

[Report 1959] / Medical Officer of Health, Dundee City.

Contributors

Dundee (Scotland). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1959.

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CITY OF DUNDEE

*Report of the
Medical Officer of Health*

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 1959

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Superintendent of Day Nurseries

Superintendent of Care and After Care

Superintendent of Domestic Help Service

Superintendent of Midwives

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(Staff as at 31/12/59)

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Summary of Vital Statistics for 1959 as compared with 1958

	1958	1959
Population	180,166	180,869
Number of Deaths (corrected)	2,180	2,267
Death-rate per 1,000 population	12.1	12.5
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	71	83
Infantile Death-rate per 1,000 births	20	23
Marriage-rate per 1,000 population	8.8	8.3
Number of Births Registered (corrected)	3,567	3,581
Birth-rate per 1,000 population	19.8	19.8
Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 births	5.3	5.4
Still-births per 1,000 births (including still-births)	23	20
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	12
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	20	13
Death-rate per 1,000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.10	0.07
Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis	0.11	0.07
Death-rate from Principal Epidemic Diseases	0.03	0.25
Deaths from Diphtheria	—	—
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 births .....	.28	—
Neo-Natal Mortality	15	16
Number of Deaths from Malignant Diseases	440	464
Death-rate from Malignant Diseases	2.4	2.6

Annual Report, 1959

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the health of the City and on the work of the Health and Welfare Department during the year 1959.

The population of Dundee at the middle of 1959 as estimated by the Registrar General was 180,869 an increase of 703 on the accepted estimate for 1958 which was 180,166. The natural increase of population—the excess of births over deaths—is 1,314. The difference between this figure and the accepted population increase of 703 is 611.

Population

The Vital Statistics for the year are again very satisfactory. The death rate from all causes and at all ages was 12.5 per 1,000 population compared with 12.1 in 1958. For infantile mortality the figure was 23 per 1,000 births compared with 20 in 1958. The stillbirth rate of 20 per 1,000 births (including stillbirths) was a record figure for the City.

Vital
Statistics

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 13 (12 pulmonary) compared with 20 (18 pulmonary) in 1958. This 1959 figure is a record for the City.

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

The number of deaths corrected for transfers, during 1959 was 2,267 compared with 2,180 in 1958. The respective rates per 1,000 population were 12.5 and 12.1.

Deaths

The death rate for Scotland as a whole was 12.1 per 1,000 and 12.7 for the large burghs. The figures for Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow are 12.3, 13.3 and 12.6 respectively.

The certified causes of deaths are shown in Table I.

During 1959 there were 306 deaths from respiratory causes:—Influenza (45); pneumonia (159); bronchitis (78); and other respiratory diseases (24). The total figure for 1958 was 210:—Influenza (4); pneumonia (108); bronchitis (77); and other respiratory diseases (21).

It will be noticed that there was a sharp increase in deaths caused by influenza. This epidemic, in which Dundee was the first large centre in the country to be involved, commenced early in January, and it is estimated that there were some 25,000 persons affected.

The chief features of the febrile type were pyrexia, headache, pains in back and limbs, and a moderate degree of catarrh of upper air passages. The onset was usually abrupt and the temperature usually quite high and lasted about four days. After about the fourth day of the attack of influenza of the respiratory type, the catarrhal position became more troublesome and the lungs became involved. In the serious cases acute pulmonary congestion ensued and the cough was distressing and persistent. Quite a number of cases had gastro-intestinal symptoms, vomiting and diarrhoea. The majority of cases were of short duration, but in a considerable number, the illness was severe and prolonged. The post-influenzal debility in the more severe cases of illness was quite considerable.

Deaths from diseases of the heart and circulation numbered 761 in 1959 compared with 766 in 1958.

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from cancer during 1959—the number being 464 against 440 in 1958.

Deaths due to unnatural causes numbered 104 in 1959 compared with 99 in 1958.

The following table shows the changes in the principal causes of death which have taken place between the years 1900 and 1959. As in other areas a remarkable decline in deaths from tuberculosis and other forms of respiratory diseases has occurred, whereas a sharp rise is observed in cancer and the diseases of the circulatory system, both of which are the main causes of death in elderly persons.

CHANGES IN CERTAIN CAUSES OF DEATH 1900-1959

DUNDEE

	1900		1910		1930		1959	
	Number of deaths.	% of total deaths.	Number of deaths.	% of total deaths.	Number of deaths.	% of total deaths.	Number of deaths.	% of total deaths.
Diseases of Circulatory System	333	9.8	354	10.6	439	16.5	761	33.6
Cancer — all forms	138	4.1	228	6.8	312	11.7	464	20.5
Influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases except tuberculosis	834	24.6	506	15.1	538	20.2	306	13.5
Accidents other than motor vehicles	131	3.9	92	2.7	47	1.8	76	3.4
Tuberculosis — all forms	481	14.2	419	12.5	175	6.6	13	.6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	Not available	—	13*	.4	19	.7	19	.8
Suicide	7	.2	18	.5	23	.9	22	1.0
Motor Vehicle accidents	1**	.03	2**	.06	27	1.0	6	.3

Total deaths — all causes

3,391

3,351

2,661

2,267

Population

160,633

164,884

174,981

180,869

* Deaths classified to "Gastric Ulcer"

** Deaths caused by "Vehicles and horses (except railway)"

- Stillbirths** There were 73 stillbirths (corrected for transfers) in 1959 compared with 84 in 1958. The respective rates for 1959 and 1958 are 20 and 23 per thousand of all births (live and still).
- Fuller information into the causes of these pre-natal deaths may be found in the Report by the Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.
- Maternal Deaths** During 1959 there were no maternal deaths. In 1958 there was one such death which gave a maternal mortality rate of 0.28.
- Births** There were 3,581 births (corrected for transfers) in 1959, the highest number since 1948. This number gives a rate of 19.8 per thousand population. The respective figures for 1958 were 3,567 and 19.8.
- Domiciliary Midwifery** The number of births in Dundee during 1959 was 3,687 (not corrected for transfers) and of these 3,152 or 85.5% occurred in hospitals, etc., and the remainder (535) or 14.5% were domiciliary confinements.
- 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 312 cases.
- Day Nurseries** The number of attendances at the ten Day Nurseries owned by the Local Authority was 72,264 in 1959 compared with 74,533 in 1958. Part of the decreased attendance was due to illness among the children.
- The number on the waiting lists for the admission of children to Day Nurseries at the end of 1959 was 1,680.
- Clinic Centres** The new clinic at Camperdown Housing Estate was opened in the autumn and clinics are being held in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health Services and Dental Services.
- Plans and cost of a new clinic at the junction of Hawkhill and Peddie Street were approved during the year but it is not anticipated that this clinic will be ready for occupation until 1961.
- Welfare Foods** Notwithstanding the efforts of the health visitors to encourage mothers to uptake welfare foods, there has again been a decrease in the issue of National Dried Milk, orange juice, and cod liver oil. The number of distribution centres

throughout the City has remained the same but it is intended to make provision for another centre at Camperdown Clinic. As reported previously, the decrease in the uptake of National Dried Milk in 1958 was probably due to the increased cost from 10½d to 2/4d.

	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamins
1959	77,537	88,009	16,180	7,588
1958	88,523	90,298	16,395	6,977
1957	107,686	144,901	26,384	7,296

The number of primary vaccinations during 1959 has increased from 1,734 in 1958 to 1,908. The number of children under the age of one year who were vaccinated is 966 compared with 910 last year.

Smallpox
Vaccination

In addition to the above-mentioned figures 808 persons were revaccinated compared with 685 in 1958.

No local reaction occurred in 51 primary and 70 secondary vaccinations.

During 1959 records were received of 2,543 children who completed the full course of immunisation against diphtheria. In 1958 the total number was 2,721. The number of maintenance doses given during 1959 was 2,512 compared with 2,436 during the previous year.

Diphtheria
Immunisation

The number of children who received a complete course of injections numbered 2,248. This is a decrease of 109 over last year's figure of 2,357.

Whooping
Cough
Immunisation

There has been an increase in the numbers receiving B.C.G. vaccination this year compared with last year. Visits were made to fourteen schools for this purpose and the following figures also include nurses, medical students, contacts, school leavers, new born babies and others.

B.C.G.
Vaccination

	Tuberculin Tested			Negative Reactors			Vaccinated		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1959	1,875	2,101	3,976	1,242	1,383	2,625	1,162	1,261	2,423
1958	1,244	1,382	2,626	824	843	1,667	818	835	1,653

A Poliomyelitis Vaccination Campaign for the age group 15 to 26 years, as part of the National Campaign was held in the City in November and December.

Poliomyelitis
Vaccination

During the first two weeks of November, and again in December, open vaccination centres were set up at lunch-time Monday to Friday, at the Central Health and Welfare

Department Clinic at 3 Forester Street, and evening sessions were held from 8.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. in the City Collector's Office, which was made available through the assistance of the staff of the City Chamberlain's office. This Centre was also open on Saturday afternoons from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Mobile teams, consisting of a doctor, two members of the nursing and health visiting staff and two members of the clerical staff, with the co-operation of the management of the various undertakings, visited ballrooms, the Ice Rink, Technical College, Art College, the University, and numerous industrial establishments in the City.

Widespread publicity was given to the Campaign through the medium of the newspapers, in which advertisements were placed, both by the Scottish Information Office and the Local Authority, and the local daily and weekly press carried progress statements of the Campaign. Much assistance was also obtained from shops and industrial firms, who used posters, pay-packet slips and hand-out leaflets which were donated to the Campaign by a drug firm. Posters were also exhibited giving information about the Centres where vaccination was available and these, along with others, were displayed in many Corporation Departments, particularly the Libraries and the Baths. Cinemas also supported the Campaign, making use of our leaflets and posters, and a short film flash was used throughout the Campaign in the central cinemas to draw particular attention to it.

Some 6,676 persons received their first injections during the period Monday, 2nd November, until Saturday, 12th December, most of these being done in the earlier part of November. Second injections had been given to 5,133 persons by the end of December.

The following table gives an indication of the Centres at which vaccination was carried out:—

Centres		
Injections given at:—		
	1sts	2nds
Clinics	2,208	1,676
Industrial Concerns	3,314	2,788
Educational Establishments	527	291
Places of Entertainment	627	378
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,676	5,133
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The general practitioners during this period uplifted 3,186 doses of vaccine, and by the end of December had returned completed cards for the first and second injections in respect of 814 persons.

At the close of the year, it is estimated that 41,582 children are protected against polio having received two injections, and 10,388 of the age group 15 to 25 years.

During 1959 the number of cases made known to the Department, and accepted as suffering from the stated diseases, was 3,547. The total figure for 1958 was 2,722.

Infectious
Diseases

During 1959 dysentery cases numbered 626 and of these 507 were removed to hospital. The previous year's figures were 1,033 and 738 respectively.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of scarlet fever from 247 in 1958 to 120 in 1959. The disease was of a mild nature and there were no complications.

There was a suspected case of poliomyelitis in 1959 but after prolonged investigation, it was determined that it was a case of corsacci.

Chickenpox was responsible for 412 cases in 1959 compared with 677 in 1958.

The respiratory infections increased from 400 in 1958 to 868 in 1959, and measles from 40 (rubella 21 and morbilli 19) to 1,036 (1,019 rubella and 17 morbilli) in 1959. Cases of whooping cough showed an increase in 1959—the figure being 188 against 53 in 1958. The number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum in 1959 was 144 compared with 133 in 1958.

During the summer of 1959 there was an outbreak of food poisoning at an industrial Day Nursery. Only a proportion of the staff had symptoms of food poisoning in varying degrees of severity. Staphylococcus organisms were found in one piece of meat while the other piece of meat which was cooked in the same roasting tin was negative. The staff affected all recovered quickly. Evidence of mouse droppings was revealed behind the gas cooker, and this was reported to the Chief Sanitary Inspector for action. The teak sink used for washing up was replaced by a porcelain one.

The following table shows a remarkable decline in deaths from infectious diseases between the years 1910 and 1959. The high incidence of deaths from influenza in 1959 coincided with an epidemic which swept the country in the early part of that year.

	1910	1959
Smallpox	—	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases (including enteritis)	203	8
Pneumonia	317	161
Tuberculosis (all forms)	419	13
Chickenpox	—	—
Measles	288	—
Rubella	—	—
Scarlet Fever	31	—
Typhus	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	5	—
Plague	—	—
Influenza	3	45
Whooping Cough	49	—
Mumps	—	—
Diphtheria	68	—
Cerebro-spinal fever (meningococcal infection)	1	—
Syphilis	11	3
Dysentery	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis	5	—
TOTAL	1,400	231
Total Deaths (all causes)	3,351	2,267
Total population	164,884	180,869
Infectious diseases (above) as a percentage of total deaths	41.8	10.2

Venereal Disease

The preventive measures applied in the control of venereal diseases followed very closely upon the lines of previous years. Special attention is paid in the Port Health Work of the Department to the passing of information to the masters of incoming ships about the facilities available for treatment,

and through the health visiting service endeavours are made to follow up possible sources of infection reported amongst the general population.

The following figures have been supplied by the Special Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

Syphilis Chancroid Gonorrhoea

		Acquired	Congenital	Total		Genital	Gonococcal Ophthalmia	Total	Ven. Cond. excl. Syph., Gonorr., Chancroid	Total Venereal	Non Venereal
1959	.....	13	5	18	—	244	—	244	358	620	166
1958	.....	14	5	19	—	230	—	230	219	468	189
1957	.....	7	4	11	1	140	—	140	221	373	201

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 1959, there were 73 persons on the waiting list for priority housing. During the year 119 new applications were received and in the course of the year 105 persons were rehoused. 8 died and 17 were for various reasons removed from the list so that at the end of the year there were 62 names still remaining on the waiting list.

Housing
Priority

The number of cases confirmed to be suffering from active respiratory tuberculosis during the year was 213: 124 males and 89 females. Last year's figures were 426: 232 males and 194 females. The number of notifications of non-respiratory cases this year was 23: 7 males and 16 females. Last year's figures were 31: 11 males and 20 females. The non-respiratory cases this year included 6 meningeal conditions, 1 with bones and joint infections, 7 with superficial glands affected, 6 with genito-urinary organs affected, 2 with other organs affected and one abdominal condition.

Tuberculosis

The number of new cases admitted to hospital for the first time during the year was 146: 84 males and 62 females. Last year's figures were 283: 145 males and 138 females.

There were 13 deaths—9 males and 3 females from respiratory tuberculosis and 1 male from non-respiratory causes.

The number of known cases of respiratory tuberculosis at the end of the year was 2,587 and non-respiratory 244. 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	158	323	255	229	168	119	1,340
	F.	0	19	92	219	409	267	138	69	34	1,247
2. Non-Respiratory	M.	0	5	26	27	17	18	9	3	3	108
	F.	0	3	12	38	38	24	10	4	7	136

Intensive measures to bring all home and other close contacts of notified cases of Tuberculosis under surveillance of the Chest Clinic were carried out by the Health Visiting Staff during 1959.

From the cases notified, there were 975 contacts listed—an average number of contacts per case of 4.6%.

Of the 975 contacts, 778 presented themselves for examination at the Chest Clinic, giving a percentage of 79.8%.

Mass Radiography

A Miniature Mass Radiography Campaign is one grand round up of the City's population. M.M.R. however is also employed in a recurring and systematic way whereby groups of people are periodically examined every two years. A factory, an office, a school staff provide groups for survey study.

An interesting example of the usefulness of this application of M.M.R has been provided by one big office in the City. A survey in 1954 encompassed a staff of 39 of which 19 volunteered for examination. Two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were picked up and sent for institutional treatment. In 1956 a further two cases of tuberculosis were revealed when 29 of the 44 members of the staff were X-rayed. The survey in 1958 coincided with the Mass Radiography Campaign in the City. Three active cases of tuberculosis were found and were admitted to hospital for treatment. The office staff had increased to 51 and 34 members presented themselves for examination.

By present day procedure follow up examinations are carried out in all contacts of "picked up" cases. In carrying this out in March, 1959, in connection with the office survey under consideration a further case was detected.

Two or three per survey from one office with a follow up detection of an infected contact is a pretty good example of M.M.R in action.

During the year 159 applications were made to the Department for nursing requisites. Only four of the applications were in respect of cases of tuberculosis and the remaining 155 applications were in respect of cases discharged from hospitals, chronic illness, etc.

Care and
After Care

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 1959 there were 83 persons receiving milk and in the course of the year 145 new applications were received and granted. During the year, for various reasons, 140 cases ceased receiving milk and at the end of the year there were 88 persons on the register.

This service, which is available free to persons of pensionable age who are not engaged in remunerative employment, continues to expand and is obviously proving most beneficial to the health of the old people.

Chiropody

During the year there were 679 new cases—417 in respect of corns and callosities, 233 in respect of nail conditions and 29 on account of bunions. The number of revisits on account of these conditions was 12,700—8,333 for corns and callosities, 3,875 for nail conditions, and 492 for bunions. The total number of attendances for the year was 13,379—a very satisfactory year's work!

The special co-ordinating Committee appointed by the Local Authority to consider and if possible resolve family problems continued to meet regularly during the year. The Local Authority sections, voluntary organisations, etc., concerned with social problems, are well represented and it is felt that this Committee serves a very useful purpose.

Problem
Families

Mental Health Service

In the course of the year 548 cases were admitted to mental hospitals—485 as voluntary patients and 63 were certified by medical practitioners. Of the certified cases 21 were admitted from hospital and 42 from their own homes or elsewhere. 21 of the certified cases were over the age of 60 years.

During the year 52 cases who had been certified were discharged—29 relieved, 21 recovered and 2 not improved. There were 48 deaths—41 being over 65 years of age. In addition 80 cases who had been admitted to mental hospital as certified cases were transferred to voluntary status.

The number of voluntary patients discharged during the year was 420 and there were 22 deaths.

Mental Defectives

The number of cases known to the Department at the end of 1959 was 510. Of these 170 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 the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, doctors, health visitors, probation officers, etc., and the majority have been dealt with at the Specialist Clinic at Bell Street.

The number of cases in Certified Institutions is 165—104 in Strathmartine Hospital; 22 in St. Joseph's Institution, Rosewell, and 39 in other Institutions.

There are nine cases under guardianship.

The waiting list for admission to institutions now stands at 71 and of this number 8 are regarded as urgent.

Day Centre

The Day Centre at Strathmartine Hospital is still in operation, and continues to prove a very worthwhile service. During the year 13 uneducable children were transported daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) to and from the hospital, but towards the end of the year the number was reduced to 7 children. This was due to the opening of the Occupation Centre at Coldside where suitable cases were transferred.

Three adult girls continued to attend daily at Strathmartine Hospital for domestic training.

Voluntary Agencies

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 established for shy or nervous persons, has had a successful year. The membership is small but all attending this friendly meeting have enjoyed many pleasant and instructive evenings. Activities include social nights, entertainments, etc.

(1) **Constitution Street:** Since the appointment of an Occupational Therapist and an assistant, the Centre has been on a full-time basis and the number of young men has been increased from 11 to 20.

Occupation
Centres

They have responded exceptionally well to training in one or other of the crafts and a scheme has been inaugurated whereby they receive "pocket money" of 1/- daily to encourage them to attend.

The Centre serves a dual purpose in also being the base for Occupational Therapy in connection with the clubs for the physically handicapped. The Occupational Therapist attends three clubs weekly.

(2) **Coldside:** In conjunction with the Education Department arrangements have been made to open a senior Occupation Centre for adult girls in the same building as the juniors. This will become effective as from 1st February 1960. It will cater for twelve adolescent and adult girls, some of whom have attended at a course for domestic training in Strathmartine Hospital. Two large classrooms are being placed at the disposal of the senior girls and their supervision is being undertaken by the headmistress of the Centre. The rooms are equipped for laundry and domestic work, and the girls will play an active part in the domestic work of the school kitchen. The number of interested applicants who are suitable for admission to this Centre exceed the number of places available, and consideration will require to be given to the means of further extending this service.

Applications for this service have continued to increase in number. Of 1,140 applications received, 1,027 were granted, an increase of 57 over last year. The applications granted were 22 in respect of tuberculosis, 268 for confinements, 425 acute cases and 333 for chronic illness, old age, etc. The number of applicants who pay for the full cost of the service was 123 (12%); 560 (54.5%) were assessed in accordance with the

Domestic
Help Service

approved scale of charges, and 344 (33.5%) received additional allowances from the National Assistance Board to pay for the extra expense. At 31st December 1959, 32 whole-time and 210 part-time home helps served 888 households. This is equal to 170.8 full-time home helps working a 48 hour week.

The National Assistance (Determination of Needs) Amendment Regulations 1959 which came into force on 7th September 1959, provided for increases in the weekly sums allowed for requirements, other than rent, for the purpose of determining the need of applicants for assistance under the National Assistance Act 1948. As these regulations would have had the effect of reducing the sums collected for this service it was decided that the basic charge be increased from 1/-d to 1/4d daily.

Health Visiting

Visits by health visitors show a marked increase over last year's figures, details of which are as follows:—

	1958	1959
Visits to expectant mothers	14,048	13,570
Visits to children under 1 year	33,818	34,220
Visits to children between 2-5 years	30,773	33,046
Visits to tuberculous cases	4,518	5,090
Visits to other cases	9,998	13,365
Totals	<u>93,155</u>	<u>99,291</u>

From the tabulated statement it will be observed that a change in the emphasis of the health visitors' duties has become partially effective. More attention is now being paid to the home supervision and the follow up of the elderly and disabled persons discharged from hospital who may require some form of help, and this partly accounts for the rise in visits to other cases in the above table.

Details of the elderly persons and those discharged from hospital are passed by the hospital almoners to the district health visitor, who now pays routine visits to the home and recommends any additional assistance needed.

For the disabled a health visitor has been seconded to assist in the work of assessing and advising about their handicap, and she helps in the work of the clubs for the handicapped mentioned in the subsequent section dealing with the Welfare Services.

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 greater than the previous year—the figures being 3,780 and 3,654 respectively. It should be noted that the Dundee Sick Nursing Society have moved to more suitable accommodation at Marrbank, 6 Paradise Road, Dundee.

Home
Nursing

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

1. Cases under treatment at 31st December 1958	699
New cases reported during 1959	3,780
	<hr/>
	4,479
Cases removed from register during year—	
(a) Convalescent	2,990
(b) Removed to hospital	539
(c) Died	277
	<hr/>
Total number of cases on register at 31st December 1959	673
	<hr/>
2. Total number of nursing visits during year	98,609
3. Details of new cases registered during year 1959—	

(a) **Nature of Treatment Required:**

	Total	0-4	5-15	16-64	65+
General cases	500	3	7	153	337
Dressings	455	27	37	233	158
Blanket baths	60	—	—	7	53
Enemas	329	7	22	159	141
Penicillin injections	1,808	40	145	1,275	348
Insulin injections	51	—	—	22	29
Other injections	414	2	2	205	205
Other treatment	163	17	10	81	55
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,780	96	223	2,135	1,326

(b) **Main Conditions and Age Grouping of New Cases:**

	Total	0-4	5-15	16-64	65+
Tuberculosis	53	—	—	48	5
Other Infectious Diseases	11	—	3	6	2
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	150	—	—	81	69
Asthma	15	1	1	9	4
Diabetes Mellitus	50	—	—	22	28
Vascular diseases	139	—	—	52	87
Mental and Nervous diseases	44	—	—	20	24
Diseases of heart and arteries	245	—	1	79	165
Diseases of the veins	59	—	—	26	33
Upper respiratory diseases	1,006	22	63	668	253
Other respiratory diseases	426	9	12	288	117
Constipation	288	7	21	137	123
Other diseases of digestive system	116	4	4	56	52
Diseases of urinary system and male genital organs	33	1	1	10	21
Diseases of breast and female genital organs	180	1	1	152	26
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissues	485	23	69	308	85
Diseases of bones, joints and muscles	72	—	1	35	36
Injuries	76	8	17	28	23
Senility	94	—	—	1	93
Other conditions	228	20	29	109	80
Totals	3,770	96	223	2,135	1,326

Nursing requisites issued during year—

8 Back Rests	8 Cages	2 Feeding Cups
52 Air Rings	8 Cradles	2 Pillows
60 Bed Pans	26 Commodes	2 Fracture Boards
2 Beds	3 prs. Crutches	1 Tripod Stick
2 Bed Tables	2 Cushions	

During the year the Accident Prevention Committee has been considering the advisability, or otherwise, of establishing a special Home Safety Sub-Committee to deal specifically with Home Accident Prevention. As the number of people killed as a result of accidents in the home far exceed the number of road deaths, more emphasis than in the past must be given to the subject of Prevention of Home Accidents. This particular problem is given special attention by the Health Visitors and also by officials of the Gas Board who inspect regularly the gas fittings in old people's houses.

Accidents in
the Home

Lectures and illustrated talks were given throughout the year by members of all sections of the Department to interested audiences. The services of the lecturer from the Scottish Council for Health Education were made available for a week in the autumn, when she addressed the school children in the Secondary Schools and Further Education establishments on "Smoking and Lung Cancer."

Health
Education

A member of the medical staff was present at the Summer School in St. Andrews conducted by the Scottish Council for Health Education, when the subject under discussion was "Health Education." Much useful information on techniques was obtained therefrom.

Mothercraft talks, which are referred to in the section of the Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare Services, were again made available on a wide scale and an increased number of expectant mothers attended thereat. In association with the ante-natal clinics at the hospitals this is a service which is becoming widely known and much appreciated.

In bringing the services available through the Health and Welfare Department to the notice of the public, continued use was made of posters, leaflets and general advertising in the local press, material being provided from a wide variety of sources. In particular, for the various campaigns which were undertaken, publicity material was supplied by the Department of Health for Scotland, the Scottish Information Office, and also by a large manufacturing pharmaceutical firm.

During the year 1959, 151 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 Acts
1937 to 1959

Clean Air
Act

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.

Housing

There was a decrease in the number of new houses compared with 1958. During 1959 a total of 1,470 houses were erected against 1,654 in the previous year. Of the 1,470 houses, 1,152 were erected by the Corporation, 128 by the S.S.H.A., and 190 by private enterprise. Full details regarding the housing position are given in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, while details are also given regarding insanitary dwellings. Altogether 464 were represented, and of these 131 were closed by Demolition Order, 101 by Closing Order, and at the end of the year 208 were not finally dealt with, while the remaining 23 were taken over by the Corporation thus obviating further action.

Food
Inspection

In the course of the year 5,022 condemnation certificates were issued by the Sanitary Department. Food destroyed voluntarily exceeded 21 tons.

Altogether 710 samples of various foods were obtained and 667 were genuine. There were 16 prosecutions.

Milk
Sampling

The average fat content of the formal samples taken was 3.68%. This is equal to .68% 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 7.54% against the standard of 5%; solids (not fat), 9.97% against the standard of 7.5%.

Welfare
Services

Residential Accommodation: During the year plans and costs were approved for the conversion of a mansion house, Taypark, into an old people's home for 21 ladies. Accommodation on the ground floor will be used mainly for frail ambulant and it is anticipated that the home will be ready for occupation by the end of 1960.

During the current year it was decided to change the name of East House to the Rowans.

The accommodation in our three residential homes has been fully utilised all year, and there is a waiting list for admission to Craigie Home and Caird Rest. Vacancies occurring

in the Rowans can readily be filled by transferring patients from the Geriatric Ward of Maryfield Hospital.

A steady programme of modernisation and redecoration has been carried out in the Rowans throughout the year, but while much still remains to be done there is no doubt whatever that the modernisations and the earnest endeavours of the Matron and her staff have much to do with the cheerful outlook of the old people.

The W.V.S. maintain a shopping kiosk at the Rowans, the profits therefrom being used to purchase comforts for the residents who do appreciate this service. The W.V.S. personnel who devote much of their time to the old people in a variety of ways have to be congratulated.

Thanks to those artistes who have given freely of their time and talents, the high standard of entertainments for the old people in the homes has been maintained during the year. The Chaplain must also be congratulated for his efforts in securing the services of these public spirited and talented citizens. Religious services have been held regularly throughout the year and the residents have also received visits from their own ministers. Special services, which were well attended by friends and relatives, were held at Easter, Harvest Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The occupational therapy department has continued to hold the interest of the old people at the Rowans, and the old folks look forward with anticipation to Tuesday and Thursday afternoon sessions with the craft teachers.

At 31st December 1959, the following residential accommodation was provided by the Corporation:—

	No. of places
The Rowans	177
Craigie Home	20
Caird Rest	35
	<hr/>
	232
	<hr/>

Meals-on-Wheels: This service continues to meet the needs of the home-bound old people and it has been possible throughout the year to grant most applications received. Approximately 110 meals are delivered twice weekly by the

W.V.S. The charge for the meals to the old people is 1/-, the balance of the cost being met by the Health and Welfare Committee.

Lunch Clubs: For those old people who are ambulant and can attend the Five-Ways Club at Caird Avenue, lunch is supplied at a cost of 1/- per head, the balance of the cost being met by the Health and Welfare Committee. In the year under review, approximately 17,500 meals were supplied. Lunches are also supplied at the King George VI Memorial Club.

Burials or Cremations: During the year arrangements were made for the burial of twenty-three persons where there were no relatives, or otherwise where there were no funds available to pay the expense.

Clubs for the Handicapped: A fourth club was opened during the year for the physically handicapped and each club is open once weekly. Attractive syllabuses are issued and activities include concerts, talks and demonstrations, competitions and visits to places of public amusement. 219 persons have taken part in summer activities and 15 have benefited by the care and attention received at a holiday home. 400 attend the cinema weekly using free concession passes made available by the generosity of the management of Green's Playhouse.

The scheme is operated by two officers of the department and they are very ably assisted by 40 voluntary workers. 705 physically handicapped persons are now registered with the Local Authority. Regular visits are made to the homes of these people and an "Advice and Help Service" is run to help with personal problems and difficulties. The register of physically handicapped persons continues to grow and is by no means complete. A weekly news bulletin is given at each club centre, which helps to keep absent members in touch with their fellow members. Birthday and "Get Well" cards are sent into every home. These cards are gifted by Messrs Valentine & Sons Ltd., Dundee, and the local Press continues to take an active part in making known the needs of the clubs.

During the year it was decided to extend the club activities to include occupational therapy and special sessions are held weekly. The regular attendance at these sessions is an

indication of the enthusiasm of the members and the standard of workmanship proved to be beyond expectations. Many of the members become so interested in the crafts that they request domiciliary continuation of occupational therapy during the "closed" season.

Transport Facilities: Permits for travel on Corporation buses at a fare of 1d for each journey at "off peak" periods, continue to be granted to those persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by reason of restricted ability to walk, and are not disqualified because of income. The same concession is granted to persons of pensionable age and was subsidised by the Health and Welfare Committee to the extent of £8,000 for the year under review. Free concessionary travel for blind persons and certain war disabled persons cost the Health and Welfare Committee another £3,800 per annum.

General: During the year 9 applications were granted for the provision of accesses, etc., to accommodate invalid carriages which had been issued to severely handicapped persons through the Special Appliances Clinic of the Board of Management of the Dundee General Hospitals, the cost of this work being met by the Health and Welfare Committee. Ramps, hand-rails, gadgets for use in the home, etc., have continued to be provided for handicapped persons where required.

Blind and Partially Sighted: The number of blind and partially sighted persons in Dundee are shown in age groups as follows:—

Blind Persons:

5-15, 9; 16-17, 1; 18-20, 3; 21-29, 17; 30-39, 13; 40-49, 47;
50-59, 72; 60-64, 49; 65-69, 52; 70-79, 134; 80+, 83; Total = 480.

Partially Sighted Persons:

5-15, 1; 16-17, 0; 18-20, 6; 21-29, 9; 30-39, 10; 40-49, 12;
50-59, 6; 60-64, 2; 65-69, 9; 70-79, 12; 80-84, 9; 85-90, 1;
Total = 77.

Suitable arrangements are in force for the examination of persons applying for registration as blind persons either in hospital or in their own homes.

The Royal Dundee Institution for the Blind: The Corporation are responsible for an average number (excluding married women) of approximately 68 members of the Institution, and the total *per capita* grant paid in terms of the scheme for the provision of welfare services (including grant at the restricted rate of £150 for married women) amounted to approximately £26,000 for the year. The Institution continues to provide hostel accommodation for retired members and club rooms are provided for staff recreation. The scheme whereby the Institution arranged to train up to a maximum of ten physically handicapped persons (other than blind or deaf) has proved to be very satisfactory.

Dundee Mission to the Deaf and Dumb: The Corporation have an arrangement with the Mission to provide welfare services for the deaf and hard of hearing in the City. A register is maintained by the Mission of persons who desire to avail themselves of the services and the numbers on the register at 31st December are as follows:—

LIST "A" — 193 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" — 29 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.

A *per capita* grant of £2 5/- for each of the persons in List "A" is paid to the Mission by the Local Authority. The services provided include visitation of members by the Missioner and Secretary, Mr John Dickson, whose field of work extends from the Western Isles to the North of Fife. He deals with domestic problems and also endeavours to obtain employment for all members. Church services have been held regularly in Dundee and the local Institute has been the centre of much activity by the Woman's Guild, various sports clubs and the Youth Fellowship.

In conclusion I would like to express my appreciation to the Convener and members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their support during the year and to all members of my staff for their co-operation and assistance in the work of the Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

IAN B. L. WEIR,

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

Medical Officer of Health.

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TABLE 1.

Return showing Causes of Death (corrected for transfers) at different Age Periods during 1959.

Cause of Death.	ALL AGES		Under 4 wks. to 4 yr.		1-5		10-15		25-35		45-55		65-75		85 and over	
	Total	Males	Females	Weeks	1-5	10-15	25-35	45-55	65-75	85 and over	1-5	10-15	25-35	45-55	65-75	85 and over
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	12	9	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other forms	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, all forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever and streptococcal sore throats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms	464	231	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	29	9	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemias	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other general diseases	13	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	327	125	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-meningococcal meningitis	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	32	17	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	33	6	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	606	310	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of heart	32	12	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertension with heart disease	24	7	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertension without heart disease	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other circulatory disease	59	23	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	45	15	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	159	76	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	78	51	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other respiratory diseases	24	14	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	19	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	17	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis and duodenitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases	10	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	24	13	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal sepsis, including post-abortive sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	25	15	10	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	23	13	10	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia of newborn	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea of newborn	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	15	8	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causes ill defined and unknown	22	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other road transport accidents	58	25	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the home	18	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other violence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2,267	1,091	1,176	57	26	15	4	6	13	16	59	148	391	579	714	239

TABLE II.

Death-rates at Various Age-periods (from all causes each year, 1950-59).

Age Periods.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
	No. of Death-Deaths, Rate.	No. of Death-Deaths, Rate.	No. of Death-Deaths, Rate.	No. of Death-Deaths, Rate.	No. of Death-Deaths, Rate.	No. of Death-Deaths, Rate.	No. of Death-Deaths, Rate.	No. of Death-Deaths, Rate.	No. of Death-Deaths, Rate.	No. of Death-Deaths, Rate.
All Ages	2411 13.5	2498 14.0	2195 12.3	2148 12.1	2186 12.4	2198 12.4	2186 12.2	2275 12.7	2,180 12.1	2,267 12.5
0-5	182 12.4	149 10.2	116 6.9	115 6.8	119 7.1	123 7.3	117 6.9	99 5.8	84 4.9	98 5.7
5-10	8 0.3	11 0.4	8 0.3	17 0.7	11 0.4	12 0.5	9 0.3	15 0.6	12 0.5	10 0.4
10-15	42 1.7	43 1.8	18 0.7	19 0.8	16 0.6	20 0.8	12 0.5	16 0.6	11 0.4	13 0.5
15-25	50 1.8	62 2.2	39 1.6	34 1.4	32 1.3	27 1.1	32 1.3	24 1.0	20 0.8	16 0.6
25-35	109 4.2	78 2.9	74 2.9	68 2.7	68 2.7	58 2.3	58 2.3	64 2.5	57 2.2	59 2.3
35-45	228 10.9	217 10.4	183 7.8	180 7.7	176 7.5	184 7.8	170 7.2	177 7.5	169 7.1	148 6.2
45-55	389 20.6	373 19.7	341 19.6	334 19.2	367 21.2	365 20.9	354 20.2	421 24.0	392 22.2	391 22.1
55-65	1403 83.6	1565 93.4	1416 76.6	1381 75.0	1397 76.0	1409 76.1	1434 77.2	1459 78.3	1,435 76.6	1,532 81.4
65-75										
75-85										
85 plus										

TABLE III.

Death-rate (from all causes) each month during the years
1950 - 59

Month.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
January	14.8	23.2	15.6	13.7	13.3	16.7	14.2	13.9	15.7	17.4
February	15.5	19.5	14.2	12.1	11.0	14.5	13.1	13.5	13.5	26.9
March	14.9	16.4	14.7	13.7	14.7	20.1	16.1	13.5	14.4	14.3
April	12.2	11.7	16.1	12.5	13.1	14.0	13.3	11.0	13.0	10.1
May	12.3	12.1	11.6	11.7	10.9	12.2	12.6	12.5	11.3	10.2
June	10.9	12.4	10.0	10.8	9.8	9.1	9.9	10.5	11.6	11.8
July	12.6	10.2	8.9	10.2	10.8	13.8	10.2	10.9	9.3	7.2
August	12.4	12.0	10.1	10.2	11.4	9.8	10.9	10.7	9.4	9.1
September	10.4	10.9	10.8	9.8	11.9	8.7	11.2	11.7	8.4	9.4
October	12.0	12.4	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.8	12.4	14.5	11.4	10.5
November	14.3	11.3	10.4	12.2	12.1	11.6	10.5	15.4	21.8	10.8
December	17.1	12.5	14.0	16.9	15.1	11.4	13.2	14.0	20.5	12.9

TABLE IV.

Death-rate (from all causes) in various Wards each year,
1950 - 59

Year	Whole City.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
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
1959	12.5	13.9	13.2	10.9	12.8	10.1	14.5	11.9	12.6	14.3	13.3	12.8

TABLE V.

Birth-rate in Various Wards Each Year, 1950-59

Year	Whole City.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
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
1959	19.8	22.9	17.2	24.4	19.1	22.7	17.6	16.6	22.2	15.2	19.5	17.6

TABLE VI.

Infantile Death-rate (per 1,000 births) in Various Wards Each Year,
1950 - 59

Year	Whole City.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
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
1959	23	27	10	20	29	20	5	50	13	26	19	32

TABLE VII.

Death-Rate in Various Wards from Principal Epidemic Diseases
Each Year, 1950 - 59

Year	Whole City.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
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
1959	.25	.23	.42	.40	.12	.09	.25	.06	.36	.45	.16	.28

TABLE VIII.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate in Various Wards Each Year,
1950 - 59

Year	Whole City.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
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
1959	.07	.08	.17	—	—	.18	—	.11	—	.06	.11	—

TABLE IX.

Tuberculosis (all forms) Death-rate in Various Wards Each Year
1950 - 59

Year	Whole City.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12
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
1959	.07	.08	.17	.04	—	.18	—	.11	—	.06	.11	—

TABLE X.

Deaths and Death-rates from Various Groups of Causes Each Year since 1950 (all ages)

Disease Group.	1950.		1951.		1952.		1953.		1954.		1955.		1956.		1957.		1958.		1959.	
	Pop., 178,349	No. of Deaths.	Pop., 178,220	No. of Deaths.	Pop., 177,868	No. of Deaths.	Pop., 177,174	No. of Deaths.	Pop., 176,784	No. of Deaths.	Pop., 177,944	No. of Deaths.	Pop., 178,536	No. of Deaths.	Pop., 179,225	No. of Deaths.	Pop., 180,166	No. of Deaths.	Pop., 180,869	No. of Deaths.
	Rate per 1000 Pop.		Rate per 1000 Pop.		Rate per 1000 Pop.		Rate per 1000 Pop.		Rate per 1000 Pop.		Rate per 1000 Pop.		Rate per 1000 Pop.		Rate per 1000 Pop.		Rate per 1000 Pop.		Rate per 1000 Pop.	
Congenital	96	.53	75	.43	65	.37	68	.38	82	.47	79	.44	81	.45	64	.36	62	.34	66	.36
Digestive	106	.60	113	.64	84	.47	80	.45	83	.47	73	.41	99	.55	90	.50	73	.41	68	.38
Respiratory	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	261	1.44
Infective	116	.65	100	.56	61	.34	42	.24	42	.24	48	.27	38	.22	66	.37	26	.14	59	.33
Circulatory	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	761	4.21
Genito-urinary	51	.29	70	.40	42	.24	67	.38	59	.33	58	.33	54	.30	46	.26	46	.26	44	.24
Malignant	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	464	2.57
Nervous	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	362	2.00
Other Causes	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	182	1.01
	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	2,267	12.5

TABLE XI.
Certified Causes of Death at Various Ages Under 1 Year During 1959

Cause of Death.	WEEKS					MONTHS				Total.	Under 2	9/12	Total
	Under 1	1/2	2/3	3/4	Total.	2/3	3/6	6/9	9/12				
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—													
Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Meningitis (not T.B.)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	6	3	2	3	14	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	22
Congenital Debility, Icterus, Sclerema, Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	8	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Injury at Birth, Post Natal Asphyxia, Atelectasis	23	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Suffocation, Over-laying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	46	5	3	3	57	1	10	6	4	83	5	4	83

TABLE XII.

Infant Mortality Rates from Various Groups of Causes Each
Year 1950 - 59

Year.	Congenital.	Digestive.	Respiratory.	Infectious Disease.	All Other Causes.	Rate per 1,000
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
1959	16.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	2.2	23.2

TABLE XIII.

Infant Mortality Rates from all causes at Various Age Periods,
1950 - 59

Year.	Births.	Death-Rates			
		Under 1 Week.	Under 1 Month.	Under 3 Months.	Under 1 Year
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
1959	3,581	13	16	18	23

TABLE XIV.

Number of Illegitimate Births, Number of Deaths (under 1 year)
of Illegitimate Infants, and Death-rate per 1,000 Illegitimate
Births, since 1950

Year	Illegitimate Births.	Deaths of Illeg. Infants.	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Births.
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
1959	195	4	21

TABLE XV.

Table showing Number of Still Births and Rate per 1,000 Births,
1950 - 59

Year	No. of Still-Births.	Total of Live Births and Still-Births.	Rate per 1,000 total Births (Live & Still)
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
1959	73	3,654	22.99

TABLE XVI.

Annual Death-Rate per 100,000 population and Case Mortality,
per cent., from Measles and Whooping Cough Each Year
since 1950

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.
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	—	—	—
1959	1,019	—	—	—	188	—	—	—

TABLE XVII.

Maternal Mortality Rates — Number of Deaths per 1,000
Registered Births plus Stillbirths, 1950 - 59

1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
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 1950 from the
Respiratory Diseases (including Bronchitis, Pneumonia
(all forms), Pleurisy, Laryngitis, etc.)

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 100,000
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
1959	261	144.3

TABLE XIX.

Deaths in which Influenza was given as a cause of Death
Each Month, January, 1950 to December, 1959

Months.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
January	1	16	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	6
February	1	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	31
March	1	1	6	2	0	4	0	0	0	7
April	1	0	9	0	0	2	2	1	1	0
May	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	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	1	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0
November	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	14	1	0
December	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	2	0	1
	5	25	17	7	2	10	5	43	4	45

TABLE XX.

Deaths in which Influenza appeared as a cause in Death
Certificate, 1950-59, Classified in Age Periods

Age Periods.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
Under 1 year	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1-5 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5-15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
15-25 years	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	1
25-45 years	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	4	0	3
45-65 years	0	8	6	0	1	1	0	18	0	8
65 and upwards	3	13	9	5	1	9	3	18	2	30
	5	25	17	7	2	10	5	43	4	45

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Number of Cases of each disease notified and accepted in Dundee during the year 1959

Disease	Also Number Removed and Number Not Removed to Hospital										Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to hospital
	At all ages	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 65	65 and upwards			
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M 27 F 13	6 2	9 5	11 2	— 3	1 1	—	—	—	27 12	1	
Chickenpox	M 234 F 178	7 4	39 24	185 150	—	2	1	—	—	21 9	213 169	
Cholera	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Continued Fever	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Diphtheria	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Dysentery	M 304 F 322	28 38	181 165	72 53	5 12	11 22	1 9	4 15	2 8	258 249	46 73	
Encephalitis Lethargica	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Erysipelas	M 11 F 19	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	6 15	2 3	6 10	5 9	
Food Poisoning	M 29 F 34	2 —	12 4	3 3	— 11	3 4	3 6	2 2	2 4	6 3	23 31	
Jaundice, Acute Infective	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Leprosy	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Measles (Rubella)	M 9 F 8	1 —	1 2	7 6	—	—	—	—	—	— 2	9 6	
Measles (Morbili)	M 513 F 506	9 13	131 138	373 355	—	—	—	—	—	90 100	423 466	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	M 75 F 69	75 69	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	75 68	
Plague	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	M 71 F 67	— 1	2 1	2 1	2 5	7 3	10 1	25 25	23 30	40 29	31 38	
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	M 382 F 348	41 29	91 83	35 30	13 8	16 21	18 16	89 65	79 96	241 211	141 137	
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Polio-myelitis, Acute (Paralytic)	M 1 F —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	
Polio-myelitis, Acute (Non Paralytic)	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Puerperal Fever	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Puerperal Pyrexia	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Scarlet Fever	M 16 F 66	— 1	— 35	— 28	8 1	7 1	1 —	— —	— —	9 43	7 23	
Smallpox	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Typhoid Fever	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Para-Typhoid A	M 2 F —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	
Para-Typhoid B	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Typhus Fever	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Whooping Cough	M 81 F 107	6 14	40 37	34 56	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	24 31	57 76	
TOTAL	M 1,803 F 1,744	177 173	542 485	750 682	21 49	43 59	34 33	128 122	108 141	757 708	1,046 1,036	

TABLE XXII.
Monthly Notifications and Intimations of Infectious Diseases, Dundee, 1959

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Ratio of Deaths
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5	1	—	6	4	6	10	18	13	7	1	4	75	40
Chickenpox	16	21	33	66	17	27	10	6	7	36	44	129	412	412
Continued Fever (undulant)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	68	33	48	35	115	87	54	42	98	62	113	109	864	626
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	3	3	—	3	4	1	2	2	2	4	6	35	30
Food Poisoning	4	—	2	1	10	12	18	2	2	7	2	4	64	63
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles (Morbilli)	28	29	23	80	295	304	110	34	8	27	41	40	1,019	1,019
Measles (Rubella)	—	3	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	17	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	10	9	18	10	8	15	16	15	12	16	6	144	144
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	10	110	12	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	138	138
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	93	302	55	29	44	39	27	18	22	20	23	50	722	730
Poliomyelitis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	6	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	16	16
Scarlet Fever	13	4	18	9	12	7	8	6	8	14	24	12	135	120
Paratyphoid B	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Typhoid Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	12	15	10	18	33	17	12	17	10	13	10	21	188	188
	264	537	216	268	552	511	266	162	186	206	282	384	3,834	3,547

TABLE XXIII.

TUBERCULOSIS—Notifications and Deaths, with corresponding rates per 1,000 population at Various Age Periods Each Year since 1950

	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
1950 Notifications,	22	1.50	19	.65	120	4.35	160	2.91	78	1.96	15	.89
Deaths, —	1	.07	—	—	16	.66	43	.80	30	.75	14	.84
1951 Notifications,	14	.96	24	.82	107	4.44	118	2.19	57	1.43	11	.60
Deaths, —	2	.14	—	—	11	.46	23	.43	27	.68	8	.48
1952 Notifications,	22	1.30	31	1.19	86	3.43	91	1.81	36	.88	12	.66
Deaths, —	2	.12	—	—	3	.12	12	.24	16	.39	7	.38
1953 Notifications,	12	.71	28	1.08	81	3.24	91	1.81	61	1.50	17	.92
Deaths —	2	.12	2	.08	3	.12	11	.22	6	.14	6	.33
1954 Notifications,	10	.60	30	1.15	87	3.49	104	2.08	55	1.35	16	.87
Deaths, —	1	.06	—	—	—	—	12	.24	12	.29	9	.49
1955 Notifications,	18	1.07	29	1.11	80	3.19	100	1.99	47	1.15	13	.70
Deaths, —	—	—	—	—	3	.12	5	.10	12	.30	7	.38
1956 Notifications,	7	.41	15	.57	75	2.98	90	1.78	51	1.24	12	.65
Deaths, —	—	—	—	—	1	.04	2	.04	11	.27	11	.59
1957 Notifications,	8	.47	12	.46	76	3.01	84	1.66	70	1.70	16	.86
Deaths —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.02	7	.16	9	.48
1958 Notifications,	11	.64	17	.64	81	3.19	172	3.37	127	3.06	46	2.46
Deaths, —	1	.06	—	—	—	—	5	.10	5	.12	7	.37
1959 Notifications,	13	.76	17	.64	39	1.53	61	1.19	84	2.02	30	1.60
Deaths, —	1	.06	—	—	—	—	3	.06	6	.14	2	.11

TABLE XXV.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—Notifications and Deaths
with corresponding rates per 1,000 population for each
sex Each Year since 1950

Year	Notifications.				Deaths			
	Males No.	per 1,000	Females No.	per 1,000	Males No.	per 1,000	Females No.	per 1,000
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
1959	139	1.68	105	1.07	9	.11	3	.03

TABLE XXVI.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—Deaths in Institutions
Each Year since 1950

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Total Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis	104	79	40	30	34	27	25	17	18	12
No. of Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis in Institutions	52	49	23	18	17	11	13	11	3	7
Percentage of Total Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis dying in Institutions	50.0	62.0	57.5	60.0	50.0	40.7	52.0	64.7	16.7	58.0

TABLE XXVII.

MALIGNANT DISEASES—Number of Deaths and Death-rates
per 10,000 population Each Year since 1950

Year	Males	Females	Total	Rates
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
1959	231	233	464	25.65

TABLE XXIX.

Number of Births per 1,000 population, Illegitimate Births per 100 Registered Births, and Marriages per 1,000 population Each Year since 1950

Year	Birth-rate	Illegitimate-rate	Marriage rate
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
1959	19.8	5.4	8.3

TABLE XXX.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1959

Part I. of the Act

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

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	407	137	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section (7) is enforced by the Local Authorities	836	470	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section (7) is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	14	14	—	—
Total	1,257	621	5	—

(2) CASES in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				
	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)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	20	19	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)—					
(a) Insufficient	6	5	—	4	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	123	118	—	41	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	151	143	—	46	—

Part VIII of the Act — Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

There was only one case under this part of the Act concerning an out-worker in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) who was engaged in the making, etc., cleaning and washing of wearing apparel.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services

REPORT by Dr ANNIE A. FULTON

Registration of Births

4,336 live births were registered in Dundee during 1959 and 3,581 (1,845 males and 1,736 females) after allowing for outward and inward transfers (780 outward and 25 inward). This represents a live birth rate of 19.8 per 1,000 of the population compared with 19.8 in 1958 and 19.3 in 1957.

The number of illegitimate live births registered in the City was 302 and after allowing for transfers (117 outward and 10 inward) the corrected number was 195 (103 males and 92 females) which is equivalent to an illegitimate rate of 5.4% of all live births compared with 5.3% in 1958 and 4.7% in 1957.

There were 107 stillbirths registered in the City during the year and after correction for transfers (35 outward and 1 inward) there were 73 (37 males and 36 females). The stillbirth rate for the year was 20 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

Year	Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)		Illegitimate Rate (per 100 live births)		Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 tot. births)	
	Dundee	Scotland	Dundee	Scotland	Dundee	Scotland
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
1959	19.8	19.1	5.4	4.2	20	22

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 4,333 live births and 107 stillbirths; two live births were unnotified. Of the 4,442 total births 340 live births and 68 stillbirths were notified as premature.

Number of births occurring in the area.

No. of Live Births:—

Notified	4,333
Unnotified	2
	<hr/> 4,335

No. of Still Births:—

Notified	107
Unnotified	0
	<hr/> 107

Total No. of Births	<hr/> 4,442
---------------------	-------------

No. Premature:—

Live	340
Still	68
	<hr/> 408 (9.19% of total <hr/> births).

Classification of Notified Births according to place of confinement

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Home.					
Doctor and/or Midwife —	438	530	529	547	539
Royal Infirmary (outdoor) —	50	0	0	0	0
Unattended —	1	0	0	3	0
	<u>489 (12.8%)</u>	<u>530 (12.9%)</u>	<u>529 (12.5%)</u>	<u>550 (12.5%)</u>	<u>539 (12.1%)</u>
Institution.					
Royal Infirmary —	1,410	1,549	1,631	1,619	1,588
Maryfield Hospital —	1,484	1,649	1,694	1,880	1,952
Clement Park —	232	197	206	216	238
Other Nursing Homes —	199	183	167	140	125
	<u>3,325 (87.2%)</u>	<u>3,578 (87.1%)</u>	<u>3,698 (87.5%)</u>	<u>3,855 (87.5%)</u>	<u>3,903 (87.9%)</u>
	<u>3,814 (100%)</u>	<u>4,108 (100%)</u>	<u>4,227 (100%)</u>	<u>4,405 (100%)</u>	<u>4,442 (100%)</u>

The number of institutional births increased from 3,855 in 1958 to 3,903 in 1959 but the proportion of hospital confinements in relation to the total number of births remained almost 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 1951-1959.

Year.	Total Births.	Institutional Confinements Number.	Percentage.	Domiciliary Confinements Number.	Percentage.
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
1959	3,687	3,152	85.5	535	14.5

Place of confinement for the years 1955-1959 inclusive

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Home.					
Doctor and/or Midwife	436	530*	528†	543**	535††
Royal Infirmary (outdoor)	50	—	—	—	—
Unattended	1	—	—	3	—
	<u>487 (15.4%)</u>	<u>530 (15.3%)</u>	<u>528 (15.0%)</u>	<u>546 (15.0%)</u>	<u>535 (14.5%)</u>
Institution.					
Royal Infirmary	1,107	1,264	1,325	1,309	1,257
Maryfield Hospital	1,327	1,453	1,480	1,624	1,719
Clement Park and other nursing homes	246	221	176	165	176
	<u>2,680 (84.6%)</u>	<u>2,938 (84.7%)</u>	<u>2,981 (85.0%)</u>	<u>3,098 (85.0%)</u>	<u>3,152 (85.5%)</u>
	<u>3,167 (100%)</u>	<u>3,468 (100%)</u>	<u>3,509 (100%)</u>	<u>3,644 (100%)</u>	<u>3,687 (100%)</u>

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

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

** Includes 26 cases booked for hospital and removed to hospital immediately after delivery.

†† Includes 23 cases booked for hospital and removed to hospital immediately after delivery.

Midwifery Service

The Local Authority have statutory obligations under Section 23 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, with regard to domiciliary midwifery and during the year 504 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.									Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
0	1	31	81	118	124	99	35	15	504

Of the 504 women 231 (45.8%) applied to the local authority before the sixth month of pregnancy and 124 (24.6%) during the sixth month but 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.
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
1959	231 (45.8%)	124 (24.6%)	149 (29.6%)	504

Analysis of all Domiciliary Confinements showing attendance at birth.

(1) Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947:—		
(a) doctor engaged and present at confinement	160	(162 babies)
(b) doctor engaged and not present at confinement	344	(345 babies)
(c) midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	0	
(2) Other domiciliary cases:—		32*
	536	(539 babies)

* Includes 24 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.

	1957	1958	1959
(a) doctor engaged and present at actual birth or before the end of the third stage of labour	177(178 babies)	180(182 babies)	160(162 babies)
(b) doctor engaged and present at some time during labour, but excluding (a)	64	72	75
(c) doctor engaged but not present at any time during labour	262	256	269(270 babies)
	<u>503(504 babies)</u>	<u>508(510 babies)</u>	<u>504(507 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 382 women received gas and air analgesia administered by the municipal midwives compared with 377 in 1958 and 380 in 1957.

(b) Pethidine.

Pethidine is also administered by the municipal midwives and was given in 312 cases compared with 264 women who received pethidine in 1958.

Visits Paid by Midwives

7,094 ante-natal (including intra-natal) visits and 9,248 post-natal visits were paid by the midwives employed by the local authority; the following table gives the corresponding figures for the years 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	6561
Ante-natal (including intra-natal) visits	5,407	6,775	6,620	7,271	7,094
No. of births attended	419	503	504	510	507
Post-natal visits	7,275	8,814	8,375	8,903	9,248
	<u>13,101</u>	<u>16,092</u>	<u>15,499</u>	<u>16,684</u>	<u>16,849</u>

Medical Assistance

Although a doctor was engaged for every booked case midwives called in medical assistance for 207 patients. The following table gives an analysis for 1956-1959 of the stage at which medical aid was called:—

	1956	1957	1958	1959
In ante-natal period	110	123	114	133
During labour	66	45	48	55
In puerperium—				
For mother	114	55	46	43
For child	118	56	46	40
	<u>408</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>271</u>

Stillbirths

As already stated the stillbirth rate was 20 compared with 23 in 1958. This is the lowest stillbirth rate ever recorded for the city. 73 infants (37 males and 36 females) were still-born and of these 3 (4.1%) were illegitimate and 44 (60.3%) were premature. During 1959 68 (2.2%) infants born in institutions and 4 (0.7%) infants born at home were stillborn.

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

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Scotland	25	24	24	23	22
Glasgow	27	26	26	25	26
Edinburgh	24	23	19	19	19
Aberdeen	12	21	15	16	18
Dundee	24	23	24	23	20

Causes of Pre-natal Death.

Males — 37

Females — 36

Total — 73

1. Causes in Mother

Accidental and other ante-partum

Total.

 haemorrhages 11(8) |

Eclampsia and pre-eclampsia 7(6) |

Hypertension 2(1) |

Abnormalities of placenta (insufficiency,
 infarction, etc.) 13(7)* |

Hydramnios 2(2)† |

Diabetes 1 | 36(24) |

* Includes one twin.

† Includes two twins.

2. **Difficulties in Labour**

Abnormalities of cord (prolapse, pressure, torsion, etc.)	7	
Cerebral haemorrhage	1(1)	8(1)

3. **Foetal anomalies and deformities**

Anencephaly	10(10)	
Hydrocephaly	1(1)	
Multiple deformities	5(4)	
Erythroblastosis	2(1)	18(16)

4. **Ill defined or unknown cause**

Prematurity	1(1)	
Postmaturity	1	
Asphyxia	6(2)	
Cause unknown (includes one transfer in from another area)	3	11(3)

Figures in brackets denote the number of premature births.

Analysis of Stillbirths according to Place of Delivery, Social Class, etc.**Place of Delivery.**

Place of Delivery. Institution.	Number of notified Dundee births.	Number of Dundee stillbirths.	Rate per 1,000 births.
Royal Infirmary	1,257	30	23.9
Maryfield Hospital	1,719	38	22.1
Nursing Homes	176	0	0
Born outwith the City	—	1	—
Home.			
Doctor and/or Midwife	535	4	7.5
	3,687	73	19.8

The higher stillbirth rate in institutional confinements may be due to the fact that some women booked for home delivery are sent in to hospital just prior to or during labour, owing to the development of complications.

Employment of Mother during Pregnancy.

Employed.	Not employed apart from home duties.	Not Known.	Total.
26	46	1	73

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	
Jute and allied trades	—		1(1)	2(2)	1(1)	1	1(1)	3(1)	0	1(1)	0	10(7)
Workers in light industries			0	0	0	3(3)	0	1	0	0	0	4(3)
Shop assistants, clerical workers, etc.	—	—	0	0	1	0	3	4(1)	0	1(1)	0	9(2)
Domestic workers	—	—	0	0	1(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)
Not known	—	—	0	0	1(1)	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	2(2)
TOTAL			1(1)	2(2)	4(3)	4(3)	4(1)	8(2)	1(1)	2(2)	0	26(15)

The figures in brackets show the number of premature deliveries.

Social Class.

	I. & II.	III.	IV. & V.	Unknown.	Total.
No. of stillbirths	3	17	50	3	73
Percentage of deaths in each social class	4.1	23.3	68.5	4.1	100.0
Percentage of population in each social class (Dundee)	12.01	51.62	36.38		100.0

50 (68.5%) stillbirths occurred to parents in Social Classes IV and V, whereas only 3 (4.1%) stillbirths to parents in Social Classes I and II.

Infant Mortality

Infant Mortality Rates—Dundee.

Year.	Neo-natal rate.	Rate from 4 wks. - 12 mths.	Infant Mortality Rate.
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
1959	16	7	23

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

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Glasgow.	Edinburgh.	Aberdeen.	Dundee.
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
1959	22	28	35	25	23	23

During 1959 there were 83 registered infant deaths (49 males (59.0%) and 34 females (41.0%)), giving an infant mortality rate of 23 compared with 20 in the previous year.

Neo-natal deaths registered during the year.

57 infants (35 males (61.4%) and 22 females (38.6%)) died before reaching the age of four weeks (compared with 54 in 1958), giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 16 per 1,000 live births; the proportion of total infant deaths which occurred in the neo-natal period was 68.7% compared with 76.1% in the previous year.

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

Year	Total Registered Births	Stillbirths		Neo-natal deaths		Peri-natal deaths	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate.
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	3,651	84	23	54	15	138	38
1959	3,654	83	23	57	16	140	38

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

	1956.			1957.			1958.			1959.		
	S.B. rate	Neo- natal rate	S.B.+ neo- natal rate.	S.B. rate	Neo- natal rate	S.B.+ neo- natal rate.	S.B. rate	Neo- natal rate	S.B.+ neo- natal rate.	S.B. rate	Neo- natal rate	S.B.+ neo- natal rate.
Scotland	24	19	43	24	20	44	23	19	42	22	19	41
Glasgow	26	21	47	26	23	49	25	26	51	26	24	50
Edinburgh	23	18	41	19	17	36	19	17	36	19	18	37
Aberdeen	21	14	35	15	17	32	16	14	30	18	14	32
Dundee	23	19	42	24	18	42	23	15	38	20	16	36

Neo-natal Deaths

Cause of Death.

Cause of Death.	Males — 35					Females — 22			Total — 57
	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	3(3)	3(3)	0	1(1)	1(1)	2(2)	0	0	Total 10(10) 17.5
Asphyxia	3(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3(2) 5.3
Atelectasis	2(2)	2(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4(4) 7.0
Injury at birth including cerebral haemorrhage	3(3)	3(3)	2(1)	0	2(2)	0	0	0	10(9) 17.5
Congenital abnormalities	3(2)	2(1)	0	0	1	3(1)	2	3	14(4) 24.6
Hyaline membrane disease	4(4)	2(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	6(6) 10.5
Pulmonary haemorrhage	0	0	3(3)	0	1(1)	0	0	0	4(4) 7.0
Pneumonia	1(1)	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	0	2(2) 3.5
Gastro enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	0	1(1) 1.8
Other causes	1(1)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3(1) 5.3
Total	20(18)	12(11)	7(4)	1(1)	6(5)	5(3)	3(1)	3	57(43) 100.0

Figures in brackets denote the number of premature births.

Fifty-seven (68.7%) infant deaths occurred in the neo-natal period and of these 20 (35.1%) occurred within 24 hours of birth, 46 (80.7%) within the first week and 51 (89.5%) within the first two weeks of life.

Congenital malformations accounted for fourteen deaths in the neo-natal period and was the chief single cause of death. Ten (17.5%) deaths each were ascribed to unqualified prematurity and to birth injuries; it is noted that there is an increase in the number of deaths ascribed to hyaline membrane disease.

Although only 9.2% of all notified births in Dundee were premature, 43 (75.4%) of the 57 infants who died under the age of four weeks weighed 5½ lbs 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	1,227	23	18.7
Maryfield Hospital	1,681	26	15.5
Nursing Homes	176	0	0.0
Home. Doctor and/or Midwife	531	8	15.0
	<u>3,615</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>15.8</u>

Employment of Mother during Pregnancy.

	Employed.	Not employed apart from home duties.	Particulars unknown.	Total.
No. of Mothers	25	31	1	57

Type of and Duration of Employment of Mother during Pregnancy.

Type of Employment.	Duration of Employment in Months.									Unknown	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Workers in jute and allied trades	1(1)	2(2)	0	1(1)	3(3)	2(2)	0	0	0	0	9(9)
Workers in light industry	0	2(2)	0	1(1)	1	1(1)	1(1)	0	0	0	6(5)
Shop assistants and clerical workers	1(1)	0	0	0	0	1	2(2)	0	0	0	4(3)
Domestic workers	0	0	0	1(1)	0	1(1)	0	0	0	0	2(2)
Midwives	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	0	1(1)
Agricultural workers and vagrants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2(1)	0	2(1)
Occupation unknown	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)
	2(2)	4(4)	0	4(4)	4(3)	5(4)	4(4)	0	2(1)	0	25(22)

Figures in brackets refer to mothers who had premature deliveries.

Neonatal deaths associated with Social Class

	Social Class.			
	I. and II.	III.	IV. and V.	Total.
No. of deaths	0	14	43	57
Percentage of deaths in each social class	0	24.56	75.44	100.0
Percentage of population in each social class (Dundee)	12.01	51.62	36.38	100.0

Deaths of infants between four weeks and one year.

Twenty-six infants (14 males and 12 females) died between the ages of four weeks and twelve months which is equivalent to a mortality rate of 7 for this age period compared with 5 in 1958. As seen in the table below the main cause of death in this age group is congenital malformations.

Deaths under one year

4wks. - 12mths.									
Males — 14			Females — 12					Total — 26	
Cause of Death.			4 wks.- 2 mths.	2-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total.	% age
Meningitis	.....	.....	0	0	0	1	1	2	7.7
Influenza	.....	.....	0	0	2	0	0	2	7.7
Broncho pneumonia	.....	.....	1	0	1	1	0	3	11.5
Dysentery and Gastro enteritis	.....	.....	1	0	1	0	0	2	7.7
Congenital malformations	.....	.....	2	0	4	2	0	8	30.8
Accidents, etc.	.....	.....	0	1	1	1	2	5	19.2
Other diseases	.....	.....	1	0	1	1	1	4	15.4
			5	1	10	6	4	26	100.0

Social Class of Deaths between four weeks and one year

	I. and II.	III.	IV. and V.	Total.
No. of deaths	2	4	20	26
Percentage of deaths in each social class	7.7	15.4	76.9	100
Percentage of population in each social class (Dundee)	12.01	51.62	36.38	100

Deaths of Children between one year and five years

In addition to deaths of children under one year of age 15 deaths of children (10 males and 5 females) from one to five years were noted by the department.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	0	1
Malignant neoplasms	2	2	4
Diseases of the nervous system	1	0	1
Influenza	1	0	1
Pneumonia	2	0	2
Diarrhoea and other digestive diseases	1	1	2
Congenital malformations	0	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
Accidents in the home	1	0	1
	10	5	15

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. The Eastern Regional Hospital Board provide 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 medical and nursing staff are 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 Attend.	New Cases.	Total Attend.	New Cases.	Total Attend.
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
1959	0*	1,001	109	1,020	109	2,021

No. of women attending.

Year.	New Cases.	Other Cases.	Total.	Total attendances.	Average attendances per woman.
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
1959	109	257	366	2,021	5.5

* It will be noted that no new cases attended at Lochee; the explanation is that as all those attending were booked for hospital and had been asked to make the initial attendance at the appropriate hospital and to attend for follow-up visits at the local authority clinics. 366 women (109 new cases and 257 others) made 2,021 attendances compared with 310 women making 1,765 attendances in 1958; the average number of attendances made by each woman was 5.5.

Conditions found.	Lochee.	Broughty Ferry.	Total.
Malposition	2	0	2
Twin pregnancy	8	0	8
Hyperpiesis	19	4	23
Rhesus negative	28	20	48
Anaemia	2	0	2
Other conditions	2	1	3
	<hr/> 61	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 86

Post-natal Clinics

New Cases and Attendances

Year.	Lochee.		Broughty Ferry.		Total.	
	New Cases.	Total attendances.	New Cases.	Total attendances.	New Cases.	Total attendances.
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
1959	69	81	98	120	167	201

No. of women attending.

Year.	New Cases.	No. of women (New cases in 1958) still attending		Total attendances.	Average attendances per woman.
			Total.		
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
1959	167	8	175	201	1.1

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 607 women attended for this purpose during the year. In addition any expectant mothers with problems are encouraged to attend this centre and 50 mothers came for advice.

Expectant mothers were advised regarding diet, the advantages of breast feeding and attendance at child welfare centres, domestic arrangements during the period of confinement, etc. and 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 who attended the Advice Centre were visited regularly by a health visitor during the remainder of the pregnancy.

Year.	Attendances for Booking Midwife.	Other Attendances.	Total.
1955	538	57	595
1956	610	71	681
1957	584	94	678
1958	638	111	749
1959	607	50	657

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 566 maternity outfits were issued but outfits were returned by 9 women who had originally arranged to have a home confinement but 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 22 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 16,689 attendances of infants under one year compared with 18,517 in 1958; there were also 7,110 attendances of children between the ages of one and five years compared with 6,917 during the previous year.

Owing to the large attendances at the new clinic at Douglas and Angus it was found necessary to have two weekly sessions, the second coming into operation in September and a new clinic at Charleston was opened in October.

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 health education and social advice, their primary functions.

Attendances of Children at Child Welfare Centres

Year	New Cases			Attendance			No. of children attending		
	0-1 yr.	1-5 yr.	Tot.	0-1 yr.	1-5 yr.	Tot.	0-1 yr.	1-5 yr.	Tot.
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
1959	1,757	284	2,041	16,689	7,110	23,799	2,561	1,495	4,056

Of the 1,757 children under 1 year of age attending the clinics for the first time 1,240 (70.6%) 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	74
Disorders of nutrition	44
Skin conditions	89
Eye conditions	94
Ear, nose and throat conditions	2
Orthopaedic conditions	22
Congenital defects	204
Infectious diseases	2
Various	43

615

151 (53.2%) of the 284 children between one and five years attending the clinics for the first time showed no disease or congenital defect. The remaining 133 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	6
Disorders of nutrition	27
Skin conditions	13
Eye conditions	15
Ear, nose and throat conditions	30
Orthopaedic conditions	42
Congenital defects	21
Infectious diseases	6
Various	1
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Mothercraft Classes

Classes are held at 1 Nelson Street in the charge of a health visitor with a Mothercraft Teaching Certificate from Cromwell House. There were 107 sessions during the year and 365 women attended making 1,476 attendances compared with 338 women making 1,045 attendances in 1958.

	No. of sessions.	No. of women attending.	No. of attendances.
1955	103	250	1,003
1956	119	314	1,280
1957	126	365	1,035
1958	106	338	1,045
1959	107	365	1,476

Although compared with the previous year there was a slight increase in the number of women attending these classes there still remains great scope for expansion in this educational field and every opportunity is taken to encourage mothers to attend.

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.
1955	203	51	141	422
1956	303	122	117	373
1957	533	86	107	393
1958	415	70	80	367
1959	236	68	69	405

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 are offered an opportunity to consult a 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 1959, 405 children were examined at the nurseries and 126 (31%) 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 1959, 422 children (74 under one year and 348 between one and five years of age) attended for the first time.

Year.	Babies.		Children.		Total.
	New Cases.	Revisits.	New Cases.	Revisits	
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
1959	74	89	348	710	1,221

Conditions found.

Under 1 year.

Foot deformities	48
Congenital deformities	8
Birth injuries	2
Other conditions	12
No abnormality	3

73

1-5 years.

Foot deformities	145
Knock knees and bow legs	137
Other deformities	8
Spastic conditions	7
Post anterior poliomyelitis paralysis	3
Injuries	11
Other conditions	17
No abnormality	20
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	348
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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 47 children (4 under one year and 43 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	
1955	4	0	34	29	67
1956	6	1	72	22	101
1957	4	0	48	19	71
1958	4	0	74	31	109
1959	4	2	43	39	88

Conditions found.**Under 1 year.**

Difficulty in swallowing	1
Deafness	1
Otitis media	1
	<hr/>
	3
	<hr/>

1-5 years.

Speech difficulties	7
Deafness	4
Enlargement or disease of tonsils and adenoids	26
Allergic rhinitis	6
	<hr/>
	43
	<hr/>

Skin Clinic

A dermatologist attends Nelson Street once weekly and is available for consultation with regard to young children. Twenty-nine children under the age of five years (12 infants and 17 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	
1955	12	50	7	83	152
1956	13	33	11	99	156
1957	12	24	7	34	77
1958	6	15	7	47	75
1959	12	23	17	32	84

Under 1 year. Conditions found.

Cavernous angioma	2
Infantile eczema	6
Scabies	1
Erythema	2
Seborrhoeic dermatitis	1
	<hr/> 12

1-5 years.

Infantile eczema	3
Allergic eczema	1
Cavernous angioma	1
Psoriasis	1
Pityriasis simplex	1
Papular urticaria	2
Infected sudaminal eruption	1
Warts	2
Impetigo	3
Scabies	2
	<hr/> 17

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 an increase in the number of new cases admitted to the nurseries.

Year.	Babies.		Children 1-5 years		Total.
	New Cases.	Revisits.	New Cases.	Revisits	
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
1959	157	135	528	948	1,768

Diphtheria Immunization

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

Year	Total No. of children reaching the age of 1 yr.	No. of these completing inoculation at the age of 1 yr. or soon after	Percentage.	No. completing inoculation before 1st birthday.	Percentage.
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
1959	3,416	2,872	84.1	2,671	78.2

Diphtheria Immunization at Child Welfare Clinics

During 1959 courses of immunization against diphtheria were completed by 809 children at the various child welfare centres and 708 of these children were under the age of one year.

Year	1st injection	2nd injection	Total courses completed
1955	1,052	977	977
1956	1,015	958	958
1957	883	835	835
1958	919	849	849
1959	874	809	809

Whooping Cough Immunization at Child Welfare Clinics

	1st injection.	2nd injection.	3rd injection.
1955	830	772	737
1956	938	889	820
1957	822	720	718
1958	891	822	795
1959	910	824	770

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 592 babies were successfully vaccinated at child welfare clinics compared with 702 in 1958.

Year.						No. of infants successfully vaccinated at C.W. clinics.
1955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576
1957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	633
1958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	702
1959	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	592

Year.	No. of live births in the city.	No. of infants successfully vaccinated		% age of infants vaccinated.
		At C.W. clinics.	Elsewhere. Total.	
1957	3,453	633	273	906
1958	3,567	702	872	1,574
1959	3,581	592	374	966

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The policy of protecting vulnerable groups of the population against poliomyelitis has been continued and special sessions for ante-natal mothers were arranged at 1 Nelson Street; 769 mothers completed a course of two injections and 591 women were given a third booster dose. The parents of children attending the child welfare clinics were advised to take the opportunity of having their children vaccinated against poliomyelitis and were referred to the family doctor or were vaccinated at the clinics.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination at Child Welfare Clinics.

	1st injection.	2nd injection.	3rd injection.
1959	424	423	28

Home Visitation by Health Visitors

During the year health visitors made 86,978 visits to mothers and children under 5 years of age and to special cases. The number of visits to infants was 34,320, to children between one and five years 33,039 and to expectant mothers 17,480. Special visits were made to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, infantile diarrhoea, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, infectious diseases and for inquiries with regard to housing, maternal deaths, infant deaths, fostering and adoption of children and absences from day nurseries.

Home Visitation by Health Visitors

Year	Mothers A.N.			Mothers P.N.			Babies.			Children 1-5 years.			Special Visits.			
	First visits.	Re-visits.	Total.	First visits.	Re-visits.	Total.	First visits.	Re-visits.	Total.	First visits.	Re-visits.	Total.	First visits.	Re-visits.	Total.	
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
1959	—	4,101	9,496	13,597	3,559	324	3,883	6,773	27,447	34,220	10,447	22,592	33,039	1,482	757	2,239

The following table shows the particulars of breast feeding among 3,406* infants born in Dundee in 1958. These figures are compiled by the health visitors as the result of their routine visiting to the homes.

	Age.				
	Birth	2 wks.	1 mth.	3 mths.	6 mths.
Number of babies breast fed	2,763	2,017	1,397	809	543
Percentage of babies breast fed	81.1	59.2	41.0	23.8	15.9
Percentage of babies artificially fed	18.9	40.8	59.0	76.2	84.1

* In addition 39 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 1959.			Total Attendances for 1959.			No. of Children on Waiting Lists at end of 1959.		
	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Total.	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Total.	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Total.	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Total.
Burgess Street	15	25	40	14	22	36	2,462	4,905	7,367	40	27	67
Dudhope Street	15	25	40	8	26	34	2,439	5,739	8,178	83	76	159
Fairbairn Street	15	25	40	12	22	34	2,543	5,213	7,756	42	87	129
Flight's Lane	15	30	45	14	24	38	2,555	4,708	7,263	102	252	354
Harefield Road	15	25	40	13	14	27	2,529	3,866	6,395	35	43	78
Isles Lane	12	18	30	3	27	30	829	5,172	6,001	24	116	140
Lilybank	20	30	50	17	30	47	3,637	5,402	9,039	101	102	203
Linlathen	15	25	40	11	26	37	1,708	4,826	6,534	105	54	159
North George Street	12	18	30	9	18	27	1,457	4,120	5,577	63	121	184
Polepark	20	30	50	21	23	44	3,489	4,665	8,154	117	90	207
	154	251	405	122	232	354	23,648	48,616	72,264	712	968	1,680

Nursery Attendances

Year.	Under 2 years.	Over 2 years.	Total Attendances.
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
1959	23,648	48,616	72,264

(b) Provided by Firms of Manufacturers

There are five Industrial day nurseries as follows:—

	No. of Places.			Attendances.		
	0-2 years.	2-5 years.	Total.	0-2 years.	2-5 years.	Total.
Camperdown Nursery	28	47	75	4,924	8,909	13,833
Manhattan Nursery	30	35	65	6,431	9,139	15,570
Tay Nursery	36	34	70	6,327	7,318	13,645
Hillbank Nursery	30	28	58	6,102	6,951	13,053
Low & Bonar Nursery	20	45	65	3,290	7,762	11,052

Training of Nursery Students

Ten candidates from the Corporation nurseries were presented for examination during the year and nine gained the nursery nurses' certificate. Of the successful candidates six are now employed as staff nurses in day nurseries or nursery schools and three are in hospital training for the S.R.N. certificate.

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

Mother and Baby Homes

The Local Authority pays an annual grant to the Social Services Board of the Episcopal Church in respect of St. Ronan's Home and up till now a similar grant in respect of Florence Booth House; a per capita payment is now made in respect of each Dundee girl admitted to Florence Booth House; both these institutions provide accommodation for unmarried mothers and their babies. During the year 58 girls were admitted to St. Ronan's Home and 71 girls to Florence Booth House.

Midwives (Scotland) Acts

In the year ending 31st January, 1959, 63 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 eight confinements and the other did not attend any confinements.

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

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

Notification of ophthalmia neonatorum	24
Notification of pyrexia	0
Notification of artificial feeding	216
Notification of stillbirth	3
Notification of death of infant	0
Notification of infectious disease	0
Notification of inadequate accommodation	0
Notification of liability to be a source of infection	1
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	244
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Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

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

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

Fernbrae Nursing Home, Ltd., is licensed under the above Act and Regulations to carry on an agency for the supply of nurses in terms of Section VIII of the Act.

Nursery and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

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

Foster Children, Adopted and Illegitimate Children

During the year the health visitors paid special attention to 56 children who had been adopted or were awaiting legal adoption, to 31 children who were under the care of foster parents and to 352 illegitimate children.

Lectures, etc.

Lectures and talks were given during the year to various organisations, health visitors, nursery students, pupil midwives, and medical students; practical instruction at the clinics was also given to pupil midwives, nursery nurses in training, doctors and medical students.

School Health Service

REPORT BY Dr DORA W. GERRARD

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS

Population of the Area 180,700
(Registrar General's Returns at 31/12/58)

1. Number of Schools under Management of the Education Authority

(a) Infant Education only	8
(b) Primary Education	41
(c) Secondary Education:—	
(i) Senior Secondary (one with Junior Secondary also)	4
(ii) Junior Secondary	7
(iii) Modified Secondary	1
(iv) Modified Courses in Junior Secondary Schools	1
(v) Modified Courses in Primary Schools	2
(d) Pre-Vocational Training	3
(e) Special Schools	4
(f) Occupational Centre	1
(g) Nursery Schools	7
(h) Special Classes (Nursery) in ordinary schools	3

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

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

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

4. Under Private Management and not under medical inspection

(a) Primary and Secondary	1
(b) Primary School	1
(c) Nursery Schools	6

Number of children on registers	31,650
Number of children in average attendance	28,229

2.—SANITARY CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS

With the post war programme of school building steadily providing new primary schools, three have been completed and occupied this session, the amenities for the health, physical development, habit training and cleanliness of school children are satisfactorily observed. The Committee's scheme for the maintenance and redecoration of older schools has been proceeded with to provide a general environment of colourful brightness, good lighting and ventilation appropriate to all weather conditions. The need, however, to use old schools for age groups and sexes other than those for whom they were constructed has created some unsatisfactory toilet and washing conditions which require reconstruction or replacement. After occupation of one particular design of new school it was necessary to draw the architect's attention to the unsatisfactory ventilation of the medical rooms and improvements were carried out.

Infectious Disease

A sharp epidemic of Influenza attacked the city at the beginning of the year 1959 which resulted in a high percentage of absenteeism among school children and teachers in the months of January and February. Children of all ages in schools in all areas shared in the outbreak. The return to normal school attendance however was not protracted.

The attendance officers, with great diligence, provided the weekly and for a time day to day statistics of attendance so that the course of the epidemic could be closely followed.

3.—ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

A. System and Extent of Medical Inspection and Treatment

The groups of children prescribed for systematic medical inspection for the year ended 31st July, 1959, were:—

1. Entrants
2. Children born in 1949.
3. Children born in 1945.
4. Children born in 1942.
5. Children born in 1951 (vision and hearing only).

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

Systematic Medical Inspections	461
Special Visits to Ordinary Schools	99
for the purpose of diphtheria immunisation	67
for the medical examination of pupils before final acceptance for residence in Belmont Camp School	17
Visits to Special Schools	91
Nursery Schools and Classes	60
Pre-Nursing School	10
Commercial College	10
Consultation Clinic Sessions	423
Special Consultation Clinic Sessions (by appointment)	110
Clinic Sessions for the examination of children re- quiring convalescence in Holiday Homes	23
Clinic Sessions for examination for Holiday Camps	12
Sessions for Poliomyelitis Vaccination	47
Visits to Remand Home	67

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

Children as to fitness for Belmont Camp School	1,151
Children as to fitness for Holiday Camps	479
Applicants for licences for employment	633
Examination of children 2-5 years	64
Re-examination of children 2-5 years	14
Children examined for Auchterhouse Holiday Home	319

Diphtheria Immunisation

This now long practised and well received prophylactic procedure continues to be given in schools, with the written consent of the parents, to those entrants who require it when the School Medical Officer completes her visit to the school for the routine medical inspection of this age group. Absentees and those requiring a second injection are called by letter to the appropriate minor ailments clinic.

The year's record shows the position with regard to the protection against diphtheria of children at the age of entrance to schools and is summarised with the same details as in former years.

The records made of this work show that of the 2,942 entrants examined at systematic medical inspection, 2,660 (90.41%) had already had the course of injections giving initial protection. The figure was 90.76% for the comparable entrants' group session 1957-58.

For 227 entrants (7.72% of the total entrants examined, and 80.50% of the 282 children unprotected at the time of medical inspection) the parent's consent was given for immunisation so that 98.33% of the total entrants group medically inspected were protected soon after coming to school. The percentage was 98.41% for session 1957-58 and 98.57% for session 1956-57.

For 2,147 children (80.71% of those previously immunised) the parents asked that a maintenance dose should be given. 204 children (7.67% 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 2,595 children (88.21% of the total entrants' group examined) were fully protected. The percentage figure for the comparable entrants' group session 1957-58 was 81.94%. For another 288 children (10.83% 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 F.T.	to	234 children
2nd F.T.	to	204 children
3rd T.A.F.	to	2,113 children

The medical officers spent 67 sessions on immunisation.

Tuberculosis — B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination is offered to susceptible pupils from the age of 13 years and is carried out in the secondary schools and special schools where they attend. The programme was

interrupted this session as the staff was actively engaged in the City's intensive M.M.R. Campaign during the autumn term and the Poliomyelitis Campaign in the months of April and May. During the remainder of the session, however, a concentrated effort was made to carry out the tests and give vaccination as required.

B.C.G. Vaccination was offered to	2,092 pupils
accepted by	1,776 "
refused by	316 "
Mantoux test was given to	1,954 "
Positive reaction	363 "
Negative reaction	1,396 "
B.C.G. Vaccination was given to	1,231 "
Conversion test was given to	404 "

To carry out this work the B.C.G. team spent 44 sessions in schools.

The Medical Officer takes the opportunity at each visit to test pupils for whom an acceptance form had been signed but who had been absent when the school was previously visited so that the number of Mantoux tests shown this session outnumber the acceptances.

Parents who refuse vaccination for their children are visited by the health visitors and are encouraged to avail themselves of this examination and the protection if indicated.

Positive reactors are given an appointment for X-ray examination at the Chest Clinic and the acceptance forms when completed are returned to this department. For all children whether vaccinated or X-rayed the fact is transcribed on to the child's school health record.

Included in the city's policy for the protection of children from possible contact with the disease, groups of children have been given a tuberculin test and those showing a positive reaction have been X-rayed. In one such school group:—

Number in school	129 (secondary pupils)
Parents signed consents	108
refused	21
consent after home visit	4
Total consents	112

Mantoux test	112
Positive reaction	50
Negative reaction	60
Not read	2
No. chest x-rayed	48
Absent	1
Left school	1
Recalled for clinical examination	2

Throughout the city a high percentage of secondary pupils within the defined age range availed themselves of the opportunity for chest X-ray at one of the M.M.R units during Dundee's campaign.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Poliomyelitis vaccination is organised and largely carried out by the medical staff of the Health and Welfare Department and is fully reported by the Medical Officer of Health. To overtake the children awaiting first injections School Health Service personnel staffed morning and afternoon sessions in the Central Clinic during August and September 1958 and have assisted at other times when required.

B. FURTHER EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS

Medical examination of students during the session 1958-59 with the gradings according to Table II:—

	No. examined		I	Classification (as in Table II)					
	Boys	Girls		IIa	IIb	IIc	III	IVa	IVb
Trades College	164	—	109	22	8	1	14	6	4
Commercial College	—	87	46	8	2	1	21	7	2
	9	—	4	—	—	—	2	1	2
Pre-Nursing School	—	44	22	9	1	—	6	6	—
School of Art and Technology	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—

The students of the Trades College medically examined are those attending the pre-apprenticeship courses in the building and engineering departments and 135 accepted chest X-ray as part of that examination.

Normal film	=	129
Calcified lesion, no action necessary	=	6

Those examined in Commercial College are also full-time students. Since all the students had come forward during the M.M.R Campaign for chest X-ray only those who had not had a Tuberculin test while at school were offered this test and subsequent B.C.G. vaccination if necessary and this was carried out in the College and is included in the statistical record of B.C.G. Vaccination done during the session and shown earlier in this section of the report.

For the Pre-Nursing School students, the medical examination is on the lines of the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme examination as they are commencing the preliminary part of their professional career with a course extending to 2½ years in the College, and they are only accepted on a satisfactory medical report. The health of the girls is supervised and their reactions to the training observed by the medical officer at frequent visits to the school and a final examination shortly before the completion of the course ensures that they embark on their hospital training not only well grounded educationally but physically fit.

All the students medically examined were considered suitable to undertake their respective courses.

C. School Nursing and Arrangements for Follow-up.

Reference should be made to this section of last year's annual report where details were given and discussed of the introduction of school nurses into the School Health Service. The scheme devised towards the end of last session has worked smoothly and became established during this year—the primary schools are visited and supervised by health visitors and the secondary schools by school nurses.

School nurses and clinic nurses have largely replaced health visitors at consultation and treatment clinics.

Statistical Summary of the Work —

Health Visitors

Sessions on Medical Inspection in Schools	473
Sessions for Diphtheria Immunisation in Schools	64
Additional visits to schools	1,286

Additional visits to nursery schools	59
Sessions at Consultation and Treatment Clinics	477
Sessions at Orthopaedic Clinics at Dundee Royal Infirmery	32
Sessions at Paediatric Consultation Clinics (Nelson Street)	27
Visits to homes—	
following inspection of children in schools	2,734
of nursery school children	21
of orthopaedic cases	112
of school age children for confirmation and to advise on infectious disease	924
of school age children concerning T.B. infection and contact	229
of school age children concerning B.C.G. vac- cination	159
of school age children for other reasons	910

Altogether health visitors have paid 5,089 visits to the homes of 3,956 school age children.

School Nurses

Sessions on Medical Inspections in schools	222
Sessions for Diphtheria Immunisation in schools	23
Additional visits to schools	447
Sessions at Consultation and Treatment Clinics	454

Cleanliness Inspections

As is shown in Table II there is an appreciable lowering of the percentage of children presented for routine medical inspection with evidence of nits or vermin. The persistent care and supervision by the health visitors and school nurses of the pupils in schools are being rewarded and their teaching is undoubtedly reaching the mothers. If this improvement continues and reaches the remaining families, something of very considerable value will have been achieved.

The following figures show the extent of this painstaking work:—

At their weekly visits to schools during the session the health visitors inspected 60,313 children for cleanliness.

The school nurses inspected 25,083 children during the session.

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

During the session all the usual contacts with other departments of the Local Authority concerned with children have proved mutually helpful. As mentioned earlier in this report, the Health and Welfare Department's intensive campaigns against Tuberculosis and Poliomyelitis required co-operation from all sections of the department and the participation of all members of staff. Group meetings of all Local Authority Medical Officers at the planning stages of those campaigns and repeated subsequently for discussion of matters of common interest, were useful and appreciated. By membership of many of the local branches of national voluntary associations working for the welfare of handicapped children, School Health Service medical officers with their knowledge of statutory powers and duties also share in voluntary efforts for the guidance of parents and the welfare of children.

4. THE FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

The number of children examined systematically during session 1958-59 was 8,535 at 461 sessions, an average of 18.5 per session. Details are shown in statistical form in Table II at the end of this report. Significant details are 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	2,345	79.73 %
Second age group	1,335	45.76 %
Third age group	91	3.90 %
Secondary age group	1	0.25 %

**Recordings of Heights and Weights of School Children
Examined at Routine Medical Inspection in the
prescribed age groups for the session 1958-59**

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 1958-59 and for comparison the figures for the session 1957-58.

Recordings of Heights and Weights of School Children Examined at Routine Medical Inspection in the Prescribed Age Groups for the Session 1958-59

	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Secondary Age Group	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Total Number of Children Examined	1,520	1,422	1,422	1,397	1,158	1,143	198	143
Average Age	5yr. 4mth.	5yr. 4mth.	9yr. 7mth.	9yr. 6mth.	13yr. 6mth.	13yr. 7mth.	16yr. 10mth.	16yr. 10mth.
Average Height	42.91ins.	42.67ins.	52.35ins.	51.73ins.	60.58ins.	60.53ins.	67.72ins.	63.93ins.
Average Weight	42.26 lb.	40.87 lb.	64.69 lb.	63.26 lb.	96.96 lb.	102.28 lb.	137.95 lb.	126.17 lb.

1957-58 Recording was as follows:—

Total Number of Children Examined	1,468	1,498	1,557	1,470	1,248	1,310	168	128
Average Age	5yr. 4mth.	5yr. 4mth.	9yr. 6mth.	9yr. 6mth.	13yr. 8mth.	13yr. 8mth.	16yr. 10mth.	16yr. 9mth.
Average Height	42.76ins.	42.32ins.	51.94ins.	51.49ins.	60.39ins.	60.69ins.	67.79ins.	63.53ins.
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.

1-2. **Clothing and Footwear**—Exception to the wearing of unsatisfactory shoes by the teenage girl has been more noticeable again this year. 57 girls (4.92% of the third age group examined) came into this category. The Education Authority provided 291 children, necessitous or on medical grounds, with 327 pairs of boots or shoes.

3. **Cleanliness**—The statistics quoted in Table II bear out the statement made earlier in this report that there is evidence of greater care and attention to the eradication of infestation when it occurs generally among school children. The exception is the 13-14 year old girls and this group is being especially supervised. Of the total 8,535 children examined systematically, 7.30% had evidence of nits or vermin. 8.39% was the figure reported last year. Very close examination has been made this year of the cleanliness of feet and hands of children. One medical officer has launched a campaign against attendance in the school room with unwashed hands, and this accounts largely for the greatly increased total under this heading.

4. **Skins**—No comment is required on the incidence of skin infections as compared with last year. The reference to scabies under the section dealing with medical treatment was not evident at routine medical inspection.

5. **Nutritional State**—A more satisfactory standard of general nutrition is reported. Of 8,535 children examined at routine medical inspection 14 (0.16%) were considered slightly below average. This is an improvement from 0.28% last year. During the session, 1,709,522 meals were provided by the School Meals Service of which 497,719 were supplied free of cost to the parents.

6. **Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy**—The number of children found at routine medical inspection suffering from oral sepsis requiring treatment was 1.41% of the total examined.

7. **Naso Pharynx**—Findings under each heading compare closely with those recorded last year.

8. Eyes—

(a) **External Diseases**—The recorded number of children with conjunctivitis, 52 (0.612% of the total 8,535 systematically examined) compares very favourably with 1.03% last year.

(b) **Visual Acuity**—The results of testing visual acuity by Snellen test types of all age groups other than the entrants show a higher percentage with fair vision, a lower percentage with bad vision, and in consequence a slightly lower percentage recommended for refraction when compared with last year's report. Of the 5,593 children given this test at routine medical inspection 977 (17.47%) had vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye, 109 (1.95%) had vision 6/18 6/18 or worse, and 289 (5.11%) were recommended for refraction. The corresponding percentages session 1957-58 were 16.06%, 2.14% and 5.48%.

When the test was given to the children born in 1951, the age prescribed for testing vision and hearing only, the results showed that with a total of 2,517 children, 1,324 boys and 1,193 girls, 13.94% had fair vision and 1.59% had a bad vision defect. With this age group 4.33% being 109 children were recommended to have refraction.

(c) **Colour Vision**—Only boys of secondary school age are tested routinely with the Ishihara test. 72 (5.11%) of the 1,410 boys given the test were found to have defective colour vision.

9. **Ears**—The incidence of middle ear disease as evidenced by ear discharge has reached the low level of 0.26% of all children examined at routine medical inspection.

Testing each ear separately with the forced whispered voice at six metres or less according to response 0.88% of the total number of children examined were classified as grade I defect and 0.16% as grade IIa defect.

When the same hearing test was given to the 2,517 children born in 1951, it was found that 0.83% corresponded to grade I defect and 0.04% to grade IIa.

Examination with the auroscope is carried out routinely. All defects are listed and re-examined at a later date. Those with the more marked defect are followed up, personal and familial history obtained and the child is referred to the audiologist for his opinion and advice and usually for detailed audiometric testing at the deafness clinic.

Audiometric Survey

It will be seen from the statistical table adjoining this paragraph of the report that the children born in 1951 formed the largest age group to have the pure tone audiometric screening test during the present session. The audiometrician has therefore been able to overtake the revised scheme for routine screening at the age of seven years and she reports that the co-operation of the children presented no difficulty. This has encouraged her to include in her programme for next year some of the infant classes. The survey of all children in the city born in 1949 has been completed and approximately 50% of children born in 1950 were tested this year.

Cases found to have a hearing defect by the audiometric test were followed up by the medical officers and 22 children have had audiograms and clinical examination by the audiologist at the deafness clinic of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board.

Hearing Aids—In March of this year children in the School for the Deaf were issued with the new transistor type of hearing aid and these are also being supplied to children in attendance at ordinary school who require to use a hearing aid.

At present there are fifty-five hearing aids being used by children of school age in Dundee—

Pupils of the School for the Deaf	33
Pupils of Primary, Junior and Senior Secondary Schools	22
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	55
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10. **Speech**—Defective articulation, noted in the first and second age group examination, and the percentage of the total number of children examined found to have a stammer remain fairly constant—0.83% and 0.32% respectively.

AUDIOMETRIC SURVEY

Summary of Tests Completed during Session 1958/59

	Listed	Tested	Re-tested	Normal	Defective	Grade I.	Grade II.	Absent	Transferred	Left	Referred to Clinic
1948 Age Group (Absentees)	128	108	19	106	2	2	—	11	8	1	—
		84.370%	17.592%	98.148%	1.850%	1.850%					
1949 Age Group	1,423	1,275	256	1,256	19	17	2	98	39	11	4
		89.599%	20.078%	98.509%	1.490%	1.333%	0.156%				
Percentage Defective (Graded).											
1950 Age Group	1,099	1,034	156	1,025	9	7	2	50	7	8	1
		94.085%	15.087%	99.120%	0.870%	0.676%	0.106%				
Percentage Defective (Graded)											
1951 Age Group	2,776	2,506	389	2,484	22	16	6	151	104	15	2
		90.273%	15.523%	99.122%	0.877%	0.638%	0.239%				
Percentage Defective (Graded).											
Previous Defectives	528	399	176	231	168	77	91	28	79	22	9
		75.568%	44.110%	57.894%	42.105%	19.298%	22.807%				
Percentage Defective (Graded)											
New Cases	415	403	131	365	38	26	12	12	—	—	6
		97.108%	32.506%	90.570%	9.429%	6.451%	2.977%				
Percentage Defective (Graded).											
	6,369	5,725	1,127	5,467	258	145	113	350	237	57	22

11. **Mental and Nervous Conditions**—Of 8,535 children examined at routine medical inspection this session, 13 (0.15%) were classified as backward and 35 (0.41%) in the dull category. Both percentages are down from last year. Children showing a nervous or unstable temperament at the routine medical inspection accounts for 0.29% of the total examined, this figure was 0.44% last year, while difficult behaviour was recorded for the same percentage (0.95%) being 81 children out of the total of 8,535.

12. **Circulatory system**—19 children (0.22% of the 8,535 examined) had congenital heart lesions.

13. **Respiratory system**—The recorded number of children where Tuberculosis might be suspected is considerably less than in last year's report. The percentage of the total number of children examined is 0.21% while 0.34% had to be reported last year.

14. **Deformities**—The 1949 age group accounts for 17 of the 33 children (0.39% of all routine medical examinations) with deformities resulting from anterior poliomyelitis.

Special Examinations in Schools

	1,201 Children examined 995 defective.	3,744 Children re-examined 1,146 still defective.
Head—Vermin	6	47
Nits	46	342
Other conditions	24	10
Body—Vermin	1	—
Other conditions	45	37
Diseases of tonsils	31	94
Defective vision	233	209
Diseases of eye	70	60
Defective hearing	102	83
Diseases of ear	20	33
Speech defect	140	12
Mental or nervous conditions	296	62
Infectious disease	4	7
Other conditions	500	265

The above table records the number of examinations by the medical officers in schools other than routine medical inspections. Included in the number examined are the children

in the special schools who have a general medical examination each session and also a class examination of scabies contacts. The re-examinations are for the defects found at routine medical inspection or at a previous special examination.

Children ascertained as requiring special educational treatment following special medical examination

During the session 63 children were reported to the Director of Education as requiring special educational treatment and recommendations were submitted for the decision of the Education Committee for their admission to schools for handicapped children.

To Day Schools in the City of Dundee

To Fairmuir School

Physically Handicapped

Epilepsy—grand and petit mal	1
Perthe's disease	1
Staphylococcal lesion spine	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1
	— 4

Mentally Handicapped

Educable	21
Educable + cerebral palsy	1
Educable + post trauma debility	1
	— 23

To Occupational Centre—Fairmuir School

Ineducable	9
Ineducable + cerebral palsy	2
Ineducable + hydrocephalus	1
Ineducable + congenital heart	1
Ineducable + Epilepsy	1
	— 14

To Sight Saving School

Buphthalmos	1
Myopic astigmatism	1
	— 2

To School for the Deaf

Grade III. deafness	4
Grade IIb. deafness	2
	— 6

To Residential Schools outwith the City of Dundee

Harmeny House, Midlothian	2
Stanmore House, Lanark	2
Ovenstone Home, (CGC) Fife	1
Naemoor School, Perthshire	1
Coltness House, Wishaw	1
Quarrier's Homes, Bridge of Weir	1
Linn Moor Home, Aberdeenshire	1
	— 9

To Duncarse Sight Saving Residential School, Dundee

Bilateral optic atrophy and hemiplegia (temporary residence)	1
-----------------------------------------------------------------	---

From other Local Authority areas

Bilateral optic atrophy	1
Congenital heredo-macular degeneration	1
Bilateral congenital cataracts	2
	— 5

5.—MEDICAL TREATMENT

A. Minor Ailments

Facilities to expand the provision of minor ailments treatment clinics became available during the session with the opening of the Health and Welfare Clinic in the Douglas and Angus housing area in January 1959 and St. Clement's Primary School in the Camperdown area in November 1958. With three primary schools in the former area and two primary schools with a third under construction in the latter it was necessary to have consultation and treatment facilities convenient to the homes and schools of this large population of young children. In consequence of the transfer of the pupils from schools in the centre of the city and in order to make medical staff available, one weekly consultation session at Nelson Street was withdrawn. The medical rooms in St. Clement's School were used with the willing co-operation of the head teacher but this arrangement will be discontinued next session when the permanent clinic building in Camperdown is opened.

Consultation Clinic Attendances

	Cases.	Attendances.
Central	657	1,104
West at Central	399	553
Lochee	315	649
Linlathen	435	1,325
Broughty Ferry	141	144
Maryfield	469	739
St. Clement's	196	303
King's Cross West	258	369
Douglas	245	317
St. Michael's	676	876
Special Consultations at Central	86	162
	<hr/> 3,877 <hr/>	<hr/> 6,541 <hr/>

Treatment Clinic Attendances

Total for Ten Clinics and One Scabies Treatment Centre

	Cases.	Attendances. No.	Av.
Cuts, bruises, sprains, minor injuries	1,251	2,469	1.97
Diseases of ear	108	172	1.59
Diseases of Eye (Ex-Defective Vision)	371	872	2.35
Diseases of Skin—			
Ringworm (scalp)—			
other treatment	1	2	2
Ringworm (body)	7	30	4.29
Scabies :—			
Clinic treatment	36	68	1.88
Baths treatment	176	820	4.66
Impetigo	254	595	2.34
Other diseases	462	1,444	3.13

It has to be recorded that the incidence of Scabies has markedly increased and that 176 children, compared with 78 reported last year, were treated at the special treatment centre. To this must be added the number of cases prescribed treatment by their family doctors. The Health and Welfare Committee have approved some modernising improvements to the premises and a new sterilising unit is to be installed. Every effort is being made to encourage the use of this service and to ensure that adult contacts consult their general practitioners.

DERMATOLOGIST'S CLINIC

1958-59

Report of the attendance of school children at one weekly session at 1 Nelson Street Central Clinic.

Skin Conditions

	Children 5 years and over
	Cases. Attendances.
Scabies	5 10
Impetigo	2 2
Seborrhoea	1 1
Infective dermatitis	3 8
Psoriasis	1 5
Pigmented hairy mole	1 1
Acne	5 17
Eczema	12 47
Plantar warts	10 10
Other warts	5 5
Molluscum contagiosum	2 2
Pityriasis	2 2
Papular urticaria	1 1
Tinea	3 4
Corn	1 1
Fibroma	2 2

Treatment is either carried out by the clinic nurse in attendance at each session or is prescribed by National Health Service prescriptions (51 prescriptions were given) for treatment at home. When hospital treatment is required cases are referred to the Dermatology Department of the Royal Infirmary and the general practitioners receive a report.

From all clinic attendances 461 certificates exempting children from school for varying periods were issued for information to head teachers and the attendance department.

193 medical certificates issued by general practitioners in explanation of school absence were received by the Attendance Department.

1,012 certificates dealing with the exclusion or attendance of pupils suffering from infectious disease or contacts of cases were sent to head teachers from this department.

B. Defective Vision and Squint

The reorganised School Eye Service as outlined in last year's annual report became operative at the beginning of the session and has worked satisfactorily. The duplicate records filed at the central office of the School Health Service maintain the progress report of each individual child and are immediately available for reference.

The following statistical report is completed from the reports received after each specialist session held at the Dundee Eye Institution under the School Eye Service during the session 1958-59:—

Refractions:—

First visits during the session	
Children of school age	2,108
Return visits during the session	
Children of school age	907
Total attendances of school age children	3,015

External Eye Conditions for which treatment was prescribed and included in above total.

	Attendances.
Blepharitis	12
Hordeolum	5
Mild conjunctivitis	5
Conjunctival Cyst	3
Follicular conjunctivitis	4
Corneal Nebulae	1
Wart lower eyelid	2
Chalazion lower eyelid	4
Iritis	1
	<hr/>
	37
	<hr/>

The **Dispensing Optician** continues her work of measuring and fitting glasses for children for whom they are prescribed and is most co-operative in providing a prompt minor repairs' service. As the arrangement whereby Regional Boards were required to submit quarterly statistics for the Hospital Eye Service to the Department of Health was discontinued in September 1958, no statement of the number of glasses prescribed is available for this report.

The staff at Dundee Eye Institution was increased by the appointment of an Optometrist who commenced duty on 7/5/59 for refraction work within the School Eye Service and selected cases under the supervision of the ophthalmologist were undertaken.

Orthoptic Treatment—Statistics of the work undertaken at the Dundee Eye Institution for children during the session are presented as follows:—

	Children under 5yrs. over 5yrs.		Total
Children under observation or treatment at commencement of session 1958-59	88	640	728
New cases referred during session	98	158	256
	186	798	984
Children discharged after treatment or not requiring treatment	20	138	158
Children on treatment or under observation before or after treatment at 31/7/59	166	660	826
Total attendances during the session	538	1,908	2,446
For Dundee children	471	1,763	2,234

C. Nose and Throat (Operative Treatment)

Operative treatment carried out during the present session on cases referred by the E.N.T. Consultant from his special clinic sessions in Nelson Street:—

Dundee Royal Infirmary.

	Cases.
Removal of tonsils and adenoids	43
Removal of adenoids	8
Bilateral proof puncture and removal of adenoids	7
Bilateral proof puncture	2
Inflation and tests	1
Eustachian catheterisation	1
Bilateral intra nasal antrostomy	1
Direct laryngoscopy	2
Removal of wax	3
Cauterisation of turbinates	3
Aural granulation removed	1
Chemotherapeutic treatment	2
Skin tests	1

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist Clinic held weekly in Nelson Street

Session 1958 - 59

School Children

New Cases	205
Return Cases	182

Diagnoses were made as follows:—

NEGATIVE EXAMINATIONS	5
-----------------------	---

Ear Conditions:—

	New Cases.	Return Cases.
Deafness	52	65
Chronic Otitis Media	15	19
Aural polypus	1	1
Wax	7	5
Acute Otitis Media	6	1
External Otitis	2	—
Central perforation	—	2

Nose Conditions:—

Nasal Discharge	33	17
Allergic Rhinitis	5	10
Epistaxis	9	5
Sinusitis	1	14
Deviated Septum	3	—
Enlarged Inferior Turbinates	2	8

Throat Conditions:—

Tonsils and Adenoids	53	12
Tonsils	5	—
Adenoids	9	15
Hoarseness	3	1
Adenitis	2	—
Small Retention Cyst L. Tonsil	1	—
Node on Cord	—	1

General Conditions:—

Frontal Headache	1	2
Earache—Dental Cause	3	—
Coryza	1	1
Delayed Speech—Mental Defect	1	—
Frequent Colds	1	—

REFERRALS:—**Maryfield Hospital**

	School Children				
Tonsils and adenoids					2
X-ray sinuses					36
X-ray Mastoids					2
Bilateral proof puncture and removal of Adenoids					1

Dundee Royal Infirmary

Tonsils and Adenoids					63
Adenoids					23
Adenoids and wax in ear					1
Removal Aural Polypus					2
Bilateral intra nasal antrostomy					1
Radium treatment to nasopharynx					2
Catheterisation tubes					4
Out Patient treatment—inflation					2
Out Patient treatment—penicillin					5
Direct laryngoscopy					4
Removal of wax under anaesthesia					5
Bilateral proof puncture					10
Modified radical mastoidectomy					1
Tympanoplasty					1
Cautery inferior turbinates					2
Bilateral proof puncture and cautery turbinates					1
Skin tests					3
Dentist					2
Deafness Clinic					14
Speech Therapist					1

Some treatments are given at the time of consultation either by the specialist or clinic nurse and 32 N.H.S. prescriptions were given for home treatment.

D. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects (Specialist Treatment)

There has been still further curtailment of physiotherapy in Fairmuir School due to the acute shortage of available staff to carry out this work outwith the central department at Kemback Street but severe cases are dealt with and close supervision maintained either in school or at the Children's Orthopaedic Clinics.

The Regional Orthopaedic Consultant and others pay regular visits for the examination of orthopaedic patients in Fairmuir School and operative or conservative treatment when prescribed is carried out at Bridge of Earn Hospital.

Fairmuir School

	New Cases.	Return Cases.
Number of cases examined by the Orthopaedic Consultants	4	160
Recommended for hospital treatment:—		Children.
On waiting list at 31/7/58		4
Added during the session 1958-59		7
		— 11
Admitted to Bridge of Earn Hospital		5
On waiting list at 31/7/59		6
		— 11

E. Speech Defects

The statistical report of the Senior Speech Therapist for the session 1958-59 shows:—

No. of cases brought forward from session 1957-58	586
New cases	163
No. of cases discharged cured	213
No. of cases left school	20
No. of cases transferred to school not visited and therefore treatment discontinued	40
No. of cases under treatment at 31/7/59	435
Total attendances	12,678
No. of schools visited weekly until April 1959	46
No. of schools visited weekly from April to June 1959	30
No. of parents interviewed	24

Unfortunately the speech therapy service has been seriously disrupted this session by the transfer of one assistant speech therapist to another Local Education Authority in April and the resignation of the other at the end of the session.

With only the Senior Speech Therapist available to carry on the work into the coming session consideration was given as to the best scheme to plan to give therapy to the greatest number of children and to the most necessary cases, utilising time to the best advantage. The arrangement evolved was the reversal of the plan whereby therapists have visited schools,

to one of clinic sessions to which children will be called to attend. These have been arranged for the central area of the city in the Child Guidance Centre in Nelson Street. For the pupils in schools in the large new housing development areas on the perimeter, one weekly session will be held in each of the district clinic premises in Douglas and Angus, Camperdown and King's Cross Hospital (West) and in Fintry Primary School.

The Speech Therapist hopes by this arrangement that there will be closer and fuller co-operation from the parents but unfortunately the valuable contact with the teachers will be lost. Every effort is being made to recruit staff so that this emergency may be as temporary as possible.

Cases detailed according to defect:—

Under treatment at 31/7/58—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Dyslalia	269	124	393
Stammer	144	34	178
Nasal	3	1	4
Cleft palate	4	1	5
Deaf	3	1	4
Spastic	—	1	1
Dysphonic	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	424	162	586
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

New Cases accepted for treatment:—

Dyslalia	89	46	135
Stammer	19	8	27
Cleft palate	—	1	1
Dysphonic	—	1	1
Nasal	—	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	108	57	165
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Cases discharged cured

Dyslalia	119	65	184
Stammer	22	6	28
Nasal	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	142	71	213
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Cases left school

Dyslalia					3	3	6
Stammer					9	4	13
Dysphonic					—	1	1
					<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>20</u>

Cases to carry forward to session 1959-60

Dyslalia					197	87	284
Stammer					111	26	137
Nasal					2	2	4
Cleft palate					4	1	5
Deaf					3	—	3
Spastic					—	1	1
Dysphonic					1	—	1
					<u>318</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>435</u>

Speech therapy is extremely valuable for certain children before they are of the age to begin formal education and all three speech therapists have accepted cases and given treatment in the Child Guidance Centre.

Children receiving treatment	16	Dyslalia	13
		Cleft palate	3
Discharged	5	Dyslalia	5
Transferred to school	3	Dyslalia	2
		Cleft palate	1
To continue treatment next session	7	Dyslalia	5
		Cleft palate	2
Child failed to attend	1	Dyslalia	1

6.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Separate report by the Senior Dental Officer.

7.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

Consideration was given by the Education Committee to the S.E.D. Circular No. 384 and a Working Party report on the provision for handicapped children together with a memorandum prepared by the Director of Education of the present provision for children in the area of the Dundee Local Authority. A special sub-committee was appointed to investigate the problem regarding mentally handicapped children for whom

present day school arrangements are inadequate and further to consider the need for a residential school, possibly in conjunction with neighbouring authorities, for those children whose home background and environmental conditions, or other factors made residential education desirable. Reports of the known and estimated requirements were submitted by the Chief Executive School Medical Officer endorsed by the Principal Educational Psychologist and by the Head Teacher of Fairmuir. Schemes have been discussed but no decision has so far been reached so that the position whereby a long waiting list and many children retained in ordinary school who would benefit from special educational treatment for backwardness or mental handicap remains unaltered.

(a) **Fairmuir School** (physically and mentally handicapped)

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On roll at 31/7/58	171	105	276
Admissions	19	14	33
Re-admitted from hospital school	10	3	13
Admitted from Occupational Centre	1	2	3
Transferred to hospital	8	1	9
Transferred to Approved School or Institution	3	—	3
Transferred to Occupational Centre	2	—	2
Transferred to ordinary school	4	2	6
Left — no longer requiring special educational treatment	15	10	25
Left — over age	2	2	4
Left — to other areas	5	—	5
On roll at 31/7/59	162	109	271

(b) **Occupational Centre**

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On roll at 31/7/58	27	19	46
Admissions	3	3	6
Transferred to Fairmuir School	1	2	3
Left	1	2	3
On roll at 31/7/59	28	18	46

The reconstruction of St. Martin's School to meet the needs of ineducable mentally handicapped children and adolescent girls was completed shortly before the end of the session and Coldside Occupational Centre as it had been named was opened on the 11th May 1959. To utilise all the accommodation now provided additional staff was required and until

instructors were appointed it was decided to transfer the children attending Fairmuir Occupational Centre and the staff as a unit to the new premises and postpone other admissions until the beginning of the new session. This allowed the children to readjust themselves to new surroundings and this they did quickly and very happily.

The rooms set aside for an adult occupational centre for girls are equipped for laundry work. This provision is the responsibility of the Health and Welfare Department but by mutual arrangement expenditure will be shared between the Education Committee and the Health and Welfare Committee but the centre will be administered under the headship of the teacher-in-charge. It is the intention to transfer an instructor in the junior centre who has the necessary qualifications to the senior section and initially twelve adolescent girls will be enrolled.

A trained nurse was appointed on a part-time basis to ensure the medical care of the children and she has been accommodated in one of the vacant classrooms. Proper medical room facilities will be required however when the building is occupied to capacity and the technical officials have been instructed to submit plans and costs for structural alterations to accommodate this necessary service.

(c) **Sight Saving School**

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On roll at 31/7/58	22	14	36
Admitted	4	4	8
Transferred to ordinary school	—	1	1
Transferred to other special school	—	1	1
Left — over age	2	2	4
On roll at 31/7/59	24	14	38

(d) **School for the Deaf**

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On roll at 31/7/58	24	16	40
Admitted	4	—	4
Transferred to other special school	1	—	1
Left — over age	—	4	4
On roll at 31/7/59	27	12	39

One room in the school has been acoustically treated and the elimination of extraneous noise is most noticeable and a great benefit to the education of the children. All the children

have been issued with the individual transistor hearing aids and the Education Committee authorised the supply of commercially made and specially fitted ear moulds for those children who require them.

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

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On roll at 31/7/58	7	7	14
Admitted	11	13	24
Discharged	13	12	25
On roll at 31/7/59	5	8	13

On discharge, reports are received from the Chest Physician in charge of the children in hospital giving advice and guidance for their care during the convalescent period. For the 25 children discharged during this session, the advice given was:—

Fit to return to school	15
Fit to return to school but exclude physical education	2
Continue convalescence at home until reviewed at the Chest Clinic	7
Continue convalescence at home with home teaching	1

Education other than in a school

Armitstead Children's Convalescent Home, Broughty Ferry

Children of school age admitted to the Armitstead Convalescent Home for Children who are being medically cared for by the Professor of Child Health and his staff of the Paediatric Units in the hospitals receive education from a part-time teacher appointed to this work by the Director of Education.

77 children of school age were admitted during the school session 1958-59 for the following conditions:—

Enuresis	9
Coeliac disease	1
Obesity	3
Post acute rheumatism	5
Psychogenic symptoms	1
Skin lesions	3

Carry Forward 22

Brought Forward	22
Post pneumonia	2
Debility—general convalescence	7
Post appendicectomy	3
Post urinary infection	2
Asthma	10
Encopresis	3
Post bronchitis	3
Megacolon	1
Post head injury	1
Convalescent corneal ulcer	1
Convalescent peptic ulcer	1
Convalescent tonsillitis	1
Chronic otorrhoea	1
Behaviour problem	1
Habit spasm	1
Social conditions	17
	<hr/> 77 <hr/>

Domiciliary Teaching and Bedside Instruction in Hospital

Administration of this service is in the hands of the head teacher of Fairmuir School and visiting teachers are allocated cases who have been reported to the Director of Education by the Group Medical Superintendent to the Board of Management for Dundee General Hospitals when bedside instruction in hospital is approved by the Paediatrician or by the Chief School Medical Officer when home tuition is recommended.

Pupils on the register for home teaching:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. on roll during 1958-59	6	10	15
Weekly average number on roll	1.9	4.7	6.6

Disabilities which made home teaching necessary:—

Multiple injuries	1
Poliomyelitis + congenital heart lesion	1
Nephritis	1
Epilepsy	1
Cerebral palsy	2
Rheumatoid arthritis	1
Congenital anomaly anus	1
Post operation (orthopaedic condition)	6
Migraine	1
	<hr/> 15 <hr/>

Residential Special Educational Treatment Provided for Dundee Children

School or Institution	On roll at 31.7.58		Admitted 1958-59		Dis- charged 1958-59		On roll at 31.7.59	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Harmeny House School, Midlothian	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Stanmore House, Lanark	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Ovenstone House, Fife	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Naemoor School, Kinross	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Duncarse Sight Saving School, Dundee	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Royal Blind School, Edinburgh	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
Coltness House School, Wishaw	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
Westerlea School, Edinburgh	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Quarrier's Homes, Bridge of Weir	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Linn Moor Home, Aberdeenshire	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
St. Vincent's Hospital, Middlesex	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Trefoil School, Midlothian	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
East Park Home, Glasgow	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chaigeley School for Maladjusted Children, Cheshire	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Baldovan Hospital	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
St. Charles' Institution, Carstairs	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
National Institution, Larbert	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Waverley Park Institution	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	15	4	7	3	2	3	20	4

Child Guidance Service

The Principal Educational Psychologist reported to the Education Committee on the work of the Child Guidance Service for the session 1958-59 and the following is the statistical data contained in his report.

Cases for treatment carried forward from session 1957-58	46
Total number of children referred and examined during present session	451
(a) for advice or report	395
(b) for treatment	56
	451
Total number given treatment in present session	102

Results of Treatment:—

Cases improved and discharged	37
Cases to continue treatment	43
Cases sent to other treatment	6
	86
Cases not improved and stopped attending	12
Cases not improved and discharged	4
	16
	102

Reason for Referral:—

(a) Scholastic attainments tests	253
Special school pupils, leavers or transfers	28
Ascertainment of young children for places for school	12
Educational advice	36
Other reasons	18
	<hr/>
	347
(b) Behaviour disorders	72
(c) Temperamental disorders	15
(d) Habit disorders	10
(e) Neurotic illness	7
	<hr/>
	451
	<hr/>

The School Medical Officers referred 104 children, who are classified within the different headings mentioned above, for psychological examination or ascertainment and they much appreciate the detailed and helpful information and advice contained in the reports received. The combination of medical examination, psychological assessment and the head teacher's report of performance and behaviour in school means that when special educational treatment is recommended it is a soundly considered opinion in the best interests of the child. When pupils are considered for withdrawal of the certificate providing special educational treatment assessment by the Educational Psychologist is obtained and for children in attendance at special schools approaching school leaving age a psychologist's report is also provided and included with the medical history of the child. This is necessary for those children reported under Section 57 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1946 and beneficial for those cases passed to the after care service of the Health and Welfare Department. The Child Guidance Service and the School Health Service work in very harmonious relations with each other.

The statistical facts quoted above show the number of children dealt with by the psychologists of the Child Guidance Service but the amount of time spent on individual investigation and treatment is only appreciated by the record of attendance in the Child Guidance Centre.

Special Treatment Attendances with Psychologists:—

New cases 2-5 years	8
New cases 5 years and over	124
Return cases 2-5 years	24
Return cases 5 years and over	1,156
Parents interviewed alone	159
Teachers interviewed in schools	20

Consultations with the Psychiatrist at his twice weekly sessions were given to:—

New cases 2-5 years	3
New cases 5 years and over	32
Return cases 2-5 years	1
Return cases 5 years and over	102

Report on Handicapped Children (Scotland) Order 1947

During the year to 31/7/59 reports on the prescribed form as required by the above order were made in respect of six girls and two boys in terms of Section 57 and in respect of one girl and one boy 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 for information.

The girl and boy still of school age were admitted to Baldovan Hospital. One of the older boys was admitted to the adult male occupational centre and four of the older girls will be included in the enrolments to Coldside Occupational Centre, adult section, when it opens. The others for whom care and training at home is satisfactory will be supervised by the after-care service of the Health and Welfare Department.

Thirteen children of school age have attended the Day Centre, Baldovan Hospital and 10 were in regular daily attendance at the end of the session. One child was transferred to Coldside Occupational Centre when it opened in May 1959 and two children were admitted to Baldovan Hospital in June 1959.

Nursery Schools and Classes

The former St. Columba's Infant School in the large Kirkton housing area was converted, furnished and equipped for nursery school age children and opened as Kirkton Nursery School in May 1959, thereby providing nursery school education convenient to the homes of a large number of families

with young children and made possible by the Education Committee's decision to curtail the hours of daily attendance in nursery schools and so permit the redistribution of staff. Arrangements had to be made for the former Grey Lodge Nursery School and the Education Committee decided to make use of the middle school building of Wallacetown primary school which was available and have it converted, furnished and equipped for nursery school age children. After several setbacks and indeed before the ground was prepared to provide outdoor playing space it was opened on 27th April as Wallacetown Nursery School.

The Mains of Fintry farmhouse in the very extensive Fintry housing development area is in process of conversion and will be opened as Fintry Nursery School early next session.

Nursery Schools				Aver. No. on the roll		Aver. No. in attendance	
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Polepark	-----	-----	-----	18.6	17.3	15.4	13.6
Wesley House	-----	-----	-----	10	12	9	11
Bellfield	-----	-----	-----	26.2	16.2	20	14.4
Ellengowan	-----	-----	-----	22	21	17.7	16.8
Cotton Road	-----	-----	-----	40	34.7	32.8	28.4
Kirkton	-----	-----	-----	12	15	10	12
Wallacetown	-----	-----	-----	9.2	9.2	7.1	7.1

Nursery Classes

Dens Road School	-----	12	12	10	10
Ancrum Road School	-----	12	8	11	7
Liff Road School	-----	14	12	12	10
Demonstration School	-----	7.3	10.9	6	9.1

Holiday and Convalescent Homes

Accommodation for Dundee children requiring short term convalescence is made available by the Invalid and Cripple Children's Aid Society at their Children's Home at Auchterhouse and by residence for periods of two to four weeks much benefit has been derived by the 319 children recommended and medically examined by the School Medical Officers before admission.

8.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

The Superintendent of Physical Education in his annual report to the Education Committee outlines the extent to which he can adequately cover the teaching and practice of physical education including athletics and games by specialist teachers and primary school staff.

In the new primary schools there are good gymnasia with changing rooms and spray baths. Reconstruction in some other schools has provided a gymnasium or hall but the Superintendent stresses the inadequacy of spray baths facilities in the present secondary schools for the practical training of health education and personal hygiene. Theoretical teaching was given by means of films.

During five weeks of the summer vacation four parks for older children and four school playgrounds for younger ages were open for play and games under the supervision of teachers and play leaders. Some 16,700 attendances were recorded.

Health Education

A Scottish Council for Health Education Medical Officer visited all secondary schools and further education establishments in the autumn of 1958 to give health education lectures especially explaining and stressing the importance and value of the anti-tuberculosis campaign about to be launched in Dundee.

The question of specialised talks on the subject of Smoking and Lung Cancer was discussed by both Education and Health and Welfare Committees and it was accepted that the Scottish Council for Health Education's experienced lecturer should visit the secondary schools and further education establishments in Dundee as part of her propaganda tour of Scotland to give a series of talks on this particular aspect of health education as had been advised by the Scottish Education Department having regard to the report of the Medical Research Council. Unsuccessful efforts were made to include this programme in the present session but it is arranged and will be carried through early in session 1959-60.

Reference is made in different sections of this report to the opportunities taken by both medical and nursing staff in the ordinary course of their work in schools to educate the pupils in matters of health.

School Camps

The end of the school session brings much activity with the medical examination of children proceeding to the different camps arranged for Dundee children. The normal sites were again chosen for the school camps arranged by the Governors of the Dundee School Children's Holiday Fund and the children were welcome visitors by the residents of those areas and enjoyed the amenities of the countryside. Camps were arranged for six separate weeks, three for Roman Catholic children at Saline School and three for Protestant children at Limekilns School. The canvas camp at Cortachy gave approximately 50 Junior Secondary school boys a thoroughly good camping holiday. The Fund which makes those camps possible and the personnel who devote part of their holiday period to the management and conduct of the camps are rewarded by the enjoyment and benefit the children derive.

16 children joined the Junior National Youth Camp at Middleton, Gorebridge, 32 Grey Lodge Settlement members had a holiday at Youth House, Strathkinness and in the Dundee-Wurzburg exchange visit arranged for this year 32 children made the visit to Germany.

To ensure fitness to participate in those community holidays and their varied activities the children are medically examined before acceptance. 481 children were medically examined, 60 were recalled for re-examination and those passed fit numbered 467.

Belmont Camp School

Five parties of Dundee school children, each for a period of two weeks, again occupied Belmont Camp during March, part of April and May this session. The broad pattern of the programme for the residential course to leavers—the Junior Secondary schools group who occupied the camp in the second fortnight of May—was designed to illustrate and give practical expression to the theme "Forward to Tomorrow" through general education, recreation, leisure time activities, community service, with the stimulus of talks by experts on many and varied topics.

Dounans Camp

During the Easter vacation the Schools' Orchestra, joined by the Brass Band and for a long week-end by the Choir, went to Dounans Camp, Aberfoyle for combined practice and training.

1,151 pupils were medically examined before acceptance for those various camps. 69 required to be re-examined. Only one child failed to re-attend and six could not be considered fit.

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

The School Meals Service contributes in very large measure to the health of school children. Much thought and careful preparation precede the lunch-time service of appetising, nutritious and varied meals.

Analysis of sample meals in order to satisfy the Education Committee that the children are provided with balanced meals having a calorie value in proportion to their varied ages, has been carried out.

Some experimentation was made with the methods of sampling on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health and comparison was made between the analysis of three separate meals served to individual children of a stated age in one school and the analysis of three meals served to children of the same age on each of three days in one week in another school when the different ingredients were bulked. The results of the analyses showed that the varied daily menus during one week do balance each other and that the nutritional value of the average meal arrived at by calculation was similar to the average of the three separate meals analysed. The variable factor was the quantity served and attention was therefore paid to the distribution of the meals by the dining centre staffs to ensure portions in keeping with the age, size and appetite of different children.

It was decided to close one of the central cooking depots at the end of the session and to proceed with the equipment of kitchens in new schools. The "Family Service" method of purveying schools meals was introduced into other schools and is the service of choice for future development.

TABLE I.

1958-59

A. Total number of children examined at:—

	(i) Systematic Examinations	(ii) Other Systematic Examinations
Ordinary Schools—		
Entrants	2,942	—
Second Age Group (1949)	2,839	82
Third Age Group (1945)	2,301	26
Senior Secondary Schools—		
Age Group (1942)	341	4
	<hr/> 8,423	<hr/> 112
1951 Age Group	2,517	
(Visual Acuity and Hearing only)		

B. Other Examinations—

Special Cases	5,263
Re-inspection by Medical Officers	6,620

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

	(i) Systematic Examinations	(ii) Other Systematic Examinations
Entrants	585	—
Second Age Group (1949)	734	22
Third Age Group (1945)	481	8
Secondary Age Group (1942)	38	—
1951 Age Group	150	—

TABLE II.

1955-59

SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS

[illegible]

Colour vision testing is carried out systematically on the third and fourth non-arousal (Bouty and

Table for vision fair - Bad - Recommended for collection - Excessive vision needed
Carried out (recommended) on one side and vision age groups (only) only.

TABLE III.

SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS — 1958-59

CLASSIFICATION										
	Entrants.		Second Age Group.		Third Age Group.		Secondary Age Group.		Total.	
	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined in this Group	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined in this Group	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined in this Group	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined in this Group		
I. Children free from defects	1,790	60.84	1,635	55.97	1,321	56.77	204	59.13	4,950	58.00
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;	37	1.25	350	11.99	333	14.31	60	17.40	780	9.14
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment	13	0.44	27	0.92	35	1.51	2	0.58	77	0.90
(c) Both (a) and (b)	—	—	3	0.10	3	0.13	1	0.29	7	0.08
Total	50	1.69	380	13.01	371	15.95	63	18.27	864	10.12
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	733	24.92	587	20.09	412	17.70	46	13.34	1,778	20.83
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II. or III., distinguishing cases—										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible	341	11.60	288	9.86	182	7.82	29	8.40	840	9.84
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function	28	0.95	31	1.06	41	1.76	3	0.86	103	1.21
Total number of children examined	369	12.55	319	10.92	223	9.58	32	9.26	943	11.05
	2,942	100	2,921	100	2,327	100	345	100	8,535	100

1. The following are the results of the tests conducted on the material described in the preceding paragraph. The results are given in the following table.

No.	Description of material	Weight (lb)	Volume (cu ft)	Density (lb/cu ft)	Specific Gravity	Moisture Content (%)	Shrinkage (%)	Swelling (%)	Compressive Strength (psi)	Tensile Strength (psi)	Modulus of Elasticity (psi)	Poisson's Ratio	Coefficient of Thermal Expansion (1/deg F)	Coefficient of Thermal Contraction (1/deg F)
1	Concrete	100	1.0	150	1.5	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
2	Brick	100	0.5	120	1.2	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
3	Stone	100	0.2	180	1.8	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
4	Wood	100	1.0	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
5	Steel	100	0.5	250	2.5	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
6	Aluminum	100	0.5	170	1.7	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
7	Copper	100	0.5	220	2.2	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
8	Lead	100	0.5	350	3.5	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
9	Mercury	100	0.5	490	4.9	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
10	Water	100	1.0	62	0.62	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
11	Ice	100	0.9	57	0.57	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
12	Steam	100	0.1	1000	10.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
13	Gasoline	100	0.7	70	0.7	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
14	Alcohol	100	0.8	50	0.5	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
15	Oil	100	0.9	40	0.4	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
16	Carbon	100	0.1	150	1.5	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
17	Sulfur	100	0.2	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
18	Phosphorus	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
19	Chlorine	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
20	Bromine	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
21	Iodine	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
22	Fluorine	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
23	Oxygen	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
24	Nitrogen	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
25	Hydrogen	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
26	Helium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
27	Neon	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
28	Argon	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
29	Krypton	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
30	Xenon	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
31	Radium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
32	Polonium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
33	Actinium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
34	Thorium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
35	Uranium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
36	Plutonium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
37	Neptunium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
38	Protactinium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
39	Antimony	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
40	Strontium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
41	Barium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
42	Calcium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
43	Sodium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
44	Potassium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
45	Lithium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
46	Beryllium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
47	Magnesium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
48	Zinc	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
49	Cadmium	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10
50	Mercury	100	0.1	100	1.0	10	5	5	1000	1000	1000	0.2	10	10

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TABLE IV.
Return of ALL Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area
Session 1958-59

DISABILITY.	At Ordinary Schools.	At Special Schools or Classes.	At Resident- ial School.	In Institu- tion.	At Home.	Total.
1. Blind	—	5	2	—	—	7
2. Partially Sighted—						
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition	—	2	—	—	—	2
(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 ordinary school	2	10	—	—	1	13
3. Deaf—						
Grade I.	217	—	—	—	—	217
Grade IIa.	105	—	—	—	—	105
Grade IIb.	—	7	—	—	—	7
Grade III.	—	13	—	—	—	13
4. Defective Speech—						
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educa- tional measures	443	—	—	—	—	443
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures	188	—	—	—	—	188
5. Mentally Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)						
(a) Educable (I.Q. Approx. 50-70)	54	Nursery School. 2 144	Occupa- tional Centre. — —	Baldovan Day Centre. 8 20	8 1	209
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. gener- ally less than 50)	3	—	5 27	— 8 20	11	74
6. Epilepsy—						
(a) Mild and occasional	27	—	4	—	—	31
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)	—	—	—	3	—	3

DISABILITY.

	At Ordinary Schools.	At Special Schools or Classes.	At Resident- ial School.	In Institu- tion.	At Home.	Total.
7. Physically Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)						
(a) Non-pulmonary tuber- culosis (excluding cervical glands)	11	3	—	—	—	14
(b) General orthopaedic conditions	1,235	33	3	—	3	1,274
(c) Organic heart disease	66	5	—	—	—	71
(d) Other causes of ill- health*	—	12	1	—	—	13
8. Multiple Defects—	Nursery School.	Occupa- tional Centre.	Baldovan Day Centre.			
(i) 5b and 1	—	—	—	1	1	2
(ii) 5b and 7b	—	1	6	1	2	9
(iii) 5b and 6a	—	1	3	1	6	12
(iv) 5b and 2b	—	1	1	—	—	2
(v) 5b and 7c	—	1	1	—	—	2
(vi) 5b and 6b	—	—	1	—	2	3
(vii) 5b and 4a	—	1	1	—	—	2
(viii) 5b and 7d	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ix) 5b and 4b	—	1	—	—	—	1
(x) 5b and 7b, 6a	—	—	1	—	—	1
(xi) 5b and 7b, 4b	—	—	1	—	—	1
(xii) 5b and 6a, 4a	—	—	1	—	—	1
(xiii) 5b and 1, 7b	—	—	—	—	1	1
(xiv) 5b and 7b, 2b	—	—	—	—	1	1
(xv) 5a and 7b	1	17	2	—	—	20
(xvi) 5a and 6a	3	3	—	—	—	6
(xvii) 5a and 7d	1	3	—	—	—	4
(xviii) 5a and 3	2	5	—	—	—	7
(xix) 5a and 1	—	—	1	—	—	1
(xx) 5a and 4a	2	2	12	—	—	17
(xxi) 5a and 4b	1	2	—	—	—	3
(xxii) 5a and 7a	—	2	—	—	—	2
(xxiii) 5a and 7b, 2b	—	3	—	—	—	3
(xxiv) 5a and 7b, 6a	—	1	1	—	—	2
(xxv) 5a and 7b, 7d	—	1	—	—	—	1
(xxvi) 5a and 7b, 6a, 4b	—	1	—	—	—	1
(xxvii) 5a and 7c	1	—	—	—	—	1
(xxviii) 5a and 3, 6a, 7b	—	—	—	—	1	1
(xx'x) Other multiple physical defects	66	17	2	—	1	86

* Definition of ill-health—"Children who by reason of ill-health are unable to attend ordinary schools or are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in ordinary schools."

Dental Services

Report by Mr DAVID A. FINLAYSON

I have pleasure in submitting reports of the work of the Dental Section for the school year ending 31st July, 1959, and for the Maternity and Child Welfare year ending 31st December, 1959.

School Dental Service

Year ending 31st July, 1959

During the year additional clinics were either opened or nearing completion, the staff consisting of 5 Dental Officers, 5 Dental Attendants and 1 Clerkess—the equivalent of the time of 1 Dental Officer being devoted to the examination and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers. Since the end of the year under review an additional Dental Officer and Dental Attendant have been appointed.

The following tables show 5,172 school children received dental treatment and made 8,201 attendances which when added to those made by expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children makes a total of 10,759. Many of those declining our offer of treatment attend General Dental Practitioners but there is still a large number who do nothing until toothache makes treatment essential which in most cases results in the loss of the tooth or teeth.

The decrease in the number of expectant and nursing mothers examined and treated is due to a change of premises. These examinations are now only carried out at Dundee Royal Infirmary and at the Local Authority clinics. We hope, however, to commence examinations at an early date at the Ante-Natal Clinic at Maryfield Hospital and our numbers should show an increase.

Much of our time is devoted to Dental Health Education which we regard as one of our most important duties and we appreciate the co-operation of the Physical Education Department.

The cases treated at our general anaesthetic sessions show an increase and we are indebted to the Eastern Regional Hospital Board for providing the anaesthetist and for the co-operation we receive from the Consultant Orthodontist who paid 10 visits during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Service

Year ending 31st December, 1959

Unfortunately, there is a decrease in the number of expectant and nursing mothers examined. This is due to our having to leave the Chest Clinic where we examined each patient after she had received her X-ray examination. The attendance figures were high for this purpose and, from our point of view, the scheme operated very satisfactorily. Following the Adrian Report, however, Chest X-ray examinations were discontinued and we now only attend the Booking Clinic at the Royal Infirmary where the attendance varies from ten to twenty per week. Alterations and extensions have been carried out at the Ante-Natal Clinic at Maryfield Hospital and we have arranged to attend there within the next few weeks. This will provide an opportunity to see many more patients but the number will still be considerably below those examined at the Chest Clinic during the three years we attended there.

In addition to the dental examinations at the hospitals we also carry out examinations at the Local Authority Clinics.

The following tables show in detail the work done and it should be added that much time is also spent on Dental Health Education in all the Ante-Natal Clinics and by the use of film strips and leaflets at the Mothercraft Class.

The tables also show increases in the number of pre-school children inspected and treated during the year.

We are indebted to the staffs of the clinics for their co-operation.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Year Ending 31st July, 1959

Number of Children who were Inspected by the Dental Officers.

Age.	Systematic Inspection.	Emergency Cases.	Total.
5	1,508	31	1,539
6	1,805	55	1,860
7	1,588	64	1,652
8	2,000	66	2,066
9	2,122	58	2,180
10	2,305	47	2,352
11	2,107	37	2,144
12	2,429	31	2,460
13	1,753	27	1,780
14	1,867	25	1,892
15	372	4	376
16	125	1	126
17	60	0	60
18	8	0	8
	<hr/> 20,049	<hr/> 446	<hr/> 20,495

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

	Systematic.	Emergency.	Total.
No. Inspected	20,049	446	20,495
No. Requiring Treatment	11,435	446	11,881
No. Accepting Treatment	5,227	446	5,673
No. Actually Treated	4,726	446	5,172
No. Failed to Attend for Treatment	501	0	501
No. of Attendances	7,362	839	8,201
No. of Attendances for Orthodontia	1,295	0	1,295
Fillings (a) Permanent Teeth	4,682	131	4,813
(b) Temporary Teeth	1,925	35	1,960
Extractions (a) Permanent Teeth	1,051	142	1,193
(b) Temporary Teeth	2,877	504	3,381
General Anaesthetics	807	120	927
Other Operations	2,178	372	2,550
Cleaning	508	15	523
Half-Days Devoted to Inspection	138	0	138
Half-Days Devoted to Treatment	1,066	0	1,066
Half-Days Devoted to Dental Health Education	76	0	76
No. of Children Treated Privately	5,779	0	5,779
No. of Children Absent at Inspection	1,940	0	1,940
No. of Dental Letters not Returned	342	0	342
No. of Dentures Inserted	53	0	53
No. of Dentures Repaired	3	0	3
No. of Cases for X-Ray	261	68	329

Inspection and Treatment of Children in Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes

	Systematic.	Emergency.	Total.
No. of Children Inspected	283	2	285
No. of Children Requiring Treatment	139	2	141
No. of Children Accepting Treatment	41	2	43
No. of Children Treated	36	2	38
No. of Attendances	51	3	54
Fillings	28	0	28
Extractions	14	6	20
Cleaning	0	0	0
Other Operations	24	2	26
General Anaesthetics	5	1	6

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

No. Inspected	771
No. Requiring Treatment	474
No. Accepting Treatment	119
No. Actually Treated	86
Fillings (a) (Permanent Teeth) —	144
(b) (Temporary Teeth) —	3
Extractions (a) (Permanent Teeth) —	52
(b) (Temporary Teeth) —	9
General Anaesthetics	16
Other Operations	5
Cleaning	68
No. of Dentures Inserted	0
Half-Days Devoted to Inspection	5
No. of Children Treated Privately	52
No. of Children Absent at Inspection	57
No. of Dental Letters not Returned	58
No. of Cases for X-ray	8

The above inspection of 771 was carried out by a
School Dental Officer.

ORTHODONTIA

1. No. of children given orthodontic treatment—
 - (a) by the School Dental Officer — 59
 - (b) by the Regional Hospital Board Orthodontist (including those treated by the Orthodontist but kept under observation by the School Dental Officer) — Nil
 - (c) No. of cases for whom treatment was prescribed by the Regional Hospital Board Orthodontist and treatment carried out by the School Dental Officer — 46 (not included in 1(a))

Cases Treated by the School Dental Officer

2. No. of cases continuing from the previous year — 33
3. No. of new cases — 65
4. No. of cases completed — 32
5. No. of cases continuing at the end of the year — 70
6. No. of attendances for treatment — 1,295

Details of treatment

7. No. of impressions taken — 203
8. No. of appliances fitted — 71
9. No. of extractions for orthodontic purposes
 - (a) permanent teeth — 31
 - (b) deciduous teeth — 30

(Extractions for orthodontic purposes, as shown above, are not included in the number of extractions shown elsewhere)

10. No. of X-rays for orthodontic purposes — 82.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE

Year Ending 31st December, 1959

Ante-Natal and Post Natal

	A.N.	P.N.	Total.
No. Inspected	818	94	912
No. Requiring Treatment	427	88	515
No. Accepting Treatment	297	80	377
No. Treated	189	74	263
No. of Attendances	610	300	910
Fillings	169	61	230
Extractions	509	263	772
Other Operations	436	223	659
Cleaning	24	10	34
Dentures Inserted	88	46	134
General Anaesthetics	61	23	84
No. of Cases for X-ray	4	0	4

Inspection and Treatment of Children in Day Nurseries

	Systematic.	Emergency.	Total.
No. of Children Inspected	405	4	409
No. of Children Requiring Treatment	126	4	130
No. of Children Accepting Treatment	34	4	38
No. of Children Treated	29	4	33
No. of Attendances	38	5	43
Fillings	28	0	28
Extractions	5	6	11
Cleaning	2	0	2
Other Operations	20	3	23
General Anaesthetics	1	2	3

Inspection and Treatment of Children in Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes

	Systematic.	Emergency.	Total.
No. of Children Inspected	361	2	363
No. of Children Requiring Treatment	172	2	174
No. of Children Accepting Treatment	47	2	49
No. of Children Treated	36	2	38
No. of Attendances	50	3	53
Fillings	27	0	27
Extractions	19	6	25
Cleaning	0	0	0
Other Operations	26	2	28
General Anaesthetics	4	1	5

Pre-School — Unattached

No. Inspected	69
No. Requiring Treatment	69
No. Accepting Treatment	69
No. Treated	69
No. of Attendances	110
Fillings	36
Extractions	89
Cleaning	0
Other Operations	48
General Anaesthetics	28

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 1959 which has been prepared in accordance with D.H.S. Circular No. 11/60 of date 27th January, 1960.

Acknowledgement is made to the Convener of the Health and Welfare Committee for his encouragement and support in a particularly difficult year when matters relating to Food Hygiene and the establishment of Smoke Control Areas under the Clean Air Act were really beginning to get under way. The support of all other members of the Corporation and the co-operation and invaluable assistance so freely given by the Heads and Personnel of other Corporation Departments are also gratefully acknowledged.

A special thank you to members of my staff who have so faithfully applied themselves to their various tasks in the interests of the community. They have, as usual, acquitted themselves well and their loyalty and untiring efforts are worthy of the highest commendation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FOREMAN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Staffing and Administration

As was envisaged in the Annual Report for 1958, reports were submitted to the Local Authority during the year under review emphasising the necessity for increasing the establishment of the department if new legislation was to be adequately enforced. These reports received the most sympathetic consideration and resulted in four qualified inspectors and three unqualified assistants being added to the staff, the former to help cope with the extra duties under the Clean Air Act and the Food Hygiene Regulations and the latter, for a temporary period of five years, to do survey work in connection with the formation of Smoke Control Areas.

The establishment of the department is now as follows:—

- Chief Sanitary Inspector
- Depute Chief Sanitary Inspector
- 4 Senior Inspectors
- 5 Assistant Senior Inspectors
- 11 Inspectors
- 2 Apprentice Inspectors
- 3 Unqualified Assistants (Temporary)
- 1 Chief Clerk
- 1 Housing Clerk
- 1 Junior Clerk
- 2 Shorthand-Typists

Because of the difficulty in obtaining qualified assistants the staff at the moment includes eight apprentices, six in lieu of Inspectors. One Inspector is at present doing National Service and there is a vacancy for another Inspector.

For administrative purposes the department is divided into four specialist sections—Housing, Food, Atmospheric Pollution and Complaints—each section having its own Senior Inspector, Assistant Senior Inspector, Inspectors and Apprentices. The post of Port Sanitary Officer carries the designation of Assistant Senior Inspector.

Death-Rate: Density of Population and Acreage

The death-rate per 1,000 for 1959, as corrected, was 12.5 compared with 12.1 for the year 1958 and 12.7 for 1957.

The population, as estimated to the middle of 1959 by the Registrar-General was 180,869.

The acreage of the City, excluding foreshore, is 12,294. This works out at 14.71 persons per acre.

Rainfall

The aggregate rainfall for 1959 recorded at the Official Measuring Station at Mayfield Hostel was 24.60 inches, which compares with a fall of 34.24 inches in 1958. The monthly figures were:—

January	1.01 inches
February	0.30 inch
March	1.33 inches
April	2.41 "
May	0.71 inch
June	2.02 inches
July	3.07 "
August	0.76 inch
September	0.76 "
October	1.94 inches
November	4.67 "
December	5.62 "
	<hr/>
	24.60 "
	<hr/>

This gives an average fall of 2.05 inches per month compared with 2.85 inches in 1958.

Water Supply

The Corporation are responsible for the Supply of Water to the City. The Department particularly concerned therewith is under the charge of Mr G. Little, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., M.I.W.E., who reports for the year 1959 as follows:—

“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. It is interesting to note that the increased quantity of water consumed during the past year relates solely to domestic and non-metered supplies.

Consumption

The average daily consumption of water for all purposes for the year ended 15th May, 1959, was 12,960,000 gallons, in addition to 4,230,000 gallons passed as Compensation Water to Streams. This represents a daily consumption per head of population supplied within the area of direct supply of 63.01 gallons, of which 37.21 is for domestic and non-metered supplies, 25.80 for trade and general industrial purposes supplied through meter, and a balance of 358,000 gallons per day was supplied in bulk to other authorities. The minimum daily consumption for the same period was 9,507,000 gallons and the maximum 16,168,000 gallons.

Chemical Analyses of Waters

The following are the average Chemical Analyses of the Lintrathen and Crombie Waters as supplied during 1959:—

	Lintrathen	Lintrathen (Filtered)	Crombie (Filtered)
P.h. Value	7.0	7.1	7.0
Colour (Hazen Scale)	20	10	7.92
Hardness in Clarke's Degrees—			
Temporary	.75°	1.0°	1.0°
Permanent	2.27°	6.08°	4.38°
Combined Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	21.7 p.p.m.	45.94 p.p.m.	42.35 p.p.m.
Combined Chlorine	9.90 p.p.m.	18.20 p.p.m.	17.00 p.p.m.
Nitrates	0.091p.p.m.	1.258p.p.m.	0.398p.p.m.
Nitrites	None	None	None
Free Ammonia	0.009p.p.m.	0.003p.p.m.	0.004p.p.m.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.055p.p.m.	0.031p.p.m.	0.025p.p.m.
Lead or other Poisonous Metals	0.008p.p.m. copper	None	0.041p.p.m. copper

Bacteriological Analyses of Waters

Filtered and Chlorinated Water—	B. coli. absent in 100 c.c.	B. coli. present in 10 c.c. or less.
Lintrathen*	100%	None
Crombie	98%	None
Unfiltered Water, after Chloramine Treatment—		
Lintrathen (taken at Clatto)	44%	50%

* Proportion filtered at Gagie."

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, 29 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	82	59	18	5	—	82	—
3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
4	12	6	3	3	—	8	4
5	8	6	2	—	—	6	2
6	20	19	—	1	—	20	—
7	3	—	2	1	—	3	—
8	9	7	2	—	—	8	1
9	14	13	1	—	—	14	—
10	7	2	4	1	—	2	5
11	16	2	10	4	—	—	16
12	8	8	—	—	—	8	—
TOTALS	206	146	44	16	—	177	29

Public Sewerage

The following information has been kindly supplied by Mr John Armour, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E., A.M.T.P.I., City Engineer, whose Department is responsible for the construction and upkeep of the City's sewers:—

New Sewers Laid

“During the year 16th May, 1958 to 15th May, 1959, 6.81 miles of new sewers were laid, making the total length of sewers in the City 253.2 miles.

The new mileage included drainage works on Corporation Housing Schemes at Craigie Estate, Balunie Avenue, Milnbank Road, St. Kilda Road, Foggyley, Americanmuir Road, Clement Park (Third Development), Fintryside, and additional sewers were laid at the City Road, Charleston, and Camperdown Schemes.

Sewers were laid on private housing sites at Ballinard Road/Balgillo Road, Elmwood Road/Charleston Drive, and Harestane Crescent, and a small extension was laid in Old Glamis Road north of Trottick.

In connection with the new industrial development at West Kingsway, new sewers were laid in Myrekirk Road between Kingsway and Liff Road.

To deal with the drainage of the new Menzieshill Housing Scheme, a new Outfall Sewer was laid from Invergowrie during the year, and sewers were laid in Lochee High Street and between Buttar's Loan and Gray Street in connection with the Lochee Drainage Improvement Scheme.

At the Americanmuir Road Housing Scheme, 182 yards of culvert were laid along the course of the Gelly Burn which flows along the southern boundary of the site.

Since 15th May, 1959, work has continued on the drainage of the City Road Scheme and sewers have been laid on the eastern approach to Menzieshill Housing Scheme. Lochee Drainage Improvement has continued up to South Road/Bank Street junction. A beginning has been made to Claypotts Road Relief Sewer, designed to avoid flooding in the Claypotts Road area, and work has begun on the installation of disintegrators on the Dighty Outfall Sewer at Monifieth.

During the year 1958-59 the sum of £8,259 was expended on work of Maintenance and Repair.

Flooding

Several complaints of flooding were received during the year from premises in the central area of the City where tidal conditions affect drainage. There was also some flooding in Lochee during a very severe rainstorm."

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal

Mr J. D. Henry, M.I.Inst.P.C., M.I.T.A., Cleansing Superintendent, kindly furnishes the following details regarding the activities of his Department, in which is vested all duties relative to the above:—

“Two important events regarding the Cleansing Department fall to be reported this year. The first is that a little headway on new headquarters at Marchbanks can be reported in that a contract for Steelwork for Stores, Garage and Workshops has been placed. Secondly, powers have been obtained to extend the sea wall across Invergowrie Bay, and land reclamation of this area of over 300 acres can now be proceeded with as soon as hard core banking to form lagoons are made.

By obtaining this reclamation area the proposed capital expenditure on a Refuse Disposal Plant can be delayed for several years.

Collection

The amount of refuse collected during the year was:—

By Department Vehicles	57,033 tons
Delivered by Traders	479 tons
<hr/>	
A Total of	57,512 tons for disposal
<hr/>	

Disposal

The refuse was disposed of as follows:—

	House Refuse.	Trade Refuse.
Foundry Lane Plant	17,636 tons	4,939 tons
Hillside Quarry	15,101 „	1,052 „
Riverside Reclamation	9,023 „	1,117 „
Blairfield Quarry	3,828 „	207 „
Murroes Quarry	1,565 „	65 „
Emmock Quarry	2,840 „	113 „
Broughty Ferry		26 „
<hr/>		<hr/>
	49,993 tons	7,519 tons
<hr/>		<hr/>
	57,512 tons	
<hr/>		<hr/>

Salvage

During this year the market for Scrap Metals continued very unsteady; merchants refused to contract 6 months in advance and we had to keep works clear at best prices obtainable when sales were made. Actual income was £11,727 against estimate of £12,515.

Refuse Disposal Plant

Last year the Plant dealt with 41% of the City's refuse, this year 39.25%. This was due to several reasons:

Plant was closed down for about 3 weeks for repairs.

Refuse is becoming more bulky with less weight.

High price of coal and new types of grates.

Very mild winter.

Minor labour troubles.

My opening remarks regarding Esplanade Reclamation will be the answer to this problem of disposal.

Street Cleansing and Snow Clearance

The amount of street sweepings and gully cleanings was 7,234 tons. This is 516 tons less than last year and can be accounted for by the very mild winter we experienced. Gritting was less and no removal of snow was necessary.

Public Conveniences

Gross Expenditure was	£19,091
Income amounted to	1,958
Nett Cost	<u>£17,133</u>

Departmental Costs

SERVICE.	Tons.	Nett Cost.	COST	
			Per Ton	Per Head of Pop.
Refuse Collection	57,033	£98,257	34/5½d.	10/11d.
Refuse Disposal	57,512	£19,460	6/9¼d.	2/2d.
Street Cleansing	7,234	£68,330	—	7/7d.
General Charges, etc.	—	£25,473	—	2/10d.
Public Conveniences P.H.A/c.		£17,133	—	1/10¼d.
Allocating General Charges, etc., to respective Services the total all-in cost is—				
Refuse Collection			38/11½d. per ton	
Refuse Disposal			8/1¼d. per ton	
Total all-in cost			<u>47/0¼d. per ton</u>	

Total cost of all Cleansing Services £211,520.

= to 23/3½d. per head of population

equivalent to 1/9½d. per week for a family of four persons.

Total weight of all materials handled by Cleansing Department vehicles during year was 82,492 tons.

Fuel Used—

Petrol	43,915 gallons
Diesel Oil	6,348 gallons
Gas Oil (Tax Free)	1,107 gallons (Bulldozers)."

Privies and Chemical Closets

Position as at 31st December, 1959

WARD.	Conveniences.	SERVING	
		Houses.	Other Premises.
1	—	—	—
2	6	5	1
3	5	5	—
4	8	9	—
5	3	3	—
6	—	—	—
7	2	2	—
8	2	2	—
9	3	3	—
10	9	9	—
11	4	4	—
12	—	—	—
	<u>42</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>1</u>

The 42 conveniences shown in the above table are classified as follows:—

Privies	26	} Serving Houses.
Chemical Closets	15	
and		} Serving Other Premises
Privies	1	

During the year 5 privies and 1 chemical closet went out of use when the houses which they served were vacated while 1 privy was replaced by a modern water closet.

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:—

72 water closet basins	796 feet rainwater rones
6 sinks	370 feet rainwater downfall
93 wash-hand basins	pipes
421 feet waste pipe	65 C.I. drain traps
1,306 feet water pipe	16 fireclay drain traps
400 feet soil pipe	44 water closet cisterns
54 feet flushing pipe	7 urinals

Schools

I have to record my thanks to the Director of Education, Mr J. D. Collins, M.A., B.L., L.L.B., for the undernoted particulars pertaining to schools:—

“Between August, 1958 and August, 1959, the following changes have taken place in the Education Committee's provision in the City:

New or Reconstructed Accommodation

	School.	No. for whom Provision is made.
Primary Schools:	7 classroom extension to Longhaugh Primary School	315
	New Charleston Primary School	675
Nursery Schools:	Completion of alterations at Wallacetown School	40
	New Kirkton Nursery School	65
Secondary Schools:	New Technical and Art Block for Linlathen J.S. School	—
Special Schools:	New Occupational Centre at Coldside	80

In addition to the above, the Committee had the following works in progress :

New Nursery School for 60 children at Fintry.

Kirkton High School—first portion to be ready for occupation in February, 1960.

New St. John's J.S. School at Balfield.

These are the major projects undertaken during the year, but the Committee have approved, for the year 1960-61, a scheme of modernisation of existing Schools as follows :

1. New Senior Secondary School to replace Lawside Academy.
2. Annexe to Harris Academy to replace accommodation in Crawford Lodge destroyed by fire, and bring practical accommodation in School up to more modern standards.
3. Annexe for Stobswell Boys' School to bring accommodation up to more modern standards.
4. Additional accommodation for Stobswell Girls' School.

In addition to the above, the Committee have approved, in principle, the modernisation of Blackness and Clepington Schools, to convert them to two-stream Primary Schools ; and also the replacement of Grove Primary School, the site of which is too small to permit of reconstruction to conform with the new Building Regulations.

This Scheme of modernisation is the first instalment of a five years' programme, which the Education Committee have decided to embark upon, the purpose of which is to bring older schools up to the same standard as has been provided in the new schools built in new housing areas since the war. It is the Committee's policy that all children in the City, irrespective of the area of residence, should have equality of opportunity so far as school conditions are concerned.

Plans are in hand to provide further accommodation for new housing schemes as follows :

(a) Douglas and Angus—

new two-stream Primary School (to be called the Powrie School).

new single-stream R.C. School (to be called St. Andrew's School).

(b) Menzieshill—new two-stream Primary School.

The Schedules of Accommodation for these schools have already been approved and plans are being prepared for formal submission to the Scottish Education Department.

Further Education

Pre-Nursing School

The extension to Seymour Lodge Pre-Nursing School to provide gymnasium with changing rooms and a dining room was completed in the course of the year and in addition, two classrooms were constructed thus affording a welcome relief to the existing overcrowded accommodation.

Commercial College

The Commercial College has grown to such an extent that it was found necessary for certain classes to be accommodated in Tay Street School, which was already occupied by certain Trades College classes. Internal reconstruction was necessary and new toilet facilities were provided for students.

Trades College

Work on the plans of the New Trades College, which is in the hands of the Scottish Education Department's Building Development Team, has now reached an advanced stage, and likely to be completed early in 1960. Work was put in hand on the preparation of schedules of furniture and equipment.

The educational provision in the City is now as follows:

Primary Schools	—	47 (of which 20 are of post war construction)
Secondary Schools	—	11 (of which 2 are of post war construction)
Nursery Schools	—	8
Special Schools	—	4
Further Education		
Establishments	—	3"

Housing

During the year, 464 insanitary dwelling-houses were represented to the Local Authority for action in terms of Part II of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. At 31st Decem-

ber, 233 of these had been dealt with as unfit for human habitation in terms of Section 9 of the Act, 23 needed no further action because they were taken over by the Corporation on being offered free of charge, while a final decision had still to be made concerning the 208 which remained.

The undernoted table gives details of the 233 dwellings deemed unfit for human habitation.

	HOUSES				Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms	
Dwelling-houses Closed by Demolition Order	32	88	11	—	131
Dwelling-houses Closed by Closing Order	29	65	5	3	102
Dwelling-houses where Undertakings were accepted	—	—	—	—	—
	61	153	16	3	233

The 208 dwelling-houses awaiting final decision comprised:—

1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms
66	134	8	—

143 of the 233 dwelling-houses dealt with in terms of Section 9 of the Act were vacated by 31st December.

In addition to the 233 houses deemed unfit for human habitation, 76 dwellings represented to the Local Authority during the previous year but not finally disposed of were also classified as unfit during 1959, thus making a total of 309 houses closed.

The following table sets forth the details of the 76 dwellings.

	HOUSES				Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms	
Dwelling-houses Closed by Demolition Order	8	28	4	1	41
Dwelling-houses Closed by Closing Order	15	18	—	2	35
Dwelling-houses where Undertakings were accepted	—	—	—	—	—
	23	46	4	3	76

The undernoted table gives combined details of the 309 dwelling-houses classified as unfit for human habitation during the year.

	HOUSES				Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms	
Dwelling-houses Closed by Demolition Order	40	116	15	1	172
Dwelling-houses Closed by Closing Order	44	83	5	5	137
Dwelling-houses where Undertakings were accepted	—	—	—	—	—
	84	199	20	6	309

In addition to the above, however, 65 houses were also closed as unfit for human habitation upon the owners giving voluntary undertakings that the houses would not be relet after being 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 these 65 houses Voluntarily Closed.

1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms
18	33	11	3

By the end of the year, 39 of these dwellings had been vacated.

Hereunder is shown the total result of the department's efforts during 1959 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	84	199	20	6	309
Houses Voluntarily Closed by Undertakings	18	33	11	3	65
	102	232	31	9	374

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 277 such dwellings were still in occupation, namely:—

	UNFIT HOUSES				Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 and over rooms	
Condemned Houses	63	121	15	4	203
Condemned and reopened under Licence	10	2	—	—	12
Condemned and reopened by Requisition	—	2	—	—	2
Voluntarily Closed Houses (Undertakings)	24	24	9	3	60
	97	149	24	7	277

No action in terms of Part III of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, was taken by the Local Authority during 1959, but so far as Clearance Areas which were the subject of Resolutions of previous years are concerned there were 1,122 dwelling-houses still in occupation, being 316 less than the figure for 1958. This reduction was largely due to the demolition of certain properties which had been purchased by the Corporation, but also the result of the taking of further action in respect of certain houses in other properties which had deteriorated to such an extent as to necessitate the passing of Closing or Demolition Orders or the acceptance of Undertakings under Section 9 of the Act. Of the 1,122 dwellings mentioned, 106 are now also the subject of Closing or Demolition Orders and 4 are Voluntarily Closed, leaving 1,012 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.	63	121	15	4	203
Houses dealt with under Part II. and re-opened under Licence	10	2	—	—	12
Houses dealt with under Part II. and re-opened by Requisition	—	2	—	—	2
Voluntarily Closed Houses (Undertakings)	24	24	9	3	60
Houses dealt with under Part III.	235	597	134	46	1,012
	332	746	158	53	1,289

Unfortunately it is not always easy for the City Factor to rehouse tenants of condemned houses to their satisfaction, and many and varied are the reasons advanced for turning down offers. A new one during the year, however, was a refusal on the ground that one window overlooked the back green. The same person had previously refused another house because of its condition.

During 1959, 1,470 new houses were erected throughout the City, 1,152 being built by the Corporation, 128 by the Scottish Special Housing Association and 190 by Private Enterprise.

At the end of the year, 1,657 dwellings were in course of construction, being 1,047 by the Corporation and 610 by the Scottish Special Housing Association.

The Corporation continued their programme of converting old type houses into up-to-date dwellings, 8 two-roomed and 8 three-roomed houses being converted in this way to give 8 single-roomed and a like number of two-roomed houses, each with kitchenette and bathroom—a small but welcome addition to the housing pool.

Elderly Persons

It is a well-known and accepted fact that since so many people are nowadays living longer the percentage of elderly persons in the community is tending to rise, and will continue to do so. Associated with this rise in the elderly population is a growing independence and reluctance to spend the last few

TABLE II
The list of the Housing Shelters under the control of the Corporation, giving the number of houses completed;
in course of construction and the Act under which erected, etc. (from data supplied by the Bureau of Housing).

No.	Name of Shelter	Address	Date of Completion	Number of Houses Completed	Number of Houses in Course of Construction	Total Number of Houses	Act under which erected	Remarks
1	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
2	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
3	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
4	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
5	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
6	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
7	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
8	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
9	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
10	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
11	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
12	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
13	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
14	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
15	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
16	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
17	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
18	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
19	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
20	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
21	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
22	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
23	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
24	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
25	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
26	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
27	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
28	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
29	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
30	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
31	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
32	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
33	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
34	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
35	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
36	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
37	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
38	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
39	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
40	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
41	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
42	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
43	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
44	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
45	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
46	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
47	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
48	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
49	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
50	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
51	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
52	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
53	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
54	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
55	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
56	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
57	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
58	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
59	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
60	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
61	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
62	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
63	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
64	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
65	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
66	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
67	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
68	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
69	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
70	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
71	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
72	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
73	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
74	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
75	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
76	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
77	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
78	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
79	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
80	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
81	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
82	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
83	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
84	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
85	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
86	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
87	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
88	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
89	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
90	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
91	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
92	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
93	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
94	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
95	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
96	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
97	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
98	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
99	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	
100	Adams	Adams St.	1910	10	0	10	Act 1907	

See address in the list, of A's listed houses were erected at Adams St. by the Corporation, of which no other record.

Houses Erected by Scottish Special Housing Association—

Number of Houses Completed

Number of Houses Completed

Scheme or Site	Type	Number of Houses Completed			Number of Houses Completed			Number of Houses Completed			Number of Houses Completed		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dunfermline	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magdalen's Kirkton	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magdalen's Kirkton	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mains of Fuiry	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. A	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. B	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. C	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. D	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. E	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. F	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. G	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. H	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. I	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. J	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. K	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. L	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. M	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. N	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. O	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sect. P	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Extension	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Site No. 2	Swedish												

years living with sons and daughters. The adequate and satisfactory housing of the elderly has therefore become a most important social problem in recent years, so much so that it requires to be tackled in such a way that the needs are recognised and integrated into the much wider question of general housing requirements.

Dundee has been alert to this position for quite a long time now, and during the post-war period has provided 123 houses solely for occupation by old people, both single and married. At the end of the year a further 92 such dwellings were in various stages of erection.

The accomodation being provided consists mainly of the open-bedroom type of dwelling with kitchenette and bathroom, a great improvement on what was made available for the same purpose before the beginning of World War II, namely a single room with kitchenette and inside toilet but with communal bathroom facilities. In addition to the "bed-sitter" type, however, the number of traditional two-roomed dwellings is also being increased.

Much still requires to be done under this heading, however, as inspection of properties scheduled to be dealt with under the Slum Clearance programme reveals that a large proportion of the houses are occupied by elderly single persons or couples. At 31st December approximately 50% of the families remaining in occupation of condemned dwellings required alternative accommodation consisting of single or double rooms.

Overcrowding

Happily it is now a rarity when a case of serious overcrowding is reported or encountered. When any such case does arise it is reported immediately to the Medical Officer of Health and the City Factor so that alternative accommodation may be found as expeditiously as possible in accordance with the Pointage Scheme.

Squatting

During 1959, the Corporation continued their policy of rendering condemned dwellings totally unfit for further human habitation by the removal of floors, etc. as soon as they were vacated, and some 207 houses were thus dealt with by the City Factor.

This action prevents any increase in squatting and also deprives families already squatting in condemned houses of the opportunity of annexing accommodation which seems to them more desirable.

Records show that the number of families in the City known to be still squatting now stands at 12.

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 31/12/58	73
Added during year 1959	119
	<hr/>
	192
Removed during 1959:—	
Rehoused	105
Patient deceased	8
Other reasons	17
	<hr/>
	130
	<hr/>
Remaining on list at 31/12/59	62
	<hr/>

TABLE I.

Shows the number of houses which have been erected during the year 1959:—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
By the Corporation	—	276	669	207	1,152
By Scottish Special Housing Association	—	—	86	42	128
By Private Enterprise	—	—	66	124	190
Totals	—	276	821	373	1,470

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
1959	—	276	669	207	1,152
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
1959	—	—	86	42	128
Grand Totals	316	2,214	13,702	7,912	24,144

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

The above tables show 24,144 houses have been provided; an average of 588 per annum over the past 41 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
1959	—	—	66	124	190
Totals	15	70	1,722	2,880	4,687

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
1959	8	11	3	13	35
Totals	212	623	327	816	1,978

Summary of Houses Provided — Period 1919 to 1959

Provided by—	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
Table III.—Corporation, Trusts, Scottish Special Housing Association and Temporary Houses	316	2,214	13,702	7,912	24,144
Table IV.—Private Enter- prise	15	70	1,722	2,880	4,687
Table V.—Shops, etc., converted into houses	212	623	327	816	1,978
Totals	543	2,907	15,751	11,608	30,809

These tables show a grand total of 30,809 houses provided during the past 41 years; an average of 751 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
1959	.....	240	435	79	33	787
Totals	.....	4,560	5,324	884	969	11,737

The total of 11,737 is equal to an average annual figure of 286 houses closed. From the "Houses Provided" total of 30,809 as shown in Tables III, IV and V, we must deduct the above 11,737 being the number of dwellings which have gone out of use as such during the past 41 years, thus giving a net increase of 19,072 houses in the City, or an average annual contribution of 465.

TABLE VII

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

Year	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	Total
1919-1920	108	74	204	108	594
1920-1921	30	30	1,764	1,018	3,132
1921-1922	68	140	1,275	1,116	2,599
1922-1923	184	75	345	306	910
1923-1924	100	60	444	245	849
1924-1925	37	23	87	23	170
1925-1926	13	15	140	140	308
1926-1927	31	33	303	303	667
1927-1928	33	70	418	280	781
Total	506	564	5,231	4,700	11,001

The total of 11,001 is equal to an average annual figure of 550 houses closed. From the "Houses Provided" total of 30,801 as shown in Tables III, IV, and V, we must deduct the above 11,001 being the number of dwellings which have gone out of use as such during the past 41 years, thus giving a net increase of 19,800 houses in the City, or an average annual contribution of 482.

1927 to 1928 - Period - Houses provided to the public

Year	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	Total
1927-1928	108	74	204	108	594
1928-1929	30	30	1,764	1,018	3,132
1929-1930	68	140	1,275	1,116	2,599
1930-1931	184	75	345	306	910
1931-1932	100	60	444	245	849
1932-1933	37	23	87	23	170
1933-1934	13	15	140	140	308
1934-1935	31	33	303	303	667
1935-1936	33	70	418	280	781
Total	506	564	5,231	4,700	11,001

Houses provided to the public during the period 1927 to 1936

The following table shows the dwelling-houses within the City which have been dealt with by Clearance Resolutions and, in addition, the details of the properties adjoining these areas included by the Local Authority under Section 27 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, to make the schemes effective:—

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

Area Number	Date of Resolution	Included in Terms of Section 27			Totals		No. of Houses Still Occupied Dec. 31, 1959	REMARKS
		Houses	Other Premises	Houses	Other Premises	Houses		
1 to 18	17/11/30	304	73	23	19	327	92	All buildings demolished except 1 Hall.
19 to 32	1/12/32	259	31	6	34	295	65	Scheme completed in 1933.
Queen St., B.F.	5/3/31	15	—	1	3	16	3	Scheme completed in 1933.
33 to 34	17/6/32	50	—	2	—	52	—	One building yet to be demolished.
35 to 91	2/11/33	840	101	113	74	953	175	Amended 1935 and 1936.
92 to 100	14/2/35	109	17	47	17	156	34	Scheme completed 1946.
101	1/8/35	43	5	3	17	46	22	Scheme completed 1949.
102	6/6/35	56	9	—	—	56	9	
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.
113 to 115	1/10/36	52	5	1	4	53	9	Scheme completed 1957.
116 to 117	1/10/36	21	5	—	3	21	8	Amended Resolution, 1939.
118	9/11/36	23	—	—	—	23	—	Amended Resolution, 1938.
119	3/12/36	25	—	3	—	28	—	Scheme completed 1939.
120	4/3/37	22	—	—	—	22	—	All the houses were demolished during 1955
121	2/9/37	13	3	—	—	13	3	
122	2/9/37	11	5	—	—	13	5	
123	2/9/37	67	6	—	1	67	7	
124	2/9/37	15	6	—	2	15	8	All houses vacated during 1959.
125	2/9/37	18	3	4	1	22	4	
126 to 126a	2/9/37	65	1	16	2	81	3	Amended Resolution, 1938.
127	2/9/37	242	6	18	39	260	45	
128	7/10/37	71	11	—	—	71	11	
129	8/11/37	59	3	7	3	66	6	
130	8/11/37	111	9	8	1	119	10	
131 to 131b	8/11/37	73	11	51	21	124	32	
132	10/2/38	75	—	—	—	75	—	Amended Resolution, 1938.
133	10/2/38	99	5	—	—	99	5	All houses vacated during 1959.
134	10/2/38	17	6	—	—	17	6	
135	10/2/38	55	2	17	39	72	41	
136	3/3/38	35	2	—	—	35	2	
137	3/3/38	48	1	—	—	48	10	
138	3/3/38	16	—	—	9	16	16	
139	3/3/38	313	41	—	3	313	44	
140	3/3/38	257	12	37	35	294	47	
141	3/3/38	125	5	—	—	125	5	All houses demolished during 1957.
142	7/4/38	37	6	—	—	37	6	Scheme completed 1948.
143	7/4/38	33	—	—	—	33	—	
144	7/7/38	4	2	—	—	4	3	All houses vacated during 1958.
145	7/7/38	45	5	—	1	45	6	
146	7/7/38	16	6	—	5	16	11	
147	7/7/38	19	3	12	1	31	4	
148	7/7/38	11	2	—	2	11	4	
149	7/7/38	24	8	11	12	35	20	
150	7/7/38	18	4	—	—	18	4	
151	7/7/38	10	—	15	3	25	3	
152	7/7/38	25	1	16	2	41	3	
153	7/7/38	77	15	10	3	77	18	
154	7/7/38	166	10	13	4	179	14	
155	7/7/38	62	3	—	9	62	12	
156	7/7/38	51	18	4	5	55	23	All houses vacated 1957.
157	7/7/38	112	4	20	11	132	15	
158	1/12/38	7	—	—	—	7	—	
159	1/12/38	30	1	1	3	31	4	Scheme completed 1939.
160	2/2/39	45	5	15	20	60	25	
161	6/4/39	30	2	43	10	73	12	
162	6/7/39	23	7	—	7	23	14	
		4,513	487	541	448	5,054	935	1,122

Summary in regard to Housing Conditions and Alterations during the year 1959

I.—Particulars of Houses (25) 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	1	3	—
(b) Two or more houses into one	—	2	7	11

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

(a) Under the Corporation Housing Schemes:—

Ward 3—Camperdown—	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
9th Dev., Miller	—	—	29	15
11th Dev., Traditional	—	—	12	6
12th Dev., Do.	—	—	112	56
13th Dev., Scotcon	—	100	122	—
14th Dev., Traditional	—	—	40	20
15th Dev., Do.	—	104	100	—
St. Mary's—				
14th Dev., Traditional	—	16	66	12
Ward 8—City Road—				
1st Dev., Traditional	—	—	112	56
Ward 9—Milnbank Road—				
Traditional	—	—	28	14
Ward 10—Douglas and Angus—				
12th Dev., Atholl	—	—	—	12
13th Dev., Traditional	—	56	48	16
Total Houses — 1,152.				

(b) Scottish Special Housing Association:—

Ward 5—Mains of Fintry—(North Ext.)	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
“No Fines” Tenements	—	—	20	12
Farm Site No. 2—				
“No Fines” Tenements and Cottages	—	—	38	16
Fintryside Do.	—	—	28	14
Total Houses — 128.				

(c) Private Enterprise:—						1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
Ward 2	—	—	1	—
Ward 7	—	—	10	6
Ward 8	—	—	29	28
Ward 9	—	—	2	10
Ward 10	—	—	7	39
Ward 11	—	—	17	41

Total Houses — 190.

Giving a grand total of 1,470 new houses erected throughout the period.

III.—Particulars of dwelling-houses closed (787) for human habitation during the year 1959 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.	4	10	12	12
(b) By absorption into other houses	2	11	9	9
(c) Closed by Order, Demolition Order or Undertaking	81	176	17	2
(d) Clearance Areas	120	169	21	6
(e) Voluntarily Closed	33	69	20	4
	240	435	79	33

IV.—Dwelling-houses demolished (362) during the year 1959:

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
(a) Dwelling-houses that had been Closed by Order or Demolition Order	19	29	9	—
(b) Clearance Areas	87	122	19	3
(c) Dwelling-houses that had been Closed by Undertaking	7	7	3	—
(d) Houses Voluntarily Closed	4	6	1	—
(e) Sites for Redevelopment	6	29	7	—
(f) Street Widening	—	4	—	—
	123	197	39	3

In addition to the above, 29 shops and other premises were demolished.

V.—Net Result for year 1959:—

The net result for the period is that there are 528 more houses available for human habitation than at 31st December, 1958, i.e., houses of:—

1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
232 less	148 less	679 more	229 more

Visits in connection with housing activities totalled 12,449.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954

Rent Act, 1957

Certificates of Disrepair

30 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received of which 29 were granted and 1 was withdrawn.

Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair

5 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 4 cases revocation was granted and 1 was refused.

Complaints

Complaints reaching this office, either written or verbal, totalled 3,301. This was a reduction of fully 600 in the number received throughout 1958, a reflection, no doubt, on the progressive rehousing of families in modern homes.

Each complaint was duly investigated and, where necessary, machinery set in motion for its removal. The year differed in no respect from the past in that there were, as ever, these few complaints which investigation failed to substantiate.

Statutory Notices or Intimations

Under the legislation administered by this department, in particular the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 and the Dundee Corporation (Consolidated Powers) Order, 1957, 5,657 intimations, verbal or written, were given to or served

upon property owners or factors or persons empowered to take action for the abatement of nuisances. All intimations had received or were receiving the attention of those responsible by the end of the year.

General Nuisances

Towards the detection of nuisances 12,394 visits were made and, as a result, 3,114 were discovered. These are detailed in the following table:—

Choked and defective water closets, sinks, drains, etc.	1,109
Choked and defective gullies and rainwater conductors	40
Leaking roofs	235
Defective chimneys	127
Internal condition of houses (plasterwork, woodwork, glazing, dampness, etc.)	779
Defective ashbins	4
Dirty and verminous houses	203
Rat infestation	172
Dirty stairs, passages and water closets	145
Miscellaneous	300
	<hr/> 3,114 <hr/>

In most instances initial efforts by personal contact towards abatement of nuisances, etc., were successful, but cases did arise when neglect to comply with requirements necessitated stronger action. Written intimations were served and if these did not bear fruit, statutory notices were issued on the authority of the Local Authority giving a time limit for the execution of the works. Failure to comply with the terms thereof rendered those responsible liable to such further action as the law prescribes.

Nuisances involving choked drains and sanitary fittings were in the majority; generally these were abated without undue delay.

A large number of the complaints received and classified under the heading "internal condition of houses" concerned dampness showing on the internal walls of dwellings. Condensation was responsible for many of these complaints

especially in the more recently built houses, and it is hard to convince complainers that this, and not dampness penetrating from the exterior or rising from the ground, is the source of their worry.

A Protimeter—an instrument which measures accurately the degree of moisture present on the surface of materials—is very often of great assistance in convincing complainers that what is alleged to be damp is in fact dry and, more important still, what is claimed to be dampness seeping through the walls is actually condensation and nothing else.

While the remedy for condensation in most cases is the provision of adequate heating and ventilation, many instances are encountered where the use of dense, non-absorbent, internal finishes present special problems.

Complaints of condensation in pre-fabs were fairly prevalent in 1959, but by the end of the year the future of Dundee's 1,550 temporary houses was in the balance. These dwellings were primarily given a life span of 10 years but have in fact been occupied for 14 years. It is not surprising, therefore, that major repairs are now becoming increasingly necessary in many of the dwellings. Early in 1960 the Corporation finally decided to take down the pre-fabs and build permanent houses on the sites.

There were, as always, several nuisances of an unusual nature and the following are selected as qualifying for inclusion under that category.

Householders in a residential district alleged that a most offensive stench was emanating at times from a piggery situated quite a distance from their homes. The pig-keeper, at our request, had the dung stance emptied but this did not, so far as the complainers were concerned, end the nuisance. Accordingly, they were asked to notify the department immediately the smell returned. This they duly did, and the Inspectors were immediately sent out to investigate further. The smell was very pronounced close to the houses, and it was noted that the wind was westerly. This determined that the piggery was not the source of the nuisance as it was situated to the east of the houses.

It was eventually discovered that the odour was coming from adjoining fallow ground which had recently been bulldozed preparatory to the commencement of building operations. The disturbance of the ground and the resultant bacterial action in the soil was proved to be the cause of the trouble. A heavy rainfall was all that was necessary to wipe out the nuisance which duly took end when the weather broke.

The manageress of a central store complained of nuisance from birds, particularly pigeons, nesting in empty premises situated directly above her staffroom. The birds had gained access via broken windows and in due course an obnoxious smell became apparent. The complainer had in the first place appealed to the property owners for action to be taken, but without success. Intervention by this department resulted in the birds being removed, the premises cleaned out, and the windows secured.

Two instances of alleged nuisance from noise were given much time and attention, as indeed all such cases demand. Unlike a "breach of the peace" where evidence may be irrefutable, the relevant local legislation which declares a noise nuisance to be a statutory nuisance within the meaning of Section 16(6) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 demands that not only must a noise be proved to occur but that it is also injuring or likely to adversely affect the complainer's health.

In the first case, where the offending sound came from the electric motor of a refrigerator, preliminary visits had the purpose of ascertaining the possibility of a nuisance existing. This entailed hearing the noise and relating it to the condition of the person affected. These visits did not confirm the existence of a nuisance in the legal sense. This decision was contested by the complainer's legal adviser and the Medical officer of Health was then asked to give his expert medical opinion. He eventually decided that such noise as there was did not, in his opinion, constitute a nuisance which would be injurious or dangerous to health. As a result of this it was decided that no legal action could be taken against the owner of the unit.

The second complaint was particularly difficult. It started with allegations of noise and nuisance due to excessive use of a wireless set at unreasonable hours and was promptly

met with counter complaints. In the midst of the confusion of allegations further recrimination was introduced regarding foot tapping during programmes featuring country dance music. This confounded confusion still further. Underlying this intense quid pro quo exchange seemed to be a well established rancour between the two contending parties. After many sessions of evening investigation by the Inspectorate the matter was referred to the Town Clerk who upheld our view that the remedy lay in a civil action by the complainants.

Verminous and Dirty Houses and Persons

Bugs—Throughout the year measures to eradicate bed bugs in properties involved the spraying with a suitable insecticide of 236 rooms in 104 dwelling-houses. This figure includes 110 rooms in 33 Local Authority houses. When such complaints concerned a tenant who had been given the key of a Corporation house, not only was the old house and its contents effectively sprayed, but the new house was subjected to barrier treatment also before occupation.

Several requests came from property agents to disinfest houses of evicted tenants. Some, admittedly, were badly in need of disinfestation and therefore received the necessary treatment. Others, however, were only dirty. In such cases a thorough cleansing was the main requirement but to allay any fears entertained by the new occupiers the houses in question were usually either fumigated or sprayed.

Other Anti-Social Insects—92 dwelling-houses and 4 other premises were treated for nuisance due to the presence of many diverse types of insects—fleas, lice, red mites, silver fish, wood beetle, earwigs and cockroaches to mention a few at random.

A firm of wholesale newsagents made an urgent appeal for help when a consignment of magazines arrived infested with myriads of small insects. These could not be identified at first sight, for printed matter is not the usual habitat of the particular beetle which was the cause of the alarm. Immediate action was necessary, however, in order to avert big financial loss to the newsagents as the periodicals were dated for publication on a certain day. All infested magazines were isolated outside the warehouse and enquiries as to the source of in-

festation hurried on. It was soon discovered that the bales containing the publications had travelled in a long distance lorry which was also carrying a load of cattle cake, and this proved to be the cause of the trouble, being heavily infested with *triboleum castaneum*—a foodstuff beetle. The magazines were subjected to fumigation in the sealed body of a van before release to retailers, and the van, in turn, was afterwards disinfested as a precaution. The firm to whom the cattle cake was consigned was advised to examine all stock received, treat all that was infested and communicate with the supplier regarding the condition of the cake.

Dirty Houses—One of the worst cases encountered for a long time came to light when a neighbour complained of a smell in her house. The adjoining house was suspected as being the cause of the nuisance and several attempts were made before admission was obtained. Of the four rooms in the house only one could be considered presentable. The remaining three rooms were being used more or less as ashpits. The householder was severely reprimanded and instructed to take immediate steps to have the refuse moved, the premises cleansed and purified, and maintained in a cleanly state in future. The assistance of the Cleansing Department was necessary for the removal of the offensive matter and the cost of labour and transport was charged to the offender.

Verminous Persons—An elderly man, living alone, had become verminous and his relatives sought advice and help. Fortunately, the man indicated his willingness to go to hospital where he and his clothing were dealt with. While he was there the necessary disinfestation measures were applied to his dwelling by the Inspectorate.

Whitewashing and Painting Common Stairs and Passages

Some progress was made during the year with work of this nature but, in general, owners or agents of properties were slow in placing orders with tradesmen. A number of the Statutory Notices served in 1958 became invalid due to the properties to which they referred changing hands, whilst many others were withdrawn when action under the Housing Act and Town and Country Planning Act decided the fate of the dwellings and buildings.

The continued increase in owner/occupiers in flatted blocks did not expedite matters. Nevertheless, at our instigation, several mutual jobs were satisfactorily completed.

A fresh survey of stairs and passages requiring painting, etc., was begun and at the end of the year, 338 visits had been made under this heading.

Back Courts, Areas, Footways, etc.

Most of the complaints received regarding the dirty condition of back courts and areas were trivial and due, in the main, to the negligence of residents. When conditions passed the unsightly stage, however, it became necessary for official action to be taken. Arrangements had to be made in several instances for the removal of the refuse and the subsequent cleansing of the area—expense which a little care could have avoided.

The usual action was taken in connection with complaints of dirty air raid shelters, i.e. the notification of such to the Cleansing Superintendent and City Quantity Surveyor with requests for cleaning out the shelters and bricking up of the entrances in the hope of averting further nuisance. Quite a few of these eyesores were removed to make way for new developments after condemned properties had been demolished.

Several complaints of paving of footways being in a defective condition were brought to our attention. In the majority of instances the defects were due to the opening of ground to expose drains or water pipes in need of repair and failure to re-lay the paving in a proper manner. The nuisances were remedied when the final reinstatement of the paving was completed.

Common Lodging-Houses

There are no such establishments in the City.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings

Six of these premises were removed from the Register during 1959. Five had been under the control of one proprietrix and were cancelled when she gave up business; the sixth was cancelled when the proprietor decided to retire.

The remaining houses—15 in number—still registered were inspected throughout the year and there was no call for adverse criticism. From hints received it is quite probable that the number on the Register will be further reduced in the near future.

The Salvation Army Young Women's Residence

This home continues to provide accommodation of a very high standard at reasonable cost and was maintained, as usual, in a very clean state.

The Seaman's Boarding House (Dundee Sailors' Home and Hostel)

This hostel is now used more by permanent dwellers and casual patrons than seafarers for whom it was originally provided. At present it is systematically being modernised and the programme includes the conversion of dormitories into single and double bedrooms. Other amenities such as recreation rooms, etc. are also being incorporated.

Tents and Vans

As in previous years, especially during the summer months, carnivals and circuses visited the City and the usual sites at Gussie Park, Riverside Drive and Broughty Ferry were the scenes of much activity.

Inspections maintained over the period of sojourn revealed the living vans to be maintained in a clean condition, which state, it may be said, is the rule with vans belonging to carnival etc. people. Arrangements, as has been the custom in the past, had been made with the Cleansing Department for regular removal of refuse and a thorough clean-up of the ground after departure.

The sanitary conveniences at these sites, used alike by the van dwellers and general public, were kept under constant supervision and generally found in a clean condition.

Visits were paid to the permanent caravan site at Kilspindie Road where, in the winter months, it was discovered that the permitted number of vans was being exceeded. This

matter was referred to the Planning Authorities. The water closet accommodation and washing facilities provided at the site were, at all times, found to be adequate and well maintained.

Reports of caravans being located at other than authorised places in the town were investigated and if conditions, especially with regard to water supply and toilet facilities, were satisfactory the occupants were usually granted "planning permission" by the Planning Authority. Application for this must be made if the period of residence is to exceed 28 days in any one calendar year.

225 visits were made to vans over the year.

Atmospheric Pollution

Each of the seven atmospheric pollution measuring stations, five with deposit gauge and lead peroxide instrument and two comprising a daily smoke filter and sulphur dioxide (volumetric) apparatus, operated continuously in the same situations throughout the year.

At the end of July, however, the two daily smoke filters and volumetric SO_2 units, which were provided originally by Queen's College and which, since 1st April, 1958, had functioned as Stations Nos. 6 and 7 at the Sanitary Office and Constitution Road Clinic respectively, were withdrawn by the College Authorities for installation at Forfar and Kirriemuir.

In order to maintain the Dundee stations at strength the Local Authority, upon being informed of the foregoing change, sanctioned the purchase of two similar units, and their coming into operation at Stations Nos. 6 and 7 was synchronised with the removal of the College equipment, thereby ensuring continuity of records for these particular Stations.

During the year 424 visits were made to the measuring stations and information obtained from the installations was forwarded, as hitherto, to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to be absorbed in their National Survey.

The precis of the results for the year is given in the following tables.

water was referred to the Planning Authority. The water treatment works and existing facilities provided at the site were not found to be adequate and with main

Reports of surveys being located at other than authorized places in the town were investigated and it was found that the water supply and sewer facilities were satisfactory. The Planning Authority Application for this must be made if the period of residence is to exceed 21 days in any one calendar year.

Atmospheric Pollution

At the end of July 1967, the two daily sample flasks and volumetric 50 ml flasks which were provided originally by the College and which since 1st April 1966 had been used as Stations 1 and 2 at the Station 1 and 2 respectively were replaced by the College Authority for installation at Station 1 and 2 respectively.

At the end of July 1967, the two daily sample flasks and volumetric 50 ml flasks which were provided originally by the College and which since 1st April 1966 had been used as Stations 1 and 2 at the Station 1 and 2 respectively were replaced by the College Authority for installation at Station 1 and 2 respectively. In order to maintain the standard of the equipment, the College Authority, upon being informed of the increasing change, purchased the purchase of two similar units and their use was continued at Stations 1 and 2. The equipment was replaced with the removal of the College equipment, thereby ensuring continuity of records for these particular Stations.

During the year 1967, visits were made to the monitoring stations and the results obtained from the installation was forwarded to the Department of Science and Technology Research in the National Survey. The results of the results for the year are given in the following table:

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION MEASURING STATIONS, DUNDEE REPORT ON RESULTS FOR 1959

Deposit Gauges

The Total Solid Matter deposited at Stations Nos. 1 to 5 was as follows:—

STATION	TONS PER SQ. MILE PER MONTH											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
No. 1 "Balgay"	9.62	6.64	14.01	10.94	11.09	10.64	13.56	8.67	11.15	17.09	18.70	22.55
No. 2 "Macalpine"	5.96	6.00	10.81	8.22	8.90	7.19	8.94	7.01	9.47	6.22	14.14	19.57
No. 3 "Cleington"	8.77	7.73	13.14	10.74	9.65	9.32	10.38	7.49	10.39	10.12	17.46	21.93
No. 4 "Midmill"	7.05	6.13	9.10	8.47	6.83	7.78	11.39	7.33	7.97	6.90	13.11	13.34
No. 5 "Mayfield"	13.54	10.41	13.08	9.75	9.03	14.74	12.11	6.35	13.46	18.43	16.57	20.13

The above figures are representative of the following:—

TONS DEPOSIT		
PER MONTH	PER ANNUM	
Over city as a whole	Per sq. mile	Over city as a whole
11.13	213.8	133.56
		2565.6

Lead Peroxide Instruments

The Daily Average Concentrations of Sulphur Dioxide in Arbitrary Units (milligrammes of SO₂ per 100 square centimetres per day) at Stations Nos. 1 to 5 was as follows:—

STATION	DAILY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION OF SO ₂ IN ARBITRARY UNITS (milligrammes of SO ₂ /100 sq. centimetres/day)											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
No. 1 "Balgay"	0.53	0.77	0.62	0.49	0.61	0.37	0.31	0.19	0.48	0.59	0.47	0.79
No. 2 "Macalpine"	0.79	0.83	0.96	0.45	0.45	0.22	0.28	0.56	0.35	0.58	0.41	0.99
No. 3 "Cleington"	1.28	1.41	0.96	0.82	0.78	0.37	0.40	0.29	0.77	0.91	0.84	1.21
No. 4 "Midmill"	0.70	0.73	0.46	0.38	0.47	0.28	0.32	0.36	0.29	0.36	0.28	0.63
No. 5 "Mayfield"	1.28	1.47	0.75	0.80	0.97	0.66	0.43	0.35	0.57	0.72	0.76	0.96

Daily Smoke Filters and Sulphur Dioxide (Volumetric) Apparatus

The Daily Mean Concentrations of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide recorded at Stations Nos. 6 and 7 were as follows:—

MONTH	No. 6 "CAIRD"				No. 7 "CONSTITUTION"			
	SMOKE (Concentration in mgs. per 100 c. metres)		SO ₂ (Concentration in parts per 100 million)		SMOKE (Concentration in mgs. per 100 c. metres)		SO ₂ (Concentration in parts per 100 million)	
	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Highest Value
January	24	112	52	1.6	17	106	1.3	7.5
February	14	92	41	2.8	12	111	0.9	7.8
March	9	44	20	1.0	10	48	0.9	8.9
April	9	33	16	1.7	7	25	0.5	3.0
May	4	23	9	1.1	4	14	0.5	4.1
June	3	12	7	0.3	2	13	0.2	1.3
July	3	15	7	0.1	1	10	0.2	1.4
August	1	17	7	0	1	15	0.2	1.7
September	6	21	12	0.8	4	24	0.3	2.7
October	8	44	19	1.4	10	56	1.0	5.3
November	7	44	28	1.0	12	58	0.4	7.6
December	4	58	28	2.6	7	68	1.7	5.8
During the year	1	112	21	0	1	111	0.2	8.9

* Quoted to first decimal place

** Quoted to nearest whole number.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1900

By the Hon. the Secretary of the Board of Education

Presented to the House of Commons

in pursuance of a Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 11th March 1901

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	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In order that the results obtained during 1958 and 1959 may be compared, the average results obtained at the seven stations during those years are shown below:—

STATIONS Nos. 1 to 5			
Year	DEPOSIT GAUGES		LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS
	Average Deposit	Monthly Total Solid (Tons per sq. mile)	Mean Daily Average Concentration of SO ₂ in Arbitrary Units (mgms. of SO ₂ /100 sq.cms./day)
1958		12.33	0.60
1959		11.13	0.64

STATIONS No. 6 and 7						
Year	Period	SMOKE FILTERS			SO ₂ APPARATUS	
		** Daily Mean Concentration (Mgms. per 100 c.metres)	Smoke Concentration (Mgms. per 100 c.metres)	Average Value	* Daily Mean SO ₂ Concentration (Parts per 100 million)	Average Value
		Lowest Value	Highest Value		Lowest Value	Highest Value
1958	Apr. - Dec.	3	99	18	0.2	10.0
1959	Apr. - Dec.	1	68	16	0	7.6
1959	Jan. - Dec.	1	112	21	0	14.1

** Quoted to nearest whole number.

* Quoted to first decimal place.

While the results obtained by the deposit gauges at Stations Nos. 1 to 5 indicate that the average monthly total solid deposition during 1959 was 1.2 tons less per square mile than that recorded for 1958, this should not be accepted as irrefutable evidence that the "fall-out" from chimneys has been permanently reduced. Credit for the improvement in conditions may be due, in part, to the work of the department under the Clean Air Act since its inception, but there is another factor which cannot be ignored and which has great influence on results—RAINFALL. The rainfall in 1959 was low—24.6 inches against 34.24 inches during 1958—undoubtedly a contributing factor to the reduced deposit as was also the prolonged spell of fine weather during the summer months.

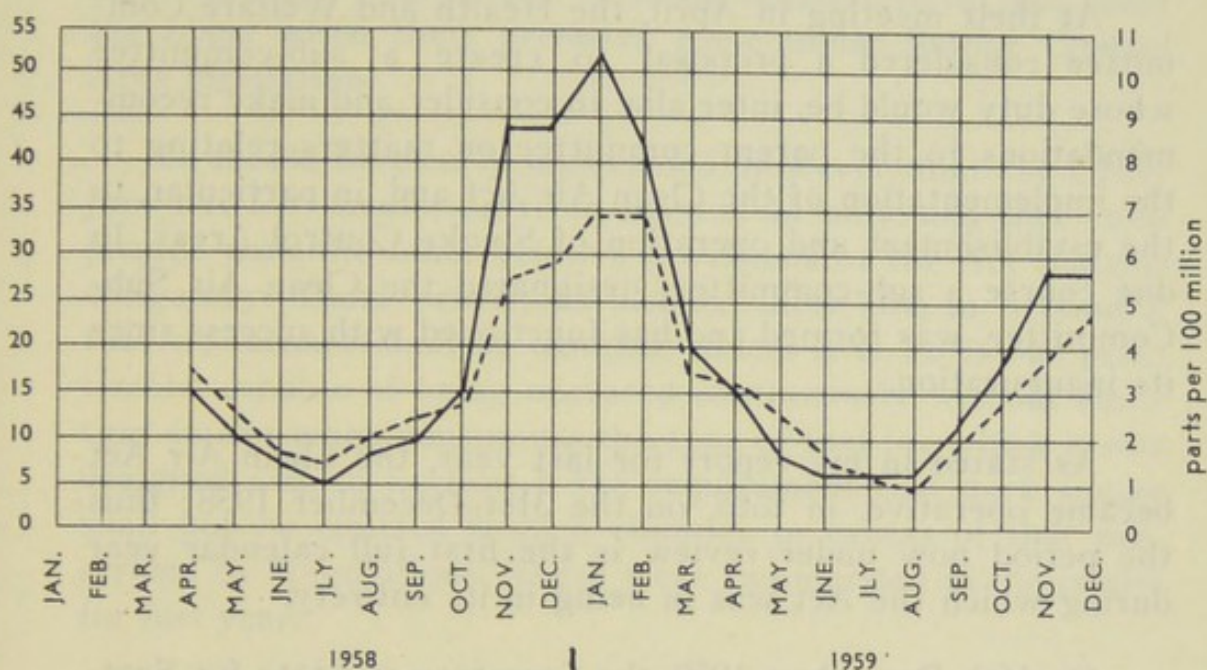
The mean daily average concentration of sulphur dioxide during 1959 recorded by the lead peroxide instruments at Stations Nos. 1 to 5 was, at 0.64 arbitrary units, 0.04 above the figure for 1958.

As the daily smoke filters and volumetric SO_2 units did not commence operating at Stations Nos. 6 and 7 until 1st April, 1958, it is not possible at this stage to make comparisons of results obtained during calendar years. It is significant to note, however, that the average daily mean smoke concentration recorded by the daily filters during the period April to December, 1959 was, at 16 mgms. per 100 cubic metres of air, 2 mgms. less than the concentration during the same months in 1958. The average daily mean concentration recorded by the volumetric SO_2 units during the period April to December, 1959 was, at 2.1 parts of sulphur dioxide per 100 million parts of air, 0.6 parts less than the concentration during the same period in 1958.

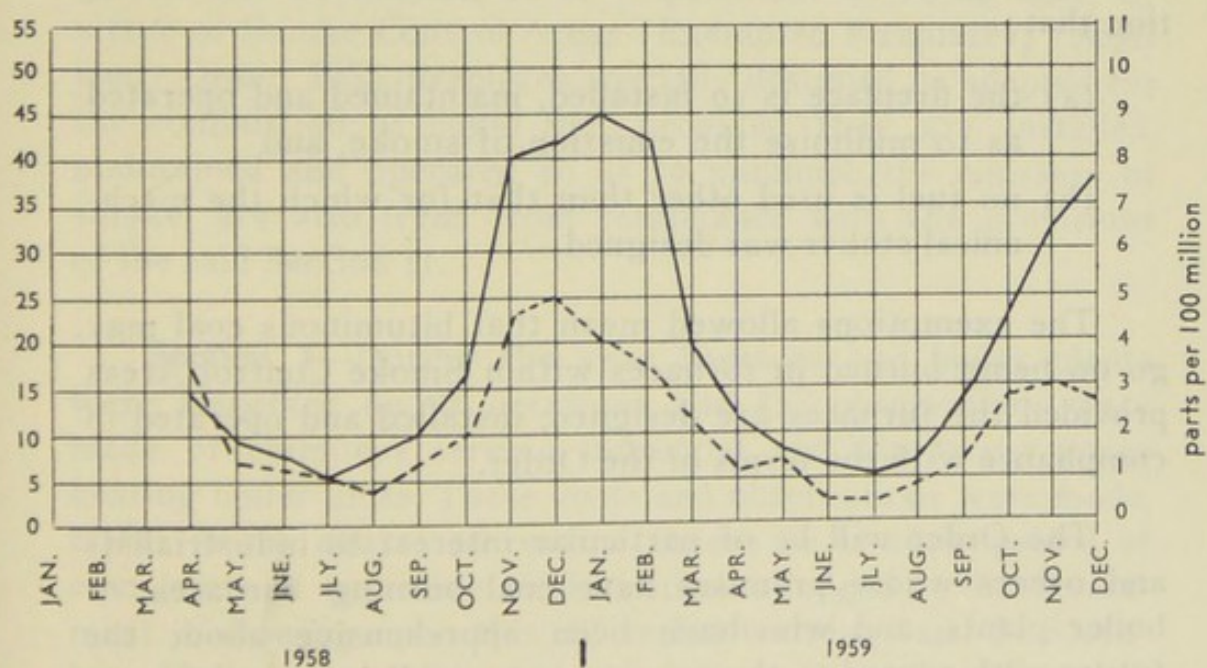
The highest daily smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations recorded during 1959, 112 mgms. and 14.1 parts respectively, were recorded at Station No. 6 "Caird" during the 24 hour period ending a.m. 28th January.

The trend of the results obtained by the daily smoke filter and sulphur dioxide apparatus is emphasised by a study of the following graphs covering the period April 1958 to December 1959. These indicate clearly the rise and fall of the smoke and sulphur dioxide content of the atmosphere coinciding with the time of year and the use of smoke and sulphur dioxide producing fuels in space heating units.

No. 6 Station — "Caird"



No. 7 Station — "Constitution"



—— Average Daily Mean Smoke Concentration (mgms./100 c. metres)
 ---- Average Daily Mean SO₂ Concentration (parts per 100 million)

Clean Air Act, 1956

At their meeting in April, the Health and Welfare Committee considered a proposal to create a sub-committee whose duty would be, *inter alia*, to consider and make recommendations to the parent committee on matters relating to the implementation of the Clean Air Act and, in particular, to the establishment and operation of Smoke Control Areas. In due course a sub-committee, designated the Clean Air Sub-Committee, was formed and has functioned with success since its inauguration.

As stated in my report for last year, the Clean Air Act became operative, in toto, on the 31st December 1958; thus the period now under review is the first full calendar year during which the Act was in being in its entirety.

On 16th December, 1959, the Secretary of State for Scotland made an Order—The Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (Scotland) Order, 1959—to come into force on 15th January, 1960, providing for exemption from the provisions of Section 11 of the Act (which relates to Smoke Control Areas) of fireplaces (which includes furnaces, grates or stoves whether open or enclosed) installed or adapted for use with mechanical stokers since 31st December, 1956, on condition that:—

- (a) the fireplace is so installed, maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke, and
- (b) no fuel is used other than that for which the mechanical stoker was designed.

The exemptions allowed mean that bituminous coal may go on being burned in furnaces within Smoke Control Areas provided the furnaces are designed, installed and operated in compliance with the terms of the Order.

The Order will be of particular interest to industrialists and others whose premises have coal burning furnaces or boiler plants, and who have been apprehensive about the future with regard to the progressive establishment of Smoke Control Areas in the City, referred to in another part of this report. It is also hoped that the Order will encourage those who have been considering the installation of modern mech-

anical stokers to proceed with the works necessary, as they can now do so without fear of being required to further adapt the plant when their premises come under Smoke Control Area legislation.

It should be clearly understood, however, that the Order provides for exemption from Section 11 only, and that compliance with the other relative provisions of the Act remains obligatory. These provisions include, inter alia, in Section 3, that no furnace shall be installed unless it is, so far as practicable, capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when consuming the type of fuel for which it was designed and, in Section 1, the requirement that dark smoke shall not be emitted from a chimney in excess of that prescribed by Regulations. These were summarised in the report for last year.

It will be obvious from the foregoing that, notwithstanding the exemptions provided for by the Order, it will still be necessary to ensure that the type of mechanical stoker to be installed is capable of satisfying the provisions of that part of the Act relating to smoke and grit emission.

Before leaving the subject of exemptions from the requirements of Section 11 it is pertinent to recall that, by virtue of Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (Scotland) Order, 1957, fireplaces specially designed or adapted for the combustion of liquid fuel, provided they are installed, maintained and operated so as to minimise the emission of smoke, are also freed from compliance with the provisions of the said Section 11.

Section 1—During the year furnaces and boiler plants were inspected on 91 occasions and 157 observations were made of chimneys serving industrial and the larger space heating boiler units. These visits and observations were made, either in the course of routine checks or in consequence of complaints of excessive smoke emission lodged at the department. Following upon this, 12 verbal warnings and 34 Statutory Notices were served on occupiers of premises directing their attention to contraventions of this section by the emission of dark and black smoke in excess of the permitted periods.

In the majority of cases a change of fuel or improved operational technique was sufficient to effect a cure. Remedial measures at some premises, however, could be achieved only by major adaptations to boiler plant, or even replacement of boilers by modern units. Details of work under this heading completed during the year are included in the list of new boiler installations and major adaptations shown later in this report, but as such large scale alterations can often best be done during the summer months it will be 1960 before a number of these alterations or replacements can be carried out.

Section 3—Notifications to the Local Authority of proposals to install new furnaces, as required under sub-section 3 of this section, numbered 48. In consequence of these notifications 87 visits were made to the boiler plants and premises concerned.

Section 10—In several cases where plans for new buildings showed that proposed heights for chimneys were not considered sufficient to prevent risk of nuisance to inhabitants of neighbourhoods, steps were taken to remedy matters by asking for the chimney heights to be increased. This was agreed to in all instances.

Details of new furnaces and boiler installations to which Section 3 of the Act applies as well as large scale adjustments to existing boiler units completed during the year are summarised in the following table. Many of these alterations, etc., were the result of representations from this department consequent upon observations of smoke emission referred to earlier in this report.

Nature of Premises			Adaptations to Existing Plant	Type of Fuel			Type of Stoker	Remarks
Factories	Shops, Offices, etc.	Other Premises		Solid Fuel	Oil	Gas		
1	—	—	3	—	3	—	Chain-grate	Replaced Lancashire boilers fitted with under-feed stokers
1	—	—	2	—	2	—	Automatic under-feed	New factory extension
1	—	—	1	—	1	—	Hand-fired	Additional boiler incorporating step-grate incinerator for burning trade waste
1	—	—	—	2	—	2	Automatic	Oil burners fitted to Economic boilers formerly hand-fired coal burning
1	—	—	1	—	1	—	Do.	Additional boiler
2	—	—	—	2	2	—	Automatic under-feed	Auto-stokers fitted to Cochran boilers formerly hand-fired
1	—	—	1	—	1	—	Do.	New factory premises
1	—	—	1	—	1	—	Automatic	Replaced hand-fired coal burning vertical boiler
1	—	—	1	—	1	—	Do.	Additional bitumen heater
2	—	—	2	—	2	—	Do.	New factory premises
1	—	—	1	—	1	—	Automatic under-feed	Replaced hand-fired coal burning Lancashire boiler
1	—	—	1	—	1	—	Automatic	Replaced hand-fired coal burning Lancashire boiler
—	3	—	3	—	3	—	Do.	Replaced hand-fired coke/coal burning sectional boilers
—	4	—	4	—	3	1	Do.	New office premises
—	—	1	1	—	1	—	Hand-fired and gas jets	New Hospital incinerator
—	1	—	1	—	1	—	Automatic	Replaced open coal fires for space heating
—	—	1	2	—	2	—	Automatic under-feed	New school premises
—	—	5	7	—	7	—	Automatic	Replaced hand-fired coal burning sectional boilers
—	—	2	2	—	2	—	Automatic under-feed	Replaced hand-fired coke and coal burning sectional boilers
—	—	1	1	—	1	—	Automatic	Replaced open coal fires for space heating
—	—	1	—	1	1	—	Do.	Oil burner fitted to sectional boiler formerly hand-fired coke burning
—	—	1	1	—	1	—	Automatic under-feed	Replaced hand-fired coal burning Cornish boiler
—	—	5	5	—	5	—	Automatic	New dwelling-houses
—	—	2	2	—	1	1	Do.	New boilers installed in dwelling-houses
—	—	2	—	3	—	3	Do.	Oil burners fitted to sectional boilers formerly hand-fired coal burning
—	—	2	4	—	4	—	Do.	Replaced coke/coal burning sectional boilers
—	—	1	1	—	1	—	Do.	Replaced hand-fired coke/anthracite burning H.W. boiler
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Do.	Oil burner fitted to sectional boiler formerly hand-fired coke burning
—	—	1	1	—	1	—	Do.	Replaced gas-fired air heating unit
—	—	1	1	—	1	—	Hand-fired	Boiler replacement—coke burning
—	—	1	1	—	1	—	Manually controlled oil burners	Additional boiler
—	—	1	—	1	—	1	Automatic	Oil burner fitted to Locomotive type boiler formerly hand-fired coal burning

The conversion of the hand-fired coal boiler at Lochee Baths to oil-burning abolished the dark smoke emissions from the chimney which, over a period, had been a source of annoyance to the neighbourhood.

As predicted last year, hand-fired coal burning boilers at two Academies were replaced by new oil-fired units and it is the intention to replace and adapt boilers at several other schools during 1960.

By the end of the year the conversion from coal to oil burning of a boiler at the Stirling Park central heating plant was almost completed and it is intended to fit under-feed stokers to the hand-fired boilers at Logie Wash-house and central heating plant next year.

Experiments using coke fuels in the manually stoked boiler at another Corporation wash-house were carried out at the end of the year and as a result coke with a small proportion of bituminous coal will be burned in the boiler in future which should considerably reduce smoke emission from the chimney. Similar tests are to be carried out at certain other Corporation wash-houses with the same object in view. There is a certain and understandable reluctance on the part of the Corporation to incur any great expenditure on public wash-houses because, with changing needs, their future is very uncertain.

Hand-fired boilers at two public libraries were replaced by new boilers equipped with under-feed stokers during the year.

Following the provision of an additional boiler—a super economic oil-fired unit—at a hospital, work was commenced on conversion to oil burning of the two existing Lancashire boilers which, in the past, as hand-fired coal burning units, had been sorely taxed to meet the demands for space heating and hot water as was revealed by very heavy smoke emissions. These conversions were almost completed by the end of the year.

The installation of oil-fired boiler units was also proceeded with at other hospital establishments.

Atmospheric pollution by smoke, however, is not confined solely to central and industrial areas in the City. For some time residents in the west end had experienced nuisance

due to periodic heavy smoke emissions caused by the burning of bituminous coal in an old boiler the manual stoking of which was undertaken by an employee whose other duties prevented him devoting the requisite attention to this part of his job. A new boiler equipped with an under-feed stoker has now been installed thereby ending the cause for complaint.

The provision of an oil-fired unit in lieu of a hand-fired coal burning vertical boiler at factory premises in the central area of the City terminated a prolific source of annoyance in the neighbourhood.

Early in the year the installation of automatic oil-burners to the furnaces of two economic boilers at large dairy premises was completed and the units put into operation. This change over was appreciated, particularly by tenants of neighbouring properties who, from time to time over a lengthy period, had been troubled by smoke nuisance from the chimney. The plant was previously hand-fired and burned bituminous coal.

The jute and other industries in Dundee are, generally speaking, playing their part towards providing a cleaner atmosphere. Works carried out during the year at factory premises included the replacement of a number of hand-fired boilers by new plant either oil-fired or equipped with under-feed or chain grate mechanical stokers as well as the conversion of existing furnaces to oil-burning or fitting with mechanical stokers.

In some cases a change of fuel, from coal to coke, was effected as an alternative to fitting mechanical stokers to manually stoked units.

Section 16—During the year 75 complaints were lodged with the department regarding smoke. Some of these were dealt with under Section 1 and are referred to earlier in this report. Many, however, were in respect of smoke not emitted from a chimney as well as smoke other than dark smoke from a non-domestic chimney and therefore fell to be dealt with as nuisances in terms of Section 16 of the Act. Some 237 visits were made in connection therewith. By the end of the year 63 of the complaints had been remedied and those outstanding were receiving attention.

The new powers relative to smoke nuisance provided by Section 16 made it possible to secure abatement of a number of nuisances which could not have been dealt with statutorily under previous legislation.

The smoke emission from the chimney serving a coal fire in office premises was the subject of complaints made by the occupier of a house above. The offending chimney, situated on an annex at the rear of the main building, terminated within a few yards of, and directly opposite, the windows of the complainer's house. Electricity as a means of heating the office successfully terminated this complaint.

The burning of old motor car bodies on waste ground adjoining tenemental property was the subject of complaints of smoke nuisance. The person responsible was warned and the nuisance promptly terminated.

Disposal of waste paper by incineration in the boiler furnaces at a bakery and a departmental store gave rise to complaints of nuisance from paper ash discharged from the chimneys. On representation being made the firms concerned concluded arrangements with the Cleansing Department for the regular collection of the paper.

Smoke caused by the burning of garden rubbish brought forth the usual quota of complaints. In most cases the trouble was due to an utter disregard of wind direction while the refuse was being burned. In other cases the volume of smoke was intensified by the heaping of large quantities of undried refuse on the fire, thus producing a smouldering mass which gives off large volumes of smoke.

Smoke nuisance from the burning of refuse at the tip at Riverside Drive was the subject of complaints by residents in the west end of the City who welcomed the City Engineer's decision at the end of the year to prohibit the burning of trade refuse and other materials at the tip.

Smoke Control Areas

Section 11—1,495 visits were made during 1959 to houses and other premises for the purpose of inspecting works carried out within the Menzieshill Smoke Control Area and in the course of a survey of the proposed Glamis Road Smoke Control Areas.

The Dundee (Menziesshill) Smoke Control Area Order, 1958

On 1st October, 1959 the above Order came into operation and Menziesshill became Dundee's first Smoke Control Area—as well as the second such Area in Scotland to become operative under the Act. Throughout the preceding months tradesmen were busy carrying out works of adapting or replacing heating and cooking appliances in premises within the Area to permit the use of authorised fuels. The works were inspected while in progress and after completion to ensure that they had been satisfactorily carried out before claim forms for grant were issued to occupiers or owners who had incurred qualifying expenditure.

In the case of eight houses without a gas supply the problem of solid fuel ignition was overcome by the provision of portable bottled gas poker units. These units are a most efficient alternative to mains gas for kindling solid smokeless fuel without producing smoke.

It was gratifying to be informed by a number of householders in the Area that the use of solid smokeless fuels was not the hardship they had contemplated and that, having overcome their former aversions, they appreciated the warmth and comfort provided by such fuel, including gas coke.

In several cases where fires were used only intermittently, occupiers elected to instal fixed gas or electric units which, in addition to providing a comfortable room temperature quickly, dispensed with the tedium of grate cleaning.

It is hoped in my report for next year to give details of the method of space heating to be adopted for the houses to be erected at Menziesshill Housing Estate which, along with its quota of shops, schools and other premises, will be smoke controlled at the outset.

The Dundee (Glamis Road) Smoke Control Areas Order, 1959

This Order was made by the Corporation on 3rd December and was subsequently submitted to the Secretary of State for Scotland for confirmation. Contingent upon the Order being confirmed before 1st April, 1960, it is the intention that it becomes operative on 1st October, 1960. Should the confirmation be delayed, however, as might well be the case as

there are a number of objectors, it will postpone the operative date as six months must elapse between the date of confirmation and the date when the Order comes into force.

The Order covers two areas totalling 230 acres or thereby which, at the time of survey, contained within their boundaries almost 700 houses and 46 other premises. In view of the private housing development in progress it is envisaged that the number of houses will increase to around 750 within a very short time.

As the Glamis Road Areas abut the eastern and southern perimeters of the Menzieshill Smoke Control Area they are ideally situated to form a second phase in the progressive establishment of Smoke Control Areas envisaged for the City under a scheme approved by the Corporation following the issue of a Circular on the matter by the Secretary of State for Scotland.

This D.H.S. Circular No. 59/1959 was addressed to local authorities of areas in Scotland where air pollution is worst and emphasised that practically half the smoke in the atmosphere—which causes such dangers to health—comes from domestic stoves and fireplaces burning raw coal. It urged that faster progress in the establishment of Smoke Control Areas is necessary if the aims of the Clean Air Act are to be achieved. The Circular directed local authorities to consider their domestic smoke problem as a whole, decide on the Smoke Control Area Orders needed, in what order of priority they should be made and how many years it is likely to take to finish the job. The local authorities concerned were also asked to prepare a phased programme for the establishment of Smoke Control Areas covering the period to the end of 1963 and to inform the Secretary of State of their conclusions.

The Circular also directed attention to the desirability of ensuring that new housing developments should be smoke controlled at the outset.

Consideration of the requirements of the Circular was delegated to the Clean Air Sub-Committee who first requested a report, with recommendations, from the Chief Sanitary Inspector. This report and recommendations were subsequently adopted by the Sub-Committee and approved by the Health and Welfare Committee at their meeting on 3rd December 1959.

The recommendations included, inter alia, that:—

- (a) By the progressive establishment of Smoke Control Areas over the next twenty years the City as a whole should be smoke controlled by 1980, that the recommended phased programme to cover the period to the end of 1963 (referred to later in this report) be adopted, and that the Secretary of State for Scotland be advised accordingly.
- (b) The development of such Areas should be effected by systematic and contiguous progress from the western to the eastern boundaries of the City.
- (c) Apart from the ordinary progressive programme, the Chief Sanitary Inspector should bring to the notice of the Committee areas of proposed new development or re-development which would justify the immediate making of Smoke Control Area Orders with a view to bringing all new houses and other premises in these areas under control from the outset.
- (d) The Works Committee should be asked to notify persons submitting plans for approval, of the possible implications of Section 11 of the Clean Air Act and in particular the fact that when new dwellings are brought within Smoke Control Area legislation no grant will be payable in respect of any necessary adaptations, etc.
- (e) The Establishment Committee should consider the Chief Sanitary Inspector's proposal to employ temporarily three unqualified assistants to undertake certain of the survey and supervision work involved in the establishment of Smoke Control Areas.

The information tabulated below was subsequently forwarded to the Secretary of State for Scotland in compliance with the requirements of the Circular.

D.H.S. Circular No. 59/1959 — RETURN TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND

Name of local authority: Corporation of the City of Dundee

Approximate number of premises in the local authority area: 70,100

Acreeage of local authority area: 12,294 (excluding foreshore)

Number of premises and acreage of land in smokeless zones and smoke control areas

(1)	(2) Covered by Orders made up to 30/6/59	(3) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made July-Dec. 1959	(4) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1960	(5) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1961	(6) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1962	(7) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1963	(8) Final objective (the total numbers it is intended ultimately to cover)	(9) Target year for completion of programme
Premises	48	722	3,524	2,934	3,184	3,412	70,100	
Dwellings	38	676	3,470	2,812	2,837	3,329	63,000	1980
Acres	525	230	1,063	462	316	1,329	12,294	

NOTE: "Premises" should be read as including subdivisions of buildings, e.g. separate flats in a block of flats or a separate suite of offices in a block of offices. The total of premises should include the number of dwellings shewn in the line below.

It is estimated that the total cost to the Local Authority in carrying out the programme will be in the region of £360,000—or £18,000 annually for the next twenty years—and in order that it may be completed by 1980 it will be necessary to bring within the jurisdiction of Smoke Control Area legislation something like 3,000 houses per annum.

Detailed information concerning the acreage of land and number of houses and other premises involved in the Menzies-hill and proposed Glamis Road Smoke Control Areas and each year of the phased programme until 1963 is as follows:—

PHASED PROGRAMME 1959-1963

Ref.	Order in Operation	Order made and awaiting Confirmation by Secretary of State	Year during which Orders will probably be made	Year during which Orders will probably become operative	Acreage of Land	No. of Houses				No. of Other Premises
						Local Authority	S.S.H.A.	Private	Total	
A	I	—	—	—	525	—	—	38	38	10
B	—	I	—	—	230	1	—	675	676	46
C	—	—	1960	1961	1,063	2,955	126	389	3,470	54
D	—	—	1961	1962	462	629	—	2,183	2,812	122
E	—	—	1962	1963	316	700	—	2,137	2,837	347
F	—	—	1963	1964	1,329	2,740	—	589	3,329	83

Area reference:—

A. The Dundee (Menzieshill) Smoke Control Area.

B. The Dundee (Glamis Road) Smoke Control Areas.

C. (1) The area bounded on the north by Coupar Angus Road from the west City boundary to Kingsway West; on the east by Kingsway West and Buttars Loan to South Road; on the south by South Road; and on the west by the west City boundary.

(2) The area bounded on the north by Glamis Road and Ancrum Road from Dalrymple Street to Logie Street; on the east by Logie Street, City Road, Pentland Avenue and Balgay Road; on the south by Blackness Road; and on the west by Glamis Road.

D. The area bounded on the north by Blackness Road (from its junction with Glamis Road), Balgay Road and Pentland Avenue; on the east by City Road, Milnbank Road, Rosefield Street, Blackness Road, Peddie Street, Hawkhill, Shepherd's Loan, Magdalen Yard Road and Riverside Approach to the foreshore at the Tay Bridge; on the south by the foreshore; and on the west by Riverside Drive, Perth Road and Glamis Road.

E. The area bounded on the north by Coupar Angus Road and Harefield Road from Kingsway West to Balfield Road; on the east by Balfield Road; on the south by Loons Road, Logie Street, Ancrum Road, Footway at No. 101a Ancrum Road, Dundee and Alyth Junction Branch Railway, Donald Street and South Road; and on the west by Buttars Loan and Kingsway West.

F. The area bounded on the north by the north City boundary from the west City boundary to Strathmartine Road; on the east by Strathmartine Road to Kingsway West; on the south by Kingsway West and Coupar Angus Road; and on the west by the west City boundary.

It must be appreciated, of course, that implementation of the phased programme will be very much dependent on how quickly the necessary surveys and works of adaptation, etc. can be carried out. It should also be noted that the number of houses and other premises in the areas concerned will, in most cases, be ultimately increased. As an example, the Menzieshill Area will very soon incorporate the new Menzieshill Housing Estate so that in two or three years' time it should contain something in the region of 4,000 houses and a considerably increased number of other premises.

It might here be appropriate to record appreciation of the part played by the local press in stirring up interest and disseminating Clean Air information and propaganda by the many excellent articles on the subject they have seen fit to publish from time to time. Their publication of readers' correspondence, and the opportunity to reply, as well as the way they make known Smoke Control Area proposals and other relevant decisions of the Local Authority are also much appreciated. The value of the press in such matters cannot be over estimated, and Dundee is singularly fortunate in this respect.

Before leaving the subject of the Clean Air Act, and Smoke Control Areas in particular, opportunity is taken of respectfully putting forward certain suggestions which might be considered worthy of future consideration for improvement of existing legislation in the light of experience gained in the enforcement thereof.

1. Specific prohibition of the manufacture, sale and installation of grates and solid fuel burning appliances which are not capable of burning solid smokeless fuels. It must be appreciated that very many local authorities have not adopted the Model Building Byelaw covering this matter in which case it is still permissible to install unsuitable grates in new buildings, and in any case such a prohibition would save considerable expense to occupier, owner, local authority and Exchequer alike when houses are brought within Smoke Control Areas at later dates.

2. Prohibition of the sale of bituminous coal and other unauthorised fuels in Smoke Control Areas, other than for use in exempted fireplaces and buildings. This would simplify considerably the local authority's task in enforcing the provisions of Section 11 of the Act.
3. The payment of grants to persons living in older houses who are prepared to change over to the burning of authorised fuels and comply in all other respects with the requirements of Section 11 without waiting for their dwellings to be brought within the jurisdiction of Smoke Control Area legislation. If it was felt that this recommendation could not be accepted generally, it might at least be extended to persons who are living in areas which come within phased programmes approved by the Central Authority and where, in consequence, the dates when smoke control is to be introduced are known.
4. The question of the payment of grants in respect of the provision of means for ignition of solid smokeless fuels should be reconsidered and more clearly defined. In particular, consideration might be given to the payment of grant in respect of such units even although no works are necessary in the provision thereof.
5. The burning of garden refuse in Smoke Control Areas by the usual method of making a bonfire should be specifically prohibited. This practice conflicts with the aim of clean air and is likely to be the cause of an awful lot of heartburning in the future when Smoke Control Areas become more general and people become more clean air minded. It may be argued that this type of nuisance could be dealt with under the Act by virtue of the provisions of Section 16 but the difficulty of proving nuisance must obviously be a drawback.

Factories

The following table details the numbers and types of factories—mechanical and non-mechanical—within the City.

TRADE or BUSINESS.	Mechanical Factories.	Non- Mechanical Factories.
Blacksmiths, Cartwrights and Carriage Builders	9	4
Boot Repairers	50	3
Cabinetmakers, Joiners and French Polishers	78	13
Dental Mechanics	23	5
Dress, Mantle, Underclothing & Corset Makers	22	14
Electrical, Radio and Television Engineers	31	36
Engineering, Light and Heavy	69	2
Florists	—	2
Furriers	2	5
Hotels and Restaurants	11	32
Launderers and Dry Cleaners	25	2
Masons, Builders, Granite and Marble Cutters	17	33
Milliners	1	3
Motor Vehicle Engineers, Cycle Repairers, Enamellers and Vulcanisers	114	19
Painters	2	40
Photographers	3	5
Piano and Gramophone Repairers	4	2
Picture Framers, Gilders and Glaziers	9	2
Plasterers	1	16
Plumbers and Tinsmiths	9	28
Printers, Engravers and Ticket Writers	34	3
Saddlers and Leather Cutters	6	3
Slaters	1	18
Sugar Boilers	9	7
Tailors	10	19
Textile Spinners, Weavers and Calendriers	79	—
Upholsterers and Carpet Sewers	9	6
Waste Rag and Metal Merchants	8	4
Watch and Jewellery Repairers and Opticians	15	26
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.	128	36
	<hr/> 779	<hr/> 388

In mechanical factories the statutory duties of enforcement with which this department is concerned relate primarily to the inspection and provision of sanitary conveniences for the employees. With regard to non-mechanical factories the duties cover sanitary accommodation, cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors.

During the year 487 visits were made to factories—375 to mechanical and 112 to non-mechanical—as a result of which 86 contraventions were discovered. Of these, 82 were abated following the issue of verbal intimations or the service of written notices.

The majority of the contraventions related to sanitary conveniences and included dirty water closets, apartments in need of cleansing or repainting or without adequate ventilation or means of artificial lighting, lack of suitably ventilated intervening spaces between W.C. apartments and workrooms, and even a complete lack of conveniences for the use of employees.

Inspection of sanitary accommodation provided for workmen at building sites revealed several instances of unsatisfactory conditions which were quickly remedied following representations being made to the person or firm responsible.

Noise Nuisance.—Dwellers in tenemental property situated opposite a factory lodged complaints alleging that noise from the factory, which operates by shifts throughout each twenty-four hour period, was seriously affecting their sleep and thereby impairing their health.

Complaints of noise nuisance are becoming more and more frequent; so much so, in fact, the subject may very soon be dealt with by way of specific general legislation, there being agitation in certain quarters for this to be done.

In this City, however, we are fortunate in that the Dundee Corporation (Consolidated Powers) Order, 1957 gives power to deal with such nuisances and, following investigation of the complaint referred to, the attention of the firm responsible was directed to the terms of the aforesaid Order.

The noise complained of was found to emanate from a printing machine the fan exhaust from which discharged

through the roof at a point where readings of 95 decibels were recorded. The factory owners, in an effort to mitigate the nuisance, undertook the construction of a sound-absorbing box lined with acoustic tiles around the fan exhaust at roof level. These works were in progress at the end of the year and, eventually, were successful in reducing the recording at roof level to 55/65 decibels.

During the year 39 intimations covering 46 defects were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories concerning:—

No.	Nature of Complaint.	Improvements effected after action by the Sanitary Department.
4	Insufficient sanitary accommodation	4
41	Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	37
1	No separate sanitary accommodation for the sexes	1
<hr/> 46		<hr/> 42

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Although the number of complaints of rodent infestation was greater than last year this was not necessarily indicative that the rodent population was on the increase. The intimations received numbered 189, not an unduly high figure for a City of this size, and would seem to infer that every effort is being made to keep the rodent menace to a minimum. Summarised, these complaints show 145 concerned rats while 31 related to mice; 13 reports, on investigation, proved to be without foundation.

The duties imposed upon the Local Authority by Part I of this Act remain the responsibility of the Sanitary Department and Inspectors acted upon all information or complaints received, advising owners and occupiers as to individual responsibility and what action was necessary to disinfest premises. When several owners were involved the department made the necessary arrangements for the carrying out of rat-proofing and the destruction of possible refuges to prevent further nuisance.

Whilst the Local Authority does not have a rat-catcher on its establishment there are rodent operators in business in the City able to deal efficiently with such work and property owners seldom hesitate to employ them when rat infestation is manifest or even suspected.

During the year no major infestation was discovered and legal action was not required to get owners or agents to face up to their responsibilities. Neither was it necessary for any joint action with a contiguous local authority.

The assistance of the City Engineer was enlisted on several occasions when the sewers and street gullies were suspected as the source of rat infestation. The baiting of sewers and replacement of untrapped gullies by the trapped variety invariably helped us in our efforts to terminate the nuisance.

Several instances of rat infestation in new housing schemes were attributed to the extensive and severe disturbance of what had been, until the start of building operations, agricultural ground.

As in former years, farms within the City boundary were visited with a view to ascertaining if precautions were being taken to keep the rodent population down to a minimum, and farmers were reminded at the same time of the Regulations concerning the precautions necessary when dismantling stacks of grain, etc.

Only one complaint is worthy of mention due to its unusual character. Rats had found their way into the cellar of a public house via a defective drain but before their presence had been detected they had found their way upstairs to the shop. Unfortunately, a canvas bag with paper money had been left overnight on a shelf in the bar and the following morning was nowhere to be seen.

The lifting of floor boards behind the bar counter produced the first clue—a £1 note which had probably slipped through a hole in the bag while it was being dragged along by the rats. Traces of rats were found under the floor but no sign of a nest where the remainder of the money was expected to be found. The next step towards solving the mystery and exterminating the rats was to lift the paving stones outside

the shop — again a blank was drawn. Finally, flagstones in a common passage adjacent to the shop were lifted and the nest revealed, well lined with chewed treasury notes—a rather expensive home for Mr Rat.

The work of repairing the drain and destroying the rats was no doubt much easier than the task of sorting out the notes and piecing them together for the bank.

The City Engineer kindly provides the following details in connection with combative action against rat infestation in the sewerage system of the City—which work falls to be carried out by his department.

Rat Destruction

“ During the year 16th May, 1958 to 15th May, 1959, rat destruction measures were continued mainly in the older parts of the City. The sum spent on this service was £1,256 which is subject to a Government grant on approved expenditure. From the results obtained, it would appear that in these areas the degree of infestation is gradually being reduced. After preliminary non-poisoned bait 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.	Percentage of Manholes Infested.
1,761	689	39 % ”

Stables and Piggeries

Stables.—There are 30 occupied stables within the City and periodic visits revealed them to be at all times clean and suitable for their purpose. Particular attention was paid to the methods of storage and disposal of manure, and the fact that no complaints regarding this were received, even in the exceptionally hot summer of 1959, testified to the efficient management of these premises.

In last year's report it was mentioned that approval of the Health and Welfare Committee had been obtained for the removal of all horse drinking fountains within the City. This work was completed before the end of the year.

Piggeries.—Approximately 2,258 pigs were housed in 44 piggeries, a reduction of one piggery since last year. The sty in question was situated in a rural part of the City and went out of use when, for health reasons, the owner retired.

A pig-keeper, whose premises had been standing empty for several years, contemplated re-commencing business. He had, however, prior to this decision, sold part of his ground and the purchasers had passed plans for building shops with houses attached which would be within 95 feet of the pig-sty. A local bye-law stipulates a minimum distance of 100 feet between piggeries and dwellings.

Even if the terms of this byelaw could have been met it would have been very difficult to carry on the business of pig-keeper in such an extensively developed area because of the many justifiable complaints of nuisance which would undoubtedly arise. The applicant was advised to consider some other, and more suitable, use for his ground and buildings.

During the year plans were submitted for a new piggery to replace an existing one at a smallholding on the perimeter of the City and the work was completed to our satisfaction.

All places where pigs were kept were regularly visited and inspected.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

The requirements of the above Order were explained to all pig-keepers boiling swill for feeding, and the plants examined to ensure that they were in proper working order.

Although licensed for this purpose pig-keepers at times revert to the easier method of dry feeding.

Unless carried out on a large scale the work entailed in collecting and processing swill hardly seems to justify the effort.

Offensive Trades

Another such trade, a hide factor, was established by a private firm during the year. The premises utilised are adjacent to the Public Slaughter-houses and were adapted and improved so as to comply with the appropriate bye-laws. Subsequently, there being no objectors, the Local Authority sanctioned the establishment of the business.

The other seven businesses which come under this heading are carried on within the precincts of the Public Slaughter-houses, East Dock Street, Dundee.

The list is now as follows :—

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

Complaints lodged regarding an obnoxious smell from the slaughter-houses were investigated. The stench was found to be due to gases generated in the digester and blood boiling plants which, after passing through water and chlorinated scrubbers, were discharged into the atmosphere via the furnace chimney.

The flue from the digester was altered so as to discharge the gases directly into a drain after being subjected to treatment by water cooling. It is intended during 1960 to dispose of the gases from the blood boiling units in a similar fashion.

No complaints other than the foregoing, arose in connection with any of the businesses which were, as usual, inspected at various times throughout the year and found to be maintained satisfactorily.

Burial Grounds and Cremation

Undernoted are given the interments which took place at the various burial grounds within the City during 1959.

Eastern Necropolis	738
Western Necropolis	569
Western Cemetery (Perth Road)	99
Barnhill Cemetery	120
Parish Church Burying-Ground (Broughty Ferry)	1
Constitution Road Burying-Ground	0
St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Downfield	0
Mains Parish Church Burial Ground	3
	<hr/>
	1,530

In November the Corporation presented a petition to the Sheriff craving that the Court find in terms of Section 5 of the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act, 1855 that the Mains Parish

Church Burial Ground was in a condition which was offensive and contrary to decency in consequence of which it was expedient in the interests of health to discontinue its use as a place of sepulture.

All interested parties were invited to appear at a hearing held in the Sheriff Court in December and it is hoped that this necropolis will soon be officially closed.

Apart from the foregoing no nuisances were discovered or complaints received relative to burial grounds.

1,547 cremations took place during the year.

Hairdressers and Barbers

As indicated in last year's report, Section 385 of the Dundee Corporation (Consolidated Powers) Order, 1957 made it compulsory for all premises where hairdressing or barbering is carried on within the City to be registered by the Corporation. All known businesses having been registered, it was only necessary in 1959 to supervise establishments and keep a check on any change of ownership or deal with any application for registration which might come along.

The Corporation are empowered to make bye-laws for the regulation of hairdressers' and barbers' premises and the securing of cleanliness therein. Appropriate bye-laws have been prepared and are awaiting confirmation.

During the year our attention was directed to the fact that hairdressing was being carried on in unregistered premises—a dwelling-house. Inspection revealed neither evidence of equipment nor of a room being set aside for business purposes. The lady, on being questioned, admitted that on occasion she had done hairdressing in the house, and had attended to the hair of invalids in their homes. She further averred it had never been the intention to allow these isolated cases to develop into a proper business. On receiving assurance that the practice would cease no further action took place.

Theatres, Cinemas and Dance Halls

Places of public entertainment were visited during the day and in the evenings when they were in use to ensure that they were being satisfactorily maintained and conducted in accordance with the governing bye-laws.

Defects found — apart from fair wear and tear — were mainly the result of vandalism by patrons and were generally in connection with sanitary fittings or damage to seating. As usual, the long suffering management, upon request, made good any damage or breakages.

An application was submitted for a licence in respect of a Church Hall, the intention being to hold public dances therein twice weekly. The premises were inspected and found to be unsatisfactory, the walls of the hall being badly in need of cleaning, certain repairs being required in the cloakrooms for both male and female patrons, etc. The Church authorities then gave further consideration to the application and decided against it. Instead, they entered into agreement with a large grocery firm regarding the use of the hall as a warehouse, and the necessary planning permission was granted for this change.

Towards the end of the year, when places of public amusement were inspected in connection with the renewal of licences, it was intimated that 9 of the licensees were not seeking renewal in respect of halls belonging to Churches and works.

In all, theatres, etc. were visited on 105 occasions.

The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 and Statutory Instruments having effect under the Act

Food Inspection

The examination of suspect foodstuffs in shops and warehouses maintained parity with previous years and requests to the number of 894 were answered by the department in relation to foods considered by the owners to be unfit for consumption. In the majority of cases the alleged unsoundness of the food was confirmed and, upon willing surrender, the articles were destroyed. The number of Certificates issued to this effect was 5,022.

The following table gives details of the foodstuffs dealt with throughout the year and also shows the diversity of the foods examined.

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.	—	2	3	16	Decomposition, Contamination, etc.
Beef (Tinned)		1	15	1	20	
Cheese		—	—	1	21	
Chicken (Tinned)		—	1	1	10	
Coconut (Desiccated)		—	—	1	16	
Confectionery		—	3	1	14	
Cream (Tinned)		—	—	2	1	
Fish (Tinned)		—	2	1	10	
Flour		—	—	3	—	
Fruit		1	5	3	16	
Fruit (Tinned)		3	7	2	10	
Fruit, etc. Juices (Tinned)		—	9	2	6	
Fruit Pulp (Tinned)		—	—	2	12	
Ham (Tinned)		8	7	—	15	
Jam, Syrup, etc.		—	—	2	1	
Jam, Syrup, etc. (Tinned)		—	1	3	5	
Luncheon Meat (Tinned)		—	10	—	4	
Margarine		—	—	1	14	
Milk (Tinned)		—	8	1	21	
Mutton		—	1	1	27	
Mutton (Tinned)		—	14	2	5	
Pork (Tinned)		—	3	2	23	
Puddings (Various)		—	—	1	1	
Ravioli (Tinned)		—	—	3	23	
Rice (Creamed) (Tinned)		—	2	3	18	
Sauces and Pickles		—	—	1	10	
Soup (Tinned)		—	15	2	26	
Spaghetti (Tinned)		—	—	1	8	
Sugar		—	—	3	6	
Tongue (Tinned)		—	11	—	12	
Ulster Fry		—	1	0	14	
Veal (Tinned)		—	5	1	21	
Vegetables		—	1	2	1	
Vegetables (Tinned)		1	6	2	18	
Vegetable (Puree)		—	1	2	23	
Miscellaneous		—	1	2	17	
TOTAL		21	9	2	17	

Among the complaints lodged were some which are worthy of special mention.

A consignment of sandwich hams to this country was the subject of a special warning and in this City alone 431 tins, after inspection, were surrendered and destroyed.

Boiled beetroot packed in polythene bags produced conditions similar to those reported two years ago regarding pre-packed carrots. In this instance, however, the beetroot had been purchased in the City and the customer produced bag and contents when lodging a complaint on account of mould growth. The stock in the shop was examined but complaint by the customer and her threat of calling at this office regarding the matter had been productive of a clearance before the Inspector reached the premises. Again it must be stressed that there are certain foodstuffs which by reason of their nature are quite unsuitable for packaging in containers of this type.

A call by a butcher regarding mould growths on the legs of imported mutton terminated in the mutton being consigned to the digester at the slaughter-house.

Imported frozen rabbits delivered to a poulterer were examined on request but they were found to be in a satisfactory condition—an instance, however, of the care the food trade in general exercises to ensure that no foodstuffs arousing suspicion are exposed for sale or sold until expert opinion is obtained.

Early in the year after fire and water damage a large quantity of confectionery was surrendered for destruction.

At a wholesale warehouse a consignment of hams was considered very unsatisfactory due to severe damage to the containers. On examination the tins were found to be so extensively damaged as to warrant condemnation of 59, each weighing approximately 15 lbs. From the appearance of the tins it could only be assumed that at some point during transit they had received very rough handling.

A quantity of carrots delivered to a cooking depot were examined and the entire consignment was condemned due to severe infestation by carrot fly maggots which had damaged

the flesh of the carrots. The wholesaler supplying the Depot was taken to task regarding apparent lack of examination of the carrots prior to dispatch.

A complaint of unsoundness of whiting fillets delivered to a retail fishmonger ended in the fish being condemned and diverted to a fertiliser for processing.

Following a request by the management, a bulk delivery of margarine to a wholesale storage depot was examined for damage caused by mice. The premises were carefully surveyed and due to their location it was thought that field mice, disturbed by building operations nearby, were seeking quieter quarters. The damaged packages were destroyed and advice given regarding satisfactory storage, means for the eradication of mice and precautions to be observed in future.

Warnings were given in a few instances in connection with foreign matter in foodstuffs sold to the public.

Improper storage of food is not confined solely to shops and warehouses. It would be difficult to assess how much food is wasted in domestic larders throughout the country each year due to incorrect food storage. Two fillets of steak were submitted for examination at the department and it was elicited that the purchaser had procured the steaks on the previous day, leaving them overnight in his home without unwrapping the parcel. Approximately 20 hours after purchase, when unwrapped, the steaks were found to have soured. In this case, it was necessary to instruct the purchaser regarding proper storage of his food supplies particularly in the warm weather.

A fish and chip supper was found to contain earwigs and a warning was issued to the restaurateur regarding conditions of storage within his premises. Subsequent inspection revealed much improved conditions.

Another shopkeeper had a method of disposing of tomatoes which had gone soft and mushy. They were exposed for sale as suitable for making soup but inspection following complaint regarding the condition of the tomatoes resulted in the surrender and proper disposal of the stock.

A complaint in reference to prepacked cakes which had gone rancid finalised in the complete stock of these goods being surrendered and destroyed.

The use of an unsuitable material in the manufacture of screw stoppers for aerated water bottles has, in the past, given trouble due to chemical action between the bottle contents and the stopper resulting in the evolution of an obnoxious gas which, of course, affected the contents. One such complaint was dealt with during the year and the manufacturer of the aerated water admitted the circumstances but intimated that he was in process of securing a more suitable type of capping for his bottles.

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 1959.

The total is 11,321 tons 6 cwts. 3 qrs. as against 13,784 tons 10 cwts. last year and 14,328 tons 13 cwts. 3 qrs. in 1957.

TABLE No. 1.

Shows the food arriving coastwise at the port by vessels plying between Dundee and various ports in the United Kingdom.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Bovril	15	14	2
Cocoa and Cocoa Beans	54	5	1
Cocoa Butter	55	18	1
Coffee	31	7	—
Confectionery	2	4	—
Cooking Fats	4	4	—
Fruit	162	15	2
Fruit (Dried)	15	8	3
Fruit (Tinned)	23	10	—
Fruit Juices	2	18	3
Fruit (Pulp)	351	12	1
Glucose	32	13	1
Groceries	139	10	3
Marmalade	13	8	2
Meat (Tinned)	12	3	2
Milk (Dried)	11	3	1
Nuts	—	8	—
Carried forward	929	5	2

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Brought forward	929	5	2
Potatoes	13	13	2
Preserved Provisions	3,039	2	2
Quaker Oats	54	6	—
Rusks	3	3	2
Sugar	—	6	2
Syrup	266	16	1
Tea	399	9	1
Treacle	203	12	2
Vegetables	20	4	—
Vegetables (Dried)	6	3	—
Wines, Spirits and Ales	—	12	—
Total	4,936	14	2

TABLE No. II.

Shows the amount of food arriving direct from abroad.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Butter	53	8	3
Cheese	110	8	2
Cocoa Butter	77	12	2
Confectionery	17	14	3
Fish (Tinned)	5	15	3
Fruit	54	4	3
Fruit (Tinned)	—	11	3
Fruit, etc. Juices	14	19	3
Fruit (Pulp)	9	18	3
Fruit (Tinned)	96	19	1
Garlic	1	1	—
Glucose	160	10	—
Lard	90	4	3
Meat (Tinned)	224	11	1
Milk (Dried)	10	1	—
Milk (Tinned)	16	8	3
Onions, etc.	510	18	1
Peas	88	12	2
Potato Flour	—	19	2
Rice	41	7	1
Rusks	62	8	3
Sugar	4,243	1	—
Tapioca Flour	10	12	3
Tea	290	18	2
Vegetables	120	—	1
Vegetables (Dried)	52	6	3
Vegetables (Tinned)	2	7	3
Wines, Liqueurs, etc.	16	7	3
Total	6,384	12	1

Public Slaughter-Houses, Meat and Cattle Markets

Hereunder are details of animals slaughtered and particulars of condemnation of meat found unfit for human consumption. These figures and other relevant information are kindly supplied by Mr Andrew Spreull, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter-houses.

“ Class of Animals		Slaughtered	No. of Animals		Weight (in lbs) of Condemned Meat
			Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	.....	16,128	41	4,106	39,421
Calves	.....	795	7	12	552
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	.....	16,923	48	4,118	39,973
Sheep	.....	39,145	133	2,606	7,633
Pigs	.....	8,073	36	1,121	10,372

The various Acts, Orders and Regulations pertaining to the above department are being observed and are carried out comprehensively and satisfactorily.

Scotland has now reached the final stage of the eradication of Tuberculosis in cattle and regulations are in force to this effect. It is likely that bovine Tuberculosis will be completely eliminated from this country within the ensuing year. The condemnations of tubercular infected meat have been gradually declining for several years now having reached their lowest level this year.”

There are no private slaughter-houses within the City.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932

—Article 15

In areas where Article 15 of the above Regulations has been adopted there is an obligation on a person selling, offering or exposing for sale any meat or meat food product from any cart or other vehicle or from any basket, barrow, booth or stance to obtain a certificate from the local authority approving the storage accommodation if he does not also keep an open shop for the sale of meat or meat food products.

The one such certificate of approval necessary in Dundee was renewed and still in force at the end of the year.

Shell Fish

There is a relatively small trade in shellfish in Dundee, consisting mainly of the sale from stalls and street stances of whelks gathered principally at beaches on both banks of the

River Tay and northwards along the Angus coast. Under the heading of Food Hygiene, however, it will be observed that the Local Authority decided at the end of the year not to re-new street traders' licences in respect of this commodity.

Whelks and other shellfish such as crabs, lobsters, mussels, oysters, etc. have, of course, a small but steady sale in fresh fish shops, particularly in the centre of the City.

Food Sampling

During the quinquennial period to the end of 1959 samples purchased or taken in terms of the above Act, or similar legislation now revoked, numbered:—

Year	Purchased or Taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
1955	590	580	10	1.69
1956	605	570	35	5.78
1957	612	580	32	5.22
1958	629	587	42	6.67
1959	710	667	43	6.05

Details of samples purchased or taken throughout 1959:—

1.—Formal sampling undertaken with the possibility of legal proceedings in the event of adulteration or irregularity being discovered:—

	Purchased or Taken.	Certified Genuine.	to be Adulterated or Irregular.
Bacon	1	1	0
Barley, Lentils and Split Peas	4	4	0
Brandy	1	1	0
Bread (Pumpernickel)	1	1	0
Butter	2	2	0
Cocoa and Drinking Chocolate	2	2	0
Coffee and Coffee Essence	2	2	0
Confectionery	1	1	0
Cream Cookies	1	0	1
Fish Cakes	1	1	0
Fish Dressing	1	1	0
Fruit (Dried)	2	2	0
Gin	1	1	0
Ice Cream (includes 1 Milk Ice)	48	48	0
Carried forward	68	67	1

	Purchased or Taken.	Certified Genuine.	to be Adulterated or Irregular.
Brought forward	68	67	1
Jam and Jelly	3	2	1*
Lard	1	1	0
Margarine	2	2	0
Milk	161	159	2
Mince	25	18	7
Oatmeal and Oats	5	5	0
Potato Patties	1	0	1**
Rice (Whole)	3	3	0
Rum	1	1	0
Sauce	1	1	0
Sausages	26	16	10
Semolina, Cornflour and Custard	4	4	0
Sugar	5	5	0
Tea	3	3	0
Vermicelli	1	1	0
Whisky	25	25	0
	<hr/> 335	<hr/> 313	<hr/> 22

* A contravention of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

** A contravention of Section 6 (1) of the Food and Drugs
(Scotland) Act, 1956 — misleading description.

II.—Informal samples, as detailed hereunder, were purchased or taken.

	Purchased or Taken.	Certified Genuine.	to be Adulterated or Irregular.
Barley and Rice	9	9	0
Beetroot (Jar)	1	0	1*
Biscuits, Cakes and Rusks	11	11	0
Cake, etc. Mixtures	2	2	0
Coconut (Desiccated) and Nuts	8	8	0
Confectionery	21	21	0
Cooking Fats	5	5	0
Cordials, Mineral Waters, etc.	7	7	0
Cornflour, Custard Powder, etc.	13	13	0
Cream Cookies	3	0	3
Cream of Tartar	2	2	0
Fish (Tinned)	2	2	0
Fish Cakes	7	7	0
Flavouring, Colouring, etc.	3	3	0
Carried forward	94	90	4

	Purchased or Taken.	Certified to be	
		Genuine.	Adulterated or Irregular.
Brought forward	94	90	4
Fruit (Dried)	23	23	0
Jams and Jellies	4	3	1**
Jellies (Table)	5	5	0
Meat (Potted), etc.	3	3	0
Medicinal Samples	5	5	0
Milk	91	87	4
Mince	24	18	6
Oatmeal and Oats	5	5	0
Pastes and Spreads (Meat, etc.)	10	10	0
Pastries (Meat and Fruit)	3	3	0
Peas, Beans and Lentils	5	5	0
Potato Crisps, etc.	3	3	0
Potato Dumpling Mixture, etc.	2	2	0
Puddings (Steamed, Tinned)	3	3	0
Sauces and Pickles	7	7	0
Sausages	26	20	6
Soup (Tinned, etc.)	4	4	0
Spaghetti and Macaroni	4	4	0
Spices, Mustard, Pepper, etc.	7	7	0
Tea	23	23	0
Vegetables (Fresh and Tinned)	3	3	0
Bicarbonate of Soda (1), Black Pudding (1), Bread Crumbs (1), Chicken Cutlets (1), Cocktail Cherries (1), Cocoa (1), Coffee (1), Fish Dressing (1), Gelatine (1), Grape Nuts (1), Kipper Fillets (1), Margarine (1), Pease Meal (1), Pectin (1), Puff Pastry (1), Stuffing (1), Syrup (1)	17	17	0
Samples ex Vending Machines:			
Hot Coffee (Black and White) (2), Hot Soup (1), Mineral Water (1)	4	4	0
	375	354	21
Add Table I.	335	313	22
	710	667	43

* A contravention of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953 only.

** A contravention of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953 and the Food Standards (Preserves) Orders, 1953.

With a population of 180,869 this works out at 3.92 samples for every 1,000 persons.

Milk.—252 samples were analysed and the average milk fat and non-fatty solids contents shown below are based on the returns provided by the Public Analyst.

Month.	Number of Samples.	Average Milk Fat.	Average Non-Fatty Solids.
January	16	3.75	8.75
February	15	3.89	8.85
March	16	3.65	8.78
April	16	3.62	8.65
May	16	3.53	8.85
June	15	3.72	9.12
July	16	3.59	8.78
August	24	3.47	8.82
September	31	3.57	8.92
October	25	4.05	8.89
November	31	3.77	8.67
December	31	3.61	8.61
	252	3.68	8.81

The highest figure appertaining to milk fat in 1959 was 6.45% and the lowest, 2.56%. Samples possessing a milk fat content of 4.0% and upwards numbered 49.

With reference to non-fatty solids, 10.35% and 6.99% were the highest and lowest figures recorded. Samples having 9% and over of non-fatty solids totalled 40.

The prescribed minimum standards for milk fat and non-fatty solids are 3.0% and 8.5% respectively.

Milk for Bacteriological Examination

Bacteriological examination was carried out at Queen's College, Dundee on 458 specimens of designated milk and 1 non-designated. The returns show:—

Designation.	Number Taken.	Reported as Satisfactory.	Reported as Unsatisfactory.
Certified Milk	50	37	13
T.T. Milk	93	68	25
T.T. Pasteurised Milk	169	157	12
Pasteurised Milk	140	134	6
Sterilised Milk	6	6	—
	458	402	56

Particulars relevant to unsatisfactory specimens are given hereunder:—

Designation.	Presence of Coliform.	Bacteria Count.	Phosphatase Test.	Coliform and Bacteria Count.	Phosphatase and Coliform Tests.
Certified Milk	7	—	—	6	—
T.T. Milk	19	2	—	4	—
T.T. Pasteurised Milk	7	—	4	—	1
Pasteurised Milk	3	—	3	—	—
	36	2	7	10	1

Non-Designated Milk.—Only 1 specimen of this type of milk was procured and was reported on as follows:—‘Average Total Count per ml. 3,000; Coliform absent in 3 tubes.’ — a most satisfactory conclusion.

School Milk.—50 samples of T.T. Pasteurised Milk supplied to Schools were obtained. Of these, 6 failed to pass the requisite tests—4 failing due to the presence of coliform bacteria and 2 in the Phosphatase test. Those failures are embraced in the foregoing tables.

Biological Testing of Milk.—No samples were taken for this purpose.

Formal Samples

Whisky.—Following a complaint concerning the strength of whisky supplied to members at a club in the City a formal sample was taken. On analysis, however, the allegation was not confirmed as the Analyst reported the sample as genuine.

Potato Patties.—One sample so described was found, on analysis, to contain 28% fish and opinion was given that the display ticket should be altered to indicate the correct constituents of the article. The shopkeeper was notified concerning this requirement and the label was subsequently altered to read “Potato and Fish Patties”—a more fitting description.

Cream Cookies.—One sample, taken following an adverse report by the Analyst relative to an informal sample, showed that the fat was not characteristic of butter fat and therefore was imitation cream. At the time of purchase "Cream" cookies here asked for and the goods supplied were in response to this specific request; moreover, no notice was displayed as to the constitution of the cream used in the various bakery goods exposed for sale in the shop. On being warned of a contravention in terms of Section 18 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, the offender stated that during cleaning operations the notice had been removed and not replaced. The notice was subsequently produced but on examination was found to be inadequate. The offender was instructed to procure proper notices and in future see that they were correctly and prominently displayed within the premises.

Milk.—Two samples did not conform with the standards laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901. The first case returned by the Analyst related to T.T. Pasteurised Milk with a solids-not-fat content of only 8.39%. During investigation it was found that at the time of sampling the agitator of the 1,350 gallons capacity bulk storage tank was out of commission, a circumstance unknown to the dairyman and only discovered after the Sampling Officers had left the premises. No proceedings were taken in this case but the dairyman was reprimanded for inadequate supervision of his plant. Following this incident, however, an electrical warning light was installed on the agitator equipment.

The other sample of T.T. Milk, procured at a producer's premises in the early morning, was found on analysis to be 0.44% deficient in fat. The case was not proceeded with but warning was given to the dairyman regarding his responsibilities relative to milk production.

Informal Samples

8 samples, as itemised below, did not conform with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act and the relative Orders and Regulations effective thereunder. In addition, a sample of beetroot was found to be in contravention of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, and is separately reported under that head.

Cream Cookies.—The three samples which did not conform to Section 18 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act were reported by the Analyst as containing a cream the fat of which was not characteristic of butter fat. In one instance a formal sample was obtained, particulars of which are reported in the preceding section of this report and in the other cases strict injunctions were given as to observing the terms of the Section contravened.

Raspberry Jam.—One sample of a "home made" jam had dual failures; firstly an infringement of the Labelling of Food Order 1953, reported upon separately under that head, and secondly in respect of the soluble solids content which was below that laid down in the appropriate Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953.

The shopkeeper, on being interviewed and warned, decided to withdraw the remaining stock.

Milk.—4 samples of milk—2 Pasteurised, 1 Tuberculin Tested and 1 Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)—were reported by the Analyst as not complying with the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.

The 2 Pasteurised Milks were obtained from a Vending Machine. On analysis they were found to be deficient in solids-not-fat while added water was indicated on application of the Hortvet Test. These circumstances were taken up with the pasteuriser and it was found that owing to new floor-laying operations in the premises, and the absolute necessity of keeping the underfloor dry, a pipe run was not being properly drained after cleaning of equipment, consequently the first batch of milk cartoned contained added water. The machine operators were cautioned and warned to exercise necessary care in future.

The sample of Tuberculin Tested Milk taken from a churn on delivery at a pasteuriser's premises was deficient to a small extent in solids-not-fat. In this case the dairyman was advised to notify his supplier.

The sample of T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk was taken from a churn in a restaurant and analysis showed a deficiency in solids-not-fat. The time of delivery was ascertained and

formal samples were taken from the churns on delivery. Later during that day, as a precautionary measure, two glasses of milk were ordered in the restaurant. These formal samples, however, were found on analysis to be quite satisfactory.

Other Sampling

Commencing on 1st January, 1959, the department felt compelled to undertake routine sampling of tea on importation following the discontinuance of this practice by H.M. Customs and Excise. These samples are included in Table II.

18 other samples taken during the year for chemical analyses and not included in Tables I and II were of lemonade, iced cakes and carrots, as well as waters from streams, deep wells and springs used for domestic purposes or in the manufacture of mineral waters or in brewing, butter washing or washing of equipment and utensils.

Bacteriological examinations totalling 115 covered waters from swimming pools, ships' drinking water, water from household taps supplied through Corporation mains, water for domestic use from springs and wells, washed bottles from dairy premises (72) and imported egg albumen (19).

Only 7 of the washed bottles were unsatisfactory and all egg albumen samples were without pathogens.

On 3 occasions samples of School Meals were taken at the request of the Education Authority.

The Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) (Scotland)

Regulations 1925 to 1958

Mince.—49 samples (25 formal and 24 informal) were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination and 13 (7 formal and 6 informal) were reported upon adversely in the following respects:—

- 9 contained preservative outwith the permitted period.
- 2 contained excess preservative during the permitted period.
- 2 did not comply with the requirements of the Regulations in that the presence of preservative was not declared.

Informations concerning the 7 formal samples were transmitted to the Crown Procurator Fiscal and in the ensuing proceedings in Court:—

5 fines of £5 each and 2 fines of £3 each were imposed on the guilty persons.

Following receipt of the Analyst's reports that Informal samples did not comply with the Regulations, formal sampling followed in 5 instances and resulted as follows:—

2 complied with the Regulations and 3 were prosecuted.

With regard to the remaining informal sample, the declaration regarding the presence of preservative was incorrectly displayed and the management received a warning.

Sausages.—52 samples (26 formal and 26 informal) were examined during the year for preservative content.

16 samples (10 formal and 6 informal) did not comply in respect that:—

8 contained excess preservative.

1 contained excess preservative and the presence of preservative was not declared.

6 contained preservative within the prescribed maximum but the presence of preservative was not declared.

1 contained preservative within the prescribed maximum but the notice was not clearly displayed.

Informations concerning 9 of the formal samples were forwarded to the Crown Procurator Fiscal and in the subsequent Court proceedings:—

7 fines of £5 each and 1 fine of £3 were imposed on the guilty persons.

1 was found guilty but admonished.

No action was taken concerning the remaining formal sample apart from warning the management that the notice in the shop declaring the presence of preservatives was obscured.

With regard to the 6 informal samples which did not comply, formal sampling followed with the following results:

2 complied with the Regulations.

4 were proceeded against as they did not comply.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959

The Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959

The following registrations were granted during 1959:—

For the Manufacture, Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream	2
For the Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream	4
In respect of Vehicles for the Sale of Ice Cream on the Public Streets	6

The registers at 31st December, 1959 showed the position to be as follows:—

Premises Registered for Manufacture, Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream	49
Premises Registered for Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream	101
Premises Registered for Storage of Ice Cream	3
Vehicles Registered for Sale of Ice Cream	56

Article 11 of the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948 (the main purpose of which was the prevention of contamination of ice cream, the maintaining of cleanliness within premises and vehicles engaged in the manufacture, storage and sale of the commodity and the observance of a high standard of personal hygiene by those whose duties are in any way connected with the ice cream trade) was revoked by the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, and the corresponding provisions in these latter Regulations have been effective as from 1st May, 1959.

Routine inspections of premises and vehicles were undertaken throughout the year particular attention being paid to manufacturers' premises, especially the plant and equipment.

Bacteriological examinations of ice cream can be an unerring indication of slovenly methods and practices and when an unsatisfactory result is obtained a very searching enquiry at the plant is immediately instituted and pertinent questions asked. Invariably it is found that inefficient cleaning is at the root of the trouble and advice is given concerning the proper cleansing agents to be used on these plants and the need for the greatest care in cleaning and sterilisation.

Towards the end of the year, following a decision of the Local Authority that all vehicles used in Street Trading be examined and approved by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, a complete re-survey of vehicles trading in ice cream was commenced but not finished by 31st December. In a number of cases minor repairs and adjustments were called for.

During the year 458 visits were paid to premises dealing in ice cream and 132 inspections of vehicles were carried out.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953 was repealed by the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, which came into effect on 27th April, 1959. These Regulations introduced new qualities and standards for ice cream based on recommendations by the Food Standards Committee.

The principal designations which may now be applied to the commodity known in general terms as "ice cream" and the standards applicable thereto are as follows:—

Designation	Standard
Dairy Ice Cream	Not less than 5% milk fat and 7½% milk solids other than fat—and containing no fat other than that derived from milk.
Dairy Cream Ice	Do.
Cream Ice	Do.
Milk Ice	Not less than 2½% milk fat and 7% milk solids other than fat—and containing no fat other than that derived from milk.
Ice Cream	Not less than 5% fat and 7½% milk solids other than fat.

It will therefore be seen that when the article is sold as "Ice Cream" it may contain fat other than that derived from milk, whereas if any of the other designations are used the only fat allowed is milk fat.

The 1959 Regulations also prohibit the use of saccharines and other artificial sweeteners in ice creams, and as the standard for sugar content is not renewed the manufacturer is now free to regulate the quantity of sugar to suit the palate of his customers.

It is interesting to note that only one ice cream manufacturer in the City went over to the making of Dairy Ice Cream but before the end of the year he had reverted to his

original product—Ice Cream—due to there being no improvement in his sales, a reduction in profits and the necessity of keeping intricate records for the Scottish Milk Marketing Board. In Dundee, at least, the public would seem to be definitely not concerned with the aims and objects of the new Regulations.

So far, the fixing of chemical standards for ice cream would seem to have been of primary importance but surely the time has come for the laying-down of bacterial standards of purity. After all, with the tremendous increase in sales of ice cream over the past few years the commodity, as an article of diet, must surely come a pretty close second to milk in importance.

Allied to this grading of ice creams, and operating in conjunction with the aforementioned Regulations, are the Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959 which introduce new provisions relating to the labelling, marking and advertising of ice creams.

Chemical Analyses.—47 samples of Ice Cream were reported upon by the Public Analyst and the following information is collated therefrom:—

Fat		Milk-Solids other than Fat	
Under 5%	0	Under 7.5%	0
5% - 6%	10	7.5% - 8.5%	15
6% - 7%	16	8.6% - 9.5%	8
7% - 8%	7	9.6% - 10.5%	7
8% - 9%	7	10.6% - 11.5%	4
9% - 10%	1	11.6% - 12.5%	8
10% - 11%	2	12.6% - 13.5%	2
11% - 12%	3	13.6% - 14.25%	3
Over 12%	1		

It will be observed that no figures relating to sugar content are shown as this ingredient ceased to be a constituent standard under the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959 as from 27th April, 1959. Samples taken before that date were, of course, required to comply with the standard set.

The Order of 1953 stipulates a Fat content of not less than 5% and a Milk Solids other than Fat content of not less than 7.5%.

Overall the figures for Dundee show:—

		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Fat	.....	12.60%	5.30%	7.45%
Milk Solids other than Fat	.....	14.25%	7.50%	9.97%

In addition to the foregoing, 1 Milk Ice was sent to the Public Analyst and the analysis showed:—

Fat 6.60% Milk Solids other than Fat 8.50%.

The prescribed minimum standards are 2.5% and 7.00% respectively.

Bacteriological Examination.—96 specimen (including 1 Milk Ice) were examined at Queen's College and a resumé of the results shows:—

				COLIFORM			
Bacteria Count.				Absent	Present in 1 tube	Present in 2 tubes	Present in 3 tubes
1 - 1000	.....	6		6	—	—	—
1001 - 2000	.....	7		7	—	—	—
2001 - 3000	.....	9		7	1	—	1
3001 - 4000	.....	3		3	—	—	—
4001 - 5000	.....	9		8	1	—	—
5001 - 10,000	.....	18		16	—	—	2
10,001 - 20,000	.....	18		14	1	—	3
20,001 - 30,000	.....	2		2	—	—	—
30,001 - 40,000	.....	6		1	—	3	2
40,001 - 50,000	.....	3		1	—	1	1
50,001 - 60,000	.....	1		1	—	—	—
60,001 - 70,000	.....	1		—	1	—	—
70,001 - 80,000	.....	—		—	—	—	—
80,001 - 90,000	.....	3		1	1	1	—
90,001 - 100,000	.....	1		—	—	—	1
100,001 - 150,000	.....	1		—	1	—	—
150,001 - 200,000	.....	1		1	—	—	—
200,001 - 300,000	.....	2		2	—	—	—
300,001 - 400,000	.....	1		1	—	—	—
400,001 - 500,000	.....	1		—	1	—	—
Over 500,000	.....	3		1	—	—	2
96				72	7	5	12

Proceeding on the inference that a bacteria count in excess of 100,000 or the presence of coliform in 2 or more tubes justifies an "unsatisfactory" verdict, the foregoing table, at first glance, would indicate 26 failures, i.e. 9 owing to excessive bacteria count and 17 due to coliform being present. In actual fact the failures were 24, 7 in bacteria count, 15 in coliform alone and 2 failing in both tests.

**The Labelling of Food Order, 1953 and amending Regulations
1956/59**

Infringements of the terms of the above Order and Regulations by small manufacturers are perhaps not unlooked for but when a large firm falls from grace some cogent explanation is expected. In all, three cases were brought to light during the year, one concerning a local shopkeeper, one involving a small local firm and the other a large firm of preserve manufacturers. Particulars of these are as follows:—

A sample of Raspberry Jam taken informally under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, and separately reported in this report, contravened the above Order in so far that no label was attached to the jar showing name and address of manufacturer and nature of contents. The shopkeeper was advised regarding her obligations in terms of the Order.

A consignment of beetroot prepared locally and supplied to adjacent shops was found to be without the required labelling for the jars. The manufacturer was contacted and he immediately took steps to rectify the omission.

The third case, that of jam from a large preserve manufacturer outwith the City, was rather surprising at this late day. The jars were incorrectly labelled in so far that the address of the manufacturer was not printed on the label. Correspondence with the firm elicited the information that old labels, which must have been in stock for years, had been used in error for the particular batch of jam of which the sample formed part. Assurance was given that these inapt labels would be destroyed and more care exercised in future.

It is a general practice in shops selling soft fruits to make unsold fruit into jam at the end of each day. These shopkeepers are advised as to their responsibilities in respect of labelling and a watch is kept to ensure that they are carrying out the instructions.

During the year 20 inspections relating solely to Labelling of Food were carried out but a careful watch is kept for contraventions during the ordinary day to day work of the inspectorate.

Food Hygiene

The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 1959, made under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 and described by the Secretary of State for Scotland as being the result of public demand for better food hygiene standards, came into force in two stages during the year. The provisions relating mainly to personal cleanliness and hygienic practices became operative as from 1st May and those concerning equipment, construction, etc. of premises and vehicles had statutory effect as from 1st October.

PART I deals mainly with interpretations.

PART II sets out requirements concerning the handling of food, hygienic practices, personal cleanliness and notification of certain infections likely to cause food poisoning.

PART III lays down provisions relating to methods and practices in food businesses, and is concerned with the situation of the premises, vehicle, stall or place, the cleaning of utensils and equipment, the cleanliness of containers, etc. for foods, the treatment of certain foods, etc., and the disposal of refuse.

PART IV deals with drainage and sanitation, lighting, ventilation, storage accommodation for food, first-aid equipment and accommodation for clothing. There are also very detailed provisions regarding water supply, washhand basins and sinks, the purposes and maintenance of such fittings, and instructions as to their usage.

PART V outlines the requirements relating to vehicles and stalls.

PART VI deals with the granting of certain exemptions in instances where compliance with requirements would be unreasonable. Then follows Offences and Penalties.

May 1st was heralded as "Clean Food Day" and much publicity was given by press, radio and television to the aims and objects of the Regulations. The Department of Health also issued a booklet entitled "The Clean Food Code" as a guide to persons concerned in food businesses as well as "Clean Food Packs" containing posters, etc. with instructions to food handlers, for display in food premises,

In order to secure uniformity in administration of the Regulations the Department of Health sponsored Regional Meetings with responsible officials throughout Scotland at which much headway was made. The particular points stressed were the education of food handlers, hygienic methods and practices in food businesses, and the importance of going out amongst food traders and convincing them of the benefits which would follow compliance with the new legislation. Assurance was given at these meetings that the various trade associations were anxious to consult with local authorities and reach agreement regarding what was to be expected of them under the Regulations.

At subsequent sectional and general meetings of food traders addressed by members of the Sanitary Staff opportunity was taken to advise each trade as to its responsibilities. Many questions were put to speakers and at the end of each meeting it was heartening that so much agreement was reached as to the measures proposed to be instigated.

As a preliminary to the initial inspections of premises, all food businesses were listed and circular letters to the number of 1,995 addressed by the Medical Officer of Health to managements asking for their full support in the campaign.

The next step was the commencement of inspections of premises and this was begun in the central area with the intention of spreading gradually to the outer limits of the City.

At the end of the year 621 premises had been dealt with, principally in and around the central area, whilst 979 visits mainly concerning installations at premises already inspected, were necessary. A total of 2,508 contraventions were recorded for which due written intimation was given to occupiers. Little time was available for checking work completed, so that at the end of the year only 6 abatements of contraventions were recorded.

Street Traders.—During the year the Local Authority agreed to a recommendation that in future Street Traders' Permits in respect of food vehicles would not be granted or renewed until after the vehicles had been inspected and approved by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. By the end of the year 176 vehicles (involving 214 inspections) had been dealt

with and 419 intimations were issued relative to alterations and equipment. By the end of the year 27 vehicles had been wholly approved, thus cancelling 51 of the aforementioned intimations.

A report was prepared and laid before the Magistrates concerning the methods of operation and conditions under which Whelks and Edible Seaweed were being sold on the streets in various parts of the City. It was thereupon agreed that as it was practically impossible for the requirements of the Regulations to be complied with future applications for Street Traders' Permits to trade in these commodities would not be entertained.

Markets.—The conditions prevailing at the City's only open market, particularly in respect of the food stalls, were the subject of a report in which it was stressed that in order to comply with the Regulations it would be necessary to provide certain toilet and other sanitary facilities on the site. In view of the fact that the market was not of a permanent nature it was agreed that as from 1st October, 1959 no stalls be let for the sale of foodstuffs.

Representatives of a religious denomination called at the department with reference to catering arrangements to be put into force during an evangelistic campaign to be held in the City and it was estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 persons would be served with meals in the tents to be erected at a site adjacent to Dundee Ice Rink during the 4 days the convention would last. It was obvious that those responsible had expended much time and thought on the question of equipment and catering arrangements, all of which were carried out in a manner acceptable to this department.

From the commencement of the Regulations to the end of the year 33 food hygiene complaints were received. These concerned, *inter alia*, infestations of mice, foods and food containers being left outside shops, broken flooring in a mobile shop, unsatisfactory storage of bones in a butcher's premises, nuisance from a refuse bin stance for a restaurant, and uncovered refuse receptacles.

The undernoted are specifically mentioned as being of special interest.

A complaint concerning the breaking and bunching of firewood in a food business revealed on inspection conditions

within the premises which were almost indescribable. The premises were in a deplorable state of disrepair and the occupier obviously had no training or ideas as to the running of a food business. On being advised as to what would be necessary with regard to cleaning and repair of the premises the provision of equipment and the carrying out of hygienic practices the person concerned indicated that the business was not a good financial proposition and that closure of the shop was under consideration. On a subsequent visit it was observed that the business was in process of being wound up. The agent for the property was thereupon contacted and advised on what would be necessary before the shop could be let again for the purpose of a food business within the meaning of the Regulations. A check up some weeks later, however, revealed that the shop had been let for purposes other than a food business.

To date, only one infringement of Regulation 29—which lays down that a food room must not be used as a sleeping place or communicate directly with any bedroom—has been detected in a food business. In this case the shopkeeper's home was far distant from the place of business and a bed had been used in the back shop on certain nights each week. The practice was immediately discontinued and the bed removed from the premises.

Several complaints regarding the misuse of refuse storage bins at Corporation shopping centres in new housing estates were received. Sites for bins for the sole use of shopkeepers were within easy reach of children in the vicinity and during play the bins were being knocked over and refuse scattered abroad. Paper and other light matter were blown into drying greens and gardens of adjoining houses to the annoyance of residents. The conditions were reported to the Local Authority who decided that suitable lockfast bin stances would be made available.

Bakehouses

Occupied mechanical factory bakehouses	57
(Included in this number are 4 basement)	
Occupied non-mechanical factory bakehouses	20

One mechanical bakehouse in a very poor condition went out of use during 1959 on the retiral of the owner, while two small businesses were added to the register — one to the mechanical and the other to the non-mechanical list.

Basement Bakehouses.—The quinquennial review of basement bakehouses in terms of the Factories Acts was carried out during the month of May and the Local Authority accepted recommendations to renew the Certificates of Suitability in respect of four of the premises but cancelled the remaining Certificate of Suitability because the bakehouse had been out of use for a period in excess of 12 months.

Alterations and improvements to bakery premises included part of the garage connected with a bakehouse being converted into a store. The walls and ceiling were lined, racking, with the lowest shelf 9in. above the floor, was installed, and pallets provided for the storage of bagged materials such as flour and sugar. The proprietor willingly agreed to this method of storage which facilitates cleaning operations. A covered yard was provided for bread cooling purposes, an operation formerly carried out in the open air.

At a small bakery a coke fired oven was replaced by an electrically operated unit.

Further alterations were carried out at a bakery owned by a most progressive and hygiene-conscious firm which has always taken particular pride in its products, the condition of its premises and the comfort of its employees. The confectionery room was converted to provide a dressing room for male staff. This accommodation is excellently equipped and contains wash basins, shower cubicle, towel dispenser, and rails with metal clothes hangers which also have lockfast baskets for the safe custody of personal belongings. Space heating is provided, and the amenities also include a small rest-room. The floor finish throughout is of quarry tiles. The firm also acquired a floorwashing machine for the bakehouse and find this equipment most thorough and time saving. A board washing machine was also installed.

On the reverse side of the picture is the case of the small bakery which had been more or less abandoned by the occupier. The bakehouse was locked up while it still contained sugar, flour, yeast, fat, confectionery, cakes, etc. In a short space of time the premises became over-run with mice with disastrous results for adjoining tenement dwellers. Cleaning up and clearing up operations were quickly instigated and a large kill of vermin was registered by the rodent exterminator.

Complaints from bakehouse managements regarding diverse infestation are investigated promptly and assistance in the elimination of pests freely given. This year's troubles were mainly concerned with cockroach infestations but one complaint of the presence of garden ants had also to be dealt with.

Legislative changes of a far reaching character and of vital concern to the bakery trade are now operative in the form of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, and as inspections under the Regulations proceed it is hoped that all concerned in the industry will become more fully alive to the necessity for hygienic standards and practices regarding "our daily bread."

It is hoped that by continued representations, both employers and employees alike will give an intelligent support to our administration and an upward trend will quickly materialise to the benefit of all concerned.

Routine inspections of bakehouses numbered 120 — a smaller figure than formerly for the reason that preliminary inspections under the Food Hygiene Regulations were going on at other food premises at the same time. It is intended, however, to give bakehouses special attention during 1960 and the figures should therefore be higher.

Places of Public Refreshment

14 registrations were withdrawn during the year due to the premises being discontinued as Places of Public Refreshment or subsequent to property demolitions. Against this loss 6 applications for registration were granted. In all, there are 149 such premises on the register and during the course of 126 visits it was noted they were being maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Complaints regarding the misuse of sanitary accommodation, generally sited at the rear of the shop, were received in connection with certain premises and notices have been, or are being, served on the proprietors concerned calling for the provision of adequate sanitary accommodation for patrons of each sex.

It is the intention to draw up a new set of bye-laws relative to Places of Public Refreshment early in 1960 as the present bye-laws, it is felt, are not in keeping with present-day requirements.

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Acts, etc.

At the end of the year there were on the registers:—

Dairymen or Cowkeepers	6
Retail Purveyors of Milk (including Producer-Retailers)	548
comprising:—	
Purveyors of Milk from Shops, Milk-Houses, etc.	504
Purveyors from Vans	13
Purveyors resident outwith the City but Registered to Purvey Milk within it from Vans on Streets, etc.	6
Purveyors from Shops or Milk-Houses together with Vans on Streets	25
Number of Cows in Registered Byres	225

No alteration in the number of dairymen or cowkeepers on the register is recorded for the year 1959, nor is there any change in the designations of the milk produced, i.e., 4 Certified and 2 Tuberculin Tested.

Supervision of these milk-producing dairies is regarded as an important departmental function and calls for strict enforcement of the law to ensure maintenance of the high standards required in the production of this essential food.

Inspections of such premises numbered 147, and all equipment used in production and distribution as well as the condition of the premises and cattle were strictly scrutinised. Any defection observed was promptly notified to the responsible person so that the matter could be rectified.

Some little difficulty was encountered at one dairy and ultimately the services of the cattleman were dispensed with on the ground of lack of proper care of the cattle which had been allowed to become so debilitated as to have a marked effect on the milk produced. It was necessary also to remove 9 cows from the herd, replacements being secured as opportunity arose to bring the herd back to its previous number and quality.

At premises where T.T. milk is produced for wholesale disposal the byre was completely re-roofed and electrical strip lighting installed.

At a Certified dairy work started late in the year on the provision of a new milk-house in an adjoining building which, when completed, will give much improved facilities for transfer of milk from the adjacent byre.

One bottler of raw T.T. milk ceased operation during the year and now derives his supply of bottled milk for retail sale from one of the large pasteurisers in the district.

Several complaints of milk reaching householders in dirty bottles were received and the management of each of the premises concerned was warned and cautioned regarding future incidents.

One complaint regarding a peculiar taste in milk was found to be due to "feed flavour" caused by the cattle feed being changed from turnips to silage.

In another case, complaint was made that the milk had a smell of perfume. The children in the household had been examined by the family doctor before the complaint was reported to the department. No ill effects were found. The supplier of the milk was questioned but it was apparent that the bottle had been used for some other purpose before being returned to the dairy where normal cleaning practices were apparently insufficient to counteract this misuse of the bottle.

Infestation of a milk room at a dairy by a small beetle called for quick action and the walls, ceiling, floor, etc. were thoroughly and effectively treated with a liquid insecticide. Parts of the woodwork showing evidence of wet rot were renewed and no further complaints have been received.

The scheme for bulk storage of milk at farms in the adjoining County continues to operate satisfactorily. Collection by Milk Tankers for delivery to a pasteuriser's premises in the City, where there are excellent facilities for receiving milk by this means, is carried out daily. The tankers and equipment at the local dairy are maintained in good condition,

From the adjoining Counties the supply of T.T. milk is almost 100% and early next year all liquid milk supplies to the City should be of Certified or T.T. Grades. This 100% supply of tuberculin free milk may casually be received by consumers but in actual fact it represents many years of untiring effort towards this end and for the public it is a guarantee of a safe and high quality product.

Inspections carried out to shops where milk is sold by retail numbered 493 and in several cases warnings were given regarding unsatisfactory storage of both filled and empty bottles.

Some shopkeepers, despite warnings, persist in setting crates of empty milk bottles on pavements at shop doors, no regard being taken to the possibility of bottles being fouled by animals. The time is fast approaching when, if warnings are to be so unheeded stronger action will have to be taken.

The output from the 6 milk-producing dairies is disposed of as follows:—

Certified Milk.—In two cases the milk is sold wholesale; in the other two cases it is retailed direct by the producer.

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 are 10 such premises within the City housing, in all, 29 cows. The byres were made the subject of periodic visits of inspection and were always found to be satisfactorily maintained.

Milk Consumption.—According to the information available to this department, it would appear that the quantity of milk consumed daily in Dundee is approximately 22,870 gallons, i.e.,

	Gallons
Certified	1,310
Tuberculin Tested	1,300
Pasteurised	13,830
Pasteurised T.T. (includes 1,330 gallons for Schools)	2,280
Sterilised	400
	<hr/>
	19,120 as liquid milk
Milk used in manufacture of butter, cream, etc.	3,750
	<hr/>
	22,870
	<hr/>

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934

The systematic inspection of dairies, etc. already referred to revealed that the provisions of this Order were being adequately met.

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	.....	.....	206
Do. TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK	.....	.....	103
Do. PASTEURISED MILK	.....	.....	530
Do. STERILISED MILK	.....	.....	275

Additional to the foregoing, 6 Dealers possess 8 Supplementary Licences for the Sale of Milk from off Vans coming into the City, etc. :—

CERTIFIED MILK	.....	.....	4
TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK	.....	.....	2
PASTEURISED MILK	.....	.....	1
STERILISED MILK	.....	.....	1

No matter how much care is exercised in the maintenance of pasteurisation plants faults are liable to manifest themselves at, it would seem, the most inopportune moments, and it is to the credit of managements and staffs that these defects are generally adequately rectified without delay. The pasteurising plants in the City are reasonably modern in design and the work of the department is made comparatively easy by the efficient and acceptable manner in which they are maintained and operated. Regular inspections of these plants are, of course, carried out and this involves checking temperatures at the various stages of pasteurisation and careful scrutiny of plant and equipment from the weigh tank to the bottle filling and capping machine.

Adverse results following the taking of samples are immediately followed up by a thorough enquiry and stringent examination of the plant concerned as well as the taking of

action for rectification of the circumstances responsible. On one such occasion considerable difficulty was experienced in locating the cause but ultimately, on the complete dismantling of the bottle washing machine, a very small oil leak from the gearbox was revealed. After this had been repaired by the plant engineer normal results were again obtained.

An improvement was effected at one plant by the installation of a new bottle-filling machine. At another plant a complete renewal of the quarry-tiled floor in the pasteurising section was effected.

In all, 597 visits of inspection were made to pasteurising units throughout the year.

Milk Vending Machines.—Some time prior to the installation of the first of these machines in the City the following rules relative to their use were formulated and given the approval of the Local Authority.

1. The Chief Sanitary Inspector shall be informed in every instance where and when it is proposed to install a milk vending machine.
2. A person shall not install such a machine in or at premises in respect of which he does not hold an existing licence, or licences, under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders 1951/52 permitting him to sell the particular designated milk, or milks, until he has made formal application to the Local Authority, and been granted, the appropriate licence, or licences.
3. When such licences apply to the machine only they shall be endorsed "from an approved milk vending machine."
4. All cartons containing milk shall bear:—
 - (a) The name and address of the premises where the cartons were filled.
 - (b) The designation of the milk contained therein.
 - (c) The date when the cartons were filled.
5. All cartons containing unsold milk shall be removed from the machine at least once in every twenty-four hours.

6. The requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders 1951/52 shall otherwise be complied with.
7. Where straws are provided for the consumption of such milk on or at the premises the straws shall be individually and hygienically wrapped.
8. In or at the premises where such milk is dispensed for immediate consumption there shall be provided to receive used cartons a covered receptacle made of impervious material and of approved design.
9. These conditions shall apply to all premises and places where coin-in-the-slot milk vending machines are installed and, in particular, to shops, restaurants, canteens and factories.

During the year five vending machines for the sale of milk were installed and put into operation—one in factory premises and four on sites off public footways. The milk (T.T. Pasteurised—treated locally) is contained in half-pint cartons which are suitably sealed and date-stamped. The machines operate at 38°F and because they are serviced and replenished daily the purchaser is assured of hygienic and fresh milk.

Inspections of these machines numbered 114 and samples taken for bacteriological examination were in all instances found to be satisfactory.

The Scottish Milk Testing Experiment.—Towards the end of the year the Local Authority was requested by the Department of Health for Scotland to co-operate in the scheme which has been given this title. They readily agreed to do so.

This involves the taking each week of samples of untreated T.T. milks brought into the City from the County of Angus. The samples are taken at pasteurisers premises and are carefully selected so as to cover, as far as possible, all producers milks which come into the City from Angus. Reports on the examinations provided by the Bacteriological Department, Queen's College, Dundee are eventually transmitted to the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, Aberdeen. The scheme will continue until well on into next year.

Shops Act, 1950

At the end of the year there were 3,037 occupied shops within the Burgh, particulars of which are given hereunder showing classification of trades and number of shops in each category.

Bakers (178), Butchers (182), Confectioners (198), Fish and Game Dealers (51), Fruiterers and Florists (116), Grocers, Teamen, etc. (585), Publicans (194), Restaurants, etc. (159)	1,663
Boot and Shoe Dealers (93), Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, etc. (194)	287
Barbers and Hairdressers (105), Brokers (31), Chemists (68), Coal Dealers (27)	231
Electrical Accessories (40), Furnishers, China, Crystal, etc. Dealers (54)	94
Fancy Goods, Fine Art Dealers, Toys, etc. (26), Funeral Directors (14), Ironmongers (28)	68
Gun Dealers (2), Glaziers (8), Grain Merchants (5)	15
Motor and Cycle Accessories (63), Music and Radio Dealers (39)	102
Newsagents, Stationers and Tobacconists	223
Paint and Wallpaper Merchants (59), Photographers (11), Plumbers (45)	115
Saddlers (14), Ship Chandlers (2), Surgical Instrument Dealers (4)	20
Watchmakers, Jewellers and Opticians	52
Miscellaneous	167
	<hr/>
	3,037

The requirements of the Shops Act were, on the whole, well observed over the year. Few complaints were received regarding shopkeepers trading after the permitted hours but, as usual, there were occasions when it was necessary to issue warnings regarding technical irregularities such as the non-display of notices and lack of covers for screening goods at times when sales were prohibited.

Application for extension of shop hours was granted for an exhibition as the proposed retail trading was subsidiary or ancillary only to the main purpose of the exhibition and an assurance was given that assistants employed would not be deprived of a weekly half-holiday nor would the maximum hours of employment for young persons be exceeded.

Press advertisements regarding carpet sales held in premises hired expressly for the purpose raised doubts of a contravention of the half-holiday closing provisions. Investigation

showed, however, that in all cases Monday was a "non-selling day" and this was accepted as compliance with the aforesaid legislation.

The attention of shopkeepers was drawn to the decision of the Local Authority to relax the hours of closing over the Christmas and New Year periods, and the fact that the public holidays fell on normal working days not affected by early Closing Orders obviated any complications. As occurred in the previous year, however, some assistants expressed resentment that they were being granted the public holiday at the expense of their usual half-holiday. Visits totalling 334 were made to shops with regard to the putting into force of these relaxations.

Following complaints lodged during the year certain improvements were carried out at various shops, involving mainly the provision of means for heating and ventilation.

Inspections of shops, principally in connection with the sanitary provisions of the Act, numbered 1,320 and steps were taken for the abatement of 379 contraventions.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, etc.

The annual renewal of licences by the appropriate Committee of the Local Authority is preceded by a thorough check of all listed sellers of Part II poisons regarding places of storage and freedom from risk of contaminating foodstuffs within the premises.

Only in a few cases was it necessary to ask that containers of poisonous substances be moved to more suitable positions as dealers in such goods are well aware of the risks—financial not the least—involved in storing poisons adjacent to articles of food. It was discovered that certain shopkeepers failed to have their names and addresses on the retail containers and requests to have the omissions remedied were promptly met.

In one instance Part II poisons were found exposed for sale on a mobile shop and the proprietors were severely censured for this infringement and informed that the Act specifically banned the sale of poisons from vehicles.

At the end of the year 143 premises were on the register and 186 visits thereto had been paid.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

The marking of imported foodstuffs on exposure for sale appeared to be adequately observed throughout the City and no complaints in this connection reached the department.

Routine visits were made to premises in connection with administration of the above Act and no infringements were detected.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Seven informal samples of fertilisers and five of feeding stuffs were taken and the details of analyses are as follows:—

	Fertilisers.	Feeding Stuffs.
Number of Samples conforming to the Statutory Statement in all respects	7	1
Number of Samples above the Statement in one constituent or more and not below in any	—	3
Number of Samples below the Statement in one constituent or more and not above in any	—	1
	7	5

The sample which was below the statement was within the limit of variation prescribed by the Regulations and therefore was genuine.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The factory licensed for the manufacture of Rag Flock and the 13 premises registered for the use of this and other Filling Materials continued operations during the year. Routine inspections showed these businesses to be conducted in conformity with the terms of the Act and Regulations; also that the necessary records were being kept in the prescribed manner.

One informal sample was taken from the manufacturer and 3 from registered premises. On analysis, all were found to meet the requirements of The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951/54.

Port

The number of ships arriving at Dundee from foreign countries showed an increase of 33 on the figure for 1958, and a correspondingly higher tonnage.

Coastal tonnage, on the other hand, even with an additional 92 vessels, was below the aggregate for last year, but the greater number of coasters making use of the port was very welcome.

Visits to shipping totalled 597.

Volume of Shipping Entering the Port

	No.	Tonnage.
1. Foreign	298	457,024
2. Coastwise	605	149,724
	<u>903</u>	<u>606,748</u>

Details of Foreign Shipping

No. of Ships 298

Coming from :

Free Ports.		Infected Ports.	
Direct.	Indirect.	Direct.	Indirect.
171	3	36	88
Number carrying Deratting Certificates			4
Number carrying Deratting Exemption Certificates			279
Number with no Certificate			15*

* 14 Polish Fishing Vessels and 1 Yacht.

Inspections

Routine visits were paid to all vessels arriving at Dundee, particular attention being paid to those from foreign ports. Crews' quarters, messrooms, food stores and sanitary accommodation were inspected to ascertain their cleanliness, state of repair and if any indication of insect infestation was visible.

Evidence of cockroaches was discovered in a few ships and eradication measures were applied with satisfactory results.

Provision storerooms, on the whole, were found to be clean and well maintained but a few cases of careless storage or untidiness were observed and requests for remedial measures were promptly met.

On no occasion was it necessary to seize or remove any foodstuffs as unfit for human consumption.

Deratting.—The Dundee Harbour Trustees continue to keep the rat population in sheds and warehouses at a minimum. Their rodent operator makes frequent and systematic surveys of all premises within the harbour area and any sign of infestation is immediately investigated. Any action considered necessary is applied forthwith.

The number of rats accounted for was considerably less than that for the previous year—which is indicative of the efficiency of the Trustees' policy.

Foreign-going vessels, while in port, were thoroughly inspected for signs of rodent infestation, and the provision of rat guards on mooring ropes was compulsorily enforced. In two ships minor rat infestations were discovered and disinestation measures were successfully applied during the vessels' stay here.

Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued in respect of 25 vessels found, upon inspection, to qualify for such.

During the year coastal ships coming within the scope of the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951 were visited and all were found to be clean and free from vermin.

Most vessels of this type, though exclusively engaged in the coasting trade, carried International Deratting Certificates.

Nuisances.—Nothing out of the usual falls to be recorded apart from the fact that 146 were discovered.

In practically all instances abatement was secured before the departure of the vessels, and if not, arrangements were made for their being dealt with at the next port of call.

Water Supplies.—Three samples of drinking water, taken from different ships, were submitted to the Bacteriological Laboratory, Queen's College, Dundee for examination. Reports received showed the waters to be satisfactory.

Many ships, while in port, replenished their supply of water and care was taken to see that the equipment used for tank filling was clean and in good repair.

When considered necessary, instructions were given for the cleaning out and cement washing prior to refilling of tanks used for the storage of water for culinary and domestic purposes.

Table of Inspections, etc.

Total Number of Verbal Intimations	298
Number of Visits to Ships	597
Number of Ships from Infected Ports (direct)	36
Number of Ships from Infected Ports (indirect)	88
Number of Ships from Free Ports (direct)	171
Number of Ships from Free Ports (indirect)	3
Total Number of Ships from Foreign Ports	298
Nuisances and Defects attended to	146
Forecastles cleaned	14
Messrooms cleaned	22
Storerooms cleaned	27
Choked or Defective Water Closets	17
Dirty Wash-basins	13
Discharge of Foul Water on Quay	16
Dirty Bedding (crew)	Nil
Choked Scuppers	9
Dirty Lockers	8
Ventilators obstructed	8
Excessive Smoke Emission	12

**In Addition the Following Work was Carried Out
while the Vessels were in Port**

Freshwater Tanks cleaned out	16
Forecastles painted	4
Bathrooms or Wash-Places painted	12
Crews' Messrooms painted	23
Crews' Living Quarters painted	6
Water Closet Apartments painted	21
Bilges emptied	46

(A)

Number of Vessels subjected to measures of rat destruction	2
On ships—No. of dead rats recovered	Nil
No. of rats examined bacteriologically	Nil
On shore—No. of rats destroyed other than on ships	207
No. of rats examined bacteriologically	Nil

Species of rats recovered:—

On ships—*Rattus-rattus* Nil; *Norvegicus* Nil.

On shore—*Rattus-rattus* 54; *Norvegicus* 153.

(B)

No. of vessels fumigated by S.O. ₂	Nil
No. of vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	Nil
No. of dead rats recovered	Nil
No. of vessels on which poisoning was employed	2
No. of dead rats recovered	Nil
Deratting Certificates issued	Nil
Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	25

General Prosecutions

The prosecutions for the year were as follows:—

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 and the Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) (Scotland) Regulations 1925 to 1958: Mince (7), Sausages (9)	16
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In Addition the Following Vessels were Examined:

Within the Vessels were in Port

Examination of the Vessels was made by the following persons:

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