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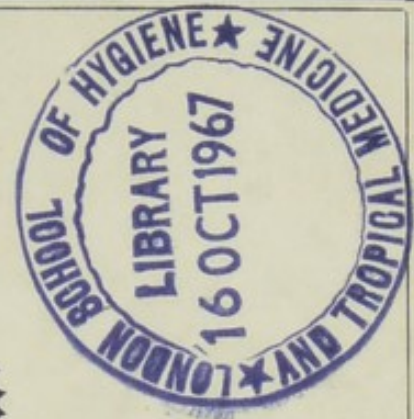
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ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Health and Welfare
Department
of the
City of Dundee
for the year 1966

IAN B. L. WEIR

B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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CITY OF DUNDEE

*Report of the
Medical Officer of Health*

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 1966

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IAN B. L. WEIR

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Depute Medical Officer of Health:

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Dr JANET McK. DONALD, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.
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Dental Services:

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ISOBEL S. McGLYNN, L.D.S. D.P.D.(St. A.)	Dental Officer
NORMAN A. WALKER, L.D.S.(St. A.)	Dental Officer
JAMES M. CLARK, L.D.S.(St. A.)	Dental Officer
JOHN H. QUIN, L.D.S. R.C.S.(Ed.)	Dental Officer
DAVID EWING, B.D.S.(St. A.)	Dental Officer
ROBERT S. TAYLOR, L.D.S.(St. A.)	Dental Officer
A. GRAHAM GRAY, L.D.S. B.D.S.(St. A.)	Dental Officer
IAN D. MUIR, L.D.S. R.C.S.(Ed.)	Dental Officer
Administrative Assistant (lay)	Mr DOUGLAS McCUTCHEON
Superintendent of Health Visitors	Miss ISOBEL G. SHIELL
Superintendent of Day Nurseries	Mrs GRACE MARTIN
Superintendent of Domestic Help Service	Mrs SYBIL McDONALD
Superintendent of Midwives	Mrs ANNE LOW
Audiometrician	Miss ALICE FLYNN
Chief Chiropodist	Mr JOHN RUSSELL
Welfare Officer	Mr ALAN G. ADAM

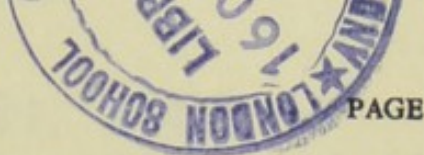
Sanitary Department:

JOHN FOREMAN, F.R.S.H., M.R.San.A.(S)	Chief Sanitary Inspector
JAMES F. FARQUHARSON, M.R.San.A.(S)	Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector

Public Analyst's Department:

RONALD S. NICOLSON, A.R.I.C., Public Analyst
Chaplain and Welfare Visitor — Rev. PHILIP LEE

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Summary of Vital Statistics for 1966 as compared with 1965

	1965	1966
Population	185,296	183,744
Number of Deaths (corrected)	2,180	2,356
Death-rate per 1,000 population	11.8	12.8
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	66	61
Infantile Death-rate per 1,000 births	18	18
Marriage-rate per 1,000 population	7.7	8.1
Number of Births Registered (corrected)	3,676	3,338
Birth-rate per 1,000 population	19.8	18.2
Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 births	9.1	9.8
Still-births per 1,000 births (including still-births)	18	11
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	4
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	6	6
Death-rate per 1,000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.02	0.02
Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis	0.03	0.03
Death-rate from Principal Epidemic Diseases	0.01	0.09
Deaths from Diphtheria	—	—
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 births	0.26	0.6
Neo-Natal Mortality	13	13
Number of Deaths from Malignant Diseases	515	497
Death-rate from Malignant Diseases	2.78	2.70

Annual Report, 1966

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1966 on the health of the City and on the work of the various sections of the Health and Welfare Department. The vital statistics for the City indicate that the health of the community has been maintained at a satisfactory level and that there have been some note-worthy improvements over the previous year's figures. The infant mortality rate has equalled last year's lowest ever figure, and the still-birth rate is the lowest ever recorded for Dundee. The neo-natal mortality rate and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis have not increased. A disturbing feature is the continuing rise in the illegitimate birth rate.

Links with other branches of the health service have been strengthened during the year. A new Joint Consultative Committee for Mental Health consisting of representatives from the Health and Welfare Committee, the Eastern Regional Hospital Board, the Board of Management for the Dundee Northern Hospitals, the Dundee Executive Council, the Dundee Association for Mental Health and the Dundee Branch of the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, has been established to ensure that the Local Authority's mental health services and the hospital services are developed together. This Committee will meet twice yearly to consider reports and proposals from an Officer Committee consisting of Officers from the Authority, the Hospital Services and the General Practitioners. From progress made so far, there is no doubt these Committees are serving a very useful purpose. After a meeting with representatives of the Dundee Executive Council, the Health and Welfare Committee agreed in principle to the establishment of a Health Centre in the City, and that a Joint Working Party be set-up in conjunction with the Executive Council and the Eastern Regional Hospital Board to consider the proposal and to report. A number of meetings have already been held and agreement in principle has been reached with regard to the provision of Health Centres in the Crescent Lane area, and also in the Lochee area if agreement can be reached on the siting.

Vital Statistics : The health of the City has been maintained at a satisfactory level. The number of infant deaths—61—is the lowest ever recorded and the rate per 1,000 births is 18. Stillbirths at 37 is another record low figure. The rate of 11 is to be compared with 18 in 1965 and 13 in 1964.

Population : The population of the City as estimated by the Registrar General at the middle of 1966 was 183,744 — a decrease of 1,552 over the previous year. The natural increase of population — the excess of births over deaths — is 982.

Deaths : The number of deaths corrected for transfer during 1966 was 2,356 compared with 2,180 in 1965. The respective rates per 1,000 population were 12.8 and 12.0. The figures for Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow are 12.3, 13.2, 12.7 respectively, while the death rate for Scotland as a whole is 12.3 and for large burghs, 11.8.

The average age at death during 1966 was 68, compared with 66 in 1965. The proportional mortality ratio, which is the number of deaths at the age of 50 years and over expressed as a percentage of the total number of deaths in the population, was 87.4 per cent. In 1965 this figure was 88.4 per cent.

Six deaths were attributed to tuberculosis this year (4 pulmonary, 2 non-pulmonary), compared to 6 (5 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary) last year.

Deaths from respiratory conditions increased from 237 in 1965 to 272. There were 17 deaths from Influenza during the year — 1 in 1965.

Deaths from diseases of the heart and circulation, the principal causes of all deaths, numbered 869 which is 86 more than the 1965 figure.

The number of malignant deaths — 497 — shows a decrease of 18 compared with the 1965 figure of 515. Cancer of the respiratory system accounted for 130 of these (102 males and 28 females).

Deaths from unnatural causes remain high — accidents in the home 49(41), motor vehicle accidents 31(18) and suicides 20(12). The 1965 figures are shown in brackets.

Infant Deaths : The 1966 figure of 18 per 1,000 births is the same as in 1965. The undernoted table gives an indication of the progressive reduction in the number of infant deaths over the years.

Year	No. of Live Births	Total Infant Deaths	Infant Death Rate (per 1,000 live births)
1966	3,338	61	18
1956	3,429	106	31
1946	3,941	186	47
1936	3,171	256	81
1926	3,724	382	103
1916	—	—	126
1906	4,524	769	170
1896	4,850	773	159

Stillbirths : There were 37 stillbirths (corrected for transfer) compared with 68 in 1965. A fuller report on the infant deaths and stillbirths is contained in the Section dealing with the Child Health Services.

Maternal Deaths : During 1966 there were 2 maternal deaths giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.6. There was 1 maternal death during 1965.

Births : There were 3,338 births (corrected for transfer) compared with 3,676 in 1965. The 1966 birth rate per 1,000 population was 18.2 compared with 19.8 last year.

Illegitimate Births : In 1966 there were 327 illegitimate births, representing a rate of 9.8 per 100 live births. The 1965 figure was 9.1.

Smallpox Vaccinations : The number of primary vaccinations during 1966 increased from 1,905 to 2,630. 85 children under the age of one year were vaccinated, compared with 121 last year. In addition, 974 persons were revaccinated compared with 549 in 1965. No special clinics were held this year, but vaccination was offered routinely at Child Welfare Clinics and by general medical practitioners.

Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immunisation : During the year, immunisation records were received in respect of the undernoted children who completed the full course of immunisation.

Diphtheria	—
Tetanus	43
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	1
Diphtheria and Tetanus	170
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough	2,887

Poliomyelitis Immunisation : One case of poliomyelitis was notified this year. A very successful polio campaign directed towards children between the ages of six months and five years was held in the spring. The record of persons receiving a full basic course of immunisation during the year as calculated from the record cards received from all sources is as follows :—

Children born in 1966	750
Children born in 1965	2,229
Children born in 1964	798
Children born in 1963	506
Children born in 1962	479
Children born in 1961	292
Children and young persons born in years 1943-1960	439
Young persons born in years 1933-1942	75
Others	78
TOTAL	5,646

Parents continue to be advised by the district health visitors and by press advertisement of the importance of ensuring that their families are completely protected from this and other diseases.

B.C.G. Vaccination : During the year 20 schools were visited, and the following figures include nurses, medical students, contacts, newborn babies and others, as well as school children.

	Tuberculin Tested			Negative Reactors			Vaccinated		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1965	1,939	2,233	4,172	1,159	1,339	2,498	1,292	1,399	2,691
1966	2,557	2,513	5,070	1,653	1,573	3,226	1,635	1,560	3,195

Venereal Diseases : The following details of new cases during the year have been supplied by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre :—

		Syphilis			Gonorrhoea					
		Acquired	Congenital	Total	Genital	Gonococcal Ophthalmia	Total	Ven. Cond. excl. Syph., Gonorr.,	Total Venereal	Non Venereal
1966	.....	8	—	8	227	—	227	480	715	215
1965	.....	9	1	10	271	—	271	491	772	190
1964	.....	3	—	3	139	—	139	379	521	210

When requested, health visitors assist in following up suspected sources of infection and new suspected cases. In the Port Health work of the Department, special emphasis is paid to the passing of information about treatment facilities to the master of incoming ships.

Tuberculosis : The number of cases confirmed to be suffering from active respiratory tuberculosis was 64, 38 males and 26 females. Last year's figure was 77, 52 males and 25 females.

The non-respiratory cases confirmed this year numbered 30, 9 males and 21 females. Last year's figure was 22, 7 males and 15 females. The site of the disease in this year's non-respiratory cases included 2 with bones and joint infection, 14 with superficial glands affected, 10 with genito-urinary organs affected and 3 abdominal.

The number of new pulmonary cases admitted to hospital for the first time during the year was 53, 29 males and 24 females. There were 6 T.B. deaths during the year, 4 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary, and the average age of death is 62 years.

The number of known cases of respiratory tuberculosis at the end of the year was 1,514, and non-respiratory 199. 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.	—	4	51	52	122	196	161	148	123	857
	F.	—	3	34	59	132	190	126	70	43	657
2. Non-respiratory	M.	—	—	4	15	13	16	13	5	3	69
	F.	—	—	7	11	36	34	20	10	12	130

During the year 47 cases of tuberculosis (20 of which were new cases) who were certified by Medical Officer to be in need of extra nourishment were granted additional milk.

Home Nursing : The Dundee Sick Nursing Society and the Broughty Ferry Nursing Association continued their important work on behalf of the Local Authority.

A detailed abstract of the work is as follows :—

Home Nursing	New cases notified during the years						
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Patients under 65 years	901	1,105	1,293	1,137	1,373	1,636	1,702
Patients over 65 years	1,097	1,111	1,145	1,167	1,146	1,115	1,127
Total	1,998	2,216	2,438	2,304	2,519	2,751	2,829

1. Cases under treatment at 31st December, 1965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	782
New Cases reported during 1966	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,998
							<u>2,780</u>

Cases removed from register during the year—

(a) Convalescent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,357
(b) Removed to hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448
(c) Transferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) Died	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
Total number of cases on register at 31st December, 1966	772

2. Total number of nursing visits during the year 1966	76,354
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3. Details of new cases registered during the year 1966 :—

(a) Nature of Treatment Required:

	Total	Age Grouping			
		0-4	5-15	16-64	65+
General Cases	335	—	—	60	275
Dressings	569	29	27	252	261
Blanket Baths	109	1	—	12	96
Enemas	277	4	13	111	149
Penicillin injections	290	15	14	171	90
Insulin injections	21	—	—	8	13
Other injections	311	1	5	145	160
Other treatment	86	6	1	26	53
	1,998	56	60	785	1,097

(b) Main Conditions and Age Groupings of New Cases:

	Total	0-4	5-15	16-64	65+
1. Tuberculosis	11	—	—	9	2
2. Other infectious diseases	13	1	1	4	7
3. Malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	176	—	—	73	103
4. Asthma	14	1	—	10	3
5. Diabetes Mellitus	29	—	—	10	19
6. Vascular Disease	141	—	—	47	94
7. Mental and Nervous diseases	48	—	1	38	9
8. Diseases of heart and arteries	123	—	—	27	96
9. Diseases of the veins	60	—	—	19	41
10. Upper respiratory diseases	73	5	5	50	13
11. Other respiratory diseases	153	7	4	60	82
12. Constipation	240	5	12	91	132
13. Other diseases of digestive system	174	2	8	93	71
14. Diseases of urinary system and male genital organs	50	2	1	18	29
15. Diseases of breast and female genital organs	68	—	—	54	14
16. Diseases of skin and sub- cutaneous tissues	175	12	16	76	71
17. Diseases of bones, joints and muscles	78	—	—	30	48
18. Injuries	118	12	11	35	60
19. Senility	116	—	—	1	115
20. Other conditions	138	9	1	40	88
Total	1,998	56	60	785	1,097

4. Nursing requisites issued during year:—

6 Mackintoshes	1 Sputum Mug	28 Commodes	3 Cradles
9 Back Rests	19 Air Rings	8 Urinals	2 Breast Pumps
4 Cages	21 Bed Pans	4 Wheelchairs	

5. **Staffing:—**

	Average
Superintendent	1
Nurses (whole-time)	21
Nurses (part-time)	3

Nursing Equipment: as supplied by the Health and Welfare Department

Bedpans	68	Commodes	78
Rubber Sheets	58	Air Rings	48
Drinking Cups	2	Beds	2
Fracture Boards	8	Wheelchairs	21
Urinals	43	Bed Cages	19
Bed Rests	43	Lifting Machine	1

The number of articles issued number 391, an increase of 63 on the 1965 figure of 328.

There are no district nurses attached to general medical practices.

Welfare Foods : The sale of National Dried Milk continues to fall, and there is a drop in the sale of Vitamin Tablets. Details are as undernoted :—

	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamins
1963	34,344	35,784	4,956	2,828
1964	29,609	39,751	5,689	3,457
1965	26,739	47,509	5,839	4,122
1966	20,873	55,178	5,932	3,581

Clinic Premises : It is anticipated that the new clinic at **Happyhillock** will be completed in 1967 and plans are well advanced for a new clinic in **Menzieshill** and for extensions to **Broughty Ferry** clinic.

Chiropody : At 31st December the number of patients receiving treatment was 4,864 an increase of 399 over the previous year. Details of the work carried out during the year are as follows :—

	Corns and Callosities	Nail Conditions	Bunions	Septic Conditions	Totals
New Cases	401	155	12	7	575
Re-Visits	13,392	4,230	484	347	18,453
	13,793	4,385	496	354	19,028

Domiciliary treatments amounted to 3,884 and are included in the above totals. The difficulty of obtaining additional full-time staff during the year continued, but it was possible to engage some Chiropodists in a part-time capacity and this helped to keep the waiting list down to a minimum. As the Chiropody Service grows, one of the main difficulties will be the provision of more spacious and suitable accommodation, as the central clinic at West Bell Street is already working at full capacity.

Day Nurseries : Attendances in day nurseries for 1966 were much the same as in previous years. There is still a big demand for accommodation for the under two years of age group. Requests for nursery places for illegitimate babies and for children of parents who have separated are still on the increase, especially in the young age group of parents. Trained Nursery Nurses are in short supply, mainly because they transfer to Nursery Schools run by the Education Department where they enjoy shorter working hours for the same salary. The nurses in general training have paid visits to day nurseries and appear to have enjoyed these visits. No conference was attended by any member of the nursery staff at the expense of the Corporation. The Superintendent of Day Nurseries is a member of the S.N.N.E.B. and acts as a moderator of the examination papers.

Re-Housing on Medical Grounds : The number of new cases considered during the year was 1,414 and in addition, 452 cases were reviewed. Of these cases, 22 were recommended outright priority for re-housing and 307 were recommended for secondary priority. Of the 836 other applications, 714 were awarded some priority and 122 were not supported. Tenants of 89 Corporation houses asked permission to exchange with non-Corporation tenants, and only 5 cases were not supported. Priority transfer from one Corporation house to another for various medical reasons was awarded to 328 of the 612 tenants who applied.

Infectious Diseases : The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1966 was 1,699 (862 males and 837 females), a decrease of 512 from the previous year's total of 2,211. The number admitted to hospital was 679. **Dysentery :** 207 cases (compared with 631 in 1965). The organism mainly responsible was the customary strain of *Sh. sonnei* although, towards the end of the year, an increasing number of isolations showed the sensitivity pattern characteristic of the strain responsible for the outbreak in Montrose in August. In the majority of cases with this latter strain, close contact with the Montrose area could be traced. Since this is a highly resistant strain, it is hoped that it does not become established in the City. Flexner dysentery re-appeared in the City in August and accounted for 17 of the total cases. **Rubella (German Measles) :** 105 cases (65 in 1965). **Morbilli (Measles) :** 510 cases (606 in 1965). **Pneumonia :** 351 cases (322 in 1965). Influenzal pneumonia accounted for 20 cases. **Chickenpox :** 240 cases (312 in 1965). **Ophthalmia Neonatorum :** 6 cases (8 in 1965). **Food Poisoning :** 7 cases (39 in 1965). *S. typhimurium* accounted for 3 cases in unconnected episodes. *S. derby* accounted for a further 3 cases, 2 in one family and the third as an isolated case. The 2 episodes caused by *S. derby* happened simultaneously in households where there had been considerable contact 1 year previously but contact in the intervening year was denied. In the remaining case of food poisoning, no organism was isolated. **Typhoid Fever :** A 70 year old woman was admitted in cardiac failure to a general hospital in September. A week

after admission, blood culture revealed the presence of *S. typhi* and she was transferred to King's Cross Hospital. Extensive investigation failed to reveal a source of infection and there were no secondary cases. The patient died a month later. **Paratyphoid B. Fever :** A 5 year old girl, under investigation in a general hospital, was found to be suffering from paratyphoid B. No source was established and no secondary cases occurred. The child made an uneventful recovery. **Carriers :** For some years we have been following up 3 long-term carriers of *S. typhi*. In October, 1964 they were offered a course of treatment with ampicillin and probenecid and 2 of the 3 cases have now given negative specimens for 2 years. The remaining case, after a period of negative specimens, is again giving positive specimens and will remain under surveillance. She is the only known carrier under surveillance in the City.

Health Visiting : The work in this service continues to grow, and the Health Visitor finds that her knowledge of families is being increasingly requested by other agencies, and calls upon her time to undertake preventive work for all age groups are increasing. Seventy nurses from the General Hospitals in the City of Dundee and the County of Angus each spent a week with a Health Visitor during their three weeks' secondment for Public Health experience, and this, it is hoped, may help recruitment to our service in the years to come. 1966 will perhaps mark the turning point in our staffing difficulties, for it was in November, 1966 that permission was granted by the Scottish Home and Health Department and the Council for the Training of Health Visitors for the setting up of a Health Visitors' Training School in the Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art. It is hoped all formalities will be overcome, and the first batch of students will be enrolled in September, 1967. To this end, advantage has been taken of a second Field Workers' Course and the generosity of the Health and Welfare Committee, and are sending another two Health Visitors for Field Work Instructor Training. Four Health Visitors were sent to a Refresher Course in Edinburgh, one to the Summer School in St. Andrews, and one to the Family Psychiatry Course in Ipswich. For these short periods of refreshment, those seconded were grateful.

During the year, the following visits were undertaken :—

Home Visits		Home Visits	
Ante-Natal	9,631	T.B. Cases	1,442
Post-Natal	3,819	Nursery investigations	503
Children under 1 year	19,390	Mentally sub-normal	931
Children 1 - 5 years	47,977	Psychiatric after-care	364
School Children	2,140	Geriatrics	2,802
Infectious disease	529	Other hospital after-care	54
Infectious disease contacts	684	Problem families	420
Housing	1,308	Home accidents	810
Fostering and adoption	227	Cervical Cytology	762
Total Visits 93,793		Wasted Visits 16,434	
		Homes Visited 67,797	

There are no Health Visitors in Dundee attached to general medical practices.

Domestic Help Service : During the year, 1,689 households received the services of domestic helps and this figure includes short term cases. Of 1,007 new applications received, 864 were granted and of these 4 were T.B., 8 ante-natal, 50 confinement, 38 post-natal and 764 were in respect of old age and chronic illness. November and December were the busiest months, 850 households receiving help.

As at 31st December, 1965, 853 households were receiving help compared with 854 last year. Of the households receiving help at the end of the year, 12 (1.4%) were T.B. cases, 3 (.3%) were post-natal, 1 (.1%) was a confinement, 37 (4.3%) were blind, 80 (9.4%) were acute illness cases and 720 (84.5%) were old age and chronic illness.

Of the 853 households, 26 (3.1%) paid full cost, 321 (37.6%) paid according to the approved scale and 506 (59.3%) received National Assistance allowances to meet the cost.

The number of confinement cases is decreasing yearly. In 1964 there were 115 cases and in 1966 the number was 50. The number of post-natal cases decreased by 10 this year to 38 cases.

As at 31st December, 1966, 40 full-time and 190 part-time domestic helps were employed. During the year, 52 domestic helps left the Service, 47 new domestic helps were engaged, and 1 domestic help died.

During 1966 the hours worked by the domestic helps were standardised into three groups, all working Monday to Saturday. Every effort is made to employ domestic helps for the number of hours they wish to work each week but this cannot be guaranteed.

Group '1' — Full-time (39 hours) work from Monday to Friday, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 afternoons Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Group '2' — Part-time (29 hours) — Monday to Friday 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., and on Saturday from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Group '3' — Part-time (15 hours) — Monday to Saturday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Each domestic help works an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours in each house, except when on a confinement case. Each domestic help has an average of six households weekly.

Every effort is made by the department to meet the needs of the applicant. Urgent cases receive priority, usually at the expense of those who require help with housework only and these cases are added to the waiting list.

During the year, the Superintendent attended a Conference for Domestic Help Organisers in Brighton.

Port Health Administration : During the year, 288 ships arrived at the Port of Dundee from foreign ports compared with 322 in 1965. Details of the action taken in respect of these vessels are given in the Sectional Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. In accordance with our normal practice, the Port Medical Officer has visited, on arrival,

1. All ships on which cases of illness are reported;
2. All ships coming from infected ports (unless where clearance has already been given at an "excepted port".)
3. All ships arriving direct from ports other than :—
 - (a) "excepted ports" (as defined in the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulation, 1966);
 - (b) ports in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland.

The Port Medical Officer boarded, on arrival, 24 vessels compared with 28 in 1965. These vessels arrived from ports in the following countries :—

Europe

Poland — 11; U.S.S.R. — 4; Portugal — 1.

Asia

Pakistan — 8.

Two Polish fishermen were landed at Dundee for treatment. One was taken to Dundee Royal Infirmary on 2nd September with a back injury and the other on 5th September with a lacerated finger. A 40 year old Pakistani greaser from M.V. Abasin was found to be suffering from advanced active tuberculosis and admitted to Ashludie Hospital. The ship had arrived from Chittagong on 10th August. The only other case of illness to come to our notice was a 35 year old Finnish seaman who, after an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide, had threatened his fellow crew-members with a knife. He was found to be suffering from a severe depressive illness and was admitted to Royal Dundee Liff Hospital under Section 31 of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960. Language difficulties presented a considerable problem to those undertaking his treatment and after 6 weeks it was felt that he was well enough to return, under escort, to Finland where treatment could be continued. No cases of quarantinable diseases were seen during the year. It is a pleasure to record our gratitude to the Tay Pilots and the Officers of H.M. Customs and Waterguard for their continued co-operation in Port Health arrangements. The Medical Officer of Health attended the annual conference of the Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities of the British Isles held at Newport, Monmouthshire, from 29th June to 1st July.

Medical Arrangements for Long-stay Immigrants : Arrangements have proceeded in accordance with the scheme outlined in my Report for 1965. The national arrangements were changed during the year and students are now included in the category of long-stay immigrants whose arrival must be notified to the local health authority. We have had greater difficulties in persuading students to submit to X-ray examinations than we have had with other

sections of the immigrant population. It is hoped that agreement will soon be reached at international level whereby students entering the country will be in possession of evidence of a satisfactory medical examination (including chest X-ray). In view of the national reports of the incidence of tuberculosis in immigrants from certain countries, and our own local limited experience, we have now arranged that, in addition to offering all adult immigrants an X-ray examination, all immigrant children are offered a Heaf test and B.C.G. vaccination if found to be negative.

The following table gives the statistics for 1966. The numbers in brackets refer to children accompanying adult immigrants.

Country of Origin	Notified by Port of Entry	Successful contact made	X-rayed	Untraced
Commonwealth				
PAKISTAN	15 (11)	15 (11)	14	—
HONG-KONG	6 (1)	6 (1)	5	—
MALAYSIA	4	4	4	—
MAURITIUS	2	1	1	1
INDIA	1	1	1	—
NIGERIA	1	1	1	—
ADEN	1	1	1	—
MALTA	1	1	1	—
WEST INDIES	1	1	1	—
Non-Commonwealth				
FRANCE	1	1	1	—
TOTAL	33 (12)	32 (12)	30	1

Of the 30 immigrants X-rayed, 13 were X-rayed after arrival in Dundee and 17 were able to produce evidence of a satisfactory X-ray, either at the Port of Entry or within 6 months of departure from the country of origin. Of the 3 cases who were not X-rayed, one was a man from Mauritius who was untraced (see below), one was a woman from Hong-Kong who moved to Edinburgh within a few days of arrival in Dundee and one was a middle-aged Pakistani woman with whom communication proved virtually impossible on account of language and personality difficulties. We were not surprised to learn that this woman returned to Pakistan after a few months for it was clear that she was finding it impossible to accept the transition.

It is gratifying to be able to report such a high rate of successful contact and X-ray. The only untraced case was a professional man from Mauritius with whom contact was made by telephone at his place of employment, but with whom we were unable to establish personal contact. I must point out, however, that, even with such small numbers of immigrants as we have in Dundee, a success rate of this nature is achieved only by the expenditure of a considerable amount of time and energy, at a time when we can ill afford medical man-power for such work. For example, 2 Pakistani students at Dundee College of Technology required frequent visits over a period of 5

months before they eventually agreed to submit to an X-ray examination and it took us 5 months to trace a Nigerian immigrant who gave an inaccurate address and subsequently moved around within the City. When he was eventually traced, he submitted readily to an X-ray examination, which proved satisfactory, but had he been an active case of tuberculosis, the 5 months delay could have resulted in a considerable hazard to the community.

In addition to immigrants who were notified to us officially by the Port of Entry, we learned by other means of the arrival of 2 (4) from Pakistan, 2 (5) from India, 1 from Hong Kong and 1 from Sudan. All were found to have satisfactory X-rays.

Tuberculosis in Immigrants : A 35 year old Pakistani woman was notified to us by London Airport on 28th September. She was visited the following day by one of our medical staff who arranged for her to be X-rayed on 1st October. She was found to be suffering from active tuberculosis and admitted to hospital forthwith. Her husband had been in U.K. for some years and had been a notified case of tuberculosis while living in Huddersfield.

4 Pakistani men who had been in U.K. for periods of from 1 to 3 years were notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. In none of these cases was there proof that the infection had been present prior to entry to this country.

Immigrants arriving at Port of Dundee : No long-stay immigrants entered the country through the Port of Dundee during 1966.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

It must be stressed, once again, that, while the Mental Health Section is concerned exclusively with the problem of mental disorder, the support of the mentally disordered in the community and the promotion of emotional well-being are the concern of many sections of the Department. The mental health of the community is influenced by the work of the Child Health Service, the district Health Visitors and the Social Workers of the Welfare Section, the Welfare Chaplain and the members of the Health Education team while the domiciliary and residential services for the elderly make a significant contribution to the alleviation of mental distress in that important section of the community.

Staff : The welfare staffing of the Section remained unchanged throughout the year, i.e. three Mental Welfare Officers and one Specialist Health Visitor. The increasing volume of work justified an increase in the establishment but action in this respect was postponed in view of the fact that the Social Worker establishment of the Department is currently under review.

Reference was made in my last report to the effect on the development of the service of the frequent changes in the medical staffing of the Department.

This state of affairs has persisted throughout 1966. In April, Dr J. McEwen was granted leave of absence for three months, to study for the Certificate in Industrial Health. He returned to the Department in July but resigned in September. Dr H. S. McWalter was transferred from the Child Health Service in August but his temporary appointment ended in December, when he was replaced by Dr Janet M. Donald. At the time of writing, further changes have taken place in the medical staffing.

During the year, it became obvious that the growth of the Mental Health Service was being seriously hindered by these constant changes and we realised that we would never be able to retain staff so long as we offered a salary at the present low level of the scale payable to Medical Officers in Departments. The existing establishment at the Central Office was 1 Senior Assistant Medical Officer (S.A.M.O.), 3 Assistant Medical Officers of Health (A.M.O.H.), and part-time medical officers on a sessional basis up to the equivalent of one half-time medical officer. It was decided to dispense with the half-time appointment and to up-grade the vacant Assistant Medical Officer post to Senior Assistant Medical Officer, in the hope that a more senior post would attract applicants who would remain in post long enough to give stability to the Department. The present S.A.M.O., Dr R. G. Small, will retain his responsibilities for Infectious Diseases, the Welfare Services and some general administration and the new S.A.M.O. will take over the Mental Health Service and will have responsibilities for Tuberculosis, Housing Priority and the Superannuation Scheme. An A.M.O.H. will be attached to each S.A.M.O. and the work of the Central Office will be carried out, therefore, by two teams.

This arrangement will enable the medical staff to give more time to the administration and development of the Mental Health Service. In addition, it is hoped that the creation of a second senior post will result in the retention of a medical officer for a period of sufficient length to enable him to make a worth while contribution to the work of the Department.

Staff Training : Dr J. McEwen, A.M.O.H., attended the 13th Refresher Course in Family Psychiatry held at the Department of Family Psychiatry, Ipswich, from 28th March to 1st April.

Dr H. Deans, A.M.O.H., attended the Course in Mental Deficiency arranged by the Glasgow Post-graduate Medical Board and held in Glasgow from 3rd to 21st October.

Miss H. R. Ashburner, Mental Health Social Worker, attended the "Short Orientation Course for Mental Health Officers" held at Edinburgh from 21st March to 7th April.

Mr T. Whitton, Mental Welfare Officer, attended a week-end Symposium for Mental Health Officers at Edinburgh from 4th to 6th March.

Conferences : Dr R. G. Small, S.A.M.O., accompanied the Convener to the Annual Conference of the National Association for Mental Health, held in London on 24th/25th February.

Services for Mental Defectives : Reference was made in my last Annual Report to the changing pattern of admissions to Strathmartine Hospital. In spite of a continuing shortage of beds, the number of admissions to the hospital from Dundee shows a slight increase over the previous year. The break down of the reasons for admission reveals no significant change.

Requiring long-term hospital care	4 (4)
Intermediate-term for correction of faulty behaviour patterns	6 (8)
For investigation and/or assessment	15 (12)
Short-term relief of parents/guardians	11 (9)
Short-term relief during maternal illness/confinement	3 (5)
Short-term relief during parent's holidays	2 (2)
Poor social conditions affecting training	3 (1)
For dental treatment	2 (0)
Superimposed mental illness	4 (1)
	<hr/>
	50 (42)
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(Throughout this section of the Report, numbers given in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1965).

Ascertainment : During the year, 48 names were added to the Register. This is the lowest annual number ascertained since the formation of the Mental Health Section in 1961, partly due to the fact that a vigorous ascertainment policy has not been possible in the present staffing difficulties. Of this number, 6 were later removed from the Register, one by death and the remaining 5 on change of diagnosis. The Child Health Service referred 31 of these cases, 4 under Section 65 and 8 under Section 66 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962. (A further 1 case was referred under Section 65 and a further 7 cases under Section 66 but these were already on the Register.) The remaining new cases were referred by the following agencies :—

Transferred in from other areas	3
Mental Deficiency Hospitals	3
Children's Department	2
Orthopaedic Unit	2
Paediatric Unit	1
Medical Social Worker	1
National Assistance Board	1
Police	1
R.S.S.P.C.C.	1
Nearest relative	1
Mental Health Section Staff	1
	<hr/>
	17
	<hr/>

The continued lack of referrals from general practitioners is a source of disappointment.

Assessment Clinic : The clinic arrangements have continued on the lines indicated in previous reports. We are grateful to the Eastern Regional Hospital Board for continuing to make available the services of Dr J. P. Mellon, Consultant Psychiatrist, Strathmartine Hospital, and of a Clinical Psychologist. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help given by Dr Mellon throughout the year.

No. of clinic sessions	39 (35)
No. of persons attending during 1966	100 (108)
No. attending for the first time	27 (44)
Total No. of attendances during 1966	144 (147)

Guardianship : The number of cases under Guardianship has remained fairly steady at 5 for some time. During the year, it was felt that we were not making full use of the opportunities afforded by Guardianship and, following discussions with the relevant Consultant Psychiatrists at Strathmartine Hospital, it was decided to transfer 4 young men who were in hospital, subject to compulsory procedures, to Guardianship. All 4 went to stay with their parents; in 3 cases, the parent was named as Guardian and in the remaining case there were particular reasons for appointing the Local Health Authority as Guardian. Work was found for 2 of these men and the other 2 were placed in the Senior Training Centre. No insurmountable difficulties were encountered in the first year under Guardianship and in no case was there a recurrence of the behaviour which had necessitated admission to hospital in the first place. The experience gained suggests that greater use might be made of Guardianship in relieving the pressure on hospital beds, and at the same time, making a realistic contribution to the care of mentally handicapped persons in the community.

The 9 cases under Guardianship received a total of 51 visits by a medical officer and a further 10 visits were paid by Mental Welfare Officers.

Informal Supervision :

No. of mentally defective persons receiving visits	492 (477)
No. of informal visits by Medical Officers	65 (37)
No. of informal visits by Health Visitors	1,193 (1,610)
No. of informal visits by Mental Welfare Officers	1,224 (1,070)
Total no. of informal visits	2,482 (2,717)
No. of office interviews	227 (232)

There are two main reasons accounting for the decrease in the number of visits paid. The first is the continued shortage of Health Visitors, which has resulted in a decrease in the volume of work allocated to this service. The second is a more positive reason. As the staff have become more experienced in dealing with the problems of the mentally disordered, they have been able to undertake increasingly intensive work with their clients and such work requires much more time than casual visiting. It was appreciated that this would happen

and it was hoped that it would be offset by the appointment of further staff so that the service would continue to expand, quantitatively as well as qualitatively. This increase has not materialised and so there has had to be a reduction in the number of visits carried out.

Junior Training Centre : We still do not operate our own Junior Training Centre but we provide transport and experienced escorts to take severely handicapped children daily to the Strathmartine Hospital School. We are indebted to Dr H. G. Smyth, Physician Superintendent, and Mr W. F. Stewart, School Supervisor, for their continued co-operation in this venture.

No. attending at 31st December, 1965	.....	.....	.....	20
No. admitted during 1966	.....	.....	.....	3
No. discharged during 1966	.....	.....	.....	5
No. attending at 31st December, 1966	.....	.....	.....	18

Of the 5 children discharged, 3 were admitted to Strathmartine Hospital for long-term care, one was transferred to Coldside Junior Occupational Centre and one was transferred to Mains Senior Training Centre, having reached her 16th birthday. Of the 18 children attending at the end of the year, one was under 5 years of age, 13 had been notified under Section 65 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962 and the remaining 4 are children for whom the Education Authority have made no provision so far.

Senior Training Centres — (1) 39 Constitution Street : This Centre has continued to function on the lines indicated in previous reports. Last year, I reported the Centre had been re-organised to provide places for 40 mentally handicapped men but, even with this increase, it has never been without a waiting list. The demand for places has been such that it has never been possible to retain places for trainees who have had to be admitted to hospital for any length of time and on several occasions we have filled a place, only to find that the original trainee has returned to the community earlier than anticipated. In such cases, we felt obliged to re-admit the original man with the result that, for most of the year, we have been training 42 men at this Centre.

The contract for the repair of bakery van-boards was discontinued during the year. This contract was secured when we had quite a number of lads with a fair degree of manual skill but most of them have now been placed in employment and the staff found increasing difficulty in maintaining this contract. It has been replaced by a sub-contract from a local printing firm who supply printed labels of various kinds. The trainees insert a metal eyelet, attach the string and package the finished article. Work was maintained on the contract for the dismantling of faulty computer wheel assemblies and the same firm has supplied a second item of work, the breakdown into component parts of "Range Lever Groups" manufactured for petrol pumps. The following figures give some idea of the work done in the year ending 15th May, 1967.

Vanboards repaired	155*
"Range Lever Groups" dismantled	2,415
Computer wheels dismantled	28,387
Printed labels	850,000

* Contract discontinued

We were unable to place any trainees in employment during the year. Since the conversion from an Occupational Centre to a Work Centre (4 years ago), 8 men have been successfully placed in employment. Their places have been taken, in the main, by special school-leavers of a slightly lower intelligence level and it may be some years before we will be able to bring them to the stage where they are ready for open employment.

No. of trainees at 31st December, 1965	40
No. of admissions from Waiting List	4
No. of discharges	4
No. of trainees at 31st December, 1966	40
No. on Waiting List at 31st December, 1966	11

Of the discharges, 2 men have required long-term hospital care and one was removed by his parents who were not happy to have their son out of their supervision. The remaining man was discharged rather reluctantly. His attendances have been extremely poor all along and it was felt that, with the present demand for places, we had to allocate his place to someone who would make better use of it.

Staff Training : One of the male instructors, Mr A. G. Lyle, undertook the first part of the training course for instructors at Jordanhill College of Education, Glasgow. Another of the instructors, Mrs MacKinnon, was awarded the Letter of Recognition by the Scottish Home and Health Department. Mr M. G. B. Young, Supervisor, attended a one day course at Jordanhill College of Education on 11th June.

(2) **Mains :** The emphasis in this Centre is on traditional handcraft activities and domestic training rather than on sub-contract work, but the staff have consistently reported full order books for a large variety of hand-made goods. A scheme has now been devised whereby the women receive a modest payment for the work done and this brings them into line with the men.

Although the Waiting List for this Centre has never been so high as that for the Men's Centre, the pressure has always been much greater, an indication of the greater concern shown by parents for mentally handicapped daughters than for sons.

No. attending at 31st December, 1965	38
No. of admissions from Waiting List	10
No. of discharges	8
No. attending at 31st December, 1966	40
No. on Waiting List at 31st December, 1966	8

One of the women discharged required admission to hospital for long-term care; one had to be discharged because of the disruptive effect of her behaviour on the work of the Centre; two names were removed from the Roll because attendance was so erratic that it was felt that their places should be given to others who would make better use of them; two who suffered from epilepsy were removed by parents because seizures were increasing and parents were afraid to allow them to attend. The remaining two left without giving a reason for leaving.

Miss M. McKane resigned in September to continue her training as a Needlework Teacher. We were unable to recruit a qualified instructor for her post but have appointed a lady with good general experience.

Staff Training : Mrs I. H. McLean undertook the first part of the course for instructors at Jordanhill College of Education, Glasgow. Mrs H. Browning (Supervisor) attended a one day course at Jordanhill College of Education on 11th June.

Residential Accommodation : No progress has been made in rectifying the serious shortage of residential accommodation for mentally handicapped persons. The Rowans, our largest Home for Elderly Persons, accommodates 23 mentally defective persons 7 of whom are under pensionable age. These 7 could be accommodated in a hostel for mentally handicapped persons if such a hostel were available. General purpose hostels run by voluntary organisations have accommodated two other mentally defective persons at our request and we have several others living in sub-standard lodgings or coping badly on their own who would benefit from admission to a suitable hostel.

Social Clubs : Several voluntary organisations are active in this field and I would once again mention particularly the excellent work being undertaken by the Hawthorn Swimming Club at Lochee Baths. We are extremely grateful for the interest taken by its organisers in a considerable number of our mentally handicapped children and adults.

Services for the Mentally Ill : The changing use of places in mental hospitals continues to be reflected in the statistics supplied by Royal Dundee Liff Hospital. I have drawn attention in previous reports to the increased turnover in hospital beds since 1960. In 1964, I suggested that this trend might be levelling out but in 1965 the figures were, once again, significantly higher than in the previous year.

The figures for 1966 show that the increase in admissions and discharges over the previous year was the greatest annual increase recorded so far. This is an indication of the changing nature of psychiatric treatment and also of the way in which the staff of the Dundee Psychiatric Service are making the maximum use of the 620 beds available.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
No. of admissions to R.D.L.H.	594	724	763	827	1,001
No. of discharges from R.D.L.H.	537	653	693	777	919

76 patients were admitted under Section 31 of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960 and a further 5 under Section 24 of that Act. Of the 76 admitted under Emergency Recommendation, 23 were subsequently detained under Section 24. In the remaining 53 cases, the compulsory procedures were allowed to lapse within 7 days of admission.

In addition to the above discharges, there were 50 deaths at the hospital during the year.

Assistance with Compulsory Admissions : Mental Health Officers made application for the admission of 16 of the patients dealt with under Section 24 of the Act. In a further 18 cases dealt with under Section 24, a Mental Health Officer assisted with the admission arrangements at the request of either the nearest relative or the recommending doctor. They also gave assistance in 29 of the cases admitted as emergencies under Section 31 of the Act.

Guardianship : No mentally ill persons have been placed under Guardianship since the Mental Health Act came into operation.

After-care : A significant change in the arrangements for liaison with Royal Dundee Liff Hospital has been the introduction of the attendance of the Specialist Health Visitor and senior Mental Welfare Officer at the weekly admission meeting at the hospital. This has enabled them to come in on the social problems of patients at an early stage in treatment and has also enabled the psychiatric staff to benefit from the considerable knowledge our field-workers have of the social background of so many of the patients. The S.A.M.O. continued to attend the meetings of the Rehabilitation Committee until this committee ceased to meet as a result of staffing difficulties at the hospital. Referrals from individual consultants have increased and, on the whole, the link between hospital and local health authority has been much closer than in previous years, and this has undoubtedly been to the benefit of the patients.

No. of persons visited during 1966	.....	.....	284	(234)
No. of visits by Medical Officer	.....	.....	12	(11)
No. of visits by Health Visitor	.....	.....	977	(1,355)
No. of visits by Mental Welfare Officer	.....	.....	1,342	(981)
Total No. of After-Care visits	.....	.....	2,615	(2,355)
No. of Office Interviews	.....	.....	348	(285)

While the total number of visits paid shows an increase of 260 visits over last year's total, the number of people receiving visits also rose substantially with the result that the average number of visits per person dropped from 10.1

to 9.2. This is regretted and we must accept that additional social workers must be obtained if this important aspect of our work is to be developed in a realistic manner.

Residential Accommodation : No hostel accommodation is provided specifically for mentally ill or recovered patients. The provision of a hostel to be used in psychiatric after-care was the subject of a report prepared jointly by the S.A.M.O. and the Physician Superintendent, Royal Dundee Liff Hospital, and submitted to the Dundee Joint Consultative Committee for Mental Health for consideration. A site for this hostel has now been obtained at South Road, Lochee, and, early in 1967, a brief was submitted to the City Architect.

We have continued to try to provide places in Part III Accommodation for elderly patients at Royal Dundee Liff Hospital who are ready to leave hospital but who have no home to which to return or who are not fit to live alone. During the year, two such elderly men were admitted to The Rowans, two men and two ladies to Craigie House and one lady to Taypark.

At the end of the year, 15 men and 15 ladies exhibiting varying degrees of mental illness were accommodated in our 4 homes. The number of confused elderly seeking admission continues to rise and we have reached the stage where considerably more than half of the places available in Part III accommodation in the City are occupied by persons exhibiting some degree of mental confusion or emotional disturbance.

Co-operation with Statutory Agencies : A good working relationship has been maintained between the Department and Royal Dundee Liff Hospital and Strathmartine Hospital and we gladly acknowledge the help given by the Physician Superintendent of these hospitals, Dr P. G. Aungle and Dr H. G. Smyth.

The Convener of the Health and Welfare Committee (Mrs Jane B. Saggar) and the Specialist Health Visitor (Miss M. P. Carrie) serve on the Board of Management, Dundee Northern Hospitals. These appointments have proved a most valuable link between the two services.

I am glad to be able to report that the Dundee Joint Consultative Committee for Mental Health has now been established and is meeting at 6-monthly intervals under the chairmanship of the Convener of the Health and Welfare Committee. It is supported by an Officer Committee, consisting of the Physician Superintendents of the two hospitals serving the City, two general practitioners, the Senior Administrative Medical Officer (Eastern Regional Hospital Board) and the Medical Officer of Health and S.A.M.O. representing the local authority. This Officer Committee meets at approximately monthly intervals and, in addition to preparing the above report on hostels, has discussed the problems of a mental health Social Work Service, alcoholism, and the local co-ordination machinery.

Co-operation with Voluntary Organisations : Dr R. G. Small has been elected Chairman of the **Dundee Association for Mental Health** and several members of the staff of the Department take an active interest in the work of this association. The Medical Officer of Health serves on the Executive Committee of **Dundee Council of Social Service** and is a member of its Family Casework Agency Sub-Committee. He and Dr Small also serve on the Executive Committee of **Dundee Old People's Welfare Committee**. Dr Small was a member of a Working Party which has resulted in the formation of a **Retirement Advisory Committee**, of which he is now a member. Miss M. P. Carrie has continued to take an active part in the **Friendship Club**, a social club for discharged psychiatric patients.

Teaching : Dr Small lectures in Mental Health Administration to undergraduate and post-graduate medical students at Queen's College and also to the Course in Applied Social Studies.

A student from the Social Studies Course at Harris College, Preston, undertook a 4 week placement in the Mental Health Section during the month of April.

The work of the Mental Health Section features in the programme of the Regional Nurse Training Scheme, all nurses receiving two lectures on the Mental Health Service and visiting both Senior Training Centres. In addition, male nurses on the courses are attached to the Mental Welfare Officers at times when the female nurses are studying the domiciliary maternity services.

Invitations have continued to come in from Women's Guilds, Voluntary Organisations etc. for speakers on Mental Health and allied subjects; 10 such groups were addressed by Dr Small, 8 by Mrs H. Browning (Supervisor, Mains Training Centre) and 2 by Miss M. P. Carrie (Specialist Health Visitor).

Dr Small is one of the lecturers on the "Preparation for Retirement" Courses run by the Dundee Retirement Advisory Committee.

Future Plans : In my last Report, I expressed the hope that the comprehensive development planned for the Dudhope Gardens site would be started in the latter half of 1966. This hope was not fulfilled and, indeed, there is little prospect of a start being made to this project before the end of 1967. The delay has been largely due to staffing shortages in the City Architect's Department. It is hoped that this development might be built in such a way that the hostel might be completed and available for use before the Senior and Junior Training Centres come into operation, in view of the increasing difficulty of trying to provide an adequate service for mental defectives in the community without a hostel.

As has been mentioned, a site has been obtained for an After-Care Hostel in South Road, Lochee, and plans are being prepared.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

1966 was the first full year of operation of the Health Education Unit. Much has been achieved, and perhaps even more important, a great deal has been learned. During the year, the unit gave sixty-eight film shows, 148 talks and lectures, and contributed 280 hours of voluntary evening work.

Anti-Smoking Clinics were continued throughout the year. In all, 356 persons have availed themselves of this service, of whom 206(68%) had succeeded in giving up smoking by the end of the course. Of those who attended the majority of the sessions in each course, the "CURE" rate was in fact 70%.

In one clinic (No. 12), 27 people began the course, and at the end of the month 22 were off smoking, a cure rate of 82%. Of those who attended more than half the sessions, the cure rate was in fact 100%. These figures compare very favourably with similar efforts being made in other parts of the country.

Our new and valuable feature introduced to the adult anti-smoking campaign was the "Saints Club," which came into being in the Autumn of 1966. A number of those who had been enabled by anti-smoking clinics to give up the habit, decided to meet at regular intervals and offer what help they could to members of current clinics. Their presence doubtless gave added courage to those in the throes of the struggle. Their suggestions for improvements in the clinic techniques were extremely useful, and they brought many recruits to the cause.

Anti-Smoking in Schools continued unabated. In the Spring and Autumn terms every secondary school in the City was visited. (41 meetings in all). Each group was given a film show, and a short talk. Discussion was invited, and was usually lively.

Anti-smoking propaganda in primary schools has been given a trial run. Material is complete, and it is devoutly hoped that this will form a major part of the anti-smoking effort in the future. The approach to the very young is by simple stories recorded on magnetic tape, pictures illustrating the stories, and line drawings for the children to colour in at a later date. The constantly recurring theme of course is that cigarette smoking is pretty much the "Root of all evil."

To many this may appear naïve, but we cannot wait until children are old enough to be amenable to logical reasoning, for by that time the damage is already done. We must accept an emotional appeal to the very young in order to protect them until such time as they are so amenable. It is noticeable recently that several applicants for anti-smoking clinics have given as their compelling reason for seeking help, **PERSUASION BY THEIR CHILDREN.**

Personal Relationships Courses : There is as yet no general consensus of opinion upon what sex instruction should be given to children in school.

Indeed there are probably few more vexed questions in Health Education, or in the world of education generally.

The unit has however during the year conducted several lengthy, laborious and at times heroic experiments designed to define the needs and discover the most effective techniques for meeting them. In particular, three large scale pilot courses were conducted :—

(1) Formal lectures were given to second year pupils in Harris Academy and Kirkton High School. Questions were invited, and discussion was encouraged. The talks were given to mixed audiences, and followed upon some preparatory work by teachers of physical education.

(2) The unit ran a weekly biology class for two terms in Logie Annexe. Here boys and girls were taught separately, and an attempt was made to disseminate the necessary basic factual knowledge of sex in the wider context of biology.

(3) The specialist Health Visitor from the unit ran a class in Mothercraft for girls in final year at Logie Annexe. Originally conceived as a course of five sessions, it was in the end, by popular request extended to eight sessions, and the scope widened to include pre-natal development.

This subject will be debated for many years to come, but from our experience in these trials, four major recommendations emerge :—

(1) **Biology**, including human biology, is necessary to supply the factual background upon which to build. This is best done in Primary Schools, and the ideal teacher is the child's normal teacher.

(2) **Mothercraft** : Around the age of puberty we should capitalise upon the natural idealism and love of children which virtually all girls of this age evince. When dolls have to be put away, systematic instruction in mothercraft should begin. Sexuality is far more profound influence in girls than in boys, and conversely girls exert a far greater effect upon sexual morals than do boys. They are indeed virtually the custodians of our sexual morals. It is important therefore that the principal effort be made in this direction. Ideally Mothercraft should be taught by the staff of the Health and Welfare Department, and there are many Health Visitors well qualified to teach it.

(3) **School Leavers** despite their apparent emancipation are often extremely confused people, and it is felt that some kind of counselling in sex relationships is essential, to combat the spurious view of life that is purveyed in current literature, music, art, films, drama and television. Counselling and small group discussion are the ideal methods for this subject and age group, but of course these are expensive of time and manpower. Nevertheless, the need is urgent.

(4) **The formal Lecture** is the least effective of all methods of approach, and taking sex as it does, out of its context in everyday life, may well exacerbate the situation that we are at pains to resolve. If a more detailed exposition is required, then we recommend that the unit prepares a booklet for distribution to children AND parents.

Publicity is of course the bread and butter of Health Education, and the unit has produced a considerable array of material bearing on anti-smoking, Poliomyelitis, Vaccination Acceptance, Clean Food, etc. Early in the year Joe Brady, (P.C. Jock Weir of television "Z-cars" fame) allowed us to photograph him and use his name in a schools anti-smoking publicity drive. Later in the year a poster competition was held, in which almost every school in Dundee took part. The winning poster "BAN THE FAG" by Robert Golden, aged 16, of Stobswell Boys' School, has since been reproduced in bulk and distributed to schools and clinics throughout the City. Many outside organisations have requested publicity material from time to time, and to this we have gladly acceded.

Some measure of the efficacy of such publicity may be gauged from a short test run which was carried out in Fintry clinic during a survey of vaccination acceptance. The publicity was cheap and exhibited for a short period of six weeks, yet over the ensuing five months it was followed by a 500% increase in vaccination acceptance. This despite the fact that a national Polio campaign was mounted half-way through the survey.

Formal Lectures : During the year, lectures were given from time to time to under-graduate medical students and to student nurses, on Health Education and other kindred topics. Illustrated talks were also given to outside bodies on a variety of subjects, including 18 on Home Safety, a subject with which the unit is intimately concerned.

Feet and Footwear Survey : During the year the unit undertook a large-scale survey of feet and footwear amongst school children in the City. The survey attracted widespread publicity in press, radio and television, and results of the first two phases have already been published.

In all, 1,500 children were surveyed, in all age groups from 5 to 16, and parents of the oldest age group were also interviewed and examined. Some of the findings are detailed in figs (1) and (2). Various recommendations have also been made which should go far to improve the foot health in the community.

Home Safety : The inaugural meeting of the Home Safety Sub-Committee was held in the City Chambers on 17th February 1966, and was addressed by Mrs MacLean, Scottish Home Safety Organiser. As a means of preventing accidents from fire in the home, recommendation from the Home Safety Sub-Committee that fire-guards be supplied in certain cases to elderly persons and

homes with young children, was adopted by the Health and Welfare Committee subject to the scheme receiving the approval of the Scottish Home and Health Department. By arrangement with the Casualty Departments of both local Hospitals, a weekly return is made to the Department of all accident cases in the home which require hospital treatment, and District Health Visitors follow-up a selected number of cases notified in order to ascertain how the accident occurred and to ensure that proper precautions have been taken to avoid recurrence. All Health Visitors have been asked to draw the attention of mothers to dangers in the home, and in addition, suitable display material on the subject is in circulation to all district clinics. Dr James May, Senior Assistant Medical Officer in charge of the Health Education Unit, together with a Health Visitor and the Convener, attended the annual conference of the Scottish Accident Prevention Council held in Dundee from 16th to 18th March.

Summary of Results of Seventeen Anti-Smoking Clinics

Course No.	Beginners	Male	% Male	Female	% Female	Attended Majority of Sessions	% Attended Majority	OFF at end of course	% off at end	% Males off at end of course	% Females off at end of course	Replied to Questionnaire	% Replied	% of These off at 6 months
1	10	10	100	—	—	8	80	5	50	50	—	4	40	75
2	16	12	75	4	25	16	100	7	44	50	25	13	82	8
3	20	5	20	15	80	18	90	9	45	40	40	10	50	20
4	14	7	50	7	50	14	100	3	21	30	15	4	29	—
5	16	7	44	8	56	11	70	5	30	43	38	6	31	17
6	14	6	43	8	57	6	43	9	64	85	50	—	—	—
7	18	11	62	7	38	16	90	10	56	55	57	10	55	60
8	25	13	52	12	48	25	100	14	56	85	25	11	44	45
9	17	21	71	5	29	14	82	10	58	58	60	10	58	40
10	15	12	80	3	20	10	66	10	66	75	33	8	53	25
11	5	5	100	0	0	4	80	5	100	100	—	—	—	—
12	28	20	72	8	18	21	49.5	22	78	90	50	—	—	—
13	28	17	61	11	39	19	44.5	14	50	42	64	—	—	—
14	23	11	48	12	52	15	65	13	57	73	42	—	—	—
15	26	18	69	8	32	11	42	16	62	73	38	—	—	—
16	34	24	71	10	29	29	85	25	74	80	60	—	—	—
17	32	18	58	14	45	21	68	21	67	62	64	—	—	—
356	222	59.5	134	38%	257	72%	206	58%	68%	45%	76	46%	30%	

N.B. Of those who attended majority of sessions, 70% are off at end.

TABLE I.
FOOT AND FOOTWEAR SURVEY

AGE	HALLUX ANGLE							Mean of Hallux	Standard Deviation	
	0	<5	<10	<15	<20	<30	<40			<50
FEMALE	5/6	11	22	6	0	0	0	0	2.56	2.637
	7/8	12	28	18	8	1	0	0	4.81	4.216
	9/10	15	25	25	14	2	0	0	5.68	4.638
	11/12	10	6	32	43	16	2	0	7.87	5.950
	13/14	0	5	53	90	38	7	3	12.72	5.125
	15/16	0	1	9	25	16	5	0	14.06	4.944
MALE	5/6	1	20	14	0	0	0	0	3.37	2.339
	7/8	24	50	24	3	1	0	0	3.53	3.181
	9/10	22	21	24	7	4	0	0	4.94	4.839
	11/12	13	25	49	22	7	3	0	7.58	5.949
	13/14	7	26	112	72	31	7	1	9.97	5.325
	15/16	0	2	12	18	9	0	0	10.85	4.048

TABLE II.
DEFECTS

Age	Hammer Toe		Corns		Ingrowing Toe Nail		Maceration		Pernio		Callosities		Verruca		Epidermo- phytosis	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
FEMALE																
5/6	0	0	2	5.13	0	0	1	2.56	0	0	2	5.13	0	0	0	0
7/8	0	0	8	11.94	1	1.49	3	4.48	0	0	6	8.96	0	0	0	0
9/10	0	0	9	11.11	1	1.23	9	11.11	1	1.23	17	20.96	0	0	0	0
11/12	1	0.93	20	18.69	4	3.74	21	19.63	7	6.54	65	60.75	0	0	2	1.87
13/14	1	0.51	46	23.59	9	4.62	51	26.15	22	11.28	143	73.33	4	2.05	1	0.51
15/16	1	1.79	25	44.64	11	19.64	10	17.86	7	12.50	25	44.64	1	1.79	0	0
MALE																
5/6	0	0	2	4.35	1	2.17	1	2.17	0	0	1	2.17	0	0	0	0
7/8	0	0	6	5.88	1	0.98	5	4.90	0	0	13	12.75	0	0	0	0
9/10	0	0	5	6.33	1	1.27	8	10.13	0	0	20	25.32	1	1.27	0	0
11/12	2	1.68	17	14.29	6	5.04	29	24.37	1	0.84	71	59.66	2	1.68	0	0
13/14	2	0.78	60	23.44	30	11.72	77	30.08	4	1.56	154	60.16	3	1.17	2	0.78
15/16	1	2.27	17	38.64	11	25.00	8	18.18	1	2.27	24	54.55	0	0	2	4.55

Screening for Cervical Cancer: The objective of the Dundee Local Authority's community screening programme for cervical cancer is, primarily, to cater for (1) those women likely to have a high rate of positive smears, namely women in the lower socio-economic groups and those of high parity and (2) also those women who may not be screened by the hospital or general medical services. The two groups of women overlap and are not exclusive categories. For this purpose a clinic was established in Fintry on 8/6/66 and another was set up in Douglas and Angus just after the New Year. Currently, plans are well advanced for the establishment of two other clinics (at Lochee and Hawkhill) and for the development of evening clinics.

The Local Health Authority's service is part of a well integrated service for Dundee and District in which gynaecologists, general practitioners and Public Health doctors play different but essential roles. To secure co-ordination of effort, a Committee on the Early Diagnosis of Cervical Cancer, possessing wide professional representation, has been formed. The Health and Welfare Department is represented by Dr Weir, who is Chairman, of the Committee, and by Dr Grant who is responsible for the development of the community screening programme.

Staff training was the first consideration and the position is that all female doctors in the Department have had recent training, or have nearly completed their training in the technique of well women examination. In this the guidance of Dr Helen Duguid, Consultant Cytologist at Maryfield Hospital, has been readily available. Training was carried out at Maryfield Hospital and the Dundee Royal Infirmary under the supervision of Miss Herring, Mr Reid, Dr Jenner and Dr Duguid. Staff training was the first concern but staff shortage is the main problem now. To overcome this, it is likely that other doctors, engaged to work on a sessional basis, will be employed in future.

The rapid development of the community service was frustrated by the lack of trained laboratory technicians. This is a problem of national importance and does not affect Dundee alone. Meanwhile, the training of technicians proceeds rapidly and now this difficulty is practically overcome in Dundee. Because of the lack of laboratory facilities, it was decided not to employ wide scale forms of Health Education, or even advertisement, lest the hospital service should be swamped. Instead, selection of clients to be screened was made by the district health visitors during the performance of their everyday duties. The success of the Dundee community service hinged therefore, on the Health Visitors and the achievement of its objectives is due to their tenacity. After a time, many women volunteered to be examined as the service at the new clinic became better known.

So far 446 women have been screened at Fintry; 8 positive cases were found, one of these is being investigated, one had an early Stage I invasive carcinoma of the cervix and 6 had intra-epithelial lesions. This gives a rate of 17.94 per 1,000, a rate about twice as high as the average figure. With a survey as small as this the standard error of the rate is large but the probability is that a higher than average yield will be obtained.

The percentage age distribution of the women screened is given below :—

Table (Number) Women screened at Fintry by Age

	24 years or under	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Percentage	2.9	38.6	40.6	14.8	3.1

It can be seen that the modal age group is 35-44 and it is this age group which tends to have the highest rate of positive findings.

Many indeterminate results are obtained entailing re-examination of the patients at varying periods of several months depending on the patient's condition. Not all women are co-operative but the follow up of them all is pursued most thoroughly.

The other finding of interest has been the large amount of minor gynaecological conditions mentioned by the patients or diagnosed by the clinic doctors or by the cytology laboratory. It is estimated that 30.7% of the women screened so far have gynaecological symptoms, i.e. 30.7% of the clients know they are not in a state of health and up till now, had done nothing effective about it. So common are gynaecological complaints that it is doubtful whether it can be said that population described here can be termed "well women."

In addition to the commitment described above, the Department provides a doctor to undertake a weekly session at the screening clinic run at Dundee Royal Infirmary and also at the weekly clinic held at Maryfield Hospital.

Also, the Department has offered to provide midwives to aid any general practitioner wishing to undertake screening sessions at his surgery. So far one general practitioner has accepted this offer and a midwife has attended on each occasion.

The Family Planning Association takes smears at their clinics held at Hawkhill, Fintry and Broughty Ferry Clinics.

It is concluded that the development of this service gives a useful example of the integration of the medical services.

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The year under review has differed little in main essentials from previous years, especially in regard to staff requirements and the construction of new eventide home accommodation. In both of these spheres the predominant feature has been one of status quo, and almost qualifies as an annual dirge. However, if the former, i.e. staff recruitment seems nearly impossible of solution, the latter, more residential accommodation, would appear to demand, in contrast, only infinite patience and the passage of time.

Staff : This year again resulted in the resignation of a member of staff, Miss M. Alexander, who resigned on the occasion of her forthcoming marriage, and imminent departure south. The staff, therefore, from June 1966, consisted

of the Welfare Officer, one Assistant Welfare Officer, one Specialist Health Visitor and the Chaplain/Welfare Visitor.

Conferences : The Welfare Officer, Mr A. G. Adam, attended a course, conducted under the auspices of the National Institute for Social Work Training, in London, from 27th June to 1st July 1966; the venue was Mary Ward House, Tavistock Place. The course was designed for chief and deputy chief welfare officers, and the theme was "Progressive Development in Policy, Social Work and Administration of Social Services." Dr R. G. Small attended the Old People's Welfare Conference in Edinburgh on 28th and 29th April, 1966.

Legislation : The second part of the year saw the implementation of the Government's promised radical overhaul of the social services, the first re-appraisal since the original legislation of the post war Labour Government of 1945-1950. There had been a persistent feeling, in both governmental and academic circles for some years, that the time was opportune for a fresh look at the existing social welfare provisions, based as they were on Beveridge's "Report on Social Insurance and the Allied Services," published in 1942.

The new proposals were that the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Assistance Board should be abolished, and replaced by a single Ministry, headed by a single ministerial spokesman in Parliament. In August 1966, therefore, the Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966, was enacted, transferring to the newly appointed Minister of Social Security the functions of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and certain functions of the National Assistance Board; and in particular to replace Part II of the National Assistance Act 1948 by provisions giving rights to non-contributory benefits. The passing of this Act will, it is hoped, eliminate finally the last vestiges of the legacy of National Assistance which in many eyes appeared to be the continuation of the old poor law system. The social implications of this legislation should lead to other analyses of our welfare state structure.

Preventive Work : This side of the Social Welfare Section continues to grow and has been commented upon in my previous reports. There are probably many reasons for the development of this kind of preventive work; not least, the publicity given by the mass media, notably television and the tabloid press, to general welfare problems, e.g. the poor, the elderly, the lonely, and the despair of the homeless. In addition, there is the word "welfare" itself, which has a portmanteau connotation, suggesting to the layman that "welfare" is the answer to almost all the public's social problems or difficulties.

Preventive work is usually recognised as the province of the family case-work agency, the child guidance clinic, the probation department, or the psychiatric social work department of a mental hospital. These agencies in their various ways bring the weight of their expertise to bear in certain specific areas of an individual's emotional life, e.g. dealing with the housewife who

has contracted a hopeless amount of debt; the maladjusted or backward child; the juvenile delinquent; or the person unable to cope with the stress of life.

The areas of social well-being with which the welfare section are concerned are no less important than those dealt with by the traditional casework agencies, and this fact is now being acknowledged by the agencies themselves. Although the cases dealt with by our department may not have the more sophisticated ingredients of casework situations, nevertheless they pose vital problems to the persons and families involved. There seems to be little point in trying to do casework with families about to be evicted because of rent arrears, or about to have either their gas or electricity supplies cut off. In short, it has now been realised in social work circles that money is a very important factor indeed in dealing with many of the problem situations which confront social work agencies; it is certainly no substitute for casework techniques, but neither is it a subject which can be dismissed out of hand as having no relevance to social work.

It is in this respect that our civic fund, the Lord Provost's Citizens' Fund, has proved so valuable. Not only do our own welfare staff so regard it, but also our colleagues in the casework and voluntary agencies have not been ashamed to approach us for financial help, which in most cases, has been both generous and substantial. In keeping with the practice in my previous reports, I would mention that the number of cases assisted was 63, and the total amount of money disbursed was £419. The breakdown of cases is as shown in the table below :—

	Rent	Elec- tricity	Gas	Grocer- ies	Coal	Baby Cots	Blankets	Total
No. of Cases	29	23	4	3	1	2	1	63
Amount	£201	£177	£18	£6	£1	£5	£11	£419

Statistics : Appended below is a list of tables showing the number of visits done, interviews conducted, etc., by members of the welfare staff throughout the year.

Part III Accommodation

	First	Revisits	Total
Home Visits	127	99	226
Hospital Visits	29	69	98
Office Applications/Interviews	110	11	121
	266	179	445

Meals on Wheels

Home Visits	21	4	25
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Care of Property

Visits to properties under care	18	15	33
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Problem Families

	First	Revisits	Total
Receiving Supportive Case Work	20	70	90
Home Visits	24	102	126
Office Interviews	24	41	65
Materially Aided	8	8	16
	76	221	297

Lord Provost's Citizens' Fund

Applications Investigated	68	9	77
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Physically Handicapped

Home	76	1,763	1,839
Hospital	11	16	27
Social Clubs	2	46	48
Therapy Clubs	14	11	25
Office Interviews	106	24	130
	209	1,860	2,069

Other Statistics

Social (Elderly)	142	207	349
Social (Others)	110	108	218
Wasted Visits	87	125	212
Office Interviews	1,234	368	1,602
Miscellaneous Visits	127	28	155
Rowans	78	50	128
Craigie House	15	18	33
Caird Rest	25	16	41
Tay Park	9	8	17
Public Burials/Cremations	15		15
Private Burials/Cremations	8		8
	1,850	928	2,778

Summary

Part III Accommodation	266	179	445
Meals on Wheels	21	4	25
Care of Property	36	29	65
Problem Families	76	221	297
Lord Provost's Citizens' Fund	68	9	77
Physically Handicapped	209	1,860	2,069
Other Statistics	1,850	928	2,778
	2,526	3,230	5,756

Residential Accommodation : The demand for eventide accommodation continued as in previous years, and resources were fully stretched.

Temporary Accommodation : The Corporation provides this kind of accommodation at the rear of "The Rowans" for persons who become homeless by circumstances beyond their control. During the year, 39 families and 1 single person were given such accommodation.

Below are tables showing the number of admissions to, and discharges from, our Homes during the year :—

The Rowans

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining at 1st January, 1966	93	99	192
Admitted during the year	71	93	164
	164	192	356
Discharges during the year	71	93	164
Remaining at 31st December, 1966	93	99	192

Average age: Men — 76; Women — 84.

Caird Rest

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining at 1st January, 1966	17	16	33
Admitted during the year	9	8	17
	26	24	50
Discharges during the year	9	7	16
Remaining at 31st December, 1966	17	17	34

Average age: Men — 78; Women — 80.

Craigie House

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining at 1st January, 1966	9	10	19
Admitted during the year	5	6	11
	14	16	30
Discharges during the year	7	7	14
Remaining at 31st December, 1966	7	9	16

Average age: Men — 82; Women — 76.

Taypark

	Women
Remaining at 1st January, 1966	20
Admitted during the year	4
	24
Discharges during the year	4
Remaining at 31st December, 1966	20

Average age: Women — 81.

Services for the Physically Handicapped : The number of physically handicapped people on the register at 31st December, 1966, was 799, an increase of 7 from the previous year. The cases removed from the register were due to deaths, transfers and cases who are unlikely to have further need of welfare services.

Total on Register on 31st December, 1965	792
New Cases	85
	<hr/>
	877
Removed from Register	78
	<hr/>
Total on 31st December, 1966	799
	<hr/>

New cases were referred by :—

Self or relative	43	carried forward	68
Health Visitors	2	Ministry of Pensions	2
Voluntary Organisations	2	Other welfare departments	7
Hospitals	13	School Medical Service	6
Doctors	8	District Nurses	2
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	68	Total	85
			<hr/>

Classification of disabilities

Amputation of one arm	15	carried forward	417
Amputation of one leg	113	Injuries or diseases, head	9
Amputation of two legs	12	Injuries or diseases, spine (curvature, spondylitis)	30
Arthritis	81	Nervous debility	5
Congenital deformity	17	Epilepsy	47
Digestive, intestinal	6	Organic nervous	171
Genito-urinary	1	T.B. bones and joints	7
Circulatory (V. veins, etc.)	31	Post-polio paralysis	44
Respiratory	24	Encephalitis	3
Skin Disease	1	Muscular dystrophy	6
Hearing defects	1	Diabetis	2
Blind	1	Spastic	41
Injuries and diseases of body	10	Spastic and epileptic	16
Injuries and diseases of legs	98	Disease of glands	1
Injuries and diseases of arm or shoulder	6		<hr/>
	<hr/>	Total	799
	417		<hr/>

AGE GROUPS

Sex	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	80+	Total
M.	20	49	30	96	99	122	52	10	478
F.	19	27	39	43	72	80	36	5	321
Total	39	76	69	139	169	202	88	15	799

Occupational Therapy : 38 of the more severely disabled received instruction and light hand work from the outdoor teacher at Anton House. During the summer a work party was started at Anton House on two afternoons weekly for a few people who can travel by their own invalid cars, and a limited number who have transport provided by Anton House. These afternoons out are tremendously appreciated, and are proving beneficial to people whose lives are so circumscribed by lack of mobility.

Holidays : 22 women enjoyed a homely holiday at Buchanan House, Rattray; 1 man was assisted to have a holiday at King's Knoll, North Berwick, 2 married couples were accommodated at Milton House, Monifieth, and 1 man resident in Mayfield House, Edinburgh, was assisted to have a holiday in England as an exchange patient.

Bus Passes : 148 Disabled Ex-Servicemen's passes were issued and 96 passes to other disabled persons.

Residential and Training Homes : 7 people were maintained in various Homes, viz., 1 in Red Cross House, 1 in Quarrier's Homes, 2 in Cheshire Homes and 3 in Anton House.

Aids for the Disabled : 100 disabled persons were supplied with aids and alterations were carried out in certain of their homes as follows :—

Alterations to bathroom and toilet aids	95
Banister rails	8
Outdoor hand rails	12
Electric switches altered	3
Polly raising aid	1
Handrails in house	4
Tripod sticks	2
Wooden ramps	10
Permanent path for wheelchairs	2
Runways for invalid tricycles	4
Reading Table	1
T.V. switch altered	1
Electrical disposal unit	1
Pick-up stick	1
Cooker safeguard	1
Kitchen gadgets for one-handed person	6
Safety door at top of stairs	1
Repairs to motor paths	3

Clubs for the Physically Handicapped : The Social Clubs at Hilltown, Lochee, Douglas and Central have maintained their interest for the physically handicapped during the year. This is due mainly to the efforts of the voluntary workers assisting in the running of the Clubs and a great many other persons

who willingly give of their time and talents to entertain and address the club members on a wide range of topics. The continuing interest of these visitors is much appreciated. In particular, special thanks are due to Mrs Helen Nicol, Organising Secretary for the Clubs, for all her voluntary work in ensuring that contact is maintained with all club members and for planning and arranging the programmes of entertainment for the four Clubs. Twenty-four members regularly attend the therapy classes which are held in three centres throughout the winter months. Any member wishing to continue with the occupational therapy classes during the summer months can attend the Therapy Centre at The Rowans Eventide Home. The range of articles made includes rugs, chamois, soft toys, basketry, embroidery, sewing and knitting goods. Probably the highlight of the season is the summer outing with high tea for all persons attending which, once again, was a huge success.

Chaplain's Pastoral Work : The harvest festival inaugurating the religious and social work of the Department was held in The Rowans Eventide Home and was attended by a large gathering of visitors from all walks of life. The sermon was preached by the Very Reverend Dr Archibald Watt, former Moderator of the General Assembly. The Reverend Dr William MacNicol conducted the service, the lesson was read by Mr J. C. Rogers, Principal Probation Officer, and the soloist was Mr Clive Ahmed. A great many harvest gifts were received and were later distributed by the W.R.V.S. to the sick, aged and handicapped in the community.

The Chapel of the Good Shepherd provides a wonderful setting for the many services held there by the clergy of all denominations. The establishment of this place of worship adjacent to The Rowans has been warmly acclaimed by the residents.

We are indebted to Messrs D. C. Thomson & Co. Ltd. for their interest and willingness to publicise the activities of the Department.

Lunch Clubs : The lunches at Clubs 1 - 4 are supplied daily by the school meals service, but the meals at King George VI Club are prepared and cooked on the premises. The number of meals shown for this Club include 1,369 high teas. A Lunch Club for the elderly was started during the year in the new Fintry Community Centre and if this is a success I have no doubt the service will be extended to other areas.

Clubs	Meals Supplied		
	1964	1965	1966
1. Five Ways	13,730	15,395	19,362
2. Broughty Ferry	5,250	4,668	5,673
3. Thornbank	7,522	6,831	8,590
4. Fintry Community Centre	—	—	1,633
5. King George VI	19,685	17,853	15,312
Totals	46,187	44,747	50,570

Meals on Wheels : The number of meals delivered by the W.R.V.S., to the housebound elderly and disabled, has increased this year by 811 to the highest figure ever, 12,798. It is planned to extend this service next year provided staffing difficulties can be overcome. To compensate members of the W.R.V.S. using their own cars to deliver meals to certain isolated households, it was decided to pay them the N.J.I.C. "casual user" rate of 8½d per mile.

Royal Dundee Institution for the Blind : The number of approved workers from Dundee in the workshops fell during the year to an average of 73 and the *per capita* deficit was £600 18s 8d compared with £614 6s 6d for the preceding year. Proposals by the Institution for the re-organisation of the bedding and cane furniture departments should increase output and thereby reduce the annual deficit.

Deaf and Dumb : The Corporation consolidated its interest and participation in the affairs of the Dundee, Inverness and North-Western Welfare Association for the Deaf and Dumb by having two places on the Board of Directors allocated to members of the Health and Welfare Committee. Although the *per capita* grant paid to the Association was increased from 1st January, 1966, to £5, it is worth noting that this is still only sufficient to meet about one-third of the Association's needs, the balance coming from public subscription. Approximately 245 Dundee people receive Welfare services from the Association. This includes assistance, guidance and advice for school leavers; obtaining suitable employment for the deaf; and generally caring for the spiritual, social, moral and general welfare of the deaf and dumb.

Dundee Society for the Welfare of the Blind : The welfare of the registered blind and partially sighted is carried out in an excellent manner on behalf of the Department by the Dundee Society for the Welfare of the Blind.

Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Acts 1951 and 1965 : From the Seventh Annual Report of the Tay River Purification Board it is interesting to note that indiscriminate dumping of old furniture, etc., as well as being unsightly, can cause severe pollution if tipped into or on the banks of water-courses. Offenders are usually difficult to detect, but if traced will be dealt with severely. During the year gross pollution of the Dighty water occurred downstream of Rosemill, caused by matter leached from tipping material. Following a fire in a quarry used by the Dundee Corporation for ten months for tipping refuse, pollution drainage was found to be bubbling out of the ground at a number of points up to 300 yards away from the tip. It is thought that the heat may have cracked the rock and allowed pollution liquor to escape. Site conditions and the scattered points of discharge presented many problems, but it was finally agreed that Dundee Corporation would wherever possible phase their tipping so as to displace the water from the quarry as quickly as possible,

and would carry out drainage work to divert the numerous discharges either to the head or tail lade of the disused mill. This action enabled flow measurements and chemical analyses to be carried out so as to determine the best method of dealing with the drainage.

News in Brief : The Dundee Family Planning Association now have the free use of three clinics in the City for their work, and during the year their grant was increased to £200. The local branch of **Alcoholics Anonymous** has now been established in its own premises at 57 Meadowside and to assist with redecoration and furnishings, etc., an initial grant of £200 was made. The Medical Officer of Health attended the conferences of the Royal Society of Health, the Society of Medical Officers of Health and the International Health Conference of the Royal Society of Health at the Hague.

Acknowledgements : This has been another year of continuing staff shortages in many sections of the Department and I would be failing in my duty if this opportunity were not taken to express my thanks and appreciation to all members of staff for their loyalty and understanding in their acceptance of additional work which in many cases was undertaken outwith normal working hours.

My thanks are also due to the Convener, Mrs Jane B. Saggar, for her interest in the work of the Department and for her efforts to ensure action and continuity in our building programme. I am also most appreciative of the support of the members of the Health and Welfare Committee.

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 I.

Return showing Causes of Death (corrected for transfers) at different Age Periods during 1966

Cause of Death.	ALL AGES.		Under 4 wks.		1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over
	Total	Males	Females	to 1 yr.											
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other forms	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, all forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system	130	102	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	22	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other malignant neoplasms	345	139	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	16	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemias	9	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other general diseases	15	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	325	119	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-meningococcal meningitis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	24	9	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease, including coronary disease	28	7	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arteriosclerotic heart disease, including coronary disease	559	289	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Degenerative heart disease	104	38	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of heart	38	14	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertensive heart disease	43	13	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other hypertensive disease	21	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other circulatory disease	76	28	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	17	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	128	59	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	120	87	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other respiratory diseases	24	14	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	18	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	13	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis (except diarrhoea of newborn)	10	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver	12	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases	16	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infections of kidney	26	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other disease of genito-urinary system	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations of circulatory system	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other congenital malformations	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	20	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infections of the newborn	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility without mention of psychosis	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and unknown causes	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	31	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other road vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the home	49	19	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other violence	21	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	20	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2,356	1,124	1,232	42	19	10	1	26	30	61	139	401	630	704	283

TABLE II.

Death-rates at Various Age Periods (from all causes each year, 1957-66)

Age Periods	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.
All Ages	No. of Deaths 2275 Death-Rate 12.7	No. of Deaths 2180 Death-Rate 12.1	No. of Deaths 2267 Death-Rate 12.5	No. of Deaths 2034 Death-Rate 11.2	No. of Deaths 2153 Death-Rate 11.8	No. of Deaths 2260 Death-Rate 12.3	No. of Deaths 2332 Death-Rate 12.7	No. of Deaths 2222 Death-Rate 12.0	No. of Deaths 2180 Death-Rate 11.8	No. of Deaths 2356 Death-Rate 12.8
0-5	99 5.8	84 4.9	98 5.7	96 5.7	104 6.1	114 6.9	88 5.1	87 5.1	76 4.4	71 4.2
5-10	15 0.6	12 0.5	10 0.4	4 0.1	8 0.3	16 0.5	8 0.3	17 0.5	14 0.5	11 0.4
10-15	16 0.6	11 0.4	13 0.5	15 0.7	9 0.4	16 0.7	13 0.5	16 0.7	21 0.9	26 1.1
15-25	24 1.0	20 0.8	16 0.5	33 1.3	31 1.2	14 0.5	21 0.9	18 0.8	25 1.1	30 1.3
25-35	64 2.5	57 2.2	59 2.3	43 1.8	53 2.3	46 2.0	58 2.5	59 2.5	59 2.5	61 2.6
35-45	177 7.5	169 7.1	148 6.2	170 7.1	165 7.1	195 8.4	162 6.7	151 6.2	139 5.7	139 5.8
45-55	421 24.0	392 22.2	391 22.1	321 16.4	384 19.8	414 21.0	392 19.0	381 18.4	404 19.5	401 19.5
55-65	1459 78.3	1435 76.6	1532 81.4	1352 65.3	1399 65.6	1445 67.5	1590 80.0	1493 74.0	1442 71.4	1617 80.7
65 plus										

TABLE III.**Death-rate (from all causes) each month during the years 1957-66**

Month	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.
January	13.9	15.7	17.4	12.6	14.2	14.5	16.9	13.4	15.0	15.6
February	13.5	13.5	26.9	12.4	13.8	13.5	14.7	12.7	13.9	17.5
March	13.5	14.4	14.3	11.6	13.6	14.0	15.6	13.1	13.3	16.7
April	11.0	13.0	10.1	11.6	13.3	13.1	15.4	12.5	13.2	15.1
May	12.5	11.3	10.2	9.9	13.0	13.1	15.0	12.2	12.9	14.5
June	10.5	11.6	11.8	10.0	12.7	13.0	14.1	12.2	12.3	14.0
July	10.9	9.3	7.2	9.6	12.3	11.7	13.8	12.3	12.1	13.4
August	10.7	9.4	9.1	9.9	12.0	11.7	13.2	12.1	11.8	13.2
September	11.7	8.4	9.4	9.6	11.6	11.5	12.8	12.0	11.7	12.8
October	14.5	11.4	10.5	12.0	11.6	11.5	12.7	11.9	11.5	12.6
November	15.4	21.8	10.8	12.1	11.6	11.6	12.5	12.0	11.5	12.6
December	14.0	20.5	12.9	13.3	11.8	12.3	12.7	12.1	11.7	12.7

TABLE IV.

Deaths and Death-rates from Various Groups of Causes Each Year since 1957 (all ages)

Disease Group.	1957.			1958.			1959.			1960.			1961.			1962.			1963.			1964.			1965.			1966.		
	Pop.,	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	Pop.,	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	Pop.,	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	Pop.,	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	Pop.,	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	Pop.,	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	Pop.,	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	Pop.,	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	Pop.,	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	Pop.,	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.
Congenital	—	64	.36	62	.34	.36	70	.38	.73	.40	84	.46	55	.30	.60	.32	55	.30	.60	.32	55	.30	.47	.27						
Digestive	—	90	.50	73	.41	.38	70	.38	.83	.45	70	.38	70	.38	.75	.40	62	.34	.77	.43										
Respiratory	—	185	1.03	206	1.14	1.44	186	1.02	192	1.05	210	1.14	258	1.40	192	1.04	237	1.28	272	1.49										
Infective	—	66	.37	26	.14	.33	16	.09	25	.14	20	.11	21	.12	13	.07	12	.07	23	.13										
Circulatory	—	794	4.43	766	4.25	4.21	707	3.88	775	4.24	807	4.4	816	4.43	822	4.44	783	4.23	869	4.63										
Genito-urinary	—	46	.26	46	.26	.24	45	.25	53	.29	34	.18	54	.29	44	.24	34	.19	39	.22										
Malignant	—	456	2.54	440	2.44	2.57	436	2.39	444	2.43	493	2.69	506	2.75	472	2.55	515	2.78	497	2.72										
Nervous	—	378	2.11	375	2.08	2.00	322	1.77	321	1.76	363	1.98	371	2.02	402	2.17	330	1.79	351	1.92										
Other Causes	—	196	1.09	186	1.03	1.01	182	1.00	187	1.02	179	.97	181	.98	142	.77	152	.82	181	.99										
	2,275	12,69	12.10	2,180	12.10	12.53	2,034	11.15	2,153	11.77	2,260	12.31	2,332	12.67	2,222	12.0	2,180	11.8	2,356	12.8										

100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990	1000
100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990	1000

Green and red ink used for the first time in the history of the world.

TABLE V.

Certified Causes of Death at Various Ages Under 1 Year during 1966

Cause of Death.	Under 1		WEEKS 2/3		Total.	Under 2		MONTHS 3/6		9/12	Total
	1	1/2	2/3	3/4		2/3	6/9				
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—											
Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	4
Pneumonia (Except of newborn)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Infections of Kidney	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations of nervous system and sense organs	1	1	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	5
Congenital Malformations of circulatory system	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	5
Other Congenital Malformations	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Birth injuries post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
Infections of the newborn	2	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Suffocation, Over-laying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Violence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	37	3	1	1	42	4	2	9	3	1	61

TABLE VI.

**Infant Mortality Rates from Various Groups of Causes Each Year
1957-66**

Year.	Congenital.	Digestive.	Respiratory.	Infectious Disease.	All Other Causes.	Rate per 1,000
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
1960	17.1	1.3	1.6	0.3	1.6	21.9
1961	17.4	1.1	3.0	0.5	2.2	24.2
1962	20.3	1.9	2.9	—	2.9	28.0
1963	12.2	1.6	3.2	0.8	1.8	19.6
1964	14.4	.5	1.8	0.3	1.8	18.8
1965	13.3	.3	1.4	—	3.0	18.0
1966	13.8	.6	2.1	0.3	1.5	18.3

TABLE VII.

**Infant Mortality Rates from All Causes at Various Age Periods
1957-66**

Year.	Births.	Death-Rates			Under 1 Year
		Under 1 Week.	Under 1 Month.	Under 3 Months.	
1957	— 3,453	14	18	19	24
1958	..... 3,567	14	15	17	20
1959	..... 3,581	13	16	18	23
1960	..... 3,744	14	16	19	22
1961	..... 3,681	13	16	21	24
1962	..... 3,745	18	21	23	28
1963	..... 3,766	12	13	15	20
1964	..... 3,828	12	13	15	19
1965	..... 3,676	13	13	15	18
1966	..... 3,338	11	13	14	18

TABLE VIII.

**Number of Illegitimate Births, Number of Deaths (under 1 year) of
Illegitimate Infants, and Death-rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births,
since 1957**

Year	Illegitimate Births.		Deaths of Illeg. Infants.	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Births.
1957	—	— 164	14	85
1958	180	5	26
1959	195	4	21
1960	226	9	40
1961	247	7	28
1962	248	13	52
1963	279	10	36
1964	293	10	34
1965	333	9	27
1966	327	10	33

TABLE IX.

Table showing Number of Still Births and Rate per 1,000 Births
1957-66

Year	No. of Still-Births.	Total of Live Births and Still-Births.	Rate per 1,000 total Births (Live & Still)
1957	86	3,539	24.22
1958	84	3,651	23.01
1959	73	3,654	22.99
1960	68	3,812	17.84
1961	78	3,759	20.75
1962	70	3,815	18.35
1963	71	3,837	18.50
1964	49	3,877	12.64
1965	68	3,744	18.16
1966	37	3,375	10.96

TABLE X.

Annual Death-Rate per 100,000 population and Case Mortality, per cent,
from Measles and Whooping Cough Each Year since 1957

MEASLES.					WHOOPING COUGH.			
Year	Cases	Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000	Case Mortality per cent.	Cases	Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000	Case Mortality per cent.
1957	832	1	0.6	.12	711	2	1.1	.28
1958	19	—	—	—	53	—	—	—
1959	1,019	—	—	—	188	—	—	—
1960	126	—	—	—	343	1	0.5	0.29
1961	799	—	—	—	59	—	—	—
1962	1,032	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
1963	538	2	1.1	.37	448	—	—	—
1964	127	—	—	—	51	—	—	—
1965	671	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
1966	615	—	—	—	65	—	—	—

TABLE XI.

Maternal Mortality Rates — Number of Deaths
per 1,000 Registered Births plus Still Births 1957-66

1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.
1.4	.28	—	.52	.27	.79	.78	—	.26	.59

TABLE XII.

Death-rate per 100,000 Each Year since 1957 from the Respiratory Diseases (including Bronchitis, Pneumonia (all forms), Pleurisy, Laryngitis, etc.)

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 100,000
1957	185	103.2
1958	206	114.3
1959	261	144.3
1960	186	102.0
1961	192	105.0
1962	210	114.0
1963	258	140.0
1964	192	103.7
1965	237	127.9
1966	272	148.1

TABLE XIII.

Deaths in which Influenza was given as a Cause of Death Each Month, January, 1957 to December, 1966

Months	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.
January	1	0	6	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
February	0	2	31	1	6	0	1	0	0	9
March	0	0	7	0	2	1	4	0	1	5
April	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	14	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
December	2	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
	43	4	45	4	10	6	7	0	1	17

TABLE XIV.

Deaths in which Influenza appeared as a Cause in Death Certificate, 1957-66, Classified in Age Periods

Age Periods.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.
Under 1 year	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1
1—5 years	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
5—15 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15—25 years	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
25—45 years	4	0	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
45—65 years	18	0	8	1	3	0	2	0	0	1
65 and upwards	18	2	30	2	5	1	3	0	0	13
	43	4	45	4	10	6	7	0	1	17

TABLE III

Number of cases of infectious diseases reported in the United States, 1957-66, by type of disease and sex of patient.

Disease	Male	Female	Total
Scarlet fever	1,200	1,100	2,300
Diphtheria	800	700	1,500
Tetanus	500	400	900
Whooping cough	3,000	2,500	5,500
Measles	10,000	9,000	19,000
Mumps	15,000	14,000	29,000
Polio	2,000	1,800	3,800
Smallpox	100	100	200
Cholera	50	50	100
Typhoid	1,000	900	1,900
Shigellosis	2,000	1,800	3,800
Salmonellosis	10,000	9,000	19,000
Paratyphoid	500	400	900
Disentery	1,000	900	1,900
Leptospirosis	100	100	200
Brucellosis	50	50	100
Tuberculosis	10,000	9,000	19,000
Syphilis	500	400	900
Gonorrhea	1,000	900	1,900
Chlamydia	500	400	900
Herpes	1,000	900	1,900
Scabies	1,000	900	1,900
Ringworm	1,000	900	1,900
Impetigo	1,000	900	1,900
Cellulitis	1,000	900	1,900
Pyoderma	1,000	900	1,900
Unlabeled	1,000	900	1,900

TABLE IV

Number of cases of infectious diseases reported in the United States, 1957-66, by type of disease and age of patient.

Disease	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	Total
Scarlet fever	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,200
Diphtheria	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	800
Tetanus	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	500
Whooping cough	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3,000
Measles	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10,000
Mumps	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	15,000
Polio	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2,000
Smallpox	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
Cholera	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50
Typhoid	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000
Shigellosis	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	2,000
Salmonellosis	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10,000
Paratyphoid	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	500
Disentery	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000
Leptospirosis	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
Brucellosis	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50
Tuberculosis	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10,000
Syphilis	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	500
Gonorrhea	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000
Chlamydia	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	500
Herpes	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000
Scabies	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000
Ringworm	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000
Impetigo	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000
Cellulitis	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000
Pyoderma	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000
Unlabeled	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000

TABLE V

Number of cases of infectious diseases reported in the United States, 1957-66, by type of disease and race of patient.

Disease	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Scarlet fever	1,000	200	100	100	1,400
Diphtheria	700	100	50	50	900
Tetanus	400	100	50	50	600
Whooping cough	2,500	500	200	200	3,400
Measles	8,000	1,000	500	500	10,000
Mumps	12,000	1,500	700	800	15,000
Polio	1,500	300	100	100	2,000
Smallpox	80	20	10	10	120
Cholera	40	10	5	5	60
Typhoid	800	150	50	50	1,100
Shigellosis	1,500	300	100	100	2,000
Salmonellosis	8,000	1,000	500	500	10,000
Paratyphoid	400	100	50	50	600
Disentery	800	150	50	50	1,100
Leptospirosis	80	20	10	10	120
Brucellosis	40	10	5	5	60
Tuberculosis	8,000	1,000	500	500	10,000
Syphilis	400	100	50	50	600
Gonorrhea	800	150	50	50	1,100
Chlamydia	400	100	50	50	600
Herpes	800	150	50	50	1,100
Scabies	800	150	50	50	1,100
Ringworm	800	150	50	50	1,100
Impetigo	800	150	50	50	1,100
Cellulitis	800	150	50	50	1,100
Pyoderma	800	150	50	50	1,100
Unlabeled	800	150	50	50	1,100

TABLE XV.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES — Number of Cases of Each Disease Notified and Accepted in Dundee
During the Year 1966
Also Number Removed and Number Not Removed to Hospital

Disease	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	Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to hospital
Anthrax —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox —	M	12	4	4	1	1	1	1	11	1	1
Cholera —	M	16	1	3	2	3	5	—	1	16	—
Continued Fever —	M	124	3	19	101	1	—	—	—	18	106
Diphtheria —	M	116	2	10	97	7	—	—	—	7	109
Dysentery —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice, Acute Infective —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (Rubella) —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles —	M	48	1	9	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum —	M	57	12	55	194	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague —	M	261	5	61	183	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal —	M	249	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Primary —	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable) —	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polionyelitis, Acute (Paralytic) —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polionyelitis, Acute (Non Paralytic) —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever —	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid A —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough —	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	862	41	228	449	16	15	10	39	64	361	501
	837	34	183	442	28	26	21	32	91	318	519

TABLE XVI.

Monthly Notifications and Intimations of Infectious Diseases, Dundee, 1966

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Accepted Total.
Anthrax —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever —	2	2	3	—	—	2	5	5	4	2	4	2	31	28
Chickenpox —	28	22	17	9	16	22	10	1	15	19	30	42	231	240
Continued Fever (undulant) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery —	25	14	16	21	22	14	12	19	15	10	17	22	207	207
Encephalitis Lethargica —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas —	2	1	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	13	8
Food Poisoning —	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	7
Leprosy —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles (Morbilli) —	1	—	1	3	19	24	6	5	11	84	160	228	542	510
Measles (Rubella) —	2	2	5	3	13	27	7	—	2	8	8	8	85	105
Ophthalmia Neonatorum —	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	7	6
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal —	4	19	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	20
Pneumonia, Acute Primary —	50	76	44	14	26	15	15	13	18	17	30	38	356	351
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic) —	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever —	1	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	8
Puerperal Pyrexia —	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever —	13	23	14	7	5	9	3	3	7	23	23	21	151	140
Paratyphoid B —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Typhoid Fever —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough —	—	2	7	3	8	—	3	3	6	8	12	12	64	65
	131	164	122	63	112	116	62	52	78	173	285	377	1,735	1,699

TABLE XVIII.

TUBERCULOSIS — Notifications and Deaths with corresponding rates per 1,000 population for Each Year since 1957

	Estimated Population.	Notification and Case Rate			Deaths and Death-Rates											
		Pulmonary Tuberculosis No. per 1,000	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis No. per 1,000	Tuberculosis (all forms) No. per 1,000	Pulmonary Tuberculosis No. per 1,000	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis No. per 1,000	Tuberculosis (all forms) No. per 1,000									
1957	---	---	---	---	266	1.48	36	.20	302	1.68	17	.09	2	.01	19	.11
1958	---	---	---	---	454	2.52	33	.18	487	2.70	18	.10	2	.01	20	.11
1959	---	---	---	---	244	1.35	25	.14	269	1.49	12	.07	1	.01	13	.07
1960	---	---	---	---	177	.97	37	.20	214	1.17	9	.05	1	.01	10	.05
1961	---	---	---	---	130	.71	29	.16	159	.87	11	.06	3	.02	14	.08
1962	---	---	---	---	136	.74	26	.14	162	.88	6	.03	1	.01	7	.04
1963	---	---	---	---	123	.67	18	.10	141	.76	12	.07	—	—	12	.07
1964	---	---	---	---	91	.49	20	.11	111	.60	8	.04	3	.02	11	.06
1965	---	---	---	---	92	.50	27	.15	119	.65	5	.02	1	.01	6	.03
1966	---	---	---	---	80	.43	31	.17	111	.60	4	.02	2	.01	6	.03

TABLE XIX

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS — Notifications and Deaths with corresponding rates per 1,000 population for Each Sex Each Year since 1957

Year	Notifications.				Deaths			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000
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
1960	99	1.16	78	.80	6	.07	3	.03
1961	78	.91	52	.53	4	.05	7	.07
1962	89	1.04	47	.48	6	.07	—	—
1963	74	.86	49	.50	8	.09	4	.04
1964	51	.59	40	.41	6	.07	2	.02
1965	64	.74	28	.28	4	.05	1	.01
1966	52	.61	28	.28	4	.05	—	—

TABLE XX.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS — Deaths in Institutions Each Year since 1957

	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.
Total Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis	17	18	12	9	11	6	12	8	5	4
No. of Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis in Institutions	11	3	7	4	6	3	8	6	4	2
Percentage of Total Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis dying in Institutions	64.7	16.7	58.3	44.4	54.5	50.0	66.6	75.0	80.0	50.0

TABLE XXI.

MALIGNANT DISEASES — Number of Deaths and Death-rates per 10,000 population Each Year since 1957

Year	Males	Females	Total	Rates
1957	217	239	456	25.44
1958	228	212	440	24.42
1959	231	233	464	25.65
1960	217	219	436	23.90
1961	208	236	444	24.28
1962	244	249	493	26.86
1963	245	261	506	27.48
1964	247	225	472	25.48
1965	265	250	515	27.79
1966	248	249	497	27.05

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the project. It describes the purpose of the study, the objectives, and the scope of the work.

2. The second part of the report is a literature review.

3. The third part of the report is a description of the methodology used in the study.

Table 1: Data for the first part of the study									
Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140
GDP	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140
Unemployment	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6
Inflation	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6
Interest Rate	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6
Government Spending	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140
Tax Revenue	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140
Public Debt	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140
Foreign Trade	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140
Research and Development	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140

Table 2: Data for the second part of the study									
Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140
GDP	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140
Unemployment	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6
Inflation	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6
Interest Rate	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6
Government Spending	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140
Tax Revenue	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140
Public Debt	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140
Foreign Trade	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140
Research and Development	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140

TABLE XXIII.

Number of Births per 1,000 population, Illegitimate Births per 100 Registered Births, and Marriages per 1,000 population Each Year since 1957

Year	Birth-rate	Illegitimate-rate	Marriage rate
1957 — —	19.3	4.7	9.5
1958	19.8	5.3	8.8
1959	19.8	5.4	8.3
1960	20.5	6.0	7.9
1961	20.1	6.7	8.0
1962	20.4	6.6	8.0
1963	20.5	7.4	7.8
1964	20.7	7.7	7.7
1965	19.8	9.1	7.7
1966	18.2	9.8	8.1

TABLE XXIV.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1966

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	169	16	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section (7) is enforced by the Local Authority	1,045	606	7	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section (7) is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	40	33	—	—
Total	1,254	655	8	—

(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)
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)—					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	26	25	—	10	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	1	1	—	—	—
Total	30	28	—	12	—

Part VIII of the Act — Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

There were two cases under this part of the Act concerning out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) who were engaged in the making etc., cleaning and washing of wearing apparel.

Child Health Services

Report by Dr W. M. FEE

In this field, the outstanding event of 1966 was a specific effort made to reverse the trend of recent history as regards visitations to the City by epidemic poliomyelitis. Since the end of the war, this dangerous disease has appeared in the City at intervals of approximately four years, and, since the last outbreak of poliomyelitis occurred in 1962, when forty cases developed, it was anticipated that the disease might well appear again in 1966. Before the 1962 outbreak a "pre-epidemic seeding" of polio virus had been detected in the country and in early 1966 similar indications appeared, when wild virus strains were isolated in the western region. Since the 1962 outbreak, some 15,000 children had been born in the City, and in these the incidence of immunisation against poliomyelitis was high, but investigations revealed that out of these some 2,400 had not been immunised against the disease.

In the Spring of 1966, therefore, an intensive effort was commenced by the Health and Welfare Department's medical and nursing staff to locate these children and persuade the parents to bring them for immunisation or attend their family doctors for the purpose. Where this failed, home visitation was carried out where possible. As a result, this neglected group of children received substantial protection, and the efforts of our doctors and nurses were supported by those of general practitioners, and by both local and national publicity campaigns which were conducted during the month of April.

Protection of the pre-school child population was now virtually complete, and events were awaited with interest.

There was no epidemic of poliomyelitis; instead there was but one notified case, and it is not too much to hope that this intriguing exercise in preventive medicine, and its rewards, point a happy augury for the future.

During the year considerable progress was made as regards improvements in the sanitary facilities available to school children, particularly in older schools. Thus the Education Authority decided to provide paper towels in schools as a general policy; and a survey of all toilet facilities in older schools was completed, and recommendations were made for their improvement to the greatest practicable degree.

A problem constantly with us these days is that presented by the mal-adjusted child. Both locally and nationally our facilities are inadequate for the proper treatment of such children; in many cases residential treatment is plainly necessary, and all too often it cannot be obtained for children urgently in need of it. In this area, the position was ameliorated in some degree by the setting up of a special class for maladjusted children in the Liff Road School, which commenced in late March.

In the field of Health Education, there was increasing activity as the new Health Education Unit found additional avenues to explore. The standard anti-smoking instruction given in schools was reinforced by a competition among school children for anti-smoking posters, and this met with an encourag-

ing response. The material submitted displayed an impressive amount of talent and originality, and the prize-winning poster was reproduced and distributed to all schools in the Dundee area. During the year also a Health Education Syllabus designed by teachers and doctors working together was first introduced into certain secondary schools, and the question of developing the syllabus further was under active consideration, e.g. in the field of sex education. A development related to this was the provision of an experimental course in mothercraft.

As regards the Child Health Clinics the relevant figures indicate that these clinics are not only maintaining, but are increasing in popularity as an ever greater number of children attend them; the fact that the incidence of immunisation among children in the City against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and poliomyelitis reached the highest levels yet attained in 1966 is probably one significant result.

The City's Child Health statistics for 1966 are satisfactory. Infant mortality has been maintained at last year's low level, which is well below the national average; the same is true for neo-natal mortality, and it is pleasing to note that, during 1966, the still-birth rate for Dundee fell to the lowest figure yet recorded.

The medical staff of the Child Health Section were represented at Conferences of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene and the National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Registration of Births : 3,714 live births were registered in Dundee during 1966, corrected to 3,338 (1,685 males and 1,653 females) after allowing for outward and inward transfers. This represents a live birth rate of 18.2 per 1,000 of the population compared with 19.8 in 1965.

The number of illegitimate live births registered in the City was 397 and after allowing for transfers the corrected number was 327 (149 males and 178 females) which is equivalent to an illegitimate rate of 9.8% of all live births compared with 9.1% in 1965.

There were 48 stillbirths registered in the City during the year and after correction for transfers the corrected figure was 37 (16 males and 21 females). The stillbirth rate for the year was 11 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
1962	20.4	20.1	6.6	4.8	18	20
1963	20.5	19.7	7.4	5.2	19	19
1964	20.7	20.0	7.7	5.4	13	18
1965	19.8	19.3	9.1	5.8	18	18
1966	18.2	18.6	9.8	6.4	11	16

Notification of Births : Notifications were received of 4,129 live births and 47 stillbirths. Of the 4,176 total births, 280 live births and 16 stillbirths were notified as premature, i.e. 7.1% of all births were notified as premature.

Classification of Notified Births according to place of Confinement

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Home.					
Doctor and/or Midwife —	449	388	325	294	180
Unattended — —	1	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—
	450 (9.9%)	388 (8.5%)	325 (6.8%)	294 (6.4%)	180 (4.3%)*
	—	—	—	—	—
Institution.					
Royal Infirmary —	1,822	1,940	2,133	2,149	2,013
Maryfield Hospital —	1,996	2,023	2,022	1,938	1,834
King's Cross Hospital —	0	0	0	0	1
Clement Park —	201	153	192	128	115
Other Nursing Homes —	80	71	76	62	33
	—	—	—	—	—
	4,099 (90.1%)	4,187 (91.5%)	4,423 (93.2%)	4,277 (93.6%)	3,996 (95.7%)
	—	—	—	—	—
	4,549 (100%)	4,575 (100%)	4,748 (100%)	4,571 (100%)	4,176 (100%)
	—	—	—	—	—

The number of institutional births decreased from 4,277 in 1965 to 3,996 in 1966. The proportion of hospital confinements in relation to the total number of births showed an increase of 2.1% over the 1965 figure.

* This includes 18 women booked for hospital confinement whose babies were born before admittance to hospital. This remains true for all figures relating to doctor and/or midwife and is the reason for any difference in the following tables.

**Classification of Births of Dundee Women
according to place of Confinement**

Year.	Total Births and Stillbirths	Institutional Totals	Confinements Percentage.	Domiciliary Totals	Confinements Percentage.
1962	..... 3,789	3,339	88.1	450	11.9
1963	..... 3,911	3,527	90.2	384	9.8
1964	..... 3,932	3,608	91.8	324	8.2
1965	..... 3,732	3,439	92.0	293	8.0
1966	..... 3,304	3,127	94.6	177	5.4

Place of Confinement for the years 1962 - 1966 inclusive

Home.	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966.
Doctor and/or Midwife	449	384	324	293	177
Unattended	1	—	—	—	—
	450 (11.9%)	384 (9.8%)	324 (8.2%)	293 (7.9%)	177 (5.4%)
	—	—	—	—	—
Institution.					
Royal Infirmary	1,492	1,599	1,777	1,733	1,565
Maryfield Hospital	1,716	1,793	1,691	1,627	1,529
King's Cross Hospital	—	—	—	—	1
Clement Park and other nursing homes	131	135	140	79	32
	3,339 (88.1%)	3,527 (90.2%)	3,608 (91.8%)	3,439 (92.1%)	3,127 (94.6%)
	3,789 (100%)	3,911 (100%)	3,932 (100%)	3,732 (100%)	3,304 (100%)

Domiciliary Midwifery Service : During the year 1966, 855 women were attended by domiciliary midwives (this figure includes 646 early hospital discharges), and of these 160 were delivered at home. Of this total 87 (54.4%) applied to the local authority for the services of a midwife before the sixth month of pregnancy and 32 (20%) during the sixth month; in further detail :—

Month of pregnancy at time of booking.									Emergency Cases	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
—	3	19	24	41	32	29	6	3	3	160

Bookings by Trimesters for Domiciliary Midwifery Services

	1st Trimester	2nd Trimester	3rd Trimester	Total
1962	28 (6.8%)	278 (67.8%)	104 (25.4%)	410
1963	18 (5.0%)	240 (67.0%)	100 (28.0%)	358
1964	24 (7.6%)	215 (68.5%)	75 (23.9%)	314
1965	24 (9.1%)	186 (70.5%)	54 (20.4%)	264
1966	22(13.8%)	97 (60.6%)	41 (25.6%)	160

Domiciliary Bookings : All women who wish to engage a domiciliary midwife under section 23(2) of Part III of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, are asked to apply in the first instance at the Central Clinic, 1 Nelson Street, and 183 women attended for this purpose during the year. Initial advice and information is supplied as necessary at this time. No cases are accepted for domiciliary confinement unless a practitioner providing maternity services has been retained by the patient. Thereafter, professional attention is provided by the doctor and the midwife working in co-operation. Naturally, the emergency case was unbooked.

Administration of Analgesics : All the local authority's midwives are qualified to administer analgesia, whether by gas and air or trilene; during the year 77 women received gas and air analgesia by midwives, 20 received trilene and 8 received entonox.

Visits paid by Midwives : 3,002 ante-natal (including intra-natal) visits and 5,812 post-natal visits were paid by midwives during the year. Details, and comparative figures are as follows :—

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Ante-natal (including intra-natal) visits	6,497	5,259	4,927	4,322	3,002
No. of births attended	414	358	316	266	161*
Post-natal visits	8,201	7,118	8,031	8,902	5,812

* includes one set of twins

Medical Assistance : In accordance with statutory requirements, the midwives summon medical assistance whenever abnormality or illness becomes evident to them while attending a patient. The following table provides the requisite details for 1966 and comparative figures over the preceding four years.

			1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
In ante-natal period	.....	.....	142	104	99	97	45
During Labour	.....	.....	67	54	26	22	8
In puerperium—							
For mother	.....	.....	38	21	20	29	4
For child	.....	.....	33	31	21	18	11
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			280	210	166	166	68
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951 : Under the above Act, the local authority has a supervisory function as regards the practice of midwifery in its area; midwives intending to practise must notify the local authority of their intention to do so each year; during the year under review, 87 such notifications were received. All other notifications were received in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland (Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951).

In pursuit of the local authority's statutory function under the Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act of 1938, the medical staff carried out the visitation of five maternity homes in the area during the year.

As is the usual practice, two midwives attended a Refresher Course during the year.

Supply of Maternity Outfits : 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 during the year 193 maternity outfits were issued.

Layettes : Layettes are issued to necessitous cases and are provided free of charge for babies of mothers who are not entitled to receive maternity benefit. During the year 10 layettes were issued.

Stillbirths : As already stated, the stillbirth rate was 11 compared with 18 in 1965. 37 infants (16 males and 21 females) were stillborn and of these 6 (16.2%) were illegitimate and 23 (62.2%) were premature. During 1966, 35 (94.6%) stillbirths occurred in institutions and 2 (5.4%) occurred at home.

Comparison of Dundee Stillbirth Rates with other Stillbirth Rates in Scotland

			1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Scotland	.....	.....	18	19	18	18	16
Glasgow	.....	.....	22	21	20	20	20
Edinburgh	.....	.....	16	18	16	14	13
Aberdeen	.....	.....	18	15	15	12	10
Dundee	.....	.....	18	19	13	18	11

Causes of pre-natal death

	Males — 16	Females — 21	Total — 37	
1. Causes in Mother				Total
Accidental and other ante-partum haemorrhages			10	
Toxaemia			1	
Abnormalities of placenta (insufficiency, infarction, etc.)			2	
			—	13
2. Difficulties in Labour				
Cord entanglement			2	
Prolapsed Cord			1	
			—	3
3. Foetal Anomalies and Deformities				
Anencephaly			6	
Multiple Deformities			2	
Hydrocephalus			1	
			—	9
4. Ill-Defined or Unknown Cause				
Postmaturity			1	
Asphyxia			7	
Prematurity			4	
			—	12

Analysis of Stillbirths according to Place of delivery, Social Class, etc.

Institution	Place of Delivery.	Number of notified Dundee births and Stillbirths.	Number of Dundee stillbirths.
Royal Infirmary		1,565	24
Maryfield Hospital		1,529	10
Nursing Homes		33	1
Home			
Doctor and/or Midwife (Home or out- with hospital)		177	2
		3,304	37

Social Class

	I. & II.	III.	IV. & V.	Total
No. of stillbirths	6	13	18	37
Percentage of Deaths in each Social Class	16.2	35.1	48.7	100.00
Percentage of population in each Social Class (Dundee)	12.7	49.2	38.1	100.00

Comparison of Neo-natal and Infant Mortality rates with national rate and with other Scottish Cities

Year	Scotland		Glasgow		Edinburgh		Aberdeen		Dundee	
	I.M.	Neo-natal	I.M.	Neo-natal	I.M.	Neo-natal	I.M.	Neo-natal	I.M.	Neo-natal
1962	27	18	32	22	24	17	17	12	28	21
1963	26	17	32	19	23	17	19	11	20	13
1964	24	16	29	18	21	15	19	14	19	13
1965	23	16	28	18	24	17	19	15	18	13
1966	23	15	30	19	22	15	15	10	18	13

Causes of Neo - Natal Deaths

Cause of Death.	0-1 day	1-2 days	2-3 days	3-4 days	4-7 days	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total	%
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	7.2
Diseases of the Digestive System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Congenital Malformations	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	6	14.3
Extreme Prematurity	8	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	14	33.3
Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia & Atelectasis	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	21.4
Other Diseases Peculiar to early infancy	5	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	10	23.8
	20	4	7	3	3	3	1	1	42	100.0

Causes of Death of Children aged 4 wks. - 12 mths.

Cause of Death	4 wks.- 2 mths.	2-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total	%
Broncho pneumonia and other Respiratory Infections	2	—	6	1	1	10	52.5
Meningitis (not T.B.)	1	—	—	—	—	1	5.3
Congenital Malformations	1	1	3	—	—	5	26.3
Accidents at Home	—	—	1	1	—	2	10.6
Infections of the Newborn	—	—	—	1	—	1	5.3
Violence	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
	4	1	10	3	1	19	100.0

Analysis of neo-natal deaths according to place of delivery

Place of Delivery.		No. of notified Dundee live births	No. of Dundee neo-natal deaths.
Institution.			
	Royal Infirmary	1,565	31
	Maryfield Hospital	1,529	10
	Nursing Homes	33	—
Home.			
	Doctor and/or Midwife (includes born before arrival at hospital)	177	1
		<u>3,304</u>	<u>42</u>

Of 41 mothers (one twin pregnancy) whose babies died in the neo-natal period, 23 were gainfully employed during their pregnancy; of these, 17 (74%) had premature deliveries. 18 mothers were not employed apart from home duties and 13 (72%) had premature babies.

Analysis of neo-natal deaths and deaths of children aged 4 weeks to 12 months according to Social Class

	Class I. and II.	Class III.	Class IV. and V.	Total
Percentage of Dundee Population in each Social Class	12.7	49.2	38.1	100.00
No. of neo-natal deaths	7	18	17	42
Percentage of neo-natal deaths in each Social Class	16.7	42.8	40.5	100.00
No. of deaths aged 4 weeks to 12 months	1	10	8	19
Percentage of deaths aged 4 weeks to 12 months in each social class	5.3	52.5	42.2	100.00

Deaths of Children between one year and five years : In addition to deaths of children under one year of age, 10 deaths of children (5 males and 5 females) aged from one year to five years were noted by the Department.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Diseases of the nervous system	—	—	—
Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases	1	1	2
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—
Meningococcal Septicaemia	—	—	—
Accidents in the Home	—	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	2	2
Diseases of the Digestive System	2	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm	1	—	1
Other Causes	1	1	2
	5	5	10

Maternal Mortality : There was one death during the year ascribed to pregnancy and child bearing.

Ante-natal Clinics : As previously, ante-natal clinics administered by the local authority are held once a week in three centres, namely Ancrum Road, Lochee; Brook Street, Broughty Ferry; and Balmoral Avenue, Douglas and Angus. The Eastern Regional Hospital Board provide the medical staff and health visitors provide nursing staff. The Regional Hospital Board also conduct their own ante-natal clinics at Dundee Royal Infirmary and Maryfield Hospital. A health visitor attends hospital ante-natal clinics thus providing a liaison between the hospital, and the local authority's Child Health Services; there is also an arrangement whereby patients booked for hospital confinement may for convenience attend the local authority's clinics, and domiciliary cases may attend hospital clinics.

Attendances at Local Authority Ante-natal Clinics

Year	Lochee Attendances	Douglas and Angus Attendances	Broughty Ferry Attendances	Total Attendances
1962	725	0	1,202	1,927
1963	701	28	1,111	1,840
1964	946	436	1,079	2,461
1965	1,070	647	1,223	2,940
1966	1,369	597	1,272	3,238

Post-Natal Clinics

New Cases and Attendances

Year.	Lochee.		Broughty Ferry.		Total.	
	New Cases.	Total attendances.	New Cases.	Total attendances.	New Cases.	Total attendances.
1962	78	85	130	170	208	255
1963	1	1	132	168	133	169
1964	—	—	121	167	121	167
1965	—	—	109	155	109	155
1966	—	—	138	170	138	170

Infant and Child Welfare Clinics : There were 22,989 attendances of infants under one year compared with 25,530 in 1965; there were also 9,850 attendances of children between the ages of one and five years compared with 9,589 during the previous year.

Attendances of Children at Child Welfare Centres

Year	New Cases			Attendances		
	0-1 Year	1-5 years	Total	0-1 Year	1-5 years	Total
1962	2,006	367	2,373	19,761	12,403	32,164
1963	2,111	404	2,515	20,166	9,861	30,027
1964	2,298	348	2,646	22,262	12,957	35,219
1965	2,464	420	2,884	23,066	9,169	32,235
1966	2,701	814	3,515	22,989	9,580	32,569

574 (21.3%) of the 2,701 children under one year and 105 (12.9%) of the 814 children between one and five years attending the clinics for the first time showed defects.

Mothercraft Classes : Classes in this subject were continued during the year in peripheral clinics (Hawkhill, Ancrum Road, Broughty Ferry and Fintry) in addition to the existing facilities at Nelson Street.

Year	No. of sessions.	No. of women attending.	No. of attendances.
1962	86	265	1,122
1963	137	396	1,575
1964	188	380	1,646
1965	186	485	1,818
1966	187	479	1,914

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic : There is a weekly session at Nelson Street when the services of a consultant are available. During the year 26 children between the ages of one and five years of age attended this clinic for the first time.

Nursery Clinic : A clinic is held on five mornings a week for the purpose of examining children before admission to municipal day nurseries.

Year	Babies		Children 1-5 years		Total
	New Cases	Readmissions	New Cases	Readmissions	
1962	196	180	766	921	2,063
1963	178	124	789	912	2,003
1964	171	118	836	743	1,868
1965	110	100	772	803	1,785
1966	72	64	642	761	1,539

Immunisation : The following table shows the number of children born in 1965 who had completed courses of inoculation for protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Smallpox and Poliomyelitis by the time they were one year old or soon afterwards.

	Total no. of children reaching the age of 1 yr. i.e. babies born in 1965.	No. of those complet- ing inoculation at the age of 1 year or soon after.	Percentage.
Protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	3,355	3,071	91.54
Protection against Smallpox	3,355	1,137	33.89
Protection against Poliomyelitis	3,355	3,173	94.58

The low incidence shown for Smallpox Vaccination reflects two relevant factors :

- the modern custom whereby Smallpox Vaccination is given in the second year of life when undesirable reactions are least prevalent; unfortunately attendances at baby clinics tend to fall away at this stage also; and
- an apparently lower sensitivity on the part of the public to the potential danger of Smallpox.

This state of affairs will be the target for an increased health education effort.

Immunisation at Child Welfare Clinics : The number of children receiving courses of immunisation at Child Welfare Clinics during the year was as follows:—

Immunisation	No. of children under one year receiving a complete course	No. of children under five years receiving a complete course
Triple Antigen (Primary)	644	880
Triple Antigen (Maintenance)	7	948
Poliomyelitis (Sabin)	546	2,000
Smallpox	—	979

Home Visitation by Health Visitors : During the year 1966, Health Visitors made 80,817 visits to mothers and children under 5 years of age, a decrease of 4,476 over the previous year's figure.

Home Visitation by Health Visitors

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Ante-natal visits	10,968	11,199	11,605	11,270	9,631
Post-natal visits	4,081	4,197	4,522	4,244	3,819
Visits to children under 1 year	33,625	22,790	22,927	21,731	19,390
Visits to children between 1-5 years	35,535	51,997	49,152	48,048	47,977
Special Visits	2,169	—	—	—	—
	86,378	90,183	88,206	85,293	80,817

Day Nurseries

(a) Provided by Local Authority : There are nine Corporation day nurseries as follows:—

	No. of Places			No. of Children on Reg. at end of 1966.			Total Attendances for 1966.		
	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Total.	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Total.	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Total.
Burgess Street	12	28	40	10	24	34	2,255	5,062	7,317
Dudhope Street	12	28	40	13	22	35	2,525	4,633	7,158
Fairbairn Street	12	28	40	14	24	38	2,542	4,855	7,397
Flight's Lane	15	25	40	12	26	38	2,682	5,774	8,456
Harefield Road	12	28	40	12	25	37	2,706	5,122	7,828
Lilybank	20	25	45	14	25	39	2,904	5,835	8,739
Linlathen	12	28	40	12	23	35	2,582	5,461	8,043
North George Street	10	18	28	9	19	28	1,840	3,452	5,292
Polepark	20	25	45	16	23	39	3,337	4,796	8,133
	125	233	358	112	211	323	23,373	44,990	68,363

(b) Provided by firms of manufacturers :—

	No. of Places.			Attendances.		
	0-2 years.	2-5 years.	Total.	0-2 years.	2-5 years.	Total.
Hillbank Nursery	35	25	60	5,363	5,531	10,894
Low and Bonar Nursery	20	45	65	3,764	8,523	12,287

Training of Nursery Students : Twelve candidates from the Corporation nurseries were presented for examination during the year and nine gained the nursery nurses' certificate. One student failed the written examination and two students failed both written and practical.

Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938 : Five nursing homes are registered in terms of this Act and exemptions in terms of Section 6 of the Act were renewed in respect of Clement Park Nursing Home and St. Ronan's Home.

Nurses Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1945 : An application during the year on behalf of Fernbrae Nursing Home Ltd. for a licence to carry on an agency for the supply of nurses was renewed.

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948 : Eight child minders were registered under the above Act during 1965.

Foster Children, Adopted and Illegitimate Children : The Health Visiting Staff acts in co-operation with the Children's Department in the supervision of, and any necessary investigations into, the health of such children and those who care for them.

Ascertainment and Management of Deafness in Children under Five Years of Age : The fifth year of this section of the work has progressed favourably with the help of our team of health visitors in close co-operation with the specialist medical officer, the otologist, the head teacher of the School for the Deaf and the visiting doctor there.

Statistical Data:—

Total number of children screened for Deafness	=	2,149
A. Number of children screened on district by health visitors and found to have normal hearing (96% of whom were aged 9 months to 2 years)	=	2,122
B. Number of children referred for first time to specialist medical officer for further tests (16 by health visitors, 4 by medical officers and 1 by general practitioner)	=	21
6 of this group were referred to the otologist		

These 21 children on further testing showed:—

(1) Normal hearing response (including 1 with family history of otosclerosis, 1 backward child, 2 intelligent children with retarded speech, and 1 with wax in ears causing temporary hearing loss)	=	15	} 21
(2) Slight hearing loss (One being a twin who was 3 lbs. at birth and is to be issued with a hearing aid, and the other who has had tonsils and adenoids removed with benefit)	=	2	
(3) Severe hearing loss (See details at end of report)	=	4	
C. Number of children first screened in former years and reviewed in 1966	=	6	

These 6 reviews on further investigation showed:—

(1) Normal hearing response (including 2 children who had adenoids removed with benefit, 1 backward child, 1 with a history of otosclerosis in family and 1 with dysphasia of obscure origin)	=	5	} 6
(2) Slight hearing loss , due to catarrhal condition, in spite of adenoid removal	=	1	

To Sum Up:—

I Total number of children found to have normal hearing	=	2,142 (99.67%)
II Total number of children found to be severely deaf and will require special training at the Deaf School *(see details below)	=	4 (0.19%)
III Number of children found to have some hearing loss, one of whom had adenoids removed with some benefit	=	3 (0.14%)
TOTAL	=	<u>2,149 (100.00%)</u>

*Severely Deaf Children

- (1) Fifth child in family, whose two older sisters are in Deaf School. Mother attended a deaf school, and father is deaf mute. Referred by medical officer to otologist at 14 months, who confirmed severe deafness and issued hearing aid. He will be admitted at 3 years or so to the Deaf School.
- (2) Second child, whose older brother is in Deaf School and cousin was formerly there. Paternal uncle deaf-mute. Referred by medical officer to otologist at 1 year 7 months, who confirmed severe deafness and advised hearing aid. He will be admitted at 3 years or so to Deaf School.
- (3) Only child, who had extremely difficult start to life as rhesus baby requiring 9 blood transfusions and a lieno-renal shunt operation to relieve portal hypertension. At first he was not expected to survive. Referred by medical officer to otologist at 1 year 6 months, who confirmed deafness, mainly high tone. Will be admitted to School for Deaf in near future.
- (4) Only child, extremely premature at birth (2 lbs. 15 ozs.). Developed meningococcal meningitis at 10 months. At 2 years 5 months his speech was not developing, and he was referred by medical officer to otologist who confirmed severe deafness in left ear and much less deafness in right ear, mainly high tone. Tonsils and adenoids were removed at 2 years 8 months without much effect on speech. Has seen Head Teacher of Deaf School re guidance of parents with teaching and use of hearing aid. Still under review at Deafness Clinic, D.R.I.

School Health Service

1. General Statistics

Population of the Area 185,350
(Registrar General's Returns at 31/12/65)

1. Number of schools under Management of the Education Authority.

(a) Infant Schools	5
(b) Primary Schools	41
(c) Secondary Education:—	
(i) Three and Four Year Courses	7
(ii) Five and Six Year Courses	5
(Two with Junior Secondary Courses)	
(iii) Modified Course	—
(d) Pre-Vocational Training	3
(e) Schools for Handicapped Children	4
(f) Junior Occupational Centre	1
(g) Nursery Schools	8
(h) Nursery Classes in Primary Schools	3

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

Primary and Secondary 1

3. Under Dundee College of Education Board of Governors and by arrangement for medical inspection.

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

4. Under Private Management and not under medical inspection.

(a) Primary and Secondary Education	1
(b) Nursery Schools	—

Number of children on registers 33,940

Number of children in average attendance 32,245

2. Sanitary Conditions in Schools

Description of School	Total No. of Schools	Open and no Washing Facilities	Covered and no Washing Facilities	No Washing Facilities
1. Number of Schools under management of the Education Authority				
(a) Infant Schools	5	1 (20.0)		
(b) Primary Schools	41	11 (26.8)	6 (14.6)	
(c) Secondary Schools				
(1) Three and Four Year Courses	7		2 (28.6)	2 (28.6)
(2) Five and Six Year Courses (2 with Junior Secondary Courses)	5	2 (40.0)		2 (40.0)
(d) Pre-Vocational Train- ing*	3	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)*
(e) Schools for Handicap- Children	4	1 (25.0)		1 (25.0)
(f) Jnr. Occupational Centre	1	—	—	—
(g) Nursery Schools	8	—	—	—
(h) Nursery Classes in Primary Schools	3	—	—	—
2. In receipt of grant from Education Authority and by arrangement for Medical Inspection				
Primary and Secondary	1	—	—	—
3. Under Dundee College of Education Board of Governors and by arrangement for Medical Inspection				
(a) Primary School	1	—	—	—
(b) Nursery Class	1	—	—	—
4. Under private management and not under Medical Inspection				
(a) Primary and Second- ary Education	1	—	—	—
	81	16 (19.75)	9 (11.11)	6 (7.41)

* This refers to the Commercial College which is at the moment housed in various centres which cover the whole range of school facilities. A modern establishment will be available in the near future.

At the present moment a programme is under way to modernise the toilet facilities and in the next year - 18 months all toilets will be covered and suitable washing facilities made available where feasible. The programme is currently under way.

Staff Statistics

Staff	Full-Time	Part-Time	Whole-Time Equivalent for School Health Services	Number of Children per Person
Medical Officers	8	2	6	5,500
Health Visitors and Nurses	45	18	25	1,325
Other Staff	11	—	8	4,140

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, 1966, were :—

1. Entrants.
2. Children born in 1956.
3. Children born in 1952.
4. Children born in 1949.
5. Children born in 1958 (vision and hearing only).

Summary in terms in sessions, of the Work of the Medical Officers.

Systematic Medical Inspection	475
Special Visits to Ordinary Schools	54
For the purpose of Immunisation	189
For medical examination of pupils before final acceptance for residence in Belmont Camp School and other Special Examinations	96
Visits to Special Schools	69
Nursery Schools and Classes	91
Further Educational Establishment	18
Consultation Clinic Sessions	657
Clinic Sessions for the examination of children requiring convalescence in Holiday Home	18
Clinic Sessions for the medical examination of children for holiday camps	21
Visits to Remand Home	65
Sessions spent at Lectures, D.R.I. and other duties	221

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

Children selected for Belmont Camp School	1,050
Children selected for Holiday Camps and Holiday Abroad	820
Applicants for licences for employment	581
Examination of Children 2-5 years	70
Re-examination of Children 2-5 years	10
Children examined for Auchterhouse Holiday Home	267
Examinations in Remand Home	156

Immunisation : Diphtheria and Tetanus :

No. Examined	3,055
Primary Diphtheria/Tetanus	265
Combined Diphtheria/Tetanus	159
Boost Diphtheria/Tetanus	1,993
Refusals	509
Not eligible	92
Left District	18
Primary Diphtheria	4
Boost Diphtheria	11
Primary Tetanus	3
Boost Tetanus	1

It should be explained that the figure of 509 for "refusals" would also include children whom the parents intend to be immunised by the family doctor as necessary.

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis : A total of 2,108 school children received appropriate immunisation against this disease; of these, 286 completed a primary course, and 1,822 received a maintenance dose.

Tuberculosis — B.C.G. Vaccination : This well established procedure follows a routine course each year. The figures for the session 1965/66 are :—

B.C.G. Vaccination was offered to	2,927 pupils
accepted by	2,706 „ (92.45 %)
refused by	81 „
Heaf Test was given to	2,650 „
Positive reaction	456 „ (16.85 %)
Negative reaction	2,141 „
B.C.G. Vaccination was given to	2,141 „

(b) **Further Educational Establishments :** There were 297 full-time students medically examined during the session 1965/66.

Regular visits were also paid by one of the Medical Officers of the Department to give advice as necessary regarding the general health of students.

(c) **School Nursing and Arrangements for Follow-up :** A statistical summary of the work done by Health Visitors and School Nurses is shown in the following table :—

Sessions on Medical Inspection	826
Sessions on Diphtheria Immunisation in Schools	172
Sessions on Poliomyelitis Vaccination in Schools	338
Additional Visits to Schools	2,990
Nursery Schools	85
Sessions at Consultation and Treatment Clinics	1,274
Orthopaedic Clinics at Dundee Royal Infirmary	44

Visits to homes by Health Visitors

Of School Age Children in connection with Infectious Diseases	126
Of School Age Children concerning T.B. infection and contact	100
Of School Age Children for other reasons (including those following medical inspection in school)	2,145

A total of 2,471 visits were paid to 1,327 school and nursery school children.

Cleanliness Inspections : The number of children found with evidence of head infestations at medical inspection during session 1965/66 was 322 (3.74%) as compared with 369 (4.08%) and 394 (4.63%) in sessions 1964/65 and 1963/64, respectively. For uncleanness of the body, the figures were 35 (0.41%) for the current session, 30 (0.33%) for session 1964/65 and 25 (0.29%) for session 1963/64.

Health Visitors and School Nurses carried out class inspection in their regular visits to the school, and these inspections numbered 115,060 during the current session.

(d) **Co-ordination with other Departments of the Authority, with voluntary associations, and others concerned with the welfare of children :** As in previous years, a harmonious relationship has been maintained with other departments and voluntary organisations, to our mutual benefit.

4. The Findings of Medical Inspection : During session 1965/66, 8,614 children were examined at systematic medical inspection. A total of 475 sessions was spent on this work and the average number of children examined per session was 18.1. In Table II at the end of this report the details are shown in statistical form.

The number of parents who were present at the examination of their children was as follows :—

Inspection of—	Parents present.	Percentage.
Entrants	2,178	77.89
Second Age Group	943	39.72
Third Age Group	92	3.32
Secondary Age Group	—	—

**Recording of Heights and Weights of School Children born on the 5th, 15th and 25th day of the month and Examined
at Routine Medical Inspection in the Prescribed Age Groups for the Session 1965-66**

In the following table, figures for 1964/65 are also detailed.

	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Secondary Age Group	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Average Age	5yr. 3mth.	5yr. 3mth.	9yr. 3mth.	9yr. 3mth.	13yr. 6mth.	13yr. 6mth.	16yr. 6mth.	16yr. 8mth.
Average Height	42.56ins.	42.42ins.	52.39ins.	52.27ins.	60.27ins.	60.4ins.	67.96ins.	63.51ins.
Average Weight	42.38 lb.	40.58 lb.	65.51 lb.	64.53 lb.	97.55 lb.	101.48 lb.	134.88 lb.	123.09 lb.

1964-1965 Recording was as follows :

Average Age	5yr. 4mth.	5yr. 3mth.	9yr. 7mth.	9yr. 8mth.	13yr. 6mth.	13 yr. 8mth.	16yr. 5mth.	16yr. 6mth.
Average Height	43.19ins.	42.24ins.	52.4ins.	52.61ins.	60.4ins.	60.9ins.	68.04ins.	64.39ins.
Average Weight	42.77 lb.	40.26 lb.	65.67 lb.	65.61 lb.	98.85 lb.	105.34 lb.	134.74 lb.	125.07 lb.

1-2. **Clothing and Footwear :** The percentage of children found this session, with clothing unsatisfactory was 0.37 as compared with the figure of 0.13 in the previous session. For unsatisfactory footwear, the figures were 1.65 for session 1965/66 and 0.88 for session 1964/65.

4. **Skins :** 743 children (8.63 of those examined) were found to possess skin conditions. This is an overall increase of 2.43% in relation to last session's findings.

5. **Nutritional State :** During the session, 0.5% of all children examined were considered to be in a state of slight under nutrition. This represents a total of 43 children out of 8,614 children examined.

6. **Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy :** There was an increase in the number of children suffering from unhealthy mouths this session. The figure was 3.4% as opposed to 2.5% recorded in the session 1964/65.

7. **Naso-pharynx :** There was an increase during the session in the number of cases of Naso-pharyngeal obstruction requiring observation, and an increase in number requiring operation. There was a slight rise under the heading of "other conditions."

8. **Eyes :**

(a) **External Diseases :** Of the 8,614 children examined during the session 1965/66, 1.0% were found to be suffering from blepharitis compared with the previous session's figure of 1.08%. As regards strabismus 0.5% of the children examined were found with this defect as compared with 2.14% in session 1964/65.

(b) **Visual Acuity :** The percentage of children found this session with only fair vision (i.e. vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye) was 12.13% which represents a decrease of 2.66% over the previous year. There was a slight general decrease in the incidence of only fair vision this session relative to previous years.

9. **Ears :**

(a) **Disease. Otorrhea :** The percentage of children here found to be suffering from otorrhea was 0.28%, a decrease over the previous session's figures, which was 0.95%. Children found to be suffering from other disease of the ear numbered 75 (0.87%) as compared with 96 (1.06%) in session 1964/65.

(b) **Defective Hearing :** Of all children examined, 1.36% (79) were found with a Grade I defect, and 0.48% (28) were found to possess a Grade II defect.

Audiometric Survey : The number of children with defective hearing on the register at 30th June, 1966, was 308 classified as follows :—

				Grades			Totals
				I.	IIa.	IIb.	
Girls	.....	.....	.....	68	61	9	138
Boys	.....	.....	.....	85	74	11	170
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				153	135	20	308
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

At present there are 68 hearing aids being used by school children in Dundee, 50 by pupils of the School for the Deaf and 18 pupils of Primary and Secondary Schools. A routine audiometric survey of 7-year-old children, and for school entrants, is carried out during the course of each session. During the session 1965/66, 7,420 children were examined in this way. The results of these examinations will follow below.

AUDIOMETRIC SURVEY

Summary of Tests Completed during Session 1965/66

	Listed	Tested	Re-tested	Normal	Defective	Grade I.	Grade II.	Absent	Transferred	Left	Referred to E.N.T. Dept.
1958 Age Group	3,223	2,882	619	2,859	23	16	7	158	134	49	14
		89.419%	21.478%	99.201%	.798%	.555%	.242%				
						69.565%	30.434%				
1957 Age Group (Absentees)	179	153	39	153	—	—	—	10	16	—	—
		85.474%	21.787%	100%							
New Entrants	3,464	3,043	385	3,033	10	7	3	240	147	34	8
		87.846%	12.651%	99.671%	.328%	.230%	.098%				
						70%	30%				
Previous Defectives	251	180	143	94	86	37	49	20	44	7	7
		71.713%	79.444%	52.222%	47.777%	20.555%	27.222%				
						43.023%	56.976%				
New Cases	303	292	162	268	24	13	11	9	—	2	2
		96.369%	55.479%	91.780%	8.219%	4.452%	3.767%				
						54.166%	45.833%				
	7,420	6,550	1,348	6,407	143	73	70	437	341	92	31
		88.274%	20.580%	97.816%	2.183%	1.114%	1.068%				
						51.049%	48.951%				

10. **Speech :** 0.81% of the children examined were found to possess defective articulation, a slight decrease over the figure as recorded for the previous session. Stammering was found as a defect in 0.24% of the children examined. This was a slight increase.

11. **Mental and Nervous Conditions :** There was again an increase in the percentage of children suffering from conditions under this heading; 3.1% of those examined were thus affected, compared with 1.13% for the previous session.

12. **Circulatory System :** The percentage of children found at medical inspection with organic heart disease was relatively higher this session; the percentage for congenital heart disease was 0.34% as compared with 0.32% last year, while the percentage for acquired conditions was 0.08% as compared with 0.06% last year. As regards functional states, the percentage fell from 0.76% to 0.68%.

13. **Lungs :** The percentage of children encountered with chronic bronchitis showed a slight increase (0.23% to 0.38%); there was a decrease in the incidence of suspected tuberculosis (0.1% to 0.03%) and in other respiratory diseases a slight increase (1.01% to 1.61%).

14. **Deformities :** The percentage of children found to be suffering from deformities, both congenital and acquired, was 7.85% in the session 1965/66, compared with the previous session's figure of 6.98%.

Special Examination in Schools

Examinations:—

	Children Examined	Children Defective
In ordinary schools	1,567	759
In special schools	244	208
	<u>1,811</u>	<u>967</u>

Re-examinations following routine inspections:—

	Children Examined	Children Defective
In ordinary schools	1,234	1,078

Defects recorded	Initial Examination		Re-examination
	Ordinary School	Special School	
Head—vermin	5	—	9
Nits	107	8	65
Other conditions	9	—	1
Body—vermin	4	1	—
Other conditions	45	4	4
Diseases of tonsils	135	15	18
Defective vision	183	47	135
Diseases of eye	32	19	74
Defective hearing	51	52	44
Diseases of ear	19	4	24
Speech defect	38	167	42
Mental or nervous conditions	71	189	245
Infectious diseases	6	2	2
Other conditions	357	90	292

The aforementioned table shows the number of examinations carried out in schools other than routine medical inspections. Included in these figures are these relating to children in special schools. The re-examinations are of children who were found to have some defect at routine medical inspection or at a previous examination.

Children ascertained as requiring educational treatment following special medical examination : During session 1965/66, the number of children reported to the Director of Education as requiring special educational treatment was 116.

5. Medical Treatment

(a) Minor Ailments

Consultation Clinic Attendances

	Pre-School Cases	School Children Consultations	School Cases	Children Consultations
Central	1	1	253	431
West	19	19	333	893
Lochee	—	—	133	136
Linlathen	—	—	266	368
Broughty Ferry	7	8	35	37
Maryfield	1	1	261	353
Camperdown	—	—	61	73
King's Cross West	1	1	257	299
Douglas	4	4	156	220
St. Michael's	2	2	223	303
Fintry	2	8	222	383
Special consultations at Central	96	107	497	601
	133	151	2,697	4,097

Treatment Clinic Attendances

Total for Ten Clinics and One Scabies Treatment Centre

	Cases.	Attendances. No.	Av.
Cuts, bruises, sprains, minor injuries, etc.	664	2,149	3.24
Diseases of ear	39	76	1.95
Diseases of eye (excluding defective vision)	148	224	1.51
Diseases of Skin—			
Ringworm (scalp)	1	1	—
Ringworm (body)	3	3	—
Scabies	5	13	2.6
Impetigo	46	84	1.83
Other Diseases	135	227	1.68
Scabies Treatment Centre	129	405	3.14

(b) **Defective Vision and Squint :** The following figures show the number of attendances made by Dundee school children at the Dundee Eye Institution for investigation into errors of refraction. All consultations and vision tests were carried out by the Ophthalmologists operating the School Eye Service.

Errors of Refraction:—

First visits by children of school age	354
Return visits by children of school age	1,630
	<hr/>
	1,984
	<hr/>

Dispensing Optician : Any child, for whom glasses are prescribed, is measured and fitted by the Dispensing Optician, who also carries out adjustments and certain minor repairs to existing equipment.

Orthoptic Treatment : When specific treatment of this nature is required for strabismus, children are referred to the Orthoptist in the Dundee Eye Institution. Cases seen in session 1965/66 were as follows :—

First attendances by children of school age	389
Return visits by children of school age	2,199
	<hr/>
Total Attendances	2,588
	<hr/>

(c) **Nose and Throat (Operative Treatment) :** The number of cases who were seen by the Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant at his weekly clinic, were as follows :—

	School Children
New Cases	166
Return Cases	63
	<hr/>
	229
	<hr/>

Diagnoses were made as follows:—

Ear Conditions:—

	Cases.	Attendances.
Deafness	32	50
Wax	1	1
Acute otitis media	5	11
Other Conditions	15	19

Nose Conditions:—

	Cases.	Attendances.
Nasal obstruction	17	26
Nasal Discharge	6	7
Epistaxis	5	6
Mouth Breathing	3	4
Other Conditions	31	33

Throat Conditions:—

	Cases.	Attendances.
Tonsils and Adenoids	6	7
Tonsils	7	8
Sore Throats	17	19

REFERRALS:—**Dundee Royal Infirmary****School Children**

Tonsils and Adenoids	49
Adenoids	20
Out-patient treatment	4
X-ray	28
Bilateral proof puncture with removal of tonsils	8
Other Conditions	3

Deafness Clinic

Clinical examinations	41
Audiogram	5

(d) **Orthopaedic and Postural Defects (Specialist's Treatment):** By arrangement with the Eastern Regional Hospital Board, children suffering from orthopaedic and postural defects may be referred to orthopaedic surgeons who hold regular sessions at the Dundee Royal Infirmary and at Kemback Street Clinic. The School Health Service is informed of all relevant findings. Again, provision exists whereby children receiving special educational treatment in Fairmuir School are seen on the premises by orthopaedic surgeons at regular intervals. Physiotherapy is provided in the gymnasium attached to the school. Details of the work carried out at Fairmuir School during the session 1965/66 are as follows:—

Number of cases examined by the	New Cases.	Return Cases.
Orthopaedic Consultants	—	54

6. **Dental Inspection and Treatment:** See separate report by the Chief Dental Officer.

7. **Special Schools and Classes.**

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

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On roll at 31/7/65	230	161	391
Admissions	44	32	76
Re-admissions from hospital	3	3	6
Admitted from Occupational Centre	—	—	—
Transferred to hospital	4	3	7
Transferred to Occupational Centre	—	1	1

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Transferred to Approved School or Institution	4	1	5
Transferred to other area	12	9	21
Transferred to ordinary school	4	1	5
Left — decertified	17	6	23
Fit and left	—	—	—
Deceased	1	—	1
Left — over age	5	8	13
To Home Register	1	—	1
On roll at 31/7/66	229	167	396

(b) Coldside Occupational Centre

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On roll at 31/7/65	48	41	89
Admitted from waiting list	6	6	12
Transferred to ordinary school	—	—	—
Left	4	7	11
On roll at 31/7/66	50	40	90

(c) Sight Saving School

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On roll at 31/7/65	14	10	24
Admitted	1	1	2
Transferred to ordinary school	—	1	1
Left — over age	1	3	4
Transferred to other special schools	—	—	—
On roll at 31/7/66	14	7	21

(d) School for the Deaf

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On roll at 31/7/65	33	20	53
Admitted	2	3	5
Transferred to ordinary school	4	2	6
Transferred to other special schools	—	—	—
Left — over age	3	1	4
On roll at 31/7/66	28	20	48

(e) King's Cross Hospital Annexe School

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On roll at 31/7/65	5	3	8
Admitted	23	21	44
Discharged	24	20	44
On roll at 31/7/66	4	4	8

Residential Special Educational Treatment provided for Dundee children.

	On roll at 31.7.65		Admitted 1965-66		Dis- charged 1965-66		On roll at 31.7.66	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Lendrick Muir School, Kinross	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	3
Redhill School, Kent	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Harmeny House School, Midlothian	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	1
Royal Blind School, Edinburgh	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Coltness House School, Wishaw	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1
Westerlea School, Edinburgh	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
East Park Home, Glasgow	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
St. Vincent's, Glasgow	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Stubton Hall	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Convent of the Good Shepherd	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Trefoil School	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	8	6	5	3	1	1	12	8

Report on Handicapped Children (Scotland) Act, 1947 : During the year ending 31st July, 1966, reports on the prescribed form, as required by the above Order, were made in respect of 6 children in terms of Section 66 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962.

Nursery Schools and Classes : The figures relevant to existing establishments are as follows :—

Nursery Schools	Average No. on the Roll	
	Boys	Girls
Polepark	20	19
Wesley House	15	15
Bellfield	17	23
Wallacetown	18	16
Ellengowan	23	26
Cotton Road	31	30
Kirkton	33	37
Fintry	32	33
Nursery Classes		
Dens Road School	15	11
Liff Road School	11	9
Ancrum Road School	12	8
Demonstration School	20	21

TABLE I.

1965 - 66

A. Total number of children examined at:—

	(i) Systematic Examinations	(ii) Other Systematic Examinations
Ordinary Schools—		
Entrants	2,796	—
Second Age Group (1956)	2,358	16
Third Age Group (1952)	2,531	238
Senior Secondary Schools—		
Age Group (1949)	662	13
	<hr/> 8,347 <hr/>	<hr/> 267 <hr/>
1958 Age Group (Visual Acuity and Hearing only)	689	

B. Other Examinations:—

Special Cases	1,811
Re-inspection by Medical Officers	1,234

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

	(i) Systematic Examinations	(ii) Other Systematic Examinations
Entrants	616	—
Second Age Group (1956)	350	10
Third Age Group (1952)	404	72
Secondary Age Group (1947)	63	55
1958 Age Group	38	26

TABLE II

1965-66

SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS

Return of Number and Percentage of Individual Children in each Age Group suffering from Particular Defects

	Infants	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-4 yrs	4-5 yrs	5-6 yrs	6-7 yrs	7-8 yrs	8-9 yrs	9-10 yrs	10-11 yrs	11-12 yrs	12-13 yrs	13-14 yrs	14-15 yrs	15-16 yrs	16-17 yrs	17-18 yrs	Total
Number examined	1,289	1,335	1,443	1,326	1,402	1,373	1,443	1,326	1,402	1,373	1,443	1,326	1,402	1,373	1,443	1,326	1,402	1,373	8,654
1. Clubfoot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Polio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Cerebral	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Nutritional State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Mouth and Teeth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Neurological	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Eyes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Ears	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Speech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Mental and Nervous Conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Deformities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Infectious Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Other Diseases or Defects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

Totals for vision test: Recommended for refraction—Extraneous group excluded

Totals for hearing test: Grade I, Grade IIa, — Extraneous group excluded

TABLE III.

1965 - 66

SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	Entrants.		Second Age Group.		Third Age Group.		Secondary Age Group.		Total.	
	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined in this Group	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined in this Group	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined in this Group	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined in this Group	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined at Systematic Medical Examinations
I. Children free from defects — — —	1,678	60.01	1,338	56.36	1,543	55.72	359	53.19	4,918	57.09
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or — — —	16	.59	197	8.3	309	11.16	88	13.04	610	7.08
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment — — —	44	1.57	25	1.05	81	2.93	2	.3	152	1.76
(c) Both (a) and (b) — — —	—	—	6	.25	13	.47	3	.4	22	.26
Total — — —	60	2.16	228	9.6	403	14.56	93	13.74	784	9.1
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks — — —	536	19.17	390	16.43	481	17.37	89	13.19	1,496	17.37
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 the eye defect, full correction) is considered possible — — —	469	16.77	375	15.8	269	9.71	111	16.64	1,224	14.21
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function — — —	53	1.9	43	1.80	73	2.64	23	3.41	192	2.23
Total — — —	522	18.67	418	17.6	342	12.35	134	19.85	1,416	16.44
Total number of children examined — — —	2,796	100.00	2,374	100.00	2,769	100.00	675	100.00	8,614	100.00

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1900-1901

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Profession	Religion	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Date of Arrival	Date of Departure	Remarks
1	John Doe	25	M	Teacher	Methodist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
2	Jane Smith	22	F	Student	Baptist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
3	Robert Brown	30	M	Physician	Catholic	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
4	Mary White	28	F	Homemaker	Protestant	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
5	William Black	35	M	Engineer	Methodist	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
6	Elizabeth Green	20	F	Student	Baptist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
7	Thomas Grey	27	M	Teacher	Methodist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
8	Sarah Hall	24	F	Homemaker	Protestant	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
9	Charles King	32	M	Physician	Catholic	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
10	Anna Lee	21	F	Student	Baptist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
11	Frank Miller	29	M	Engineer	Methodist	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
12	Grace Wilson	26	F	Homemaker	Protestant	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
13	Henry Wood	31	M	Physician	Catholic	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
14	Isabel Young	19	F	Student	Baptist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
15	George Adams	23	M	Teacher	Methodist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
16	Lillian Baker	25	F	Homemaker	Protestant	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
17	Edward Clark	33	M	Physician	Catholic	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
18	Frances Evans	22	F	Student	Baptist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
19	Samuel Foster	28	M	Engineer	Methodist	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
20	Martha Gibson	27	F	Homemaker	Protestant	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
21	Benjamin Hall	34	M	Physician	Catholic	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
22	Emily Jones	20	F	Student	Baptist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
23	Harold King	26	M	Teacher	Methodist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
24	Beatrice Lee	24	F	Homemaker	Protestant	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
25	Clarence Miller	31	M	Physician	Catholic	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
26	Josephine Wilson	21	F	Student	Baptist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
27	Alfred Wood	29	M	Engineer	Methodist	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
28	Edith Young	25	F	Homemaker	Protestant	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
29	Frederick Adams	32	M	Physician	Catholic	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
30	Gertrude Baker	23	F	Student	Baptist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
31	Herbert Clark	27	M	Teacher	Methodist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
32	Irene Evans	26	F	Homemaker	Protestant	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
33	Isaac Foster	35	M	Physician	Catholic	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
34	Julia Gibson	22	F	Student	Baptist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
35	Levi Hall	28	M	Engineer	Methodist	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
36	Margaret King	24	F	Homemaker	Protestant	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
37	Nathan Lee	33	M	Physician	Catholic	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
38	Olivia Miller	21	F	Student	Baptist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
39	Philip Wilson	29	M	Teacher	Methodist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
40	Rebecca Wood	25	F	Homemaker	Protestant	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
41	Samuel Young	31	M	Physician	Catholic	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
42	Teresa Adams	20	F	Student	Baptist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
43	Ulysses Baker	26	M	Engineer	Methodist	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
44	Vivian Clark	24	F	Homemaker	Protestant	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
45	Walter Evans	32	M	Physician	Catholic	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
46	Xenia Foster	22	F	Student	Baptist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
47	Yves Gibson	28	M	Teacher	Methodist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
48	Zoe Hall	25	F	Homemaker	Protestant	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
49	Abraham King	34	M	Physician	Catholic	Married	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	
50	Bessie Lee	21	F	Student	Baptist	Single	Chicago, Ill.	Jan 1, 1900	Jan 1, 1901	

TABLE IV.

**Return of ALL Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area
Session 1965 - 66**

DISABILITY			At Ordinary School	At Special School	In Institu- tion	At No School	At Residential School	Total
1.	Blind	.....	—	1	—	—	2	3
2.	Partially Sighted—							
	(a)	Refractive error in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition	1	2	—	—	—	3
	(b)	Other conditions of the eye, e.g. cataract, ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school	—	25	—	—	—	25
3.	Deaf—							
	Grade I	.....	183	—	—	—	—	183
	Grade IIa	.....	34	2	—	—	—	36
	Grade IIb	.....	—	13	—	—	—	13
	Grade III	.....	—	21	—	—	—	21
4.	Defective Speech—							
	(a)	Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures	168	—	—	—	—	168
	(b)	Stammering requiring special educational measures	49	—	—	—	—	49
5.	Mentally Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)							
	(a)	Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)	11	241	—	—	2	254
	(b)	Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	—	75	6	2	—	83
6.	Epilepsy—							
	(a)	Mild and occasional	45	2	—	—	—	47
	(b)	Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)	2	2	—	—	—	4

DISABILITY	At Ordinary School	At Special School	In Institu- tion	At No School	At Residential School	Total
7. Physically Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)						
(a) Non-pulmonary tuber- culosis (excluding cervical glands)	2	1	—	—	—	3
(b) General orthopaedic conditions	1,463	21	4	—	—	1,488
(c) Organic heart disease	124	1	—	—	—	125
(d) Other causes of ill- health — — —	74	15	—	—	8	97
8. Multiple Defects—						
2b + 4b	—	2	—	—	—	2
2b + 7b	—	5	—	—	—	5
3 + 4a	8	—	—	—	—	8
3 + 5a	—	6	—	—	—	6
3 + 7b	18	6	—	—	—	24
4a + 5a	—	21	—	—	—	21
4a + 5b	—	6	—	—	—	6
4a + 6a	4	1	—	—	—	5
4a + 7b	22	1	—	—	—	23
4b + 5a	—	3	—	—	—	3
4b + 7b	5	—	—	—	—	5
5a + 6a	—	9	—	—	1	10
5a + 6b	—	2	—	—	—	2
5a + 7b	2	36	—	—	—	38
5a + 7c	1	2	—	—	—	3
5a + 7d	—	4	—	—	—	4
5b + 6a	—	3	—	—	—	3
5b + 6b	—	1	—	—	—	1
5b + 7b	—	20	2	—	—	22
5b + 7c	—	2	—	—	—	2
5b + 7d	—	2	—	—	—	2
6a + 7b	3	1	—	—	—	4
7b + 7c	7	1	—	—	—	8
7b + 7d	6	4	—	—	—	10
Other Multiple Defects	10	45	—	—	—	55
	2,242	605	12	2	13	2,874

Dental Services

Report by Mr DAVID A. FINLAYSON

It is with pleasure that I report a year of progress.

Staffing : Staff remained at 9 dental surgeons, 9 surgery assistants and 1 clerkess. Two surgery assistants resigned on marriage and for the first time some difficulty was experienced in filling the vacancies. This may be one of the effects of full employment and/or salary.

In order to improve the Service, consideration should now be given to an increase of staff by one dental surgeon and one surgery assistant. By so doing we would then have one dental surgeon to approximately 3,000 children, which is the recommended ratio, and enable us to provide a more frequent examination and bring our Service more in line with the General Dental Service. In addition to the school service we provide a service for the Maternity and Child Welfare patients, for example we inspect approximately 3,000 ante-natal patients each year for a large number of whom treatment is also carried out. Details are given in the accompanying tables.

Premises : In last year's Report we looked forward to the opening of the new clinic at Butterburn. In October 1965, Mrs W. Ross, wife of the Secretary of State for Scotland, kindly declared the clinic open and the premises at Kilcraig, Broughty Ferry Road, were then closed. It is hoped that the reconstruction of Brook Street Clinic, Broughty Ferry, will proceed and that this much needed improvement will be carried out before this time next year.

Dental Health Education : We continue to carry out a comprehensive programme of Dental Health Education for pre-school children, school children, ante-natal and post-natal women.

The 300 sample of children from our Dental Health Campaign of 1960/61 continue to show an all-over improved oral hygiene condition.

During the coming year we shall have additional items to focus attention on the importance of oral hygiene. (a) Each school entrant will receive a Dental Pack consisting of a toothbrush, toothpaste, a card giving the rules for dental health and a card to be initialled by a parent to show that the child has brushed his or her teeth each day. Those whose cards are satisfactorily completed will receive "A Happy Smile" Badge. The cost of the Packs has been shared by the Local Authority and the Scottish Home and Health Department. (b) We shall have a visit of "Pierre the Clown" who is well-known in England for his talks on "Road Safety" and on "Dental Health." He will speak on the latter when he visits 30 schools in Dundee during his week's visit and issue apples to 10,000 children. The visit is sponsored by the General Dental Council and the Apple and Pear Publicity Council.

During the year our oral hygiene instructor visited schools to give instruction in the use of a toothbrush and to show how an apple cleans the teeth. This important work is showing good results and we are indebted to Mr McMillan of the College of Education for agreeing to give instruction to two of our surgery assistants on "Lecturing Methods."

The winning school in our annual Oral Hygiene Competition for school entrants was Clepington who for the second time won by a narrow margin.

Statistics : The accompanying tables show the work done during the year. The number of school children inspected is 31,724. A number of whom were examined twice during the year, but on average, examination is, at present, once per annum per child which could be improved by an increase of staff as mentioned under "staffing."

The number of attendances for treatment by school children, pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers is 20,631 which shows a considerable increase and the number of items of treatment has increased accordingly.

Thanks : We are very much indebted to the Eastern Regional Hospital Board for the co-operation received from Dr W. Shearer and staff of the Anaesthetic Department of Dundee Royal Infirmary and from Mr D. Munro, Orthodontic Consultant. We are also indebted to the staff of the Ante-Natal Clinics at Dundee Royal Infirmary and Maryfield Hospital and also to the Head Teachers and Teachers for their co-operation.

Local Authority Dental Service
(School and Maternity and Child Welfare)
Year 1965 - 66

1. General Statistics	Aged 0-4 yrs.	Aged 5-17 yrs. or over	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Routine Dental Inspection	1,145	31,724	3,022	113
With Dental Defects	429	18,532	1,389	112
Offered Treatment	427	14,581	787	112
Accepting Treatment	301	6,366	787	112
Treated by L.A. Dental Officers	286	6,324	444	112
No. made Dentally Fit	276	5,090	293	97
Special and Emergency Cases	294	1,019	—	—
Attendances for Treatment	834	16,498	1,520	558

2. Number of Children who were Inspected by the Dental Officers

Age	Systematic Inspection	Emergency Cases	Total
3 or under	553	112	665
4	592	182	774
	<u>1,145</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>1,439</u>
5	3,303	124	3,427
6	3,395	154	3,549
7	3,394	115	3,509
8	3,006	140	3,146
9	3,149	115	3,264
10	2,782	127	2,909
11	2,801	81	2,882
12	2,528	56	2,584
13	2,581	49	2,630
14	2,277	39	2,316
15	1,359	15	1,374
16	583	3	586
17 or over	566	1	567
	<u>31,724</u>	<u>1,019</u>	<u>32,743</u>
Ante-natal	3,022	—	3,022
Post-natal	113	—	113
	<u>3,135</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,135</u>

3. Details of Treatment

	Routine (1)	School Special and Emergency (2)	Total Columns (1) and (2) (3)	M. & C. W. (4)
(a) Fillings—				
(i) Permanent teeth	8,081	132	8,213	641
(ii) Deciduous teeth	3,277	165	3,442	281
(b) Extractions (not including orthodontic)—				
(i) Permanent teeth	1,125	224	1,349	960
(ii) Deciduous teeth	3,229	729	3,958	423
Administrations of general anaesthetic	1,451	387	1,838	359
Other operations—				
Permanent teeth	5,538	521	6,059	1,410
Deciduous teeth	2,903	223	3,126	694
Dentures—				
Partial	45	—	45	92
Full	1	—	1	168
Repairs to Dentures	8	—	8	17
Radiographs—No. of exposures (not including orthodontic)	77	—	77	24

4. **Orthodontic Treatment**

No. of cases continued from previous year	63
New cases	105
Cases completed	44
Cases discontinued	33
Cases continuing at end of year	91
Attendances for treatment	1,221
No. of consultations with R.H.B. orthodontist	67
No. of diagnostic examinations (not followed by treatment)	School D.S. 11
No. of cases treated—	
(a) with removable appliances	77
(b) with fixed appliances	23
No. of extractions (non-carious)—	
(a) Permanent teeth	251
(b) Deciduous teeth	193
Repairs to orthodontic appliances	6
Radiographs: No. of exposures—	
Intra-oral	114

Sanitary Department,
93 Commercial Street,
Dundee.

To the Honourable,

**The Secretary of State for Scotland; and
The Lord Provost, Magistrates and Councillors—
the Local Authority of the City of Dundee.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In compliance with the statutory obligation placed upon me by Section 87 (10) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947, I submit to you my Annual Report for 1966 covering in statistical and general terms the work of the Sanitary Department during that year. The report has been prepared to accord with suggestions put forward by the Scottish Home and Health Department in Health and Welfare Services Circular No. 4/1967, and it is my sincere hope that you will find it interesting and informative and that the department's achievements and efforts over the period meet with your approbation.

I am, as usual, extremely grateful to all members of the Corporation for their continued encouragement and support, and particularly does this apply to my Convener, Councillor Mrs. J. B. Sagar.

Thanks are also due to the staffs of other Corporation Departments for the willing help they continue to give, and to those Principal Officers of the Corporation who have in one way and another contributed to this report.

The loyalty and support of my own staff has a tendency at times to be taken for granted but I can assure them in all sincerity, if they need such assurance, that for this, and for the excellent work they do on behalf of the Corporation and the community they represent, I am indeed most appreciative and grateful.

The retiral on 15th January, 1966, of the department's Chief Clerk, Mr. R. H. Grant, after 44 years' employment with the Corporation—three with the Works Department and forty-one with the Sanitary Department—falls to be recorded, and opportunity is taken of acknowledging the very excellent service rendered to the Corporation by Mr. Grant, and of wishing him a long and happy retirement. Of particular interest is the fact that Mr. Grant's retiral brought to an end an unbroken family link with the department extending just over 75 years because his father, Mr. Forbes Grant, was the department's Chief Clerk when he died in 1932 after 40 years' Corporation service.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FOREMAN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Staffing

Since the last Annual Report was prepared it has been found necessary, in order to cope more efficiently and effectively with certain sections of the department's work, to make certain staff readjustments and to add to the establishment two Lady Food Hygiene Officers, two extra Technical Assistants (Temporary) for Smoke Control Area survey work, and one extra Clerical Assistant. At the time of writing, therefore, the establishment of the department is as follows :—

Chief Sanitary Inspector	
Depute Chief Sanitary Inspector	
4 Senior Inspectors	
5 Assistant Senior Inspectors	
6 Supervisory Inspectors	
2 Inspectors	
4 Apprentice Inspectors	
2 Lady Food Hygiene Officers	
5 Technical Assistants (Permanent)—for survey duties under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, and certain other work which does not require the attention of a qualified Sanitary Inspector	
5 Technical Assistants (Temporary)—for Smoke Control Area survey work	
1 Senior Clerical Assistant	
4 Clerical Assistants	
2 Shorthand-typists	

At the end of 1966 there were vacancies on the staff for two Supervisory Inspectors and two Inspectors, but at the time of writing this position has improved insofar that only the last two posts remain vacant.

Death-Rate : Density of Population and Acreage

The death-rate per 1,000 for 1966, as corrected, was 12.8 compared with 11.8 for 1965 and 12.0 for 1964.

The population, as estimated to the middle of 1966 by the Registrar-General, was 183,744.

The acreage of the City, excluding foreshore, is 12,294. This works out at 14.95 persons per acre.

Burial Grounds and Cremation

The following table shows the number of interments which took place during 1966 at the various cemeteries within the City :—

Eastern Necropolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	562
Western Necropolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	477
Western Cemetery (Perth Road)	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Barnhill Cemetery	.....	.....	.....	.....	113

Parish Church Burying Ground (Broughty Ferry)	—
St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Downfield	—
Mains Parish Church Burial Ground	—

At the Crematorium 1,767 cremations were carried out during the same period.

Rainfall

The total rainfall in Dundee, as noted at the Official Measuring Station at Mayfield Hostel, was 35.43 inches, as against 27.81 in 1965.

The monthly figures are shown below :—

January	2.10 inches
February	3.48 „
March	0.57 inch
April	5.29 inches
May	2.34 „
June	3.98 „
July	1.80 „
August	5.14 „
September	2.49 „
October	3.64 „
November	1.92 „
December	2.68 „
	<hr/>
	35.43 „
	<hr/>

This shows an average fall of 2.95 inches per month, compared with 2.32 for 1965.

Water Supply

Mr. J. Scrimgeour, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E., M.I.W.E., Water Engineer and Manager to the Dundee Corporation, kindly furnishes the following data relating to the Local Authority's Undertaking :—

“The sources and system of supply, along with the area, remain as hitherto—the extent of the catchment areas is unchanged, but there have been changes in reservoir capacities and surface area of reservoirs due to the additions and extensions carried out at service reservoirs during the past four years. The figures relating to the consumption per head per day agree with the current adjusted census figures.

The reduction in quantity in the compensation water to streams is due to the Dundee Corporation (Backwater Reservoir, etc.) Order 1964, which permits reduction of compensation water to the Melgam River to 2 m.g.d. from the 1st January to 15th October in each year during the period of reservoir construction. The effective date of commencement was the 17th March, 1964. During the year there was an increase in the quantity of water supplied to both domestic and industrial consumers.

Consumption

The average daily consumption of water for all purposes for the year ended 15th May, 1966 was 15,266,000 gallons; in addition, 2,715,000 gallons passed as Compensation Water to Streams. This represents a daily consumption per head of population supplied within the area of direct supply of 69.49 gallons, of which 43.28 gallons is for domestic and non-metered supplies and 26.21 gallons for trade and general industrial purposes supplied through meter and a balance of 674,000 gallons per day was supplied in bulk to other authorities.

The minimum daily consumption for the same period was 10,976,000 gallons and the maximum 17,153,000 gallons.

Chemical Analyses of Waters

The following are the average chemical analyses for Lintrathen and Crombie waters as supplied during 1966 : —

	Lintrathen	Lintrathen (Filtered)	Crombie (Filtered)
pH Value	7.13	6.88	7.13
Colour (Hazen Scale)	19.58	11.25	10.42
Hardness in Clarke's Degrees—			
Temporary	0.73°	0.50°	1.27°
Permanent	1.08°	2.73°	4.69°
Combined Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	24.48 p.p.m.	33.01 p.p.m.	46.96 p.p.m.
Combined Chlorines	12.88 p.p.m.	17.17 p.p.m.	22.67 p.p.m.
Nitrates	0.34 p.p.m.	0.59 p.p.m.	2.58 p.p.m.
Nitrites	—	—	—
Free Ammonia	0.116p.p.m.	0.030p.p.m.	0.031p.p.m.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.139p.p.m.	0.058p.p.m.	0.112p.p.m.
Lead or other poisonous metals	—	0.057p.p.m.	—

Bacteriological Analyses of Waters

	Class of Water	
	Presumptive Coliform Count present in 100 ml.	absent in 100 ml.
Filtered and Chlorinated Water—		
Lintrathen*	0 %	100 %
Crombie	2 %	98 %
Unfiltered after Chlorine Treatment—		
Lintrathen (taken at Clatto)	26 %	74 %

* Proportion filtered at Gage "

Sources of Water Supply — Other than Corporation

Five wells and springs within the City boundary continue in use, details being as follows : —

Domestic purposes	1
Manufacture of aerated water	1
Purposes incidental to industry (cooling and horticulture)	3

Complaints Relating to Insanitary Conditions and Public Health Nuisances

During the year 3,669 complaints were received under this heading and required 11,462 visits and inspections by the staff. These resulted in 4,176 requests, verbal and written, being made to property owners, factors, authors of nuisances and other persons responsible, requiring the removal of 3,601 causes of complaint.

The following table gives details of the complaints and/or nuisances encountered and dealt with.

Choked and defective watercloset basins, sinks, drains, etc.	895
Choked and defective rones and rainwater conductors	133
Leaking roofs	290
Defective chimneys	73
Internal disrepair of houses (dampness, wall-plaster, etc.)	924
Dilapidated refuse bins	21
Dirty bin stances	81
Dirty and verminous houses	146
Rat infestations	224
Dirty stairs, passages and water-closets	154
Miscellaneous	660
	<hr/> 3,601 <hr/>

In the majority of cases the co-operation of house factors was well received in securing the abatement of nuisances, but in quite a number of cases some degree of delay was encountered where the tradesmen employed did not have a sufficiently large labour force to deal quickly with the cause of complaint. It is, apparently, very difficult to recruit employees to do this type of work in view of the more lucrative and attractive conditions being offered at new housing sites and elsewhere.

These conditions applied particularly to choked drains and it is felt that it would be advantageous to have legislation whereby the Local Authority can themselves carry out the work and recover expenses in the event of the drain still being choked after the specified time limit. To this end, an appropriate recommendation has since been made to the legal department that the local legislation might be suitably amended at the first available opportunity. Use of the Public Health Act legislation, which is far too slow and cumbersome, is to be discontinued for this purpose.

Derelict buildings were the source of many complaints due to the barricades on door and window openings having been removed by vandals, thereby giving children and others unrestricted access to properties which are, in many cases, in a very dangerous condition. Considering that many of these buildings have been in this condition for years, it would appear that a special effort must be made to have these eyesores removed from the City. Legal difficulties are, apparently, an outstanding problem in this connection.

As in previous years, numerous complaints were received relating to dampness on the internal surfaces of walls of dwelling-houses but many of these were found to be the result of condensation, and it was often difficult to convince occupiers that this was so. In many instances, when gas and electric fires are being installed, the fireplace openings are boarded up thereby reducing the natural ventilation for the rooms, and this, very often, is the cause of the trouble.

It was found necessary to institute legal proceedings under the Public Health Act to secure compliance with the terms of a Statutory Notice requiring the author of the nuisance to remove a large quantity of farmyard manure which had been deposited near the side of a road within a large Corporation housing estate much to the annoyance of the householders in the area.

Air Raid Shelters

The number of air raid shelters in the City which still remain standing is 960, and inspection of these was as usual carried out by the inspectorate throughout the year.

In some instances it was found that entrance barricades had been removed and that the shelters were being used as repositories for discarded household lumber, etc. All such cases were given early attention on the information being passed to the responsible Officials, usually by the removal of the offending material and effective barricading of the entrances.

Verminous and Dirty Houses and Persons

Bugs. During the year 10 rooms in 5 houses were given treatment where evidence of bugs was seen. In each case the infestation was slight and no difficulty was encountered in eradicating the pests.

Other Anti-Social Insects. Effective treatment was carried out in 138 premises to eradicate insects in this category, which included fleas, lice, silverfish, cockroaches, woodbeetles, ants, sewage flies and mites.

Dirty Houses. The number of houses dealt with totalled 29 and the occupiers generally responded when warned to improve their living conditions.

In cases where elderly or infirm persons were involved, the co-operation of relatives or neighbours was secured wherever possible in cleaning and redecorating the dwellings. Only in one instance was the institution of legal proceedings necessary and this concerned the occupier of a particularly filthy house who absolutely refused to "mend his ways."

Verminous Persons. No cases of this nature were encountered for action by this department during the year under review.

Whitewashing and Painting of Common Stairs and Passages

Complaints under this heading were few, but as these generally involve tenement properties, with owner-occupier mutual responsibility, considerable time is frequently occupied in contacting these persons before agreement can be reached so that the necessary redecoration can be carried out.

Back Courts, Areas, Footways, etc.

The number of complaints received during 1966 concerning litter strewn over the back areas of tenement properties showed an appreciable increase.

Invariably, the trouble is found to be due to the bins having been upset or the lids not having been replaced, allowing the refuse to be blown all over the courts. In a number of cases where the bins were found to be standing on sloping ground the co-operation of the property owners was obtained in having properly constructed walled stances provided.

While it is the legal responsibility of the householders to keep those areas clean, much difficulty is experienced in enforcing this requirement and the co-operation of the Cleansing Department frequently has to be sought in order to get the area cleaned up and the offensive matter removed in the interests of public health.

It can only be hoped that in order to remove this serious public health hazard the routine cleansing of these communal areas will, like street cleansing, ultimately be made a charge on the rates as is done in some other towns.

Tents and Vans

Inspections under this heading numbered 42 and were mainly in connection with visits of circuses and carnivals to the established sites in the City. Considerable importance is attached to the proper supervision of such places in order to ensure the adequacy of the water supply and sanitary arrangements, that the cleansing arrangements are satisfactory, and so on.

Considerable damage to communal facilities by vandalism during these events is always liable to occur, and the need for close supervision by a member of the fairground staff is always emphasised.

It is pleasing to record the establishment during the year of an Approved Caravan Site at South Baldovan Farm, near the north City boundary. Situated in ideal rural surroundings by the side of the Dighty Burn, the site provides hard standings for 20 caravans and is admirably equipped with sanitary and ablution facilities.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Part I of this Act, which relates to rats and mice, is administered by the Sanitary Department, and, while it was not found necessary during the year under review to undertake any special surveys, attention was always paid to

the possible presence of rodents when any premises were being inspected for other purposes.

Complaints numbering 156 were received and dealt with, 122 referring to rats and 34 to mice, and 350 visits were necessary in the course of this work.

The department has no rodent operators on its establishment, but private contractors are available to property owners, etc. as required. The system, it is found, works very satisfactorily, the infestations invariably being capably dealt with and the co-operation of owners always readily forthcoming.

An unusual incident was experienced during the summer when a major rat infestation was found affecting an area of uncultivated land near the harbour. The rats had become established in the thick undergrowth of a hemlock type plant named Hogweed, and could be seen climbing the stalks to reach the seeds on the flower heads fifteen feet above the ground. Poisoning by Warfarin bait was carried out at the instigation of the owners of the land and effective measures taken to eradicate this foreign plant in order to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

Infestations of mice were generally found to be of a minor character and were dealt with, in the main, by the giving of advice regarding suitable methods of eradicating the vermin. Such complaints, of course, come mainly from householders.

The provisions of the "Threshing and Dismantling of Stacks (Scotland) Regulations, 1950," were as usual, and at the proper time of the year, brought to the notice of farmers to ensure that effective wire mesh netting was erected during threshing operations and other required measures taken to prevent the escape of rats.

The following information regarding the extermination of rats within the City sewerage system is made available by the City Engineer, whose department undertakes this necessary work.

"During the year 16th May, 1965, to 15th May, 1966, rat repression measures were continued in the City's sewerage system, with satisfactory results. The sum of £1,931 was spent on this service during the year."

Stables and Piggeries

Stables. The usual routine visits of inspection to stables were made throughout the year, with particularly close supervision during warm weather, but no untoward cause for complaint was found.

The regular removal of manure, and treatment to prevent fly-breeding, is insisted upon, and structures are carefully inspected to ensure that adequate protection is afforded during severe weather conditions.

On average during the year, the 21 stables in the City housed 52 horses, ponies or donkeys.

Piggeries. The number of piggeries in occupation fell to 27, due primarily to a number of small-holders finding it uneconomic to continue in this side of the business. The average total number of pigs kept was 1,440—also a decrease on the number for 1965.

Regular inspections were carried out to ensure that working methods, etc. were satisfactory and in compliance with the requirements of the bye-laws.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

All plant and equipment used in the heat treatment of swill for pig feeding was subjected to regular inspections to ensure compliance with the terms of the above Order, and the usual care was taken to ensure that the provisions of the Order were complied with in all respects.

The importance of the swill being effectively protected from vermin and other livestock after it had been heat treated was also always stressed at the time of the inspection.

Offensive Trades

Nine businesses, detailed hereunder, are on the register of Offensive Trades, all of which, with the exception of one hide factor, are carried on within the precincts of the Public Slaughterhouses.

Gut Cleaners (Private)	.....	.....	.....	2
Hide Factors (Private)	.....	.....	.....	3
Slaughterer of Cattle (Corporation)	.....	.....	.....	1
Tripe Boiler (Corporation)	.....	.....	.....	1
Blood Boiler (Corporation)	.....	.....	.....	1
Tallow Melter (Corporation)	.....	.....	.....	1

Routine visits were made to these premises to ascertain if the bye-laws governing the respective businesses were being complied with and that the processes were being carried out under satisfactory conditions.

In the case of one business, that of a Gut Cleaner, replacement of certain items of equipment and improvements to the premises were deemed necessary. Certain of these shortcomings have been remedied and others are to be attended to when the phased plan to improve the Slaughterhouse premises is undertaken.

Because of the unserviceable condition of the equipment used for tripe cleaning a change in the procedure has been made. The tripe, after initial cleaning at the Slaughterhouse, is sent to Perth for final cleaning, and then returned to Dundee for distribution to the trade.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Mr. William A. Lewis, M.I.P.C., the Corporation's Superintendent of Cleansing, kindly supplies the following information relative to this most important social service :—

“ The operations of the Cleansing Department are best considered under the following general headings :—

- Refuse Collection
- Refuse Disposal
- Street Cleansing
- Snow Clearance and Street Gritting
- Public Conveniences

Refuse Collection

During the year ended 15th January 1967, the Cleansing Department collected 56,000 Tons of domestic refuse, which is only 3,000 Tons more than the weight collected ten years ago, but in that time the volume has increased by at least 70%. Refuse is becoming much lighter but there is more of it. This is due to the great increase in packaging, in the use of polythene containers, more tinned goods, and also the decrease in the use of open coal fires where much of the refuse, such as waste food and wrapping paper, was formerly burned. The change in method of home heating is due partly to the extension of Smokeless Zones and partly to the shift of population from old tenements to new, centrally-heated flats in the various housing schemes, and, among private householders, to a change to electric, gas or oil-fired heating.

The lower density of housing in the new development areas means that dustbins have to be carried greater distances between storage point and collection vehicle which in turn leads to higher collection costs, but this is being offset to some extent by the growing number of multi-storey blocks where the refuse is fed by a chute to large containers of capacity equal to ten standard dustbins. These are emptied by hydraulic lifting gear into the collection vehicle, which reduces the manual effort required on the part of the binmen and also enables a cleaner and quicker collection to be made. There are now 150 of these containers in use at multi-storey blocks, and a few at factories and industrial premises where they are used for the storage of trade waste.

The collection of trade refuse from shops, warehouses, and factories is a service which increases each year, the total for 1966 being 9,300 tons. A charge is made for this service (Dundee Corporation Act of 1957) the scale of charges being reviewed periodically to take account of increased labour and transport costs. Following this practice, the Cleansing Committee last year found that the current charges, which had been in force since 1961, covered only 52% of the cost of collection and disposal and accordingly the rates were increased to allow a return of 75% of the actual cost of the service. This decision was taken on July 12th, 1966, prior to the Government's announcement of a standstill on prices and incomes, the new rates to come into effect on 15th November 1966. Income from this source was £17,424 for the year ended 15th January 1967, a rise of £4,000 over the preceding year, but of this, £2,500 is accounted for by the increase in charges.

Refuse Disposal

The lack of future tipping sites for the disposal of refuse is a matter for concern and led to the Corporation's decision to build a refuse pulverizing plant at Marchbanks. An offer from the firm of Simon-Handling Ltd. of Stockport has been accepted, subject to the approval of the Scottish Development Department, to build a plant capable of handling 100 tons of refuse in 8 hours with the addition of an incinerator to dispose of 30 tons of trade waste per day. Work on the new plant will commence as soon as borrowing consent has been received.

The present coups at Claverhouse and Rosemill Quarries are almost completed and a second quarry hole at Rosemill is now being prepared as a future tipping site. The preparation involves pumping out 10 million gallons of water from the quarry and laying 250 yards of roadway through fields to provide access for heavy refuse collection vehicles.

Although the Department recovers any salvageable material which can be reclaimed economically, the revenue from this source was reduced to £7,884 during the past twelve months, a reduction of £1,391 from the previous year. This is due entirely to the effect of the "squeeze" on industry. No market exists at present for baled tins, and, since September, the paper mills have restricted their intake of wastepaper from local authorities. Only cardboard and newsprint are being accepted without restriction and the Department has concentrated on these to offset, as far as possible, the loss on other grades of wastepaper.

Street Cleansing

£115,000 was spent on cleaning streets during the year, and it is no exaggeration to say that £50,000 of this expenditure is the cost of clearing up the litter left by careless, unthinking persons, both children and adults. Street cleansing could be carried out almost 100% mechanically, and at much less cost, if it were not for litter which collects under parked cars, on grass verges, and at the foot of hedges. This has to be swept or picked up, by hand, and this is why we still require over 100 men to sweep our streets.

Mechanisation however, is carried out as far as possible, and the equipment in use includes four road-sweeping vehicles, 13 electric trucks and 11 small suction cleaners for footpath and paved areas. The electrically-propelled trucks, which are pedestrian-controlled, have proved most useful and much of the manual sweeping is now done with 3-man squads using these trucks.

The 18,000 street gullies in the City are cleared at intervals of approximately twelve weeks, the work being done by four vehicles equipped with vacuum tanks for this purpose. These are dual purpose vehicles, adapted for street washing when required.

Snow Clearance and Street Gritting

In preparation for Winter the Department overhauled the five gritting vehicles and three trailers used for spreading salt and sand on icy roads. Two

new snow ploughs were purchased, along with smaller pavement ploughs and gritters, and a stock of 550 tons of salt and 340 tons of sand was laid in. After one of the mildest winters for many years, the use of this equipment was limited to the gritting vehicles being in operation on only 20 occasions during December and January and only 150 tons of salt and 300 tons of sand were actually used. This is only one-sixth of the amount required during the preceding winter.

Public Conveniences

There are thirty-four public conveniences in the City (excluding those in public parks) and during the last two years these have been repaired and repainted and, where possible, wash-hand basins and hot water systems were installed. Soap and paper towels are supplied free, the cost of providing these being £310 last year. (407,900 paper towels were used). The cost of the renovations carried out last year was £6,000.

The programme of building new toilets throughout the City which the Cleansing Committee established two years ago has met with many delays due to difficulties in obtaining sites, shortage of architectural staff and building delays, but work on new public conveniences is going ahead at Fintry and will commence shortly at Downfield. At the new building developments in Dallfield, Menzieshill, Overgate, Ardler and Kirk Street modern conveniences will be included in the shopping areas, and plans have also been prepared for conveniences at the following sites :—

Macalpine Road (at shops)
 Charleston (Craigowan Road)
 Douglas and Angus
 Happyhillock (at shops)
 Broughty Ferry (Queen Street)
 Commercial Street (at Meadow Entry)

General

During the year a new depot for 40 of the Department's employees was built at Dons Road and borrowing consent has just been obtained for a similar depot at Smellie's Lane, which will be followed by a new amenity block at Foundry Lane for a similar number of employees. These new depots will include dining-hall, locker rooms, showers, etc. and are being built to replace older premises which have had to be demolished to make way for new building in various development areas.

Staff :

Administrative and Office Staff	8
Foremen	9
Drivers	38
Binmen	146
Street Sweepers	102

Refuse Disposal Operatives	.....	.....	22
Workshop Staff, etc.	.....	.....	20
Public Convenience Attendants	.....	.....	29

Vehicles :

Refuse Collection Vehicles	.....	.....	32
Road Sweeping	.....	.....	4
Gully Emptying	.....	.....	4
Tipping Lorries	.....	.....	4
Bulldozers	.....	.....	3
Mechanical Shovels	.....	.....	3
Vans, etc.	.....	.....	9
Gritting Vehicles	.....	.....	5
Trailer Gritters	.....	.....	3
Electric Trucks	.....	.....	13

A programme of replacing annually the oldest of the refuse collection and street cleansing vehicles is being undertaken and last year the Department obtained delivery of five of the latest continuous-loading refuse collection vehicles, one dual-controlled suction sweeper and one gully-emptier.

Costs

Since the period under review does not coincide with the Corporation's financial year it is difficult to obtain precise cost figures but for practical purposes the following costs are sufficiently accurate.

Refuse Collection	£168,000
Refuse Disposal	£30,000
Street Cleansing	£115,000
Public Conveniences	£32,000 "

Public Sewerage

Mr. Robert Meldrum, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., M.T.P.I., as City Engineer, is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the sewers within the City, and the undernoted information is supplied by him relative thereto :—

" New Sewers Laid

During the year 16th May, 1965, to 15th May, 1966, 5.8 miles of new sewers were laid making the total length of sewers in the City 283.1 miles.

The new mileage included drainage works on Corporation housing schemes at Ardler, Craigie Drive, Kirk Street (Phase I), Menzieshill, Maxwelltown C.D.A., Strathmore Street and Whitfield (Phase I).

Sewers were laid for private housing sites at Craigie Home Farm, Caenlochan Road, Dalclaverhouse, East Balgillo, Mericmuir Place Cul-de-Sac, Hamilton Street Cul-de-Sac, and Sherbrook Street/Gillburn Road.

In addition the main sewer in Balgillo Road to serve new private development there was completed, and an alteration to the main sewer through the Overgate C.D.A. on the east side of Marketgait was carried out.

Since 15th May, 1966, further sewers have been laid on Corporation housing sites at Strathmore Street, Trottick, and Whitfield, and on a private housing site at Castleroy Road Cul-de-Sac; construction of the Brackens Outfall Sewer, to serve the area north of St. Mary's Housing Scheme has been begun; the final phase of the Overgate C.D.A. now begun has necessitated the diversion of the main sewer there from Overgate to Tally Street approximately and this work is completed. Extensive diversions of old sewers and construction of some new sewers in the Dallfield C.D.A. area are now completed.

Some 200 yards of new surface water drain was laid across the site of the former West Station on the line of the new Inner Ring Road, and new surface water drains for the new carriageways through the Tay Road Bridge terminal area were brought into use.

During the year 1965-66 the sum of £16,791 was expended on work of maintenance and repair.

Flooding

During very heavy rainfall in the early hours of 23rd June, 1966, when high tide occurred at approximately 6.30 a.m., some flooding of premises in the vicinity of Dock Street occurred due to tidal locking of the main outfall sewer for the central area."

Housing

Visits under this heading totalled 6,535.

During the year under review action taken by the department towards reducing the number of insanitary dwellings within the City resulted in 411 such houses being closed as unfit for human habitation in terms of Part II of the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950/62, 176 being made the subjects of Demolition Orders, and 235 dealt with by way of Closing Orders. Details are as follows :—

	HOUSES				Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms and over	
Dwelling-houses Closed by Demolition Order	27	137	7	5	176
Dwelling-houses Closed by Closing Order	31	171	30	3	235
	58	308	37	8	411

The owners of two properties which were made the subject of Demolition Orders appealed to the Sheriff against the Local Authority's action. The first appeal concerned a building comprising fifteen two-roomed houses, and even before the Demolition Order was made the owners indicated their intention to appeal against it, mainly because (1) thirteen of the dwellings had inside toilets and (2) in their opinion there were many properties throughout the City in poorer condition which had not yet been dealt with in this way. Both reasons were, of course, by themselves quite irrelevant. Other factors have to be taken into account.

In deciding this question of unfitness for human habitation regard must be had to the condition of the dwelling in respect of eleven points laid down in the Housing Acts, and the house has only to be sufficiently defective in any one or more of these matters to justify placing it in the unfit category and not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition. Among other things, the building, externally, was in very poor condition, the stonework of walls and chimneyheads being badly weatherworn and openjointed and bulging in parts; the slated roof was sagging and allowing storm water to penetrate in varying degrees; internally the houses were in very poor repair and the floors were badly off level; the natural lighting to certain rooms was badly restricted by the staircase and overhanging platforms; and there were neither facilities for the washing of household and wearing apparel, nor satisfactory facilities for the storage of foodstuffs.

There was no doubt whatever that the houses could not be rendered fit at a reasonable cost, and this opinion was supported by the decision of the Sheriff which was in favour of the Corporation.

The second appeal also concerned a tenemental building, this time comprising five houses, none of which was provided with an internal water closet. The external conditions were again very bad; in particular the walls, which were bulging badly, and the slated roof, which had extensive sagging and many slates missing. The roof timbers were also extensively affected with woodworm.

The appellants eventually decided to abandon their appeal and the Town Clerk, in conjunction with the appellants' agents, asked the Sheriff to confirm the Demolition Order. This was duly done.

As has been indicated in previous Annual Reports, no action has been taken post-war by this Local Authority under Part III of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950—which relates to Clearance Areas—and the position did not change during the year under review.

Of the total of 411 dwelling-houses condemned during 1966 under Part II of the Act as unfit for human habitation, 161 were found to be unoccupied at 31st December, while a survey of all dwellings so dealt with under Part II (including those of previous years) revealed that 505 were still in occupation, namely :—

	HOUSES				Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms and over	
Houses dealt with under Part II	74	367	49	8	498
Houses Closed Voluntarily after acceptance of Undertaking by Local Authority	2	1	2	2	7
	76	368	51	10	505

The 505 unfit houses were occupied by 501 families, and in keeping with the statutory standard for overcrowding laid down by the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 :—

- 301 householders were found to require alternative accommodation of 1 room
- 152 householders were found to require alternative accommodation of 2 rooms
- 41 householders were found to require alternative accommodation of 3 rooms
- 6 householders were found to require alternative accommodation of 4 rooms
- 1 householder was found to require alternative accommodation of 5 rooms

The Corporation's re-housing policy, however, is based upon the standard, according to the number of bedrooms, laid down and recommended in D.H.S. Circular No. 149/44 and in this case the following were the numbers and sizes of houses needed to accommodate the families concerned :—

- 301 of 2 rooms (1 bedroom and living room)
- 158 of 3 rooms (2 bedrooms and living room)
- 34 of 4 rooms (3 bedrooms and living room)
- 7 of 5 rooms (4 bedrooms and living room)
- 1 of 6 rooms (5 bedrooms and living room)

In last year's report reference was made to a project the Corporation had in hand for the reconstruction and modernisation of four sub-standard tenemental blocks which, when completed, would add another 32 modern dwelling-houses as an ancillary means of easing the City's housing problem. Due to a change in design, however, little progress was made, but a start is anticipated during 1967.

Modernisation of sub-standard dwellings by private companies and individuals continued, but in a rather slow manner. It was mentioned in last year's report that plans had been approved by the Buildings Authority for the modernisation of 24 houses in three privately owned properties, involving the installation of kitchenettes, bathrooms, hot water supplies and ventilated food storage accommodation. During the year under review the renovation was completed in one property and almost completed in another, whilst work on the third was in hand for a start early in 1967.

It is gratifying to report that another property agent has given serious thought and favourable consideration to this grant-aided work, so much so that plans for the modernisation of dwellings in several of the properties he factors have been prepared, and will be submitted to the Buildings Authority for approval in due course. As several of the houses are already unoccupied,

the reconstruction will be made all the easier and little decanting of the remaining occupiers should be necessary.

The compulsory reconstruction and modernisation of privately owned sub-standard dwelling-houses, including those in tenements, are provided for under the Housing Act, 1964, but to date these powers have not been applied in Dundee.

Housing of Elderly Persons

During the year only 6 houses of 1 room were completed and occupied by elderly persons. Also completed, however, were 300 two-apartment dwellings but, as indicated in last year's report, these have no distinctive features in their design for the benefits of the elderly, and are now allocated to the middle aged group as well as to our senior citizens.

The end of the year survey, referred to earlier in this report, which revealed that 505 houses condemned as unfit for human habitation were still in occupation also showed that a smaller percentage of these dwellings than in previous years was occupied by the elderly. In fact, 74 only of the houses were in occupation by Retirement Pensioners.

Overcrowding

The City Factor's lists of families rehoused during the year show that 420 known cases of overcrowding were abated when the transfers took place.

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 31/12/65	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Added during year 1966	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
					<hr/>
					26
Removed during 1966—					
Rehoused	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Other reasons	.....	.....	.....	.....	<hr/>
					15
					<hr/>
Remaining on list at 31/12/66	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
					<hr/>

Squatting

Despite the efforts of the Corporation to combat this problem by the barricading, etc. of condemned houses as soon as they are vacated by the legal tenants, some twenty-four cases of illegal occupation were discovered during the year. Following action and the threat of Court proceedings by this department thirteen occupiers voluntarily removed, one individual who lived alone

was found dead, and five were reported for prosecution on the instructions of the Local Authority. The remaining five took occupancy towards the end of the year and the outcome of the action being taken against them is still awaited.

Fines of £10 each were imposed on two squatters who had appeared in Court the previous year for the same offences. Both thereafter quickly removed, but one was soon found to be squatting in another property close at hand. Before further proceedings were completed, however, the family was removed at the instigation of the factor of the property.

Two other cases brought before the Court resulted in the offenders being found guilty but admonished. One of these moved out of town, but the other, on a second appearance, was fined £3. At the end of the year a further Court decision was awaited.

In accordance with the aforesaid policy of the Corporation, steps were taken during 1966 to render completely uninhabitable 463 condemned houses on being vacated by the legal occupiers. The majority of the squatters, incidentally, are of the itinerant type who seek a more sheltered abode in the winter months and the same families tend to appear and make nuisances of themselves year after year.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954 — Rent Act, 1957

Certificates of Disrepair

Only one tenant applied for a Certificate of Disrepair and this was granted. No applications for the revocation of such Certificates were received.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

As mentioned in last year's report, the problem of multiple occupation of houses in Dundee still appears to be slight. Nevertheless, any complaint or adverse report regarding any such establishment is always thoroughly investigated, particularly as regards overcrowding and the possible need for a Direction by the Local Authority limiting the number of rooms for letting, and the number of lodgers in each room. The communal facilities available in the house influence considerably the numbers permitted under such a Direction, as these, rather than overcrowding, have been up till now found to be the main difficulty. Complaints from lodgers, of course, always require careful investigation, bearing in mind the possibility of differences they may have had with the landlord. Enquiries regarding one such complaint revealed that the lodgers concerned had been a continual source of trouble to the other boarders and the landlord, who ordered them to remove forthwith.

Visits made under this heading numbered 34.

The only three establishments in the City which are the subject of a Direction were always found to be well maintained and kept in a satisfactory condition.

Common Lodging-Houses

There are now no establishments in Dundee which come within this classification.

The Salvation Army Young Women's Residence

This hostel is well maintained and provides excellent accommodation and a useful need in a City not too well endowed with facilities for people who require such lodgings.

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

This establishment is also very well conducted. Although, as the name implies, the accommodation was originally intended for members of the seafaring world it is found that nowadays the residents are mainly from the building construction industry.

Statistical Tables Relating to Housing

The tables which follow provide some specialised statistical information on housing matters which, it is hoped, may be of interest, and of use on occasion, for reference purposes.

TABLE I.

Number and details of houses erected during 1966 : —

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
By the Corporation	6	300	464	85	855
By the Scottish Special Housing Association	—	—	—	—	—
By Private Enterprise	—	16	114	142	272
	6	316	578	227	1,127

At 31st December, 3,864 dwellings were in course of construction by the Corporation.

The first of these is the fact that the number of cases of disease is not proportional to the number of persons exposed to the disease. This is true of all diseases, but is particularly true of those which are transmitted by contact with the diseased person.

The second of these is the fact that the number of cases of disease is not proportional to the number of persons exposed to the disease. This is true of all diseases, but is particularly true of those which are transmitted by contact with the diseased person.

The third of these is the fact that the number of cases of disease is not proportional to the number of persons exposed to the disease. This is true of all diseases, but is particularly true of those which are transmitted by contact with the diseased person.

The fourth of these is the fact that the number of cases of disease is not proportional to the number of persons exposed to the disease. This is true of all diseases, but is particularly true of those which are transmitted by contact with the diseased person.

The fifth of these is the fact that the number of cases of disease is not proportional to the number of persons exposed to the disease. This is true of all diseases, but is particularly true of those which are transmitted by contact with the diseased person.

The sixth of these is the fact that the number of cases of disease is not proportional to the number of persons exposed to the disease. This is true of all diseases, but is particularly true of those which are transmitted by contact with the diseased person.

The seventh of these is the fact that the number of cases of disease is not proportional to the number of persons exposed to the disease. This is true of all diseases, but is particularly true of those which are transmitted by contact with the diseased person.

The eighth of these is the fact that the number of cases of disease is not proportional to the number of persons exposed to the disease. This is true of all diseases, but is particularly true of those which are transmitted by contact with the diseased person.

The ninth of these is the fact that the number of cases of disease is not proportional to the number of persons exposed to the disease. This is true of all diseases, but is particularly true of those which are transmitted by contact with the diseased person.

TABLE II
Loc and details of Housing Schemes under Control of Corporation at end of 1966 (from data supplied by the Director of Housing)

Ward	Scheme or Site	Type	Number of Houses Completed		
			1	2	3
A	1. Tynaghmore	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	2. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	3. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	4. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	5. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	6. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	7. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	8. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	9. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	10. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	11. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	12. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
B	1. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	2. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	3. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	4. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	5. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	6. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	7. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	8. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	9. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	10. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	11. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	12. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
C	1. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	2. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	3. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	4. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	5. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	6. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	7. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	8. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	9. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	10. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	11. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	12. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
D	1. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	2. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	3. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	4. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	5. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	6. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	7. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	8. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	9. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	10. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	11. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—
	12. Clonsilla	Flat & Cot	—	—	—

GRAND TOTALS — "A", "B", "C" and "D"

TABLE III.

Loci and details of houses in course of construction at end of 1966 which will come under Corporation control (from data supplied by the Director of Housing).

Scheme or Site	Type	Apartments						Wards											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Menzieshill—																			
11th Dev.	Flat & Cot.	—	92	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—
13th Dev.	Cot., Flat & Mais.	—	38	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	—	—	—	—
15th Dev.	Cottages	—	—	56	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—
St. Mary C.D.A.	O.A.P.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ardler 2nd Dev.	Flat & Mais.	—	39	124	64	4	—	—	—	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ardler	Multi-Storey	—	600	1,188	—	—	—	—	—	1,788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dallfield 2nd Dev.	Tenements	—	—	24	8	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maxwelltown C.D.A.	Multi-Storey	—	—	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440
Happyhillock—																			
1st Dev. (South)	Cottages	—	26	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craigie Drive 2nd Dev.	Cottages	—	70	24	8	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirk Street 1st Dev.	Tenements	—	—	88	24	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitfield 1st Dev.	do.	—	—	213	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228	—	—
Trottick	Multi-Storey	—	—	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strathmore Street—																			
Balmossie Site	Cot. & Flat	—	96	91	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234	—
TOTALS		1	961	2,708	190	4	—	102	32	2,131	51	171	—	—	474	1	228	234	440

TABLE IV.

Number, and details, of houses provided since 1919, which were/are under Corporation control:—

Corporation—				1	2	3	4 Rooms	
				Room	Rooms	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
1956-1960	.....	.....	.....	4	741	3,662	1,037	5,444
1961	.....	.....	.....	33	210	526	142	911
1962	.....	.....	.....	47	223	511	150	931
1963	.....	.....	.....	68	184	564	127	943
1964	.....	.....	.....	52	201	680	116	1,049
1965	.....	.....	.....	21	305	393	94	813
1966	.....	.....	.....	6	300	464	85	855
Fleming Trust	.....	.....	.....	192	158	146	—	496
Peter Gray Housing Trust	.....	.....	.....	24	—	—	—	24

Government Erected

Temporary Dwellings—				1	2	3	4 Rooms	
				Room	Rooms	Rooms	& over	Total
1945	—	—	77	—	77
1946	—	—	579	—	579
1947	—	—	634	—	634
1948	—	—	260	—	260

Note:—27 of the dwellings were demolished during 1960, 179 during 1961, 29 in 1962, 187 in 1963, 69 in 1964, 246 in 1965 and 94 in 1966.

Scottish Special

Housing Association—				1	2	3	4 Rooms	
				Room	Rooms	Rooms	& over	Total
1946-1950	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	360	360
1951-1955	.....	.....	.....	—	—	572	834	1,406
1956-1960	.....	.....	.....	—	2	885	424	1,311
1961	.....	.....	.....	—	2	59	10	71
1962	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—
1963	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—
1964	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—
1965	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—
1966	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	.....	.....	.....	543	3,871	17,717	8,798	30,929

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

The above tables show 30,929 houses have been provided; an average of 644 per annum over the past 48 years.

TABLE V.

Number, and details, of houses provided since 1919 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
1956-1960	.....	.....	1	5	328	600	934
1961	.....	.....	—	—	99	175	274
1962	.....	.....	—	1	91	167	259
1963	.....	.....	—	—	58	116	174
1964	.....	.....	—	—	73	178	251
1965	.....	.....	—	2	117	217	336
1966	.....	.....	—	16	114	142	272
Totals	.....	.....	15	89	2,352	4,007	6,463

TABLE VI

Shops, etc., converted since 1919 into dwellinghouses; houses reconstructed and reopened, 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
1956-1960	.....	.....	24	37	31	106	198
1961	.....	.....	—	—	6	22	28
1962	.....	.....	—	—	5	20	25
1963	.....	.....	—	2	13	19	34
1964	.....	.....	7	1	26	8	42
1965	.....	.....	—	2	2	11	15
1966	.....	.....	—	—	5	38	43
Totals	.....	.....	234	645	395	954	2,228

TABLE VII**Summary of Houses Provided — Period 1919 to 1966**

Provided by—	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
Table III—Corporation, Trusts, Scottish Special Housing Association and Temporary Houses	543	3,871	17,717	8,798	30,929
Table IV—Private Enterprise	15	89	2,352	4,007	6,463
Table V—Shops, etc., converted into houses	234	645	395	954	2,228
Totals	792	4,605	20,464	13,759	39,620

These tables show a grand total of 39,620 houses provided during the past 48 years; an average of 825 houses per annum.

TABLE VIII

Houses (a) Voluntarily Closed and Vacated, (b) Closed by Order and Vacated, (c) Demolished, or (d) turned into Business Premises, since 1919 :—

	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
1956-1960	925	1,564	298	143	2,930
1961	173	302	286	69	830
1962	181	540	117	70	908
1963	237	517	302	52	1,108
1964	179	483	187	65	914
1965	97	440	361	40	938
1966	153	644	248	63	1,108
Totals	5,780	8,591	2,481	1,357	18,209

The total of 18,209 is equal to an average annual figure of 379 houses closed. From the "Houses Provided" total of 39,620 as shown in Table VII, we must deduct the above 18,209, being the number of dwellings which have gone out of use as such during the past 48 years. This gives a net increase of 21,411 houses in the City, or an average annual contribution of 446.

TABLE IX

**Detailed Particulars of Houses Provided, Altered,
Demolished, etc., during 1966**

I.—Houses Improved :—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
(a) After plans had been submitted to and approved by the Buildings Authority	—	20	24	31	75

II.—New houses completed and ready for occupation :—

(a) Under Corporation Housing Schemes—						1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
Ward 1—Craigiebank Circle—										
Tenements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	36	—	—	36
Ward 2—Dallfield, 1st Dev.—										
Multi-Storey Flats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	112	224	—	336
Ward 3—Ardler, 1st Dev.—										
Cottages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	4	22	8	34
Ward 4—Happyhillock, 1st Dev. (North)—										
Flats & Cottages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	58	37	8	103
Happyhillock, 1st Dev. (South)—										
Flats & Cottages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	6	42	8	56
Ward 8—Menziesshill, 11th Dev.—										
Flats & Cottages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	4	15	—	19
Menziesshill, 12th Dev.—										
Cottages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	49	13	62
Ward 9—St. Mary C.D.A.—										
Multi-Storey & Cottages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	22	39	8	69
City Road, 4th Dev.—										
Tenements & Cottages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	4	20	8	32
Ward 11—King Street—										
Tenements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	16	4	20
Ward 12—Derby Street C.D.A., 1st Dev.—										
Maisonettes & Flats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	54	—	28	88
										855

(b) Private Enterprise—						1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
Ward 1	—	16	1	1	18
Ward 2	—	—	1	3	4
Ward 4	—	—	—	1	1
Ward 5	—	—	—	11	11
Ward 6	—	—	—	3	3
Ward 7	—	—	48	22	70
Ward 9	—	—	5	20	25
Ward 10	—	—	—	7	7
Ward 11	—	—	59	74	133
										272

Giving a grand total of 1,127 houses erected throughout the period.

III.—Dwellinghouses closed for human habitation and vacated in whole or in part :—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
(a) Converted into business premises, offices, shops or work-shops, etc.	—	2	1	6	9
(b) By absorption into other houses	—	—	1	—	1
(c) Closed by Order, Demolition Order or Undertaking	106	386	74	6	572
(d) Comprehensive Development Areas	42	253	65	26	386
(e) Voluntarily Closed	5	3	13	25	46
(f) Pre-Fabricated Houses	—	—	94	—	94
	153	644	248	63	1,108

IV.—Net Result for 1966 :—

The net result for the period is that there are 226 more houses available for human habitation than at 31st December, 1965, i.e., houses of :—

1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over
147 less	328 less	340 more	240 more

V.—Dwellinghouses demolished :—

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & over	Total
(a) Dwellinghouses that had been Closed by Order or by Demolition Order	104	204	23	7	338
(b) Houses Voluntarily Closed	22	78	20	10	130
(c) Pre-Fabricated Houses	—	—	94	—	94
(d) Comprehensive Development Areas	45	274	77	34	430
	171	556	214	51	992

In addition to the above, 169 shops and other premises were demolished.

TABLE X

Other Particulars from Department's Records

1. Total Number of Houses in City and Sanitary Facilities thereanent :—

Total number of houses	66,129
Number with internal water supply	66,120 or 99.9%
Number with internal water closet	49,663 or 75.1%
Number with shared outside water closet	15,945 or 24.1%
Number with internal bath	35,152 or 53.2%
Number without bath	30,977 or 46.8%

2. Houses with External Water Supply:—

Ward	No. of Houses	ROOMS				WATER SUPPLY On Stairs, Landings, etc.	In Courts, Rural Areas, etc.
		1	2	3	4 and over		
1	5	4	1	—	—	5	—
2	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	9	7	1	1	—	8	1

Of the 9 houses recorded above, 4 are the subjects of Closing, etc., Orders, and 5 are Voluntarily Closed. During the year 13 houses with outside water supply had gone out of use.

3. Position regarding Privies and Chemical Closets :—

WARD.	Conveniences.	Houses.	SERVING	
			Other Premises.	
4	1	1	—	—
7	3	—	1	—
8	1	1	—	—
10	1	1	—	—
11	1	1	—	—
	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>

The 7 conveniences shown above are classified as follows :—

Privies	2	} Serving Houses
Chemical Closets	2	
and		} Serving other Premises
Privies	3	

The 4 houses recorded are the subjects of Closing, etc. Orders and will not be re-let when the present occupiers remove.

Schools

The Director of Education, Mr. James Carson, M.A., furnishes the following information relative to his Department.

" Educational Provision in Dundee

Projects Completed — Year 1966/67

Lawside R.C. Academy	—	New
St. Ninian's R.C. Primary School	—	New
School for the Deaf	—	Extension and Modernisation
St. Michael's R.C. Secondary School	—	Alterations and Improvements

Under Construction

Harris Academy	—	Extension and Modernisation
Ardler Primary School	—	New
Ardler R.C. Primary School	—	New
St. Margaret's R.C. Primary School	—	Provision of Dining Facilities
St. Columba's R.C. Primary School	—	Provision of Dining Facilities

Planning Stage

Whitfield Primary School No. 1	—	New
Whitfield Primary School No. 2	—	New
Whitfield Primary School No. 3	—	New
West Ferry Primary School	—	New
Craigie High School	—	New
Coldside Occupational Centre	—	Extension and Modernisation
Graham Street Sports Pavilion	—	New
Music Centre, Bell Street	—	Conversion
Law Nursery School	—	Conversion

Further Education

Under Construction :

Commercial College	—	New
--------------------	---	-----

Planning Stage :

Kingsway Technical College, Horticultural Annexe	—	New
---	---	-----

Further Education Centres

Under Construction :

Menzieshill Community Centre	—	New
------------------------------	---	-----

Planning Stage :

Kirkton Community Centre	—	New
Douglas Community Centre	—	New
Ardler Community Centre	—	New
Ancrum Road Outdoor Centre	—	Modernisation "

Atmospheric Pollution

The seven atmospheric pollution measuring stations continued in operation during the year at the undernoted sites.

STATIONS			
No.	Name	Site	Instruments
2.	Macalpine	West King's Cross Hospital, Macalpine Road.	Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide Instrument.
3.	Clelington	Maryfield Hospital, Mains Loan.	do.
5.	Mayfield	Mayfield Hostel, 169 Arbroath Road.	do.
6.	Caird	Sanitary Dept., 17 City Square.	Daily Smoke Filter and SO ₂ (Volumetric) Apparatus
7.	Constitution	Constitution Road Clinic, 55 Constitution Road.	do.
8.	Balgay	Royal Victoria Hospital, Jedburgh Road.	Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide Instrument.
10.	Craigie	Craigie House Residential Home, Southampton Road.	do.

The number allocated to each station is that given by the Air Pollution Division of the Ministry of Technology, who, in collaboration with local authorities and other co-operating bodies, continues to investigate the problems of atmospheric pollution on a National basis.

During the year a total of 181 visits were made to the stations, mainly for the purpose of changing-over equipment, etc.

Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide Instruments

The results for the year are shown in the following tables.

Station	Deposit Gauges	Lead Peroxide Instruments
	Average Monthly Total Solid Deposit (Tons/sq. Mile)	Daily Average Concentrations of Sulphur Dioxide in Arbitrary units (milligrammes of SO ₂ per 100 sq. centimetres per day)
No. 2 "Macalpine"	10.56	0.60
No. 3 "Clelington"	10.07	0.71
No. 5 "Mayfield"	9.50	0.51
No. 8 "Balgay"	7.73	0.39
No. 10 "Craigie"	10.28	0.54

The above Total Solid Deposit figures are representative of the following:

PER MONTH		TONS DEPOSIT	
Per sq. mile	Over city as a whole	Per sq. mile	Over city as a whole
9.63	184.99	115.56	2219.88

Comparisons of results obtained with those from previous years are shown below :—

Year	DEPOSIT GAUGES		LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS Mean Daily Average Concentra- tion of SO ₂ in Arbitrary Units (mgms. of SO ₂ /100 sq.cms./day)
	Average Monthly Deposit in Tons Per Sq. Mile	Total Solid Over City as a Whole	
1958	12.33	236.8	0.60
1959	11.13	213.8	0.64
1960	10.41	199.97	0.66
1961	8.6	165.12	0.57
1962	8.02	154.06	0.58
1963	9.37	179.9	0.55
1964	7.8	149.8	0.57
1965	8.36	160.59	0.48
1966	9.63	184.99	0.55

As can be seen, the average monthly total solid deposit figures for 1966 showed an increase on those for the previous five years. The reason for this, it is suspected, was interference by persons unknown by the malicious deposit of extraneous matter in the bowls, because some of the results during the summer months were without a doubt higher than they ought to have been. This highlights one of the weaknesses of the deposit gauge unit and serious thought will have to be given to the installation of more units giving daily readings, which are free from the risk of such interference.

The mean daily average concentration of sulphur-dioxide at 0.55 arbitrary units was only a fraction above that for 1965, but was below the average figure for the previous eight years.

No. 8 Station, "Balgay," the area around which has been smoke-controlled for a number of years, continues to record the lowest readings, both for solid deposit and sulphur-dioxide concentrations.

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"					
	SMOKE (Concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre)			SO ₂ (Concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre)		
	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value
January	38	301	151	0	62	33
February	12	240	90	7	68	35
March	27	200	66	28	111	56
April	33	114	66	22	153	82
May	28	90	53	0	95	48
June	18	80	47	15	73	42
July	8	59	34	16	62	40
August	16	68	37	7	75	42
September	16	113	47	13	148	68
October	38	161	87	74	241	137
November	37	243	103	67	297	181
December	20	246	103	33	279	157
During the Year	8	301	74	0	297	77

MONTH	No. 7 "CONSTITUTION"					
	SMOKE (Concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre)			SO ₂ (Concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre)		
	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value
January	57	435	189	14	65	41
February	23	265	127	15	93	44
March	33	186	66	0	85	50
April	48	122	83	21	179	88
May	27	112	56	15	113	60
June	18	86	45	8	86	43
July	11	52	30	23	92	47
August	5	55	37	0	126	56
September	18	141	68	34	204	85
October	54	177	106	75	188	124
November	48	377	146	68	317	155
December	23	371	139	18	253	152
During the Year	5	435	91	0	317	79

Comparisons with the results obtained from the same two stations in previous years are shown below :—

Year	Period	SMOKE FILTERS Daily Mean Smoke Concentration (Microgrammes/cu. metre)			SO ₂ APPARATUS Daily Mean SO ₂ Concentration (Microgrammes/cu. metre)		
		Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value
1959	Jan. - Dec.	15	1,443	213	0	403	77
1960	Jan. - Dec.	22	1,663	213	3	326	92
1961	Jan. - Dec.	15	1,102	164	6	343	83
1962	Jan. - Dec.	11	1,010	132	13	304	86
1963	Jan. - Dec.	7	681	110	0	379	98
1964	Jan. - Dec.	3	614	84	0	371	110
1965	Jan. - Dec.	8	435	77	14	391	94
1966	Jan. - Dec.	5	435	82	0	317	78

The average smoke concentration at both stations was slightly above that for 1965 but was, at 82 microgrammes per cubic metre of air, considerably less than the figures recorded when measurements with the daily smoke filter were commenced.

A gratifying feature was the reduced average sulphur-dioxide concentration at the same stations.

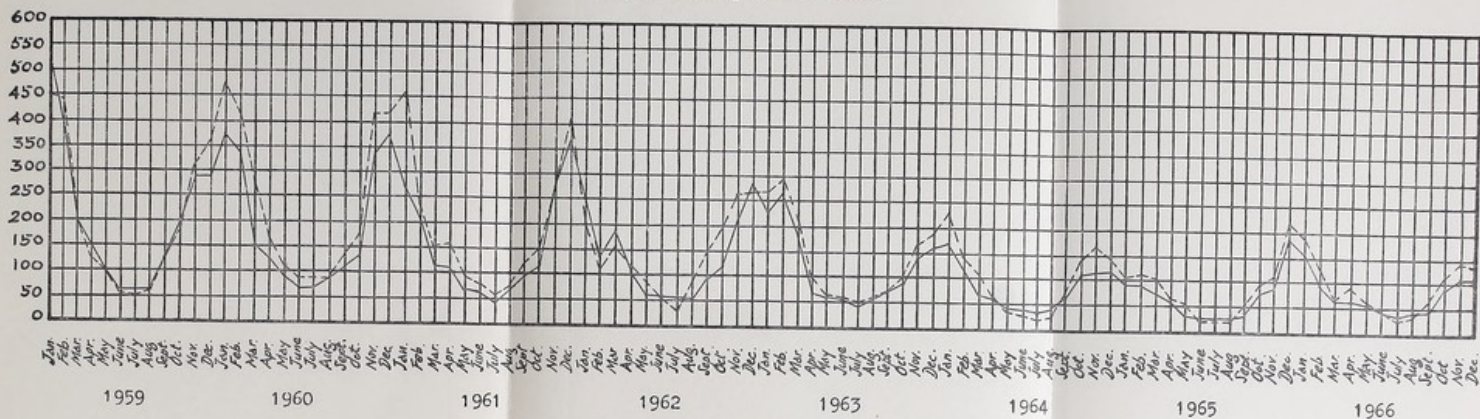
The highest smoke concentration recorded at both stations, 301 and 435 microgrammes per cubic metre of air respectively, occurred during the same 24 hour period in January month when heavy precipitation and foggy conditions obtained. The highest sulphur-dioxide concentrations, 297 and 317 microgrammes per cubic metre of air, were recorded during different 24 hour periods in the month of November when somewhat similar weather conditions prevailed.

The seasonal fluctuations of the smoke and sulphur-dioxide content of the atmosphere may be appreciated by study of the following graphs which, in the case of the one relating to smoke, emphasises in particular the downward trend since measurements began in 1959.

Microgrammes per cubic metre

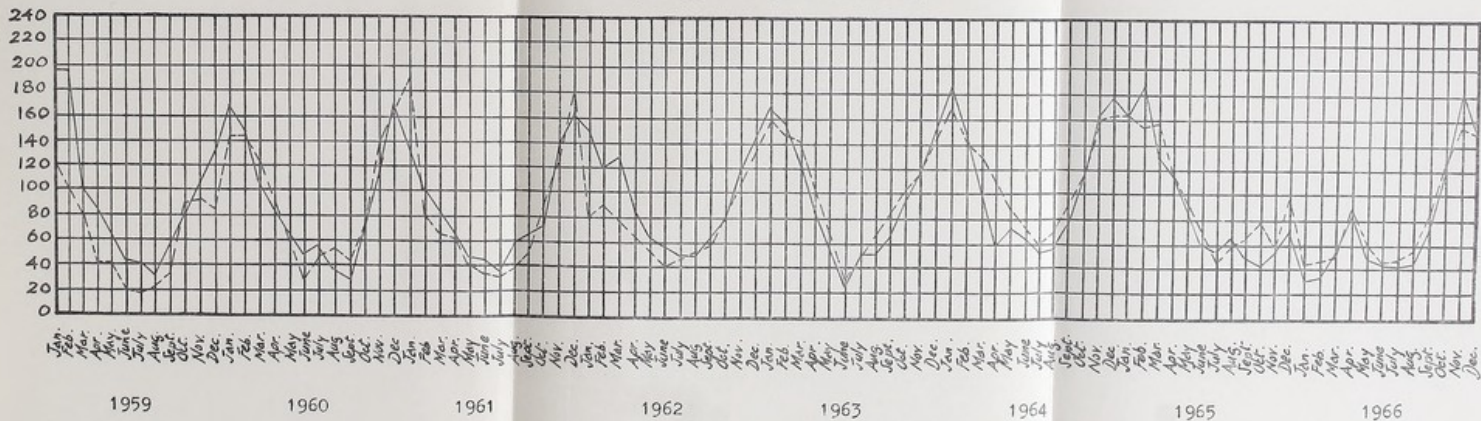
Stations No. 6 — "CAIRD" — and — No. 7 — "CONSTITUTION"

Average Daily Mean Smoke Concentration
(microgrammes per cubic metre)

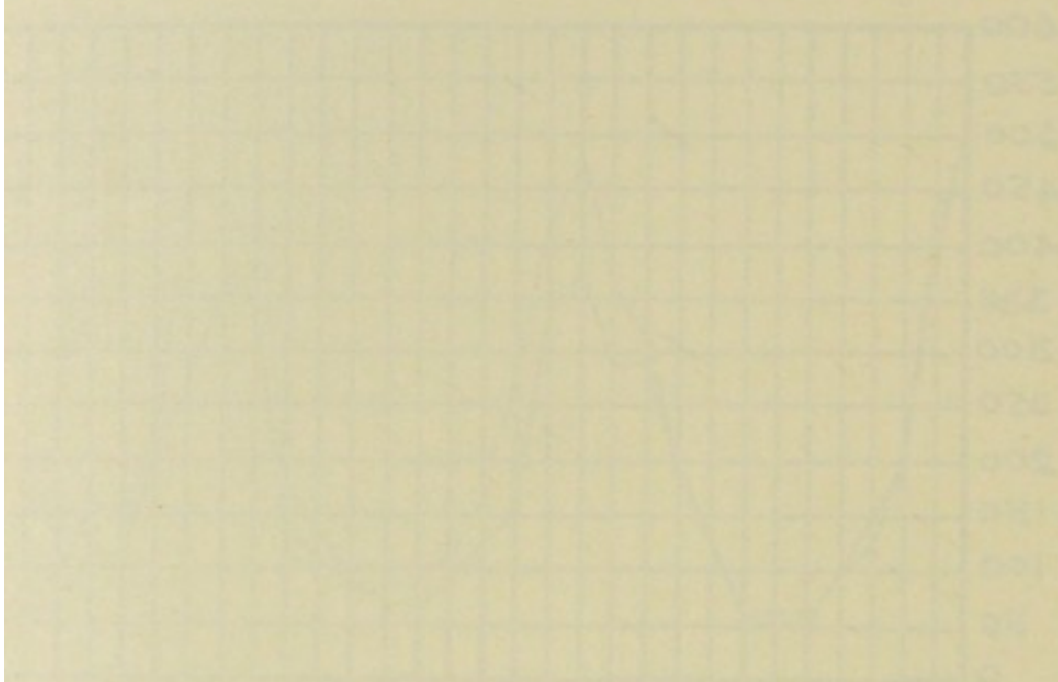


Average Daily Mean SO₂ Concentration
(microgrammes per cubic metre)

Microgrammes per cubic metre

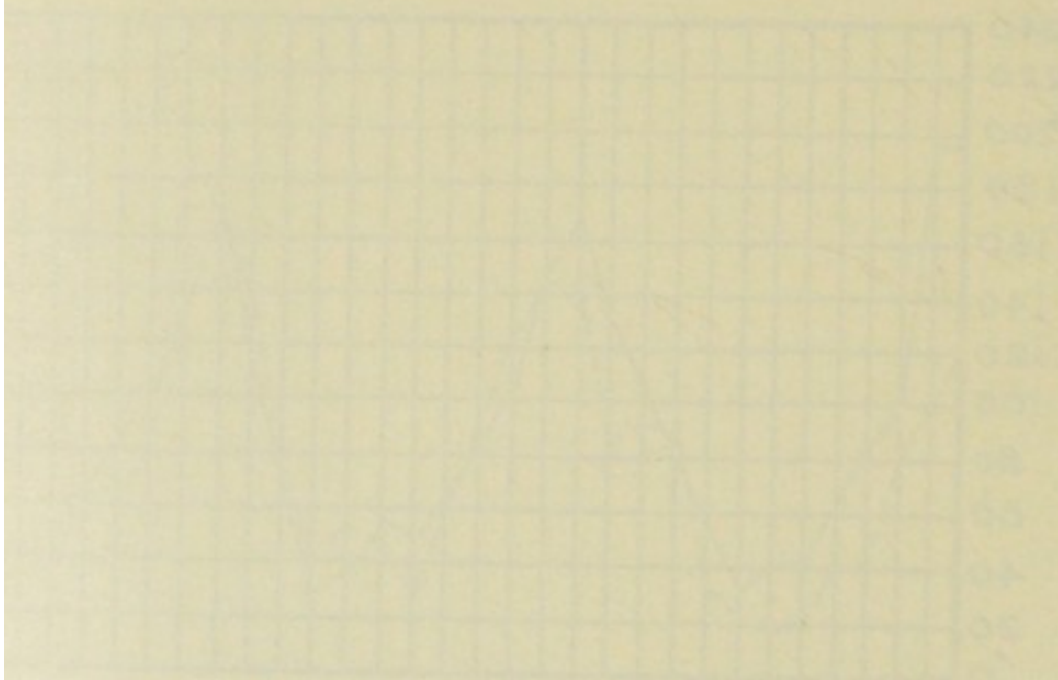


— Station No. 6 — "CAIRD"
- - - Station No. 7 — "CONSTITUTION"



100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Clean Air Act, 1956

Section 1 (Dark Smoke Emission) and Section 16 (Smoke Nuisances) —

Some 296 visits, including 25 to boiler plants at factory and other premises, were made during the year, either in the course of investigation of complaints or as routine checks involving observation and enforcement of matters related to the provisions of these two Sections of the Act. In addition, 42 official observations were made on chimneys serving industrial and other boiler units, and in consequence of smoke emissions being discovered which exceeded the permitted periods, 8 verbal warnings were given and 3 Statutory Notices issued to the firms or persons committing the offences.

87 complaints involving 84 contraventions of Sections 1 or 16 were lodged with the department and 73 such matters were effectively remedied.

As in previous years, a number of the complaints related to smoke nuisances from the burning of trade waste and garden refuse. With regard to the former the remedy is always simple—regular collection and disposal of the materials by the Cleansing Department. The burning of garden refuse, of course, might be looked upon as a seasonal hazard and such complaints always arise from the lighting-up of bon-fires without having due regard to the site conditions, the wet state of the refuse and the wind direction. Relative thereto, it is important to note that one of these factors alone can determine whether or not nuisance will be caused.

A few other matters dealt with concerned intermittent excessive smoke emission from chimneys serving modern boiler plants, and the cause was invariably found to be either lack of care in the operation of the manual controls or faulty dampers depriving the units of the air supply necessary to afford proper combustion conditions.

One complaint related to the emission of sooty particles or smuts, samples of which were taken and found to be comprised of partially burned fibres. It was suspected that the smuts were being discharged from the chimney serving the boiler-house at a factory in the vicinity. The hand-fired boiler unit in question, it was subsequently discovered, was being utilised as a means of disposal for large quantities of waste fibres by burning. Because of the considerable velocity of the flue gases and draught produced by the tall chimney, together with the lack of arrestor equipment, conditions were such that the emission of smuts was, one might say, inevitable.

The matter was taken up with the firm concerned and as a result the disposal of the waste material in this manner was stopped and so, incidentally, was the smut nuisance. The firm has also indicated that in an effort to ensure compliance with the requirements of Section 1, the existing hand-fired boiler is shortly to be replaced by an oil-fired unit.

Section 3 — A total of 42 notifications of proposal to install new furnace/boiler units, as required by sub-section 3 of this Section, were made to the

Local Authority. In connection therewith some 87 visits were paid to premises either during or after completion of the works.

New installations and major alterations to existing boiler plants completed during 1966 are summarised in the following table : —

New Furnace/Boiler Installations and Major Adaptations to Existing Units completed during 1966

Nature of Premises			Type of Fuel			Type of Stoker, Burner, etc.	Remarks
Factories	Shops, Offices, etc.	Other Premises	Solid Fuel				
			Oil	Gas			
5	8	2	18	—	11	7	Automatic Burner
4	—	—	6	—	6	—	do.
1	—	2	3	—	3	—	do.
—	—	11	11	—	10	1	do.
3	—	2	—	7	—	7	do.
1	—	—	1	—	1	—	Chain Grate
—	—	1	—	1	1	—	Under-feed
14	8	18	39	8	2	37	8

Details of the Total Numbers of New Boiler/Furnace Installations and Major Alterations carried out within the City since the Clean Air Act came into operation are as follows :—

Years	Nature of Premises				Type of Fuel				Method of Stoking or Type of Mechanical Stokers Installed in the case of Solid Fuel Burning Units
	Factories	Shops, etc.	Other Premises	New Furnace/Boiler Installations	Adaptations, etc. to Boiler Units	Solid Fuel	Oil	Gas	
1957-1966 inclusive	146	88	286	646	—	122	363	161	46 — Hand-fired (5 coal, 41 coke and anthracite). 48 — Under-feed stokers. 3 — Low-ram coking stokers. 4 — Wide-ram coking stokers. 5 — Chain-grate stokers. 1 — Gravity hopper feed. 2 — P.F. attritor systems. 1 — Incinerator. 4 — Incinerators with gas jets. 8 — Incinerators with oil or gas after-burners.
	52	7	35	—	132	51	81	—	25 — Under-feed stokers. 3 — Low-ram coking stokers. 1 — Wide-ram coking stoker. 15 — Chain-grate stokers. 7 — Sprinkler stokers.

(a) Mechanical stokers fitted.

(b) Oil burners fitted to boiler units formerly burning solid fuel.

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It is perhaps worthy of record that at a large factory establishment the former "Lancashire" boilers equipped with sprinkler stokers were replaced by a super-economic oil-fired boiler as a result of which the chimney serving the plant no longer emits large volumes of dark smoke as it did on occasion when the coal-burning units were in operation.

Changes effected at Corporation premises included the replacement of hand-fired solid fuel burning boilers by oil-fired sectional boilers at two schools. At another school an under-feed stoker was fitted to a coal-burning sectional boiler.

An important event during the year was the commissioning of the second of the two water tube boilers at the Electricity Generating Station extension at Carolina Port. The plant, now fully operational, is playing its part in coping with the ever-increasing demand for electric power.

Section 10 — Plans submitted to the Buildings Authority continue to be carefully examined for the purpose of ensuring that the proposed height of any new chimney is sufficient to prevent smoke, etc. discharged therefrom from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance. In connection therewith it was necessary to visit the sites of 19 buildings to check the proposals against the topography, etc. of the area and in quite a number of cases a higher chimney had to be asked for than that proposed by the architect or heating engineer who, incidentally, is generally more concerned about aesthetic and operational factors than the question of obviating risk of nuisance.

This section gives the local authority power to reject plans for the erection or extension of a building unless they are satisfied that the height of any chimney shown on the plans is satisfactory from a public health and nuisance point of view, but a very great weakness lies in the fact that the section does not extend to a building used or to be used wholly for one or more of the following purposes, that is to say as a residence or residences, a shop or shops or an office or offices. Many buildings within these categories have chimneys which can be particularly offensive and troublesome unless built high enough.

Smoke Control Areas

Sections 11-15 — New legislation which came into force during the year included the Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (Scotland) Order, 1966, which, subject to the conditions that the appliance is installed, maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke and, in any case, in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions, and that the only fuel used is wood waste in a clean condition, exempts the fireplace known as the Hounsell Sawdust Burning Stove from the provisions of Section 11 of the Act and the requirements of a Smoke Control Area Order.

This means that there are now two stoves on the market specially designed for the disposal of wood waste which may be used for that purpose without

offence in Smoke Control Areas, namely the aforesaid Hounsell unit and the Fulgora Slow Combustion Stove, similarly exempted by an Order of 1965.

Another Statutory Instrument, the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Scotland) Regulations, 1966, added a new fuel to the list of "authorised fuels," namely "Multiheat," which is in the form of briquettes with anthracite as a main constituent and which has been subjected to mild heat treatment during the process of manufacture by the National Coal Board. Multiheat is specifically designed for closed appliances such as independent boilers and room heaters but may also be used successfully in modern open fires. It is not, however, available meantime in this area.

The Dundee (Lochee) Smoke Control Area Order became effective on 1st October, 1966, so that at the end of the year under review the City had eight Smoke Control Orders in operation, statistical details in respect of which can be found in the next table.

Quite an appreciable number of householders in the Lochee Area failed to carry out the necessary alterations or replacement of their fireplaces before the operative date of the Order, and eventually it was found necessary to serve 318 Statutory Notices under Section 12 (2) of the Act requiring them to execute the necessary works. The large majority did so as a result of this action, but a small number of Local Authority tenants ignored the terms of the Notice and in accordance with Section 12 (3) of the Act the Corporation gave instructions for the works to be carried by the Building Department and the tenants concerned charged 30 per cent. of the cost thereof.

The City's ninth Smoke Control Area Order—Coldside—was confirmed by the Secretary of State on 21st June, 1966, and is due to come into operation on 1st October, 1967. After the Order had been confirmed, the Corporation made a Variation Order adding to the list of buildings already exempted from the provisions of Section 11 of the Act by the original Order. This step was taken following receipt of information from the Town Planning Department regarding the future of buildings situated within the Area which were also included within the Coupar Street Comprehensive Development Area. The buildings exempted by the Variation Order were those which it was envisaged would be affected by development to be undertaken by 1970. This step, of course, obviated unnecessary expenditure being incurred by householders, the Corporation and the Exchequer in connection with the alteration or replacement of fireplaces.

The Corporation has made a tenth Order—the Dundee (Law) Smoke Control Area Order—declaring yet another sector of the City to be a Smoke Control Area. This Order, subject to its confirmation by the Secretary of State, is scheduled to come into operation on 1st October, 1968.

Some 11,890 visits were made during the year to houses and other premises in existing and proposed Smoke Control Areas, either in the course of survey or for the purpose of supervising or inspecting the alteration or replacement of

fireplaces within dwellinghouses. These visits were carried out principally by the Technical Assistants appointed to the staff for this purpose.

From time to time patrols were carried out in established Smoke Control Areas. These revealed 49 contraventions of Section 11 of the Act by the emission of smoke from dwellinghouse chimneys caused by the burning of bituminous coal. In 29 of these cases a Statutory Notice was served upon the householder concerned directing attention to the offence, while in the other 20 instances a verbal warning was given. None of the contraventions was reported to the Procurator Fiscal.

Some 31 complaints were dealt with in connection with Smoke Control Areas. These related to a variety of matters, such as minor installation or structural faults, difficulties being experienced in the operation of new appliances, etc. Steps were taken to have the faults remedied and, where necessary, demonstrations and advice given regarding correct operational techniques. Some 61 visits were made in connection with these complaints, all of which were satisfactorily resolved.

Phased Programme. As can be readily seen from the foregoing, progress towards implementation of the Corporation's programme for the establishment of Smoke Control Areas continues apace. At the end of the year, with eight Orders in operation, 15,881 dwellinghouses and 1,352 other premises, within an acreage of 4,616, were the subject of smoke control. This represents almost one-quarter of the City's housing and approximately one-third of its area.

Once the Coldside and Law Orders are in operation the number of houses and other premises covered will increase to 22,665 and 1,810 respectively, and the acreage will be 5,188. The number of houses within existing Smoke Control Areas will, of course, also continue to increase, particularly as the development of the Ardler and Whitfield Housing Estates and other housing projects proceeds.

Details of progress to date is shown in the following table : —

**PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
PHASED PROGRAMME
POSITION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1966**

Ref.	Orders in Operation	Order Confirmed and Operative 1/10/67	Year during which Order will probably be made	Year during which Order will probably become operative	Acreage of Land	No. of Houses			Total	No. of Other Premises
						Local Authority	S.S.H.A.	Private		
A	1	—	—	—	525	2,174	—	118	2,292	40
B	1	—	—	—	230	1	—	898	899	49
C	1	—	—	—	268	435	—	394	829*	124
D	1	—	—	—	675	2,577	126	6	2,709	72
E	1	—	—	—	560	3	—	80	83	12
F	1	—	—	—	524	710	—	2,151	2,861*	394
G	1	—	—	—	1,282	2,359	96	681	3,136*	221
H	1	—	—	—	552	2,312	124	636	3,072*	440*
I	—	1	—	—	365	2,072	—	1,239	3,311*	210*
J	—	—	1967	1968	207	396	—	3,077	3,473*	248*

* Does not include houses and other premises which still exist within the Areas but were exempted from the provisions of Section 11 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, by the Smoke Control Area Orders concerned.

Area Reference:—

- A. The Dundee (Menzieshill) Smoke Control Area.
- B. The Dundee (Glamis Road) Smoke Control Areas.
- C. The Dundee (Balgay) Smoke Control Area.
- D. The Dundee (Camperdown) Smoke Control Area.
- E. The Dundee (Whitfield) Smoke Control Area.
- F. The Dundee (West End) Smoke Control Area.
- G. The Dundee (Downfield West) Smoke Control Area.
- H. The Dundee (Lochee) Smoke Control Area.
- I. The Dundee (Coldside) Smoke Control Area — the area bounded on the north by Kingsway West from the former Dundee and Alyth Junction Branch Railway to Strathmartine Road; on the east by Strathmartine Road; on the south by Hill Street, Law Crescent, Lawside Terrace Steps, Lawside Terrace, Lawsteps and Tullideph Road; and on the west by City Road, Logie Street and the former Dundee and Alyth Junction Branch Railway.
- J. The Dundee (Law) Smoke Control Area — the area bounded on the north by Tullideph Road, Lawsteps, Lawside Terrace, Lawside Terrace Steps, Law Crescent and Hill Street; on the east by Strathmartine Road and Hilltown; on the south by Constitution Street, Somerville Place, Dudhope Terrace, Lochee Road, Polepark Road and Milnbank Road; and on the west by City Road.

Clean Air Exhibition. The Mobile Clean Air Exhibition Unit of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation made return visits to the City during May and November, when it was on show at sites within the Lochee and Coldside Smoke Control Areas and also for a few days at the City Square. As on previous occasions, the Unit had on display and in operation a variety of solid fuel burning appliances, demonstrating thereby the performance of various grades of solid smokeless fuels. Some visitors took the opportunity of placing their various problems before the Federation's demonstrators who were on duty to deal with queries.

At the time of the May visit the Unit was not only of interest to the general public but also to delegates attending the Conference of the National Society for Clean Air (Scottish Division) which was being held in Dundee at that time.

A Showhouse situated within the Coldside Smoke Control Area and sponsored by the National Coal Board was also opened during the year. The house is a three-roomed Corporation flatted dwelling, made available for the purpose by the Housing Committee. Installed in the living-room is an inset room heater with high output boiler connected to an indirect cylinder which provides hot water and supplies radiators throughout the dwelling. An open fire capable of burning the hardest coke is also on show in one of the bedrooms. This unit incorporates an electrically operated fan to provide forced draught when required to boost the fire.

Demonstration such as these of the application and suitability of modern smokeless fuel appliances to give comprehensive space heating and hot water service is giving the public the opportunity of seeing for themselves what solid smokeless fuels have to offer as a contributor to comfort in the home.

Factories Act, 1961

The following table details the number and types of factories on the register at the end of 1966.

TRADE or BUSINESS.	Mechanical Factories.	Non-Mechanical Factories.
Blacksmiths, Carriage Builders, etc.	8	—
Boot Repairers, Saddlers, etc.	45	—
Building and Associated Trades	109	71
Coal, Firewood and Timber Merchants	22	—
Dental Mechanics, etc.	12	3
Dress and Mantle Makers, Furriers, Milliners, etc.	27	4
Engineering (Light and Heavy)	80	1
Engineers (Electrical, Radio and T.V., etc.)	42	6
Engineers (Motor Vehicle, Cycle Repairs, etc.)	142	5
Food Manufacturers, Packers and Cannerys, Bottlers, etc.	101	5
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens, etc.	192	21
Launderers, Dyers and Dry Cleaners	32	2
Musical Instrument and Sports Equipment Repairs	4	2
Photographers and Picture Framers	6	4
Printers, Ticket Writers, etc.	34	3

	Brought forward	856	127
Tailors		9	9
Textile Spinners, Weavers and Calendriers		78	—
Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, etc.		31	5
Waste, Rag and Metal Merchants		5	9
Watch and Jewellery Repairers, Opticians, etc.		12	12
Miscellaneous		54	7
		<u>1,045</u>	<u>169</u>

134 visits were made to factories other than food manufacturing and bake-house premises and hotel and restaurant kitchens which, although also factories within the meaning of the Act, are dealt with elsewhere in this report. The visits—118 to factories with power machinery and 16 to premises without such facilities—were made either in the course of routine inspection under the Act or to investigate matters reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories or complaints lodged by factory employees, etc., and which were the responsibility of the Local Authority.

In addition, visits were made to sites of building operations to check on the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences for the use of the workmen—another Local Authority responsibility under the Act.

Categorised details of contraventions dealt with under the Factories Act and remedied during the year are as follows :—

Contraventions Reported/Discovered				Nature of Contravention	Contraventions Remedied			
(a)	(b)	(c)	Totals		(a)	(b)	(c)	Totals
Notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories	Reported by Employees etc.	Found during Routine Inspection			Notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories	Reported by Employees etc.	Found during Routine Inspection	
—	—	—	—	Lack of Cleanliness (Sec. 1)	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Overcrowding (Sec. 2)	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Unreasonable Temperature (Sec. 3)	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Inadequate Ventilation (Sec. 4)	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Ineffective Drainage of Floors (Sec. 6)	—	—	—	—
				Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 7)				
2	1	—	3	(1) Insufficient	—	1	1	2*
10	5	11	26	(2) Unsuitable or Defective	7	5	13	25*
—	—	—	—	(3) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
				Building Operations :				
—	1	—	1	Insufficient, Unsuitable or Defective Sanitary Conveniences	—	1	—	1
12	7	11	30	Totals	7	7	14	28

* Includes contraventions dealt with in 1965 and remedied during 1966.

The usual inspections were also made of houses of persons on the Local Authority list of Outworkers in terms of Section 133 of the Act to ensure that the work undertaken was being carried out under satisfactory and hygienic conditions.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Complaints were received regarding noise nuisance from 23 different sources, and a total of 65 visits were made in connection therewith as well as others not concluded at the end of the previous year. Remedial measures were accomplished in respect of 21 sources of annoyance, including three which were carried forward from 1965.

In cases where complex problems arise in the combat of noise complaints, we in Dundee are singularly fortunate in that the Occupational Hygiene Unit of the locally based Scottish Occupational Health Laboratory Service can be readily called upon for expert assistance and advice as circumstances require. The Service, under the aegis of the University Department of Public Health and Social Medicine and the directorship of Professor A. Mair, offers advice and consultation not only on noise difficulties but also on other matters in the environmental field, such as dust, chemicals and humidity problems, and so on. The highly trained specialists on the staff of the Service have already rendered valuable assistance to this department in dealing with noise, and particularly does this apply to the two matters referred to next.

The first concerns an industrial noise complaint where the operation of a wood waste extraction and collection system at a factory caused annoyance to the occupiers of a nearby bungalow dwelling. The firm involved was most co-operative and had the offending motor and cyclone units encased within a timber-lined structure in accordance with the experts' recommendations. This action afforded an appreciable reduction in the sound level measurements compared with those taken prior to the enclosure of the equipment.

The second matter concerned a proposal to install an additional compressor unit at a light engineering factory. This brought forth vehement protests from householders residing in the vicinity who had previously complained about the degree of noise produced by the existing compressor and other equipment and machinery within the premises. After joint investigation, and a report had been obtained from the Health Laboratory Service, planning permission in respect of the compressor house was granted by the Planning Committee, subject to the condition that the measures recommended by the Service's consultant to reduce the noise level were implemented. These involved changes in the construction of the proposed extension and also to the existing compressor house. Following completion of the work, sound level (decibel) measurements were made which revealed that the overall noise level, dBA, had not increased. These conditions obtained despite the fact that the additional compressor was equipped with a motor unit twice as powerful as the one fitted to the existing compressor.

Another instance of planning permission being granted conditionally was in the case of a proposed extension to the premises of a large joinery concern immediately adjoining tenemental property. In granting planning permission in principle, the Planning Committee did so subject to the condition that detailed plans for the development must include provisions for minimising disturbance to adjacent householders due to noise and dust and that the plans be submitted to the Committee for approval. The development, incidentally, is to involve the re-siting of a wood waste collection unit from its present position only several yards away from the tenemental dwellings to a point on the other side of the factory site. This change in itself will undoubtedly be welcomed by the householders, who have hitherto experienced considerable annoyance from sawdust nuisance and noise.

As usual, a number of complaints related to disturbance caused by pneumatic drills and compressor units. Some contractors have co-operated by equipping their drills with muffles which, although not a complete answer to the noise problem, at least mitigate to a certain degree the extent of the nuisance.

The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 and Statutory Instruments having effect under that Act

Food Inspection

There exists in the City a very satisfactory system of food inspection which largely removes the possibility of unsound foodstuffs being sold or exposed for sale to the public. Food wholesalers and retailers regularly and routinely submit suspect articles for inspection by this department, and if such foodstuffs are found to be unsound or unfit for human consumption they are voluntarily surrendered for destruction under the supervision of the inspectorate, a certificate of condemnation being thereafter issued to the trader.

This service is of great value to both the consumer public and firms which handle foodstuffs alike, since the latter can be compensated by their suppliers for the loss of unsound food on production of the department's certificate of unfitness, and the former are safeguarded in so far that there need be no temptation to sell food which is suspect and, possibly, dangerous to health.

So successful has this arrangement been over the years that the volume of foodstuffs submitted for examination has increased considerably. So much so, that the strain put upon the inspectorate and clerical section of the staff made it imperative to have a closer look at the administrative set-up. A new scheme was subsequently evolved and brought into operation in August, 1966, which streamlined the procedure of recording and certification. It is pleasing to record that the new arrangement has worked very well and has reduced the paper-work considerably without impairing in any way the efficiency and effectiveness of the system.

In response to 232 requests for the examination of foodstuffs, 260 visits were made to shops, wholesale warehouses, etc., and as a result 3,975 certificates of unfitness were issued.

As has already been indicated, the willingness of food traders to participate in the scheme makes the sale, or exposure for sale, of unsound food a relatively unlikely occurrence, but where such is detected, as it sometimes is, careful investigation is made and, where appropriate, severe action taken against the offender.

Details of the articles dealt with and the quantities disposed of (by arrangement with the Cleansing Department and under the supervision of the inspectorate) are given in the following table :—

ARTICLES OF FOOD SURRENDERED

ARTICLES	Where Sur- rendered	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Reasons for Sur- render
Beef	Shops or Wholesale Stores, etc.	—	15	1	8	Decomposition, Contamination, Damage to Containers, etc.
Beef (Tinned)		2	3	—	15	
Cheese		—	1	1	11	
Chicken (Tinned)		—	7	3	18	
Confectionery		—	13	—	—	
Cooking Fats		—	2	—	17	
Corned Mutton (Tinned)		—	2	3	18	
Fish (Tinned)		—	1	—	27	
Fruit		—	5	3	—	
Fruit (Tinned)		5	14	—	23	
Fruit, etc. Juices (Tinned)		3	2	—	21	
Ham (Tinned)		3	5	2	19	
Ice Cream		—	1	2	12	
Jam, Syrup, etc.		—	1	—	23	
Luncheon Meat (Tinned)		—	3	—	26	
Milk (Tinned)		—	17	1	24	
Pork (Tinned)		2	10	—	5	
Rice (Creamed) (Tinned)		—	17	—	18	
Sauces and Pickles		—	2	—	15	
Soup (Tinned)		3	5	—	8	
Tongue (Tinned)		—	9	2	22	
Vegetables (Tinned or Pre-packed)		3	7	2	4	
Miscellaneous		—	2	1	2	
TOTAL		28	12	1	—	

As can be seen, canned produce formed the greatest amount of foodstuffs destroyed as unsound, but the volume is proportional to the large quantities of tinned food marketed in the present age, and it is not to be inferred that canned goods are more likely to be unsound than any other form of packaging. While there is a growing trend towards more vacuum packing in polythene bags and quick freezing of foodstuffs, preservation by canning is still the most popular method of maintaining the condition of food for retail sale and, with improved techniques of canning, probably the safest process yet.

Apart from food which was found unfit and which might be described as predictable spoilage, the following exceptional cases are worthy of note :—

A consignment of boxed grapes from the United States to a wholesale fruit merchant was found on arrival to be soft and mouldy, necessitating the destruction of 350 lbs. as unfit for human consumption.

Failure of refrigerators in food premises occasioned the loss of substantial quantities of stocks in six instances, the de-frosted foodstuffs being considered unsound in each case. Included under this heading were 260 lbs. of frozen chips, a large quantity of pre-packed ice cream, the contents of butchers' cold rooms, and a wide range of pre-packed deep frozen foods.

In two instances when shop premises caught fire, damage by heat, smoke and water rendered large quantities of foodstuffs unfit for human consumption. Judgment of the soundness in these circumstances can be very difficult at times since there is often no superficial evidence of packaged food being adversely affected; conversely, articles which appear to have been damaged may in fact be perfectly sound. Examination and rejection of fire-damaged foodstuffs must, however, under such circumstances be necessarily severe.

A delivery to a wholesaler of 96 packets of garlic were considered, after careful examination, to be affected with mould to the extent of being totally unsound and the consignment was destroyed.

Trays of pears imported from the Continent were found extensively diseased and rotted, 294 lbs. being destroyed as unfit for human consumption.

A butcher discovered what he believed to be an abscess in a hind joint of pork supplied to him. Examination revealed that his suspicion was correct and the meat was surrendered for destruction.

Despite all the precautions taken to ensure that food reaches the consumer in a sound and wholesome condition, each year brings its quota of complaints from the public of unsatisfactory food bought by them. During 1966 there were 70 such occurrences classified as follows :—

Contamination of milk and/or milk bottles	10
The presence of foreign materials or extraneous substances	14
Insects in or on food	16
Mouldiness or decomposition	27
Unsubstantiated complaints	3
	<hr/>
	70

The most careful and detailed investigation was carried out in all these cases. Some were found to be well-founded, requiring extensive investigation involving manufacturers and retailers; others were less serious incidents, each, however, receiving suitable attention to enable appropriate action to be taken. In some instances a warning to the offender was sufficient, but in others assessment of the circumstances led to legal proceedings being taken, and details of these cases are given later in this report under the heading of "Other Sampling".

Foodstuffs Arriving at the Port of Dundee

The undernoted table gives details of foodstuffs arriving by waterway from foreign ports during 1966. The total of 1,894 tons 8 cwts. 0 qr. compares with 2,123 tons 14 cwts. 2 qrs. last year and 1,669 tons 5 cwts. 0 qr. in 1964.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Biscuits	1	9	2
Butter	18	10	2
Cheese	66	3	3
Chicken (Tinned)	5	16	1
Cocoa Butter	81	19	3
Fruit (Tinned)	22	16	3
Fruit Juice	18	17	—
Ham	2	14	2
Meat (Tinned)	241	16	1
Nuts	8	10	—
Onions	106	6	3
Peas, Beans, etc.	21	14	—
Rice	23	12	3
Rusks	10	17	—
Sugar	1,115	—	—
Tea	52	3	1
Vegetables (Dried)	74	4	3
Wines, Spirits, etc.	21	15	1
TOTAL	1,894	8	—

The coastwise traffic in foodstuffs, which ceased in 1961 for economic reasons, has not been resumed.

The Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961, etc.

The last report predicted the probable cessation of the single remaining registration in respect of premises used for the storage of meat sold from a vehicle, the owner of which did not have an open shop, and this did in fact come about during the year under review, the vendor concerned acquiring shop premises and discontinuing the use of the storage facilities he formerly had.

Public Slaughter-Houses, Meat and Cattle Markets

The undernoted information has been kindly supplied by the department of the Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter-houses :—

“			Slaughtered	No. of Animals		Weight (in lbs) of Condemned Meat
				Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
	Cattle	.....	15,692	30	4,074	21,701
	Calves	.....	373	13	18	818
	Totals	.....	16,065	43	4,092	22,519
	Sheep	.....	38,029	152	4,356	7,825
	Pigs	.....	9,433	38	1,437	10,190 ”

Food Sampling

Information is given hereunder of samples obtained during the past five years under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 :—

Year	Number Purchased or Taken.		Genuine.	Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
1962	661	614	47	7.11
1963	745	682	63	8.46
1964	772	720	52	6.74
1965	716	684	32	4.47
1966	672	634	48	7.14

Details of the variety and numbers of samples procured during 1966 are as follows :—

I. Formal samples procured with the possibility of legal proceedings in the event of adulteration or irregularity being discovered :—

	Number Purchased or Taken.		Certified to be Genuine.	Adulterated or Irregular.
Brandy	1	1	—
Ice Cream	23	23	—
Milk	28	20	8
Milk Ice	1	1	—
Mince	25	17	8
Rum	1	1	—
Sausages	24	22	2
Whisky	34	32	2
		137	117	20

II. Informal samples :—

	Number Purchased or Taken.	Certified Genuine.	to be Adulterated or Irregular.
Baby Food	3	3	—
Biscuits	4	4	—
Butter	2	2	—
Cheese Products	2	2	—
Curry Powder	2	2	—
Fillings	2	2	—
Fish (Fresh)	2	2	—
Fish (Tinned)	2	2	—
Flavouring	2	2	—
Fruit (Dried)	5	5	—
Fruit (Fresh)	24	24	—
Fruit Drinks	3	3	—
Jams	5	5	—
Medicinal Samples	60	60	—
Milk	327	309	18
Mince	24	19	5
Pastes and Spreads	7	7	—
Royal Chiffon Dessert	2	2	—
Sauces	7	7	—
Sausages	24	19	5
Vegetable Juice	2	2	—
1 Sample each of the following :— Bacon, Bacon Grill, Beef Stock Cubes, Blackcurrant/Lemon Drink, Bread, Coffee, Corn Flakes, Cream, Curried Beans, Fat, Flour, Gelatine, Ice Cream Powder, Instant Potato, Maca- roni Alphabets, Margarine, Rissoto, Roka, Sugar, Tea, Tomatoes, Tongue, Quick-Jel Powder	24	24	—
	<u>535</u>	<u>507</u>	<u>28</u>

With a population of 183,744 this works out at 3.08 samples for every 1,000 persons, compared with 3.64 for 1965, 4.11 for 1964, 4.04 for 1963 and 3.60 for 1962.

When one considers, however, that 725 other food samples (detailed later in this report) were obtained with certain other purposes in view, namely 394 for chemical and 331 for bacteriological examination, the total figure for 1966 is 1,397 which works out at 7.60 per 1,000 of the population.

Formal Samples

Milk. Seven informal samples, reported later under the appropriate heading as not conforming to the standards laid down and containing added water, were followed up by procuring formal samples, four of which gave satisfactory results and called for no further action.

Of the remaining three, one was procured "on delivery" from a producer outside the City and entailed the taking of separate samples from individual churns in addition to the bulk or composite sample representative of the consignment as a whole. A total of ten samples were thus taken, and of these the milk from five of the nine churns was found to be deficient in milk solids-not-fat, four also containing added water. The composite sample also showed the presence of added water and was deficient in milk solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.1%. The samples taken from the other four churns were satisfactory.

The deficiencies and contraventions implied by these results were communicated to the producer who, immediately on receipt of the information, caused an examination of the milking and ancillary equipment to be made. Defects in the plant were discovered and quickly repaired to remove the cause of the trouble. Subsequent testing by the County Milk Officer proved the milk to be up to standard, but a severe warning was issued to the producer, nevertheless, regarding the occurrence.

In one instance the result of the formal sample showed only a very slight deficiency in milk solids-not-fat and it was considered appropriate to warn the dairyman of the unsatisfactory nature of the milk being produced without taking legal action.

In the remaining case the official sample of milk was found on analysis to be deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2.9% and to be adulterated with water to the extent of 2.5%. The circumstances of this case were reported to the Procurator Fiscal and the dairyman was later fined £5 on pleading Guilty to the offence.

Whisky. Two samples of whisky were found on analysis to be below the strength stated on the labels of the bottles from which the samples were supplied. In one case the discrepancy was marginal and it was considered sufficient to warn the manager of the licensed premises regarding the circumstances.

In the other case, however, the strength of the spirit was substantially below the 70° Proof stated on the label of the bottle, and information was given to the Procurator Fiscal. The firm pleaded Not Guilty at a pleading diet, but on the date of the trial changed the plea to Guilty and was fined £10.

Mince and Sausages. Detailed information concerning these samples found to be adulterated or irregular is given later in this report under the heading "The Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962".

Informal Samples

Milk. As can be seen from the last table, eighteen samples were found on analysis not to comply with the required statutory standards. Of these, a sample of Premium milk was deficient in milk fat, and the seventeen other samples did not comply in respect of solids-not-fat content, with nine also containing added water.

In eleven instances, where the deficiency in solids-not-fat was small, warnings were given to the producers and, where necessary, the Authority of the appropriate area was advised and requested to investigate and take remedial action.

The other seven cases, however, warranted formal follow-on sampling, and the results relative thereto have already been reported under the appropriate heading.

Mince and Sausages. Detailed information concerning these contraventions can be found in the section of the report relating to "The Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962".

Other Sampling

Other samples were, of course, and as usual, submitted to the Public Analyst during the year for a variety of purposes, including the determination of fitness of food for human consumption, the investigation of complaints by the public regarding foodstuffs, the quality of school meals (comprising 78 separate items served at 6 schools), the character of mains water drawn from domestic taps in the City and water from private sources of supply, and the purity of the water in the swimming baths—both schools and public.

Under these heads a total of 139 samples were submitted for examination and/or analysis.

Of the complaints made by members of the public regarding unsatisfactory food, the following selection is deserving of particular mention:—

A "hot dog" served to a customer in a restaurant contained an object which had the appearance and hardness of a piece of wood. When an attempt was made by the intending diner to cut the "hot dog" a part of it ricocheted off the plate and was irrecoverably lost, but the remaining portion was brought to the department with indignant complaint. The object was submitted to the Public Analyst for identification, and analysis revealed that it had indeed been a sausage but was severely dehydrated. Investigation at the restaurant showed that the sausage had been left in a micro-wave heating device and had thereby been subjected to intense cooking and hardened as a result. The chef was cautioned as to the improper use of this special equipment, and instructed to exercise greater supervision in the future.

A purchaser of Powdered Red Chilly Pepper discovered insects in the powder when he came to prepare a curry some four months after buying the article. Since the complainer was quite certain that the jar had been closed all the time, attention was turned to the shop where the powder had been bought, but the vendor had disappeared and the shop had changed hands. The insects were identified as *ptinus tectus* beetles. It is interesting to note that a portion of the original infested powder has been kept in a closed jar in the department and, some sixteen months later (at the time of writing) the insects, or their descendants, are still thriving.

A lady complained that when she served Tongue and Turkey Roll to a guest, an adhesive wound dressing with a piece of lint gauze was found in the substance of the meat. After due investigation, the circumstances were reported to the Procurator Fiscal and ensuing legal proceedings resulted in the manufacturers of the meat roll pleading guilty to selling food containing an extraneous substance and being fined £10.

Potato crisps were being enjoyed at the tea break until the unfortunate consumer found that the next "crisp" in the packet was in fact a flattened cockroach. Detailed enquiry was made and information given to the Procurator Fiscal which resulted in a charge against the manufacturers who pled guilty and were fined £15 for the offence.

A nail was found in each of two $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packets of tea bought as a single purchase. Investigation revealed that the tea chests in which the tea was delivered in bulk to the packers contained nails of a similar kind. The possibility of a nail finding its way into the tea was therefore quite feasible, but that nails should be found in successive packets implied something far wrong. When approached regarding the complaint the packaging firm reacted quickly by fitting electro-magnets to the tea-blending drum. The efficiency of this was later tested by deliberately placing nails in a special batch of tea which was then put through the blender. The test was carried out several times and on each occasion the nails were recovered.

A visitor to the City bought a Dundee Cake as a memento of her visit, and on her return to England gave a portion to her young son. While eating a slice of the cake a small sharp piece of metal lodged in the boy's throat but fortunately was recovered. The outcome of this unfortunate experience was that legal proceedings were instituted against the bakery firm concerned following information being given to the Procurator Fiscal by this department. The manufacturers pled guilty and were fined £25.

A meat pie submitted in complaint had turned brilliant violet in colour as it was being eaten. The dye was discovered on analysis to be crystal violet as used in indelible pencils, but intensive investigation by both the manufacturer's chemist and this department failed to reveal where or how the solid dye had got into the pie. In view of the inconclusive nature of the enquiry no legal proceedings were taken, but the firm was cautioned nevertheless.

Another meat pie was found to have a dead blow-fly under the pastry when the pie was broken open by the purchaser prior to eating. Searching enquiry was made into all the circumstances of the case and the facts then handed over to the Procurator Fiscal. On consideration of all the evidence, however, he decided not to proceed with the case since it was not established when and how the blow-fly gained access to the pie. It was probable, for example, that the fly had entered through the hole in the pastry at any time after the pie was cooked.

When the purchaser of a packet of sausage rolls examined them at home they were found to be mouldy and were brought directly to the department.

After the circumstances of purchase were verified at the retail shop, the sausage rolls were taken to the Public Analyst who confirmed that they were unfit for human consumption. The vendors were prosecuted and fined £20 by the Sheriff after pleading guilty to the offence.

The purchase of ox tongue turned out to be a very bad buy for a housewife who discovered on returning home that the meat was "off" and deteriorating rapidly. The lady complained to the department and produced the putrid meat in support thereof. On immediate investigation being made at the retail shop the remainder of the piece from which the ox tongue had been cut was found to be in a similar condition of putrefaction. Confronted with this conclusive evidence the vendor admitted that the meat should not have been sold, and ensuing legal action resulted in a plea of guilty and a fine of £20.

When a girl ate part of a spice bun she choked on a hard object and suffered acute pain. The object was recovered and found to be a fragment of glass, and more pieces of glass were then observed in the uneaten portion of bun. After all the facts had been ascertained, the circumstances were reported to the Procurator Fiscal. Court proceedings followed, the firm pled guilty, and was fined £20.

A large pork pie, contained in a cellophane wrapping, was bought from a supermarket. At the time of purchase the customer was assured of its freshness by the girl at the "check-out" counter. However, on the pie being unwrapped at home the purchaser found it to be badly affected with mould. On complaint being made to this department appropriate enquiries were made. The Public Analyst certified that the pie was unfit for human consumption. Legal proceedings were taken against the firm for selling an article for human consumption which was unfit, and the Sheriff imposed a fine of £25.

A curious complaint which concerned a metal paper-clip allegedly found in a meat pie occasioned considerable enquiry and experiment to establish how the clip got into the pie. When all the relevant facts and the Analyst's observations were put together the evidence seemed to point away from any carelessness on the manufacturer's part, but the explanation of how, when and why had to remain a matter for speculation.

The presence of fibrous material found in a pot of strawberry jam was thought at first to be woody material, but after further tests by the Public Analyst it was considered possible that the extraneous substance might be the roots of strawberry plants. The matter was taken up with the manufacturers and also with the Sanitary Inspector of the area in which the manufactory is located. Another explanation of the fibres in the jam then came to light when it was discovered that rushes were used to seal the containers in which fruit arrives from abroad, and the extraneous material could very well have been this. Prompt and effective action by the firm concerned brought a satisfactory conclusion to the possibility of this kind of complaint recurring.

Samples of foodstuffs, washed milk bottles, water, etc. were also obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination at Queen's College laboratory.

and the following table (which excludes routine milk and ice cream samples because these are statistically mentioned elsewhere) gives details relevant thereto :—

	Satisfactory	Fairly Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
37 Dairy Cream	31	—	6
18 Imitation Cream	17	—	1
43 Milk from Dispensing Machines	27	—	16
46 Milk on delivery to Dispensing Machines	33	—	13
1 Imported Frozen Egg Albumen	1	—	—
3 Waters from Springs and Wells	3	—	—
27 Swimming Baths' Waters, Ships' Drinking Water, etc.	26	—	1
26 Mains Waters	26	—	—
6 Corned Beef	6	—	—
2 Frozen Beef	2	—	—
79 Washed Milk Bottles	55	12	12

As mentioned under the heading "Milk Dispensing Machines", the results of bacteriological examinations of samples taken from these units remained disappointing, even if somewhat improved on previous years' figures. It cannot be overlooked, however, that the generally unsatisfactory nature of the samples has been aggravated to some degree by the poor quality of the milk delivered for supplying the machines. As the table indicates, there is a close relationship between the results.

Statistically, the incidence of bacteriologically unsatisfactory washed milk bottles remains fairly constant, however much endeavour is made to ensure a high standard of cleanliness. All occurrences of unsatisfactory washed milk bottles are, of course, thoroughly investigated, but the practical and physical limitations of achieving sterility among re-usable milk containers will only be remedied when they are replaced by disposable containers filled under aseptic conditions. This is still a matter for the future, but with the advent of ultra heat treated milk, who knows? It may become a reality sooner than expected.

The number of unsatisfactory samples of cream was in part accounted for by the intermittent failure of a producer outwith the City who supplies local bakery premises with this commodity. Supplies were suspended for a period until matters were remedied. This particular supply consists of untreated cream, which is considered to be superior in flavour to pasteurised cream. The latter commodity, however, forms the bulk of the cream sold and used in the City and invariably gives satisfactory results when tested bacteriologically. Surely a sound argument for compulsory heat treatment.

The Labelling of Food Order, 1953, and Amending Regulations, 1956/61

As a matter of routine, when samples of prepacked foodstuffs are being procured under the Food and Drugs Act, and, indeed, at all times when carrying out duties in connection with food, the inspectorate maintain a discerning

watch for contraventions of the labelling legislation. Containers, etc. are scrutinised for any breach of the law by way of omission of any necessary information on the label or the misleading description of an article in words or pictorial device whereby the purchaser might be induced to buy a commodity inferior or different to that wanted.

Close attention during the year to these matters, however, revealed no legal irregularities, and it seems therefore that manufacturers and packers are generally well informed as to the requirements of this legislation.

The Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962

Not only is it important that food reaches the consumer in as wholesome, nutritious and palatable a condition as possible; it is also important that waste of food due to deterioration is reduced to a minimum. This is made possible by the use of chemical preservatives but, in the interests of the consumer, the Regulations limit their use to certain specified articles and only in certain specified quantities.

As in previous years, sampling was carried out routinely to ascertain if foodstuffs contained preservatives, whether permitted or otherwise and, where permissible, that these were not present in excess of the permitted amount.

Mince. As shown in the tables under "Food Sampling", 49 samples (25 formal and 24 informal) were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, and 13 (8 formal and 5 informal) were found to contain permitted preservative in contravention of the Regulations. Particulars are as follows :—

12 contained permitted preservative outwith the permitted period which is June to September inclusive. Of these, two contained preservative even in excess of the maximum allowed during the permitted period.

1 contained excess permitted preservative during the permitted period.

Proceedings were taken in respect of the eight formal samples, the results of legal action being as follows :—

One fined £10; Six fined £5.

One case was deserted by the Procurator Fiscal.

Sausages. 48 samples (24 formal and 24 informal) were purchased, and of these, 7 (2 formal and 5 informal) were found not to be in conformity with the Regulations.

Information concerning the two formal samples was given to the Procurator Fiscal and Court proceedings resulted in a fine of £5 in each case.

Four follow-on formal samples were obtained after the five informal samples were adversely reported upon, but were found to be satisfactory. In the fifth case, the proprietor of the business died and no further action was taken, apart from giving a strong warning to the shop assistant.

The Meat (Treatment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1964

The addition of certain specified substances to raw, unprocessed meat which help to prolong its red appearance is an offence against the Regulations. As a matter of interest, incidentally, mince is considered to be unprocessed for the purpose of this legislation.

Meat, and particularly mince, submitted for analysis is routinely examined by the Public Analyst for the presence of such substances, but during 1966 no contravention of the Regulations was discovered.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948/63

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959

The Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959

During the year the undernoted applications for registration were approved by the Local Authority:—

For the Manufacture, Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream	1
For the Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream	1
For the Storage of Ice Cream	—
In respect of Vehicles for the Manufacture, Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream on the Public Streets	—
In respect of Vehicles for the Sale of Ice Cream on the Public Streets	1

and at the end of the year the registers kept in compliance with the Regulations of 1948 showed the following totals:—

Premises Registered for Manufacture, Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream	47
Premises Registered for Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream	57
Premises Registered for Storage of Ice Cream	5
Vehicles Registered for the Manufacture, Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream	8
Vehicles Registered for Sale of Ice Cream	74

D.H.S. Circular No. 82/1960 recommends that ice cream should not contain more than 50,000 bacteria per gram and no coliform bacteria in 1/100th of a gram. This standard, although not a statutory one, is an indicator of the level of hygiene which should obtain in the manufacture, storage or sale of ice cream, it being held that failure to achieve the standard implies unclean methods. The table at the end of this section of the report gives results relative to the 40 samples obtained during 1966 for the purpose of bacteriological examination, and from this it will be seen that 11, or 27.5%, failed to conform to the arbitrary standard. This result is not so adverse as it statistically appears, however, as certain failures of samples taken from retailers were subsequently found to have a common cause at the manufacturers' premises.

Follow-up investigations into this trouble revealed, in one case, an inadequately cleaned homogeniser which also had a leaking gland to one of the pistons. The defects were quickly remedied and the persistently poor results ceased abruptly.

Other investigations of failures at premises from which unsatisfactory samples were taken showed that the common causes were carelessness in cleaning equipment and/or inadequate prevention of contamination in the handling of the ice cream. In each case the person responsible for the failure was warned to give attention to specific matters.

Ice cream vehicles were generally found to be in a satisfactory condition with regard to cleanliness, equipment and methods of handling, but there were some which required the paintwork to be freshened up or minor repairs to equipment. The number of vehicles manufacturing "soft" ice cream from a sterile liquid mixture remained at eight.

No sample of ice cream failed to conform to the compositional standards laid down in the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.

The requirements of the Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, which lay down rules for the labelling of prepacked ice cream, were given attention, but the law was adequately complied with in all cases.

During the year 185 visits of inspections were made to premises where ice cream is manufactured and/or sold, as well as to ice cream vehicles plying their wares in the streets.

Chemical Analysis—Ice Cream. The table relating to Formal Sampling in that part of the report entitled "Food Sampling" shows that 23 samples of ice cream (exclusive of milk ice) were procured during 1966, and the following facts are extracted from the reports of the Public Analyst :—

Fat			Milk Solids-Not-Fat		
Under 5%	.....	—	Under 7.5%	.....	—
5% - 6%	.....	2	7.5% - 8.5%	.....	—
6% - 7%	.....	4	8.6% - 9.5%	.....	1
7% - 8%	.....	6	9.6% - 10.5%	.....	3
8% - 9%	.....	7	10.6% - 11.5%	.....	2
9% - 10%	.....	3	11.6% - 12.5%	.....	4
10% - 11%	.....	1	12.6% - 13.5%	.....	7
11% - 12%	.....	—	13.6% - 14.5%	.....	5
12% - 13%	.....	—	14.6% - 15.5%	.....	—
			19.20%	.....	1

Further study of the Analyst's certificates brings forth the following triad :

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Fat	10.50%	5.10%	7.74%
Milk Solids other than Fat	19.20%	9.30%	12.55%

One sample of Milk Ice was submitted to the Public Analyst and in connection therewith he reported the following compositional quality :—

Milk Fat	Milk Solids-Not-Fat
2.9%	8.25%

Milk Ice, incidentally, is required to contained a minimum of 2.5% milk fat (and no other fat present) and 7% milk solids-not-fat.

Bacteriological Examination—Ice Cream. 40 samples were obtained for this purpose (11 being follow-on samples taken after receipt of initial unsatisfactory bacteriological returns) and the table below gives detailed information of the results after examinations carried out on behalf of this department at the laboratories of Queen's College, Dundee :—

			COLIFORM				
Bacteria Count.			No.	Absent	Present in 1 tube	Present in 2 tubes	Present in 3 tubes
0	-	1,000	9	9	—	—	—
1,001	-	2,000	8	8	—	—	—
2,001	-	3,000	3	3	—	—	—
3,001	-	4,000	—	—	—	—	—
4,001	-	5,000	1	1	—	—	—
5,001	-	10,000	4	2	1	1	—
10,001	-	20,000	4	2	2	—	—
20,001	-	30,000	—	—	—	—	—
30,001	-	40,000	—	—	—	—	—
40,001	-	50,000	1	1	—	—	—
50,001	-	60,000	—	—	—	—	—
60,001	-	70,000	—	—	—	—	—
70,001	-	80,000	—	—	—	—	—
80,001	-	90,000	—	—	—	—	—
90,001	-	100,000	1	—	—	—	1
100,001	-	150,000	4	2	—	—	2
150,001	-	200,000	—	—	—	—	—
200,001	-	300,000	1	—	1	—	—
300,001	-	400,000	3	—	—	1	2
400,001	-	500,000	—	—	—	—	—
> 500,000			1	—	—	—	1
			40	28	4	2	6

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Acts, etc.

The Registers at 31st December provide the following statistical information regarding the number of milk traders in the City :—

Producers of Milk	2
Retail Purveyors of Milk (including Producer-Retailers and Bottler-Retailers)	469
comprising:—	
Purveyors of Milk from Shops, Milk-Houses, etc.	430
Purveyors from Vans	17
Purveyors resident outwith the City but Registered to Purvey Milk within it from Vans on Streets, etc.	4
Purveyors from Shops or Milk-Houses together with Vans on Streets	18

At the end of the year it was also ascertained that the Number of Cows in the two Registered Byres was 138

During the year, 25 inspections were carried out at producers' premises, the usual particular attention being paid to condition of cattle, byres and equipment and methods of production. 493 visits of inspection were made to retail shops and bottling premises.

The two registered producers in the City dispose of the milk as follows :—

Premium Milk—One Producer. A quantity of the milk is sold wholesale in one-pint cartons as Premium Milk; the remainder is transported in bulk to be bottled elsewhere and sold as Standard Milk.

Standard Milk—One Producer. The milk is consigned in bulk to wholesalers' premises where it is pasteurised and bottled; and, of course, retailed thereafter as Pasteurised Milk.

Byres Exempt from Registration. Routine visits were, as usual, made to the eleven unregistered byres. The number of cows housed therein changes almost daily but at the end of the year it was found that only seven were being accommodated. There is nothing adverse to report in regard to such places.

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934

Compliance with the provisions of the above Order is checked when other legislation relating to milk is being enforced. Nothing untoward was discovered during 1966, the requirements being met in all cases.

Milk Consumption. The daily direct consumption of milk in the City, so far as can be ascertained, is approximately 17,190 gallons, made up as follows :—

	Gallons
Premium Jersey	79
Premium	655
Standard	450
Pasteurised (includes 1,294 gallons for Schools)	15,786
Sterilised	220
	<hr/>
	17,190 as liquid milk
Add to this,	
Milk used in manufacture of butter, cream, etc.	2,975
	<hr/>
TOTAL	20,165
	<hr/>

Milk Quality. Tables already given in the "Food Section" of this report show that 28 formal and 327 informal samples of milk were obtained for the purpose of chemical analysis during 1966, and the following are details of the average fat and non-fatty solids contents relative thereto, as extracted from the Public Analyst's certificates :—

Month.	Number of Samples.	Average	
		Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.
January	21	3.98	8.74
February	44	3.82	8.66
March	29	4.08	8.68
April	21	3.75	8.61
May	26	3.78	8.95
June	35	3.80	8.86
July	30	3.72	8.72
August	41	4.00	8.85
September	24	4.08	8.61
October	30	4.33	8.78
November	28	3.91	8.64
December	26	3.46	8.64
	<hr/> 355 <hr/>	<hr/> 3.89 <hr/>	<hr/> 8.72 <hr/>

From the same source the following facts were brought forth :—

Milk Fat. The highest figure recorded was 8.90% and the lowest 2.5%. Samples showing a milk fat content of 4% and over totalled 133.

Non-Fatty Solids. The highest was 9.70% and the lowest 6.90%. Samples containing 9% and over numbered 57.

The statutory minima for genuine milks are :—

Milk Fat: Jersey, Guernsey, South Devon and Channel Island	4%
Premium Milk	3.50%
Other Milk	3%
Non-Fatty Solids: All Milks	8.50%

The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965

The following licences under the above legislation were in force at the end of the year:—

PRODUCERS OF PREMIUM MILK	1
PRODUCERS OF STANDARD MILK	1
PASTEURISERS OF MILK	6
STERILISERS OF MILK	1
DEALERS IN PREMIUM MILK	51
do. STANDARD MILK	55
do. PASTEURISED MILK	412
do. STERILISED MILK	261

In addition, four dealers possessed supplementary licences for the sale of Premium Milk from off vans coming into the City.

Licences authorising the use of the new Special Designations were granted and issued at the beginning of the year to applicants whose premises, and arrangements for producing, handling, treating, storing and/or distribution, were found to be satisfactory. The great majority of these were holders of

existing licences, and they were all made aware of the new conditions and higher standards of quality pertaining to the new Designations.

The year under review has shown that no persistent difficulty is being experienced by holders of licences to comply with the more exacting requirements introduced, failures of samples to come up to the prescribed standard being isolated. Accountable lapses, when the cause was discovered, were readily put right.

Comparison of sample failures during 1966 with those for the previous year, when the old designations obtained, shows that much the same rates of failure pertain, but the cause of failing appears to have shifted from the presence of coliform to that of bacterial count in the case of raw milk, while the emphasis seems to be on coliform failures so far as pasteurised milk is concerned. One wonders if the new prescribed laboratory techniques have anything to do with this.

The plants of pasteurisers and the premises and equipment of these and other dealers in milk were regularly inspected during the year. Generally, such were observed to be maintained in a hygienic manner, although on a few occasions there was need for warnings to be given to certain pasteurisers regarding specific matters, particularly the supervision of plant cleaning methods and bottle washing processes.

One pasteuriser, whose plant had gradually become worn out and subject to breakdown and inefficient working, installed a completely new pasteurising unit. This replacement was most welcome for, despite the generally satisfactory results of samples obtained, there was an increasing anxiety that the plant might suddenly become unreliable.

The two bottler-retailers who operated in the City gave up the bottling side of their business during the year but continued to sell milk put into retail containers on farms outwith the City boundary.

As has already been shown, there are now only two producers of milk in the City and both produce milk invariably conforming to the standards demanded by the legislation.

Milk for Bacteriological Examination

Hereunder are details of the samples of Designated Milks submitted to Queen's College, Dundee, for examination:—

Designation.	Number Taken.	Reported as	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Premium Milk	39	25	14
Standard Milk	21	13	8
Pasteurised Milk	121	108	13
Sterilised Milk	3	3	—
	184	149	35

The following table shows the tests upon which the samples failed:—

Designation.	Presence of Coliform.	Bacteria Count.	Phosphatase Test.	Coliform and Bacteria Count.	Phosphatase and Coliform Tests.	Totals
Premium Milk	4	4	—	6	—	14
Standard Milk	—	7	—	1	—	8
Pasteurised Milk	12	—	—	—	1	13
	16	11	—	7	1	35

Non-Designated Milk. No samples were presented for examination during 1966.

School Milk. 11 samples of Pasteurised Milk supplied to schools in the City were obtained for bacteriological examination. Of these 4 were reported as being unsatisfactory.

These samples are included in the foregoing tables.

Antibiotics in Milk

Sampling of milk at regular intervals was continued during 1966 for the specific purpose of determining the presence or otherwise of antibiotics. Testing by the Public Analyst, using the disc assay method, produced the following results in respect of the 255 samples procured :—

247, or 96.86%, were found to be entirely free of antibiotics.

2, or 0.78%, showed the presence of antibiotics in lesser quantity than 0.02 international units per millilitre of milk.

6, or 2.36%, were found to contain the equivalent of 0.02 or more international units of penicillin per millilitre of milk.

A maximum of 0.02 international units of penicillin in 1 millilitre of milk is the arbitrary standard which has been laid down by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board for the purpose of price penalties.

As this information shows, antibiotics excreted in the milk of cows following treatment for mastitis were found in slightly more than 3% of the 255 samples of milk procured specifically for this purpose. This may not seem to be a matter for alarm when considered statistically, but even only eight positive results is unacceptable on the grounds that the presence of penicillin, or other antibiotic, is foreign to milk and could be held to be a contravention of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act. The consumption of milk containing antibiotics might also have an adverse effect on the health of the consumer.

Where necessary, the attention of Sanitary Inspectors outwith the City was directed to cases where antibiotics were found in milk produced in their area.

Milk Vending Machines

In addition to the one milk vending machine which has continued in operation on the same site for several years without serious trouble or complaint, four licences were granted to a dealer who installed machines at other approved sites in the City. Samples of milk were obtained therefrom at regular intervals and all were satisfactory.

On one occasion complaint was made by a purchaser that the milk obtained from one of the machines was sour. Since the machine was in the vicinity of the department and the milk had been bought only minutes prior to the complaint, a sample was immediately procured from the unit. The milk on this occasion, however, was found to be perfectly fresh but the date stamp was illegible. The owner of the machine was summoned and on gaining entry it was discovered that some of the other cartons bore illegible date stamping. Both the milk supplier and the owner of the machine were warned regarding this and the consequent results in replenishing the machine.

Milk Dispensing Machines

The critical attention which has been given to the cleaning and sterilising of milk dispensing machines during the past few years was continued throughout 1966, yet the results of sampling produced more or less the same variable pattern of alternate success and regression.

As shown in the figures in the table under "Other Sampling", of the 43 samples procured from dispensing machines during the year, no less than 16 or 37% were unsatisfactory.

Much has been written in the past about the unsatisfactory nature of these machines, difficulties in cleaning and sterilising, and so on. It has been emphasised, moreover, that the trouble is not local, but national. Surely it is about time that local authorities were given some sort of legislative powers for dealing with this problem. With all the legislation relating to milk it is difficult to believe that at the present moment we seem to have none for adequately dealing with bacteriologically impure milk from dispensing machines.

Bakehouses

Bakehouses on the register at the end of the year numbered 56, subdivided to show :—

Occupied Mechanical Factory Bakehouses	.....	55
Certificated Basement Bakehouses	.....	1

The number of such places in the City therefore remains the same as for 1965.

During the year it was felt that there had been a further general improvement in bakehouse hygiene which, even if only slight in some cases, adds to the overall betterment of conditions achieved over the years.

The importance of regularly cleaning bakehouse premises and equipment remains paramount in a business which, however mechanised, still has the attendant flour-dust and spillage problem to contend with to some degree. If there is a regular cleaning routine, with personnel specially employed for the purpose of washing equipment and keeping the premises clean, conditions can be very good and this all tends to encourage better and more hygienic baking. This may reasonably be said to obtain in the establishments of all the larger concerns and there is no problem, but there are many smaller bakehouses where staff and space are limited. The work under these adverse circumstances is more difficult and arduous and at the end of the baking day the bakers are less inclined and have less energy to put out on their further task of cleaning up. It is all the more commendable that the majority of "family" and "one man" businesses do manage to maintain a satisfactory standard of cleanliness, but in certain "known" cases conditions have to be watched very carefully.

One of the principal difficulties in improving hygiene in bakehouses is that some premises and equipment are old and not conducive to maintaining a high standard without great expenditure of time and energy on non-productive work. Production and the economics of business are more important to some bakers, so that it is not surprising that untidy, cluttered conditions are now and again found. As will be appreciated, of course, adverse reports are followed up by the inspectorate and improvements gained, but the basic difficulties remain, and with them a continuing need for almost constant supervision.

Certain of these older establishments are in areas scheduled for redevelopment, and this is another factor which discourages the small baker from putting out expense on improving his premises. As the business runs down so does the standard of hygiene fall, and for that reason such places require, and receive, more regular attention than others.

To compensate for these problems several bakehouses effected alterations and/or additions to premises and equipment to bring about easier working and better organisation. Particularly does this apply to one large bakery which made a start in carrying out substantial changes by modernising the wash-up and confectionery sections of the establishment.

During the year 486 bakehouse visits were paid by the staff.

Dundee Corporation (Consolidated Powers) Order, 1957

Places for Public Refreshment

By definition Places for Public Refreshment include cafes, tea-rooms, restaurants, etc. open at certain late hours of the day and on Sundays. They are subject to regulation and control under bye-laws and are generally very satisfactory. As a matter of fact many of the establishments in the City have

set a standard much higher than that envisaged when the bye-laws were framed, and the standard of catering is such that they are very popular indeed. The continued increase in the trend to dine out in the evening helps considerably, of course, in this respect.

Public eating habits have also changed in another way; quite a number of restaurants are now licensed to sell intoxicating liquor with meals. This puts the premises outside the category of places subject to these particular bye-laws, but against this they have to conform to the licensing laws with regard to construction and conduct. All catering establishments, whether or not they sell intoxicating liquor, are, of course, supervised by the department in terms of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Places for Public Refreshment require to be registered by the Local Authority and at the end of the year 116 such registrations were in force, 6 more than in 1965. Routine inspections numbering 82 were made to ensure compliance with the bye-laws and the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Conveyance of Waste Food

The removal of waste food from food establishments in the City for the purpose of feeding as swill to pigs is carried out by a number of contractors who generally accomplish the task without undue nuisance from smell. There were breaches of the 1957 Order, however, in that lorries were observed from time to time conveying waste in bins which were not covered with lids. In such circumstances the lorries were stopped, the person in charge instructed to cover the bins, and the firm responsible warned to observe the law's requirements at all times.

Street Traders

A satisfactory measure of control is exercised in Dundee in that no person may use a vehicle for street trading without first obtaining a permit from the Corporation authorising him to carry on such a business. So far as food traders' vehicles are concerned a permit is only granted after the vehicle has been examined and approved by this department as complying with the Food Hygiene Regulations. When permits are renewed annually the same conditions apply.

Although vehicles were generally found to be satisfactory at the time of inspection prior to issue of permits, the usual casual and routine checks were made to ascertain conditions in the course of normal trading. The majority of vehicles were found to have maintained the originally satisfactory standard of cleanliness and good repair, but there was evidence to show that some vendors were failing to use, or keep in working order, the hand-washing facilities they were required to instal. Much depends upon the person in charge of the vehicle as to the standard of hygiene prevailing under street trading conditions since supervision of mobile shops has its obvious difficulties.

Licensed Premises

More public houses were modernised and improved during the year under review while other very up-to-date premises came into being, each seemingly grander than the last. A few older establishments disappeared from the scene, lamented only by their "regulars". With these changes there is passing the old idea of the "spittoon and sawdust" public house. Apart from the comparative comfort and attractiveness of modern licensed premises, bar fittings ensure facilities for a high standard of hygiene in dispensing drinks, while due attention is also given to providing suitable and adequate toilet facilities for patrons.

Unfortunately, the human element sometimes fails to keep up with the improvements in structure and equipment. This is a recurring note in reports on hygiene matters and it is true occasionally in respect of licensed premises. The wash-hand basin is, here and there, found to be a receptacle for odds and ends, the barman smokes while serving drinks and glasses are given a perfunctory rinse despite the general provision of double-bowl sinks for washing and sterilising glassware—all statutory offences under the Food Hygiene Regulations. In the toilets, towels and soap disappear and fittings are misused. The inspectorate endeavour to rectify these things where they are seen but the practices persist, although not always in the same places. After several years of encouragement and persuasion it would now seem that prosecution is the only answer. People, however, are conditioned by their environment and there is a great possibility, and hope, that modern easy-to-work premises will bring about new attitudes to hygiene.

Food Hygiene Regulations

Whereas the majority of food premises are now suitably equipped by way of wash-hand basins, sinks, etc. to secure an acceptable standard of hygiene and to comply with the objectives of the Food Hygiene Regulations, the proper and fullest use is still not always made of the facilities provided in the interests of good hygiene practice.

Although there was a distinct advance in food hygiene over the year, in certain kitchens of hotels and restaurants there was the too familiar theme of careless storage of partly prepared food, uncovered waste bins and overlapping of clean and dirty processes within the kitchen. All these are defects of organisation and method which militate against cleanliness and good order in the catering trade. Whilst the majority of catering establishments have clean kitchens and a good working routine, it is frustrating to discover from time to time that kitchen staff are not observing the elementary rules of hygiene. The same knives and cutting boards are, on occasion, used for the preparation of both raw and cooked foodstuffs, including meat, without any cleaning between the processes, utensil drying cloths are sometimes used until badly soiled or, worse still, dried over a stove without washing, such dangerous bacteria cultivating media as gravy and cream have been found exposed to possible con-

tamination, and other objectionable shortcomings in the human element have been noticed and corrected.

From these observations it is clear that foodhandlers are still not wholly hygiene conscious. Despite an overall improvement in standards of premises and equipment there remains a great need for inculcating the reasons for absolute and comprehensive clean food practice in order to change the careless habits of some foodhandlers and remove the potential danger of contamination which exists when unclean methods prevail, or there is indifference to the dangers of dirt.

This is not suggesting the pursuit of almost aseptic conditions which would be impracticable to achieve. The work of inspection of food businesses is realistic and purposive in endeavouring to prevent the continuance of thoughtlessly bad practice due to ignorance or habit. It is surprising how little some foodhandlers appreciate the risks they expose the public to by some of the things witnessed by the inspectorate, such as leaving a cooked half-chicken among dirty crockery, placing partially cooked chips in a tray balanced on a waste bin, or decorating the serving counter in a shop with cream goods so that a succession of customers can add to the total contamination. Food subjected to that kind of treatment is certainly liable to acquire a considerable bacterial flora, and it is very fortunate indeed that the organisms are seldom of the pathogenic kind. Apart from that, lack of hygiene is aesthetically unacceptable when it affects food for the consumption of other people. It is distressing to consider that the public is from time to time offered food which has been unsuitably stored or prepared or sold in an unclean manner by persons whose indifference to the elementary rules of hygiene make it clear that there is, in some cases at least, still no great concern to give customers and consumers the best service.

Avoidance of food poisoning, *per se*, is fundamental to food hygiene by the prevention of specific contamination, but it is astonishing the number of people who see nothing wrong in transferring germs, even of the harmless kind, from themselves to others with food as the vehicle, by way of licking fingers, or nose blowing, or head scratching, or just plain lack of hand washing.

That is, of course, the debit side of food hygiene and these deficiencies are fortunately not prevalent in all food businesses nor amongst the majority of foodhandlers for, as in most matters, there is also much to be commended in the general improvement in food handling at the present day. The character of food premises in the City is constantly changing for the better, by the modernisation of businesses to conform to present day concepts of trading and belief in the principle that the better the service the greater the trade—which is, in fact, a practical application of the Food Hygiene Regulations. These are enlightened times of change and it is encouraging to see the disappearance of structurally poor food premises and the growth of bright new businesses, properly equipped and designed to promote hygiene.

A great deal has been accomplished in improving food hygiene but as can be seen there is more still to be done, particularly in instilling into foodhandlers

that theirs is a personal responsibility to ensure that food reaches the consumer in a clean, wholesome and palatable condition. Moreover, not all premises are entirely perfect. There are still problems of insufficient space in shops for storage, etc., kitchen installations can be still further improved, and older shops in particular can be better equipped.

During the year, 66 complaints regarding food premises were dealt with by Inspectors of the department, covering the following matters :—

Animals in Food Shop	1
Fumes or Smell	16
Toilet Accommodation	2
Insect Infestation	3
Unhygienic Premises	7
Unhygienic Methods	7
Refuse Disposal	19
Cooking at Home	1
Flooding at Baker's Premises	1
Rats or Mice in Food Shops	2
Drainage	4
Water Supply	2
Flour Spillage in Courtyard	1
	<hr/>
	66
	<hr/>

Inspections under the heading of Food Hygiene totalled 3,047.

Contraventions encountered numbered 2,463. These, however, were usually of a minor character and verbal warnings were given as necessary. Relative thereto, 1,893 were recorded as abated at the end of the year.

The Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963

This department enforces these Regulations so far as they apply to the wholesale meat markets and other premises within the curtilage of the public slaughterhouses which are let out to private concerns. Regular and periodic inspections throughout the year showed that cleanliness of premises, hygiene in foodhandling, storage of refuse and personal cleanliness of workers had been maintained at a reasonably high level despite the obvious handicap of the premises being out-of-date and requiring extensive improvements—such being the responsibility of the Local Authority.

The disadvantages of the existing premises, however, could not excuse certain infringements of the Regulations involving such things as the wearing of protective clothing in a soiled condition, or the unhygienic state of some retail butchers' vans collecting meat from the meat markets. Warnings were given to offenders whenever a breach of the Regulations was found, and subsequent inspections showed that such had been heeded and acted upon.

Nevertheless, constant and continuing enforcement of the Regulations is necessary to ensure that due observance of the requirements is given.

Shops Act, 1950, and the Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965

The records of the department show that there are some 2,787 occupied premises in the City which come within the scope of Shops Act legislation. Details are as follows :—

Bakers (118), Butchers (119), Confectioners (296), Fish and Game Dealers (32), Fruiterers and Florists (91), Grocers, Teamen, etc. (410), Publicans (178), Restaurants, etc. (149)	1,393
Boot and Shoe Dealers (69), Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, etc. (177)	246
Barbers and Hairdressers (136), Brokers (14), Chemists (60), Coal Dealers (13)	223
Electrical Accessories (53), Furnishers, China, Crystal, etc. Dealers (88)	141
Fancy Goods, Fine Arts Dealers, Toys, etc. (37), Funeral Directors (18), Iron-mongers (23)	78
Gun Dealers (2), Glaziers (7), Grain Merchants (4)	13
Motor and Cycle Accessories (75), Music and Radio Dealers (68)	143
Newsagents, Stationers and Tobacconists	217
Paint and Wallpaper Merchants (67), Photographers (12), Plumbers (48)	127
Saddlers (10), Ship Chandlers (2), Surgical Instrument Dealers (3)	15
Watchmakers, Jewellers and Opticians	54
Miscellaneous	137
	<hr/> 2,787 <hr/>

Visits of inspection under this heading totalled 2,532, revealing 1,348 contraventions, the majority of which arose from a survey and warnings to observe the requirements of the new Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965.

The provisions for health and comfort of employees under the Shops Act, 1950, were, of course, repealed and superseded by the legislation introduced under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and inspections of shop premises in respect of working conditions were therefore mainly carried out in terms of this last-mentioned enactment.

The year under review was the first full year of operation of the new Early Closing Days legislation, yet it seems to have made little difference to the customs of shopkeepers in that the majority still close for the Early Closing Day on Wednesday, the traditional "half-holiday" in Dundee for so many years, despite their new right to select any week day they desire for this purpose. Unfortunately, many traders are difficult to convince that the Early Closing Day they have chosen by habit rather than deliberation has now to be declared by display of a notice at the entrance to the shop. Failure to exhibit such a notice is a recurring contravention for which many warnings have had to be issued. Although the omission is thereafter rectified, accident or the passage of time frequently causes the notice to disappear and the warning has to be repeated.

With an ever-increasing number of mixed businesses, considerable difficulty is being experienced in obtaining compliance with the legislation due to the fact that certain specified trades are exempt from the Early Closing Day requirements, and if a shop has as part of its business one of these exempted trades it may remain open for sales of exempted goods but no other sales. A notice to that effect must be displayed but the difficulties of enforcement could make nonsense of the legislation were it not for the fact that the number of shops so trading is comparatively few as yet.

As has been stated in previous reports, the answer to this confusion concerning hours of retail trading would seem to lie in de-control, with appropriate legislation framed to prescribe the hours worked by shop assistants.

During the year an application was made to the Local Authority by a firm of multiple grocers requesting that, in terms of Section 40 of the Shops Act, 1950, the Corporation make an Order suspending, during the summer season, the Early Closing Day requirements. After due deliberation such an Order was made in respect of the Broughty Ferry Ward of the City, as an area frequented by the public as a holiday resort. The Order operated from 20th July until 30th September, and it is more than likely that the arrangement will be repeated in 1967, but with an earlier starting date.

An application was made by the Scottish Gas Board for exemption from the Early Closing Day requirements in respect of Gas Show Rooms, it being quite rightly contended that such formed a particular class of business and could be exempted in terms of Section 1 (4) of the Shops Act, 1950. After due enquiry it was ascertained that only the Gas Board conducted businesses dealing exclusively or mainly in the sale of gas appliances and, since the statutory provision for making an Order is mandatory when the majority of occupiers of shops of a particular class are in favour of exemption (and the Gas Board was the only interested party in this particular case) the Corporation made and enacted an Order exempting from the provisions of Section 1 of the Shops Act, 1950, all shops in the City which are within the class of Gas Show Rooms.

Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938

Several enquiries relating to this legislation, particularly regarding permitted hours of employment, periods for meal breaks, late hours of work, etc. were received during the year.

In dealing with such complaints, often in the form of questions concerning an apparently hypothetical situation, examination of the circumstances has to be careful and impartial.

In some cases disputes over working hours were discovered to be closely related to remuneration, the latter being the more important issue to the enquirer, and no contravention of the Act was involved.

Matters causing doubts in the minds of parents were satisfactorily resolved after discussion of the circumstances, although it must be said that the legislation is not always appropriate to present day standards.

Certain alleged irregularities as regards excessive working hours occurred during the temporary employment of various young people when engaged on vacation or short-term work. Unfortunately, the parents concerned belatedly made enquiry after the casual employment was ended, and in these transitory circumstances it was impossible to accurately determine the facts. There appears a probability, however, that young persons who work during holidays or have 'temporary' jobs are being asked to work longer than the permitted hours.

Another difficulty in dealing satisfactorily with enquiries relative to this legislation is that the Act, together with other enactments, only has regard to specified kinds of employment, and young persons in certain occupations are not provided for, although perhaps just as much in need of the law's protection.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

At the end of the year the number of premises registered with the Local Authority as coming within the scope of the Act totalled 2,393. Only a small number of occupiers were discovered not to have registered and such omissions were the result of ignorance rather than defiance of the law. In all such cases the failure to register was immediately rectified when the irregularity was pointed out and inspection of the premises proceeded in the normal way.

Steady progress was made throughout the year in the work of inspection, 844 premises being subjected to a thorough and detailed examination covering every aspect of the legislation which falls to be dealt with by the Local Authority.

The defects and deficiencies which were discovered in the course of inspection were intimated in writing to occupiers and/or owners as appropriate, 930 such notices being served during the year, enumerating in all 4,665 matters to which exception was taken in the process of survey. The following table shows the range and extent of items referred to :—

Lack of Cleanliness	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299
Overcrowding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Inadequate Heating	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Lack of Thermometer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445
Inadequate Ventilation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Insufficient Lighting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217
Defective Sanitary Accommodation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368
Insufficient Washing Facilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Defective Washing Facilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
Lack of Clothing Accommodation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Lack of Clothes Drying Facilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Insufficient Sitting Facilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Unsatisfactory Seating	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Defective Floors, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	989
Defective Accesses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145

	Brought forward	2,963
Dangerous Machinery		96
Warnings re Machinery		387
Deficient First Aid Equipment		573
Lack of O.S.R.9		622
Defective Common Parts		24
		<hr/> 4,665 <hr/>

Arising from requirements calling for improvements by way of notices, there followed many appeals for advice on how the legislation could most effectively be complied with, particularly where structural alterations were involved. The department gave considerable attention to these requests for help and there were many discussions with proprietors, architects and tradesmen, it being felt that this was the best way of ensuring that the works required would be more surely and properly carried out. Of course, not all responsible were concerned to act upon the requests of the department by the notices issued, and in cases where it was considered necessary re-inspection and revisiting of the premises was carried out. The general re-checking of premises, however, had to be curtailed somewhat, it being found that 'back-tracking' was retarding the rate of progress of initial inspections and it was felt that the preliminary survey was the more immediate commitment. Revisiting for the purpose of checking compliance or otherwise with the terms of the notices will, however, become more general from 1967 onwards.

Occupiers and owners were generally co-operative in facilitating inspections but occasionally some antipathy to the legislation was shown by the owners of small businesses, and in a few instances even employees—such as managers—expressed apprehension about the employer's reaction to demands which might be made upon them. But there was no case of definite obstruction although tactful persistence was now and again needed to make a thorough job of inspection.

The legislation, of course, became better known during the year to an increasing number of employers, some of whom anticipated the department's requirements and came forward on their own initiative with proposals to alter premises or provide improved facilities. There were others whose interest in the implementation of the Act was that of anxiety that the legislation should make the least possible impact upon them, a few even argued that the requirements were unreasonable or unnecessary, but in every case it was shown that what was asked for was legally required and practicable.

The following is a general assessment of the operation of the main provisions of the Act under appropriate headings :—

Cleanliness

Frequently a distinction had to be made between the dinginess of old decoration and actual dirtiness, the line of demarcation being sometimes difficult to decide. Psychologically, dull surroundings have a depressing effect on

the well-being of the employee, and it was felt in certain cases that legal authority to require the re-decoration of premises would have been more beneficial than the limited right provided under the Act to demand simple cleaning down of walls, etc. Places where a low standard of cleanliness definitely prevailed were 'back shops' and store rooms, basements and staff rooms. No accumulation of dirt or refuse was discovered, however, the shortcomings in the matter of cleanliness being confined to dust and cobwebs on walls and ceilings, and litter on floors. The concept of cleanliness in terms of the Food Hygiene Regulations is rather different, and in food premises this aspect of inspection presented no problems. Sanitary accommodation and fittings were generally found to be clean, although exception had to be taken in a number of cases where the structural condition and situation of the convenience were not conducive to the maintenance of a satisfactory standard.

Overcrowding

The incidence of overcrowding was very small, such cases mainly occurring in low-ceilinged rooms where the cubic capacity factor restricted the number of occupants to fewer than were found therein, although there was no obvious discomfort to the employees. Re-disposition of staff rectified the irregularity in all these cases. There was one unusual case of overcrowding where an old railway carriage was used, after conversion, as an office by a haulage firm, and two people were discovered working in a space sufficient only for one.

Temperature

Inadequate heating was a deficiency in a number of large shops of the older type, as well as in many small 'single-employee' shops, also of an earlier era. Modern methods of retailing are causing the disappearance of these long-surviving businesses, but probably because of the economic difficulties of competing in present-day trading, such older establishments as still exist are slow to change.

In shops, all too often the maintenance of a reasonable temperature depended upon paraffin heaters, or radiant wall heaters having a very low wattage. In such cases the heating effect was too localised and too impermanent in character.

Where efficiency is related to warmth, as in office work, the temperature was generally found to be quite high, and usually equable throughout the premises. Again, most modern premises were found to be well heated whatever the nature of the business being carried on.

Thermometers were often missing, and when provision of such was required, particularly in parts of premises where the requisite temperature of 60.8° F. might not be applied, it was frequently argued that a thermometer was not necessary. Occupiers who held this view had the reasons explained to them, and were firmly instructed to provide thermometers as the law directed.

An elaborate hot-air heating system installed in a large supermarket failed to give sufficient heat at the outlets furthest from the heat source, and those points unfortunately coincided with the doorways of the shop. Certain of the assistants complained, and the Manager, distressed at the thought of being critical of such an expensive installation, provided a small electric fire in an endeavour to remedy matters. Not unexpectedly, however, this measure failed miserably, but further intervention by the department's inspectors resulted in expert attention eventually being given to the heating system, which produced adequate heat for everyone.

Ventilation

During the year there were again discovered 'private offices' formed within premises by the division of larger rooms or by partitioning parts of corridors and other corners in buildings to provide accommodation for senior employees apart from the rest of the staff, but no thought given to the ventilation. Such rooms were frequently situated a long distance from an external wall and a suggestion or recommendation to install trunking through other rooms caused dismay for the occupier who had created the improvisation in the first place. Another problem which became more evident during the year, usually associated with shops, was the impairment or loss of ventilation by bricking up or securing windows in the interest of security or against vandalism. A suitable compromise had to be found in such cases to allow ventilation to be improved.

Lighting

Lighting deficiencies were found to conform to the pattern revealed by the survey carried out in 1965—corridors and places away from the public view, sanitary and toilet facilities, basements and cellars all being likely to have the least illumination. Advice and instruction was given as necessary to improve the standard of lighting, both natural and artificial. The absence of a statutory standard often placed the inspector in a decidedly disadvantageous position, for it was argued by occupiers that suitable lighting is a matter of opinion and preference of the user, whether it be the least possible illumination in sanitary conveniences to discourage time-wasting, or the brilliance of a display counter. Improvisation or conservation of old electrical installations was generally found in premises of the older kind, very often occupied by succeeding generations of family businessmen, but where this obtains, the poor lighting and attendant dangers are evident to all but the employer. Suitable and adequate lighting seems, in some cases, to be a commodity only to be used where there is some pecuniary benefit to be derived therefrom.

Sanitary Conveniences

The provision of sanitary conveniences or alteration thereto, either as a basic requirement or as additional to existing accommodation was undoubtedly the item incurring the greatest concern for both occupiers and owners alike.

On the one hand such a requirement was often an unexpected expense devolving upon the owner, who sometimes maintained that the onus for carrying out this work was not his responsibility, and, when his legal obligations were pointed out to him, generally found ways of passing the cost on to the occupier. Occasionally, it was protested by the owner that he had no control over the numbers of staff an occupier employed, and by reason of the number of employees exceeding five, he was required to provide extra accommodation. Again, the requirement to install a water closet and intervening ventilated space inside premises only large enough to meet business needs, so far as space was concerned, invariably provoked reaction from an occupier reluctant to give up valuable floor space. Occasionally there was the Gilbertian situation of discussing whether some of the staff or the proposed additional water closet should be dispensed with, although this was not a matter for departmental consideration. Fortunately such dilemmas were not many, and all were remedied to everyone's satisfaction and in compliance with the law. Perhaps more than any other matter, the need for an intervening space and how to create one, was the subject of consultation between the department and owners or their architects. Only very rarely in existing premises was it found impossible to form an intervening ventilated space and thereby have to resort to mechanical means of ventilation.

In a surprisingly large number of cases it was found that elaborate ventilation openings or ducts had been made or installed prior to inspection, but all that had been achieved was the certainty that the purpose of the intervening ventilated space had been nullified and, indeed, that effluvia from the sanitary accommodation gained more direct access to the work places of the premises than before. Several trunking systems, when traced, were found to lead nowhere in that the duct simply ended in an out-of-sight void within the building.

Generally, as has already been mentioned, sanitary accommodation was clean and in good repair, but lighting was often poor and decoration left much to be desired.

Washing Facilities

Facilities for washing, of one kind or another, were found to exist in the majority of premises visited. To a certain extent, so far as shops are concerned, this may be said to be due to past implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations and other legislation. Very often, however, owners overlooked the fact that the washing facilities had also to be separate for the sexes where the number of employees exceeded five. This problem of sex separation also confronted inspectors in different forms, namely, from finding a single wash basin located in one or other of the conveniences to having to reject a wash-place adequate in fittings but common to both sexes. Firm explanation of the requirements of the Regulations secured agreement in every case. The provision of a supply of hot water was frequently required where, particularly in office

premises, only cold water was laid on to the already existing wash-basin, but little difficulty was experienced in this direction, an approved type of gas or electric geyser being installed with comparatively little disturbance of structure.

Wherever possible the washing facilities in new or re-constructed premises were located in the intervening ventilated space rather than in the water closet apartment.

Drinking Water

There was no instance of premises being without a supply of wholesome water for drinking purposes. Drinking vessels provided were almost invariably glass tumblers, or the tea cup used by the employee for "elevenses".

Accommodation for Clothing

The accommodation provided was generally found to be in keeping with the status of the premises—ranging from separate lock-fast cabinets to nails driven into the wall. Unfortunately the Act calls only for a means of hanging clothing, and even the most primitive arrangement can, unfortunately, often be held to be adequate compliance.

Floors, Passages and Stairs

Defects in floors and floor coverings were very numerous, some constituting a hazard to safety, some making efficient cleaning impossible, but others merely worn. Many occupiers considered that criticism of floors and coverings was over-reaching the Act, and quite a number took umbrage at inspectors noticing worn and torn linoleum or threadbare stair carpet—one occupier going so far as to reply in writing to the intimation, "there is no hole in the floor, and in any event we have no intention of repairing it with or without suitable material".

A defect of another kind was due to the desire of the occupier to have highly polished surfaces to the floors, and this danger to safety was more evident where vinyl tiles and silicone polishes had been used. The hazard of such slippery surfaces was pointed out to occupiers in the course of inspection.

The inspection of premises of all kinds revealed the existence of unsafe stairs, particularly those leading to basements or cellars. Worn treads, broken or missing handrails, disrepair or bad design were common faults. The remarkable feature relating to this particular defect in premises was the number of employees who regarded the dangerous stair as presenting no hazard or difficulty at work. In some cases an appreciable degree of acrobatic skill and confidence had been acquired by staff to negotiate steep, unguarded stairs, often with large burdens. Criticism of the stairs in question sometimes brought forth an emphatic repudiation that there was a potential risk to life and limb. Nevertheless, in all such cases the occupier was required to put matters right as speedily as possible.

A similar attitude among assistants towards possible accident prevailed in shops where floor hatches were unguarded when open. In crowded spaces and with busy movement to and fro, shop assistants seemed to have an instinctive awareness of the open hatch and showed small concern that a serious accident might result from the absence of a guard rail or other safety device. As with unsatisfactory stairs, however, unguarded openings or hatches in floors called for firm and positive action, despite protests that "no-one had fallen down in the last twenty years". To encourage and expedite alterations to stairs and hatchways the inspectorate gave practical advice on many occasions to occupiers and tradesmen as to how best to achieve a satisfactory measure of safety.

Problems relating to stairs were not always connected with older premises, however, for modern trends in design, such as open treads and balusters, were adversely commented upon as a defect and included in the intimation issued to the occupiers of premises where these stairs were considered to lack efficient means of preventing a person accidentally falling through the gap between handrail and steps. Such action caused some surprise to those occupiers who had installed a modern stair in the current architectural fashion and who were prepared to defend its safety on the grounds that the stair had been constructed that way quite deliberately. This argument had necessarily to be rejected in the interests of safety and modification of such stairs was called for in the usual way.

Dangerous Machinery

Without doubt the greatest danger from machinery in premises coming within the ambit of Local Authority jurisdiction under the Act lies in the use, or misuse, of food slicing machines, particularly the gravity feed type. Special investigation during the year under review revealed that the human element nullified to a certain extent the value of approved guards fitted to such machines and designed to remove risk of injury to the operator's right hand; in fact, the operator now places his left hand in jeopardy of injury, thus reducing the value of official safety instructions to ineffectiveness. Similarly, operators of food slicing machines are being exhorted and ordered to use the end-holding device in cutting small pieces of meat, but such a directive takes no realistic cognizance of the more immediate demands upon the shop assistant who is required to use the last inch of meat to avoid waste, yet cannot accomplish this economy with a device which is virtually useless in the circumstances. Thus, small pieces of meat are held against the blade by the hand—until another cutting accident occurs!

Conveyor belts provided some matters to which exception was taken during 1966. The defects were mainly spaces between static and moving parts of the conveyor into which assistants could accidentally push fingers whilst loading or unloading articles. Two dangerous circumstances involving conveyor belts came to light during the year. In one instance the space below the angled conveyor was being used for the storage of cartons, and the pile had been stacked so that assistants working at this point were dangerously close to the

return belt of the conveyor. Fencing of the conveyor and a prohibition of working directly below the belt was imposed in this case. The other case concerned a defective idler roller which caused one side of the belt to rise at a point where the horizontal conveyor travelled over a passageway twelve feet below. Since goods might have toppled from the conveyor to injure any person underneath, it was decided that it would be proper to require the firm to repair the conveyor, even if the potential danger was not to the operator, which is the strict legal requirement.

Exemptions

There were no applications for exemption from the provisions of the Act or Regulations during the year. A number of owners tentatively enquired about procedure for exemption but in each such case it was satisfactorily shown that the demands were such that compliance with the legislation was reasonably practicable and in the interests of all concerned.

Prosecutions

Information was given to the Procurator Fiscal concerning conditions found in a retail branch shop of a multiple grocer, the floors and stairway being impassably obstructed with merchandise. After consideration of the circumstances (there were other charges under the Food Hygiene Regulations), the Procurator Fiscal withdrew the complaint.

Accidents

During the year 53 notifiable accidents were reported to the department, an increase of 16 on the 1965 figure. The great majority of those reported (26) was attributable to persons falling, and mostly these accidents were caused by lack of care and attention on the part of the victim.

Five accidents involving the use of food slicing machines were reported, each victim sustaining lacerations to the hand because the use of the end-holding device was ignored and no feed chute guard was provided or used.

Other accidents recorded included :—straining of muscles through carrying heavy loads, standing on nail hidden in refuse, heavy timber chopping block falling on victim's feet, meat cleaver striking off bone and lacerating hand, etc.

All accidents were fully investigated and, where appropriate, advice was given on measures to be taken to prevent a repetition. In 20 instances verbal instruction was sufficient to put matters right, but in 8 cases the circumstances were such that instructions were given in writing to the employer to ensure that the particular hazard was removed, as in fact it was in each case. The remainder of the accidents were of a character that made advice to the employer inappropriate, the accident being occasioned entirely and solely by the action of the victim.

Hairdressers and Barbers

Visits paid to hairdressing establishments during 1966 were mainly in connection with applications for the registration of new businesses or where alterations were proposed or had been carried out. At the end of the year the records showed 136 establishments on the register.

The standard of hygiene in these premises is fairly high, and it is a notable fact that no complaints relative thereto were received by the department during the year.

The trade itself, of course, is very conscious of the need for cleanliness in a business as personal as hairdressing, and most of its practitioners conduct their establishments in a satisfactory manner. Some in fact are, by any standards, excellent in the attention given to hygiene but, of course, as in any group, there are also the few who do nothing to enhance the reputation of their business and profession. Against this, the public have perhaps become more fastidious and choosy, or been made so with improvements in the trade over the last decade, and this is reflected, as has been said, in the satisfactory level of hygiene prevailing generally throughout the hairdressing profession.

Theatres, Cinemas and Dance Halls

The usual regular inspections were carried out at the 37 establishments in the City that come within these categories to ensure that they were being satisfactorily maintained and conducted in accordance with the bye-laws.

It is regrettable to have to record that the majority of defects found were due to vandalism and the mis-use of fixtures and fittings by patrons.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

The number of registrations in 1966 was 106, compared with 114 at the end of the previous year.

Inspections numbering 109 were carried out at premises registered or applying for registration, attention being given as usual to safe and proper storage arrangements, compliance with labelling requirements and safeguards as to handling.

Even in these days of mixed trading in retail shops, and so many new cleaning and bactericidal agents being sold, there is little trouble in enforcing the law since only minor infringements were detected, and these were quickly put right on the instructions of the inspectorate.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 - 1953, etc.

In the normal course of sampling and inspection of retail food shops, the inspectorate continuously give attention to the compliance of shopkeepers with the above legislation in so far as it applies to certain specific foodstuffs which, if imported, are required to show by label or display card an indication of the country of origin. Contraventions of the Act are not easily detected since

infringement is ordinarily by omission of suitable marking. Enforcement therefore requires acute observation on the part of the inspector to prevent misrepresentation of imported food as home produced. Irregularities are discovered from time to time and rectified there and then on a warning being given by the inspector to the shopkeeper as to his responsibilities under the Act. Sporadic non-compliance is usually due to carelessness or ignorance, but persistent failure to conform to the labelling requirements would call for more severe action if the need arose. Although there have been prosecutions under this heading in past years there was no need for this at any time during 1966.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Twelve samples (eight fertilisers and four feeding stuffs) were taken during the year for the purpose of chemical analysis. The results are as follows :—

	Fertilisers.	Feeding Stuffs.
Number of samples conforming to Statutory Statement in all respects	4	1
Number of samples above in one constituent or more, but deficient in one	1	2
Number of samples above in one constituent, but deficient in more than one constituent	2	1
Number of samples deficient in one or other constituent	1	—
	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 4

The variations found were all within the limits of tolerance permitted by the Regulations made under the Act, and the samples being genuine only cautionary advice was given so that the matter of deficiencies could be rectified by due attention to proper mixing by suppliers.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, etc.

The eleven premises registered for the use of rag flock and other filling materials, and the factory licensed for the storage of rag flock were all inspected during the year and found to be satisfactory.

Six informal samples were taken under the Act as follows :—

Rag Flock — 3 Cotton Felt — 1 Woollen Mix Felt — 1 Kapok — 1

All were reported to comply with the standards laid down in the Regulations made under the Act.

Port

The number of ships arriving at Dundee from foreign countries showed a decrease of 35 on the figure for 1965, with a corresponding decrease in tonnage.

Coastal shipping showed an increase of 46 over that for the previous year, with a considerable increase in tonnage.

Visits to shipping totalled 509.

Volume of Shipping Entering the Port

	No.	Tonnage.
1. Foreign	288	297,540
2. Coastwise	447	211,179
	<hr/> 735	<hr/> 508,719

Details of Foreign Shipping

No. of Ships	288
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Coming from :

Free Ports		Infected Ports	
Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
212	1	23	52
Number carrying Deratting Certificates			3
Number carrying Deratting Exemption Certificates			285

Inspections. The usual routine visits were paid to each vessel arriving at the port, crews' quarters and bedding receiving special attention.

No evidence of bugs, fleas or lice was detected, testifying in general to the satisfactory standard of cleanliness on shipboard.

In several cases cockroach infestation was found and eradication measures were successfully undertaken during the vessels' stay in port.

Inspection of provision store-rooms and larders revealed them to be clean, orderly and well maintained.

No necessity arose for the seizure or removal of any foodstuffs as unfit for human consumption.

Deratting. The Dundee Harbour Trustees continue, with success, to employ a firm of rodent exterminators. All premises within the harbour area are given frequent and systematic inspection by trained operators, whose specialised knowledge in detection and extermination keep the rat population at a minimum.

Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued in respect of 18 vessels, which, after being inspected, were found to qualify for such.

Coastal shipping coming within the scope of the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, were visited and found to be clean and free from vermin. Very few vessels carried a Rodent Control Certificate, however, preference being given to the International Certificate to cover the possibility of a voyage to foreign ports.

Nuisances. Nothing of an unusual nature falls to be recorded in respect of nuisances discovered on ships. The total number discovered was 91, and abatement was secured in practically all cases before the vessels left port.

Water Supplies. One sample of drinking water was taken from a ship's supply and submitted to the Bacteriological Laboratory, Queen's College, Dundee, for examination. The report showed same to be satisfactory.

It was found necessary in a few cases to have storage tanks for drinking water cleaned out and cement washed prior to refilling.

Equipment used in taking on of water supplies was inspected frequently and found to be clean and in good repair.

Table of Inspections, etc.

Total Number of Verbal Intimations								288
Number of Visits to Ships								509
Number of Ships from Infected Ports (direct)								23
Number of Ships from Infected Ports (indirect)								52
Number of Ships from Free Ports (direct)								212
Number of Ships from Free Ports (indirect)								1
Total Number of Ships from Foreign Ports								288
Nuisances and Defects attended to								91
Forecastles cleaned								8
Messrooms cleaned								12
Storerooms cleaned								13
Choked or Defective Water Closets								10
Dirty Wash-basins								8
Discharge of Foul Water on Quay								11
Dirty Bedding (crew)								Nil
Choked Scuppers								8
Dirty Lockers								7
Ventilators obstructed								4
Excessive Smoke Emission								10

**In Addition the Following Work was Carried Out
while the Vessels were in Port**

Freshwater Tanks cleaned out	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11
Forecastles painted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7
Bathrooms or Wash Places painted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16
Crews' Messroom painted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16
Crews' Living Quarters painted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9
Water Closet Apartments painted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	23
Bilges emptied	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	38

(A)

Number of Vessels subjected to measures of rat destruction	4
On ships—No. of dead rats recovered	15
No. of rats examined bacteriologically	Nil
On shore—No. of rats destroyed other than on ships	Nil
No. of rats examined bacteriologically	Nil
Species of rats recovered:—	
On ships — Black Nil; Brown or Grey 15	
On shore — Black Nil; Brown or Grey Nil	

(B)

No. of vessels fumigated by SO ₂	Nil
No. of vessels fumigated by HCN	Nil
No. of dead rats recovered	Nil
No. of vessels on which poisoning was employed	4
No. of dead rats recovered	15
Deratting Certificates issued	Nil
Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	18

General Prosecutions

A summary of the 25 prosecutions (details elsewhere in this report) which reached the Courts as a result of action by the department is shown hereunder.

Offence	Legislation Contravened	Result of Action
Metal in Cake	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 2 (1)	Fined £25.
Cockroach in Potato Crisps	do.	Fined £15.
Glass in Spice Bun	do.	Fined £20.
Adhesive wound dressing in tin of Tongue and Turkey Roll	do.	Fined £10.
Sale of decomposing Ox Tongue	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1957, Section 8, Sub-section 1	Fined £20.
Sale of mouldy Pork Pie	do.	Fined £25.
Sale of mouldy Sausage Rolls	do.	Fined £20.
Whisky sold under degree of proof stated on label	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 6 (1)	Fined £10.

Offence	Legislation Contravened	Result of Action
Milk found to be deficient in milk solids not fat and containing added water	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Sections 2(1) and 17(1)(c), and Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901	Fined £5.
Preservative in Mince outwith the permitted period	Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962, Article 4(1)(a)	Fined £5.
do.	do.	Fined £5.
do.	do.	Fined £5.
do.	do.	Fined £5.
do.	do.	Fined £5.
do.	do.	Fined £10.
Excess preservative in Mince	do.	Fined £5.
Excess preservative in Sausages	do.	Fined £5.
do.	do.	Fined £5.
Squatting in Condemned Property	Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, Section 15	Fined £10.
do.	do.	Fined £10.
do.	do.	Fined £3.
do.	do.	Admonished.
do.	do.	Admonished.
Failure to remove a nuisance consisting of a deposit of farmyard manure	Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, Section 16	Interlocutor issued by Sheriff allowing 3 weeks for nuisance to be removed by author of nuisance.
Failure to cleanse dirty dwellinghouse	Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, Section 16, and Section 375 of The Dundee Corporation (Consolidated Powers) Order, 1957	Fined £5.