granted.

Domestic Help
Service

Of the new applications 23 were in respect of tuberculosis, 260 for confinement cases, 358 acute cases and 329 for chronic illness, old age, etc.

The number of applicants who pay for the full cost of services was 175; 456 were assessed in accordance with the scale of charges as agreed by the Local Authority, and 339 received additional allowances from the National Assistance Board to pay for the extra expense.

At 31st December, 1958, there were 818 assisted households, and this necessitated the employment of 44 whole-time and 177 part-time home helps which is equal to 162.4 full-time helps working a forty-eight hour week.

The work of the health visitors was carried on during the year with depleted staff, and the visitations for the year 1958 show a decrease over the previous year. The respective figures are as follow:—

Health Visiting

	1958	1957
Visits to expectant mothers	14,048	14,352
Visits to children under 1 year	33,818	36,982
Visits to children between 2-5 years	30,773	32,089
Visits to tuberculous cases	4,518	5,018
Visits to other cases	9,998	11,213
Totals	93,155	99,654

The Dundee Sick Nursing Society and the Broughty Ferry Nursing Association continued their good work during the year. The number of new cases reported was less than the previous year — the figures being 3,654 and 4,254 respectively.

A detailed abstract of the work done is as follows:—

1. Cases under treatment at 31st December, 1957,	695
New Cases reported during 1958	3,654
	<hr/> 4,349

Cases removed from register during year—

(a) Convalescent	2,843
(b) Removed to hospital	551
(c) Died	256
	<hr/>
Total number of cases on register at 31st Dec., 1958	699
	<hr/>

2. Total number of nursing visits during year	101,691
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3. Details of new cases registered during year 1958—

(a) **Nature of Treatment Required**

	Total	0-4	5-15	16-64	65+
General cases	385	1	4	88	292
Dressings	398	23	31	192	152
Blanket Baths	64	—	—	20	44
Enemas	374	14	25	188	147
Penicillin injections	1,738	51	157	1,204	326
Insulin injections	73	—	—	31	42
Other injections	437	—	8	213	216
Other treatment	185	15	11	67	92
	<hr/> 3,654	<hr/> 104	<hr/> 236	<hr/> 2,003	<hr/> 1,311
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(b) Main Conditions and Age Grouping of New Cases

	Total	0-4	5-15	16-64	65+
Tuberculosis	50	—	3	43	4
Other Infectious Diseases	5	—	1	1	3
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	145	—	1	80	64
Asthma	25	—	4	18	3
Diabetes Mellitus	71	—	—	29	42
Vascular diseases	126	—	—	55	71
Mental and nervous diseases	20	—	1	16	3
Diseases of heart and arteries	295	—	1	103	191
Diseases of the veins	39	—	—	24	15
Upper respiratory diseases	940	27	79	606	228
Other respiratory diseases	376	13	23	249	91
Constipation	354	13	26	179	136
Other diseases of digestive system	73	3	5	37	28
Diseases of urinary system and male genital organs	50	1	4	21	24
Diseases of breast and female genital organs	106	—	1	77	28
Diseases of skin and sub-cutaneous tissues	517	29	53	290	145
Diseases of bones, joints and muscles	58	—	—	19	39
Injuries	51	1	12	24	14
Senility	116	—	—	11	105
Other conditions	237	17	22	121	77
Totals	3,654	104	236	2,003	1,311

4. **Nursing requisites issued during year**—Commodes, 17; Beds, 2, Crutches, 2 prs.; Feeding Cups, 2; Rubber Pad, 1; Mackintoshes, 25; Air Rings, 39; Back Rests, 19; Bed Pans, 47; Urinals, 12; Wheelchairs, 12; Cages, 3; Cradles, 3; Sputum Mug, 1.

In the course of the year lectures were given to selected groups by doctors, dental officers and health visitors. Health Education

One of the assistant medical officers attended a one week's course at St Andrews in Practical Health Education.

Accidents in the Home

The Registrar General in his Annual Report for 1958 estimates there were 48 deaths which could be considered as a result of accidents in the home. These deaths have all been enquired into and, as in former years, it has been established that falls and coal gas poisoning are the main causes.

From 1st September to 31st December, 1958, the number of "Home" accidents attended for treatment at Dundee Royal Infirmary amounted to 160 and these were analysed in age groups as follows:—

0-5, 67; 5-10, 16; 10-15, 13; 15-20, 8; 20-25, 10; 25-30, 5; 30-35, 9; 35-40, 7; 40-45, 5; 45-50, 10; 50-55, 4; 55-60, 4; 60-65, 1; 79, 1.

Three of these home accidents are due to the explosion of Calor Gas being lighted and two to an electric shock from a cleaning instrument. All the other accidents were due to burns — scalding with tea, water and soup accounted for 40. Other causes were due to contact with coal fires, pulled hot food from cooker, hot iron fell on leg, burns from fireguards, picking up hot pokers, burns from boiling food and burning chip pans, and one burnt finger was due to smoking in bed and falling asleep.

From the above it will be seen that it is the old and young people who are most liable to accidents in the homes, and to prevent such accidents is a huge problem.

So far as the old people are concerned most accidents are caused through their physical frailty. It is difficult to think of any measures to eliminate accidents through falling and the same may be said of accidents through coal gas poisoning. At the present time a list is kept by the local Gas Board of all aged persons and the gas fittings of such houses are regularly inspected by officials of the Board, Health Visitors, etc., and if any defects are noticed these are reported and dealt with immediately. However, this procedure does not prevent such accidents occurring and it is difficult to know what other means would be effective.

So far as the analyses of the accident cases which were dealt with at the Infirmary are concerned, it will be seen that about 40%

of these occurred in children under 5 years of age. As the most common cause of the accidents was scalds from tea, boiling water, etc., the apparent preventive measure would be to keep the very young children away from the tea table and to discontinue the practice of a mother having her tea with a baby on her knee, and also to keep teapots, hot-water jugs, etc., away from the reach of children of tender years. More action in accident prevention appears necessary by Health Visitors, etc.

At the Conference of the Accident Prevention Society held at Inverness in March, 1959, films were shown to emphasise the terrible seriousness of burns through scalding. Some of the films showed severe disfigurement of face and body and such cases required very protracted hospitalisation and very expert surgical attention — skin grafting, etc.

These films were of the horrific type and copies of same have been asked for, and it is hoped that the exhibition of these, in due course, to selected audiences will prove effective and be the means of reducing the number of such accidents among children.

During the year 1958, 379 defects were found as a result of the Sanitary Inspector's visits under these acts. Full details of the work done is shown in Table XXX. Factories Act, 1937 and 1948

The action taken by Local Authority in the course of the year is fully detailed in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report, and reference should be made thereto for full details of the work. Clean Air Act

There was a decrease in the number of new houses compared with 1957. During 1958 a total of 1,654 houses were erected against 1,927 in the previous year. Of the 1,654 houses, 1,202 were erected by the Corporation, 310 by the S.S.H.A., and 142 by private enterprise. Full details regarding the housing position are given in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Details are also given regarding insanitary dwellings at the end of Section 7 and 9 (Scotland) Act, 1950. Altogether 310 were represented, and of these 79 were closed by Demolition Order, 144 by Closing Order, and at the end of the year 76 were not finally dealt with, while 11 were made the subject of a notice requiring execution of works. Housing

In the course of the year 5,763 condemnation certificates were issued by the Sanitary Department. Food destroyed voluntarily exceeded 24 tons. Food Inspection

Altogether 629 samples of various foods were obtained and 587 were genuine. There were 21 prosecutions.

Milk Sampling

The average fat content of the formal samples taken was 3.90%. This is equal to 0.90% above the necessary standard. In 49 of the samples the fat content was 4% and over.

Ice-Cream

The samples of ice cream gave an average content of 6.69% against the standard of 5%; solids (not fat), 10.02% against the standard of 7.5%; and sugar 14.68% against the minimum of 10%.

Welfare Services

Reception Centre.—In last year's report attention was drawn to an alteration of procedure by the National Assistance Board whereby female vagrants were sent to Perth instead of being accommodated at the Reception Centre at East House. This alteration was made principally on account of the small numbers applying for admission, and it is now suggested that a similar arrangement might be considered for male vagrants. During 1958 an average of almost 4.5 men per night were accommodated at the centre at East House. These men definitely have a very unsettled way of living. Some behave at the Centre in obnoxious ways and at times police action is called for. At the present time everything possible is being done to raise the standard of East House Residential Home and it seems all wrong that efforts in this direction should be frustrated by having such an annexe for people without a settled way of living and who have no desire to change their mode of life. The present practise has been in operation since 1948 and it has proved unsuccessful, and perhaps the time has now come for a change of procedure in dealing with this unfortunate class. It is suggested that the National Assistance Board should consider the matter afresh with a view to having a more effectual way of restoring vagrants to more settled ways of living.

Since the closing down of the local lodging-house there has been a marked increase in the number of male vagrants.

Residential Accommodation.—The number of beds available in the three residential homes were more or less fully occupied during the year. There were vacancies at East House during the summer months. A waiting list is kept for accommodation at Craigie Home and Caird Rest.

Since the integration of the Health and Welfare Services several reports suggesting alterations and improvements at East House were agreed by the Health and Welfare Committee and already these have raised the standard very much and their effects are reflected in the happiness of the residents.

The Matron, who is a very highly qualified nurse, is now in full administrative charge and she is ably assisted by a male and female departmental nurse. The Health and Welfare Committee agreed to appoint nurses in the place of any attendant who may leave the service, but unfortunately this decision has not been implemented on account of the difficulty in securing qualified nurses. The numbers of attendants and domestic staff have been slightly increased on account of working a shorter week and also to allow for the discontinuance of the practice of having residents performing more or less official duties. To compensate for this, additional staff decreases have been made in administrative and clerical staff through transferring certain duties to the Central Office at Bell Street. Improved medical supervision has also been arranged. In addition to the visiting Medical Officer, one of the Assistant Medical Officers visits regularly. Record forms have been changed and all the residents have been medically examined and X-rayed.

The Matron has attended to the creature comforts of the residents — feeding, clothing, cleanliness of person, bed and body clothing, etc.

The Chaplain was made responsible for providing entertainments for the residents and again big improvements have been made in this respect. Additional radio and television facilities have been provided and are very much appreciated by the residents in the evening, and instead of having evening concerts, as formerly, these are now arranged for afternoons. The general tone of the concerts has been raised very much and the Chaplain must be complimented for his work in arranging such high-class fare. Special thanks is also due to the artistes who have given freely of their time and talents, and also to the "People's Journal" and the management of the Palace Theatre for promoting a Johnny Victory Show for the benefit of Dundee old folk.

Religious services — Protestant and Roman Catholic — have been held regularly during the year and the ministers of individual residents have visited regularly. Special religious services were held

for Easter, Harvest Thanksgiving, Christmas, and for each of these there were large congregations. Friends of residents and others interested joined the services.

The fabric furnishings, etc., have been maintained in good order. The Committee have authorised very considerable expense on these items and the changed look and general atmosphere of East House justified their action. I would like here to record my sincere appreciation of the great interest Convener Buick has taken in East House and also to the Health and Welfare Committee for their sympathetic consideration of the many requests made of them.

Other improvements have been made or are contemplated for the current year. Occupational therapy was introduced in February, 1959, and appears to have stimulated a lot of interest with the men. A group of fifteen are interested, but it is hoped to enlarge on this number during the current year.

Several old people have been accommodated in Welfare Homes to relieve their relatives for holidays, etc.

Temporary Accommodation.—No genuine requests were made in the course of the year. As stated in last year's report this accommodation is provided by arrangement with Maryfield Hospital.

Registration and Inspection of Disabled Persons' or Old Persons' Homes.—No applications were received in the course of the year for new registrations.

Compulsory Removal.—Action had to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, in respect of an old lady who was suffering from illness and living in insanitary conditions and unable to look after herself. She was removed by Sheriff's Warrant to a Hospital and subsequently transferred to a residential home. This is the first compulsory removal made by the Department. Generally, such cases have been prevailed upon to agree to voluntary removal.

Burials or Cremations.—In the course of the year arrangements were made for the burial of fifteen persons where there were no relatives or where the relatives were unable to pay the expense.

The Blind and Partially Sighted.—The numbers of blind and partially sighted persons in Dundee are:—

Blind Persons.—The age groups of these are:—

5-15, 10; 16-17, 0; 18-20, 3; 21-29, 5; 30-39, 9; 40-49, 25;
50-59, 57; 60-64, 47; 65-69, 33; 70-79, 136; 80+, 66.

Partially Sighted persons.—The age groups of these are:—

5-15, 0; 16-17, 3; 18-20, 2; 21-29, 4; 30-39, 5; 40-49, 2;
50-59, 6; 60-64, 8; 65-69, 6; 70-79, 15; 80-84, 4; 85-90, 2.

The services provided are in accordance with the scheme as approved by the Local Authority, and are as follows:—

General.—Certification, Social Rehabilitation of Newly Blinded in Alwyn House or in own homes.

Royal Dundee Institution for Blind:—

Employment — Trainees, approved workers.

Hostel accommodation for retired blind workers, trainees and approved workers.

Clubrooms for social functions — dancing, whist parties, etc.

Dundee Mission to the Outdoor Blind:—

Registration.

Home Teaching.

General Welfare Arrangements.

Teaching of Moon and Braille.

Social Clubs.

Occupational Work at Home and at Centre.

Holidays, Outings, etc.

It can be said that all of these services are fairly well implemented. Close co-operation exists with the manager of the Royal Dundee Institution for the Blind, the Superintendent of the Dundee Mission to the Blind, and with the Disablement Resettlement Officer, Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Deaf and Hard of Hearing.—The Dundee Mission to the Deaf and Dumb provide welfare services to this group of people on behalf of the Local Authority.

Details of the numbers on the register at 31st December, 1958, are as follows:—

LIST "A"—195 men and women 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 residents of Institutions, including Institution for the Blind are excluded.

LIST "B"—30 school children and persons who are in Institutions for the Blind or Mental Defectives.

LIST "C"—25 men, women and children who are not deaf or dumb in the ordinary sense but who are hard of hearing or have been deafened by accident, etc.

The Local Authority pay a capitation grant of £2 5s in respect of List "A" cases to the Dundee Mission, who do everything possible for such persons. Services provided are regular visitations to their homes, hospitals, etc.; two religious services weekly in the Church at Roseangle, clubs for various purposes, viz., Women's Guild, Youth Fellowship, carpet bowls, table tennis, draughts, dominoes and billiards, also out-door bowls, socials, dances, whist drives and an annual outing, and a Women's Guild coach tour.

Visitations to and from other Deaf and Dumb Clubs are arranged and this also applies to a number of Women's Guilds.

Rev. Mr Wood retired from the secretaryship of the Mission on 31st December, 1958, and he has been succeeded by Mr Dickson, who was previously assistant to Rev. Mr Wood.

The field of work is very large and, in addition to Dundee, Mr Dickson is responsible for the work in North Fife, Angus, North and East Perthshire, Inverness-shire, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland and the Outer Isles. So far Mr Dickson has not got an assistant.

Physically Handicapped (other than Blind or Deaf)

Persons Accepted for Training.—A pilot scheme was undertaken by arrangement between the Ministry of Labour, Royal Institution for the Blind and the Local Authority to train a maximum of five persons for employment in the Institution, and on the successful completion of this scheme, the number is now being increased to ten.

Other Disabled Persons.—Many and varied services are provided by volunteers and the Local Authority. Special voluntary associations exist for certain disabilities — epilepsy, paralysis, etc.

The Local Authority themselves, with or without voluntary assistance, are responsible for general welfare services, which include the provision of practical assistance in the homes — ramps, handrails, etc.; social centres, outings, occupational therapy, entertainments, etc., and concession bus fares.

Disabled Ex-Servicemen.—Free bus passes are issued to disabled ex-servicemen who received wounds during the world wars and are in receipt of disability pensions of 80%, or over, for injuries in parts of the body other than the leg but causing leg disabilities, or a 35% pension, or over, for leg injuries.

Other Disabled Persons.—During March of the present year (1959) another Club was opened in the Lochee area for handicapped persons. This now makes three clubs in the City and another one will be opened early in 1960.

The Clubs are well attended and are very popular. Attractive musical and other entertainments are arranged and occupational therapy is given once monthly. It is hoped to extend this last-mentioned work and probably to encourage those interested to continue the work in their own homes.

Forty pupils from the Gardiner School of Dancing gave displays in aid of the Clubs, and as a result a sum of £16 was added to the balance held from the special concert held in 1957 and sponsored by the "People's Journal" (Messrs D. C. Thomson & Co.). The money will be expended on outings, holidays etc., for handicapped persons.

Voluntary Organisations.—During the financial year which ended on 15th May, 1959, the Corporation made the following payments:—

Anton House, Homebound Scheme, £332; W.V.S. for meals on wheels, equipment, transport, etc., £1,040; meals to Lunch Clubs, £685; Clubhouse at Broughty Ferry, £11; City of Dundee Old People's Welfare Committee, £300; King George VI. Memorial Club, £850; and £3,511 to various voluntary Homes.

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27. Malignant Diseases—Number of Deaths and Death-rates per 10,000 population each year since 1949.
- 28.—Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths from Malignant Diseases during 1958 showing parts of the body affected.
29. Number of Births per 1,000 population, Illegitimate Births per 100 Registered Births and Marriages per 1,000 population, each year since 1949.
30. Factories Acts 1937 and 1949.

TABLE I.

Return showing Causes of Death (corrected for transfers) at the different Age Periods during 1958

Cause of Death	ALL AGES			Under 4 Weeks	4 wks. to 1 yr.	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over
	Total	Males	Females													
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	18	12	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	1	4	5	2	—
Tuberculosis, other forms	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, all forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever and streptococcal sore throats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms	440	228	212	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	15	71	119	122	93	14
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	4	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	16	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	5	2
Anaemias	17	4	13	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	9	—
Other general diseases	23	8	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	7	6	—
Vascular lesions affecting nervous system	344	110	234	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	11	33	98	145	47
Non-meningococcal meningitis	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	29	14	15	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	3	8	4	5	3
Rheumatic fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	36	6	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10	3	7	5	1
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	622	315	307	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	29	106	192	198	92
Other diseases of heart	18	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	6	3	3
Hypertension with heart disease	28	9	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	12	8	3
Hypertension without heart disease	14	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	4	—
Other circulatory disease	48	19	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	12	18	12
Influenza	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	108	56	52	—	7	2	1	—	—	—	1	4	8	21	49	15
Bronchitis	77	52	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	27	27	11	3
Other respiratory diseases	21	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	5	6	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	33	27	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	10	11	4	1
Appendicitis	5	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	8	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gastritis and duodenitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	—
Diarrhoea (except of new-born)	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—
Other diseases of liver	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	—
Other digestive diseases	9	3	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	12	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	2	—
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	19	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	3
Puerperal sepsis, including post-abortive sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	6	2	—
Other puerperal causes	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	12	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	23	10	13	12	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	2
Birth Injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	23	12	11	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia of newborn	5	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea of newborn	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causes ill-defined and unknown	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Suicide	18	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Motor vehicle accidents	14	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	4	3	1	—	1
Other road transport accidents	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	1	2	4	—
Accidents in the home	48	15	33	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other violence	18	9	9	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	3	7	6	14	8
	2,180	1,035	1,145	54	17	13	7	5	11	20	57	169	392	588	628	219

TABLE III.

**Death-rate (from all causes) each month during the years
1949-58**

Month	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
January	16.4	14.8	23.2	15.6	13.7	13.3	16.7	14.2	13.9	15.7
February	21.3	15.5	19.5	14.2	12.1	11.0	14.5	13.1	13.5	13.5
March	14.8	14.9	16.4	14.7	13.7	14.7	20.1	16.1	13.5	14.4
April	13.7	12.2	11.7	16.1	12.5	13.1	14.0	13.3	11.0	13.0
May	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.6	11.7	10.9	12.2	12.6	12.5	11.3
June	11.2	10.9	12.4	10.0	10.8	9.8	9.1	9.9	10.5	11.6
July	9.2	12.6	10.2	8.9	10.2	10.8	13.8	10.2	10.9	9.3
August	11.2	12.4	12.0	10.1	10.2	11.4	9.8	10.9	10.7	9.4
September	10.1	10.4	10.9	10.8	9.8	11.9	8.7	11.2	11.7	8.4
October	11.4	12.0	12.4	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.8	12.4	14.5	11.4
November	12.6	14.3	11.3	10.4	12.2	12.1	11.6	10.5	15.4	21.8
December	16.0	17.1	12.5	14.0	16.9	15.1	11.4	13.2	14.0	20.5

TABLE IV.

**Death-rate (from all causes) in Various Wards Each Year
1949-58**

Year	Whole City	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
1949	13.5	10.2	13.5	12.6	16.9	19.1	8.9	19.0	11.6	11.3	17.9	11.5
1950	13.5	9.9	11.1	15.3	15.9	18.1	8.9	21.4	11.1	13.9	16.9	11.3
1951	14.0	7.8	10.8	14.6	19.5	21.6	9.4	13.6	11.3	11.7	17.2	12.8
1952	12.3	9.2	13.6	11.0	12.3	12.2	15.7	10.6	14.1	14.2	12.0	13.9
1953	12.1	10.8	12.0	10.3	11.7	12.6	11.0	11.1	13.7	13.6	15.6	12.8
1954, old	12.4	10.3	15.2	10.8	11.0	13.7	10.4	11.6	12.4	14.8	15.1	13.2
1954, new	12.4	10.8	14.3	11.8	11.7	12.1	12.2	13.0	12.0	13.4	13.4	11.8
1955	12.4	11.6	13.0	11.8	13.2	12.0	13.0	12.3	10.5	11.1	14.8	12.9
1956	12.2	11.9	13.4	13.5	11.1	11.7	11.8	13.0	11.1	12.3	15.4	10.8
1957	12.7	12.1	12.9	14.2	11.6	12.0	13.4	14.7	11.2	10.8	16.6	11.6
1958	12.1	8.9	11.9	12.6	13.9	10.9	11.0	11.9	9.6	12.4	18.7	12.3

TABLE V.

Birth-rate in Various Wards Each Year, 1949-58

Year	Whole City	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
1949	18.7	15.7	14.2	25.2	26.1	21.8	14.8	26.3	14.4	15.4	15.3	17.3
1950	17.8	13.5	11.2	26.1	24.5	19.6	15.1	23.2	14.6	15.9	13.8	11.6
1951	17.6	13.2	12.1	27.9	25.6	18.0	13.6	31.5	13.3	15.3	10.5	14.4
1952	17.7	15.4	15.7	18.1	18.0	15.2	24.3	16.8	17.8	19.9	12.3	21.9
1953	17.9	16.6	14.2	18.1	17.7	20.2	21.0	16.4	15.9	20.6	12.9	21.5
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	16.8
1956	19.2	16.7	17.0	24.5	15.8	21.5	15.8	20.8	16.7	14.6	31.8	17.8
1957	19.3	19.4	15.4	27.9	16.0	23.7	15.7	18.6	18.4	14.6	26.0	16.2
1958	19.8	18.9	17.0	28.6	17.7	23.6	14.0	19.6	17.6	13.4	31.4	17.5

TABLE VI.

**Infantile Death-rate (per 1,000 births) in Various Wards Each Year
1949-58**

Year	Whole City	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
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
1958	20	14	12	17	26	21	20	16	25	13	24	25

TABLE VII.

**Death-rate in Various Wards from Principal Epidemic Diseases
Each Year, 1949-58**

Year	Whole City	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
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
1958	.03	.07	.07	—	—	—	.07	—	.06	—	.07	.05

TABLE VIII.

**Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate in Various Wards Each Year
1949-58**

Year	Whole City	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
1949	.75	.40	.99	.71	1.21	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
1958	.10	.13	.07	.06	.12	.25	—	.32	—	—	.07	.05

TABLE IX.

**Tuberculosis (all forms) Death-rate in Various Wards Each Year
1949-58**

Year	Whole City	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
1949	.84	.40	.99	.71	1.23	1.61	1.07	1.59	.56	.36	.45	.46
1950	.62	.29	.75	.72	1.08	.75	.52	1.67	.42	.31	.28	.31
1951	.44	.11	.17	.66	.85	.55	.17	.95	.46	.31	.37	.31
1952	.25	.08	.34	.26	.14	.15	.10	.40	.27	.55	.26	.07
1953	.20	.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
1955	.18	.13	.14	.13	.18	.20	—	.20	.19	.18	.22	.35
1956	.17	.07	.28	.31	.18	.20	—	.20	.06	.06	.37	.15
1957	.11	.07	.14	.06	.17	.15	—	.19	.13	.06	.07	.10
1958	.11	.13	.07	.06	.12	.25	—	.32	—	—	.07	.15

TABLE X.

Deaths and Death-rates from Various Groups of Causes Each Year since 1949 (all ages)

Disease Group	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Pop., 180,786	Pop., 178,349	Pop., 178,220	Pop., 177,868	Pop., 177,174	Pop., 176,784	Pop., 177,944	Pop., 178,536	Pop., 179,225	Pop., 180,166
	No. of Deaths	No. of Deaths	No. of Deaths	No. of Deaths	No. of Deaths	No. of Deaths	No. of Deaths	No. of Deaths	No. of Deaths	No. of Deaths
	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.
Congenital	93 .52	96 .53	75 .43	65 .37	68 .38	82 .47	79 .44	81 .45	64 .36	62 .34
Digestive	110 .61	106 .60	113 .64	84 .47	80 .45	83 .47	73 .41	99 .55	90 .50	73 .41
Respiratory	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	206 1.14
Infective	156 .87	116 .65	100 .56	61 .34	42 .24	42 .24	48 .27	38 .22	66 .37	26 .14
Circulatory	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	766 4.25
Genito-urinary	76 .42	51 .29	70 .40	42 .24	67 .38	59 .33	58 .33	54 .30	46 .26	46 .26
Malignant	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	440 2.44
Nervous	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	375 2.08
Other Causes,	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	186 1.03
	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	2,180 12.1

TABLE XI.

Certified Causes of Death at Various Ages Under 1 Year During 1958

Cause of Death	Under 1		1-2	WEEKS		Total	Under 2		2-3	MONTHS		9-12	Total
	1			2-3	3-4		2		3-6	6-9	1	12	
Enteric Fever													
Typhus Fever													
Smallpox													
Measles													
Scarlet Fever													
Whooping Cough													
Diphtheria													
Infantile Paralysis													
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis													
Tuberculosis—													
Lung													
General													
Abdominal													
Brain													
Other Forms													
Influenza													
Other Infectious Diseases													
Pneumonia (all forms)	4		1			5			2	1	3	1	12
Bronchitis													
Laryngitis													
Other Diseases of Respiratory System													
Diarrhoea and Enteritis			1			1							
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1					1				1			3
Meningitis (not T.B.)													
Convulsions													
Other Diseases of Nervous System													
Congenital Malformations	11		1			12			1	1	1		15
Congenital Debility, Icterus, Sclerema													
Marasmus													
Premature Birth	4					4							4
Injury at Birth, Post-natal Asphyxia	23					23							23
Atelectasis,	6					6							6
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	2					2					1		3
Suffocation, Over-laying													
Rickets													
Syphilis													
Violence													
All Other Causes													
TOTAL	51		3			54		2	4	5	5	1	71

TABLE XII.

**Infant Mortality Rates from Various Groups of Causes Each
Year, 1949-58**

Year	Congenital	Digestive	Respiratory	Infectious Disease	All Other Causes	Rate per 1,000
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
1958	13.4	1.1	3.4	0.3	1.7	19.9

TABLE XIII.

**Infant Mortality Rates from all causes at Various Age Periods
1949-58**

Year	Births	Death-Rates			
		Under 1 Week	Under 1 Month	Under 3 Months	Under 1 Year
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
1958	3,567	14	15	17	20

TABLE XIV.

**Number of Illegitimate Births, Number of Deaths (under 1 year)
of Illegitimate Infants, and Death-rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births
since 1949**

Year	Illegitimate Births	Deaths of Illeg. Infants	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Births
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
1958	189	5	26

TABLE XV.

Table showing Number of Stillbirths and Rate per 1,000 Births
1949-58

Year	No. of Stillbirths	Total of Live Births and Stillbirths	Rate per 1,000 total Births (Live & Still)
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
1958	84	3,651	23.01

TABLE XVI

Annual Death-rate per 1,000 population and Case Mortality, per cent. from Measles and Whooping Cough Each Year since 1949

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.
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
1958	19	—	—	—	53	—	—	—

TABLE XVII.

Maternal Mortality Rates — Number of Deaths per 1,000
Registered Births plus Stillbirths, 1949-58

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
2.3	0.3	1.6	0.6	—	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.4	.28

TABLE XVIII.

Death-rates per 100,000 Each Year since 1949 from the Respiratory Diseases (including Bronchitis, Pneumonia (all forms), Pleurisy, Laryngitis, etc.)

Year	Total Deaths	Death-rate per 100,000
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
1958	206	114.3

TABLE XIX.

Deaths in which Influenza was given as a cause of Death Each Month, January, 1949, to December, 1958

Months	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
January	1	1	16	0	1	0	2	1	1	0
February	12	1	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
March	1	1	1	6	2	0	4	0	0	0
April	0	1	0	9	0	0	2	2	1	1
May	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	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	1	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
November	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	14	1
December	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	2	0
	15	5	25	17	7	2	10	5	43	4

TABLE XX.

Deaths in which Influenza appeared as a cause in Death Certificate, 1949-58, Classified in Age Periods

Age Periods	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Under 1 year	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—5 years	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
15—25 years	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	2
25—45 years	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	4	0
45—65 years	3	0	8	6	0	1	1	0	18	0
65 and upwards	11	3	13	9	5	1	9	3	18	2
	15	5	25	17	7	2	10	5	43	4

TABLE XXV

Deaths from 1900 to 1910, by age, sex, and race, including deaths from tuberculosis (all forms), pneumonia, influenza, etc.

Year	White	Colored	Total
1900	1,214	519	1,733
1901	1,671	541	2,212
1902	1,475	507	2,082
1903	1,038	491	1,529
1904	715	366	1,081
1905	1,071	479	1,550
1906	1,191	511	1,702
1907	1,072	481	1,553
1908	1,002	467	1,469
1909	1,147	506	1,653

TABLE XXVI

Deaths in which tuberculosis was given as a cause of death, by age, sex, and race, 1900 to 1910, including deaths from tuberculosis (all forms), pneumonia, influenza, etc.

Year	White	Colored	Total
1900	1	0	1
1901	1	0	1
1902	1	0	1
1903	0	0	0
1904	0	0	0
1905	0	0	0
1906	0	0	0
1907	0	0	0
1908	0	0	0
1909	0	0	0
1910	0	0	0

TABLE XXVII

Deaths in which tuberculosis was given as a cause of death, by age, sex, and race, 1900 to 1910, including deaths from tuberculosis (all forms), pneumonia, influenza, etc.

Year	White	Colored	Total
1900	0	0	0
1901	0	0	0
1902	0	0	0
1903	0	0	0
1904	0	0	0
1905	0	0	0
1906	0	0	0
1907	0	0	0
1908	0	0	0
1909	0	0	0
1910	0	0	0

TABLE XXI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Number of Cases of each disease notified and accepted in Dundee during the year 1958

Also Number Removed and Number Not Removed to Hospital

	At all ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to Hospital
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M 15	2	6	5	1	1	—	—	—	14	1
Chickenpox	F 5	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
Cholera	M 339	5	61	273	—	—	—	—	—	25	314
Continued Fever	F 338	3	56	277	2	—	—	—	—	29	309
Diphtheria	M —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	F —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	M 528	32	275	175	11	15	9	6	5	398	130
Erysipelas	F 505	27	226	151	22	36	17	14	12	340	165
Jaundice, Acute Infective	M —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	F 15	—	1	—	1	2	2	9	—	4	11
Measles (Morbili)	M 24	—	—	—	1	4	6	7	6	12	12
Measles (Rubella)	M —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	M 70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	F 63	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	M 12	—	2	—	—	—	1	7	2	7	5
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	F 12	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	8	6	6
Poliomyelitis, Acute	M 202	28	37	33	9	8	12	40	35	104	98
Puerperal Fever	F 174	26	33	23	13	11	15	30	23	76	98
Puerperal Pyrexia	M —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	F —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	M 11	—	6	3	1	1	—	—	—	11	—
Typhoid Fever	F 9	—	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	9	—
Para-Typhoid A	M 1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Para-Typhoid B	F —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	M 2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Whooping-Cough	F —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Food Poisoning	M 24	4	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F 29	4	15	9	—	—	1	—	—	6	18
	M 12	1	1	1	—	3	2	1	3	11	18
	F 26	2	4	3	4	2	1	6	4	7	19
TOTAL	M 1,369	143	463	573	24	31	26	64	45	656	713
	F 1,353	127	402	548	59	64	41	59	53	587	766

*Plus 292 cases where ages and sexes are unknown. These cases occurred in 1 outbreak and were not removed to Hospital.

TABLE XXII.

Monthly Notifications and Intimations of Infectious Diseases, Dundee, 1958

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Accepted Total
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	2	5	1	1	7	2	3	8	6	3	40	20
Chickenpox	44	95	204	118	67	61	44	3	7	17	7	7	674	677
Continued Fever (Undulant)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	69	150	283	219	144	101	56	51	34	41	42	49	1,239	1,033
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	5	5	6	3	6	2	3	1	4	2	3	45	39
Food Poisoning	7	5	2	4	299	2	2	3	1	3	3	1	332	330
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles (Morbilli)	—	4	—	1	1	6	3	—	—	—	1	2	18	19
Measles (Rubella)	1	1	6	4	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	19	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	17	7	11	17	8	13	9	7	16	8	6	131	133
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	6	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	24	24
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	76	44	34	34	17	23	16	19	13	24	24	45	369	376
Poliomyelitis, Acute	—	1	2	—	1	3	6	4	1	1	—	1	20	20
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	17	17
Scarlet Fever	22	19	29	19	35	28	18	10	11	28	18	23	260	247
Paratyphoid B	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	6	3	7	4	—	3	—	1	3	7	12	7	53	53
Total	249	352	586	428	589	245	171	106	87	153	125	155	3,246	2,863

TABLE XXIII.

TUBERCULOSIS—Notifications and Deaths, with corresponding rates per 1,000 population at Various Age Periods
Each Year since 1949

	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS										NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS													
	0-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65 & over		0-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65 & over	
	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000
1949 Notifications, Deaths,	23	1.55	45	1.51	138	5.65	136	2.47	50	1.25	22	1.31	16	1.08	9	.30	6	.20	5	.09	3	.07	3	.18
	1	.07	2	.07	24	.98	62	1.13	34	.85	13	.77	5	.34	3	.10	2	.08	3	.06	1	.02	1	.06
1950 Notifications, Deaths,	22	1.50	19	.65	120	4.35	160	2.91	78	1.96	15	.89	12	.82	8	.27	13	.54	8	.15	3	.08	1	.06
	1	.07	—	—	16	.66	43	.80	30	.75	14	.84	2	.14	—	—	—	—	3	.06	1	.03	1	.06
1951 Notifications, Deaths,	14	.96	24	.82	107	4.44	118	2.19	57	1.43	11	.60	8	.55	5	.17	18	.75	11	.20	4	.10	—	—
	2	.14	—	—	11	.46	23	.43	27	.68	8	.48	—	—	1	.03	—	—	3	.06	2	.05	1	.06
1952 Notifications, Deaths,	22	1.30	31	1.19	86	3.43	91	1.81	36	.88	12	.66	7	.41	11	.42	15	.60	13	.26	5	.12	2	.11
	2	.12	—	—	3	.12	12	.24	16	.39	7	.38	2	.12	—	—	—	—	1	.02	—	—	1	.06
1953 Notifications, Deaths,	12	.71	28	1.08	81	3.24	91	1.81	61	1.50	17	.92	4	.24	10	.38	10	.40	7	.14	2	.05	2	.11
	2	.12	2	.08	3	.12	11	.22	6	.14	6	.33	—	—	—	—	1	.04	1	.02	2	.05	1	.05
1954 Notifications, Deaths,	10	.60	30	1.15	87	3.49	104	2.08	55	1.35	16	.87	2	.12	5	.19	6	.24	9	.18	1	.02	1	.05
	1	.06	—	—	—	—	12	.24	12	.29	9	.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.02	—	—	1	.05
1955 Notifications, Deaths,	18	1.07	29	1.11	80	3.19	100	1.99	47	1.15	13	.70	3	.18	12	.46	7	.28	6	.12	1	.02	3	.16
	—	—	—	—	3	.12	5	.10	12	.30	7	.38	—	—	1	.04	1	.04	3	.06	—	—	—	—
1956 Notifications, Deaths,	7	.41	15	.57	75	2.98	90	1.78	51	1.24	12	.65	1	.06	5	.19	10	.40	9	.18	9	.22	2	.11
	—	—	—	—	1	.04	2	.04	11	.27	11	.59	—	—	1	.04	—	—	1	.02	—	—	3	.16
1957 Notifications, Deaths,	8	.47	12	.46	76	3.01	84	1.66	70	1.70	16	.86	1	.06	4	.15	12	.47	9	.18	5	.12	5	.27
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.02	7	.16	9	.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.05	—	—
1958 Notifications, Deaths,	11	.64	17	.64	81	3.19	172	3.37	127	3.06	46	2.46	4	.23	6	.23	5	.20	10	.20	6	.14	2	.11
	1	.06	—	—	—	—	5	.10	5	.12	7	.37	—	—	1	.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.05

TABLE XXIV.

TUBERCULOSIS — Notifications and Deaths, with corresponding rates per 1,000 population for Each Year since 1949

	Estimated Population	Notification and Case Rate			Deaths and Death-Rates									
		Pulmonary Tuberculosis No.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis No.	Tuberculosis (all forms) No.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis No.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis No.	Tuberculosis (all forms) No.							
		Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000							
1949	180,786	414	2.29	42	.23	456	2.52	136	.75	15	.09	151	.84
1950	178,349	414	2.32	45	.25	459	2.57	104	.58	7	.04	111	.62
1951	178,220	331	1.86	46	.26	377	2.12	71	.40	8	.04	79	.44
1952	177,868	278	1.56	53	.30	331	1.86	40	.22	4	.03	44	.25
1953	177,174	290	1.64	35	.20	325	1.84	30	.17	5	.03	35	.20
1954	176,784	302	1.71	24	.14	326	1.85	34	.19	2	.01	36	.20
1955	177,944	287	1.61	32	.18	319	1.79	27	.15	5	.03	32	.18
1956	178,536	250	1.40	36	.20	286	1.60	25	.14	5	.03	30	.17
1957	179,225	266	1.48	36	.20	302	1.68	17	.09	2	.01	19	.11
1958	180,166	454	2.52	33	.18	487	2.70	18	.10	2	.01	20	.11

TABLE XXV.

**PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS — Notification and Deaths
with corresponding rates per 1,000 population for each Sex
Each Year since 1949**

Year	Notifications				Deaths			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000
1949	195	—	219	—	79	—	57	—
1950	219	—	195	—	58	—	46	—
1951	168	—	163	—	45	—	26	—
1952	145	1.78	133	1.38	28	.34	12	.13
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
1958	247	3.00	207	2.12	12	.15	6	.06

TABLE XXVI.

**PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS — Deaths in Institutions
Each Year since 1949**

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Total Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis	136	104	79	40	30	34	27	25	17	18
No. of Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis in Institutions	49	52	49	23	18	17	11	13	11	3
Percentage of Total Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis dying in Institutions	36.0	50.0	62.0	57.5	60.0	50.0	40.7	52.0	64.7	16.7

TABLE XXVII.

**MALIGNANT DISEASES—Number of Deaths and Death-rates
per 10,000 population Each Year since 1949**

Year	Males	Females	Total	Rates
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
1958	228	212	440	24.42

TABLE XXVIII.
Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths from MALIGNANT DISEASES during 1958 showing parts of the body affected

MALES												FEMALES											
Location												Location											
All Ages												All Ages											
85 & Over	80-85	75-80	70-75	65-70	55-60	45-50	35-40	25-35	15-25	5-15	0-5	85 & Over	80-85	75-80	70-75	65-70	55-60	45-50	35-40	25-35	15-25	5-15	0-5
All Sites												All Sites											
Lip												Lip											
Mouth, Palate												Mouth, Palate											
Tongue												Tongue											
Jaw, Maxilla, Antrum												Jaw, Maxilla, Antrum											
Salivary Glands, Parotid												Salivary Glands, Parotid											
Tonsils												Tonsils											
Pharynx, Fauces												Pharynx, Fauces											
Nasopharynx, Nose, Internal												Nasopharynx, Nose, Internal											
Check												Check											
Buccal Cavity, etc.												Buccal Cavity, etc.											
Oesophagus, Gullet												Oesophagus, Gullet											
Stomach, Pylorus												Stomach, Pylorus											
Intestine												Intestine											
Abdomen												Abdomen											
Rectum												Rectum											
Liver, Gall Bladder												Liver, Gall Bladder											
Pancreas												Pancreas											
Peritoneum, Omentum,												Peritoneum, Omentum,											
Mesentery												Mesentery											
Digestive Organs												Digestive Organs, etc.											
Larynx												Larynx											
Lung, Bronchus, Pleura												Lung, Bronchus, Pleura											
Mediastinum												Mediastinum											
Respiratory Organs												Respiratory Organs											
Cervix												Cervix											
Uterus, other or unspecified												Uterus, other or unspecified											
Uterus												Uterus											
Ovary, Fallopian Tube												Ovary, Fallopian Tube											
Vagina, Vulva												Vagina, Vulva											
Other Female Genital												Other Female Genital											
Organs												Organs											
Breast												Breast											
Kidney												Kidney											
Bladder, Urethra												Bladder, Urethra											
Urinary Organs												Urinary Organs											
Anus												Anus											
Ear												Ear											
Nose (external)												Nose (external)											
Scalp, Face (rodent ulcer)												Scalp, Face (rodent ulcer)											
Skin												Skin											
Skin												Skin											
Brain												Brain											
Spinal Cord												Spinal Cord											
Brain and												Brain and											
Nervous System												Nervous System											
Adrenals												Adrenals											
Arm, Leg												Arm, Leg											
Bones												Bones											
Eye												Eye											
Heart												Heart											
Lymphatic												Lymphatic											
Pelvis												Pelvis											
Rib, Sternum												Rib, Sternum											
Spine												Spine											
Spleen												Spleen											
Throat												Throat											
Throat												Throat											
Thyroid												Thyroid											
Thyroid												Thyroid											
Others												Others											
Not Stated												Not Stated											
Other or Unspecified												Other or Unspecified											
Organs												Organs											

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TABLE XXIX.

Number of Births per 1,000 population, Illegitimate Births per 100 Registered Births, and Marriages per 1,000 population Each Year since 1949

Year	Birth-rate	Illegitimate-rate	Marriage-rate
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
1958	19.8	5.3	8.8

TABLE XXX.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1958

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	835	837	6	—	1
(ii.) Factories not included in (1) in which Section (7) is enforced by the Local Authorities	2	418	273	1	—	2
(iii.) Other premises in which Section (7) is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—	3
Total		1,253	1,110	7	—	

(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	364	364	—	1	—	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	1	1	—	1	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	13	11	—	12	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	12	1	1	—	—	—	12
Total	60	379	377	—	14	—	60

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

REPORT by Dr ANNIE A. FULTON

Registration of Births

4,282 live births were registered in Dundee during 1958 and 3,567 (1,820 males and 1,747 females) after allowing for outward and inward transfers (736 outward and 21 inward). This represents a live birth rate of 19.8 per 1,000 of the population compared with 19.3 in 1957 and 19.2 in 1956.

The number of illegitimate live births registered in the City was 294 and after allowing for transfers (115 outward and 10 inward) the corrected number was 189 (93 males and 96 females) which is equivalent to an illegitimate rate of 5.3% of all live births compared with 4.7% in 1957 and 5.2% in 1956.

There were 108 stillbirths registered in the City during the year and after correction for transfers (25 outward and 1 inward) there were 84 (40 males, 43 females and one where the sex was not known). The stillbirth rate for the year was 23 per 1,000 live and still births.

Year	Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)		Illegitimate Rate (per 100 live births)		Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	
	Dundee	Scotland	Dundee	Scotland	Dundee	Scotland
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
1958	19.8	19.2	5.3	4.1	23	23

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 of birth whereas a period of twenty-one days is allowed for registration the number of births notified is different from the number registered during the year.

Notifications were received of 4,296 live births and 106 stillbirths; one live birth and two stillbirths were unnotified. Of the 4,405 total births 351 live births and 76 stillbirths were notified as premature.

Number of Births Occurring in the Area

No. of Live Births—				
Notified	.....	.....	4,296	
Unnotified	.....	.....	1	
			—	4,297
No. of Stillbirths—				
Notified	.....	.....	106	
Unnotified	.....	.....	2	
			—	108
Total No. of Births			.....	4,405
No. Premature—				
Live	.....	.....	351	
Still	.....	.....	76	
			—	427 (9.69 % of total births).

Classification of Notified Births According to Place of Confinement

Home	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Doctor and/or Midwife	311	438	530	529	547
Royal Infirmary (outdoor)	202	50	0	0	0
Unattended	1	1	0	0	3
	—	—	—	—	—
	514	489	530	529	550
	(13.3%)	(12.8%)	(12.9%)	(12.5%)	(12.5%)
Institution					
Royal Infirmary	1,344	1,410	1,549	1,631	1,619
Maryfield Hospital	1,531	1,484	1,649	1,694	1,880
Clement Park	241	232	197	206	216
Other Nursing Homes	221	199	183	167	140
	—	—	—	—	—
	3,337	3,325	3,578	3,698	3,855
	(86.7%)	(87.2%)	(87.1%)	(87.5%)	(87.5%)
	—	—	—	—	—
	3,851	3,814	4,108	4,227	4,405
	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)

The number of institutional births increased from 3,698 in 1957 to 3,855 in 1958, but the proportion of hospital confinements in relation to the total number of births remained the same.

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, 1950—1958

Year	Total Births	Institutional Confinements		Domiciliary Confinements	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
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
1958	3,644	3,098	85.0	546	15.0

Place of Confinement for the Years 1954—1958 Inclusive

Home	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Doctor and/or Midwife	310	436	530*	528†	543‡
Royal Infirmary (outdoor)	201	50	0	0	0
Unattended	1	1	0	0	3
	512	487	530	528	546
	(15.9%)	(15.4%)	(15.3%)	(15.0%)	(15.0%)
Institution					
Royal Infirmary	1,107	1,107	1,264	1,325	1,309
Maryfield Hospital	1,371	1,327	1,453	1,480	1,624
Clement Park & other Nursing Homes,	236	246	221	176	165
	2,714	2,680	2,938	2,981	3,098
	(84.1%)	(84.6%)	(84.7%)	(85.0%)	(85.0%)
	3,226	3,167	3,468	3,509	3,644
	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)

*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.

‡Includes 26 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 Services (Scotland) Act, 1947, with regard to domiciliary midwifery, and during the year 508 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	23	83	121	131	93	31	19	3	508

*Booked after commencement of labour.

Of the 508 women 231 (45.5%) applied to the local authority before the sixth month of pregnancy and 131 (25.8%) during the sixth month; less than half 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.
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
1958	231 (45.5%)	131 (25.8%)	146 (28.7%)	508

Analysis of All Domiciliary Confinements Showing Attendance at Birth

(i.) Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947—	
(a) Doctor engaged and present at confinement	180 (182 babies)
(b) Doctor engaged and not present at confinement	328
(c) Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	0
(ii.) Other domiciliary cases	
Unattended	37*
	3
	<hr/>
	548 (550 babies)
	<hr/>

*Includes 26 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

	1956	1957	1958
(a) Doctor engaged and present at actual birth or before the end of the third stage of labour,	165 (168 babies)	177 (178 babies)	180 (182 babies)
(b) Doctor engaged and present at some time during labour, but excluding (a)	71	64	72
(c) Doctor engaged but not present at any time during labour	264	262	256
	<u>500 (503 babies)</u>	<u>503 (504 babies)</u>	<u>508 (510 babies)</u>

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 377 women received gas and air analgesia administered by the municipal midwives compared with 380 in 1957 and 301 in 1956.

(b) Pethidine

Pethidine is also administered by the municipal midwives and was given in 264 cases compared with 286 women who received pethidine in 1957.

7,271 ante-natal (including intra-natal) visits and 8,903 post-natal visits were paid by the midwives employed by the local authority; the following table gives the corresponding figures for the years 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Ante-natal (including intra-natal) visits	3,559	5,407	6,775	6,620	7,271
No. of births attended	304	419	503	504	510
Post-natal visits	5,420	7,275	8,814	8,375	8,903
	<u>9,283</u>	<u>13,101</u>	<u>16,092</u>	<u>15,499</u>	<u>16,684</u>

Medical Assistance

Although a doctor was engaged for every booked case midwives called in medical assistance for 198 patients as follows:—

	1958
In ante-natal period	114
During labour	48
In puerperium—	
For mother	46
For child	46
	<hr/>
	254
	<hr/>

Stillbirths

As already stated the stillbirth rate was 23 compared with 24 in 1957. 84 infants (40 males, 43 females and one where the sex was unknown) were stillborn, and of these 5 (6.0%) were illegitimate and 56 (66.7%) were premature. During 1958 76 (2.5%) infants born in institutions and 8 (1.5%) infants born at home were still-born.

Comparison of Dundee Stillbirth Rates with Other Stillbirth Rates in Scotland

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Scotland	25	25	24	24	23
Glasgow	29	27	26	26	25
Edinburgh	21	24	23	19	19
Aberdeen	19	12	21	15	16
Dundee	28	24	23	24	23

Causes of Pre-natal Death

Males — 40. Females — 43. Sex Unknown — 1. Total — 84.

1.—Causes in Mother—	Total
Pre-eclampsia, eclampsia, hypertension, etc.,	8(7)
Accidental and other ante-partum haemorrhages,	11(8)*
Abnormalities of placenta, insufficiency, infarction, etc.	22(13)‡
Other Causes	2(2)
	<hr/>
	43(30)
2.—Difficulties in Labour	
Abnormalities of cord, prolapse, pressure, torsion, etc.	5(1)*
	<hr/>
	5(1)
3.—Foetal Anomalies and Deformities	
Anencephaly, hydrocephaly, etc.	15(13)
Multiple deformities	5(3)
Encephalocele	1
Erythroblastosis	3(3)
	<hr/>
	24(19)

4.—Ill-defined or Unknown Cause

Prematurity	1(1)	
Asphyxia	5(3)*	
Cause unknown (maceration, caul birth, etc.)—includes one transfer in from another area	6(2)†	
	—	12(6)
		<u>84(56)</u>

Figures in brackets denote the number of premature births.

* Includes one twin. † Includes two twins. ‡ Includes three twins.

Analysis of Stillbirths According to Place of Delivery, Age and Parity of Mother, etc.

Place of Delivery	Place of Delivery		
	Number of Notified Dundee Births	Number of Dundee Stillbirths	Rate per 1,000 Births
Institution			
Royal Infirmary	1,309	38	29.0
Maryfield Hospital	1,624	37	22.8
Nursing Homes	165	0	—
Born outwith the City	—	1	—
Home			
Doctor and/or midwife	543	6	11.0
Unattended	3	2	666.7
	—	—	—
	3,644	84	23.1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The relatively low rate of stillbirths in home confinements may be due to the fact that many women who are later delivered of still-born children are sent in to hospital just prior to or during labour.

Age of Mother								
Age Group	15-19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-29 yrs.	30-34 yrs.	35-39 yrs.	40 yrs. & over	Not known	Total
No. of Deaths	7(6)	28(19)	22(13)	14(11)	10(5)	2(2)	1	84(56)

The figures in brackets show the number of premature deliveries.

Parity of Mother							
Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of Deaths	28(19)	20(14)	15(12)	6(2)	4(3)	5(1)	1(1)
Not known							
Parity	8	9	10	11	12	Not known	Total
	1(1)	2(2)	0	0	1(1)	1	84(56)

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
41	41	2	84

Type of and Duration of Employment of Mother During Pregnancy

Type of Employment	Duration of Employment in Months										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	not known	
Jute and allied trades	2(1)	0	2(2)	2(2)	1(1)	4(3)	3(2)	0	0	0	14(11)
Workers in light industries	0	0	3(2)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5(2)
Shop assistants, clerical workers, etc.	0	2(1)	2	3(2)	1(1)	1(1)	2(1)	1(1)	2	0	14(7)
Domestic workers	0	0	1	0	1	1(1)	0	0	1	0	4(1)
Nurses	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)	0	0	0	2(2)
Vagrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	0	1(1)
Not known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)
	2(1)	2(1)	8(4)	5(4)	4(2)	7(6)	8(5)	1(1)	3	1(1)	41(25)

The figures in brackets show the number of premature deliveries.

Type of Ante-natal Care

	No. of Stillbirths
At Hospital or Local Authority Clinic	65 (77.4%)*
By Doctor and/or Midwife	12 (14.3%)
No ante-natal care or unknown	7 (8.3%)
	<hr/> 84 <hr/>

* It should be noted that 85.0% of total Dundee births occurred in institutions.

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
1958	15	5	20

**Comparison of Infant Mortality Rates with National Rates and with
Other Scottish Cities**

Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Glasgow	Edinburgh	Aberdeen	Dundee
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
1958	23	28	35	25	18	20

During 1958 there were 71 registered infant deaths [34 males (47.9%) and 37 females (52.1%)], giving an infant mortality rate of 20 compared with 24 in the previous year; this is the lowest rate ever recorded for the city. 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 new low rate in Dundee is therefore all the more encouraging.

Neo-natal Deaths Registered During the Year

54 infants [24 males (44.4%) and 30 females (55.6%)] died before reaching the age of four weeks (compared with 62 in 1957), giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 15 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 76.1% compared with 73.8% 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 peri-natal 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
1958	3,567	84	23	54	15	138	39

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

	1955			1956			1957			1958		
	S.B. rate	Neo- natal rate	S.B. plus neo- natal rates	S.B. rate	Neo- natal rate	S.B. plus neo- natal rates	S.B. rate	Neo- natal rate	S.B. plus neo- natal rates	S.B. rate	Neo- natal rate	S.B. plus neo- natal rates
Scotland	25	20	45	24	19	43	24	20	44	23	19	42
Glasgow	27	23	50	26	21	47	26	23	49	25	26	51
Edinburgh	24	18	42	23	18	41	19	17	36	19	17	36
Aberdeen	12	11	23	21	14	35	15	17	32	16	14	30
Dundee	24	21	45	23	19	42	24	18	42	23	15	38

Neo-natal Deaths

Cause of Death

Cause of Death	Males — 24.				Females — 30.			Total — 54.	Percentage
	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	6(6)	1(1)	0	1(1)	0	0	0	0	14.8
Asphyxia	6(1)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13.0
Atelectasis	6(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.1
Injury at birth, including cerebral haemorrhage	2(1)	3(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.3
Congenital malformations	7(6)	1	2(1)	0	0	1	0	0	20.4
Hyaline membrane disease	4(4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.4
Pneumonia	1(1)	0	1(1)	2(1)	2(2)	0	0	0	11.1
Accidental suffocation	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.7
Other causes	1	0	0	0	2(2)	2(1)	0	0	9.3
Total	34(24)	5(3)	4(2)	3(2)	5(4)	3(1)	0	0	54(36)
	51 (94.4%)				3 (5.6%)				100.0

Figures in brackets denote the number of premature births.

Fifty-four (76.1%) infant deaths occurred in the neo-natal period, and of these 34 (63.0%) occurred within 24 hours of birth, 51 (94.4%) within the first week and all neo-natal deaths took place within the first two weeks of life.

Congenital malformations accounted for eleven deaths in the neo-natal period and was the chief single cause of death. Eight deaths were ascribed to unqualified prematurity, and the other main causes of death were asphyxia, atelectasis and pneumonia.

Although only 9.7% of all notified births in Dundee were premature, 36 (66.7%) of the 54 infants who died under the age of four weeks weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or less.

Analysis of Neo-Natal Deaths according to Place of Delivery, Employment of Mother, etc.

Place of Delivery Institution	No. of Notified Dundee Live Births	No. of Dundee Neo-natal Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Royal Infirmary	1,271	27	21.2
Maryfield Hospital	1,587	14	8.8
Nursing Homes	165	2	12.1
Home			
Doctor and/or Midwife	537	10	18.6
Unattended	1	1	1,000
	<u>3,561</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>15.2</u>

Employment of Mother During Pregnancy

	Employed	Not employed apart from Home Duties	Total
No. of Mothers	26	28	54

Type of and Duration of Employment of Mothers During Pregnancy

Type of Employment	Duration of Employment in Months										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Unknown	
Workers in jute and allied trades	0	1(1)	2(2)	3(2)	2(1)	2(1)	2(2)	0	0	0	12(9)
Workers in light industry	0	0	1	0	0	2(1)	0	0	0	0	3(1)
Shop assistants and clerical workers	0	1(1)	0	1	1(1)	4(2)	1(1)	0	1(1)	0	9(6)
Agricultural workers	1(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)
Occupation unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)
	1(1)	2(2)	3(2)	4(2)	3(2)	8(4)	3(3)	0	1(1)	1(1)	26(18)

Figures in brackets refer to mothers who had premature deliveries.

Parity of Mother

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
No. of Deaths	17(11)	13(10)	5(3)	5(2)	5(4)	4(4)	3(1)	1	0	1(1)	54(36)

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.	Total
No. of Deaths	2(2)	20(13)	14(11)	8(5)	10(5)	54(36)

Figures in brackets refer to mothers who had premature deliveries.

Type of Ante-natal Care

	No. of Neo-Natal Deaths
At Hospital or Local Authority Clinic	37 (68.5%)*
By Doctor and/or Midwife	12 (22.2%)
No ante-natal care or unknown	5 (9.3%)
	<hr/> 54 <hr/>

*It should be noted that 85.0% of total Dundee births occurred in institutions.

Neo-natal Deaths Associated with Social Class

	Social Class			
	I. and II.	III.	IV. and V.	Total
No. of Deaths	4	12	38	54
Percentage of Deaths in each Social Class	7.4	22.2	70.4	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 two-thirds 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 1958 although the incidence of multiple births was only 1.5% of total confinements, 14.8% of the neo-natal deaths were associated with multiple pregnancy. Twins were born to 53 mothers; of these 106 babies 8 were stillborn (i.e., a stillbirth rate of 75), 8 died under the age of four weeks (i.e., a neo-natal mortality rate of 82), and 1 died later in the first year.

Deaths of Infants Between Four Weeks and One Year

Seventeen infants (10 males and 7 females) died between the ages of four weeks and twelve months which is equivalent to a mortality rate of 5 for this age period compared with 6 in 1957; this is a new low record for this age group in the city. As seen in the table below the main cause of death in this age group is infection.

Deaths Under One Year

4 wks. — 12 mths.

	Males — 10.		Females — 7.			Total — 17.		
Cause of Death	4 wks.- 2 mths.	2-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total	%age	
Pneumonia	0	2(2)	1	3	1	7	41.2	
Meningitis	0	0	1	0	0	1	5.9	
Congenital malformations	1	0	2	1	0	4	23.5	
Accidental Suffocation	1	1	1	1	0	4	23.5	
Other Causes	0	1	0	0	0	1	5.9	
	2	4(2)	5	5	1	17	100.0	

Figures in brackets refer to premature deliveries.

Analysis of Deaths between the ages of Four Weeks and One Year
according to Parity of Mother, Age of Mother, etc.

Parity of Mother

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	Total
No. of Deaths	5	4	3	3	2	17

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	4	7	2	2	1	1	17

Social Class

	I. and II.	III.	IV. and V.	Total
No. of Deaths	0	3	14	17
Percentage of Deaths in each Social Class	0	17.6	82.4	100
Percentage of Population in each Social Class (Dundee)	12.01	51.62	36.38	100

An investigation was made with regard to the type of feeding of infants who died between the ages of four weeks and one year as it is generally agreed that breast feeding plays an important part in the prevention of illness and infection. It was found that five of the children who died in this age group were never breast fed, only five were breast fed at one month, and none was receiving breast milk at the time of death.

Illegitimate Mortality

Year	No. of Registered live births (corrected)	No. Illegitimate	No. of Infant Deaths	No. Illegitimate	I.M.R.	Illeg. Deaths per 1,000 Illeg. Births
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
1958	3,567	189 (5.3%)	71	5 (7.0%)	20	26

Of the 189 illegitimate live births 5 infants died before reaching the age of one year and this is equivalent to a mortality of 26.5 per 1,000 illegitimate births; 7.0% of the infants who died before the age of one year were illegitimate.

		Number Illegitimate	Percentage
No. of live births	3,567	189	5.3
No. of stillbirths	84	5	6.0
No. of neo-natal deaths	54	4	7.4
No. of deaths (4 wks.—12 mths)	17	1	5.9

Deaths of Children between One Year and Five Years

In addition to deaths of children under one year of age 13 deaths of children (7 males and 6 females) from one to five years were noted by the department.

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	0	1	1
Meningococcal infections	1	0	1
Anaemia	0	1	1
Non-meningococcal meningitis	0	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system	1	0	1
Pneumonia	2	0	2
Other digestive diseases	0	1	1
Congenital malformations	3	1	4
Accidents in the home	0	1	1
	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Maternal Mortality

There was one death associated with child bearing, giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.3.

Notification of Special Conditions

Year	Puerperal Pyrexia	Puerperal Sepsis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
1954	15	2	140
1955	12	0	185
1956	16	0	160
1957	17	1	179
1958	17	1	147

Ante-natal Clinics

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. The Regional Board also have ante-natal centres at Dundee Royal Infirmary and Maryfield Hospital and there are now four sessions a week at each. At the hospital ante-natal clinics the staff is supplied by the Eastern Regional Hospital Board and in addition 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 Ante-natal Clinics

Year	Lochee		Broughty Ferry		Total	
	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances
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
1958	58	834	85	931	143	1,765

Year	No. of Women Attending			Total Attendances	Average Attendances per Woman
	New Cases	Other Cases	Total		
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
1958	143	167	310	1,765	5.7

The number of new cases at ante-natal clinics showed a decrease, i.e., 143 women attended for the first time in 1958 compared with 178 in 1957. The number of cases carried forward from the previous year remained the same as in 1957, i.e., 167. 310 women (143 new cases and 167 others) made 1,765 attendances compared with 345 women making 2,077 attendances in 1957; the average number of attendances made by each woman was 5.7 compared with 6.2 in the previous year.

Conditions Found	Lochee	Broughty Ferry	Total
Malposition	2	0	2
Twin pregnancy	3	1	4
Hyperpiesis	10	7	17
Rhesus Negative	16	16	32
Anaemia	4	0	4
Other Conditions	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	36	24	60
	—	—	—

Stage of Pregnancy at 1st Attendance	Lochee			Broughty Ferry			Total		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
2nd month	5	10	2	6	5	4	11	15	6
3rd month	26	39	10	23	22	28	49	61	38
4th month	33	32	21	23	28	30	56	60	51
5th month	17	12	16	10	9	14	27	21	30
6th month	7	10	9	9	6	7	16	16	16
7th month	5	2	0	4	2	2	9	4	2
8th month	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
9th month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	93	106	58	75	72	85	168	178	143
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Percentage Attending in each Trimester of Pregnancy

	1956	1957	1958
1st Trimester	35.7%	42.7%	30.8%
2nd Trimester	58.9%	54.5%	67.8%
3rd Trimester	5.4%	2.8%	1.4%

It will be seen that in 1958 30.8% of the mothers attended a clinic before the end of the third month of pregnancy and only 1.4% delayed making their first attendance until the completion of the sixth month; in 1957 42.7% attended before the beginning of the fourth month and 2.8% attended for the first time during the last three months.

Post-natal Clinics

Year	Lochee		Broughty Ferry		Total	
	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances
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
1958	74	88	87	112	161	200

Clinic Attendances

Year	New Cases	No. of Women Attending No. of New Cases from 1957 Still Attending	Total	Total Attendances	Average Attendances per Woman
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
1958	..... 161	9	170	200	1.2

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 638 women attended for this purpose during the year. In addition any expectant mothers with problems are encouraged to attend this centre for advice, and 111 mothers 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 advantage 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. 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
1954	..... 378	38	416
1955	..... 538	57	595
1956	..... 610	71	681
1957	..... 584	94	678
1958	..... 638	111	749

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 559 maternity outfits were issued, but outfits were returned by four 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 18,517 attendances of infants under one year compared with 18,753 in 1957, and 6,917 attendances of children between the ages of one and five years compared with 6,987 during the previous year.

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			No. of Children Attending		
	0-1	1-5	Total	0-1	1-5	Total	0-1	1-5	Total
Year	Year	Years	Total	Year	Years	Total	Year	Years	Total
1953 ..	1,641	106	1,747	17,236	3,393	20,629	2,359	762	3,121
1954 ..	1,707	198	1,905	17,899	4,263	22,162	2,467	1,153	3,620
1955 ..	1,628	248	1,876	17,167	5,457	22,624	2,326	1,210	3,536
1956 ..	1,746	276	2,022	19,473	6,561	26,034	2,327	1,375	3,702
1957 ..	1,775	269	2,044	18,753	6,987	25,740	2,569	1,292	3,861
1958 ..	1,699	285	1,984	18,517	6,917	25,434	2,455	1,542	3,997

Proportion of Breast Feeding in Infants Attending Clinics for the First Time

Age in Months	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-12	Total
Breast Fed,	467	191	52	21	8	2	8	4	12	765
	(65.8%)	(39.3%)	(29.5%)	(20.0%)	(17.8%)	(4.9%)	(22.2%)	(13.8%)	(18.2%)	(45.2%)
Not Breast Fed	243	295	124	84	37	39	28	25	54	929
	(34.2%)	(60.7%)	(70.5%)	(80.0%)	(82.2%)	(95.1%)	(77.8%)	(86.2%)	(81.8%)	(54.8%)
Total	710	486	176	105	45	41	36	29	66	1,694

Particulars of feeding of 5 children prior to first attendance at clinics were not known and are therefore omitted from table.

The high proportion of breast feeding in the new cases under one month may be explained by the fact 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 their first attendance until some abnormality develops.

Of the 1,699 children under 1 year of age attending the clinics for the first time 1,182 (69.6%) showed no disease or congenital defect. The other new cases and infants at subsequent visits showed disorders or defects classified as follows:—

Disorders of the digestive system	41
Disorders of the respiratory system	42
Disorders of nutrition	71
Skin conditions	78
Eye conditions	119
Ear, nose and throat conditions	11
Orthopaedic conditions	47
Congenital defects	250
Infectious diseases	6
Various	36
	<hr/>
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143 (50.2%) of the 285 children between one and five years attending the clinics for the first time showed no disease or congenital defect. The remaining 142 new cases and children already in attendance showed disorders or defects, classified as follows:—

Disorders of the digestive system	6
Disorders of the respiratory system	3
Disorders of nutrition	49
Skin conditions	29
Eye conditions	51
Ear, nose and throat conditions	56
Orthopaedic conditions	147
Congenital defects	31
Infectious diseases	6
Various	7
	<hr/>
	385
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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 106 sessions during the year and 338 women attended, making 1,045 attendances compared with 365 women making 1,035 attendances in 1957.

	No. of Sessions	No. of Women Attending	No. of Attendances
1954	79	178	676
1955	103	250	1,003
1956	119	314	1,280
1957	126	365	1,035
1958	106	338	1,045

Compared with the previous year there was a slight decrease in the number of women attending Mothercraft Classes, but they made more attendances. There remains a great scope for expansion in this educational field and every opportunity is taken to encourage mothers to attend these classes.

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
1954	105	24	75	295
1955	203	51	141	422
1956	303	122	117	373
1957	533	86	107	393
1958	415	70	80	367

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 1958, 367 children were examined at the nurseries and 30.2% 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 1958, 446 children (70 under one year and 376 between one and five years of age) attended for the first time.

Year	Babies		Children		Total
	New Cases	Revisits	New Cases	Revisits	
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
1958	70	76	376	698	1,200

Conditions Found

Under 1 Year	Foot deformities	45
	Congenital deformities	7
	Birth injuries	2
	Other conditions	9
	No abnormality	5
		<hr/> 70 <hr/>
1 - 5 Years	Foot deformities	152
	Knock knees and bow legs	159
	Other deformities	10
	Spastic conditions	6
	Post-anterior poliomyelitis paralysis	7
	Injuries	7
	Other conditions	29
	No abnormality	6
		<hr/> 376 <hr/>

Eye Clinic

The services of ophthalmologists were available for children under the age of five years at the Dundee Eye Institution. During the year 71 children (16 under one year and 55 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	
1954	47	74	67	183	371
1955	34	15	51	130	230
1956	22	16	80	134	252
1957	14	2	36	105	157
1958	16	11	55	132	215

Conditions Found

Under 1 Year	Purulent conjunctivitis	3
	Tear duct obstruction	2
	Nystagmoid movements	2
	Strabismus	5
	Blepharitis	2
	N.A.D.	2
		—
		16
		==
1 - 5 Years	Strabismus	49
	Nystagmus	2
	Cataract	1
	Blindness	1
	N.A.D.	2
		—
		55
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Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

There is a weekly session at Nelson Street when the services of a consultant are available. During the year 78 children (4 under one year and 74 between the ages of one and five years of age) attended this clinic for the first time.

Year	Babies		Children 1-5 Years		Total
	New Cases	Revisits	New Cases	Revisits	
1954	1	0	34	24	59
1955	4	0	34	29	67
1956	6	1	72	22	101
1957	4	0	48	19	71
1958	4	0	74	31	109

Conditions Found

Under 1 Year		
Difficulty in swallowing	1	
Deafness	2	
Adenoids	1	
	—	
	4	
	==	

1 - 5 Years

Speech Difficulties	16
Deafness	13
Enlargement or disease of tonsils and adenoids	42
Difficulty in swallowing	1
Allergic rhinitis	1
Foreign Body	1
	—
	74
	==

Skin Clinic

A dermatologist attends Nelson Street once weekly and is available for consultation with regard to young children. Thirteen children under the age of five years (6 infants and 7 children between the ages of one and five years) attended this clinic for the first time.

Year	Babies		Children 1-5 Years		Total
	New Cases	Revisits	New Cases	Revisits	
1954	14	67	12	62	155
1955	12	50	7	83	152
1956	13	33	11	99	156
1957	12	24	7	34	77
1958	6	15	7	47	75

Conditions Found

Under 1 Year	Cavernous angioma	5
	Infected dermatitis	1
		—
		6
		==

1 - 5 Years	Infantile eczema	1
	Cavernous angioma	1
	Pityriasis simplex	1
	Molluscum contagiosum	1
	Warts	1
	Papular urticaria	2
		—
		7
		==

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 decrease in the number of new cases admitted to the nurseries.

Year	Babies		Children 1-5 Years		Total
	New Cases	Revisits	New Cases	Revisits	
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
1958	123	118	515	871	1,627

Diphtheria Immunization

The following table shows that 84.6% 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 Chil- dren reaching the age of 1 Year	No. of those completing Inocula- tion at the age of 1 Yr. or soon after	Percentage	No. Completing Inoculation before 1st Birthday	Percentage
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
1958	3,269	2,767	84.6	2,580	78.9

Diphtheria Immunization at Child Welfare Clinics

During 1958 courses of immunization against diphtheria were completed by 849 children at the various child welfare centres and 80.4% of these children were under the age of one year.

Year	1st Injection	2nd Injection	Total Courses Completed
1954	1,186	1,103	1,103
1955	1,052	977	977
1956	1,015	958	958
1957	883	835	835
1958	919	849	849

Whooping Cough Immunization at Child Welfare Clinics

	1st Injection	2nd Injection	3rd Injection
1954	852	761	729
1955	830	772	737
1956	938	889	820
1957	822	720	718
1958	891	822	795

Vaccination Against Smallpox at Child Welfare Clinics

Vaccination against smallpox is also carried out at the clinics for those who so desire. During the year 702 babies were success-

fully vaccinated at child welfare clinics compared with 633 in 1957.

Year	No. of Infants Successfully Vaccinated at C.W. Clinics
1954	673
1955	577
1956	576
1957	633
1958	702

Year	No. of Live Births in the City	At C.W. Clinics	No. of Infants Successfully Vaccinated Elsewhere	Total	Percentage of Infants Vaccinated
1958	3,561	702	872	1,574	44.2

Although apparently no progress has been made in the number of children attending child welfare clinics who are being protected at an early age against smallpox, whooping cough and diphtheria, it must be remembered that there are an increasing number of mothers attending child welfare clinics who prefer to have the immunization procedures carried out by the family doctor.

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

The policy of protecting vulnerable groups of the population against poliomyelitis was implemented in February, 1958, in respect of ante-natal mothers. Special sessions were arranged at 1 Nelson Street and an average of one session weekly was held during the year; 1,265 injections were given and 577 mothers completed a course of two injections. Although the numbers attending may appear small, it has to be borne in mind that the opportunity is taken to give to each woman personal advice by the doctor regarding her general ante-natal care, problems, etc.

Home Visitation by Health Visitors

During the year health visitors made 85,241 visits to mothers and children under 5 years of age and to special cases. The number of visits to infants was 33,818, to children between one and five years 30,773, and to expectant mothers 14,048. 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.

Year	Mothers, A.N.			Mothers, P.N.			Babies			Children 1-5 Years			Special Visits			
	First Visits	Revisits	Total	First Visits	Revisits	Total	First Visits	Revisits	Total	First Visits	Revisits	Total	First Visits	Revisits	Total	
1953	3,758	10,124	13,882	3,069	118	3,187	5,899	28,353	34,252	9,957	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	9,632	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	17,761	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	19,135	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	33,080	1,872	954	2,826
1958	4,226	9,822	14,048	3,559	239	3,798	6,625	27,193	33,818	10,698	20,075	30,773	1,674	1,130	2,804
																88

The following table shows the particulars of breast feeding among 3,263* infants born in Dundee in 1957. These figures are compiled by the health visitors as the result of their routine visiting to the homes.

	Birth	2 wks.	Age 1 mth.	3 mths.	6 mths.
Number of babies breast fed	2,748	220	1,621	919	594
Percentage of babies breast fed	84.2	68.1	49.7	28.2	18.2
Percentage of babies artificially fed	15.8	31.9	50.3	71.8	81.8

*In addition 24 were not visited, died, were transferred out of Dundee or particulars of feeding were not known.

DAY NURSERIES

(a) Provided by Local Authority.

There are ten Corporation Day Nurseries as follows:—

	No. of Places.		No. of Children on Reg. at end of 1958.		Total Attendances for 1958.		No. of Children on Waiting Lists at end of 1958.	
	0-2 Yrs.	2-5 Yrs.	0-2 Yrs.	2-5 Yrs.	0-2 Yrs.	2-5 Yrs.	0-2 Yrs.	2-5 Yrs.
Burgess Street,	15	25	12	22	2,452	5,045	40	36
Dudhope Street,	15	25	12	31	2,832	5,282	75	76
Fairbairn Street	15	25	13	25	3,140	5,700	55	63
Flight's Lane	15	30	16	26	2,816	5,132	97	167
Harefield Road	15	25	9	25	2,529	4,424	39	34
Isles' Lane	12	18	3	25	700	5,346	43	105
Lilybank	20	30	21	24	3,284	4,887	94	80
Linlathen	15	25	13	27	2,435	4,936	64	68
No. George Street	12	18	9	21	1,897	4,557	73	94
Polepark	20	30	23	21	3,229	3,910	74	29
	154	251	131	247	25,314	49,219	654	752
		405		378		74,533		1,406

Nursery Attendances

Year	Under 2 Years	Over 2 Years	Total Attendances
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
1958	25,314	49,219	74,533

(b) Provided by Firms of Manufacturers.

There are five Industrial Day Nurseries as follows:—

	No. of Places			Attendances		
	0-2 Yrs.	2-5 Yrs	Total	0-2 Yrs.	2-5 Yrs.	Total
Camperdown Nursery ..	28	47	75	5,128	10,160	15,288
Manhattan Nursery	30	35	65	5,970	7,645	13,615
Tay Nursery	36	34	70	5,978	7,261	13,239
Hillbank Nursery	30	28	58	3,375	4,015	7,390
Low & Bonar Nursery	20	45	65	2,451	6,970	9,421

Training of Nursery Students

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

Grateful acknowledgment 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 41 girls were admitted to St Ronan's Home and 77 girls to Florence Booth House.

Midwives (Scotland) Acts

In the year ending 31st January, 1958, 62 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 eleven confinements and the other did not attend any confinements.

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

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

Notification of ophthalmia neonatorum,	40
Notification of pyrexia,	0
Notification of artificial feeding,	191
Notification of stillbirth,	3
Notification of death of infant,	1
Notification of infectious disease,	0
Notification of inadequate accommodation,	0
Notification of liability to be a source of infection,	0
	<hr/>
	235
	<hr/>

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. At the end of 1958 Dundee Private Nursing Home (Marrbank) Ltd. intimated that they were giving up the Nursing 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. As will be noted from the previous paragraph only one agency was functioning under license at the end of the year.

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 62 children who had been adopted or were awaiting legal adoption, to 28 children who were under the care of foster parents and to 335 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.

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United and Child Welfare Association, April 1944

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Pre-School and School Health Service

REPORT BY Dr DORA W. GERRARD

SESSION 1957-58

GENERAL STATISTICS

Population of the Area 179,500
(Registrar General's Returns at 31-12-57)

1.—Number of Schools under Management of the Education Authority

(a) Infant Education only	7
(b) Primary Education	37
(c) Secondary Education:—	
(i.) Senior Secondary (one with Junior Secondary also)	4
(ii.) Junior Secondary	6
(iii.) Modified Secondary	1
(iv.) Modified Courses in Junior Secondary Schools	1
(v.) Modified Courses in Primary 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
-----------------------------	---

3.—Under St Andrews Provincial Committee and by arrangements 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) Nursery	6

Number of children on registers 31,322
Number of children in average attendance 28,676

2.—SANITARY CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS

This session has seen the completion and occupation of five new primary schools in Dundee's extensive and extending housing areas on the perimeter of the city, and two infant schools have had additional accommodation constructed to provide for children for the full primary course. This means that many children now enjoy very satisfactory hygienic conditions and are learning the importance of fresh air, sunshine and adequate living space. Some older children and members of staff are still denied these amenities. Some schools have inadequate lavatory and washing facilities and the relationship of one to the other does not conform with hygiene teaching. In Stobswell Girls' J.S. School and St John's J.S. School the reconstructions are completed satisfactorily, and when Cowgate School and Tay Street School were put into service for further education the best provision in the circumstances was made. The Education Committee's programme is now concentrating very largely on secondary and further education buildings, necessary for the increased numbers who are reaching this stage in their school careers, and to improve the environment in which scholastic and recreational activities will be pursued.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Dundee school children shared in the nation-wide epidemic of influenza in the latter months of 1957, the illness attacking all ages and all areas of the city and was reported on by the Medical Officer of Health in his report for the year 1957. Dysentery (*shigella sonnei*) also accounted for a considerable number of absentees from schools, generally in the first month of 1958. One outbreak affected pupils in one infant class in premises apart from the main school building at the beginning of February. The co-operation of the parents and the general practitioners in the investigation of all home contacts and the precautions taken in the school by the teaching staff was effective in limiting the spread of the infection. The homes of all the pupils in attendance in the class when the unusually high number of absentees was first reported were visited by health visitors. All the children had specimens examined. The staff willingly had an examination also, and it was gratifying that none of the children in the adjoining classrooms were affected. The class concerned had returned to normal attendance before the end of March. One of the nursery schools in the city also had a mild outbreak at the beginning of March, 1958. The head teacher reported a sudden fall in attendance the same day as a case of dysentery was reported.

The homes of all absentees were visited by the health visitor and children not already being treated by their practitioners had specimens examined as did all the children and staff in the Nursery School. A number of symptomless cases were discovered in both adults and children and were excluded for treatment. The school had no children for one day, but again by the co-operation of general practitioners and parents with the necessary treatment followed by satisfactory bacteriological tests, and after thorough hygienic procedures in the school had been carried out the children gradually returned and the normal life of the nursery school was resumed.

3.—ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

A. System and Extent of Medical Inspection and Treatment.

The groups of children prescribed for systematic inspection for the year ending 31st July, 1958, were:—

1. Entrants.
2. Children born in 1948.
3. Children born in 1944.
4. Children born in 1941.
5. Children born in 1950 (vision and hearing only).

Summary in Terms of Sessions of the work of the Medical Officers

Systematic Medical Inspection	482
Special Visits to Ordinary Schools	157
" " " " for the purpose of diph- theria immunisation	67
Special Visits to Ordinary Schools for the medical examina- tion of pupils before final acceptance for residence in Belmont Camp School	20
Visits to Special Schools	95
" " Nursery Schools and Classes	52
" " Pre-Nursing School	16
" " Commercial College	11
Consultation Clinic Sessions	395
Special Consultation Clinic Sessions (by appointment)	137
Clinic Sessions for the examination of children requiring con- valescence in Holiday Homes	22

Clinic Sessions for examination for holiday camps	13
Visits to Remand Home	65

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

Children as to fitness for Belmont Camp School	1,141
Children as to fitness for Holiday Camps	403
Applicants for Licence for Employment	552
Examination of Children 2-5 years (clinic)	20
Re-examination of Children 2-5 years (clinic)	4
Children examined for Auchterhouse Holiday Home	349
Children examined in Remand Home	101

Diphtheria Immunisation

The details of the scheme for the immunisation of children against diphtheria as reported in last year's annual report and the comments apply equally to the present session and are not repeated. The procedure was somewhat complicated with the intensive drive to vaccinate children against poliomyelitis proceeding at the same time, and information relating to this prophylactic measure had to be obtained and was not always supplied. The question was incorporated in the advice letter for Diphtheria Immunisation and is now included on the routine medical card for record.

The subsequent paragraphs of last year's report are amended to show this year's figures.

The records made of this work show that of the 2,966 entrants examined at systematic medical inspection 2,692 (90.76%) had had the course of injections giving initial protection. The figure was 92.29% for the comparable entrants' group session 1956-57.

For 227 entrants (7.65% of the total entrants examined, and 82.84% of the 274 children unprotected at the time of medical inspection) the parents' consent was given for immunisation so that 98.41% of the total entrants group medically inspected were protected soon after coming to school. The percentage was 98.57% session 1956-57, and 97.69% session 1955-56,

For 2,206 (81.94% of those previously immunised) the parents asked that a maintenance dose should be given; 210 children (7.80% of those previously immunised) had already had a maintenance dose; 11 children (0.41% 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 2,427 children (81.88% of the total entrants medically inspected) were fully protected. The percentage figure for the comparable entrants group session 1956-57 was 83.53%. For another 265 children (9.85% 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 the School Medical Officers:—

1st P.T.A.P. or F.T. to 217 children.

2nd P.T.A.P. or F.T. to 209 children.

3rd T.A.F. to 2,085 children.

Tuberculosis — B.C.G. Vaccination

The routine procedure to mantoux test all pupils of the age of 13 years and to follow this with B.C.G. vaccination or mass miniature radiography examination as appropriate has been carried out by an assistant medical officer of the Health and Welfare Department in accordance with the scheme now established for school children. To do this the B.C.G. team, medical officer, nurse and clerkess, paid 74 visits to schools and colleges. Most students from the Dundee area reaching the further education colleges now have had a mantoux test and as necessary B.C.G. vaccination or M.M.R. examination, while in the Secondary Schools, but the records are not so complete for students from other areas. All Trades College students have a chest X-ray following their medical examination on entering the course. This session the co-operation of staff and all students in the Pre-Nursing School was invited to investigate the state of protection against tuberculosis at one time. The response was complete and the results entirely satisfactory. The state of protection of all full-time students in Commercial College enrolled at August, 1957, and January, 1958, was likewise considered and, as appropriate, vaccination or X-ray examination was carried out.

With the Scottish Campaign against Tuberculosis prominently in mind, especially the protection of children from unsuspected

adult cases, classes of children in two primary schools, with the consent of their parents, were given a mantoux test and positive reactors were followed up by X-ray examination.

The results of these class inspections were as follows:—

Number of Mantoux Tests,	132
Number of negative reactors	117
Number of positive reactors	15
M.M.R. Examinations	13
No significant abnormality	11
No action required	2
Failed to attend	1
Under surveillance at chest clinic and not recalled	1

B.C.G. Vaccination

Number of children mantoux tested	2,282
Number absent for reading of test	132
	———— 2,150
Number showing positive reaction	588 (27.35%)
Number showing negative reaction	1,562 (72.65%)
Number given B.C.G. Vaccination	1,562
Number given conversion test	1,236
Number absent for reading of conversion test	38
	———— 1,198
Number showing positive reaction	1,198 (100%)

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The progress throughout the year with the vaccination of children against Poliomyelitis will be reported by the Medical Officer of Health in his report. The sessions were mainly taken by the Medical Officers of the Health and Welfare Department, School Medical Officers participating at periods of pressure. When the upper age limit for registration was raised to school-leaving age letters of explanation with consent forms were issued to all pupils. These were sent to head teachers to be distributed and re-collected in the schools and the co-operation of the teaching staff at a time when other duties were unusually heavy was greatly appreciated.

VISION TESTING OF 5+ YEAR OLD CHILDREN

Total Tested	Boys	Girls
627	328	299

Schools Visited—

High School	R.C.
Rosebank	St Mary's, F.
Eastern	St Patrick's
Grove Primary	St Mary's, Lochee
Balerno	St Joseph's Infants
Dens Road	
Downfield	
Rockwell Primary	
Brackens Infants	
Gillburn Infants	
Blackness	
Ancrum Road	
Fintry Primary	
Clepington	
Hill Street	

Early Ascertainment of Defects of Vision

In compliance with the recommendation of D.H.S. Circular No. 43/1957 and conducted in terms of the memorandum accompanying the Circular, the assistant medical officers have carried out a limited pilot examination to test the visual acuity of children of the 5 — 5½ year age group in a cross-section of the city's schools.

A total of 627 children, 328 boys and 299 girls were given the "E" test for visual acuity and the cover test for squint at sessions devoted to this work in 19 different schools. The Medical Officer and the School Health Visitor conducted the tests and conditions in schools range from the medical room accommodation in highly satisfactory new buildings to less satisfactory classroom or other temporary facilities in old buildings. Every effort was made to conduct the test as advantageously to the child as possible.

The form completed by the Medical Officer after each group was tested required the following information—

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1. Number examined			
2. Number with normal vision 6/6 6/6			
3. Neither eye worse than 6/12, i.e., 6/12 6/12 accepted as normal			
4. No. with vision worse than 6/12 in either eye			
5. No. with strabismus or suspected strabismus			
6. No. with external abnormalities of the eye			
7. No. recommended for specialist opinion			

For the 627 children tested, normal vision (accepting 6/12 6/12) was found in 592 (94.42%) children, 303 boys and 289 girls. Vision worse than 6/12 in either eye was recorded for 35 (5.58%) children, 25 boys and 10 girls.

Strabismus definite or suspected was noted in 32 (5.1%) cases, 17 boys and 15 girls. This was associated with normal vision in 22 children (3.5%), 11 boys and 11 girls, and with vision worse than 6/12 in either eye in 10 (1.6%) children, 6 boys and 4 girls. Of the 32 children with strabismus, 19 were already known, 10 boys and 9 girls, and all had received treatment. One boy and one girl had operation. Six boys and eight girls were wearing glasses. Three boys were having orthoptic treatment when tested.

No further action was taken with the children whose vision was accepted as normal, uncomplicated by strabismus.

The medical officers recommended 35 children, 24 boys and 11 girls, for examination by the ophthalmologist and advised the parents accordingly. These cases have now been followed up, and the results are as follows:—

I.—Children whose vision was worse than 6/12 in either eye — 19 (54.38%) of the 35 children found to have this vision defect.

- 13 have had refraction and glasses prescribed.
- 3 no treatment required.
- 1 no abnormality.
- 1 did not attend.
- 1 left area before test.

II.—Children referred for examination for strabismus not previously tested — 13 (40.6%) of the 32 children with strabismus.

(a) With normal vision—

3 strabismus confirmed—to attend orthoptic clinic; 2 also prescribed glasses.

1 strabismus confirmed, glass prescribed, on waiting list for operation.

4 strabismus not confirmed — 2 observe and review; 2 discharged.

2 still to be reported on.

(b) With vision worse than 6/12 in either eye—

2 strabismus confirmed — to attend orthoptic clinic; 1 also prescribed glasses.

1 no treatment prescribed, glasses not considered helpful
(1 previous operation but referred for re-examination — for six-monthly review).

The conclusion therefore is—

(1) No. examined	627
(2) Normal vision accepted, i.e., not worse than 6/12 6/12	592
(3) Vision worse than 6/12 in either eye	35
(4) Strabismus vision (2)	22
(5) Strabismus vision (3)	10

(6) No. referred to ophthalmologist	35
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Defective vision cases — referred — sub-section (2)	2
sub-section (3)	19

Subsequent advice or treatment—

Refraction and Glasses	13 (37.1%)
	(2.07% of 627)

Refraction — no treatment required	3
Refraction — no vision defect	1
Left area	1
Did not attend	3
Strabismus cases	32
Already known and treated	19 (59.4%)
Referred for examination	13 (40.6%)
Referred for re-examination	1
Strabismus confirmed	7 (21.9%)
	(53.84% of 13)
	(1.1% of 627)
Strabismus not confirmed	4
Did not attend	2

Subsequent advice or treatment (confirmed cases)—

To attend orthoptic clinic	5
(glasses prescribed for 3)	
To waiting list for operation	1
No treatment	1
Post-operative review, continue observation	1

Subsequent advice or treatment (not confirmed cases)—

Discharged	2
Observe and review	2

By this limited experiment it was found that 5.58% of the total group tested by the "E" test had a vision defect indicating refraction, only 3.03% at time of testing had not had refraction and of that number 2.07% of the total examined required glasses.

Similarly, 5.1% of the total group had or were suspected to have strabismus, but only 2.07% of the group were then untreated cases and 1.1% of the group confirmed after examination by the ophthalmologist. In the seven-year-old age group examined during the same session 1957-58, 5.18% were referred for refraction on account of vision defect and 3.25% found to have strabismus. It cannot be stated how many were untreated or how many confirmed. The percentage of the entrants groups examined at routine medical inspection in session 1957-58 with strabismus was 5.10%.

The results cannot conclusively prove that many children suffer by omission of the examination of their eyesight at the entrant

routine medical examination, but the experiment did show that it was quite practical and reliable to test the vision of 5-5½ year old children.

I would, however, experiment further to find the most desirable test type. The medical officers feel that individual "E" cards for the different distance tests would be less confusing. It is also felt that as a child's first introduction to reading is now to recognise simple words by the "look-and-say" method in school rather than being taught single letters, the card recently recommended by Rainer, London, would be worthy of trial.

B. FURTHER EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS

Medical examination of students during the session 1957-58 with the gradings statistically recorded:—

	No. Examined		Classification (as in Table II.)						
	Boys	Girls	I.	II.a	II.b	II.c	III.	IV.a	IV.b
Trades College ..	180	—	123	23	9	—	10	11	4
Commercial Col.	4	64	33	13	2	1	12	3	4
Pre-Nursing Sch.	—	41	22	8	—	—	4	7	—

In the case of Dundee Trades College the 180 boys are students enrolled for the pre-apprenticeship courses in the building or engineering departments, and their medical examination takes place soon after the commencement of the course. Eleven boys attending the College of Art and Technology were also medically examined. The Dundee Commercial College students are those taking either the full-time Shorthand/Typist course or the Clerk/Typist course. Both include general subjects and physical education. During the session the Medical Officer of the Scottish Council for Health Education gave a course of lectures with question and discussion which proved very helpful.

All students in both Colleges were medically fit for training.

For the Pre-Nursing School where the course extends for a period of 2½ years with an intake in January and August each year, enrolment is conditional on a satisfactory medical examination for those students recommended at interview by the Sub-Committee of the Education Committee to undertake the training and is carried out before the commencement of the course. 36 candidates were

presented and medically examined by medical officers of this department and by medical officers in the areas of Local Authorities outwith the city. All were passed suitable for training this session.

It is considered desirable to re-examine the girls later in the course, especially towards its completion, and 41 girls quoted in the table above represents the number of those re-examinations made this session.

C. School Nursing and Arrangements for Follow-up

It is mentioned in this section of last year's annual report that a first experiment had been made to introduce trained nurses into the School Health Service for routine inspection work in schools and for minor ailment clinics. One such trained nurse was appointed at the beginning of the summer term last year and she continued the same duties in one group of schools which included all ages of children working with one medical officer at the commencement of the present session. Home visits resulting from inspections continued to be paid by the health visitors responsible for the home care of the families. This was not satisfactory with infant and primary age children who live in the homes in the district of the schools. The problem did not arise with secondary school pupils drawn from homes in several districts and the school nurse belonging to the community of the school did useful work within its confines. The acute shortage of health visitors and the expansion of their duties made it necessary to develop the service with trained nurses and two additional appointments were made at the beginning of March, 1958. The organisation of the school nursing personnel was re-designed so that the health visitors paid the weekly visit and attended with the medical officer at all routine inspection and special examination sessions in the Infant and Primary school in her area, and the Senior and Junior Secondary schools were allocated to the school nurses for all duties with the medical officers and the regular supervision of the pupils. The school nurses have also undertaken follow-up cleanliness inspections under the guidance of the health visitors in certain of the schools where this duty is onerous and time consuming. This scheme has worked fairly satisfactorily and acceptable to the head teachers. It has needed long-term planning by the medical officers for their visits to secondary schools and created some difficulty in fitting in with the curricula in these schools.

Statistical Summary of the Work

Health Visitors

Sessions on Medical Inspection in Schools	481
H.V.'s attendances for Diphtheria Immunisation in Schools	83
Additional Visits to Schools	1,700
Additional Visits to Nursery Schools	70
Sessions at Consultation and Treatment Clinics	626
Sessions at Orthopaedic Clinics at Dundee Royal Infirmary	53
Sessions at Paediatric Consultation Clinics (Nelson Street)	26
Visits to homes following inspection of children in schools	2,753
" " of nursery school children	6
" " of orthopaedic cases	134
" " of school age children for confirmation and to advise on infectious diseases	1,522
" " of school age children concerning T.B. infection and contact	310
" " of school age children concerning B.C.G. vaccination	120
" " of school age children for other reasons	208

Altogether health visitors have paid 5,053 visits to the homes of 3,472 school age children.

School Nurses (March-June, 1958)

Sessions on Medical Inspection in Schools	131
School Nurses attend for Diphtheria Immunisation in Schools	16
Additional Visits to Schools	136

Cleanliness Inspections

At their weekly visits to schools the Health Visitors inspected 63,102 children for cleanliness during the session.

The School Nurses during the four months from March to the end of the session inspected 6,639 pupils.

Those found with evidence of infestation are given practical advice and visits are paid to the mothers with instructions for treat-

ment. The cases are kept under review until improvement is satisfactorily achieved. This work with what is still a major problem among school children is showing results by the gradual but consistent lowering of the percentage of cases of uncleanness found at routine medical inspection. It has another helpful effect as it stimulates the interest of the children in their personal appearance knowing that these inspections are taking place.

D. Co-ordination with the Public Health Service and with other departments of the authority which render service to children, also with voluntary associations.

The School Health Service as part of the Health and Welfare Department has worked in close co-operation in matters of general public health concern in the field of mental health and in close supervision of school children with regard to infectious disease. The home visitation records from the Child Welfare Department which reach this Service when a child approaches the age for admission to school, supply useful information and the medical officers' reports on handicapped children known to them by child welfare clinic attendance are most helpful. As part of the Education Service, a medical officer attends all meetings of the Statutory Sub-Committee to represent the medical aspect, when it arises, with cases before the committee and the attendance officers of the Department are frequently referring problems for guidance on health matters which occur in the course of their duties. There is close co-operation with the Children's Department where medical advice or consideration regarding educational treatment of children in care is needed, and all children admitted to the Remand Home are examined by the School Medical Officers. The Chief School Medical Officer along with other senior officials of the Local Authority, of Government departments, and of voluntary organisations concerned with the care and welfare of deprived or problem children, attends the monthly meeting of the Children's Council.

Members of the School Health Service staff have taken active interest in the efforts of such voluntary associations as the Dundee Association for Mental Health, the Dundee Association of Parents of Handicapped Children and of Parents of Spastic Children, the Dundee Branch of the Scottish Epilepsy Association and the Nursery Schools Association.

4. The Findings of Medical Inspection

The number of children examined systematically during the session 1957-58 under review was 8,937 at 482 sessions, an average of 18.54 per session. 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 were present for the examination of their children in the different age groups is as follows:—

Systematic Medical Inspection of—	Parents Present	Percentage
Entrants	2,352	79.29 %
Second age group	1,312	42.62 %
Third age group	83	3.19 %
Secondary age group	1	0.33 %

Recordings of Heights and Weights of School Children examined at routine medical inspection in the prescribed age groups for the session 1957-58.

The following table shows the recordings of average heights and weights of school children examined at routine inspection in the prescribed age groups for the session 1957-58 and for comparison the figures for the session 1956-57. There are just fractional variations in most of the figures from year to year, but it is noticeable that for the past three years the average weight of boys in the secondary age group is progressively rising, 134.21 lbs. (1955-6), 135.58 lbs (1956-7), 138.4 lbs. (1957-8). Both boys and girls in the third age group are heavier on average this year than last.

1-2. Clothing and Footwear.—Attention is drawn to the fact that 32 of the 47 children with unsatisfactory footwear were girls of 13-14 years of age, an indication of unsuitable fashion trends for growing children. The Education Authority provide 497 children, necessitous or on medical grounds, with 569 pairs of boots or shoes.

3. Cleanliness.—The improvement in the cleanliness of the hair of children examined at routine inspection commented on last year has continued this session and is discussed earlier in this report in reference to the cleanliness inspection by the health visitors and school nurses. Of the 8,937 children examined in the prescribed age

groups, 750 (8.39%) had nits or vermin. In 1955-56 13.43% and in 1956-57 10.45% had to be recorded.

4. Skin.—Of the total 8,937 children inspected only 20 had impetigo, 15 (0.17%) affecting the scalp and 5 (0.06%) on other areas. This condition is a minor problem with modern treatment and more prompt application. Scabies, however, shows an increase in the number of cases found active at routine medical inspection (0.12%) of the total children examined.

Recordings of Heights and Weights of School Children Examined at Routine Medical Inspection in the Prescribed Age

Groups for the Session 1957-58

	Entrants		Second		Third		Secondary	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total Number of Children Examined	1,468	1,498	1,557	1,470	1,248	1,310	168	128
Average Age	5yr. 4 mth.	5yr. 4mth.	9 yr. 6mth.	9yr. 6mth.	13yr. 8mth.	13yr. 8mth.	16yr. 10 mth.	16yr. 9mth.
Average Height	42.76 in.	42.32 in.	51.94 in.	51.49 in.	60.39 in.	60.69 in.	67.79 in.	63.53 in.
Average Weight	42.08 lb.	40.65 lb.	64.38 lb.	62.96 lb.	98.14 lb.	102.57 lb.	138.40 lb.	123.64 lb.

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1956-57 Recording was as follows:—

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.	16 yr. 11mth.
Average Height	43.22 in.	42.76 in.	52.33 in.	51.90 in.	60.15 in.	60.58 in.	67.79 in.	63.86 in.
Average Weight	42.38 lb.	40.95 lb.	63.37 lb.	63.44 lb.	96.19 lb.	98.85 lb.	135.58 lb.	123.98 lb.

5. Nutritional State.—The assessment of the general nourishment of the children had to be recorded as slightly below satisfactory standards in 25 (0.28%) of the examinations, and of that number 14 (56%) were in the youngest age group. During the session the School Meals Service provided 1,747,255 meals to school children, of which 499,928 were supplied free of cost to the parents.

6. Mouth and Teeth.—Continued improvement in the hygiene of the mouth is recorded — 162 children (1.81% of the total examined) had conditions of oral sepsis calling for advice or treatment.

7. Nasopharynx and Throat.—Obstruction of the nose probably due to adenoids requiring removal was present in 90 children (1.01% of the 8,937 children examined) and due to chronic catarrh more commonly than any other cause was recorded in 312 (3.48% of all groups examined). 129 children (1.44%) were considered would benefit from tonsillectomy and 142 (1.59%) had enlarged glands which were noted for re-examination at a later date. All figures compare closely with those recorded last year.

8. Eyes—

(a) **External Eye Conditions.**—The incidence of blepharitis (2.14%) and conjunctivitis (1.03%) is similar to that recorded last year. Other diseases present in 61 children (0.68% of the total 8,937 children examined) shows a small increase. Strabismus is this year noted in 328 children, 3.67% of the total examined in all age groups. At the entrants' examination 72 boys (4.97%) and 81 girls (5.41%) had strabismus — this is discussed earlier in this report in relation to the Special Examination of a random sample of children of comparable age.

(b) **Visual Acuity.**—When using Snellen's distant test chart vision defect not worse than 6/12 in the better eye was recorded in 959 children, 16.06% of 5,971 children in the age groups other than entrants examined at systematic medical inspection and 128 (2.14% of the same total) had vision R.6/18 L.6/18 or worse. Of those cases, 327 (5.48% of the 5,971 children given the test) were recommended for refraction.

The same test was given to the 2,681 children, 1,393 boys and 1,288 girls born in 1950, who were examined for acuity of vision and

hearing during this session. The results with this age group show that 206 (14.79%) boys and 203 (15.76%) girls, a percentage of 15.27 for the total group had fair vision, and 45 (1.70%) being 16 (1.15%) boys and 29 (2.28%) girls had a bad vision defect. 138 children (5.15%) were recommended for refraction.

The visual acuity of 627 children in the first year of school attendance is commented on in the special survey earlier in this report.

Colour Vision.—The Ishihara test for colour vision is given to boys in the third and fourth age groups examined at systematic medical inspection. 84 (5.85% of the 1,435 boys in those groups) were found to have a defect.

9. Ears.—Clinical examination of the ears and auroscope inspection resulted in the diagnosis of 41 cases (0.46% of the total 8,937 examined) of otorrhoea and 124 cases (1.39%) with other conditions predominantly wax. Continuing to use the forced whisper test, each ear separately, at six meters Grade I. deafness was noted with 78 children (0.87%) and Grade II.a deafness with 24 (0.27%) out of the total 8,937 children in all age groups examined at systematic medical inspection. Both degrees of defect show a small increase from last year. With the age group of children born in 1950, when 2,681 were given the same test the results show 23 children (0.84%) with Grade I. deafness and 1 boy (0.03%) with Grade II.a.

Audiometric Survey

The experience gained by the testing of hearing of young children with the pure tone audiometer proved that good co-operation and satisfactory results could be obtained early in a child's school life so that this session the survey has covered the nine-year-old children (1948 age group) the age selected for routine screening in former years, and not quite the full group of children born in 1949. By so doing the older children have not missed the test by the audiometrician, a percentage of the eight-year-old children have been tested, and the remainder will be included next session along with the seven-year-old children so that we will have reduced the age for routine audiometric testing to age seven.

The audiometrician gives a report of all children who do not respond with normal hearing to the test to the medical officer of the

school and these cases are followed up by medical examination and may be referred to the E.N.T. specialist and by him to the deafness clinic for detailed audiometric assessment with treatment or supervision as required. Children known to have defective hearing are retested at subsequent visits by the audiometrician to the schools and she pays particular attention to children with hearing aids. There were at the end of the session, 61 children in Dundee schools wearing hearing aids, 37 in the School for the Deaf, and 24 in other schools in the city.

Summary of the work undertaken by the audiometrician during session 1957-58 is shown in the following table.

AUDIOMETRIC SURVEY

Summary of Tests Completed During Session 1957-58

	Listed	Tested	Re-tested	Normal	Defective	Grades		Absent	Trans.	Left	Referred to Deafness Clinic
						I.	II.				
1948 Age Group	3,486	3,142	578	3,109	33	29	4	177	148	19	28
Percentage		90.131	18.395	98.949	1.05	.922	.126				
Percentage Defective (Graded)						87.878	12.121				
1949 Age Group	1,751	1,641	241	1,616	25	17	8	89	9	12	13
Percentage		93.717	14.686	98.476	1.523	1.035	.487				
Percentage Defective (Graded)						68.000	32.000				
1947 Age Group (Outstanding in 1956-57) also Absentees	174	150	31	148	2	1	1	12	10	2	8
Percentage		86.206	20.666	98.666	1.333	.666	.666				
Percentage Defective (Graded)						50.000	50.000				
Previous Defectives	757	554	197	334	220	124	96	40	134	29	11
Percentage		73.183	35.559	60.288	39.711	22.400	17.328				
Percentage Defective (Graded)						56.363	43.633				
New Cases	320	309	124	271	38	30	8	11	—	—	3
Percentage		96.562	40.129	87.702	12.297	9.708	2.589				
Percentage Defective (Graded)						78.947	21.052				
Total	6,488	5,796	1,171	5,478	318	201	117	329	301	62	63

10. Speech.—Of the total 8,937 children examined at routine medical inspection 34 (0.38%) had a stammer, a proportion of approximately three boys to one girl, and showing a small increase from 0.21% recorded last year.

11. Mental and Nervous Conditions.—Considerably higher figures are shown this session for children in the backward and dull sub-sections under this heading. All but one are in the entrants and second age group. Classified as backward are 24 children (0.27% of the total inspected) and as dull are 44 (0.49% of the total), and the indication is that more time is taken to discuss the child's progress and application to education with the class teacher at the time of routine medical inspection and secondly that some children ascertained as requiring special educational treatment have had to continue in ordinary schools awaiting transfer. Cases not previously known are reported to the Educational Psychologist for assessment of intelligence.

Highly nervous and difficult in behaviour cases also have shown an increase, the majority being young entrants to school. Of the total 8,937 children examined 39 (0.44%) are recorded as nervous and unstable and 88 (0.95%) as difficult in behaviour.

12. Circulatory System.—Congenital heart lesions were recorded for 29 children (0.32% of the total examined) as compared with 0.19% of last year's total inspections.

13. Respiratory System.—Bronchial catarrh, the commonest of the other diseases, accounts for the majority of the 228 cases (2.55% of the total 8,937 children examined).

14. Deformities.—17 children examined at systematic medical inspection (0.19% of the total 8,937) had deformities as the result of anterior poliomyelitis,

Special Examinations in Schools

	1,375 Children Examined 1,123 Defective	3,645 Children Re-examined 1,289 Still Defective
Head — Vermin	8	51
Nits	70	517
Other conditions	26	12
Body — Vermin	4	2
Other conditions	48	20
Diseases of tonsils	23	66
Defective vision	230	247
Diseases of eye	84	42
Defective hearing	126	88
Diseases of ear	40	70
Speech defect	151	9
Mental or Nervous Conditions	205	64
Infectious disease	5	4
Other conditions	523	255

The above table records the examinations by the medical officers in schools of children other than at routine medical inspection. The re-examinations are for the defects found at routine medical inspection or at previous special examinations. One medical officer paid special attention to cases of nit infestation by visiting one school with the health visitor and examining the children she had under weekly review and these are included in the re-examinations column.

Children ascertained as requiring special educational treatment following special medical examination

During the session 87 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 lesions	3
Cerebral palsy	1
Anterior poliomyelitis	2
Epilepsy — petit mal	2
Asthma	1
Osteomyelitis	1
Tuberculous joint disease	2
Chronic allergic eczema	1
Amputation B/K leg after accident	1
Nephrosis	1
Multiple congenital deformities	1

Mentally Handicapped

Educable	45
Educable + Albinoism	1
Educable + Congenital bilateral talipes equino varus	1
Educable + Chronic suppurating otitis media	1
Educable + Debility after burning accident	1
—	49

To Occupational Centre — Fairmuir School

Ineducable	10
Ineducable + Congenital heart lesion	1
—	11

To Sight Saving School

Congenital Nystagmus	1
Bilateral Congenital Cataracts	1
Cyclitis — right eye enucleated	1
Myopia + Bilateral Perthe's disease	1
Retinopathy of prematurity + Right hemiplegia	1
Retinopathy of prematurity + retardation	1
Retino-choroidal atrophy	1
—	7

To School for the Deaf

Grade III. deafness	3
Defective perception and speech	1
—	4

Residential special educational treatment was recommended for 4 children and they were admitted to **Residential Schools out-with the City—**

Naemoor School	1
Linn Moor Convalescent Home and School, Aberdeenshire	1
Waverley Park Institution	1
Woodfield, Convent of the Good Shepherd, Colinton, Edinburgh	1
—	4
Anton House — Further Education	1

5.—MEDICAL TREATMENT**A. Minor Ailments**

The new clinic in Linlathen Primary School medical rooms was opened at the beginning of the new session thereby extending facilities for consultations and minor ailment treatments into the very extensive housing development area to the north-east of the City with its large population of primary school age pupils attending the schools in the region. District clinics are essential with the

expansion of the city and will be provided in the Douglas and Angus area as soon as the permanent clinic building is completed and in the Camperdown area when school accommodation becomes available. Eight regional clinics have meantime provided the necessary service throughout the session.

Consultation Clinic Attendances

	Cases	Attendances
Central	881	1,417
West at Central	414	584
Lochee	335	692
Linlathen	719	1,531
Broughty Ferry	131	158
Maryfield	549	855
King's Cross West	317	460
St Michael's	726	948
Special Consultation at Central	84	196
	<hr/> 4,156 <hr/>	<hr/> 6,841 <hr/>

Treatment Clinic Attendances

Total for Eight Clinics and One Scabies Treatment Centre

	Cases	Attendances	
		No.	Av.
Cuts, bruises, sprains, minor injuries	1,396	4,623	3.31
Diseases of ear	140	388	2.77
Diseases of eye (ex Def. Vision)	455	1,693	3.72
Diseases of skin—			
Ringworm (scalp) — other treatment	2	2	1
Ringworm (body)	3	16	5.33
Scabies—			
Clinic treatment	5	15	3
Baths treatment	78	434	5.56
Impetigo	240	983	4.11
Other diseases	371	987	2.66

The incidence of scabies has been closely watched as it was apparent that there was again an increase in the number of cases, and every effort was made to ensure the examination of all family contacts so that effective treatment to eradicate the infection and control the spread was accepted by all ages.

The bathing treatment provided at the special cleansing and treatment centre has been extended to mothers with their children and other adults referred to their family doctors and to Regional Hospital Board facilities available to them.

Twin brothers in a residential community of children in the city were found to have Ringworm of the scalp of the Endothrix type. The institution was visited by School Medical Officers and all the contacts were examined by Wood's Light and careful clinical examination as this variety of fungus infection does not fluoresce. The class contacts of the two children, who attended one of the primary schools in the city, were also examined clinically and with Wood's light, but no other cases were found. The two boys were admitted immediately to King's Cross Hospital where treatment prescribed by the dermatologists at the Infirmary was carried out. Later total epilation by X-rays was necessary to eradicate the disease. The boys were in hospital from March to August, 1958, when they were discharged clear and fit to return to school at the beginning of the new session.

Treatment by N.H.S. Prescriptions given by Eastern Regional Hospital Board specialists at clinic sessions in Nelson Street.

93 prescriptions issued for skin conditions.

32 prescriptions issued for E.N.T. conditions.

408 certificates exempting children from school attendance for varying periods for medical reasons were issued at the consultation sessions for the information of head teachers and attendance officers. Family doctors supplied 170 certificates passed to the attendance department for information by the parents.

1,062 intimations with guidance concerning attendance or exclusion of cases of infectious disease or contacts were sent to head teachers from this department.

B. Defective Vision and Squint

The School Eye Service arrangements as explained in this section of last year's annual report remained in operation throughout the present session. The year 1956-57 being the year of transition it was desirable that this report should be for a complete year under the new scheme of organisation and administration of the Service.

Practical experience, however, proved the necessity of having the consultation clinics administered where they operate and the case records available immediately to the ophthalmologists and to the optician, while at the same time reports on the cases seen by the specialists were necessary to the School Health Service so that the health records kept in this department should be as complete as possible and the school medical officers have accurate knowledge for the guidance of the teaching staff and the parents. The question of visual acuity has such a direct bearing on education and the co-operation of the teachers is essential to supervise the wearing of glasses when prescribed and to ensure that advice given or treatment ordered is carried out.

In preparation for the next session therefore a start was made to duplicate the existing record cards of children in the current index of the school eye service so that the originals would be transferred to the Dundee Eye Institution and filed there and the copy retained in the central office of the School Health Service. From the register of the new cases recommended for refraction by the School Medical Officers, lists with all necessary information will be given to the secretary of the Dundee Eye Institution and appointments sent out to the parents as sessions are arranged. The ophthalmologists at the time of consultation will record their reports on sessional lists which will be sent to the Chief School Medical Officer to be copied on to the duplicate record card.

This revision of the scheme imposed very considerable additional clerical work on the staff, but it was essential that the progress report as well as the present condition was available.

The scheme meets with the approval of the ophthalmologists who have very willingly undertaken the extra reporting of the cases seen.

The children who consult their general practitioners for vision defects or other eye conditions are mostly referred to the Eye Department of the Dundee Royal Infirmary and operative treatment for squints is carried out at both the general hospitals of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board.

The **Dispensing Optician** working in conjunction with the ophthalmologists at the Dundee Eye Institution reports that 1,116

children were supplied with new glasses and 312 children had new lenses to their own frames. Adjustments and minor repairs are carried out at the clinic and 327 repairs required to be made by the contracting firm.

Orthoptic Treatment.—One very beneficial effect of centralising the Eye Service has been that direct consultation can be made between ophthalmologists and orthoptists with regard to cases as they are seen. The work undertaken in the orthoptic clinic as it applies to Dundee children is statistically recorded as follows:—

	Children		Total
	Under 5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs.	
Children under observation or treatment at commencement of session 1957-58	107	595	702
New cases referred during session	84	145	229
	<hr/> 191	<hr/> 740	<hr/> 931
Children not accepted for treatment	14	29	43
Children discharged after treatment	4	164	168
	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 193	<hr/> 211
Children on treatment or under observation before or after treatment at 31-7-58	173	547	720
Total attendances during the session 1957-58	<hr/> 499	<hr/> 2,477	<hr/> 2,976

C. Nose and Throat (Operative Treatment)

The statistical report of the cases seen by the E.N.T. Consultant at the weekly clinic session in Nelson Street is appended at the end of this section of the report. Minor treatments are given by him or by the clinic nurse in attendance at the time of consultation or are prescribed for home application. The arrangement to send cases for tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy to Stracathro Hospital, transported to and from Nelson Street by ambulance, was satisfactory until March, 1958, but had to be discontinued for staffing and other reasons. Operation treatment for other nose, throat and ear conditions was undertaken at the Dundee Royal Infirmary. The clinic record cards were sent to the Sister-in-charge of the department who arranged the admissions, and these were in due course returned with a note of the treatment given. Operative treatment was carried out as follows:—

Maryfield Hospital

	Cases	
	2-5 yrs.	School Children
Removal of tonsils and adenoids	3	1
Removal of adenoids	3	1

Dundee Royal Infirmary

Removal of aural polypus	—	1
Tonsils and adenoids	—	1
Adenoids	—	2
Bilateral Turbinectomy	—	1
Bilateral Proof Puncture	—	1
Bilateral Proof Puncture and cauterising inferior turbinates	—	1
Bilateral Proof Puncture and Adenoids	1	2
Direct Laryngoscopy	—	1
Penicillin treatment	—	2
Radium treatment	—	1
Post-operative treatment to mastoid cavity	—	1
Nasopharynx examination under anaesthetic	—	1

Stracathro Hospital

Tonsils and Adenoids	—	49
Adenoidectomy	—	13

D. Orthopaedic and Postural Defect (Specialist Treatment)

Statistical information is not available in this report of the comprehensive children's orthopaedic service provided under the National Health Service, but acknowledgment is made of the detailed reports received by this department after each session. This information is transcribed on to individual case sheets for incorporation in each child's record.

The monthly session by the Regional Orthopaedic Consultant in Fairmuir School to examine and prescribe treatment for the pupils with orthopaedic conditions has been held regularly throughout the session. Children in the school with particular disabilities, the poliomyelitis cases and the cerebral palsy patients have been closely supervised and treatment prescribed by visiting orthopaedic consultants specially concerned with these conditions. In all cases where hospital treatment has been advised admission to Bridge of Earn Hospital has been arranged.

The pressure of work on a depleted physiotherapy staff at Kemback Street Clinic has been very great, but the service in Fairmuir School Physiotherapy Department has been maintained as fully as staffing permitted.

Fairmuir School

	New Cases	Return Cases
Number of cases examined by the Orthopaedic Consultants	3	139
		Children
Recommended for hospital treatment:—		
On waiting list at 31-7-57		2
Added during the session		10
		— 12
Admitted to Bridge of Earn Hospital		11
On waiting list at 31-7-58		1
		— 12

E. Speech Defects

The remedial treatment of speech disorders has been given by the three speech therapists who have organised their service on the same lines as last year. They have a weekly session in each of 46 schools in the City, and three simultaneously in Fairmuir School, this being the maximum that time will allow in a very concentrated programme. Each therapist allows herself one session in the Child Guidance Centre to interview parents and treat or advise on pre-school children.

The Senior Speech Therapist gives the following statistics:—

No. of cases brought forward from previous year	542
New Cases	235
No. of cases discharged, cured	140
No. of cases left school	24
No. of cases which refused further treatment	3
No. of cases transferred to a new school and not now receiving treatment	75
No. of cases to carry forward	534
No. of attendances by school children for session 1957-58	13,702
No. of parent interviews	46

Total Cases Detailed According to Defect—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Stammer	162	46	208
Dyslalia	371	176	547
Nasal	6	4	10
Cleft Palate	4	1	5
Deaf	3	1	4
Spastic	—	2	2
Dysphonic	1	—	1
	547	230	777

Cases Discharged Cured — Detailed According to Defect—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Dyslalia	77	42	119
Stammer	11	6	17
Nasal	2	1	3
Spastic	—	1	1
	<hr/> 90	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 140

Cases to Continue Treatment Next Session—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Dyslalia	247	114	361
Stammer	126	32	158
Nasal	3	1	4
Cleft Palate	4	1	5
Deaf	3	1	4
Spastic	—	1	1
Dysphonic	1	—	1
	<hr/> 384	<hr/> 150	<hr/> 534

The Senior Speech Therapist in her annual report for the session 1957-58 to the Education Committee points out that 15 schools do not get a regular visit from any speech therapist and that because of changes of school from those visited weekly by a speech therapist to those not so visited, 84 children are denied a continuance of therapy known to be necessary. There is also a waiting list of new cases. The number of children assessed to require speech therapy in attendance at the schools which have regular weekly sessions is greater than can be satisfactorily dealt with and in certain schools it is unfortunate that there are waiting lists for treatment. The total case loads of the three speech therapists at present undertaking this work is far in excess of that recommended in the report of the Advisory Council on Education in Scotland on Pupils Handicapped by Speech Disorders, but the Education Committee has been unsuccessful in implementing the decision to make an additional appointment to the speech therapy staff.

Pre-School Children

Brought forward from session 1956-57	7
New cases	16
Total cases treated	23
Total attendances	245
Cases to carry forward to session 1958-59	13

Those young children are seen by the speech therapists in the Child Guidance Centre and are given treatment or their mothers are instructed on how to train the children in the correct production

of sounds and formation of words. The advantage of speech therapy to those children in their pre-school years is very great and means that their introduction to formal school education is much less of an emotional experience than it would otherwise be.

6.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Separate report by the Senior Dental Officer.

7.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

Unfortunately it has not been possible to expand the special school provision for mentally handicapped and educationally backward children and there is a considerable waiting list of children in these categories ascertained as requiring special educational treatment. Towards meeting this provision the Education Committee decided that with comparatively minor alterations St Martin's School, which had been used temporarily as an annexe for St Columba's School children and would no longer be required for this purpose after the present session, could be adapted to a very satisfactory occupational centre for school age ineducable children, and this reconstruction is proceeding. The accommodation available is in excess of requirements for the estimated number of children who would require to be catered for and as the Health and Welfare Committee were anxious to provide a centre for occupational training for adolescent girls the extra accommodation will be equipped for this purpose and it is expected that the simple domestic training these girls will receive will be applied practically within both departments in the centre.

Until St Martin's School is ready and the children at present in the Occupational Centre at Fairmuir School can be transferred, re-organisation and additional enrolment in this school cannot proceed.

(a) Fairmuir School (physically and mentally handicapped)

	Boys	Girls	Total
On roll at 31-7-57	163	115	278
Admitted	30	15	45
Re-admitted from hospital	11	2	13
Transferred to hospital	11	2	13
Transferred to approved school or institution	2	3	5
Deceased	1	—	1
Transferred to ordinary school	7	6	13
Transferred to occupational centre	1	1	2
Transferred to other area	1	3	4
Left — no longer require special educational treatment	7	4	11
Left — over-age	3	8	11
On roll at 31-7-58	171	105	276

(b) Occupational Centre (Fairmuir School)

	Boys	Girls	Total
On roll at 31-7-57	28	17	45
Admitted	1	1	2
Re-admitted from hospital	4	1	5
Transferred from Fairmuir	1	1	2
Transferred to hospital	3	2	5
Transferred to Fairmuir	—	1	1
Left — over-age	—	1	1
Transferred to other area	1	—	1
	—	—	—
On roll at 31-7-58	30	16	46

(c) Sight Saving School

	Boys	Girls	Total
On roll at 31-7-57	22	16	38
Admitted	5	2	7
Transferred to ordinary school	—	2	2
Left — over-age	5	2	7
	—	—	—
On roll at 31-7-58	22	14	36

(d) School for the Deaf

	Boys	Girls	Nursery Boys	Class Girls
On roll at 31-7-57	17	18	3	1
Admitted	2	—	3	1
Transferred to other special school	1	—	—	—
Left — over-age	—	4	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	18	14	6	2

Lip-Reading Tuition

Selected pupils in Junior Secondary schools in the City formed the first group in an experiment to give lip-reading instruction to children with defective hearing of such a degree that although they were able to continue their education in ordinary schools would nevertheless profit from special tuition in lip reading. The E.N.T. Consultant had especially reviewed each child with this decision in mind and he had found the parents interested.

It was arranged that the class would be held in the School for the Deaf one afternoon per week. A letter was sent to each parent by the School Medical Officer explaining the scheme and making an appointment for interview with the head teacher of the School for the Deaf. Head teachers of the schools attended by the pupils were consulted and their co-operation was willingly given.

The pupils attended weekly during the autumn term of this session, but the scheme was not extended to younger children.

Auditory Training

The staff of the School for the Deaf and the Parent-Teacher's Association raised the money to provide the school with an Auditory training unit which is being most useful in the introduction of the very young, very deaf children to sounds and speech.

Acoustic Treatment of Rooms

The decision that the classrooms in the school should be acoustically treated was taken after a visit by the Schools Sub-Committee to see the teaching of deaf children in action. It was appreciated that the careful teaching and the mechanical aids were not having the maximum benefit without excluding outside noises. The work was to proceed in one classroom immediately and, over a period, each room would have walls, floor and ceiling treated acoustically to prevent reverberation of sound and to reduce extraneous noises. This will be especially necessary with the individual transistor hearing aids with their more powerful amplification of sound which are to be issued by the Regional Hospital Boards, and children in special schools will be high priority for their distribution. The school will also be equipped with the induction loop system of amplification later in readiness for the special hearing aids which will be supplied.

(e) King's Cross Hospital Annexe School

	Boys	Girls	Total
On roll at 31-7-57	6	9	15
Admitted	11	15	26
Left hospital during session	10	17	27
On roll at 31-7-58	7	7	14

There is very close co-operation between the Chest Physician in charge of the children in hospital and this department, and it is now the routine practice that a report is sent by him following the discharge of the child outlining subsequent supervision. We are advised when the child will be fit to return to school and the extent of activity which should be permitted during the early convalescent period. This advice is passed on to the head teacher.

Education Other Than in a School

Armitstead Children's Convalescent Home, Broughty Ferry

With the development of the Armitstead Children's Convalescent Home and the expansion of facilities to provide for a wider age range of children, it was possible early this session to admit children to the age of 12 years for varying periods of convalescence or for social reasons. By arrangement with the Director of Education a part-time teacher was supplied to give daily tuition to children of school age in a pleasant schoolroom in the home.

During the session to 31st July, 1958, 65 Dundee children of school age were admitted.

Domiciliary Teaching and Bedside Instruction in Hospital

During the session the visiting teachers, for administration purposes on the staff of Fairmuir School, but giving educational instruction to children either at home or in hospital have dealt with 44 pupils with a weekly average of 10.9 cases. Arrangements were made for 12 children in their own homes, 3 boys and 9 girls. The weekly average roll was:—

Girls	1.3
Boys	4.2
	<hr/>
	5.5
	<hr/>

The conditions which prevented the children from attending school were:—

Orthopaedic	6
Rheumatoid arthritis	1
Cerebral Palsy	2
Spinal injury	1
Epilepsy	1
Congenital abnormality anus	1

At the request of the Consultant Paediatricians 32 children, 14 boys and 18 girls, had instruction in hospital. The weekly average roll was:—

Boys	3.1
Girls	2.3
	<hr/>
	5.4
	<hr/>

Residential Special Educational Treatment Provided for Dundee Children

SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION	On roll at 31-7-57		Admitted 1957-58		Discharged 1957-58	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
East Park Home, Glasgow,	—	1	—	—	—	—
Coltness House, Wishaw	2	1	—	—	—	1
Westerlea School for Spastics, Edinburgh	1	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's Orthopaedic Hospital, Middlesex	1	—	—	—	—	—
Trefoil School, Midlothian	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chaigley School for Maladjusted Children, Cheshire	1	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Blind School, Edinburgh	3	1	—	—	—	—
Naemoor School, Kinross	—	—	1	—	—	—
Woodfield, Convent of the Good Shepherd, Colinton	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lin Moor Convalescent Home, Aberdeenshire	—	—	—	1	—	1
Waverley Park, Kirkintilloch	—	1	—	1	—	1
Baldovan Hospital	1	—	1	—	—	—
St Charles Institution, Carstairs	3	—	—	—	—	—
Lennox Castle	2	—	—	—	1	—

Anton House (Further Education)

One Dundee girl was admitted to the residential training centre for physically handicapped girls.

Child Guidance

The work of the Child Guidance Clinic during the session under review has followed the same pattern as last year. More children have, however, been referred to the Service and the Principal Educational Psychologist in his annual report presented to the Education Committee showed the increase by comparative figures for the last three sessions.

Total No. of children referred and examined	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	405	448	479

Of the total number of new cases examined in the course of the session 115 were referred by the School Medical Officers. The majority of cases reach the Child Guidance Service by the Head Teachers and are based on scholastic attainment. It is in my opinion a good thing that the number of children being referred for psychologist examination after a medical examination by the School Medical Officer is considerably greater this year than formerly. The problems are diverse and the cases are included under each of the group headings for reasons for referral. A considerable number are

children handicapped by other disabilities where the estimation of their mental ability ensures the most advantageous treatment for the child. A final assessment of special school leavers leads to accurate advice for vocational guidance and after-care on leaving school.

Total number of children referred	479
Cases examined and advice given	407
Cases taken on for treatment	72
Cases continuing with treatment from session 1956-57	49
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Total cases for treatment in current session	121
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Results of Treatment—

Cases improved and discharged	37
Cases improved — to continue to attend	48
Cases transferred to other treatment	8
Cases not improved but discharged	8
Cases not improved who ceased to attend	15
Cases not classified, having been seen once	5
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	121
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Reasons for Referral—

(a) Unsatisfactory scholastic performance	249
Allocation within the Educational System	47
Approaching special school leaving age	22
Educational advice	50
Other reasons	6
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	374
(b) Behaviour disorders	73
(c) Temperamental disorders	15
(d) Habit disorders	15
(e) Neurotic illness	2
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	479
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The Principal Educational Psychologist in his annual report to the Education Committee drew attention to the 23 children who had to be classified as unimproved by treatment due either to their failure to continue with treatment or because by poor co-operation they could not derive benefit from the help offered. A psychiatric social worker in the team would be invaluable with such cases, but as such difficulty is found in obtaining the services of someone with this specialist training the Education Committee approved the additional appointment of an educational psychologist.

Reports on Handicapped Children (Scotland) Order, 1947

Reports on the prescribed form as required by the above order were made during the present session in respect of eight girls and two boys approaching school leaving age in terms of Section 57, and in respect of two boys in terms of Section 56 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, and were sent to the Local Education Authority for submission to the General Board of Control for Scotland and to the Local Health Authority.

17 children of school age had the opportunity of daily attendance at the Day Centre, Baldovan Hospital, during the session — 5 children were under the supervision of the Health and Welfare Service having been reported under Section 56 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946 — 4 children were on the waiting list for St Martin's Occupational Centre — 8 children were under review, reporting having been postponed until a trial period of training at the hospital would confirm their ability or otherwise for occupational training.

At the end of the session 13 children were in daily attendance, two had been admitted to Baldovan Hospital, one had left the district and one had been admitted to Fairmuir School Occupational Centre.

Nursery Schools and Classes

Nursery Schools

	Av. No. on the Roll		Av. No. in Attendance	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Polepark	19.6	19.5	14	16.4
Wesley House	12	13	9	12
Bellfield	22.9	20.5	19.5	17.6
Grey Lodge	10	8	8.3	6.6
Ellengowan	22.9	20.6	19.7	18.8
Cotton Road	40	34.1	32.4	27.8

Nursery Classes

Dens Road School	15.2	8.9	12.9	7.7
Ancrum Road School	10.4	8.4	9.1	7.3
Liff Road School	13.9	11.9	12.2	9.8
Demonstration School	8	12	6.7	9.1

Holiday and Convalescent Home

The facilities provided by the Invalid and Cripple Children's Aid Society at their Children's Home at Auchterhouse have been

most useful for short-term convalescence, particularly so after the influenza epidemic in the winter months of the session and also for children during exceptional home circumstances or for social reasons. I would express our indebtedness to the home visitor of the Society and to the Matron of the Home for the very valuable work they do. The children are medically examined as to their fitness and suitability for the holiday before departure, and 349 were taken for periods of two to four weeks.

8.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

The new primary schools completed and occupied during this session had been planned with the importance of physical education fully appreciated. Gymnasias with modern apparatus and equipment allow the subject to be taught and practised in a healthy, vigorous manner, changing rooms with adjoining showers inculcate that habits of personal hygiene and physical fitness are necessarily associated and playing fields for sports and competitive games, all of which are commented on in the report by the Superintendent of Physical Education, make possible the fulfilment of the policy to train children from their early years in healthy living and sportsmanship.

Specialist teachers take the classes in the Secondary Schools and Further Education Colleges and periodically in the primary schools. Many older schools still lack the facilities detailed above and the work is consequently impeded.

Swimming classes for all within the educational system, primary to further education, have been popular and well supported.

Organised games in public parks and certain school playgrounds during the summer vacation provided recreation and activities under leadership in safety. Walking and climbing expeditions organised by some schools provided exciting recreation as well as being educational projects which the pupils greatly enjoyed.

Health education lectures were given in schools and further education colleges by the medical advisors of the Scottish Council for Health Education during the session.

School Camps

Similar arrangements were made this year as in former years by the Governors of the Dundee School Children's Holiday Fund for summer holidays for school children. Five camps for boys and girls each of one week's duration housed in school buildings —

Saline and Limekilns, Fifeshire — and one camp under canvas at Cortachy for boys for a fortnight were most successful, beneficial and enjoyable. 339 children were medically examined before final arrangements were made and passed fit to proceed to camp. 18 pupils were granted medical certificates of fitness to take part in the National Youth Camp for Juniors at Middleton.

Other groups for holidays abroad and for holiday camps under youth organisations were also medically examined prior to departure.

Belmont Camp School

Children from three primary schools and all the Junior Secondary Schools had the experience of residential education, recreation, leisure time activities and entertainment, and community living for periods of two weeks' duration during the months of April, May and June. The established practice to conduct a residential course for leavers which has been so successful for the past two years was again repeated. Sessions addressed by guest speakers in addition to the resident teachers who accompany the pupils on the course had as their theme "Your Way Ahead." The Schools' Orchestra and Brass Bands again spent the Easter vacation at Dounan's Camp, Aberfoyle, for combined practice and tuition.

Altogether 1,141 children for these camps were medically examined, 47 required re-examination, and only 3 were considered unfit to go when the dates of departure arrived.

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

Earlier in this report when considering the state of nutrition of children medically examined at routine inspection the number of meals provided by the School Meals Service was mentioned. For those children who have a midday meal in school the School Meals Service ensures that it is nourishing, appetising and sufficiently varied throughout each week to supply a balanced diet necessary for growing children. This has been safeguarded by regular analysis by the City Analyst of sample meals served to individual pupils in different dining centres and reports presented to the Education Committee. By this method of estimating the nutritional value of the meals provided the Supervisor and her staff have an index by which to calculate quantitatively as well as qualitatively the service they provide.

All new schools are being built with kitchen and stores accommodation and these will be put into service whenever the equipment is sanctioned.

The "Family Service" dining arrangements introduced experimentally to St John's J.S. School dining centre for girls has been proved most satisfactory and has been extended this session to the Pre-Nursing School, Logie J.S. School and Annexe and to St Vincent's Primary School.

In conclusion the work of the School Health Service and the Health of the School Child have been the topics of talks given by members of the staff to personnel of other departments whose work is concerned with the wellbeing of children from different aspects and to associations of parents.

DERMATOLOGIST'S CLINIC

Session 1957-58

Skin Conditions

	Children 2-5 yrs.		Children 5 yrs. and over	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances
Impetigo	—	—	8	16
Psoriasis	—	—	3	5
Acne Vulgaris	—	—	6	10
Plantar Wart	—	—	11	17
Pityriasis	—	—	7	1
Papular Urticaria	—	—	4	4
Scabies	1	2	3	6
Ichthyosis	—	—	1	1
Dermatitis Herpetiformis	—	—	1	1
Urticaria	—	—	1	1
Eczema	1	2	6	20
Xeroderma	—	—	1	1
Alopecia Areata	—	—	3	6
Granuloma foot	—	—	1	1
Titus Capitus	—	—	2	2
Tinea Corporis	—	—	1	1
Wart	—	—	2	2
Fungus Infection	—	—	1	3
Hairy Mole	—	—	3	3
	2	4	59	101

Total Attendances

Children 2-5 years	4
Children 5 years and over	101

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS — SPECIALIST CLINICS

REPORT 1957-58

Refractions—

First visits during the session

1) Age 5 years and over	1,809	
2) Age 2-5 years	85	
	—	1,894

Return visits during the session

1) Age 5 years and over	1,517	
2) Age 2-5 years	88	
	—	1,605

Total refractions	3,499
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External Eye Conditions—

	Attendances
Follicular conjunctivitis	21
Blepharitis	8
Foreign Body	2
Wart Eyelid	1
Purulent conjunctivitis	1
Hordeolum	2
Trauma	2
	—
	37
	—

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALIST CLINIC

Session 1957-58

	Children 2-5 yrs.	School Children
New Cases	10	241
Return Cases	5	182

Diagnosis were made as follows:—

Negative Examinations	17
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Ear Conditions—

	New Cases Children 2-5 yrs.	School Children	Return Children 2-5 yrs.	School Children
Deafness	—	54	—	64
Chronic Otitis Media	—	14	—	31
Wax	—	8	—	5
Acute Otitis Media	—	7	1	—
External Otitis	—	4	—	5
Conservative treatment post mas- toideotomy	—	1	—	1

Nose Conditions—

Nasal Discharge	3	41	2	11
Sinusitis	—	1	1	14
Allergic Rhinitis	—	4	—	10
Epistaxis	—	6	—	5
Enlarged Turbinates	—	1	—	4
Septum Deflection	—	1	—	—

Throat Conditions—

Tonsils and Adenoids	4	60	1	13
Adenoids	3	15	—	9
Tonsils	—	9	—	2
Hoarseness	—	1	—	—
Adenitis	—	2	—	—
Post-operation review	—	—	—	5

General Symptoms—

Carious teeth	—	1	—	—
Frontal headache	—	4	—	2
Temporal headache	—	1	—	—
Chronic sore throat and cough	—	1	—	—

REFERRALS—**Maryfield Hospital**

	Children 2-5 yrs.	School Children
Adenoids	3	2
Tonsils and Adenoids	4	1
X-ray Sinuses	1	38
X-ray Chest	—	4

Dundee Royal Infirmary

Tonsils and Adenoids	—	2
Bilateral Proof Puncture and Adenoids	1	10
Cauterising Turbinates and Adenoids	—	2
Turbinectomy, Bilateral partial	—	1
Bilateral Proof Puncture and Intranasal Drainage	—	3
Bilateral Proof Puncture and Cautery Inferior Turbinates	—	1
Mastoidectomy	—	1
Adenoids	—	4
Post-operation treatment mastoidectomy	—	1
Removal of wax	—	2
Penicillin treatment	—	10
Radium treatment	—	2
Skin tests	—	2
Nasopharyngeal examination under anaesthesia	—	4
X-ray ear	—	1
Nose and throat examinations	—	1

Stracathro Hospital

Tonsils and Adenoids	1	63
Tonsils	—	1
Adenoids	—	16

Meigle Hospital

Adenoids	—	1
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Deafness Clinic	—	18
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Dentist	—	1
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OPERATIVE TREATMENT—**Maryfield Hospital**

Tonsils and Adenoids	3	—
Adenoids	3	1

Dundee Royal Infirmary

Removal of Aural Polypus	—	1
Tonsils and Adenoids	—	1
Adenoids	—	2
Bilateral Turbinectomy	—	1
Bilateral Proof Puncture	—	1
Bilateral Proof Puncture and cauterising Inferior Turbinates	—	1
Bilateral Proof Puncture and Adenoids	1	2
Direct Laryngoscopy	—	1
Penicillin treatment	—	2
Radium treatment	—	1
Post-operative treatment to Mastoid Cavity	—	1
Nasopharynx examination under anaes- thesia	—	1

Stracathro Hospital

Tonsils and Adenoids	—	49
Adenoidectomy	—	13

TABLE I.

1957-58

A.—Total number of children examined at:—

Ordinary Schools—	(i.) Systematic Examinations	(ii.) Other Systematic Examinations
Entrants	2,966	—
Second Age Group (1948)	3,027	51
Third Age Group (1944)	2,558	37
Senior Secondary Schools—		
Age Group (1941)	296	2
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	8,847	90
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1950 Age Group		2,681
(Visual Acuity and Hearing only)		

B.—Other Examinations:—

Special Cases	5,592
Re-inspection by Medical Officers	6,405

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

Entrants	719
Second Age Group (1948)	687
Third Age Group (1944)	578
Secondary Age Group (1941)	63
Other Systematic Examinations	21
1950 Age Group	186

TABLE I
1937-38

Total number of children examined		Ordinary School	
Age Group	Number	Number	Percentage
1-5	1,000	1,000	100.0
6-10	1,000	1,000	100.0
11-15	1,000	1,000	100.0
16-18	1,000	1,000	100.0
19-25	1,000	1,000	100.0
26-35	1,000	1,000	100.0
36-45	1,000	1,000	100.0
46-55	1,000	1,000	100.0
56-65	1,000	1,000	100.0
66-75	1,000	1,000	100.0
76-85	1,000	1,000	100.0
86-95	1,000	1,000	100.0
96-100	1,000	1,000	100.0

1937-38 Age Group

Ordinary School and Home

Number of children

Number of children

Ordinary School

Number of children

Number of children

Number of children

Number of children

Number of children

Number of children

Number of children

Number of children

Number of children

Number of children

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Number of children

SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS

SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS

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

	Number examined	Examination 1458, 1498	1386, 1497	First-look 1236, 1329	Second-look 110, 129	Not seen 4404, 4433
1. Choking, stridor	6	7	8	1	1	—
2. Foreigner unsatisfactory	0.41	0.77	0.51	0.07	0.08	0.18
3. Cerebello—	6.27	0.13	0.32	0.13	0.16	0.47
(a) Head dry, air on verminous	61	284	20	258	30	137
(b) Head dry, air on verminous	46	16	12	1	1	1
(c) Body dry, air on verminous	6	7	15	2	3	12
4. Skin—	0.41	0.67	0.95	0.13	0.24	0.90
(a) Head—Rogersium	6	1	4	3	1	—
(b) Head—Intra	41	121	0.22	0.20	0.47	11
(c) Head—Other Diseases	2.86	1.54	2.28	2.67	3.52	3.54
(d) Body—Rogersium	1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
(e) Body—Intra	0.07	—	0.13	0.07	0.08	—
(f) Body—Other Diseases	0.14	—	0.37	0.20	0.08	—
5. National State—	4.97	4.41	4.61	4.14	4.34	4.14
(a) Stable	7	7	4	6	1	—
(b) Unstable	0.48	0.47	0.23	0.60	—	0.48
6. Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy	20	23	12	42	39	2
7. Neuro-chaotic—	1.36	1.54	1.45	0.80	3.32	2.93
(a) None—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Distraction requiring observation	35	37	7	7	5	3
(c) Requiring operation	2.97	2.71	0.5	0.67	0.60	0.31
(d) Requiring operation	2.52	1.60	0.82	0.07	—	0.23
(e) Other conditions	4.47	6.7	4.1	5.1	30	16
(f) Throat—	5.75	4.47	3.86	3.41	2.37	1.20
(g) Tonsils requiring observation	115	115	40	74	18	17
(h) Tonsils requiring operation	47	79	23	44	14	49
(i) Requiring operation	3.20	2.60	0.82	1.14	0.08	0.90
(j) Glaucoma	57	36	19	5	6	9
(k) Requiring observation	3.88	2.40	0.95	1.27	0.67	0.67
(l) Requiring operation	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Eyes—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) External Diseases—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Internal Diseases—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Conjunctivitis	21	17	41	42	38	28
(d) General Opacities	4	5	23	21	26	9
(e) Strabismus	0.27	0.33	1.45	1.40	2.05	0.68
(f) Strabismus	72	81	54	48	39	31
(g) Visual Acuity	4.97	5.41	3.42	3.21	3.15	2.33
(h) Visual Acuity	0.68	0.75	0.3	0.40	0.40	0.10
(i) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(j) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(k) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(l) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(m) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(n) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(o) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(p) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(q) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(r) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(s) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(t) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(u) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(v) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(w) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(x) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(y) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(z) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(aa) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ab) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ac) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ad) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ae) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(af) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ag) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ah) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ai) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(aj) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ak) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(al) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(am) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(an) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ao) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ap) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(aq) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ar) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(as) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(at) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(au) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(av) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(aw) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ax) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ay) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(az) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ba) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bb) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bc) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bd) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(be) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bf) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bg) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bh) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bi) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bj) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bk) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bl) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bm) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bn) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bo) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bp) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bq) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(br) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bs) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bt) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bu) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bv) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bw) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bx) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(by) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bz) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ca) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cb) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cc) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cd) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ce) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cf) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cg) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ch) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ci) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cj) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ck) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cl) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cm) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cn) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(co) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cp) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cq) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cr) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cs) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ct) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cu) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cv) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cw) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cx) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cy) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(cz) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(da) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(db) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dc) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dd) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(de) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(df) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dg) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dh) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(di) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dj) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dk) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dl) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dm) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dn) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(do) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dp) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dq) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dr) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ds) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dt) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(du) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dv) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dw) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dx) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dy) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(dz) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ea) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(eb) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ec) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ed) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
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(eg) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(eh) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ei) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ej) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ek) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
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(em) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(en) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(eo) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ep) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(eq) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
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(es) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
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(eu) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ev) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ew) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ex) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
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(fa) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
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(fi) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(fj) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(fk) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(fl) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(fm) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(fn) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(fo) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(fp) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(fq) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(fr) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(fs) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ft) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(fu) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(fv) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(fw) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(fx) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(fy) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(fz) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ga) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
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(gh) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(gi) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(gj) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(gk) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(gl) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(gm) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(gn) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(go) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(gp) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(gq) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(gr) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(gs) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(gt) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(gu) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(gv) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(gw) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(gx) Visual Acuity	—	—	—	—	—	—
(gy) Visual Ac						

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

SCIENTIFIC CRITERIA

—Detailed information must be provided to permit the fishery to be managed in a sustainable manner.

Species	Common Name	Family	Length (cm)	Weight (kg)	Sex Ratio	Age at Maturity (years)	Spawning Season	Habitat	Distribution	Status	Notes
1	Atlantic Salmon	Salmonidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Endangered	Highly migratory
2	Atlantic Cod	Gadidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
3	Atlantic Haddock	Gadidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
4	Atlantic Mackerel	Scombridae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
5	Atlantic Tuna	Scombridae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
6	Atlantic Bluefish	Pomacentridae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
7	Atlantic Striped Bass	Moroneidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
8	Atlantic Rockfish	Scorpaenidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
9	Atlantic Flatfish	Pleuronectidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
10	Atlantic Sea Bream	Sparidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
11	Atlantic Sea Perch	Scorpaenidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
12	Atlantic Sea Scorpion	Scorpaenidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
13	Atlantic Sea Snake	Ophichthidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
14	Atlantic Sea Eel	Anguillidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
15	Atlantic Sea Lamprey	Petromyzontidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
16	Atlantic Sea Anemone	Anemonidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
17	Atlantic Sea Cucumber	Aspidochelone	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
18	Atlantic Sea Urchin	Echinoidea	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
19	Atlantic Sea Star	Asterias	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
20	Atlantic Sea Slug	Gastropoda	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
21	Atlantic Sea Nettle	Cnidaria	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
22	Atlantic Sea Anemone	Anemonidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
23	Atlantic Sea Cucumber	Aspidochelone	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
24	Atlantic Sea Urchin	Echinoidea	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
25	Atlantic Sea Star	Asterias	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
26	Atlantic Sea Slug	Gastropoda	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
27	Atlantic Sea Nettle	Cnidaria	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
28	Atlantic Sea Anemone	Anemonidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
29	Atlantic Sea Cucumber	Aspidochelone	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
30	Atlantic Sea Urchin	Echinoidea	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
31	Atlantic Sea Star	Asterias	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
32	Atlantic Sea Slug	Gastropoda	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
33	Atlantic Sea Nettle	Cnidaria	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
34	Atlantic Sea Anemone	Anemonidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
35	Atlantic Sea Cucumber	Aspidochelone	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
36	Atlantic Sea Urchin	Echinoidea	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
37	Atlantic Sea Star	Asterias	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
38	Atlantic Sea Slug	Gastropoda	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
39	Atlantic Sea Nettle	Cnidaria	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
40	Atlantic Sea Anemone	Anemonidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
41	Atlantic Sea Cucumber	Aspidochelone	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
42	Atlantic Sea Urchin	Echinoidea	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
43	Atlantic Sea Star	Asterias	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
44	Atlantic Sea Slug	Gastropoda	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
45	Atlantic Sea Nettle	Cnidaria	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
46	Atlantic Sea Anemone	Anemonidae	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
47	Atlantic Sea Cucumber	Aspidochelone	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
48	Atlantic Sea Urchin	Echinoidea	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
49	Atlantic Sea Star	Asterias	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory
50	Atlantic Sea Slug	Gastropoda	100-150	10-20	1:1	4-5	Spring	Marine	Widespread	Overfished	Highly migratory


TABLE III.

SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS — 1957-58

CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Secondary Age Group		Total
	No. of Children	Percentage of children examined in this group	No. of Children	Percentage of children examined in this group	No. of Children	Percentage of children examined in this group	No. of Children	Percentage of children examined in this group	
I. Children free from defects	1,687	56.87	1,756	57.06	1,506	58.02	170	57.05	5,119
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	42	1.42	322	10.47	357	13.76	56	18.79	777
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment	17	0.58	23	0.74	46	1.78	2	0.67	88
(c) Both (a) and (b)	—	—	3	0.09	13	0.50	—	—	16
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	59	2.00	348	11.30	416	16.04	58	19.46	881
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II. or III., distinguishing cases—	761	25.65	670	21.77	412	15.88	38	12.76	1,881
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible	433	14.60	270	8.77	218	8.40	26	8.72	947
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function	26	0.88	34	1.10	43	1.66	6	2.01	109
Total number of children examined	459	15.48	304	9.87	261	10.06	32	10.73	1,056
	2,966	100	3,078	100	2,595	100	298	100	8,937
									100

Percentage of children examined at Systematic Medical Examinations



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

TABLE IV.

Session 1957-58

Return of ALL Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area

DISABILITY	At Ordinary Schools						At Home	Total
	At Ordinary Schools	Nursery Schools	At Special Schools or Classes	Occupational Centres	In Institution	Boarding Day Centre		
1. Blind	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
2. Partially Sighted—								
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
(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	—	11	—	—	—	—	13
3. Deaf—								
Grade I.	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	246
Grade IIa	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	121
Grade IIb	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Grade III.	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	16
4. Defective Speech—								
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures	497	—	—	—	—	—	—	497
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	218
5. Mentally Defective (children between 5 and 16 years)—								
(a) Educable (I.Q. Approx. 50-70)	38	3	143	—	7	—	—	191
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	1	—	—	23	23	8	8	63
6. Epilepsy—								
(a) Mild and occasional	25	—	4	—	—	—	—	29
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Physically Defective (children between 5 and 16 years)—								
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands)	13	—	3	—	—	—	1	17
(b) General orthopaedic conditions	1,475	—	44	—	—	—	2	1,521
(c) Organic heart disease	58	—	6	—	—	—	—	64
(d) Other causes of ill-health*	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
8. Multiple Defects—								
(i) 5b and 7b	—	—	—	8	2	1	7	18
(ii) 5b and 7c	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
(iii) 5b and 6a	—	—	—	6	2	2	1	15
(iv) 5b and 6b	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
(v) 5b and 1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
(vi) 5b and 2b	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(vii) 5b and 3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(viii) 5b and 4a	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(ix) 5b and 1, 7b	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(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) 5b and 4a, 6a	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(xv) 5b and 2b, 7a	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(xvi) 5a and 1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
(xvii) 5a and 3	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	6
(xviii) 5a and 4a	7	—	14	—	—	1	—	22
(xix) 5a and 6a	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
(xx) 5a and 7a	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
(xxi) 5a and 7b	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	15
(xxii) 5a and 7c	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
(xxiii) 5a and 7d	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
(xxiv) 5a and 2b, 7b	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
(xxv) 5a and 4a, 3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
(xxvi) 5a and 4a, 7b	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
(xxvii) 5a and 4a, 7d	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
(xxviii) 5a and 6a, 7b	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(xxix) 5a and 4b, 6a, 7b	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(xxx) 5a and 7b, 7d	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(xxxi) Other multiple physical defects	79	—	21	—	—	—	—	100

*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."

(1) The Commission is authorized to conduct such investigations as it may deem necessary for the purpose of determining the facts and circumstances surrounding the activities of the Communist Party, its branches, and its members, and to report thereon to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(2) The Commission is authorized to hold such hearings, to take such testimony, and to receive such evidence as it may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(3) The Commission is authorized to make such arrangements as it may deem necessary for the purpose of obtaining the cooperation of such persons as may be willing to assist it in its work.

(4) The Commission is authorized to make such use of the funds and property of the United States as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(5) The Commission is authorized to make such reports as it may deem necessary to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(6) The Commission is authorized to make such other and such additional provisions as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(7) The Commission is authorized to make such other and such additional provisions as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(8) The Commission is authorized to make such other and such additional provisions as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(9) The Commission is authorized to make such other and such additional provisions as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(10) The Commission is authorized to make such other and such additional provisions as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(11) The Commission is authorized to make such other and such additional provisions as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(12) The Commission is authorized to make such other and such additional provisions as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

DENTAL SERVICES

Report by Mr DAVID A. FINLAYSON

It is with pleasure that I submit the report of the work done by the staff of the Dental Section for the School year ending 31st July, 1958, and for the Maternity and Child Welfare Year ending 31st December, 1958.

During these periods we were under-staffed, being equivalent to 3 Dental Officers and 3 Dental Attendants in the School Section, and 1 Dental Officer and 1 Dental Attendant in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section. It is, however, a pleasure to report that a Dental Officer took up duty in August, 1958; the ratio at present is 4 Dental Officers for Schools and 1 for Maternity and Child Welfare. With the opening of the clinic at Douglas and Angus and the plans for further clinics it is earnestly hoped that consideration will be given at an early date to an increase in staff.

We are now in the era of Preventive Dentistry and much of the time of the dental staff should be devoted to Dental Health Education. The increase in the consumption of sweets, especially between meals, has a harmful effect on the children's teeth and eating between meals generally raises the incidence of decay. The discouragement of these habits and the encouragement of the use of a tooth-brush especially last thing at night would help considerably to reduce the caries rate.

In co-operation with the Physical Education Department, we are showing two very good films on the importance of the care of the teeth to 3rd and 4th year pupils in the Junior Secondary Schools during two weeks in February next. It is my hope that this may become an annual event and that it may be extended.

We are indebted to the Eastern Regional Hospital Board for providing an Anaesthetist for our twice-weekly General Anaesthetic Sessions and also for their continued co-operation in making available the services of their Consultant Orthodontist.

Dental Inspection and Treatment — Year Ending 31st July, 1958

Number of Children who were Inspected by the Dental Officers:—

Age	Systematic Inspection	Emergency Cases	Total
5	1,416	55	1,471
6	1,421	52	1,473
7	1,706	79	1,785
8	1,935	76	2,011
9	2,085	55	2,140
10	2,360	64	2,424
11	2,214	54	2,268
12	1,302	38	1,340
13	1,216	34	1,250
14	1,062	21	1,083
15	763	4	767
16	340	8	348
17	182	0	182
18	59	0	59
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	18,061	540	18,601
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Systematic and Emergency Treatment

Boys and Girls 5-18 Inclusive

	Systematic	Emergency	Total
No. Inspected	18,061	540	18,601
No. Requiring Treatment	10,994	540	11,534
No. Accepting Treatment	5,711	540	6,251
No. Actually Treated	5,434	540	5,974
No. Failed to Attend for Treatment	277	0	277
No. of Attendances	8,532	879	9,411
No. of Attendances for Orthodontia	1,212	0	1,212
Fillings (a) Permanent Teeth	4,704	157	4,861
(b) Temporary Teeth	1,916	67	1,983
Extractions (a) Permanent Teeth	885	203	1,088
(b) Temporary Teeth	2,383	476	2,859
General Anaesthetics	674	159	833
Other Operations	2,167	334	2,501

Cleaning	113	12	125
Half-days Devoted to Inspection	133	0	133
Half-days Devoted to Treatment	1,054	0	1,054
Half-days Devoted to Dental Health Education	74	0	74
No. of Children Treated Privately	4,838	0	4,838
No. of Children Absent at Inspection	1,880	0	1,880
No. of Dental Letters not Returned	238	0	238
No. of Dentures Inserted	26	0	26
No. of Dentures Repaired	6	0	6
No. of Cases for X-ray	476	92	568

Orthodontia

Consultations	104
Impressions	182
Appliances Inserted	72
Appliances Repaired	28
Extractions—(a) Permanent Teeth	20
(b) Temporary Teeth	11
Attendances	1,212

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

	Systematic	Emergency	Total
No. of Children Inspected	451	0	451
No. of Children Requiring Treatment	208	0	208
No. of Children Accepting Treatment	104	0	104
No. of Children Treated	78	0	78
No. of Attendances	99	0	99
Fillings	82	0	82
Extractions	12	0	12
Cleaning	0	0	0
Other Operations	48	0	48
General Anaesthetics	5	0	5

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

No. Inspected	666
No. Requiring Treatment	445
No. Accepting Treatment	107
No. Actually Treated	96
Fillings — (a) Permanent Teeth	128
(b) Temporary Teeth	0
Extractions — (a) Permanent Teeth	19
(b) Temporary Teeth	6
General Anaesthetics	3
Other Operations	15
Cleaning	75
No. of Dentures Inserted	0
Half-days Devoted to Inspection	4
No. of Children Treated Privately	51
No. of Children Absent at Inspection	80
No. of Dental Letters not Returned	35
No. of Cases for X-ray	0

The above inspection of 666 was carried out by a School Dental Officer.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE

Year Ending 31st December, 1958

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal

	A.N.	P.N.	Total
No. Inspected	2,446	104	2,550
No. Requiring Treatment	917	88	1,005
No. Accepting Treatment	470	86	556
No. Treated	362	75	437
No. of Attendances	995	301	1,296
Fillings	207	58	265
Extractions	1,096	242	1,338
Other Operations	777	246	1,023
Cleaning	36	8	44
Dentures Inserted	198	58	256
General Anaesthetics	134	23	157
No. of Cases for X-ray	13	0	13

Inspection and Treatment of Children in Day Nurseries and Emergency Cases

	Systematic	Emergency	Total
No. of Children Inspected	407	1	408
No. of Children Requiring Treatment	158	1	159
No. of Children Accepting Treatment	96	1	97
No. of Children Treated	73	1	74
No. of Attendances	82	1	83
Fillings	91	0	91
Extractions	8	0	8
Cleaning	0	0	0
Other Operations	31	1	32
General Anaesthetics	2	0	2

Pre-School — Others

No. Inspected	78
No. Requiring Treatment	78
No. Accepting Treatment	78
No. Treated	78
No. of Attendances	127
Fillings	66
Extractions	54
Cleaning	0
Other Operations	54
General Anaesthetics	26

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 1958 which has been prepared in accordance with D.H.S. Circular No. 9/59 of date 15th January, 1959.

The continued support given to me by my Convener, Councillor Charles Buick, and all other members of the Corporation is gratefully acknowledged.

Sincere thanks are also due to the various Corporation departments for their co-operation and invaluable assistance as and when circumstances required; also to those Officials who have, as usual and so willingly, contributed to this report.

To my staff may I say a special thank you for their loyalty and support at all times and for the excellent work they continue to do in the interests of the community.

The retiral on 4th September, 1958, of District Inspector Mr David Richardson falls to be recorded after service with the Corporation extending over a period of 47 years, first with the Weights and Measures Department and for the last 37 years with the Sanitary Department, and I would like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the very excellent service he rendered to the Corporation and of wishing him a long and happy retirement.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FOREMAN,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Administration and Staffing

Because of the very considerable increase in the duties and responsibilities, and the gradually changing role, of the Sanitary Inspector as a result of legislation of recent years, it had been my opinion for some time that if the duties were to be carried out efficiently, particularly with the present establishment, some re-organisation and a much higher degree of specialisation would have to be introduced.

On 1st January, 1958, therefore, as an experiment, I abandoned the set-up within the department of having for administrative purposes:—

- (a) Three districts, with an Inspector, Assistant Inspector and a number of Officers responsible for all duties (other than Housing and Port work) in each.
- (b) A Housing section, with an Inspector, Assistant Inspector and Officer.
- (c) A Port Officer (designated Assistant Inspector) for duties at the Port.

In lieu thereof, three specialist sections were introduced to deal with matters of Atmospheric Pollution and Factories, Food and Food Hygiene, and Complaints, etc., with the Housing section retained in more or less its existing form. Each section had its own Inspector, Assistant Inspector and Officers, and the Port Officer was made responsible for certain duties relating to Complaints, etc., when his work at the Port permitted. A scheme was prepared in which the duties of each of the specialist sections were specifically detailed, and the staff allocated to each section was made responsible for these duties over the city as a whole.

This experimental administrative set-up was so successful that before the end of the year approval of the Health and Welfare Committee for its retention was requested, and received.

Opportunity was taken at the same time to request the Committee's approval to the following changes in designation for the Inspectorate:—

Existing Designation	Proposed Designation
Inspector	Senior Inspector
Assistant Inspector	Assistant Senior Inspector
Officer	Inspector
Probationer	Apprentice Inspector

These changes in designation were recommended for the following reasons:—

- (a) It was felt that they were more in keeping with the status of the various grades of Inspector within the department, particularly with the new administrative arrangements.
- (b) In other areas even the most junior of qualified assistant was designated a District Inspector whereas, in Dundee, the senior position of Assistant Inspector carried the tag of "Assistant" which was not truly indicative of his position on the staff.
- (c) The designation of Probationer was a relic of the past when trainees were accepted for a probationary period without having to serve a definite apprenticeship. The rules of the profession now demand the serving of a four years' apprenticeship and the designation Apprentice Sanitary Inspector is therefore more appropriate.

The Committee readily agreed to the recommended changes in designation, and the establishment of the department is therefore now as follows:—

- Chief Sanitary Inspector
- Depute Chief Sanitary Inspector
- 4 Senior Inspectors
- 5 Assistant Senior Inspectors
- 7 Inspectors
- 2 Apprentice Inspectors
- 1 Chief Clerk
- 1 Housing Clerk
- 1 Junior Clerk
- 2 Shorthand-Typists

One Inspector is at present doing National Service while two Apprentices have, because of difficulty in obtaining qualified assistants, had to be taken on in lieu of Inspectors.

It is not unlikely, particularly after the Food Hygiene Regulations come into operation, that the Local Authority will be asked to consider establishment increases to cope with the extra work, not only under these Regulations but also under the Clean Air Act.

Death-Rate: Density of Population and Acreage

The death-rate per 1,000, as corrected, for 1958, was 12.1 as against 12.7 for the year 1957 and 12.2 for the year 1956.

The population, as estimated to the middle of 1958 by the Registrar-General, is 180,166.

The acreage of the city, excluding foreshore, is 12,294. This works out at 14.65 persons per acre.

Rainfall

The total rainfall in Dundee, as noted at the Official Station at Mayfield Hostel, was 34.24 inches compared with 30.20 inches in 1957. The figures for each month are as follows:—

January	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.84 inches
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.71 "
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.70 "
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50 "
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.05 "
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.95 "
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.06 "
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.82 "
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25 "
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.93 "
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00 inch
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.43 inches
					<hr/>
					34.24 "
					<hr/>

which gave an average fall of 2.85 inches per month as against 2.517 inches during 1957.

Water Supply

The Engineer and Manager of the Local Authority's water undertaking, Mr G. Little, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., M.I.W.E., gives the undernoted particulars relevant to 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. While the latest figures prepared by the Registrar-General have been used, there is no material change in the population supplied. In consequence, the increased quantity of water consumed indicates that the consumption per head is still continuing to rise.

Consumption

The average daily consumption of water for all purposes for the year ending 15th May, 1958, was 12,903,000 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 62.77 gallons, of which 36.95 is for domestic and non-metered supplies and 25.82 for trade and general industrial purposes supplied through meter. The minimum daily consumption for the same period was 9,419,000 gallons and the maximum 15,844,000 gallons.

Chemical Analyses of Waters

The following are the average Chemical Analyses of the Lintrathen and Crombie Waters as supplied during 1958:—

	Lintrathen	Lintrathen (Filtered)	Crombie (Filtered)
P.h. Value	6.8	7.0	6.9
Colour (Hazen Scale)	27.92 m.m.	12.93 m.m.	19.58 m.m.
Hardness in Clarke's Degrees—			
Temporary	0.71°	1.04°	1.08°
Permanent	2.71°	5.81°	5.60°
Combined Alkalinity (as Ca CO ₃)	17.60 p.p.m.	43.83 p.p.m.	35.25 p.p.m.
Combined Chlorine	11.91 p.p.m.	21.25 p.p.m.	25.25 p.p.m.
Nitrates	0.190 p.p.m.	1.83 p.p.m.	2.59 p.p.m.
Nitrites	None	None	None
Free Ammonia	0.034 p.p.m.	0.011 p.p.m.	0.006 p.p.m.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.061 p.p.m.	0.038 p.p.m.	0.040 p.p.m.
Lead or other Poisonous Metal	None	0.125 p.p.m. copper	None

Bacteriological Analyses of Waters

Weekly bacteriological analyses taken throughout 1958 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	96%	None
Unfiltered Water, after Chloramine Treatment—		
Lintrathen (taken at Clatto)	56%	24%

* Proportion filtered at Gage."

Sources of Water Supply—Other than Corporation

16 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, and horticulture)	9
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, 35 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	102	75	22	5	—	101	1
3	7	2	4	1	—	6	1
4	12	6	3	3	—	8	4
5	10	8	2	—	—	8	2
6	27	26	—	1	—	24	3
7	4	—	3	1	—	1	3
8	17	10	7	—	—	15	2
9	14	13	1	—	—	14	—
10	7	2	4	1	—	2	5
11	16	2	10	4	—	—	16
12	11	10	1	—	—	11	—
TOTALS	253	178	59	16	—	216	37

Public Sewerage

All work related to sewer construction and maintenance is superintended by Mr John Armour, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E., A.M.T.P.I., the City Engineer, who kindly provides the undernoted details:—

New Sewers Laid

“ During the year 16th May, 1957, to 15th May, 1958, 2.96 miles of new sewers were laid, making the total length of sewers in the city 246.4 miles.

This new mileage included drainage works on private development housing sites at Rockfield Crescent, Elmwood Road and Minto Place, while Corporation housing sites serviced included City Road, Mid Craigie Fourth Development, further sections of Charleston, and new extensions of Fintry and Douglas and Angus; sewers were also laid in Longhaugh Road and Camphill Road, and work was begun on the drainage of the Foggyley multi-storey housing site.

Since 15th May, 1958, sewers have been laid in the following sites in addition to those mentioned above: Craigie Estate, Dryburgh House, Menzieshill (Outfall Sewer), St. Kilda Road, Lochee High Street, Milnbank Road, and Harestane Road cul-de-sac.

Work to be commenced in the near future includes a drainage improvement scheme for Lochee between Buttar's Loan and Foggyley, and the installation of comminutor equipment on the Dighty Outfall Sewer to minimise any effects of pollution on the adjacent foreshore.

During the year 1957-58 the sum of £6,847 was expended on work of maintenance and repair.

Flooding

Several complaints of flooding were received during the year from premises in the low lying central area of the city, the drainage of which is affected by tidal conditions. During heavy and prolonged rain in December, 1957, and March, 1958, rural districts, particularly along the Dighty Valley on the northern and eastern outskirts of the city suffered considerable flooding, and some of the Broughty Ferry sewers became surcharged."

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal

Mr J. D. Henry, M.I.Inst.P.C., M.I.T.A., Superintendent of Cleansing, is responsible for this section of the Local Authority's services; he kindly furnishes the following facts and figures relative to his Department.

"The past year has been uneventful and no outstanding changes fall to be recorded. Nevertheless improvements in

running schedules have been made by re-routing of vehicles to take up the extra work due to new housing. It is becoming increasingly difficult to exercise full economy in the Department due to the lack of efficient premises for the conduct of our work. Schemes have been prepared but no progress has been made due to the refusal of borrowing powers for the Capital required.

Collection

The amount of refuse collected during the year was:—

By Department Vehicles	.....	57,856 tons
Delivered by Traders	.....	521 tons
A Total of	.....	<u>58,377 tons for disposal</u>

Disposal

The refuse was disposed of as follows:—

	House Refuse.	Trade Refuse.
Foundry Lane Plant	19,218 tons	5,013 tons
Hillside Quarry	19,555 „	1,490 „
Riverside Reclamation	2,572 „	339 „
Charleston Quarry	9,578 „	590 „
Broughty Ferry		22 „
	<u>50,923 tons</u>	<u>7,454 tons</u>
	<u>58,377 tons</u>	

Salvage

The salvage markets have been very erratic but overall we are fortunate to exceed our estimated income by £38. Since May there has been a decided worsening of conditions, and prospects for 1958/59 look very bad. Our total income for refuse disposal was £14,653, against estimate of £14,615.

Refuse Disposal Plant

It will be noted that the plant only dealt with 41% of the total refuse from the city. This clearly indicates the necessity of speeding up the future arrangements in connection with Refuse Disposal. I will refer to this later in this report.

Street Cleansing and Snow Clearance

The cleaning of the city streets produced dirt and litter to the amount of 7,750 tons. The amount of snow transported from the streets was 2,321 loads weighing approximately 5,803 tons. Further mechanisation of street cleansing work is envisaged but due to lack of garage and workshop facilities progress cannot be made.

Public Conveniences

No additional conveniences have been built this year but plans, costs, etc. of several are awaited.

Gross expenditure of Conveniences was	£18,753
Income amounted to	1,886
Leaving Nett Charge to rates of	<u>£16,867</u>

As already mentioned only 41% of the city's refuse was dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Plant; this left 59%, or 34,146 tons, to be disposed of by controlled tipping. Added to this amount was 22,749 tons of other residue composed of street sweepings, gully cleanings, refuse dust, clinker, tailings, etc., a grand total of 56,895 tons for which tipping space had to be found.

This again emphasises the great need for Refuse Disposal facilities being increased, a need I have repeatedly brought to the notice of the Corporation over the last sixteen years.

Departmental Costs

SERVICE.	Tons.	Nett Cost.	COST	
			Per Ton	Per Head of Pop.
Refuse Collection	57,856	£93,737	32/4½d.	10/5d.
Refuse Disposal	58,377	£17,410	5/11½d.	1/11½d.
Street Cleansing and Snow (snow) 7,750 5,803		£64,975	—	7/9½d.
General Charges (unalloc.)	—	£20,992	—	2/4d.
Public Conveniences—P.H. A/c.	—	£16,867	—	1/10½d.

Allocating General Charges to their respective services brings the total all-in cost of

Refuse Collection to	35/6½d. per ton
And Refuse Disposal to	6/5½d. " "
	<hr/>
Total	41/11½d. per ton
	<hr/>

Total Cost of Cleansing—£197,114 = 21/10.8d. per head of population equivalent to 1/8½d. per week for a family of 4 persons.

Total weight of materials handled by Department vehicles during year was 84,288 tons.

Fuel Used—

Petrol	43,935 gallons
Diesel Oil	5,489 gallons
D.E.R.V. (No Tax)	828 gallons (Bulldozer)

It will be of considerable surprise to many that the portion of the City Rates to Cleansing is less now than 20 years ago, 8.38% compared with 9% in 1938/39.

The respective figures being:—

	Total City Rates.	Cleansing.	%
1938/39	£762,331	£68,658	9
1957/58	£2,350,314	£197,114	8.38

These figures also show that while the cost of running the city increased by 208% the cost of running the Cleansing only increased by 187%."

Privies and Chemical Closets

Position as at 31st December, 1958

WARD.	Conveniences.	Houses.	SERVING Other Premises.
1	—	—	—
2	6	5	1
3	5	5	—
4	8	9	—
5	3	3	—
6	—	—	—
7	5	3	1
8	2	2	—
9	3	3	—
10	10	10	—
11	7	13	—
12	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	49	53	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The 49 conveniences shown in the above table are classified as follows:—

Privies	30	} Serving Houses.
Chemical Closets	16	
and		} Serving Other Premises
Privies	3	

During the year, 2 privies and 5 chemical closets were replaced by modern flush water closet basins and 12 conveniences went out of use when the houses which they served were vacated.

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:—

83 water closet basins	598 feet rainwater downfall pipes
13 sinks	88 C.I. drain traps
81 wash-hand basins	16 fireclay drain traps
933 feet waste pipe	109 feet vent pipe
1,852 feet water pipe	35 water closet cisterns
1,025 feet soil pipe	4 urinals
121 feet flushing pipe	1 hot water geyser
516 feet fireclay drain pipe	
869 feet rainwater rones	

Schools

Mr J. D. Collins, M.A., B.L., LL.B., Director of Education, supplies the following details relevant to the above heading:—

“Between August, 1957, and August, 1958, the following new Primary Schools were opened:—

Balerno Primary School.
 St. Pius' R.C. Primary School.
 Douglas Primary School.
 Fintry Primary School.
 West March Primary School.
 Dryburgh Primary School.
 Longhaugh Primary School.
 St. Clement's Primary School.
 St. Columba's Primary School.

To meet the problem of secondary school accommodation arising from the very considerable housing schemes completed in the north-eastern area of the city, Linlathen School was closed as a Primary School and replanned as a Junior Secondary School. It opened as such in August, 1958. The former infant department was adapted to provide Science and Domestic Science rooms and a new Technical and Art Block which is in course of construction is expected to be ready for occupation by Easter, 1959. In addition to the above new schools, alterations and improvements to existing secondary schools were carried out as follows:—

Rockwell Junior Secondary School—Improved facilities for Domestic Science.

St. Michael's Junior Secondary School—Reconstruction of Technical Block.

Grove Academy—Internal alterations to provide new Head Teacher's room, new male staff room, extension of existing classroom and one additional classroom.

Harris Academy—New Technical rooms and additional Science rooms.

Lawside Academy—Additional classroom block.

Morgan Academy—Additional Science rooms.

With the opening of new schools in the housing estates on the periphery of the city and the consequent re-distribution of the child population, the Committee have found it possible to close a number of the older primary schools as follows:—

St. Mary's Infant, Boys' and Girls' Schools, Forebank—three separate schools, now amalgamated into one—known as St. Mary's Primary School—11/10/57.

St. Andrew's R.C. Primary School—closed 11/10/57.

Hill Street Primary School—closed 3/4/58.

Tay Street Primary School—closed 3/4/58.

St. Martin's Episcopal School—closed 4/7/58.

Linlathen Primary School (see note above)—closed 4/7/58.

In addition to the above projects, there are three major developments proceeding in the field of Secondary and Technical Education:—

Kirkton High School—Final plans approved and tenders accepted. Work commenced on 1st January, 1959.

New St. John's Junior Secondary School to be completed on site at Balfield. Sketch plans approved by Scottish Education Department—June, 1958.

New Trades College on site on the northern side of Kingsway adjoining Old Glamis Road. Schedule of accommodation approved—planning to be undertaken by Scottish Education Department Building Development Team.

In addition to these major projects, it is hoped early in 1959 to open the new Nursery at Wallacetown School (to replace Grey Lodge Nursery which is too small for requirements). The former St. Columba's Infant School will also be converted for use as a Nursery School, to serve the Kirkton area."

Housing

During the year 310 insanitary dwelling-houses were represented to the Local Authority for action in terms of Part II of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. At 31st December, 223 of these had been dealt with as being unfit for human habitation in terms of Section 9 of the Act, 11 were made the subject of a Notice Requiring the Execution of Works in terms of Section 7, and 76 awaited final decision.

The undernoted tables give details of the 234 dwelling-houses deemed unfit for human habitation.

Table I (Section 9)

	HOUSES				Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms	
Dwelling-houses Closed by Demolition Order	22	56	1	—	79
Dwelling-houses Closed by Closing Order	59	77	7	1	144
Dwelling-houses where Undertakings were accepted	—	—	—	—	—
	81	133	8	1	223

Table II (Section 7)

	HOUSES				Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms	
Dwelling-houses subjects of Notice Requiring Execution of Works	8	2	1	—	11

	HOUSES				Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms	
GRAND TOTAL	89	135	9	1	234

The 76 dwelling-houses awaiting final decision comprised:

1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms
23	46	4	3

73 of the 223 dwelling-houses dealt with in terms of Section 9 of the Act were vacated by 31st December.

In addition to the 234 houses dealt with under Part II of the Act, 186 dwellings were closed by the owners giving voluntary undertakings not to re-let the houses when vacated by the existing tenants until the Local Authority were satisfied that the dwellings had been rendered fit for human habitation.

The following are details of the 186 houses Voluntarily Closed.

1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms
55	102	23	6

By 31st December 50 of these tenants had been rehoused.

Hereunder is shown the total result of the department's efforts during 1958 towards reducing the number of insanitary dwelling-houses within the city:—

	UNFIT HOUSES				Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms	
Houses dealt with under Part II. of the Act	89	135	9	1	234
Houses Voluntarily Closed by Undertakings	55	102	23	6	186
	144	237	32	7	420

Taking cognisance of the endeavours of previous years towards the removal of unfit houses within the burgh by action under Part II of the Act, a survey at the end of the

year revealed that 320 such dwellings were still in occupation, namely:—

UNFIT HOUSES					
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms	Total
Condemned Houses	57	104	12	—	173
Condemned and reopened under Licence	21	7	1	—	29
Condemned and reopened by Requisition	1	4	—	—	5
Voluntarily Closed Houses (Undertakings)	32	60	18	3	113
	111	175	31	3	320

No dwelling-houses were represented to the Local Authority in terms of Part III of the Act, but at the end of the year the number of dwellings included in Clearance Areas by previous Resolutions of the Local Authority and still in occupation was 1,438, being 436 less than the figure for 1957. This reduction was due to the demolition of properties purchased by the Corporation and also the result of further action taken by the Local Authority under Part II of the Act when the houses in several properties, due to deterioration, were dealt with by Demolition or Closing Orders or Undertakings given by owners to close the houses voluntarily. Of the 1,438 dwellings still in occupation 93 are the subject of Closing or Demolition Orders and 44 are Voluntarily Closed, leaving 1,301 dealt with solely under Part III of the Act.

The following table gives complete details of houses dealt with under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 which were still in occupation at the end of the year.

	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms	Total
Houses dealt with under Part II.	57	104	12	—	173
Houses dealt with under Part II. and re-opened under Licence	21	7	1	—	29
Houses dealt with under Part II. and re-opened by Requisition	1	4	—	—	5
Voluntarily Closed Houses (Undertakings)	32	60	18	3	113
Houses dealt with under Part III.	349	747	153	52	1,301
	460	922	184	55	1,621

During 1958, 1,654 new houses were erected throughout the city, 1,202 being built by the Corporation, 310 by the Scottish Special Housing Association and 142 by Private Enterprise.

As a result of the Corporation's policy of purchasing properties which were considered suitable for modernisation, 10 dwelling-houses in the first section of one property were completed while 3 cottages were renovated by the installation of kitchenettes and bathrooms. Conversion of old houses into modern type dwellings, was also deemed worthwhile by private owners, 15 such dwelling-houses being added to the city's housing pool.

Overcrowding

Taking the application forms for rehousing on the above grounds as indicative of the present day situation, it can be written that this menace as known in the past is much reduced and it is only on the rare occasion that serious overcrowding is now encountered.

Squatting

A further reduction falls to be recorded in the number of families who had taken illegal possession of condemned dwellings and it is estimated that at the end of the year only 20 such remained. The policy of the Corporation in immediately rendering all vacated condemned houses unfit for occupation by uplifting floors, etc., has been instrumental in defeating the continuance of this practice of taking illegal possession of empty houses. During the year 156 such dwellings were so dealt with.

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 31/12/57	.....	.....	.....	63
Added during year 1958	.....	.....	.....	119
				<hr/>
				182

Removed during 1958:—

Rehoused	98
Patient deceased	3
Other reasons	8
	<hr/> 109
Remaining on list at 31/12/58	<hr/> 73

TABLE I.

Shows the number of houses which have been erected during the year 1958:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
By the Corporation	—	180	787	235	1,202
By Scottish Special Housing Association	—	—	196	114	310
By Private Enterprise	1	—	46	95	142
Totals	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 180	<hr/> 1,029	<hr/> 444	<hr/> 1,654

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

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

[illegible]

In addition to the above, 52 x 5 named horses were recorded at Jockey Club, under the POU Act by the Commission, all of which amount account

'B'

1950

Erected by Scottish Special Housing Assoc.													
Scheme or Site	Type	Number of Houses Completed					Number of Houses Completed						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dean Avenue	Weir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magdalene's Kirkton	Swedish	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magdalene's Kirkton	Alkali	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mains of Fintry—	Alkali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. A	Steel Fl.	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. B	Oiler Cott.	—	—	40	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. C	Cruken Cott.	—	—	107	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. C	No Fines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. C	Cott.	—	—	—	—	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. C	O Sullivan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. D	Cott.	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. D	Cruken Cott.	—	—	76	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. E	No Fines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. F	Cott.	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. G	Cruken Cott.	—	—	37	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. G	No Fines Low	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. H	Cott Cott.	—	—	126	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. H	Weir Timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. K	Cott.	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. K	No Fines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. L	Cott.	—	—	66	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. L	No Fines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. M	Cott.	—	—	24	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. M	No Fines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. N	Tenements	—	—	140	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. N	No Fines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. O	Tenements	—	—	28	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. O	No Fines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. P	Tenements	—	—	112	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. P	No Fines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. P	Tenements	—	—	384	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Temporary Housing—

'C'

Type	Number of Houses Completed						Number of Houses Completed					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arcon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tatran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aluminium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phoenix	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Corporation of Dundee as Trustees—

'D'

Scheme or Site	Type	Number of Houses Completed						Number of Houses Completed											
		Apartments			Wards			Apartments			Wards								
Fleming Terrace—Deed—	Flatted	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Easter Clapington	Flatted	192	138	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	496
Peter Gray Housing	Tenement	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trust—Kingshore Road	Tenement	216	158	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	520
GRAND TOTALS "A," "B," "C," "D"		316	1866	12943	6823	661	87	835	46	5372	1530	4814	1185	3914	519	572	2457	361	1161

HOUSES IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

(1) By Corporation—

Scheme or Site	Type	Apartments					Wards												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Camperdown—																			
9th Dev.	Miller				29	15						44							
11th Dev.	Trad.											18							
12th Dev.	Trad.				112	56						168							
13th Dev.	Scotcon				100	122						222							
14th Dev.	Trad.																		
15th Dev.	Trad.				104	88						60							
16th Dev.	Trad.											192							
City Road	Trad.																		
Douglas and Angus—																			
12th Dev.	Trad.				44	54	12								168				
Foggoley Estate	M.S. Tenements &																110		
Milnbank Road	N.F. Cott.				4	158	24					186							
	Trad.				28	14										42			
TOTALS					252	755	203					890			168	42	110		

(2) By Scottish Special Housing Association—

Scheme or Site	Type	Apartments						Wards											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mains of Fintry—	No Fines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Tenement	—	—	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	No Fines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tenement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fintryside	Do. and Cott.	—	—	—	38	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dryburgh House Site	M.S. Tenements &	—	—	—	41	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	N.F. Cott.	—	—	4	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS	—	—	4	218	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTALS (1) and (2)		—	—	256	973	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	42	110	—

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
1958	—	180	787	235	1,202
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
1958	—	—	196	114	310
Grand Totals	316	1,938	12,947	7,663	22,864

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

The above tables show 22,864 houses have been provided ; an average of 571 per annum over the past 40 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
1958	1	—	46	95	142
Totals	15	70	1,656	2,756	4,497

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
1958	—	1	3	7	11
Totals	204	612	324	803	1,943

Summary of Houses Provided — Period 1919 to 1958

Provided by—	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
Table III.—Corporation, Trusts, Scottish Special Housing Association and Temporary Houses	316	1,938	12,947	7,663	22,864
Table IV.—Private Enter- prise	15	70	1,656	2,756	4,497
Table V.—Shops, etc., converted into houses	204	612	324	803	1,943
Totals	535	2,620	14,927	11,222	29,304

These tables show a grand total of 29,304 houses provided during the past 40 years; an average of 732 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
1958	.....	309	563	83	31	986
Totals	.....	4,320	4,889	805	936	10,950

The total of 10,950 is equal to an average annual figure of 273 houses closed. From the "Houses Provided" total of 29,304 as shown in Tables III, IV and V, we must deduct the above 10,950 being the number of dwellings which have gone out of use as such during the past 40 years, thus giving a net increase of 18,354 houses in the city, or an average annual contribution of 458.

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				Total Houses	No. of Houses Still Occupied at Dec. 31, 1958	REMARKS
		Houses	Other Premises	Houses	Other Premises			
1 to 18	17/11/30	304	73	23	19	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	34	265	65	
Queen St., B.F.	5/3/31	15	—	1	3	16	3	
33 to 34	17/6/32	50	—	2	—	52	—	
35 to 91	2/11/33	840	101	113	74	953	175	
92 to 100	14/2/35	109	17	47	17	156	34	Scheme completed 1946. Scheme completed 1949.
101	1/8/35	43	5	3	17	46	22	
102	6/6/35	56	9	—	—	56	—	
103	1/8/35	Resolution rescinded, 2/4/36						
104	3/10/35	Resolution rescinded, 6/2/36						
105 to 106	2/7/36	8	—	7	13	15	13	Scheme completed 1955.
107 to 109		Representations Cancelled.						
110	1/10/36	24	—	—	8	24	8	All the houses were demolished during 1938.
111	1/10/36	26	1	—	1	26	2	
112	1/10/36	6	—	—	—	6	—	Scheme completed 1939. Scheme completed 1957.
113 to 115	1/10/36	52	5	1	4	53	9	
116 to 117	1/10/36	21	5	—	3	21	8	Amended Resolution, 1939. Scheme completed 1939.
118	9/11/36	23	—	—	—	23	—	
119	3/12/36	25	—	3	—	28	—	All the houses were demolished during 1955.
120	4/3/37	22	—	—	—	22	—	
121	2/6/37	13	3	—	—	13	3	Scheme completed 1938. Scheme completed 1938.
122	2/6/37	11	5	27	—	38	33	
123	2/6/37	67	6	—	1	67	7	Amended Resolution, 1938.
124	2/6/37	15	6	—	2	15	8	
125	2/6/37	18	3	4	1	22	4	Amended Resolution, 1938.
126 to 126a	2/6/37	65	1	16	2	81	3	
127	2/6/37	242	6	18	39	260	45	Amended Resolution, 1938.
128	7/10/37	71	11	—	—	71	11	
129	8/11/37	59	3	7	3	66	6	All houses demolished during 1957. Scheme completed 1948.
130	8/11/37	111	9	8	1	119	10	
131 to 131b	8/11/37	73	11	51	21	124	32	All houses vacated during 1958.
132	10/2/38	75	—	—	—	75	—	
133	10/2/38	99	5	—	—	99	5	All houses demolished during 1957. Scheme completed 1948.
134	10/2/38	17	6	—	—	17	6	
135	10/2/38	55	2	17	39	72	41	All houses vacated during 1958.
136	10/2/38	35	2	—	—	35	2	
137	3/3/38	48	1	—	—	48	10	All houses demolished during 1957. Scheme completed 1948.
138	3/3/38	16	—	—	—	16	16	
139	3/3/38	313	41	—	3	313	44	All houses demolished during 1957. Scheme completed 1948.
140	3/3/38	257	12	37	35	294	47	
141	3/3/38	125	5	—	—	125	5	All houses vacated during 1958.
142	7/4/38	37	6	—	—	37	6	
143	7/4/38	33	—	—	—	33	—	All houses vacated during 1958.
144	7/7/38	4	2	—	—	4	—	
145	7/7/38	45	5	—	—	45	—	All houses vacated during 1957.
146	7/7/38	16	6	—	—	16	—	
147	7/7/38	19	3	12	1	31	4	Scheme completed 1939.
148	7/7/38	11	2	—	—	11	—	
149	7/7/38	24	8	11	12	35	20	Scheme completed 1939.
150	7/7/38	18	4	—	—	18	4	
151	7/7/38	10	—	15	3	25	3	Scheme completed 1939.
152	7/7/38	25	1	16	2	41	3	
153	7/7/38	77	15	—	—	77	18	Scheme completed 1939.
154	7/7/38	166	10	13	4	179	14	
155	7/7/38	62	3	—	—	62	12	Scheme completed 1939.
156	7/7/38	51	18	4	5	55	23	
157	7/7/38	112	4	20	11	132	15	Scheme completed 1939.
158	1/12/38	7	—	—	—	7	—	
159	1/12/38	30	1	—	—	30	—	Scheme completed 1939.
160	2/2/39	45	5	15	20	60	25	
161	6/4/39	30	2	43	10	73	12	Scheme completed 1939.
162	6/7/39	23	7	—	—	23	14	
		4,513	487	541	448	5,054	935	1,438

Table showing Number of Houses Closed by Order, etc. or included in Clearance Areas, and still Occupied at 31st December, 1958.

Individual Houses Clearance Areas	Number of Rooms			Totals
	1	2	3	
	—	—	57	104
	—	—	394	830
Totals	—	—	451	934
			173	53
			1,438	1,611

Summary in regard to Housing Conditions and Alterations during the year 1958

I.—Particulars of Houses (21) 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 by the Works Committee	—	1	3	1
(b) Two or more houses into one	—	10	6	—

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

(a) Under the Corporation Housing Schemes:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
Ward 3—Camperdown—				
9th Dev., Miller	—	—	181	15
10th Dev., Blackburn	—	180	—	—
11th Dev., Traditional	—	—	108	54
12th Dev., Do.	—	—	12	6
13th Dev., Scotcon	—	—	14	—
14th Dev., Traditional	—	—	60	30
Clement Park—				
2nd Dev., Traditional	—	—	76	32
Ward 4—Mid Craigie—				
4th Dev., Traditional	—	—	36	16
Ward 6—Hilltown Redev.—				
2nd Sect., Traditional	—	—	24	12
Ward 7—Magdalene's Kirkton—				
4th Dev., Traditional	—	—	222	40
Ward 10—Douglas and Angus—				
11th Dev., Traditional	—	—	46	26
Ward 11—Manor Place—				
Traditional	—	—	8	4
Total Houses — 1,202				

(b) Scottish Special Housing Association:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
Ward 5—Mains of Fintry—(North Ext.)				
" No Fines " Tenements	—	—	164	98
Farm Site No. 2—				
" No Fines " Tenements and Cottages	—	—	32	16
Total Houses — 310.				

(c) Private Enterprise:—						1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
Ward 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	3	5
Ward 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	2
Ward 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	2
Ward 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	2
Ward 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	4	6
Ward 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	17	13
Ward 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—	17	24
Ward 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	1	30
Ward 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	4	11

Total Houses — 142.

Giving a grand total of 1,654 new houses erected throughout the period.

III.—Particulars of dwelling-houses closed (986) for human habitation during the year 1958 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.	6	5	11	8
(b) By absorption into other houses	—	38	19	5
(c) Closed by Order, Demolition Order or Undertaking	110	175	15	1
(d) Clearance Areas	157	248	28	3
(e) Voluntarily Closed	36	60	9	13
(f) Comprehensive Dev. Areas	—	33	1	1
(g) Street Widening	—	4	—	—
	309	563	83	31

IV.—Dwelling-houses demolished (401) during the year 1958:

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
(a) Dwelling-houses that had been Closed by Order or Demolition Order	27	45	5	2
(b) Clearance Areas	64	53	4	1
(c) Dwelling-houses that had been Closed by Undertaking	25	35	2	—
(d) Houses Voluntarily Closed	3	17	3	3
(e) Sites for Redevelopment	22	73	8	9
	141	223	22	15

In addition to the above, 30 shops and other premises were demolished.

V.—Net Result for year 1958:—

The net result for the period is that there are 705 more houses available for human habitation than at 31st December, 1957, i.e., houses of:—

1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
304 less	382 less	957 more	434 more

Visits in connection with housing activities totalled 8,195.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954

Rent Act, 1957

Certificates of Disrepair

146 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received throughout the year, of which 139 were granted and 7 refused.

Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair

105 requests were received from Factors, etc. craving that Certificates of Disrepair be cancelled as the various works detailed thereon had been duly carried out.

In 101 cases revocation was granted and 4 were refused.

Complaints

3,933 complaints, made personally or through the medium of the post or by telephone, were received during the year—roughly an increase of 300 on the figure for 1957.

Due attention was given to each complaint but there was the usual small percentage which, on enquiry, were found to be groundless.

Statutory Notices or Intimations

Under the Dundee Corporation (Consolidated Powers) Order, 1957, the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and other legislation which falls to be given effect to by the Department, 5,539 intimations or notices (written or verbal) were served upon or given to owners or factors of properties or other persons responsible for the removal of nuisances, etc. These received, or were in the course of receiving, attention.

General Nuisances

15,128 visits were made for the purpose of detecting nuisances, of which 3,676 were discovered and classified as under:—

Choked and defective water closets, sinks, drains, etc.	1,196
Choked and defective gullies and rainwater conductors	92
Leaking roofs	428
Defective chimneys	171
Internal condition of houses (plasterwork, woodwork, glazing, dampness, etc.)	934
Defective ashbins	12
Dirty and verminous houses	131
Rat infestation	139
Dirty stairs, passages and water closets	125
Miscellaneous	448
	<hr/> 3,676 <hr/>

In each case necessary action was taken to ensure the removal thereof.

During the year under review the nuisances discovered or reported differed but little from those of previous years.

The sale of individual houses in tenemental properties continued and, frequently, owing to lack of unanimity among various owners regarding their mutual responsibility for certain repairs, the removal of even minor defects was a protracted business—entailing man hours out of all proportion to the job. Moreover, inspectors were frequently confronted with the difficulty of finding tradesmen willing to undertake work in such properties because of uncertainty that they would be paid.

Apropos of mutual repairs, two cases of more than passing interest were encountered.

The first concerned a defective common water closet apartment serving three houses in a tenement. The owner of one house, which was unoccupied, could not be traced and it was decided that the owners or agents of the other two houses be held responsible for the repairs. The agents eventually had the necessary repairs carried out but were held liable—in an action settled out of Court—for £3 3/- expenses to the Corporation.

The other case related to repairs to a mutual roof. Common law holds that repairs of this nature are the responsibility of the top flat owners subject, of course, to any proviso contained in the title deeds of joint owners. In consequence of this a Notice was served on the proprietors involved who had the work satisfactorily completed without delay.

There were, as always during the course of a year, several nuisances of an unusual nature and the following may be worthy of mention.

Investigation of an offensive smell emanating from a roadside near the city boundary revealed that the effluent pit from a septic tank had become choked and was overflowing into the adjoining field. Further examination disclosed that the septic tank itself was not functioning properly because an accumulation of sludge, with resultant blockage of the lower part of the inlet, was permitting sewage to pass directly through the tank.

The person responsible for the maintenance of the tank was under the impression that all was functioning normally and it was with great difficulty that he was convinced otherwise. The defects in the septic tank were thereupon rectified, and the effluent drain reconstructed and re-sited so that blockage by tree roots and soil would, in future, be avoided.

A complaint of a "musty" smell in a Corporation house was received from the occupier who had recently taken possession. Two former tenants of the house had found nothing untoward. The alleged smell could not be detected by the Inspectors who dealt with the complaint but they nevertheless applied the usual tests on drainage, gas, under-floor ventilation, etc. and satisfied themselves that these were functioning satisfactorily. Further tests were made on electrical fittings and wiring, hot water system, and fireplaces, without success, and finally samples of the foundation soil were taken for analytical purposes. These, too, proved of no assistance, which was not altogether surprising considering that the foundation had previously been treated with lime, disinfectants and ashes.

Notwithstanding all this the complainer persisted with her allegations and was ultimately allocated another house. The vacated dwelling was left empty for several weeks. Although kept under observation nothing was detected, and the

house was again let. To date no complaint has been made by the new tenant.

An intermittent but foul smell in the office of a hotel was reported and investigated. The odour resembled that which is usually associated with the carcase of a poisoned rodent and, as the hotel management had had previous trouble with rat infestation in their cellar, such was again suspect. Only a few days earlier a vermin exterminator had surveyed the premises and put down fresh baits but, fortunately, before woodwork, etc. was removed in order to explore the matter further, the real source of the trouble was traced to a basement cellar of an adjoining shop where the ventilating pipe in connection with a recently installed water closet was found to be inefficient. The responsible tradesmen were immediately contacted and instructed to complete this most necessary part of the contract forthwith.

Enquiry into a report that part of a burn on the outskirts of the city was in a dirty and unsightly condition, confirmed that quick action was necessary if nuisances by smell and rat infestation were to be avoided. In the burn were tins, cardboard boxes, bottles and old papers; even quantities of cut grass, probably dumped there by tenants of nearby houses. The City Engineer's Department was notified and the entire length of the burn cleaned out. As similar action has been necessary for previous like nuisances it would appear that the lasting solution would be to have the burn culverted.

Verminous and Dirty Houses and Persons

Spraying or fumigation, whichever is best suited to the case, continued as the medium of destruction in the treatment of houses and premises infested with vermin and insects.

Bugs—Throughout the year 104 houses, embracing 240 rooms, were treated for bug infestation. These figures include 44 Corporation houses in which 135 rooms were sprayed.

Other Anti-Social Insects—Disinfestation measures were also carried out in 79 houses and other premises for various insects, particularly fleas, lice, cockroaches, beetles and ants.

Sewage fly infestation was encountered on three occasions due to choked or defective drain traps and the resultant

sullage seeping into the underfloor space. In one case the infestation was so heavy that, in addition to the usual repairs to the waste trap and treatment of the foundation, a room had to be sprayed with a suitable insecticide.

Complaints of woodworm were still prevalent and advice was given to many anxious householders regarding treatment of furniture. Landlords were advised to renew badly infested floors and woodwork and follow up by treating surrounding areas with a potent insecticide.

Several complaints of cockroaches in tenemental properties were successfully dealt with, particularly houses on ground level where the raising of one or two floor boards allowed the foundation to be fumigated with smoke generators. Upper houses proved more difficult but constant treatment with suitable insecticidal powders by the occupiers was productive of results.

An invasion of ants at a school was eliminated by thorough spraying of skirtings and floor boards, and fumigation of the underfloor space.

Dirty Houses—Two particularly bad cases came to the notice of the department, both concerning elderly women. One owned, and lived alone in, a self-contained house where conditions were, to say the least, deplorable. Dust, filth and litter everywhere, bedding in a shocking state, gas cooker dirty and dilapidated—such was the state of affairs. The woman, who appeared physically fit, was warned and instructed to get the house and furnishings cleaned. A subsequent visit at the expiry of a stipulated period proved that our intervention had been successful.

The other was living under similar circumstances but did not seem to appreciate the seriousness of the situation. She was physically and mentally unfit. At our instigation medical advice was sought and she was removed to hospital where her welfare could be assured.

Other reports of dirty houses, some lodged anonymously, were investigated. The houses were generally untidy but did not qualify for the definition "dirty." A word of advice usually produced results and a marked improvement would be observed when check-up calls were made.

Verminous Persons—Three cases of this nature were brought to our notice. In each, the house and furnishings were attended to by this department while the persons were being treated at the Cleansing Station.

Whitewashing and Painting Common Stairs and Passages

The progress of this work during the year was somewhat slow. As in 1957 quite a number of stairs and passages, which had not even been the subject of statutory action, were cleansed. These were mainly connected with properties where increases under the new Rent Act were later levied.

During the late summer, notices numbering 500, were served on owners or agents of properties where work of this nature was considered necessary. This followed a fresh and complete survey of tenement property throughout the town. Although little result was apparent at the end of the year, it is anticipated that our efforts will bear fruit in 1959 and show some tangible return for the 1,616 visits devoted to the above work.

Back Courts, Areas, Footways, etc.

Conditions prevailing at back courts and areas of tenemental property presented the Inspectorate with the usual problems. The indiscriminate dumping of refuse was perhaps the biggest source of nuisance and often its removal caused unnecessary expense to the owners.

Many tenemental properties at one time were graced by well-kept and fenced drying greens which have been allowed to deteriorate into derelict eyesores. The conditions prevalent are aggravated by the continued presence of air-raid shelters, the cleaning and bricking up of which, after removal of rubbish and offensive matter, was undertaken where and when it was found necessary. This action is probably the best substitute for demolition, but it is difficult to understand why their continued existence is considered essential nearly fourteen years after the finish of the war. Their value in a future war must be questionable, to say the least, particularly in their present condition of deterioration, and they have long

been known to be public health nuisances for the following reasons :—

- (a) The wooden doors are a challenge to the curious who would like to see inside—with the result that the majority of the shelters are wide open to abuse.
- (b) Many of the shelters have become recognised depositories for all the waste and filth imaginable, as well as conveniences for some sections of the community.
- (c) They occupy much, and in many cases all, of the available drying-green accommodation for tenement dwellers.
- (d) They overshadow and darken many rooms of ground floor houses.

There are still approximately 1,700 air-raid shelters in the city, mostly situated in areas and drying-greens at the rear of tenements.

Common Lodging-Houses

As indicated in last year's report the future of the one remaining Common Lodging-House was under consideration. In 1958, it was made the subject of a Closing Order in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, its use for human habitation being prohibited as from the expiry of 6 months from the date on which the Order became operative. In addition, registration in terms of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, was not renewed by the Local Authority after 15th May.

The contingency confronting the 45 or so male lodgers in securing other accommodation did not materialise. Within a short period they dispersed, to houses let-in-lodgings, private lodgings, ex-Servicemen's homes, etc. Some just vanished, probably to other towns in search of accommodation similar to that with which they had been so long accustomed in Dundee.

The caretaker, whose home was included in the closure, was allocated suitable accommodation by the Local Authority.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings

These, numbering 21, were inspected throughout the year and found in a clean and satisfactory condition. Towards the end of the year 5 of these houses, all controlled by the same person, were about to be given up, due to the retiral of the proprietrix.

**The Salvation Army Young Women's Residence
The Seaman's Boarding House (Dundee Sailors' Home
and Hostel)**

Nothing to report in connection with these premises except that they continue to enjoy their deservedly high reputation and are still maintained in good and clean condition.

Tents and Vans

During the year the sites at Gussie Park, Riverside Drive and Broughty Ferry housed carnivals and circuses which were visited frequently to ensure that they were properly conducted. As in previous years there was almost complete freedom from nuisance, and the Cleansing Department removed refuse daily. Sanitary conveniences and water are available on these sites.

"Planning permission" was refused to caravan dwellers at a site which was quite unsuitable for such use, being unpaved and having tons of scrap metal dumped thereon. The sanitary arrangements, consisting of a water closet basin and a stand pipe situated within an improvised corrugated iron erection, also were unsatisfactory.

An application for planning permission to lay-out a permanent site on the outskirts of the city was turned down. Paramount among reasons for this decision was the lack of drainage facilities, the nearest sewer being approximately 160 yards away and on a much higher level.

96 visits were made in connection with these types of dwellings over the period under review.

Atmospheric Pollution

The five atmospheric pollution measuring stations, each comprising a deposit gauge and a lead peroxide instrument and first established on 1st October, 1957, continued to operate at their original sites.

As forecast in my report for 1957, two additional measuring stations were put into operation during 1958. The equipment, comprising daily smoke filters and (volumetric) SO₂

apparatus, was provided by the Queen's College through Professor A. Mair of the Department of Public Health and Social Medicine, and functioned from 1st April as stations Nos. 6 and 7—"Caird" and "Constitution."

The daily smoke filter and SO_2 apparatus provides accurate data relative to the daily smoke and SO_2 concentration in the atmosphere. This is effected by drawing a measured quantity of air from the atmosphere through first a filter paper and then a dilute hydrogen peroxide solution throughout 24 hour periods. The "smoke" particles in the air form a stain on the filter paper; the degree or shade value of the stain is assessed by means of a reflectometer and the smoke content of the atmosphere is afterwards ascertained by calculation. The sulphur dioxide of the air sample is oxidised to sulphuric acid as the air bubbles through the hydrogen peroxide solution; the acidity of the sulphuric acid is determined by titration with alkali and, by subsequent calculation, the SO_2 concentration in the air is obtained.

Some 340 visits were paid during the year to the seven measuring stations now in operation, viz. :—

STATIONS			
No.	NAME	SITE	INSTRUMENTS
1	Balgay	Balgay Girls' School, 309 Blackness Road.	Deposit gauge and lead peroxide instrument.
2.	Macalpine	West King's Cross Hospital, Macalpine Road.	Do.
3.	Cleington	Maryfield Hospital, Mains Loan.	Do.
4.	Midmill	Scottish Gas Board, Midmill Holder, Drumgeith Road.	Do.
5.	Mayfield	Mayfield Hostel, 169 Arbroath Road.	Do.
6.	Caird	Sanitary Department, 17 City Square.	Daily smoke filter and (volumetric) SO_2 apparatus.
7.	Constitution	Constitution Road Clinic, 55 Constitution Road.	Do.

The information derived continues to be forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research which, in

co-operation with local authorities and other bodies, is carrying out investigation and research into the problem of atmospheric pollution on a national basis.

A precis of the results obtained during 1958 is given in the following tables:—

Deposit Gauges

The Total Solid Matter deposited at Stations Nos. 1 to 5 was as follows:—

STATION	TONS PER SQ. MILE PER MONTH												Average
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
No. 1 "Balgray"	11.12	10.01	— *	13.40	20.89	19.57	11.93	10.14	— *	18.28	8.83	10.75	13.49
No. 2 "Macalpine"	10.44	7.59	14.00	8.62	9.89	9.69	11.63	8.82	13.09	— *	6.28	10.35	10.04
No. 3 "Clepington"	17.06	11.87	18.42	11.93	11.31	9.97	14.92	8.65	15.75	10.20	8.49	14.47	12.75
No. 4 "Midmill"	9.55	9.13	18.93	8.44	— *	6.48	14.34	8.29	10.66	8.67	7.70	12.66	10.44
No. 5 "Mayfield"	21.49	15.08	19.86	11.08	20.74	6.64	14.87	9.37	12.01	10.90	13.69	23.24	14.91

*Results not available.

The above figures are representative of the following:—

	TONS DEPOSIT		PER ANNUM Over city as a whole
	PER MONTH per sq. mile	per sq. mile	
	12.33	236.8	147.96
			2841.6

Lead Peroxide Instruments

The daily concentration of sulphur dioxide in arbitrary units (milligrams of SO_2 per 100 square centimetres per day) at Stations Nos. 1 to 5 was as follows:—

STATION	DAILY CONCENTRATION OF SO ₂ IN ARBITRARY UNITS (milligrams of SO ₂ /100 sq. centimetres/day)												Mean Average
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Average
No. 1 "Balgay "	0.90	0.78	1.06	0.64	0.50	0.48	0.25	0.29	0.50	0.45	0.49	0.90	0.60
No. 2 "Macalpine "	0.84	0.70	0.83	0.51	0.41	0.35	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.34	0.75	0.81	0.53
No. 3 "Cleington "	1.60	0.97	0.97	0.77	0.59	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.35	0.27	1.31	1.23	0.75
No. 4 "Midmill "	0.90	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.40	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.19	0.25	0.80	0.57	0.44
No. 5 "Mayfield "	1.53	1.05	0.74	0.86	0.55	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.35	0.32	1.08	1.02	0.70

Daily Smoke Filters & SO₂ (Vol.) Apparatus

The Daily Concentrations of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide recorded at Stations Nos. 6 and 7 during the period April-December were as follows:—

MONTH	No. 6 "CAIRD"					No. 7 "CONSTITUTION"						
	** SMOKE			* SO ₂		** SMOKE			* SO ₂			
	(Concentration in mgs. per 100 c. metres)			(Concentration in parts per 100 million)		(Concentration in mgs. per 100 c. metres)			(Concentration in parts per 100 million)			
	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average
April	8	25	15	1.0	5.9	3.5	9	22	14	1.2	5.9	3.2
May	6	17	11	0.5	4.8	2.6	7	16	10	0.6	3.1	1.6
June	3	14	8	0.2	4.4	1.7	5	12	9	0.5	2.1	1.2
July	3	13	6	0.7	3.9	1.6	3	10	6	0.5	2.5	1.2
August	3	18	8	0.4	5.8	2.0	3	16	8	0.2	2.6	0.9
September	4	15	9	0.8	5.4	2.3	3	15	10	0.5	3.2	1.4
October	6	23	15	0.9	4.9	2.8	9	25	16	0.7	4.3	1.9
November	12	86	43	1.9	10.0	5.5	19	99	39	1.6	8.4	4.6
December	8	76	43	1.6	9.0	5.8	14	81	41	2.4	9.2	5.0
During the period Apr./Dec.	3	86	18	0.2	10.0	3.1	3	99	17	0.2	9.2	2.3

*Quoted to first decimal place.

^{##} Quoted to nearest whole number.

Analyses of the results obtained from a deposit gauge are somewhat complex. Such results may vary considerably from month to month and have a standard deviation of about 40 per cent. This variation is partly due to changes in the rates of emission from chimneys but mostly because of fluctuations in meteorological factors, including rainfall, speed and direction of wind and turbulence of the atmosphere. The effect is to render necessary observations over a long period (e.g. 5 years) before significant conclusions can be drawn about the average rate of deposition. Furthermore, the deposit at a single point is representative only of quite a small area within less than a quarter of a mile of the site of the gauge.

The deposit recorded at Stations Nos. 1 to 5 were, contrary to what one would expect, heavy during July and lighter during November. It is significant to note, however, that 4.06 inches of rainfall were recorded during July while only 1.00 inch fell during November; the former being 1.21 inches above and the latter 1.85 inches below the average fall per month during 1958. The heavy deposits recorded at No. 1 Station, although mostly due to meteorological factors, are also indicative of the "fall-out" which can occur in residential districts and provide an incentive towards the establishment of Smoke Control Areas under the Clean Air Act.

Although, as already stated, it is too early to draw significant conclusions from the results obtained so far, the following comparisons of the data obtained by the deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments during the months October to December, 1957 and the same months of the year under review are of interest.

Deposit Gauges

Station	Total Solid Deposit in Tons per Sq. Mile per Month.							
	October		November		December		Average	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
1	8.00	18.28	7.92	8.83	11.74	10.75	9.22	12.62
2	10.02	—	8.52	6.28	13.42	10.35	10.65	8.31
3	14.57	10.20	9.00	8.49	18.99	14.47	14.19	11.05
4	10.87	8.67	7.05	7.70	9.82	12.66	9.25	9.68
5	13.40	10.90	13.04	13.69	17.24	23.24	14.56	15.94

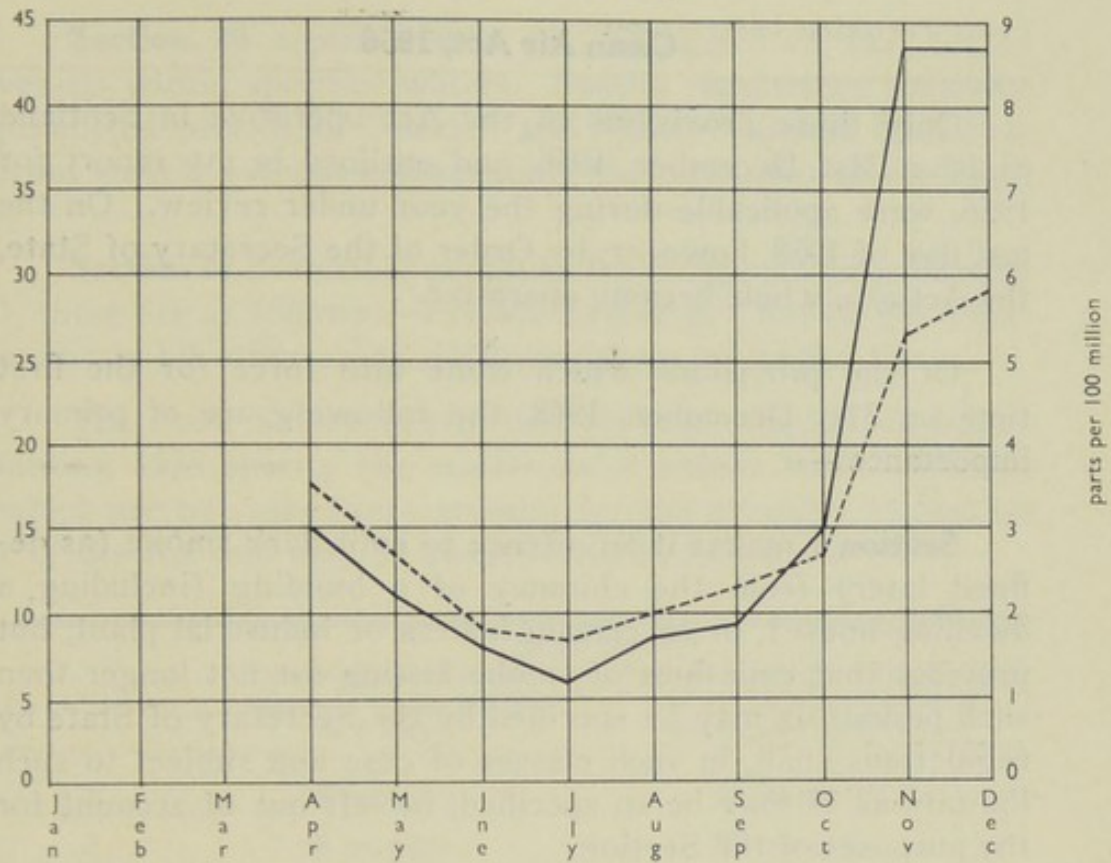
Lead Peroxide Instruments

Daily Concentration of SO ₂ in Arbitrary Units (mgms. SO ₂ per 100 sq. cms./day)								
Station	October		November		December		Average	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
1	0.43	0.45	0.80	0.49	0.92	0.90	0.72	0.60
2	0.45	0.34	0.67	0.75	0.85	0.81	0.66	0.53
3	0.90	0.27	1.07	1.31	1.61	1.23	1.19	0.75
4	0.61	0.25	0.48	0.80	0.92	0.57	0.67	0.44
5	1.02	0.32	0.99	1.08	1.66	1.02	1.22	0.70

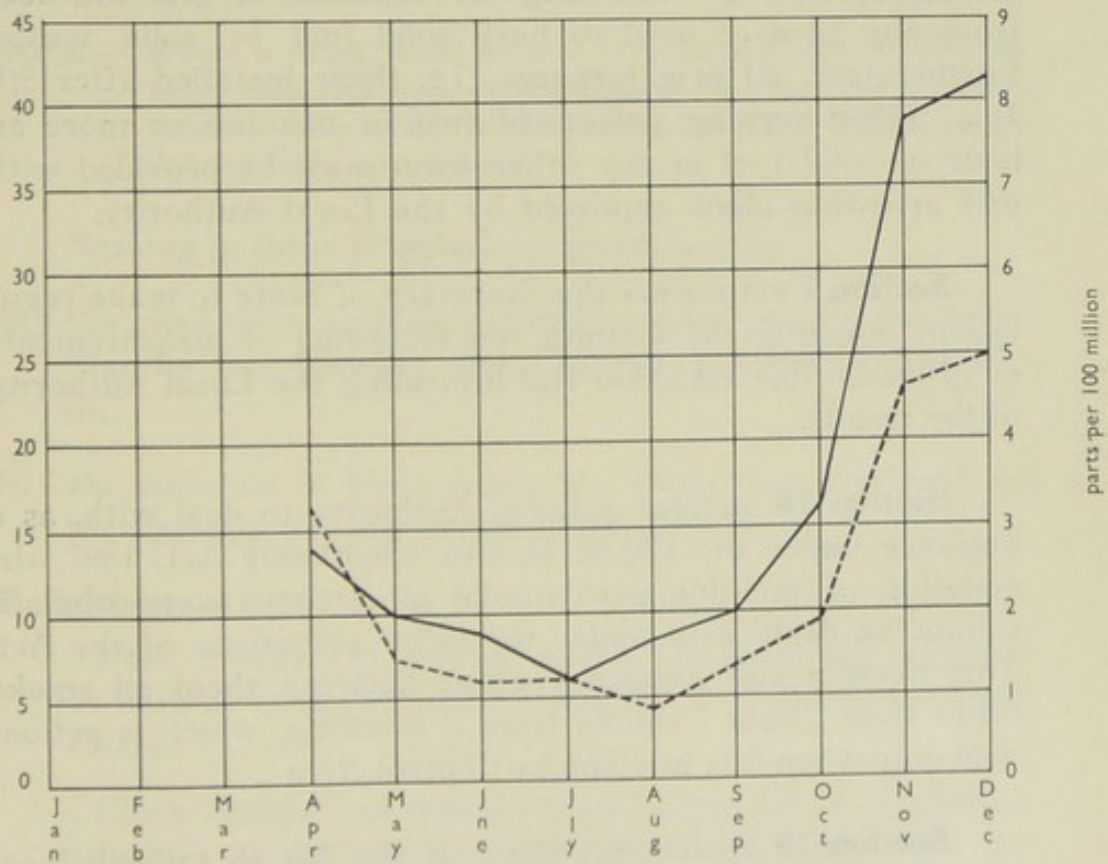
From the foregoing tables it may be calculated that during the period October to December, 1957 the mean average per month at all five stations was 11.57 tons of total solid matter per sq. mile compared with 11.52 tons per sq. mile during the same period in 1958; while the average daily concentration of SO₂ in arbitrary units dropped from .89 during the last three months of 1957 to .60 during the same months in 1958.

The variations in both smoke and acid content of the air which we breathe are clearly indicated in the following graphs showing results obtained by the daily smoke filters and SO₂ apparatus for the period April to December.

No. 6 Station — "CAIRD"



No. 7 Station — "CONSTITUTION"



———— Average Daily Smoke Concentration (mgms./100 c. metres)
 ----- Average Daily SO₂ Concentration (parts per 100 million)

Clean Air Act, 1956

Only those provisions of the Act operative in Scotland as from 31st December, 1956, and outlined in my report for 1956, were applicable during the year under review. On the last day of 1958, however, by Order of the Secretary of State, the Act as a whole became operative.

Of the provisions which came into force for the first time on 31st December, 1958, the following are of primary importance:—

Section 1 makes it an offence to emit dark smoke (as defined later) from the chimney of a building (including a dwelling-house), or of certain boilers or industrial plant, but provides that emissions of smoke lasting for not longer than such periods as may be specified by the Secretary of State by regulations shall, in such classes of case and subject to such limitations as may be so specified, be left out of account for the purposes of the Section.

Sections 5 and 6 require the use of any practicable means there may be for minimising the emission of grit and dust from any furnace used to burn solid fuel or solid waste. Furthermore, all new furnaces (i.e. those installed after 5th July, 1956) burning pulverised fuel or one ton or more an hour of solid fuel in any other form must be provided with grit arresting plant approved by the Local Authority.

Section 7 empowers the Secretary of State to make regulations covering the making and recording of measurements of grit and dust emission and informing the Local Authority of the results.

Section 16 enables a Local Authority to deal with, as a nuisance under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, the emission of non-domestic smoke in circumstances when it cannot be dealt with under the other provisions of the Act. This Section and Section I cover between them all smoke other than "light" smoke from a dwelling, which is actionable only when it is in a Smoke Control Area.

Section 19 applies Section I of the Act to railway locomotive engines as it applies to buildings.

Section 20 applies, inter alia, Section I of the Act to vessels within specified waters. Special regulations prescribe permitted periods of "dark" and "black" smoke emissions from vessels without contravening the provisions of the Act.

Section 27 prescribes penalties for offences. Under Section 1, these are as follows:—Private dwellings a fine of £10 maximum; in all other cases, £100 maximum for **each** offence.

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Scotland) Regulations, 1958 specify the emissions of smoke from chimneys which are not taken into account for the purposes of Section 1 of the Act and may be summarised as follows:—

No. of Furnaces	DARK SMOKE	
	Permitted period in the aggregate in any period of 8 hours	Permitted period in the aggregate in any period of 8 hours if soot-blowing is carried out
1	10 minutes	14 minutes
2	18 minutes	25 minutes
3	24 minutes	34 minutes
4 or more	29 minutes	41 minutes

NOTE.—"Where a single boiler or unit of industrial plant is fired by more than one furnace discharging to the same chimney, those furnaces shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be deemed to be one furnace."

Nothing in these Regulations authorises:—

- (i) the continuous emission of dark smoke, caused otherwise than by soot-blowing, for a period exceeding 4 minutes; or,
- (ii) the emission of black smoke for more than 2 minutes in the aggregate in any period of 30 minutes.

Definitions:—

"Dark Smoke" is defined in the Act as smoke which is as dark as or darker than Shade No. 2 of the Ringelmann Chart.

"Black Smoke" is defined in the Regulations as smoke which is as dark as or darker than Shade No. 4 of the Ringelmann Chart.

The permitted periods of smoke emission in respect of vessels are specified in The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) (Scotland) Regulations, 1958 which are more complex and allow for varying periods in respect of different types of boiler furnaces and ships, under way, supplying power or using main power to perform certain special operations. The permitted periods of dark smoke emission under these Regulations vary from 5 minutes in the aggregate in any period of 1 hour to 20 minutes in any period of 1 hour.

It must be obvious from the foregoing requirements that many existing boiler plants, particularly those with hand-fired furnaces, cannot hope to comply with the provisions of the Act. Naturally, the expenditure involved in adapting or replacing large boiler units is considerable and many may think that compliance with the Clean Air Act presents to them an impossible task but, of course, a large initial expenditure can eventually provide a profit margin. This encouraging factor is corroborated by principals of manufacturing firms which, during 1958, replaced old boiler plants with low efficiency rates by modern fully automatic boiler units. In consequence of the high efficiency attained from the new plants, fuel bills are greatly reduced and by this factor, coupled with a lowering of overheads such as labour, maintenance, etc., most of the firms concerned expect to recover the cost of the new installation in a few years—proof that plants allowed to operate at low efficiency is bad economics.

It is singularly unfortunate that in recent years full advantage has not been taken of the facilities for training boiler operators offered by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service. This reluctance is somewhat surprising as it is probable that many existing plants, if properly operated, would function with increased fuel efficiency and reduced smoke emission.

It is hoped, now that the entire Act is applicable in Scotland, that those who thought to continue to pollute the air with smoke and grit will realise that prosecutions, with heavy penalties, will follow unless steps are taken to ensure compliance with the terms thereof.

In general, industry in Dundee is more or less aware of its obligations under the Act. This is confirmed by the fact that throughout the year many improvements to, and replace-

ments of, furnace boiler plants at industrial as well as commercial and other premises were carried out.

During 1958, notification of proposal to install new furnaces in terms of Section 3 of the Act were received in respect of 42 installations. Such intimations to the Local Authority are required regarding all new furnaces, including domestic appliances, if the furnaces/boilers have a heating capacity of 55,000 or more B.Th.U.s/hr.

Details of new boiler installations and major adaptations to existing units completed during the year, including both industrial furnace/boiler plants and domestic boilers of 55,000 or more B.Th.U.s, are summarised in the following table:—

From the foregoing summary it will be noted that the trend is to depart from the old method of firing coal-burning units by hand and to provide approved types of automatic or mechanical stokers or, alternatively, to utilise a smokeless fuel, oil or gas as the heat-producing medium.

Many of the adaptations to, or replacements of, boiler plants included in the summary were effected as a result of representations made to the firms by this department in view of the excessive smoke emission from the chimneys serving the units concerned.

The type of units installed at new and extended Corporation buildings, also detailed in the summary, emphasise the Local Authority's awareness of its obligation to comply with the terms of the Act. Opportunity is also taken to fit modern units where boilers at existing Corporation premises are in need of replacement.

At one school the work of replacing a hand-fired sectional boiler by an oil burning unit was almost completed by the end of the year while at two Academies it is planned to carry out similar replacements during 1959.

At a library building the hand-fired sectional boiler was replaced by a new boiler fitted with an automatic underfeed stoker. A similar change is to be effected at another library building during 1959.

It is hoped to include in the report for next year information regarding improvements at some of the larger boiler plants under the jurisdiction of the Local Authority.

During 1958 a total of 238 visits were made to premises for the purpose of inspecting new furnaces and adaptations to existing plants included in the foregoing summary.

Before leaving the subject of Clean Air, the introduction of electric underfloor heating as the space-heating medium for dwelling-houses within the city is worthy of mention. Within this category are included 160 tenemental dwellings at Mains of Fintry the majority of which were completed and occupied by the end of 1958. Underfloor heating is provided in the living room only while electric points are available for portable electric heaters in the bedrooms.

This modern method of space heating received a mixed reception by the tenants, some of whom appreciated the labour saving afforded by dispensing with open fires, but many clamoured against increased electricity bills and asked for an exchange to a house with the traditional open fire.

There is no doubt that the benefits enjoyed from this revolutionary form of heating are not fully appreciated by many. After all, apart from contributing towards clean air, electric heating means not only labour saving for the housewife but considerable savings on the cost of re-decoration of the home. Furthermore, electricity bills need not be outwith the pocket of the average family income if the heating is properly controlled and operated. It must also be borne in mind that no coal is necessary and therefore no expenditure under this heading is incurred.

Plans have also been passed for the erection of 4 blocks of ten storey flats, each with 30 houses, at two sites within the city, namely Dryburgh and Foggyley. These multi-storey flats will be provided with electric under-floor heating as will also be the cottage and flatted dwellings to be erected at these sites.

During the year the final plans were approved and tenders accepted in respect of Kirkton High School which is also to be electrically heated.

Smoke Nuisance

By virtue of the Clean Air Act becoming operative in its entirety at the end of the year, the out-dated legislation controlling smoke emission ceased to function. Henceforth, such matters as smoke and grit emission will be dealt with under the new statute, and it is interesting to record that an important addition is that action will be possible in respect of domestic chimneys which emit dark smoke. Domestic chimneys were formerly immune from legislative action.

During the year 361 visits were made in connection with 77 nuisances reported, 65 were satisfactorily abated. The remaining 12 nuisances were either the subject of further investigation or the works required necessitated major alterations or even replacement of large boiler plants which could

only be effected at a time when the factories concerned would be closed—such as during the annual holiday period.

In addition to investigating complaints received, routine observations of chimneys notorious for smoke emission were undertaken. 195 such observations were made and relevant thereto 75 warning letters were sent to the occupiers of the premises; verbal warnings were also given when the need arose.

It is hoped that the recipients of such letters, which gave details of the smoke emission in terms of the Ringelmann chart, will take cognisance of how far the results fall short of the requirements of the Clean Air Act and effect remedial measures, otherwise court proceedings may follow.

Heavy smoke emission from the furnaces of a plate bending plant was the subject of complaint and was permanently abated when the firm concerned substituted a cold frame bending machine in lieu of the former coal-fired unit.

Smoke and grit emissions from a factory which had been the subject of complaints over a number of years ceased when, during the summer period, the firm installed a super-economic boiler with two modulating oil burners in lieu of two coal-fired Lancashire boilers. Only a light haze is now visible at the chimney-top and the neighbourhood is now void of the sooty particles which residents had almost come to accept as inevitable.

The fumes from the chimney serving a heating stove ("flash-fired" by a mixture of sump oil and water) within garage premises were a source of annoyance to adjoining householders, but a change to coke fuel removed the nuisance without reducing the efficiency of the space heating unit.

Investigation of excessive smoke emission from a factory chimney revealed the Cochran boiler to be fitted with an underfeed stoker which had fallen into a state of disrepair. As a result, the boiler had, for some time, been fired by hand. The underfeed stoker was repaired and put into operation with satisfactory results both from a smoke emission and fuel economy point of view.

Burning of waste wood and sawdust on open ground adjoining a timber merchant's yard gave rise to complaint from residents in the neighbourhood. This method of disposal of

"waste products" ceased and the firm concerned arranged to have the waste material consumed elsewhere in a properly constructed incinerator.

Smoke Control Areas

The danger to health concomitant to an impure air supply has been strongly stressed in previous reports, by the sanitary and medical professions, in the press, in Parliament and elsewhere. Apart from the harm that can come to humans due to smog and excessive air pollution, much damage is also caused to buildings, furnishings, animal and plant life, etc.

In an industrial city like Dundee it can be reasonably estimated that at least 50% of atmospheric pollutants come from the smoke from domestic chimneys, and if one keeps this fact in mind it must be obvious that clean air cannot be obtained by confining attention to industrial smoke and neglecting its domestic counterpart.

The Clean Air Act intends that the domestic side of the problem should be dealt with mainly by the establishment of Smoke Control Areas, and with this end in view Section 11 gives power to a Local Authority to make an Order, which must be confirmed by the Secretary of State, declaring the whole, or any part, of its district to be a Smoke Control Area.

The Corporation of Dundee has already agreed in principle to the progressive establishment and extension of Smoke Control Areas and it is pleasing to record that the city's first Smoke Control Area Order—the Dundee (Menziesshill) Smoke Control Area Order—received confirmation by the Secretary of State before the end of the year and is due to come into operation on 1st October, 1959. As this was the second such Order confirmed in Scotland, the city can feel it is pioneering in this new and much needed realm of preventive pollution.

Although Smoke Control Areas will provide an answer to the domestic smoke problem, many may be of the opinion that to be deprived of the traditional coal-burning open fire is too big a price to pay. Surely this is the wrong attitude to adopt when so much is at stake and, after all, it does not mean that the open fire is forbidden—far from it. An approved type of inset open fire, properly installed, will, when burning any suitable solid smokeless fuel, including coke, afford that pleasant radiant warmth so indispensable in the home.

A Smoke Control Area Order makes it an offence under Section 11(2) of the Act to emit smoke from the chimney of any building within the Area (other than the chimney of a building exempted from the terms of the Order) unless it can be proved that the emission of smoke was not caused by the use of any fuel other than an authorised fuel. The authorised fuels are:—anthracite, including semi-anthracite, briquetted fuels carbonised in the process of manufacture, coke, electricity, gas, low temperature carbonisation fuels and low volatile steam coals.

Although oil is not listed as an authorised fuel, by Order of the Secretary of State, fireplaces specially designed or adapted for the combustion of liquid fuels, provided they are so installed, maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke, are granted exemption.

Where it is necessary to adapt, renew or replace existing appliances in dwelling-houses in Smoke Control Areas in order to facilitate the use of authorised fuel, the expenditure so incurred is eligible for a grant based on 70% of the cost of works considered by the Local Authority to be reasonably necessary. No grant is payable, however, in respect of a dwelling, the erection of which was begun after 5th July, 1956.

For those who wish to use solid fuel appliances it is also necessary to provide for ignition of the smokeless fuel by means of gas pokers, integral gas burners or electric kindlers, as ignition by paper and sticks or firelighters is forbidden. Gas either from the mains or from a portable butane gas unit is a most effective ignition medium and will establish initial ignition of coke, the least reactive of the authorised solid fuels, within 10 to 15 minutes.

The availability of solid smokeless fuels may be the subject of concern to many, but with regard to this matter it is pertinent to note that before any Order is submitted assurance must be obtained from the Ministry of Power that sufficient supplies will be made available and maintained.

The progressive establishment of Smoke Control Areas will be a slow process because of the work involved, and the limited staff available for the purpose of undertaking the detailed survey of buildings and appliances and supervision of works of adaptation, etc. at dwelling-houses. Many man hours are expended in this work which entails visits to each

dwelling-house and other premises in the area and detailed measurement of each solid fuel burning appliance or fireplace. One can appreciate the work involved in investigating a projected area including several hundred houses and discussing the varied problems relating to appliances with the householders.

The Dundee (Menziesshill) Smoke Control Area Order, 1958

As already mentioned this Order, which will become operative on 1st October, 1959, was confirmed without modification by the Secretary of State near the end of the year.

The area, comprising 525 acres is at present largely undeveloped and at the moment there exists within its boundaries only 48 dwelling-houses and 13 other premises. As a number of these dwellings and other premises are scheduled for demolition prior to large scale development of the area soon to take place they were exempted from the terms of the Order.

The developments referred to include the erection of approximately 3,500 Local Authority houses, a further 140 privately-owned dwellings and a regional hospital with ancillary buildings.

The department's main task with regard to the area will, between the end of the year and the operative date of the Order, be to supervise the works of adaptation, etc. of appliances in the dwelling-houses to which the Order applies.

The site of Dundee's first Smoke Control Area was selected for a number of reasons. Being largely undeveloped, but just on the point of development, it provided an ideal starting point and opportunity for a pilot scheme, and with the extensive development envisaged the area will, in two to three years' time, have a population of well over 15,000. Furthermore, situated as it is on the west and windward boundary of the city, it is ideally suited for progressive expansion. In addition, the site is such that those inhabitants who contribute towards a clean atmosphere by using authorised fuels will enjoy the benefits of a smoke free atmosphere without, while prevailing winds obtain, smoke from adjoining areas drifting towards their homes.

Now that a start has been made in establishing Smoke Control Areas within the city, it is hoped that the report for 1959 will contain details of further progress in this direction.

Visits to confirmed and proposed Smoke Control Areas numbered 453 over the year.

Factories

Undernoted are the number and types of factories which appeared on the register at the end of year.

TRADE or BUSINESS.	Mechanical Factories.	Non- Mechanical Factories.
Blacksmiths, Cartwrights and Carriage Builders	9	3
Boot Repairers	54	4
Cabinetmakers, Joiners and French Polishers	75	10
Dental Mechanics	20	7
Dress, Mantle, Underclothing & Corset Makers	20	24
Electrical, Radio and Television Engineers	27	34
Engineering, Light and Heavy	69	2
Florists	—	2
Furriers	2	5
Hotels and Restaurants	9	34
Launderers and Dry Cleaners	26	3
Masons, Builders, Granite and Marble Cutters	8	22
Milliners	—	2
Motor Vehicle Engineers, Cycle Repairers, Enamellers and Vulcanisers	108	21
Painters	1	46
Photographers	4	5
Piano and Gramophone Repairers	1	3
Picture Framers, Gilders and Glaziers	7	4
Plasterers	—	14
Plumbers and Tinsmiths	12	27
Printers, Engravers and Ticket Writers	33	3
Saddlers and Leather Cutters	10	4
Slaters	—	16
Sugar Boilers	8	8
Tailors	13	21
Textile Spinners, Weavers and Calendriers	70	—
Upholsterers and Carpet Sewers	13	8
Waste Rag and Metal Merchants	8	7
Watch and Jewellery Repairers and Opticians	14	22
Miscellaneous, i.e., Gut Manufacturers, Paper Bag Makers, Bottlers, Sailmakers, Bitumen and Oil Refiners, Office Furnishers, Grate Builders, Firewood Merchants, Sawmillers, Linoleum Manufacturers, Brush Makers, Fish Canners, Aerated Water Manufac- turers, Hat Manufacturers, Expanded Rubber Manufacturers, Dye Works, etc.	156	38
	<hr/> 777	<hr/> 399

Visits to factory premises numbered 873 over the year and, as a result, 105 contraventions under the Factories Acts and relative Orders were discovered. Intimation of these contraventions was given verbally, and in all but five instances—when it became necessary to serve notices under the Act—remedial measures were carried out. The work in respect of four of the notices was completed by the end of the year, while the provision of sanitary accommodation for employees, required by the remaining notice, is to be started at an early date.

Although many of the nuisances were of a minor nature, the need for routine inspection is vital as it was found in certain cases that toilet facilities, factory floors, walls, etc. were in need of cleansing.

At one factory the ventilation of sanitary conveniences was impaired due to minor re-construction within the premises but, upon the matter being directed to the attention of the manager, suitable alternative ventilation was provided.

The sanitary accommodation for workmen at building sites also comes under the jurisdiction of this department and any complaints regarding this matter are promptly dealt with. During the year 29 visits were made in connection therewith. Compliance with requests for such facilities was usually forthcoming. Only on one occasion was it necessary to issue a written notice, which was effective in securing our demands.

The conveniences and ablutionary facilities installed at new and re-constructed factories were in keeping with modern requirements. In a few cases, however, scrutiny of plans submitted for approval revealed that the proposed works were contrary to the requirements of the Sanitary Accommodation Order. These matters, which generally related to the provision of intervening ventilated spaces between workrooms and water closet apartments, were directed to the attention of those submitting the plans, which were subsequently amended.

The erection of factories and extensions to existing premises is most heartening and gratifying to those who endeavour to attract new industries to the city to offset factory closures during recent years.

Eight intimations embracing 14 defects were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories as under:—

No.	Nature of Complaint.	Improvements effected after action by the Sanitary Department.
1	Dirty Premises	1
12	Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	10
1	No sanitary accommodation provided	1
<hr/> 14		<hr/> 12
<hr/>		<hr/>

Bakehouses

Occupied mechanical factory bakehouses	58
(Included in this number are 5 basement)	
Occupied non-mechanical factory bakehouses	19

The number of bakehouses within the city at the end of the year was as shown above—a reduction of 2 on the previous total, namely 1 mechanical and 1 non-mechanical.

During the year 3 mechanical bakehouses were removed from the Register and 2 added. One of the latter had previously been in the non-mechanical category.

Apropos the loss of mechanical bakehouses: The output capacity of two small bakehouses fell far short of the ever-increasing demands of customers and were discontinued when the owners purchased a modern bakery, the proprietor of which was retiring from business. The new accommodation comprises a shop and well equipped bakehouse, adequate for their business needs. The proprietors then dismantled the two small bakehouses and re-instated them as rear premises within the retail shops of which they formed part.

The other bakehouse which went out of use formed part of a building which was rapidly deteriorating. The occupier was called upon to carry out extensive alterations in order to bring the premises up to modern standards but rather than face this cost he adapted the back premises of his retail sales shop for baking.

Improvements to various premises during the year comprised:—

Dressing room for employees, working surfaces covered with a proprietary plastic material, an electric oven replacing a coke fired unit, lining of ceilings, repairs to walls, installation of hot water appliances for ablutionary purposes and replacement of glazed sink by stainless steel unit.

Alterations which were mentioned in last year's report but not completed, continued at a large bakery. The original bakehouse has been re-designed and divided to form a large confectionery room complete with plastic sink unit and electric water heater, and a cake finishing room with twin stainless steel sinks and hot water supply from main cylinder; in the centre of this room is a stainless steel wash bowl, hot water therefor being provided by an electric heater. Flooring over the whole area is tiled, walls and ceilings have been repainted and altogether there has been created a most hygienic and up-to-date bakery.

Inspections of bakehouses totalled 237 and during the course of these visits intimations were given to occupiers concerning cleaning of walls, ceilings, floors, storage accommodation, tables, shelving, etc. Warnings were given on 11 occasions regarding lack of the Official Dermatitis Cautionary Notices. In 12 cases soap and/or towels were not provided. Improper storage of solid fuel was brought to the notice of occupiers in 10 bakehouses and 24 warnings were given regarding lack of covers for refuse containers.

Whilst it is acknowledged that flour requires conditioning by heat prior to baking, this is no excuse for turning the bakehouse into a flour store and on this score 10 warnings were issued and instructions given to provide adequate and proper storage for materials.

The keeping of cats in bakehouses is another source of trouble and 15 proprietors, upon being warned regarding this practice, disposed of the animals.

Occupiers of two small bakehouses were severely reprimanded for most unsatisfactory conditions within their premises. In one case tables and shelving were re-arranged

whereby greatly improved working conditions were provided and cleaning facilities were also bettered. The other bakehouse is still under supervision for alterations, repairs, etc.

A large modern bakehouse introduced line-decoration of cakes by conveyor belt. Cakes are sorted at commencement of belt and decorations added part by part, the semi-liquid materials being contained in plastic type bags and tubes operated by female employees. At the end of the line the goods are boxed, and then packaged in containers which are date stamped prior to dispatch to retail shops. Supervision in this most up-to-date bakery is very strict and a routine of thorough cleansing is carried out most assiduously.

A new idea in the baking trade in Dundee was introduced when 2 bakehouses installed deep freeze cabinets for the storage of morning rolls. Each day's surplus, when cooled, is placed in the cabinets against week-end requirements, and after slow thaw out the rolls are ready for sale. It is claimed that no difference is appreciable in the taste and texture of the rolls and a great saving in time is achieved.

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The register remains unaltered, one factory being licensed for the manufacture of Rag Flock and 13 premises registered for the use of this and other Filling Materials. All were operated and maintained in a suitable manner and the necessary records kept in conformity with the requirements of the Act and Regulations.

During the year four informal samples were obtained, one from the manufacturer and three from registered premises. All were found on analysis to comply with requirements of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations 1951/54.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Complaints regarding rodent infestation were received on 126 occasions and, on investigations, 12 were found to be groundless. Of the remainder, 93 related to rats and 21 to mice.

All complaints were promptly attended to and, if justification existed, the services of a professional rat catcher were advocated. With nuisances of this nature difficulty is seldom encountered in getting property owners to employ efficient operatives who not only destroy the vermin but also trace and remove their ingress. Particular attention is paid to street gullies when dealing with rodent complaints at old properties, and if any of the untrapped type exist the City Engineer, on request, replaces them with the trapped variety. At the same time the sewers in the vicinity of the area affected are subjected to disinfestation measures. Twice during 1958 such action greatly assisted in the abatement of infestation at tenemental properties.

Generally speaking, reports of the presence of mice received from householders were of a minor character and warranted no action which they themselves could not take after receiving advice from the Inspector, whose visits continued over a period to ensure that the householders' efforts had been effective. There are today many preparations available for rodent destruction capable of giving very good results coupled with relative safety.

A decrease in the rodent population of the city is indicated if the reduction in the number of intimations lodged at the department in comparison with the previous year is taken as a gauge.

Fifteen farms within the city boundary, where threshing and dismantling of stacks were likely to take place, received visits. The farmers were instructed to take all practicable steps to destroy rats and mice escaping from stacks during the operation of dismantling. If such operations are carried out before 15th November this necessitates the building of suitable fences around the stacks so that the vermin may be killed inside the enclosure.

Two complaints of an unusual character were encountered and are worthy of mention. The first came from the tenant of an old cottage on the outskirts of the city, and the information given over the telephone sounded incredulous. Investigation, however, proved the complaint exceptional, as well as genuine. The complainer had had a successful night's

fishing and the following morning discovered to his dismay that his catch of approximately 30 trout had vanished from a basin wherein they had been left overnight.

During the subsequent investigation badly broken stone-flagged flooring in the house was suspect. When the stone flags were lifted the trout, some of which were partly consumed, were revealed, along with many other tit-bits stored over a period.

The rats in the first place had gained access to a broken drain from which the defective stone flooring aided their entry to the house. The flooring and drains were repaired and the exterminator employed soon rid the premises of the unwelcome guests.

The second incident involved a Dress Shop, the manageress of which reported an offensive odour which appeared to be concentrated in one corner of the ground floor where an electric fire was in constant use. Thorough examination of the basements of the shop in question and an adjoining fish restaurant yielded no evidence of dead vermin. It was then decided to lift a section of the flooring in the shop, and directly below the electric fire a nest of young rats was found. Neatly surrounding the nest was the source of the nuisance—an accumulation of fried chipped potatoes in varying stages of decomposition. The nuisance was abated by the removal of the young rats and the decayed food. Exterminative measures, followed by precautions against re-infestation, were immediately undertaken and the nuisance took end.

Repressive measures in the sewerage system of the city are undertaken by the City Engineer's Department and the following information relative thereto is kindly furnished by that Official.

Rat Destruction

"During the year 16th May, 1957, to 15th May, 1958, rat destruction measures were continued, mainly in the older parts of the city. The sum spent on this service was £882, which is subject to a government grant of 50% of approved expenditure. After preliminary non-poisoned baits had been

laid in sewer manholes in infested areas, poisoned baits were laid, with results as shown:

No. of Poisoned Baits laid in Manholes.	No. of Good Takes of Poisoned Bait.	No. of No Takes of Poisoned Bait.	Percentage of Manholes Infested.
1,505	627	878	41.6% "

Stables and Piggeries

Stables.—No change falls to be recorded in the number of premises occupied as such, which stands at 30. Routine visits were made throughout 1958, especially during the warm weather, and the conditions prevailing were generally satisfactory.

Only in one instance was it necessary for departmental intervention. House-holders complained of smell and a plague of flies from a nearby stable from which the manure was only removed at lengthy intervals. The person responsible was contacted and advised to dispose of the manure more frequently in order to prevent future nuisance.

Perhaps it is appropriate to mention here the public facilities for watering horses as it is, so to speak, connected with the preceding subject.

In Dundee this was accomplished by the medium of horse drinking pillars, which had ousted the old fashioned horse trough. These units, which contained a water tap and pail, had reached a stage where a large sum of money was required for renewal, overhaul and repair. Bearing in mind, however, that horse-drawn traffic had virtually disappeared from the streets of the city, and that such units, situated as they were principally at the edges of footways of busy streets and roads, were unsightly, obstructive and formed a possible source of danger to pedestrians and others, it was thought that the time was opportune to give careful consideration to their removal. Accordingly, permission to do so was sought from the Health and Welfare Committee who, after considering a report on the subject, agreed to the suggestion.

Piggeries.—The number of occupied piggeries at the end of the year was 45, within which were housed approximately 2,243 pigs, a considerable increase on the figure for last year

by which token this type of business would appear to be showing profitable results. Visits—59—were made over the year to ensure that the premises were kept in such a fashion as to give no grounds for complaint.

One pig-keeper, in business on a large scale, was refused permission to extend his piggery by converting two outhouses into stys. The buildings in question were situated less than 100 feet from a large house which is the stipulated minimum distance laid down in local bye-laws for regulating the construction, etc. of pigstys.

The serving of notices was necessary to ensure the closure of a piggery which was unsuitable for the purpose.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

All persons collecting or taking delivery of swill for pig feeding were visited to verify if due regard was paid to the requirements of the above Order.

One result of the survey of premises where boiling plant is in operation undertaken in 1957 was that any defects found this year were of a minor nature and quickly remedied on demand.

During the year an additional pig-keeper was granted a licence to operate plant and equipment for boiling waste foods.

Offensive Trades

Undernoted are the businesses existing under this heading; all are located at the Public Slaughter-houses.

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

These establishments were inspected at various times throughout the year and were found to be conducted in accordance with the appropriate bye-laws.

Only in one instance was it necessary to ask that walls of premises be re-painted, which work was promptly effected.

Burial Grounds and Cremation

Undernoted are set forth the interments which took place at the various burial grounds within the burgh during 1958:—

Eastern Necropolis	685
Western Necropolis	575
Western Cemetery (Perth Road)	77
Barnhill Cemetery	141
Parish Church Burying-Ground (Broughty Ferry)	0
Constitution Road Burying-Ground	0
St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Downfield	0
New Mains Cemetery	7
	<hr/>
	1,485

No nuisances were discovered or complaints received in connection with burial grounds.

Cremations numbering 1,514 took place during the year.

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Acts

At the end of the year there were on the registers:—

Dairymen or Cowkeepers	6
Retail Purveyors of Milk (including Producer-Retailers) ...	530
comprising:—	
Purveyors of Milk from Shops, Milk-Houses, etc.	493
Purveyors from Vans	4
Purveyors resident outwith the city but registered to	
purvey milk within it from Vans on Streets, etc.	7
Purveyors from Shops or Milk-Houses together with	
Vans on Streets	26
Number of Cows in Registered Byres	225

The number of dairymen or cowkeepers—6—remains the same as last year nor is there any change to be recorded relative to the designation of the milk produced by the various herds, i.e. 4 Certified and 2 Tuberculin Tested.

As usual, regular inspections were made of all milk producing dairies within the burgh so as to ensure that the desired standard of hygiene in byres and milk houses was being maintained. Animals and milking operations also were given strict supervision. Whilst carrying out those inspections, of which 154 were made, opportunity was taken to check facilities for sterilisation and condition of equipment and utensils in daily use.

Cleansing of byres was carried out daily at appropriate times, and limewashing as and when required.

All personnel in cowsheds and milk houses wore protective clothing while on duty and udders and flanks of cows (the hair of which was kept closely cropped) were washed and dried immediately prior to milking. Every effort by dairymen and their servants was made to achieve the production of a clean and wholesome milk supply.

The quantity of milk coming into the city from T.T. herds in adjoining country areas is ever on the increase. The bulk collection of such milk is to be encouraged, but this means of transport to the creamery is meantime available only to producers whose gallonage exceeds 100 per day.

Visits to shops and other premises where milk was re-tailed numbered 658. No action was necessary regarding the condition of these premises but a few retailers had to have their attention directed towards the evils of storing bottled milk close to possible sources of contamination.

A few complaints regarding the delivery of milk in dirty bottles received immediate attention, and instructions were issued to those responsible to make sure that all engaged on bottle washing operations gave this most important duty the strict attention it merited.

One dairyman, who had recently changed over from 44 c.m. to 38 c.m. neck bottles, experienced trouble with his tunnel-type bottle washing machine. As a result of consultations and encouragement from this department a new and more suitable bottle washing unit was installed and subsequent results have proved this change to be a wise one.

The output from the 6 milk producing dairies is disposed of as follows:—

Certified Milk: In two cases the milk is sold wholesale; the other two producers retail their milk.

Tuberculin Tested Milk: In both cases the milk is bought by wholesalers.

All wholesale dealers also engage in the retail sale of milk.

Byres exempt from registration.—There were 10 of these housing 29 cows. All were found to be conducted in an acceptable manner and limewashing operations were carried out at regular intervals.

Milk Consumption.—According to the information available to this department, it would appear that the quantity of milk consumed daily in Dundee is approximately 22,070 gallons, i.e.,

	Gallons.
Certified	1,224
Tuberculin Tested	1,145
Pasteurised	11,786
Pasteurised T.T. (includes 1,425 gallons for Schools)	2,270
Sterilised	400
	<hr/>
	16,825 as liquid milk.
Milk used in manufacture of butter, cream, etc.	5,245
	<hr/>
	22,070
	<hr/>

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934

Generally the terms of this Order were being observed.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951/52

The relevant register showed that the undernoted licences were in force:—

PRODUCERS OF CERTIFIED MILK	4
PRODUCERS OF TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK	2
PASTEURISERS OF MILK	6
DEALERS IN CERTIFIED MILK	208
Do. TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK	98
Do. PASTEURISED MILK	509
Do. STERILISED MILK	271

Additional to the foregoing, 7 dealers possess 9 Supplementary Licences for the sale of milk from off vans coming into the city, etc.:—

CERTIFIED MILK	5
TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK	2
PASTEURISED MILK	1
STERILISED MILK	1

All premises where milk is pasteurised were the subject of regular routine visits, the entire process from receiving tank to bottle capping, being the subject of scrutiny. Careful checks were also made on temperature control.

Diligent inspections were carried out when results of bacteriological examinations showed this to be necessary. In an endeavour to locate the reason for failure, machinery often had to be dismantled and advice given regarding the sterilisation of equipment and utensils.

When bacteriological returns relating to milk consigned to local distributors from outwith the city were unsatisfactory, details of the bacteriologist's findings were transmitted to the appropriate authority in the production area so that on-the-spot investigations could be made to ascertain and correct any fault.

One milk bottler, who was asked by an in-going tenant to collect 276 empty bottles left by the previous householder, had the unenviable task of ensuring that these were the subject of hand-washing prior to the normal cleaning.

Two bottlers were prohibited from putting milk into half pint bottles. One was using the old type of bottle, closure being by means of the prohibited insert cap. The other, having found a growing demand among his customers for this quantity of milk and not possessing the requisite size of container, provided his operator with a half pint bottle as a measure and used his normal one pint bottles. This process gave rise to considerable risk of contamination as well as improper mixing of the milk.

All premises concerned in the heat treatment of milk were found to be maintained in a very clean condition and in good repair.

Food Inspection — Food Hygiene

Food premises, stalls, mobile shops and delivery vans were the subject of constant supervision during the year, and in this direction 714 inspections were carried out.

Close liaison with this department was maintained by wholesale and retail food merchants and 945 calls were made in response to requests for consultations regarding the fitness or otherwise of a wide variety of foodstuffs. The following table details the foods surrendered as unfit for human consumption and destroyed with the consent of the owners. Certificates granted in this connection numbered 5,763.

ARTICLES OF FOOD SURRENDERED

ARTICLES	Where Sur- rendered	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Reasons for Sur- render
Bacon (Tinned)	Shops, or stalls, or barrows on street, or food or wholesale stores, etc.	0	0	3	24	Decomposition, Contamination, etc.
Beef (Tinned)		2	10	3	21	
Chicken		0	0	1	9	
Chicken (Tinned)		0	1	0	11	
Cheese		0	0	2	10	
Confectionery		0	0	2	24	
Cream (Tinned)		0	0	1	23	
Egg (Frozen)		0	1	3	8	
Fish (Tinned)		0	1	0	15	
Fruit		0	0	1	2	
Fruit (Dried)		0	0	1	27	
Fruit (Tinned)		4	6	3	12	
Fruit etc. Juices (Tinned)		0	5	2	5	
Fruit Pulp (Tinned)		0	1	3	6	
Ham		0	2	3	25	
Ham (Tinned)		3	8	0	26	
Jam, Syrup, etc. (Tinned)		0	2	0	6	
Luncheon Meat (Tinned)		0	15	0	17	
Milk (Tinned)		0	9	1	2	
Milk Powder		0	1	0	0	
Mutton (Tinned)		0	9	0	17	
Pork (Tinned)		1	4	0	14	
Puddings Various (Tinned)		0	0	1	4	
Puree		0	3	2	10	
Rice (Creamed) (Tinned)		0	2	2	3	
Sauces and Pickles, etc.		0	0	2	22	
Soup (Tinned)		0	12	3	2	
Spreads, etc.		0	0	1	3	
Tongue (Tinned)		0	19	3	27	
Ulster Fry		0	0	3	22	
Veal (Tinned)		0	6	0	12	
Vegetables		6	10	3	9	
Vegetables (Tinned)		1	13	3	23	
Miscellaneous		0	1	0	27	

Complaints relating to dirty food premises, unsound food, etc. totalled 431.

The installation of refrigerated counters and deep freeze cabinets in retail premises continues to increase and affords much satisfaction to all interested in clean food. Unfortunately, however, there is still the retailer who indiscriminately displays his goods upon open counters and shelves in such a way that they are exposed to contamination by customers, animals, etc. This is the type of trader who will require a great deal of education and probably coercion when once the Regulations governing Food Hygiene come into force—as they are expected to early in 1959. One elementary, but nevertheless important, safeguard is to ensure that all food-stuffs are displayed and stored in the most hygienic conditions possible.

Several food premises have been altered and the standard of storage accommodation raised.

In the licensed trade, when any alterations are being carried out, it is desirable that more attention should be given to the provision of facilities for the efficient and proper cleaning of glassware. It is hoped that authority will soon be forthcoming to insist on the provision of continuously maintained and adequate supplies of hot water for this purpose.

The placing of bakery boards outside shops, thus rendering them liable to contamination by dogs, cats, etc., cannot be countenanced and any shopkeepers indulging in this practice were cautioned and dissuaded against further similar conduct.

The storing of bones by a butcher in a sack outside the rear of his premises gave rise to nuisance from smell and flies which, in turn, brought forth well substantiated protests from nearby householders. Advice was given on more hygienic methods of storage and the nuisance took end.

Information was received concerning the retail sale of paraffin by a fruiterer and florist and, as the sale of this commodity by anyone engaged in the food trade is frowned upon, immediate action was taken whereby this particular side line was dropped.

A relic of war-time A.R.P. training—a phosphorous bomb—exploded in a school, and confectionery and biscuits had to be removed for destruction due to contamination by the resulting fire.

A shopkeeper, in order to push the sales of unwrapped bubble gum from an automatic machine outside his shop, introduced threepenny pieces into the reservoir. As the coins were in direct contact with the unprotected gum this could not be tolerated and the shopkeeper was taken to task and warned regarding the danger to which he was exposing the public. This ingenious but obnoxious arrangement speedily ended and the machine was again made to function as originally intended.

Information was received regarding toffee apples being sold from a van; the pertinent question was, "Where were they made?" Investigation followed and revealed the retailer was using the kitchenette of his home for making this confection. Needless to say this terminated abruptly upon official intervention.

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 1958.

The total is 13,784 tons 10 cwts. as against 14,328 tons 13 cwts. 3 qrs. last year and 19,449 tons 14 cwts. 2 qrs. in 1956.

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.	18	1	0
Cocoa and Cocoa Beans	71	15	2
Cocoa Butter	41	2	1
Coffee	40	16	2
Confectionery	14	0	2
Fruit	78	14	2
Fruit (Dried)	37	10	3
Fruit (Tinned)	23	15	0
Fruit Juices	35	15	3
Fruit (Pulp)	406	7	1
Ginger	3	10	0
Groceries	82	11	1
Nuts	7	14	1

Carried forward

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Brought forward			
Onions, etc.	1	17	2
Pickles, Spices, etc.	1	0	1
Potatoes	10	18	2
Preserved Provisions	3,607	13	2
Quaker Oats	76	3	0
Rice	0	3	1
Sugar	0	11	0
Syrup	288	14	3
Tea	454	12	0
Treacle	157	2	0
Vegetable Fat	2	2	0
Wines, Spirits and Ales	10	8	2
Total	5,473	0	3

TABLE No. II.

Shows the amount of food arriving direct from abroad.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Butter	88	10	1
Cheese	135	2	3
Cocoa Butter	34	9	0
Confectionery	0	7	2
Cooking Fat, Lard, etc.	124	18	2
Fish (Tinned)	4	7	1
Fruit	133	12	3
Fruit, etc. Juices	26	15	0
Fruit (Pulp)	33	17	3
Fruit (Tinned)	55	14	0
Glucose	262	11	1
Margarine	3	18	0
Meat (Tinned)	244	10	0
Onions, etc.	691	2	2
Peas, Beans and Lentils	216	5	1
Rice	103	12	1
Rusks	43	2	3
Sugar	5,500	0	0
Tapioca, etc.	31	17	2
Tea	153	0	3
Vegetables	325	5	1
Vegetables (Dried)	70	11	3
Vegetables (Tinned)	15	11	0
Wines, Liqueurs, etc.	12	6	1
Total	8,311	9	1

Shell Fish

Whelks, collected at beaches on both banks of the River Tay and parts of the Angus Coast, are retailed at week-ends from stalls and street stances. This trade is small and a watchful eye is kept upon those engaged therein.

Other shell fish, such as crabs, lobsters, mussels and oysters, are on sale in the fresh fish shops in the city.

The Labelling of Food Order 1953 and amending Regulations 1956 and 1958

The detection of false or misleading descriptions or insufficiency of information on labels of pre-packed foods is combined with the duties appertaining to the Food and Drugs Act, inspection of shops, etc. and during 1958, 4 cases were discovered and disposed of as follows:—

3 samples of Jam—2 of Raspberry and one of Strawberry—procured from shops wherein jam making on a small scale was undertaken were found to be minus labels describing the articles or giving the name and address of the manufacturer.

The other infringement concerned a Soft Drink so labelled that intending purchasers might believe that it was, or closely resembled, a particularly well-known beverage.

In each of the above cases warnings were given to the persons concerned who thereafter took adequate steps to rectify the labelling deficiencies.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932

—Article 15

Only one Certificate for the approval of storage accommodation for Meat retailed from off vans on the public streets was in force at the end of the year. This concerned premises not previously used for meat storage which were approved only after completion of work necessary to bring them up to the required standard.

Public Slaughter-Houses, Meat and Cattle Markets

The undernoted information details particulars of animals slaughtered for human consumption with particulars of condemnations of meat found unfit for food and is made available by courtesy of the Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter-Houses.

"Class of Animals	Slaughtered	No. of Animals		Weight (in lbs) of Condemned Meat
		Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	17,622	79	4,867	71,627
Calves	663	11	26	510
		—	—	
TOTAL	18,285	90	4,893	72,137
Sheep	25,671	105	2,129	6,780
Pigs	8,449	43	1,332	11,837

The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act and the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland) are carried out comprehensively and satisfactorily. Such other legislation pertaining to the slaughter-houses and markets is being observed. The Slaughter-houses Act of 1958 was partially applicable to Scotland particularly with regard to safety, health and welfare of persons and these details have been put into effect."

There are no private slaughter-houses within the city.

The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1925 to 1953

Mince.—54 samples (30 formal and 24 informal) were sent to the Public Analyst for examination. In 22 cases (12 formal and 10 informal) adverse reports were received, indicating either preservative being present in excess of the quantity stipulated in the Regulations or being used outwith the permitted period.

Information relative to all the formal failures was transmitted to the Crown Procurator Fiscal. Court proceedings ensued and 10 of the guilty parties were fined £5 each and the remaining 2, £3 and £10 respectively.

Informal Samples.—When 'not genuine' reports were received, formal sampling followed and in 7 instances, when adulteration was again reported, legal proceedings (included in those reported above) were instigated.

Sausages.—48 samples (24 formal and 24 informal) were also examined for preservative content; 5 samples (3 formal and 2 informal) contained excess quantities. The sellers of the 3 formal samples were prosecuted, 2 being fined £5 and 1, £4. Follow-on samples relative to informal failures were reported as 'genuine.'

354 Circular letters were delivered to butchers and grocers reminding them of their obligation to declare the presence of preservative in sausages and mince by means of a notice or label.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

Hereunder is given information relative to samples purchased or taken in terms of the above Act, or similar preceding legislation, during the past five years:—

Year	Purchased or taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
1954	613	598	15
1955	590	580	10
1956	605	570	35
1957	612	580	32
1958	629	587	42

Particulars of samples purchased or taken during 1958:—

I.—Formal samples procured in the ordinary course with a view to following up by prosecution, if deemed expedient, should adulteration be detected:—

	Purchased.	Certified to be Genuine.	Adulterated.
Arrowroot, Custard Powder, Sago, Semolina and Tapioca	6	6	0
Barley	1	1	0
Brandy	1	1	0
Butter	3	3	0
Cheese	1	1	0
Coconut (Desiccated) and Nuts	2	2	0
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	1	0
Fish Cakes	5	3	2
Fish Dressing	1	1	0
Fruit (Dried)	5	5	0
Carried forward	26	24	2

	Purchased.	Certified to be	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Brought forward	26	24	2
Gin	1	1	0
Hough (Potted)	1	1	0
Ice Cream	48	43	5
Jam and Jelly	2	2	0
Lard, Dripping, etc.	4	4	0
Macaroni	1	1	0
Margarine	1	1	0
Milk	164	164	0
Mince	30	18	12
Oatmeal	1	1	0
Orange Crush	1	1	0
Peas, Beans and Lentils	3	3	0
Rice (Whole and Ground)	5	5	0
Rissoles	1	1	0
Rum	1	1	0
Sausages	24	21	3
Sugar	1	1	0
Table Jelly	1	1	0
Tea	1	1	0
Vinegar (Malt)	1	1	0
Whisky	17	15	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	335	311	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

II.—Informal samples, as set forth below, were taken or purchased.

	Purchased or Taken.	Certified to be	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Ales, etc.	4	4	0
Almonds (Ground) Coconut (Desic- cated) and Nuts	7	7	0
Barley	2	2	0
Bread	3	3	0
Cake, etc. Mixtures	9	9	0
Coffee Essence, etc.	2	2	0
Confectionery	29	29	0
Cordials, etc.	6	5	1*
Cream Cakes, etc.	2	1	1
Cream (Genuine and Artificial)	4	4	0
Curry Powder	2	2	0
Essences, etc.	3	3	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carried forward	73	71	2

					Purchased or Taken.	Certified to be Genuine.	Adulterated.
Brought forward					73	71	2
Fish Cakes					3	1	2
Fish (Tinned)					7	7	0
Fruit (Dried)					18	18	0
Fruit (Tinned)					4	4	0
Fruit, etc. Juices					2	2	0
Jam					10	8	2
Jellies (Table) etc.					5	5	0
Macaroni					2	2	0
Meat, Luncheon and Chicken							
Breasts					6	6	0
Medicinal Samples					16	16	0
Milk					30	30	0
Milk (Tinned)					3	3	0
Mince					24	14	10
Pastes (Meat and Fish) and							
Spreads					11	11	0
Pastries (Meat and Fruit)					5	5	0
Peas, Beans and Lentils					4	4	0
Pepper					3	3	0
Potato Powder and Potato Crisps					2	2	0
Puddings (Rice and Steamed)							
(Tinned)					2	2	0
Rice					2	2	0
Sauces, Pickles, etc.					10	10	0
Sausages					24	22	2
Soup (Tinned, etc.)					2	2	0
Suet and Dripping					3	3	0
Tea					3	3	0
Vegetables (Dried and Tinned)					6	6	0
Bacon (1), Bicarbonate of Soda (1), Butter (1), Cereal (1), Cheese (1), Cream of Tartar (1), Custard Powder (1), Fish Dressing (1), Fruit (1), Stuffing (1), Icing Sugar (1), Tapioca (1), Rusks (1), Vegetable and Meat Dinner (1)					14	14	0
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					294	276	18
Add Table I.					335	311	24
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					629	587	42
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

* Vide the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

With a population of 180,166 this works out at 3.49 samples every 1,000 persons.

Milk.—164 formal samples were submitted for analyses and hereunder are detailed, month by month, the average milk fat and non-fatty solids contents as extracted from the reports furnished by the Public Analyst.

Month.	Number of Samples.	Average	
		Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.
January	16	3.82	8.83
February	14	3.90	8.83
March	15	3.81	8.80
April	14	3.87	8.78
May	11	3.86	8.85
June	29	3.83	8.87
July	—	—	—
August	11	3.92	8.85
September	14	4.00	8.74
October	11	4.04	8.80
November	15	3.76	8.68
December	14	4.06	8.78
	164	3.90	8.80

The highest figure recorded for milk fat during 1958 was 5.40% and the lowest, 3.20%. Samples having a milk fat content of 4% and over numbered 49.

Concerning non-fatty solids, the highest was 9.63% and the lowest, 8.51%. Samples possessing 9% and over of non-fatty solids totalled 13.

The average fat and non-fatty solids detailed above show that the milk supply of this city continued to exceed the minimum requirements of 3.00% and 8.50% respectively.

During 1958, 42 samples were reported as adulterated or not in conformity with legal standards.

Reference to the preceding tables will show that 27 failures (15 formal and 12 informal) related to mince and sausages and details regarding these will be found under the heading, "The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1925 to 1958."

Formal Samples

Whisky.—Two samples were reported by the Public Analyst as not conforming to the terms of Section 6(1) of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, which section prohibits misleading labels and advertisements for food and

drugs. In both instances the strength of the whisky, whilst above 65° proof, was below the 70° proof claimed on the labels attached to the bottles from which the samples were drawn.

In one case the disparity was trivial and a warning delivered to the proper quarter was deemed to suffice.

The second infringement, of a more serious character, was reported to the Crown Procurator Fiscal. Court proceedings ensued and a fine of £10 imposed.

Fish Cakes.—Two samples were deficient in fish. In the first instance the retailer, when called to Court, pled warranty as a defence, and the charge against him was deserted. The supplier was thereupon summoned to appear, and upon conviction was fined £10.

In the other case, the retailer, on pleading guilty, was fined £5.

Ice Cream.—Five samples of ice cream showed a deficiency in fat content. Three offenders were prosecuted, two being fined £5 each and one, £10.

Warnings were issued in connection with the other two cases, the manufacturers being urged to exercise greater care to ensure that the recipe used would produce ice cream capable of complying with the legal standards.

Informal Samples

Five failed to conform with the terms of the various Food Standards requirements, the reason for such being set forth below. In addition, one sample (a fruit drink) did not conform to the Labelling of Food Order 1953, particulars concerning which can be found under the appropriate heading.

Cream Cookies.—The Analyst's report showed that the cream did not contain butter fat and therefore was imitation. As no notice was displayed in the shop apprising customers that a cream substitute was being used, this constituted an offence and the shopkeeper was warned to ensure that this information was prominently displayed by way of a notice so that customers would, in future, be under no misapprehension

as to the exact nature of their purchase. The shopkeeper was also warned against using the designation "cream" cookies.

Raspberry Jam.—Two samples of this commodity were reported as being deficient in Soluble Solids. As these products were "Home Made" the shopkeepers received instructions to re-boil what remained unsold of the jams and thereafter submit samples to the Public Analyst to ensure that the products were meeting the requirements of the Food Standards Order before further sales were made.

Fish Cakes.—Two were found to have a fish content below that prescribed by the Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order, 1950. In one case a formal sample was taken later and this also failed to meet the legal requirements and is already mentioned under "Formal Samples."

The other case proved somewhat delicate as upon our return for a formal sample it was found that the retailer had elected to re-name his product "Potato Patties" for which there is no recognised standard.

In addition to the samples detailed in Tables I and II many others were taken for various reasons. These included domestic water supplies from sources other than the Corporation Main, i.e. wells and springs; also water from deep wells used in the manufacture of mineral waters and for the washing of equipment and utensils.

Samples for bacteriological examination included water from swimming pools and ships' drinking and domestic supplies.

Liquid eggs, tinned food and milk were also the subject of examination.

School meals were sampled by this department on behalf of the Education Authority in order to ascertain if these were possessed of a calorific value suitable to the age groups of the various pupils and that a well-balanced diet was being maintained.

Milk for Bacteriological Examination

466 specimens of milk (465 designated and 1 non-designated) were sent to Queen's College, Dundee for bacteriological investigation. The results are as follows:—

Designation.	Number Taken.	Reported as	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Certified Milk	53	33	20
T.T. Milk	94	79	15
T.T. Pasteurised Milk	167	148	19
Pasteurised Milk	144	131	13
Sterilised Milk	7	6	1
	465	397	68

Details of the failures are set forth below:—

Designation.	Presence of B. coli.	Bacteria Count.	Phosphatase Test.	B. coli and Bacteria Count.	Phosphatase and B. coli Tests.	Turbidity Test.
Certified Milk	11	5	—	4	—	—
T.T. Milk	11	3	—	1	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised Milk	13	—	5	—	1	—
Pasteurised Milk	8	—	5	—	—	—
Sterilised Milk	—	—	—	—	—	1
	43	8	10	5	1	1

Non-Designated Milk.—As indicated above, only 1 such specimen was obtained and the bacteriologist's report showed a bacteria count of 3,000 and complete absence of B.coli which, apart from indicating a very clean milk, reflected well upon the producer's methods.

School Milk.—48 Samples of T.T. Pasteurised Milk were taken at schools within the city, 9 being unfavourably reported upon—7 owing their failure to the presence of B.coli, 1 to failure to pass the phosphatase test and 1 to failure in both tests. These results are incorporated in the foregoing tables.

Biological Testing of Milk.—4 samples were submitted for this purpose. Tubercle bacilli were absent in all cases.

All designated milks, viz. Certified, Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised, have to conform to the standards laid down by the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951, to wit:—

Certified Milk—not more than 30,000 bacteria per millilitre and no coliform bacteria in one-tenth of a millilitre.

Tuberculin Tested Milk—not more than 200,000 bacteria per millilitre and no coliform bacteria in one-hundreth of a millilitre.

Pasteurised Milk—on submission to a phosphatase test give a reading not exceeding 2.3 Lovibond Units and be found to contain no coliform bacteria in one-hundreth of a millilitre.

Sterilised Milk—shall satisfy the turbidity test.

Perhaps this might be an appropriate opportunity to ask the question, “Why are there no corresponding standards for cream?”

The consumption of this commodity has increased considerably in recent years, and although there is legislative control by way of chemical standards it seems strange that there is no such control by way of bacteriological standards. In Specified Areas—and this includes Dundee—it is illegal to sell undesignated milks by retail. Notwithstanding this, untreated cream from undesignated milks can be sold with impunity.

Surely there is something that needs remedying here.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953

Throughout 1958 the undernoted registrations were granted:—

For the manufacture, storage and/or sale of ice cream 5

For the storage and/or sale of ice cream 5

In respect of vehicles for the sale of ice cream on the
public streets 19

During the year all premises wherein ice cream was manufactured, stored and/or sold were the subject of frequent inspection. Samples were obtained for bacteriological examination and when results proved unsatisfactory prompt enquiries followed to ascertain the cause.

If the product was of local manufacture a complete examination was made of the plant, equipment and utensils, dismantling being insisted upon if deemed necessary. Attention was drawn to any faults discovered and advice given on how best to avoid a recurrence.

It was impressed upon manufacturers that thorough cleansing of the entire plant immediately after use and sterilising by means of steam or other satisfactory agent prior to re-use was a prime necessity. Where evidence of milk stone was observed instructions were given as to the best method of removing this undesirable deposit. It is now possible to obtain suitable solvents for this purpose from local stockists and those interested were informed where to obtain their supplies.

Sales vans were also supervised and owners and drivers thereof informed of the pressing necessity for rigid adherence to the rules of personal hygiene. The provision of hot water and facilities for hand washing were carefully inspected and any default in connection therewith severely censured.

The insidious practice of vans engaging in trades additional to that for which registration was sought is to be deplored, and strict attention to the necessity for segregation of the various commodities to obviate any risk of contamination of the primary commodity was demanded.

Throughout the year 479 visits were made to premises concerned with the Ice Cream trade.

The following tables give particulars of the chemical analyses and bacteriological examinations of ice cream.

Chemical Analyses.—48 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and hereunder is a resumé of the returns received.

Fat.			Milk-Solids Non-Fat.			Sugar.		
Under 5%	—	5	Under 7.5%	—	0	Under 10%	—	0
5% - 6%	—	18	7.5% - 8.5%	—	18	10% - 11%	—	2
6% - 7%	—	6	8.6% - 9.5%	—	7	11% - 12%	—	2
7% - 8%	—	8	9.6% - 10.5%	—	4	12% - 13%	—	6
8% - 9%	—	6	10.6% - 11.5%	—	7	13% - 14%	—	7
9% - 10%	—	1	11.6% - 12.5%	—	6	14% - 15%	—	12
Over 10%	—	4	12.6% - 13.5%	—	3	15% - 16%	—	4
			13.6% - 14.5%	—	1	16% - 17%	—	10
			14.6% - 14.75%	—	2	17% - 18%	—	3
						18% - 19%	—	1
						Over 19%	—	1

Briefly these figures reveal:—

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Fat	10.85%	2.30%	6.69%
Milk Solids Non-Fat	14.75%	7.50%	10.02%
Sugar	19.01%	10.12%	14.68%

The above averages show a slight excess on the figures for last year and are considerably higher than the minima insisted upon by the relevant Order, i.e. Fat 5%; Milk Solids other than Fat 7.5%; Sugar 10%.

Bacteriological Examination.—96 specimens were delivered to Queen's College and the returns in connection therewith are summarised below.

				B. COLI			
				Absent	Present In 1 tube	Present In 2 tubes	Present In 3 tubes
Bacteria Count.							
1 - 1000	—	8	8	8	—	—	—
1001 - 2000	—	12	8	1	1	2	
2001 - 3000	—	2	2	—	—	—	
3001 - 4000	—	9	7	1	—	1	
4001 - 5000	—	4	3	—	1	—	
5001 - 10,000	—	19	13	2	1	3	
10,001 - 20,000	—	19	14	3	1	1	
20,001 - 30,000	—	5	3	—	—	2	
30,001 - 40,000	—	2	1	1	—	—	
40,001 - 50,000	—	2	—	1	—	1	
50,001 - 60,000	—	1	1	—	—	—	
60,001 - 70,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
70,001 - 80,000	—	3	1	—	—	2	
80,001 - 90,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
90,001 - 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
100,001 - 150,000	—	1	—	—	1	—	
150,001 - 200,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
200,001 - 300,000	—	3	—	—	—	3	
300,001 - 400,000	—	2	1	—	—	1	
400,001 - 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Over 500,000	—	4	2	—	—	2	
		96	64	9	5	18	

In the absence of specific bacteria standards and to continue, as hitherto, on the assumption that a bacteria count exceeding 100,000 or *B. coli* in 2 or more tubes merits an "unsatisfactory" from the laboratory, a reference to the above table shows, *prima facie*, 33 failures—10 due to an excessive bacteria count and 23 due to the presence of *B. coli*.

On further examination, however, the actual samples failing are restricted to 26 in number, i.e. 16 coming down in *B. coli* only, 3 solely in bacteria count and 7 having dual failures.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, etc.

Inspection of storage accommodation in all premises occupied by persons entitled to sell Part II Poisons was carried out, particular attention being devoted to small mixed shops to ensure that there was no risk of foodstuffs becoming contaminated.

In some cases it was discovered that shopkeepers were unaware that it was obligatory to register their premises; also of the necessity for having their name and address printed on the label attached to the container.

During the course of routine inspection it was discovered that a wholesale merchant was bottling solutions of ammonia and selling it to retailers without, as required by the Act, indicating on the label attached to the bottle that the ammonia strength was above 5%.

The merchant concerned was warned and immediately took steps to meet the demands of the law.

At the end of the year 148 premises were on the register and visits thereto numbered 347.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

Comment is unnecessary regarding the required marking of imported foodstuffs on being exposed for sale by retail.

A few complaints were received regarding failure to display the requisite tickets on imported apples and tomatoes and in this connection warnings were successful in securing compliance with the Act.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Six samples of fertilisers and seven of feeding stuffs—all informal—were examined and the results of the analyses are shown below:—

	Fertilisers.	Feeding Stuffs.
Number of Samples conforming to the Statutory Statement	6	3
Number of Samples failing to conform to the Statutory Statement	—	4

Two of the samples below guarantee were Meat and Bone Meal. One showed a deficiency of Phosphoric Acid to the extent of 2.94%—which was 1.84% more than the permitted limit of variation of 1.10%; the other was deficient in oil to the extent of 1.80%—i.e. 0.55% below the limit of variation.

These cases were referred to the distributing agents who immediately consulted with the manufacturers.

The reply relevant to the sample deficient in Phosphoric Acid indicated that the manufacturers regularly analysed their products and no specific reason could be found for this failure. Assurance was given, however, that every care would be exercised in the future to avoid a recurrence.

The manufacturers of the product deficient in oil, which was a steam extracted form of Meat and Bone Meal, stated that the oil content of this feeding stuff fluctuates and, unfortunately, their warranty of 12.5% oil content was given to the buyer in all good faith. Analysis of the product produced a result of 10.70% oil—1.80% below guarantee. For this product the limit of variation is one-tenth, and one-tenth of 12.5% is 1.25—so that the sample showed a deficiency of .55% below the limit of variation prescribed by the Regulations.

It is apparently an endeavour of the manufacturers to keep the oil content within reasonable limits to obviate complaint from buyers who desire a product with a fairly low oil content. In this case an error had been made with the warranty, but it is anticipated that the firm will take greater care in the future on the matter of warranties.

The other two samples falling below guarantee were of Nigerian Expeller Ground Nut Cake.

The first, taken at the request of a local dairy farmer from the stock held by him, showed a deficiency in oil to the extent of 2.97%.

The second, taken from the dairyman's supplier in the city, showed a deficiency in the same constituent to the extent of 1.37%.

The question of both samples was taken up with the suppliers who stated that the warranty applied to the article was based on a Certificate given in respect of the analysis of a composite sample taken from the shipment at the unloading port. They further stated that their contract was for a 56% cake, and if oil content was low the protein content should be correspondingly high.

It was pointed out that this was not the case regarding the second sample and the suppliers thereupon agreed to accept the Dundee analysis. They also promised that in future more careful checks and outside analyses would be made before declaring a warranty.

Shops Act, 1950

At the close of the year there were 3,235 occupied shops in the burgh, and hereunder are particulars of the various trades carried on and the number of shops in each category:

Bakers (197), Butchers (197), Confectioners (213), Fish and Game Dealers (52), Fruiterers and Florists (121), Grocers, Teamen, etc. (584), Publicans (194), Restaurants, etc. (161)	1,719
Boot and Shoe Dealers (107), Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, etc. (208)	315
Barbers and Hairdressers (120), Brokers (67), Chemists (73), Coal Dealers (28)	288
Electrical Accessories (30), Furnishers, China, Crystal, etc. Dealers (75)	105
Fancy Goods, Fine Art Dealers, Toys, etc. (29), Funeral Directors (18), Ironmongers (51)	98
Gun Dealers (3), Glaziers (6), Grain Merchants (3)	12
Motor and Cycle Accessories (74), Music and Radio Dealers (41)	115
Newsagents, Stationers and Tobacconists	261
Paint and Wallpaper Merchants (59), Photographers (17), Plumbers (29)	105
Saddlers (9), Ship Chandlers (2), Surgical Instrument Dealers (4)	15
Watchmakers, Jewellers and Opticians	55
Miscellaneous	147

A complaint was received concerning a 15 year old milk delivery boy whose father averred that the boy was being employed for a longer period than that permitted.

Investigation revealed that the boy was starting work at 5 a.m., whereas the Act decrees that he must not be employed before 6 a.m. The lad was only three weeks short of his sixteenth birthday, and it was discovered that the father's complaint was actuated by his son only receiving a few days' holiday—not even a full week.

In actual fact the boy only commenced work six weeks before the holidays and was therefore not entitled to any leave at the time, but for pecuniary reasons decided, unknown to his father, to go back to work.

The supervision of mobile shops operating in housing schemes, especially where adequate shopping facilities exist, made great demands on the inspectors' time. Shop rents in these localities are high and, naturally, the occupiers resented these travelling shops with their large variety of merchandise operating on their doorsteps, particularly at hours when premises dealing in the same goods were compelled by law to close.

Numerous complaints were lodged by the traders affected and it became necessary to deal with the offending vanmen more stringently than by verbal warnings, which had, so far, not been taken to heart. Special patrols of the districts were arranged and as a result 6 contraventions were discovered, information regarding which was placed in the hands of the Procurator Fiscal. In four cases prosecutions followed and fines of 20/- plus 25/- expenses were inflicted. Two contraventions by the same firm were proceeded with as one charge. Two cases awaited disposal at the end of the year.

Shops, also, were kept under observation regarding permitted hours of sale and it was found that, on the whole, the requirements of the Act, as well as local Closing Orders were being fairly well observed. The old problem of the "mixed business" frequently arose and many warnings had to be given regarding the non-display of the necessary notices and the lack of covers for screening goods at times when local Closing Orders prohibited sales of these articles. One prosecution involving the sale of groceries on a Wednesday afternoon was pending at the end of the year.

During the course of the year shop inspection and street patrol (175 hours) brought to light 114 contraventions of which 7, as already recorded, were reported for prosecution. The remaining 107, being technical or of a lesser nature, were warned, both for the offence and against repetition thereof.

A local television dealer intimated, by means of a press advertisement, that their evening closure was to be beyond 8 p.m.—the stipulated hour. Investigation revealed that the purpose of the extended business hours was for demonstrations only. A warning was given regarding sales taking place during the periods of the demonstrations.

Christmas and New Year Closing

As usual, the hours of closing were relaxed during this period and most shopkeepers decided to remain open on the Wednesdays, 24th and 31st December and to close on Christmas and New Year's Day. This caused resentment amongst some assistants who felt that they were getting the Public Holidays at the expense of their half-days. Most of the big shops, however, closed for Christmas Day and two days at the New Year.

Few shopkeepers took advantage of the suspension of the evening closing hours during this period, other than some of the smaller "one man businesses," but one shopkeeper had to be warned for adopting these extended hours even beyond the concessionary period.

Visits in connection with this seasonal concession numbered 303.

Places of Public Refreshment.—During the year there were four additions to the register maintained in connection with the foregoing. All the new premises are of a very high standard as regards structure and furnishings and are a credit to their owners.

At the end of the year 157 such places were on the register and were found, during routine inspections, to be conducted and maintained satisfactorily.

Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938

Visits connected with the administration of this Act numbered 45. Establishments mainly affected by this legislation comprise Cinemas, Theatres and Dairies.

Hairdressers and Barbers

Dundee Corporation (Consolidated Powers) Order, 1957

By virtue of Section 385 of the above Order it has become compulsory for all persons carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber within the city to register their premises with the Corporation. The Local Authority decided that the registration of such premises be delegated to the Health and Welfare Committee who, in turn, appointed the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff Authorised Officers for the purposes of enforcement of the Section.

An advertisement giving notice that it was an offence to carry on the business of a hairdresser or barber in any premises not registered by the Corporation was inserted in the local press and as a result a substantial number of hairdressers made application for registration, paying the stipulated fee of 10/-. Those failing to respond were reminded of their obligations and, more important still, their liability to a fine of £10 for failure to comply with the terms of the Order.

One hairdresser, who conducted business at home, was refused registration as the house and facilities were deemed unsuitable.

All other known businesses of this nature were duly registered.

In relation to registered premises the following provisions apply:—

- (a) Due cleanliness shall be observed by persons working or employed in such premises both in regard to such premises and the instruments, towels, materials and equipment used therein and in regard to themselves and their clothing;
- (b) There shall be provided in or within a reasonable distance of the premises suitable washing facilities including a supply of soap, clean towels and clean water both hot and cold for the use of persons working or employed therein.

Without prejudice to these above provisions the Corporation are also empowered to make bye-laws for the regulation of hairdressers' and barbers' premises and the securing of cleanliness therein.

It is also an offence for any person to work or be employed in such an establishment if suffering from an infectious disease which is likely, by reason of such person so working or being employed, to cause any other person to be infected with such disease.

Power of entry is given to an Authorised Officer to enter and inspect at any reasonable time any premises in which he has reason to believe that the business of a hairdresser or barber is carried on, or in which he suspects that there is any contravention of Section 385 being committed.

Any person contravening or failing to comply with any provision of the Section or obstructing an Officer in the execution of his duty, is guilty of an offence liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds. In lieu of, or in addition to, imposing a penalty the Sheriff or Magistrate may order the suspension of the registration of the premises for a period not exceeding 12 months.

A survey of hairdressers' and barbers' premises entailed 109 visits.

Preparation of bye-laws for controlling hairdressers' and barbers' establishments is at present under consideration.

Theatres, Cinemas and Dance Halls

132 visits were made either during the day or in the evenings while the public were within the premises to ensure that the buildings were satisfactorily maintained. Particular attention was paid to general cleanliness, ventilation, and the provision, maintenance and condition of sanitary accommodation for patrons and staff.

On the whole they were found to be well kept and any defects were remedied without delay upon notification to the managements.

One cinema, extensively damaged by fire last year, appears to have closed down permanently. The proprietors have made no commencement at restoration and accordingly the licence has been allowed to lapse.

Port Inspection

Shipping arriving at Dundee during 1958 showed a decrease in both foreign and coastal traffic. The number of ships from abroad fell by 144 compared with last year; indicative of the depressed state of the shipping industry. Coastal trade, too, was affected, being lower by 139 vessels, the lack of freight and more goods arriving in the city by road transport being cited as the causes for this decline.

Tonnage, however, showed an over all increase on the figures for the previous year.

Visits to shipping totalled 568.

Volume of Shipping Entering the Port

	No.	Tonnage.
1. Foreign	265	423,725
2. Coastwise	513	168,755
	<hr/> 778	<hr/> 592,480

Details of Foreign Shipping

No. of Ships	265
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Coming from :

Free Ports.		Infected Ports.	
Direct.	Indirect.	Direct.	Indirect.
128	2	50	85
Number carrying Deratting Certificates			9
Number carrying Deratting Exemption Certificates			239
Number with no Certificate			17*

* Polish Fishing Vessels.

Vermin Infestation

Each foreign-going ship entering the Port is subject to routine inspection.

Cabins and bedding, food stores, galleys, pantries and sanitary accommodation are given special attention for cleanliness; scrutiny for signs of rodents and insects are also included in the examination.

No evidence of bugs or lice was discovered in either cabins or bedding, and the standard of cleanliness was satisfactory.

Only slight cockroach infestations were found and corrective measures were applied before the vessels sailed.

The inspection of provision storerooms showed them to be clean and in good condition. On no occasion was it necessary to remove any foodstuffs as unfit for human consumption.

The shipping of cattle from this Port to the Continent continued during the year, though on a lesser scale than hitherto. Inspection of the ships showed them to be well equipped for the purpose. Disinfecting of the vessels prior to loading was strictly adhered to and the comfort and well being of the animals was always a major consideration. Cleanliness of the vessels, which is of necessity a fundamental of this trade, was well maintained.

Deratting

Details of action under this heading will be found in tables pertaining to Port Inspection.

The constant efforts of the Harbour Trustees to keep the rat population at sheds, warehouses and other buildings to a minimum, produced good results. The number of rats exterminated was considerably less than for the previous year, a pointer, surely, that continuous action achieves more than sporadic onslaughts.

Foreign-going vessels visiting the Port were thoroughly inspected to determine the extent, if any, of rodent infestation. The provision of rat guards on mooring ropes was, as usual, insisted upon.

Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued in respect of 17 vessels found, after inspection, to merit such.

One ship, laid up in the river, was fumigated and 22 rats destroyed as a result, but no Deratting Certificate was issued.

Vessels to which the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951 applied were inspected. All were found to be clean and free from vermin. Only a few of them possessed Rodent Control Certificates which, on examination, were found to be valid.

The Order does not make the carrying of these Certificates obligatory.

Nuisances

In the course of routine inspection of shipping, nuisances discovered numbered 146. As regards type, these showed very little variation on those of previous years.

In practically all instances abatement was secured before the departure of the vessels, but if this was not accomplished, due to lack of time, arrangements were made for the necessary work to be carried out at the next port of call.

Water Supplies to Ships

Five samples of drinking water taken from different ships' supplies were submitted to the Bacteriological Laboratory, Queen's College, Dundee for examination.

Reports received showed 3 samples to be satisfactory, and 2 unsatisfactory.

Storage tanks for this commodity were inspected to ensure their cleanliness and enquiry made regarding method and frequency of cleansing and chlorination of water supplies.

Equipment used for tank filling was found to be clean and in good repair.

Table of Inspections, etc.

Total Number of Verbal Intimations	265
Number of Visits to Ships	568
Number of Ships from Infected Ports (direct)	50
Number of Ships from Infected Ports (indirect)	85
Number of Ships from Free Ports (direct)	128
Number of Ships from Free Ports (indirect)	2
Total Number of Ships from Foreign Ports	265
Nuisances and Defects attended to	146
Forecastles cleaned	16
Messrooms cleaned	20
Storerooms cleaned	25
Choked or Defective Water Closets	18
Dirty Wash-basins	16
Discharge of Foul Water on Quay	14
Dirty Bedding (crew)	3
Choked Scuppers	7
Dirty Lockers	9
Ventilators obstructed	8
Excessive Smoke Emission	10

**In Addition the Following Work was Carried Out
while the Vessels were in Port**

Freshwater Tanks Cleaned Out	18
Forecastles painted	6
Bathrooms or Wash-Places painted	14
Crews' Messrooms painted	20
Crews' Living Quarters painted	8
Water Closet Apartments painted	20
Bilges emptied	44

(A)

Number of Vessels subjected to measures of rat destruction	1
On ships—No. of dead rats recovered	22
No. of rats examined bacteriologically	Nil
On shore—No. of rats destroyed other than on ships	227
No. of rats examined bacteriologically	Nil
Species of rats recovered:—	
On ships—Rattus-rattus 22; Norvegicus Nil.	
On shore—Rattus-rattus Nil; Norvegicus 227.	

(B)

No. of vessels fumigated by S.O. ₂	Nil
No. of vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	1
No. of dead rats recovered	22
No. of vessels on which poisoning was employed	Nil
No. of dead rats recovered	Nil
Deratting Certificates issued	Nil
Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	17

General Prosecutions

The prosecutions for the year were as follows:—

The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1925 to 1958: Mince (12) Sausages (3)	15
The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, the Food Standards (General Provisions) Order, 1944, as amended by an Order dated 1st June, 1944 and the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953: Ice Cream	3
The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, the Food Standards (General Provisions) Order, 1944, as amended by an Order dated 1st June, 1944 and the Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order, 1950: Fish Cakes	2
The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956: Whisky	1
Shops Act, 1950 and Weekly Half Holiday and Closing Orders made thereunder	4

Particulars relating to the above will be found under the appropriate headings.