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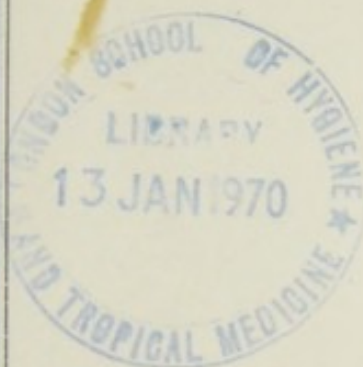
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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Health and Welfare

Department

of the

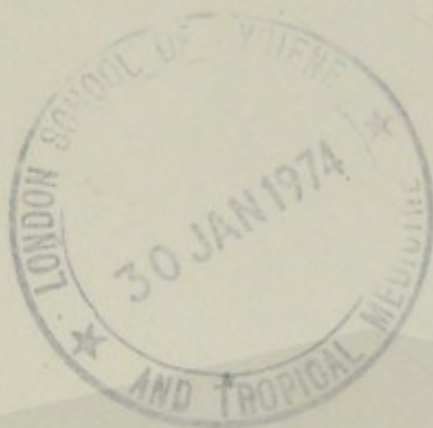
City of Dundee

for the year 1968

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 1968

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

IAN B. L. WEIR

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

Depute Medical Officer of Health :

WALTER M. FEE

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

Principal Assistant Medical Officer :

Dr RAMSAY G. SMALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officers :

Dr GEORGE L. GRANT
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Dr HILDA DEANS
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers :

Dr MARJORIE M. BLACK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Dr HELEN W. GREENLEES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Dr CHRISTINE BENSON, M.B., Ch.B.
Dr ELEANOR BADENOCH, M.D.
Dr CATHERINE FRAIN-BELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Dr ANN LANGLANDS, M.B., Ch.B. (Part Time)
Dr ALISON GEDDES, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. (Part Time)
Dr DIANE BANKS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Dr EILEEN WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.A. (Part Time)
Dr JULIA A. MUNRO, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Dr FLORA E. ISLES, M.B., Ch.B. (Part Time)
Dr NOLA McINTOSH, M.B., Ch.B. (Part Time)
Dr DUNCAN MILNE, M.B., Ch.B.
Dr DUNCAN MACINTYRE, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Services :

DAVID A. FINLAYSON, L.D.S. R.C.S.(Ed.)	Chief Dental Officer
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, L.D.S. 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
JAMES D. McGRAIL, L.D.S. R.C.S.(Ed.)	Dental Officer

Administrative Assistant (lay)
Superintendent of Health Visitors
Superintendent of Day Nurseries
Superintendent of Domestic Help Service
Superintendent of Midwives
Audiometrician
Chief Chiropodist

Mr DOUGLAS McCUTCHEON
Miss ISOBEL G. SHIELL
Mrs GRACE MARTIN
Mrs SYBIL McDONALD
Mrs ANNE LOW
Miss ALICE FLYNN
Mr JOHN RUSSELL

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. ROBERT HEPBURN

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Summary of Vital Statistics for 1968 as compared with 1967

	1967	1968
Population	182,284	182,340
Number of Deaths (corrected)	2,064	2,220
Death-rate per 1,000 population	11.3	12.2
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	62	59
Infantile Death-rate per 1,000 births	19	18
Marriage-rate per 1,000 population	8.8	9.7
Number of Births Registered (corrected)	3,279	3,278
Birth-rate per 1,000 population	18.0	18.0
Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 births	11.8	11.8
Still-births per 1,000 births (including still-births)	11	11
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	5
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	8	6
Death-rate per 1,000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.03	0.02
Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis	0.04	0.03
Death-rate from Principal Epidemic Diseases	0.01	0.1
Deaths from Diphtheria	—	—
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 births	0.3	0.3
Neo-Natal Mortality	11	13
Number of Deaths from Malignant Diseases	469	485
Death-rate from Malignant Diseases	2.57	2.65

Annual Report, 1968

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the work of the Health and Welfare Department for the year 1968.

Once again the health statistics for the City have been maintained at a satisfactory high level, due in no small measure to the preventive work carried out routinely by doctors, dentists, health visitors, midwives, nurses and many others on the staff of my department. However, care must be taken by us to ensure that we do not become too complacent with these results, and that we are always on our guard against disease, malnutrition and neglect.

Probably 1968 will be remembered more for the publication of "Green Papers" and "White Papers", and for the introduction of new legislation affecting both health and welfare matters. The proposed review of the present administrative structure of the National Health Service in Scotland by the Secretary of State which envisages the integration of the three branches of the National Health Service under Area Health Boards has created considerable interest amongst Medical Officers of Health, and some unrest by local authorities who regard the proposal as a further attempt by Central Departments to weaken their influence on local public health matters. Whatever the outcome, it is to be hoped that the interests of the health of the public are kept uppermost in our minds.

The new Social Work (Scotland) Act, 1968 received the Royal Assent on 26th July, 1968, the main effect of which is to bring together under a Director of Social Work the services for child care, welfare, social support of the ill, supervision of offenders and after care of prisoners, and to create a local authority social work department with comprehensive powers covering this whole field, and a duty to promote social welfare and to give advice and help to people who need it. The Act sets up a system of children's panels to deal with children who commit offences, etc. The effect of this Act will relieve this Department of its welfare, mental health, day nurseries, and domestic help services and on 17th November, 1969, these will become the responsibility of the new Director.

The Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, also received the Royal Assent on 26th July, 1968, and comes into force on dates to be appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland. The important amendments proposed and which affect local authorities, include the extension of the midwifery, health visiting and district nursing services; the permissive power to provide home help is made a duty; the introduction of powers to provide family planning

advice and contraceptive substances and appliances; the removal of various deficiencies in the Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act, 1948, and a requirement to pay compensation to persons at work who suffer loss as a result of complying with a written request by a medical officer of health to stay off work to help prevent the spread of infectious disease or food poisoning.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1968, came into effect on 1st October, 1968, and now make notifiable infective jaundice and measles. The fees for notification of infectious diseases and food poisoning were increased to 5/-.

Vital Statistics : From an examination of the statistics on page 4, it will be seen that the year under review has been a healthy one.

Population : The population of the City as estimated by the Registrar General at the middle of 1968 was 182,340 — an increase of 56 over the previous year. The natural increase of population — the increase of births over deaths — is 1,058.

Deaths : The number of deaths corrected for transfers during 1968 was 2,220 compared with 2,064 in 1967. The respective rates per 1,000 population were 12.2 and 11.3. The figures for Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow are 12.2, 13.2 and 12.9 respectively.

The average age at death during 1968 was 68, compared with 67 in 1967. 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 90.6 per cent. In 1967 this figure was 88.9 per cent.

Six deaths were attributed to tuberculosis this year (5 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary), compared to 8 (6 pulmonary, 2 non-pulmonary) last year.

Deaths from respiratory conditions increased from 185 in 1967 to 236. There were 16 deaths from Influenza during the year — None in 1967. The principal causes of all deaths, diseases of the heart and circulation accounted for 1,089 deaths of which 573 were due to ischaemic heart disease and 297 to cerebrovascular disease.

The number of malignant deaths — 485 — shows an increase of 16 compared with the 1967 figure of 469. Cancer of the lung accounted for 122 of these (102 males and 20 females).

Deaths from unnatural causes remain high — accidents in the home 45 (58), motor vehicle accidents 28 (23) and suicides 36 (22). The 1967 figures are shown in brackets.

Infant Deaths : The 1968 figure of 18 per 1,000 births is lower than in 1967, but the same as in 1966. 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)
1968	3278	59	18
1958	3567	71	20
1948	3598	170	47
1938	3124	242	77
1928	3501	357	102
1918	—	—	126
1908	4624	689	149
1898	4971	899	181

Stillbirths : There were 38 stillbirths (corrected for transfer) compared with 36 in 1967. A fuller report on the Infant Deaths and Stillbirths is contained in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

Maternal Deaths : During 1968 there was 1 maternal death giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.3. There was 1 maternal death during 1967.

Births : There were 3,278 births (corrected for transfer) compared with 3,279 in 1967. The 1968 birth rate per 1,000 population was 18.0 which is the same as in 1967.

Illegitimate Births : In 1968 there were 386 illegitimate births, representing a rate of 11.8 per 100 live births, which is the same as the 1967 figure.

Smallpox Vaccinations : The number of primary vaccinations during 1968 decreased from 2,399 to 1,834. 44 children under the age of one year were vaccinated, in 1967 the number was 85. In addition, 1,488 persons were re-vaccinated compared with 1,019 in 1967. 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	5
Tetanus	188
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	—
Diphtheria and Tetanus	135
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough	2714
Pertussis	4

Measles Vaccination : Measles vaccine was made available for the immunisation of all susceptible children up to and including the age of 15 during the year. Details of the campaign which started in May is as follows :—

Children born in 1968	98
Children born in 1967	699
Children born in 1966	671
Children born in 1965	469
Children born in 1964	1392
Children born in 1963	1018
Children born in 1962	773
Children born in 1961	473
Children born in 1960	56
Children born in 1959 and earlier	8
	<hr/> 5657 <hr/>

Poliomyelitis Immunisation : The record of persons receiving a full basic course of immunisation during the year is as follows :—

Children born in 1968	801
Children born in 1967	1722
Children born in 1966	218
Children born in 1965	39
Children born in 1964	20
Children born in 1963	91
Children born in 1962	21
Others	89
TOTAL	<hr/> 3001 <hr/>

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 disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination : During the year 18 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
1968	2169	2248	4417	1362	1362	2724	1347	1372	2719
1967	2357	2779	5136	1454	1760	3214	1349	1617	2966

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

		Syphilis			Chancroid		Gonorrhoea			Total Venereal	Non Venereal
		Acquired	Congenital	Total			Genital	Gonococcal Ophthalmia	Total		
1968	.....	2	—	2	—		242	—	242	588	205
1967	.....	8	—	8	1		167	—	167	525	207
1966	.....	8	—	8	—		227	—	227	480	215

Information about the Treatment Centre is usually displayed on notices placed in public lavatories. 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 76, 55 males and 21 females. Last year's figure was 46, 27 males and 19 females.

The non-respiratory cases confirmed this year numbered 23, 10 males and 13 females. Last year's figure was 10, 7 males and 3 females. The site of disease in this year's non-respiratory cases included 3 abdominal, 2 meningeal, 7 with superficial glands affected and 11 genito-urinary.

The number of new pulmonary cases admitted to hospital for the first time during the year was 55, 41 males and 14 females. There were 6 T.B. deaths during the year, 5 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary, and the average age of death is 54 years.

The number of known cases of respiratory tuberculosis at the end of the year was 1,403, and non-respiratory 197. 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.	—	1	37	51	97	173	166	147	130	802
	F.	—	2	34	62	92	177	115	70	49	601
2. Non-Respiratory	M.	—	—	3	17	18	17	10	7	4	76
	P.	—	—	4	10	28	36	23	13	7	121

During the year 22 cases of tuberculosis (11 of which were new cases) who were certified by Medical Officers 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 year						
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Patients under 65 years	919	749	901	1105	1293	1137	1373
Patients over 65 years	1034	1009	1097	1111	1145	1167	1146
	1953	1758	1998	2216	2438	2304	2519

Cases under treatment at 31st December, 1967 786

New cases reported during 1968 1953

2739

Cases removed from register during the year:—

(a) Convalescent 1295

(b) Removed to hospital 493

(c) Transferred —

(d) Died 199

Total number of cases on register at 31st December, 1968 752

2. Total number of nursing visits during the year 1968 69,833

3. Details of new cases registered during the year 1968 :—

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

	Total	Age Grouping			
		0-4	5-15	16-64	65+
General Cases	336	—	—	88	248
Dressings	500	32	18	229	221
Blanket Baths	162	1	1	28	132
Enemas	225	6	10	76	133
Penicillin injections	356	22	31	213	90
Insulin injections	17	—	—	9	8
Other injections	303	1	1	142	159
Other treatment	54	3	—	8	43
Total	1953	65	61	793	1034

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

	Total	0-4	5-15	16-64	65+
1. Tuberculosis	19	—	1	17	1
2. Other infectious diseases	22	—	1	8	13
3. Malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	179	—	1	94	84
4. Asthma	8	—	—	3	5
5. Diabetes Mellitus	20	—	—	9	11
6. Vascular Disease	79	—	—	14	65
7. Mental and Nervous Diseases	72	2	—	42	28
8. Diseases of heart and arteries	120	—	—	40	80
9. Diseases of the veins	76	—	—	20	56
10. Upper respiratory diseases	93	4	7	74	8
11. Other respiratory diseases	184	15	10	65	94
12. Constipation	200	6	9	63	122

	Brought forward	1074	27	29	449	567
13. Other diseases of digestive system	122	—	2	75	45	
14. Diseases of urinary system and male genital organs	36	—	—	17	19	
15. Diseases of breast and female genital organs	53	—	—	45	8	
16. Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissues	146	9	15	76	46	
17. Diseases of bones, joints and muscles	75	—	—	33	42	
18. Injuries	149	24	11	47	67	
19. Senility	108	—	—	—	108	
20. Other conditions	192	5	4	51	132	
Total	1953	65	61	793	1034	

4. Nursing requisites issued during year.—

2 Mackintoshes	1 Cushion	7 Commodes
4 Back Rests	7 Air Rings	5 Urinals
2 Cages	8 Bed Pans	6 Wheelchairs

5. Staffing:—

	Average
Superintendent	1
Nurses (whole-time)	24
Nurses (part-time)	1

Nursing Equipment : as supplied by the Health and Welfare Department:—

Bedpans	97	Air Rings	49
Rubber Sheets	64	Nappie Rolls	42 (24 patients)
Sani Chairs	3	Wheelchairs	27
Fracture Boards	10	Bed Cages	31
Urinals	56	Plastic Incontinence	
Bed Rests	61	Pants	54
Beds	2	Pillows	8
Mattress	1	Pillow Slips	12
Commodes	111		

The number of articles issued number 628, an increase of 156 on the 1967 figure of 472.

Welfare Foods : The sale of National Dried Milk continues to fall, and there is a drop in the sale of Vitamin Tablets, Cod Liver Oil and Orange Juice.

Details are as undernoted :—

	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamins
1965	26,739	47,509	5,839	4,122
1966	20,873	55,178	5,932	3,581
1967	18,115	56,127	5,008	3,444
1968	9,794	47,693	3,979	2,796

Infectious Diseases : The number of cases notified to the Department during 1968 was 1,596, compared with 1,430 during the previous year. The figures are not strictly comparable, however, since this is the first full year during which Viral Infectious Hepatitis has been notifiable. Excluding this disease from the annual statistics of both years gives 1,324 cases of infectious diseases in 1967 and 1,334 in 1968, an insignificant increase. Of the total number of cases, 568 were admitted to hospital. Statistical information relating to Infectious Diseases is given in Tables XV and XVI but attention is drawn to the following interesting features.

Enteric Fever : There were no cases. One paratyphoid B carrier is supervised by the Department and has remained positive.

Food Poisoning : 24 cases were notified in 15 separate incidents. Although the total number of cases is considerably less than the 85 reported last year, the number of incidents has increased by 6.

In the Autumn, a large outbreak of food poisoning occurred in the west of Scotland. It was caused by **Salmonella typhimurium** (phage type 32). During this outbreak, three incidents were reported in Dundee involving five persons. In none of the incidents could the source of infection be established, nor clear contact with the west coast outbreak demonstrated. Two other incidents resulted from **Salmonella typhimurium**. In one, the organism (phage type U130) was isolated from a man with clinical symptoms and also from his wife who was without symptoms. The other was an imported case (phage type 3A) occurring in a student who had sickened while on holiday in Majorca and who required admission to hospital on his return.

Salmonella bredeney was isolated from a young teacher who was investigated on her return from holiday in Barcelona. She was one of a school party of three teachers and thirteen children, all of whom, with one exception, had had a gastro-intestinal illness while in Spain. By the time the remainder of the party were traced, all were symptom free and investigations were negative. Two teachers from a second Dundee school party developed gastro-enteritis in Brussels and **Salmonella brandenburg** was isolated from one of them on his return to Edinburgh. While this is not reported as a Dundee case, the episode is of interest in that, taken in conjunction with the two previous episodes, it underlines the hazards of continental holidays.

Salmonella reading was isolated from a specimen taken from a middle-aged man who, in the course of investigation of another condition, mentioned that he had had a gastro-intestinal illness four weeks previously.

Four incidents were reported involving individual cases of gastro-intestinal illness related to specified foods. Investigations failed to reveal causal organisms. A fifth incident was of greater interest. It involved a local Day Nursery where 6 of the 12 members of staff developed abdominal pain and diarrhoea

within a few hours of each other. None of the 38 children were affected. Investigation showed that cold meat served to the staff at lunch-time was the only possible source of infection and the episode had the appearance of a *Clostridium welchii* outbreak. Unfortunately, a breakdown in communications resulted in only partial bacteriological investigation and no organisms were isolated from either cases or meat.

The final incident was the most unusual. An elderly couple complained of nausea and vomiting of several days duration following the consumption of peanuts and raisins. About half way through the packet, they had discovered clusters of cream-coloured eggs on the raisins and subsequent investigation confirmed the presence of **flour moth eggs and larvae**. It is not clear whether the couple's symptoms resulted from the larvae or their discovery! It was possible to trace only 11 of the 40 boxes of the product in the consignment. Sample packets from each of the 11 boxes revealed the presence of either flour moth larvae or eggs.

Dysentery : Notifications show a marked decrease from 333 in 1967 to 163 in 1968. This is the lowest number of annual notifications since 1949. Three outbreaks occurred in Day Nurseries, accounting for 29 of the total cases.

As in previous years, Sonnei dysentery has accounted for most of the cases. There were 18 cases of bacteriologically proven Flexner dysentery, 13 of them connected with the outbreak in a hospital outwith the city boundary (mentioned in the Report for 1967). The remaining five cases were in one family who had no known contact with the hospital concerned but whose illness coincided with the hospital outbreak.

Meningococcal Infections : 11 cases of meningococcal infections came to our attention. 6 of the cases were diagnosed clinically as meningitis and the remaining 5 presented as septicaemic conditions with a rash but without apparent meningeal involvement. Two of the latter were fulminating illnesses resulting in death within 24 hours. Four of the total were under one year; 4 between one and two years; and 3 between three and five years.

Meningococci were isolated from 3 further cases from outwith the city boundary and, taken with the Dundee cases, indicate a significant degree of meningococcal activity in the region.

It has come to our notice that a misunderstanding has resulted in the inclusion of cases other than of meningococcal origin in the figures for cerebro-spinal fever in recent years. Attention is drawn to this so that caution may be observed in interpreting statistics for this disease.

Measles : 173 cases were reported compared with 100 in 1967 and 510 in 1966. The figures are not strictly comparable since notification of measles was introduced on 1st October, 1968, and this should give a much more accurate picture of the incidence of the disease. The natural variation in this disease

might have been expected to result in a considerable increase in the number of cases in 1968 and the improvement in reporting should have boosted the figure further. The fact that the increase over the previous year has been relatively small is of interest in view of the introduction of the measles immunisation programme.

Pneumonia : With 303 cases (43 more than in the previous year), pneumonia replaced chickenpox as the most frequently reported infectious disease of the year. 249 of the cases were treated in hospital. The total includes 11 cases of influenzal pneumonia.

Of significance is the fact that 125 of the cases were over 65 years and 84 under 15 years.

Viral Infectious Hepatitis : 1968 was the first full year during which this has been a notifiable disease. With 262 cases, it was the second most commonly reported infectious disease. The greatest concentration has been in the Hilltown area, where a large outbreak occurred in the early months of the year connected with one of the two Protestant schools serving the area. Towards the end of the year, a second outbreak occurred in the same area, connected with the second of the two schools. In the late Spring there was a smaller outbreak in Beechwood and, towards the end of the year, foci occurred in Kirkton and Douglas housing areas.

The introduction of notification by the other four local authorities in the region on 1st January, 1968, will make it possible for this disease to be studied on a regional basis.

Clinic Premises : **Happyhillock Clinic** was opened during the year and as well as the usual services, it is already being used as a play centre for mentally handicapped children and as a creche for young children in the area. The shopping bay at **East Balgillo** was converted to provide mini-clinic facilities and has proved most successful. The mothers in the area have established a very busy play-group there for children aged between 3 and 5 years. The extension alterations to Broughty Ferry Clinic are proceeding very slowly but should be completed next year. New clinics at **Menzieshill** and **Ardler** should also be completed in 1969.

Chiropody : At 31st December the number of patients receiving treatment was 5,679, an increase of 339 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	340	163	8	2	513
Revisits	12,175	3675	329	276	16,455
	12,515	3838	337	278	16,968

Domiciliary treatments amounted to 3,819 and are included in the above total. Although there was an increase of 339 new patients the number of treatments carried out during the year was down by 6,663. The reasons for this decrease were due to the prolonged illness of one of the full-time staff and also the effects of a prolonged strike by the platform staffs of the Corporation's transport undertaking. The Chief Chiropodist attended the Society of Chiropodists' Annual Convention in London from 18th to 20th April.

Day Nurseries : Attendances for 1968 were much the same as in the past four years. There still continues to be a demand for nursery places in the under two years of age group and this is associated with increasing requests for accommodation for illegitimate children and for children of parents who are separated. Trained Nursery Nurses are still in short supply. Fife Nursery Nurse Students in training attended Dundee Day Nurseries for practical training in baby work and for their practical examinations. Throughout the year nurses in general training have been lectured on day nursery provision and have visited day nurseries. Senior staff have attended Maryfield Hospital for two weeks' experience in the Premature Baby Unit.

Priority Housing, 1968 : New applications for priority 1,394. Previous cases reviewed 474. Total cases dealt with 1,868. Of the above cases 16 were awarded outright medical priority, 335 were awarded secondary medical priority, 660 were awarded points, 70 received no further award and 23 were not supported. 719 transfer cases were submitted, 28 of which were awarded outright transfer priority, 515 were awarded points, 126 were not supported and 50 received no further award. 42 exchanges were supported and 3 were not supported. Interviews granted by Medical Officer and Clerical Staff 278.

Health Visiting : Over the past year, Health Visitors have been endeavouring to keep pace with the rapidly growing housing and school programme in our City and it is only by the willing help given by other departments that contact is maintained with the many re-housed families. This year saw the conclusion of the first year of operation of the Health Visitor Training School in the Jordanstone College of Art, Dundee. Twelve persons were trained and qualified as Health Visitors, five of whom joined the health visiting staff in Dundee. Their coming saved a severe curtailment of service as over the year the services of seven qualified health visitors were lost. The service continues to be very dependent in schools and clinics on the help given by married part-time nurses who form a valued extension to the Health Visitor Service.

The Family Help Service has grown in strength since its start with one helper in 1967 to the present 11. These ladies are doing much to help families where there are children who are socially "at risk". During 1968, the family helpers paid 5,045 visits to 207 families. During 1968, Nurse Student Training took up a considerable part of the health visitors' time, 108 nurses having their three weeks' secondment to our Department during the year.

Up to the present time, health visitors have not been able to take part in School Health Education programmes but a pilot scheme has been tried out in one school and has proved very successful. It is hoped that the health visitor will be permitted to play a much greater part here in the future. There have been no further requests from general practitioners for health visitor attachment. The one already in existence is very worthwhile and an extension of this work would be welcomed, especially as the staffing situation is expected to improve from now on.

Our links with hospitals by having the health visitors attached as liaison officers to Ante-Natal Clinics and Children's Orthopaedic Clinics have been strengthened and during 1968, this service was extended to one of the children's wards in the Royal Infirmary. Both hospital and Public Health staff benefit from this attachment. Refresher courses attended during the year help to stimulate and inform staff who find the interchange of ideas and discussion with colleagues in different parts of the country very enlightening.

During the year, the following home visits were undertaken :—

Home Visits		Home Visits	
Ante-Natal	8,992	T.B. Cases	1,374
Post-Natal	3,817	Nursery investigations	435
Children under 1 year	19,096	Mentally sub-normal	1,118
Children 1-5 years	67,625	Psychiatric after-care	300
School Children	1,826	Geriatrics	5,477
Infectious disease	1,024	Other hospital after-care	166
Infectious disease contacts	939	Problem families	908
Housing	497	Home accidents	644
Fostering and adoption	81	Cervical Cytology	299

Total Visits — 95,522. Wasted Visits — 21,838. Homes Visited — 25,983.

Domestic Help Service : During the year, 1,866 householders received assistance from the Service. Of 1,201 new applications received, 1,002 were granted and of these 13 were T.B., 1 ante-natal, 24 confinements, 34 post natal, and 914 (91.2%) in respect of old age and chronic illness. At 31st December, 1968, 859 households were receiving help compared with 864 in 1967. Most help was given in November when 883 households were assisted.

Of the households receiving help at 31st December, 1968, 12 (1.4%) were T.B., 31 (3.6%) were blind, 78 (9.2%) were acute, 1 (0.1%) was P.N. and 737 (85.7%) were old age and chronic illness. Of these cases 34 (4%) paid full cost, 110 (12.9%) paid a scaled charge and 715 (83.1%) received the service free. These figures do not vary much from the previous year. The continuing downward trend of help for home confinement cases continues; 24 cases received help compared with 43 cases last year. 34 post-natal cases received help compared with last year's figure of 30.

At 31st December, 1968, 50 full-time and 204 part-time home helps were employed. During the year 124 home helps were engaged; 94 left the service;

5 retired and the services of 17 were terminated. Of these 254 home helps, approximately 28,000 hours were lost due to sickness or domestic reasons — an absence rate of 13.3%.

While every effort is being made by the Department to meet the needs of the applicants, and urgent cases receive help promptly — usually at the expense of those who require help with housework only — it is becoming increasingly difficult to do even this, as the Department is now faced with increased holidays for Home Helps and the sickness rate continues to rise. Great difficulty is experienced in recruiting suitable Home Helps as a large number of applicants have young children. 12 Home Helps left the service towards the end of December and these were mainly new Home Helps who only worked a few months until the school holidays.

The Superintendent attended the Annual Weekend School of the Institute of Home Help Organisers at the Froebel Institute in Rowhampton from 12th to 14th September, 1968, and she reports that the School was most instructive as well as useful. It provided an opportunity for meeting and discussing with other organisers from the rest of the country the many problems and difficulties experienced in running the service.

Port Health Administration : 265 ships arrived at the Port of Dundee during 1968 compared with 291 in 1967. The Sectional Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector gives details of the action taken in respect of these vessels. The Port Medical Officer has continued to visit on arrival :—

1. All ships on which cases of illness are reported.
2. All ships coming from infected ports and without prior clearance at an "excepted port".
3. All ships arriving direct from ports other than—
 - (a) "Excepted ports" (as defined in the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1966);
 - (b) Ports in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland.

27 vessels were boarded on arrival by the Port Medical Officer compared with 23 in 1967. These vessels had arrived from ports in the following countries :—

EUROPE : U.S.S.R. — 6; Poland — 5; Italy — 1; Cyprus — 1.
 ASIA : Pakistan — 13; Israel — 1.

Only 1 seaman required hospital admission during the year. He was a 69-year old engineer on a coasting vessel who developed acute abdominal pain when the ship was outward bound from Newburgh on 14th June. He was removed from the ship at Dundee and admitted to Dundee Royal Infirmary for investigation.

Illness reported to the Port Medical Officer during the year included two cases on non-specific urethritis and one case each of contact dermatitis, osteoarthritis, tonsillitis, hand injury and herpes zoster (shingles). The latter was of

interest in that it occurred in a 58-year-old Pakistani seaman whose ship had arrived direct from Chittagong. He was notified to the Port Medical Officer four days after the ship's arrival as a case of suspected chickenpox or smallpox !

No cases of quarantinable diseases were seen during the year.

Port Health staff visiting ships make a point of drawing the attention of Masters to the local arrangements for the treatment of the venereal diseases. 28 merchant seamen were seen at the Special Treatment Centre, 24 being new cases and the remaining 4 reporting for follow-up purposes. Of the new cases, 5 were found to be suffering from gonorrhoea, 13 from non-specific urethritis and 6 from non-venereal conditions.

The Department continues to enjoy the full co-operation of the Tay Pilots and H.M. Customs and Waterguard and it is a pleasure to acknowledge our gratitude for their help during the year.

Medical Arrangements for Long-Stay Immigrants : Arrangements have continued to operate on the lines outlined in previous reports. The statistics for 1968 are given in the following table, in which the figures in brackets refer to children accompanying an adult immigrant.

Country of Origin	Notified by Port of Entry	Successful contact made	X-rayed	Untraced
Commonwealth				
PAKISTAN	39 (20)	38 (20)	39	1
HONG-KONG	14 (3)	14 (3)	14	—
INDIA	13 (6)	12 (3)	13	1 (3)
KENYA	4	4	4	—
AUSTRALIA	2	2	2	—
GHANA	2	1	1	1
CAYMAN ISLANDS	1	1	1	—
CEYLON	1	1	1	—
MAURITIUS	1	1	1	—
ZAMBIA	1	1	1	—
Non-Commonwealth				
ITALY	7	7	7	—
DENMARK	3 (3)	3 (3)	—	—
TOTALS	88 (32)	85 (29)	84	3 (3)
(Totals for 1967)	44 (8)	35 (8)	34	9
(Totals for 1966)	33 (12)	32 (12)	30	1

It will be seen that the numbers notified to us last year were exactly double the previous year's notifications. The very high proportion traced is gratifying since a considerable number do not proceed to the address given to the Medical Inspector at the port of entry.

Of the 84 x-rayed, 47 were x-rayed after arrival in Dundee, 25 had been x-rayed at the Health Control Unit, London Airport, and 12 were able to produce evidence of a satisfactory x-ray prior to departure from the country of origin. The only exceptions were 3 Danes, 2 of whom had been x-rayed in Denmark but who could not produce evidence and a third who had recently received B.C.G. following a negative Heaf test. The apparent discrepancy between the figures for those with whom contact was made and the numbers x-rayed is accounted for by the fact that 2 of those who were untraced had been x-rayed at London Airport. 28 of the 29 children traced were Heaf tested and those who were negative given B.C.G.

In all cases, contact was maintained with the immigrant until he or she had registered with a General Practitioner, to whom x-ray results and details of Heaf testing were forwarded.

Tuberculosis in Immigrants : Two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered as a result of x-ray on arrival in the city. One was a 24-year-old Indian doctor and the other a 22-year-old waiter from Hong-Kong.

One case of pulmonary tuberculosis and one of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in Pakistanis who had been in the United Kingdom for under 3 years. Notifications in respect of persons who had been in the country between 3 and 5 years included four Pakistanis and one Indian with pulmonary tuberculosis, two Pakistani children with primary tuberculosis and one adult with a cervical adenitis. Tuberculosis notifications transferred in from other areas included seven immigrants from Pakistan and one from Hong-Kong.

Immigrants Arriving at the Port of Dundee : No long stay immigrants arrived at the Port of Dundee during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

In presenting the Annual Report for the Mental Health Service attention should be drawn to the work undertaken by the Child Health Service and the district Health Visitors who continue to play an important part with the Mental Welfare Officers in the promotion of the mental health of the community. The co-operation between the Welfare and Mental Health Sections continues most satisfactorily in the care of the mentally ill elderly person in the community.

Staff : Further changes have occurred in staffing throughout the year. Of the two trainee social workers who joined the staff in the summer of 1967, one has been seconded to Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, the other has left to go to Moray House, Edinburgh. Both are to study for the Certificate in Social Work.

One of our two part-time social workers who was studying Social Services at Dundee University left at the end of April to further her studies at the university.

One Social Worker returned to Dundee in April after her hospital in-training in England, and another joined the department for one year before completing the two-year course at Dundee University.

Although the department continued unsuccessfully to advertise for a Head Social Worker, it is hoped that with the national increase in trained Social Workers, a Head Social Worker will soon be appointed.

Following the resignation of Dr E. L. Cameron in December 1967, Dr H. Deans was appointed Senior Assistant Medical Officer and with Dr J. Munro has responsibility for Tuberculosis, Housing Priority and the Superannuation Scheme.

Staff Training : Mr I. L. Smith, trainee Mental Health Officer, attended a Symposium for Mental Health Officers in Edinburgh from 1st to 3rd March, 1968.

Services for Mental Defectives

Requiring Long Term Care	20	(6)
Intermediate Term/Behaviour Disorder	18	(11)
For Investigation and/or Assessment	15	(6)
Short Term relief of Parents	3	(4)
Short Term relief during illness/confinement	3	(2)
Short Term relief for holidays	6	(3)
One Year Probation Order	2	(-)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	67	(32)
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The numbers in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1967.

Ascertainment : During 1968, 76 names were added to the Register showing a difference of only one from last year's figure of 77. Of these 2 were removed following full assessment and 4 have moved from the area. The Child Health Service referred 47 cases, 17 under Section 66 and 1 under Section 65.

The remaining new cases were referred by the following agencies :—

Transferred in from other areas	1	(3)
Mental Deficiency Hospitals	3	(2)
Children's Department	1	(2)
Paediatric Unit	4	(2)
Other Hospitals	2	(2)
Housing S.A.M.O.	1	(1)
Nearest Relative	1	(1)
General Practitioners	7	(3)
Social Security	1	(-)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	21	(16)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

No cases were referred this year by the Police, Probation Officer.

Assessment Clinic : Clinic arrangements have continued as before and the department acknowledges with gratitude the services of Dr J. P. Mellon, Consultant Psychiatrist, Strathmartine Hospital, and Mrs Saggat, Clinical Psychologist, made available by the Eastern Regional Hospital Board.

Miss M. P. Carrie, Specialist Health Visitor, continues to be responsible for the Social Work and the administration of the Clinic.

No. of clinic sessions	34	(33)
No. attending during 1968	94	(93)
No. attending for first time	38	(27)
Total No. of visits	123	(118)

12 Domiciliary visits were paid during the year.

Guardianship : At the beginning of 1968, the number of cases under Guardianship was 8. During the year this number was subsequently reduced to 5. One Guardianship terminated at the end of January, one died in April and one removed to Aberdeen.

The cases under Guardianship received a total of 20 visits by a Medical Officer and 60 visits by a Mental Welfare Officer.

Informal Supervision :	1968	1967
No. of mentally defective persons visited during 1967	577	(500)
No. of informal visits by Medical Officers	24	(61)
No. of informal visits by Health Visitors	518	(454)
No. of informal visits by Mental Welfare Officers	1480	(853)
Total No. of informal visits	2022	(1408)

The district Health Visitors undertake a large part of the routine visitation of the Mental Defectives. During the year there has been an increase in the number of visits paid.

No. of office interviews	134	(247)
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Junior Training Centre : Arrangements for the training of the children who have been found unsuitable for education or training at a special school have continued in 1968. However, it is anticipated that the new centre at Dudhope Gardens will be completed by September, 1969, and the severely handicapped children who at present attend Strathmartine Hospital will be cared for in the new Day Centre.

Transport has continued to be provided by the department under the care of two escorts. We are indebted to Dr Smyth, Superintendent of Strathmartine Hospital, for the interest and co-operation shown in the care of the children.

	Children Adults	
No. of mental defectives attending at 31/12/67	20	3
No. of mental defectives admitted during 1968	—	3
No. of mental defectives discharged	2	1
No. of mental defectives attending at 31/12/68	18	5

The two children discharged were admitted to the Coldside Occupational Centre. The adult was admitted to Mains Senior Occupational Centre.

Of the 18 children on the register, 16 have been notified under Section 65 of the Education Scotland Act 1962 and two are children for whom the Education Authority have no provision.

The adults are all on the Waiting List for training in the Senior Training Centre.

Senior Training Centre (1), 39 Constitution Street : Here too, arrangements in 1968 have been as before. In September, 1969, with the completion of the new centre at Dudhope Gardens, it is planned that when the male trainees are transferred to the new centre, 39 Constitution Street will become a centre for the girls who are on the waiting list.

The main employment has been the processing of labels and dismantling of faulty computer wheels. At present only two trainees are capable of working with the labels. Two trainees attend Strathmartine Hospital daily for training with a view to working in the Parks and Cemeteries Department after one year of training. Traditional handicraft work is carried out between contract work.

Income from :—

Labels — 1,900,000	£369
Dismantling computer wheels — 36,137	302
Cash sales	11
Contract sales	14
	<hr/>
	£699
	<hr/>

Almost half of the income is paid to the trainees.

No. of trainees at 31st December, 1967	42*
No. of admissions	2
No. at 31st December, 1968	44
On Waiting List	7

* Including 2 gardening at Strathmartine Hospital

Staff Training : Mr Greig completed the second part of the training course for instructors in February, 1968.

Mains Occupational Centre : As mentioned earlier the girls at this centre will be transferred to the new centre at Dudhope Gardens in September, 1969, and the Mains Centre closed. It is hoped that girls on the waiting list for admission to the Senior Training Centre can be accommodated at 39 Constitution Street.

The total income this year from contract labelling and handicrafts amounted to £417.

No. of trainees at 31st December, 1967	41
No. of trainees admitted	6
No. of trainees discharged	7
No. of trainees attending at 31st December, 1968	40
On Waiting List for admission	24

Of the trainees who were discharged, one was for incompatible behaviour, one for domestic reasons, 3 because of ill health, one was admitted to Strathmartine Hospital and one because of non-attendance.

Of the 24 on the waiting list, 2 attend the Spastic Centre and 5 are attending Strathmartine Hospital School.

Staff Training and Changes : Mrs Smith finished the second part of her course in February.

Mrs Ralston left in March and we were very pleased to welcome the return of Miss McKane in March.

The Mains Parent/Teacher Association Fund now stands at £58.

Residential Accommodation : The long awaited hostel accommodation for mentally handicapped persons at Dudhope Gardens should be completed by the end of August. The staff have considerable difficulty finding suitable lodgings for cases who have become homeless and require daily supervision but do not require hospital care.

Transport Arrangements : Early in the New Year, it is hoped to have a new, especially designed van for the transport of the mentally and physically handicapped to the Day Centre at Strathmartine.

Services for the Mentally Ill : The statistics from Royal Dundee Liff Hospital continue to show a slight decrease in the number of admissions and an increase in the number of discharges.

There were also 56 deaths in the hospital during the year.

Assistance with Compulsory Admissions : Mental Welfare Officers made applications for the admission of 18 patients under Section 50 of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act. In 9 cases dealt with under Section 24 a Mental Welfare Officer assisted with the admission arrangements at the request of the nearest relative. There has been a further increase in the number of referrals outwith office hours. 56 Emergency cases under Section 31 of the Act and 8 Police referrals were dealt with.

No mentally ill persons were placed under Guardianship.

After-Care : The Specialist Health Visitor, Mental Health Officer and the S.A.M.O. have continued to attend the weekly admission meetings, strengthening the liaison with Royal Dundee Liff Hospital and receiving referrals for after-care from the psychiatric and social work staff of the hospital. The Rehabilitation Meetings under the chairmanship of Dr Rorie have been attended by the S.A.M.O. and the Mental Health Officer.

No. of Mentally Ill visited during 1968	431	(295)
No. of visits by Medical Officer	44	(23)
No. of visits by Health Visitors	300	(545)
No. of visits by Mental Welfare Officers	2668	(1371)
Total no. of after-care visits	3443	(2234)
No. of office interviews	360	(494)

It will be noted there has been an increase in the number of patients visited and in the number of visits paid by Mental Welfare Officers.

Residential Accommodation : Plans for a hostel to accommodate 24 mentally ill persons have been informally approved by the Scottish Home and Health Department. It is hoped to start building by April, 1970.

Accommodation in our Old People's Homes was provided for 11 men and 37 women who were mentally confused and upset, but not requiring hospital treatment.

Co-operation with Statutory Agencies : Co-operation between the Staffs of the Mental Health Department, Royal Dundee Liff Hospital and Strathmartine Hospital remain good and we are grateful for the continued help given by Dr P. G. Aungle and Dr H. G. Smyth.

The Dundee Joint Consultative Committee for Mental Health met under the chairmanship of the Convener of the Health and Welfare Committee.

The Officer Committee met on three occasions and discussed the possible integration of Social Works attached to the mental hospitals with those working with the Local Authority, relapsed rates among the Mentally Ill and the services relating to Child Guidance and Child Psychiatry.

Co-operation with Voluntary Organisations : Dr R. G. Small, Principal Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health, is chairman of the Dundee Association for Mental Health. The Association continues to take a very keen interest in the welfare of the mentally ill and mentally handicapped.

Miss M. P. Carrie, Specialist Health Visitor, continues her interest in the Friendship Club.

Teaching : Dr Small lectures in Mental Health Administration to undergraduates and post-graduates at Dundee University, and also to the students attending the Course in Applied Social Studies on Mental Deficiency.

Student Nurses have attended the department for instruction in the care of the mentally ill in the community.

SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

The work of the Section was re-organised to some extent during the year, three main areas of work being recognised. One Social Worker was designated as being primarily responsible for work with the elderly, particularly in relation to residential accommodation; a second Social Worker for work with the physically handicapped; while the Senior Social Worker became responsible for all other aspects of the work of the Section. In this re-organisation, the role of the Welfare Chaplain has been more clearly defined. His chaplaincy duties remain unchanged but as far as his work with the physically handicapped and elderly is concerned, he has assumed responsibility for group projects, leaving social work with individuals or families to the relevant Social Worker. In this aspect of his work, he has been responsible for organising the **Dundee Committee for Sheltered Activities**, a Committee of voluntary workers and representatives from voluntary and statutory bodies who are working with the Department in the provision of a variety of activities for the elderly and disabled in the city and who, with the Chaplain, have accepted responsibility for the organisation of "Disabled Week". The response from a wide section of the public in support of these activities on behalf of handicapped citizens has been one of the most encouraging features of the work during the year.

Staff : Miss Lilian Simpson retired in October after 30 years' service with the Department, 11 of them as Welfare visitor to the physically handicapped. She had been largely responsible for building up the work with physically handicapped persons and it is a privilege to record our gratitude for her splendid service. Mr J. J. Leask resigned after 1 year in post to return to work in England, and Miss M. L. Scott after a similar period to undertake Social Work Training. Miss Barbara Wyllie, B.Sc., Dip. Soc. Stud., joined the staff in September on completion of training in Edinburgh and has taken over the work with the physically handicapped. An additional trainee Social Worker also joined the staff and we hope that he will be seconded for training next year.

Staff Training : Mr J. Ingram successfully completed the 1 year Course for the Certificate in Social Work and returned to the Department to work mainly with the elderly. Mr A. G. Ferguson was seconded to take the 2-year Course leading to the Certificate in Social Work and Mrs M. F. Smart (nee MacDonald) commenced the second year of her training. All three have studied at Moray House College of Education, Edinburgh.

Courses : The National Institute for Social Work Training arranged a series of consultations for senior staff. Mr A. G. Adam attended the first of these from 19th - 24th March at Leicester, the subject being "Social Work Training". Dr R. G. Small attended the second on "Policy and Management in Residential Care" from 21st - 24th May, and Mr D. McCutcheon the third on "Staff Management" from 23rd - 28th June. The latter two Courses were held in London.

Conferences : Mr A. G. Adam attended a meeting of the Scottish Old People's Welfare Committee on 17th May and a conference for senior officers, organised by the Social Work Services Group, to discuss the implications of the Social Work (Scotland) Act and held between 14th and 17th December. Both were in Edinburgh.

Social Work : An indication of the scope of the work of the section is given by the following statistics :—

Part III Accommodation

Home Visits	449
Hospital Visits	98
Office Applications/Interviews	34

Meals on Wheels

Home Visits	50
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Care of Property

14

Problem Families

Home Visits	101
Office Interviews	8
Material aid given	16

The only significant change during the year is a marked decrease in the number of families with multiple social problems who are being offered supportive casework by the Section. This is partly the result of staff shortage within the Section but also reflects the changing role of the Children's Department and their increasing activity in this field.

Attention has been drawn in previous reports to the role of the Lord Provost's Citizens' Fund and the place which this has come to assume in the work of the Section. For the greater part of the year, there was very little money in the Fund and this accounts for the fact that we were able to aid only 10 cases compared with 67 in the previous year. The position changed towards the end of the year with the receipt of a donation from the Students' Charities Campaign. The following table gives an indication of the kind of needs met by this Fund :—

	Rent	Gas	Electricity	Miscellaneous		
Number	3	1	5	1	=	10
Amount	£45	£14	£66	£8	=	£133

Temporary Accommodation : This was provided by the Department during the year for 22 families with a total of 52 children. In addition 5 single persons and 4 married couples without children were given accommodation. This accommodation is provided within the precincts of the Rowans and is available for persons rendered homeless by circumstances beyond their control.

Residential Accommodation : The building of Harefield House and Strathmore House has proceeded, the former being opened in March, 1969. It had been intended to commence building a further 30-bedded Home at Ancrum

Place in 1968 but this project has become a casualty of the national economic difficulties. It seems likely that there will be a delay of two years in commencing building which will mean that this Home cannot now be operational before 1972. This is a very serious setback to our plans for the replacement of The Rowans, which can no longer be considered as offering an acceptable standard of amenity in contemporary conditions.

Accommodation at Craigie House has been re-organised to give a self-contained 4-apartment flat for the Matron. This has been possible without any reduction in the number of residents. In fact, during part of the year it was possible to accommodate an additional resident at Craigie House using accommodation reserved for a resident depute, a position which we were unable to fill throughout the year. The provision of more adequate accommodation for Matrons in all our Homes is something which will have to be considered since most applications for such posts are now coming from married women with families.

Mrs E. L. Walker, Matron at Tay Park, retired in March after 20 years' service with the Department. Mrs Walker was the first Matron at Craigie House, the first small Home to be opened by this Authority, and she remained there until 1961 when she moved to Tay Park. For her pioneering work at both Homes we are very grateful. Mrs M. McLaggan was appointed to succeed her at Tay Park.

The relevant statistics for our four Homes are given in the following table :—

The Rowans			
	Men	Women	Total
Number resident at 31st December, 1967	93	99	192
Admitted during the year	63	84	147
	156	183	339
Discharged during the year	64	86	150
Number resident at 31st December, 1968	92	97	189
Caird Rest			
	Men	Women	Total
Number resident at 31st December, 1967	18	17	35
Admitted during the year	6	10	16
	24	27	51
Discharged during the year	10	6	16
Number resident at 31st December, 1968	14	21	35

Craigie House

	Men	Women	Total
Number resident at 31st December, 1967	1	3	4
Admitted during the year	8	12	20
	9	15	24
Discharged during the year	2	2	4
	7	13	20
Number resident at 31st December, 1968	7	13	20

Laypark

	Women
Number resident at 31st December, 1967	20
Admitted during the year	5
	25
Discharged during the year	5
	20
Number resident at 31st December, 1968	20

Services for the Physically Handicapped : The **Garden Maintenance Scheme** has continued to make very heavy demands on the time of the social workers concerned and this time can only be given at the expense of equally necessary work in connection with the other needs of handicapped persons. The number of disabled persons with whom the section is in touch continues to grow as the following statistics show :—

Disabled Persons on Register at 31st December, 1967	888
Added during 1968	134
Removed during 1968	61
Number on Register at 31st December, 1968	961

In view of the rising numbers and the increase in the scope of the work, the employment of additional qualified staff will be necessary if the disabled are to be provided with a service commensurate with their needs.

The pattern of referral of new cases appears to be changing. Self-referrals show a marked drop from 135 to 64 but it must be borne in mind that self-referrals for assistance with garden maintenance accounted for the very high figure in 1967. Referrals from hospitals and general practitioners are increasing and this evidence of improved co-operation with the health services is encouraging. In particular, the growing link with the Limb Fitting Centre is likely to lead to a more efficient service for the disabled.

Classification of disabilities

Amputations (arms)	13	Multiple sclerosis	76
Amputations (legs)	137	Cerebral palsy	55
Post-accident (legs)	99	Muscular dystrophy	5
Post-accident (other)	78	Other central nervous	
Congenital deformity	22	conditions	155
Arthritis	120	Respiratory conditions	33
Tuberculosis bones/joints	12	Circulatory conditions	46
Epilepsy	52	Other medical conditions	9
Post-polio paralysis	49		

A total of 1,789 visits were paid to, or on behalf of, disabled persons during the year. This includes visitation in connection with the Social Clubs and the supply of aids for disabled people.

Occupational Therapy : The new purpose-built Work Centre at Anton House came into operation in February and, by the end of the year, it was operating both morning and afternoon sessions on 5 days a week. At the end of the year, 20 severely disabled persons were attending daily and 4 others were attending on a part-time basis. The opening of this Centre has made a valuable contribution to the facilities available for the disabled in the city. An Occupational Therapist from Anton House visits homebound disabled, 9 of whom are having regular instruction while 4 others have occasional visits. Dr R. G. Small has continued to serve on the Anton House Committee and this provides a valuable link between the Work Centre and the Department. It has been decided that there was no case for proceeding with the creation of a further Sheltered Workshop in the city at the present time.

Holidays : The Section organised a week's holiday for 17 women and 1 man at Buchanan House, Blairgowrie, and several other disabled people were enabled to have holidays elsewhere through grants made by the Department.

Bus Passes : 134 passes were issued to disabled ex-servicemen (compared with 137 in the previous year) and 179 to other severely disabled persons. The latter is an increase of 40 over the last year's number and is almost double the number issued 2 years ago. The increase results from the decision made in 1967 to widen the scope of disabilities for which passes are issued.

Residential and Training Homes : The situation remains as outlined in my last report with 8 disabled persons being maintained or supplemented in 4 separate Homes. Of the total, 4 are at Anton House, 2 at Red Cross House, Largs, and 1 each at Scottish Hansel Village and Mayfield House, Edinburgh. In addition, one man was supplemented for a trial period of 2 weeks at Mayfield House but, so far, has not been accepted for permanent residence.

Aids for the Disabled : 216 applications were received, an increase of 72 over the previous year. The following lists give an indication of the range of this service :—

Structural Alterations

Handrails (internal)	136
Handrails (external)	23
Ramps (moveable)	9
Ramps (permanent)	4
Paths, steps, etc.	6

Facilities for disabled drivers	4
Internal doors	2
Bath	1

One further provision was of an unusual nature. It involved the construction of a chain-link enclosure for a guide dog allocated to a blind person. He lived in an area where there were many uncontrolled dogs and was finding it impossible to exercise his guide dog adequately and yet keep it out of contact with other animals.

Aids on Loan

Bathroom aids	122	Bed blocks	1
Walking aids	20	Cooker	1
Pick-up sticks	6	Yale knob turner	1
Raising aids	3	Special chair	1

Clubs for Physically Handicapped : The Clubs at Douglas, Lochee, Hilltown and Artillery Lane have continued to operate and our thanks are due to Mrs Helen Nicoll for her continuing work as Voluntary Organiser of these clubs and to the local chairmen and the many voluntary workers who have contributed to another successful year. Handcraft classes continue to be provided in conjunction with these clubs. Although attendance at these classes is small, the members are extremely keen, so much so that several members elected to attend a special weekly class held at The Rowans during the summer months when the district clubs were in recess.

Chaplain's Pastoral Work : The Chaplain has continued to make himself available to all members of the community who wish to avail themselves of his services. Weekly non-denominational services have been conducted in our 4 Old People's Homes and we are grateful to several local ministers and laymen for their help with these services. The annual Harvest Festival was held at The Rowans in September, gifts being received and distributed to elderly and handicapped citizens by the W.R.V.S.

Sheltered Activities : Attention has already been drawn to the formation of the **Dundee Committee for Sheltered Activities**. In conjunction with this Committee, the Welfare Chaplain arranged a variety of activities for disabled people. During "Disabled Week", 230 enjoyed an evening's shopping at D. M. Browns, assisted by 60 voluntary helpers. During Old People's Week, two shopping evenings were arranged. One at D. M. Browns attracted 200 shoppers and a second at Marks & Spencers Ltd., 180 shoppers. Between 50 and 60 voluntary workers helped on each evening and the firms concerned provided refreshments for the disabled shoppers. The pre-Christmas shopping event was again held at Marks & Spencers Ltd., when 450 disabled persons, assisted by 160 voluntary helpers, took advantage of the service offered. After shopping, they were taken to the Palais Ballroom where refreshments were again provided by Marks & Spencers Ltd. and an entertainment was arranged by the management of the Ballroom. These shopping events have become a very important feature of the work with the disabled and have caught the imagination of the city. It is a pleasure to record our gratitude to the many voluntary helpers and to the staff of the firms concerned. We also pay tribute to the generosity of the two firms and the management of the Palais Ballroom.

29 homebound disabled people enjoyed an outing by private cars to Edinburgh and 22, who could not manage a journey of this length, were taken for a meal to Kirriemuir. On these outings, it is necessary to have approximately one helper to every 2 disabled people and again it is a pleasure to record that sufficient volunteers were forthcoming.

8 residents from Craigie House and The Rowans enjoyed a holiday in Edinburgh, staying in Homes run by the Leith Benevolent Association. This was a reciprocal arrangement, residents from these Homes being given a holiday at Craigie House. This proved to be an extremely successful venture and it is hoped to repeat similar holiday exchanges in the coming year. Volunteers were recruited to provide transport for 6 disabled people for whom holidays had been arranged by a voluntary organisation.

Meals for the Elderly

Lunch Clubs : Another four lunch clubs were established during the year, three in community centres in Douglas, Menzieshill and Midmill, and one organised by the minister and lady members of his congregation in Camperdown Church Hall. With the exception of King George VI Club, where the meals are prepared in the premises, all meals are prepared and delivered by the school meals service at a cost of 2/8d per meal. An old person is charged 1/-, and the balance is paid by this Department. At King George VI Club the charge is 1/9d per meal.

Clubs	Meals Supplied			
	1965	1966	1967	1968
1. Five Ways	15,395	19,362	21,420	23,100
2. Broughty Ferry	4,668	5,673	6,336	7,557
3. Thornbank	6,831	8,590	10,912	12,388
4. Fintry Community Centre	—	1,633	2,049	2,741
5. King George VI	17,853	15,312	15,826	13,670
6. Douglas Community Centre	—	—	—	4,459
7. Menzieshill Community Centre	—	—	—	8,904
8. Camperdown Church Hall	—	—	—	10,764
9. Midmill Hall	—	—	—	1,353
Totals	44,747	50,570	56,543	84,936

Meals on Wheels : The extension of the meals on wheels service over five days from Monday to Friday has assisted greatly in meeting the demands for meals from the housebound and the W.R.V.S. are due our thanks for accepting this additional work. The number of meals supplied was 15,554 an increase of 1,444 over last year's figure.

Blind and Partially Sighted : The Royal Dundee Institution for the Blind provided sheltered employment during the year for an average number of 73 blind, partially sighted and severely handicapped workers from Dundee. The *per capita* deficit for the year ended 31st March, 1968, was £604 14s 1d, compared with £686 17s 10d for the previous year and it is to be hoped that the continuing modernisation of the workshops will reduce the *per capita* deficit even further in years to come.

The welfare of the blind and partially sighted persons in the city is carried out by the Dundee Society for the Welfare of the Blind on behalf of the Department. Since last year, the number of blind persons on the register has fallen from 379 to 367. The number of partially sighted persons has increased from 78 to 93.

Deaf : There are 262 Dundee persons who are deaf and on the register of the Dundee, Inverness and North Western Welfare Association for the Deaf. All those on the register receive welfare services as part of the arrangement between the Association and the Health and Welfare Department.

Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Acts, 1951 and 1965 : I am indebted to the River Inspector, Tay River Purification Board for the following information required by the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Two applications from within the city boundary were received under the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Acts, 1951 and 1965. Both were from Baluniefield Works, one being for a new discharge of sewage effluent from a toilet block and the other, a new discharge of trade effluent from a vehicle washing bay.

Thirty-one complaints were received from within Dundee.

1. **Oil in Tay Estuary :** Sixteen complaints were received about this problem. Though the Board has no direct responsibility for this problem, we have continued to assist the parties concerned by carrying out detailed investigation work. The oil pollution which had been gradually increasing during the latter part of 1967 and which was suspected to be caused by a fracture in some equipment, ceased during the December/January period.

Unfortunately, this improvement was not immediately apparent on the foreshore as further pollution occurred in January when a pipe line fractured between a tanker and the refinery. Then on the 29th of February severe oil pollution occurred throughout the estuary following a mishap to the Tank Duchess. Later in the year, further marked pollution occurred on the foreshore and in the Lochee Burn when vandals emptied a fuel oil tank at a factory in Dundee and also when an oil pipe was fractured while reconstruction work was being carried out at another trade premises.

2. **Pollution of the Dighty Water :**

- (a) Two complaints were received about oil, one due to drainage from a low line area where material was being tipped and the second from a quarry where the plant was being demolished.

- (b) Eight complaints were received about the condition of the stream due to the drainage from Leoch Quarry where industrial waste and domestic refuse from Dundee is at present being tipped.
- (c) Four complaints were received about discharges of sewage. Three of these were due to the foul sewer being choked and sewage overflowing to the stream and the fourth concerned the discharge onto the foreshore alongside the Dighty Water at the Dundee/Monifieth boundary.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

IAN B. L. WEIR,

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

Medical Officer of Health.

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TABLE 1.

Return showing Causes of Death (corrected for transfers) at different Age Periods during 1968

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.											
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms of stomach	66	34	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	15	25	19	3
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung	122	102	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	34	47	24	3
Malignant neoplasm of breast	35	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	9	7	9	2
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	31	13	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	7	7	2
Other malignant neoplasms	221	97	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	23	47	73	53	18
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Diabetes mellitus	24	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemias	9	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other general diseases	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other disease of nervous system	43	16	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	11	8	13
Active rheumatic fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	46	16	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	17	10	6	1
Hypertensive disease	43	18	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	6	13	12
Ischaemic heart disease	573	289	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	27	125	178	165	67
Other forms of heart disease	52	22	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	8	15	23
Cerebrovascular diseases	297	107	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	37	81	108	61
Other circulatory diseases	78	29	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	17	28	19
Influenza	16	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	3
Pneumonia	115	41	74	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	8	23	45	31
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	105	80	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	27	41	24	6
Other respiratory diseases	16	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	3	2
Peptic ulcer	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	1
Appendicitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	9	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	8	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases	32	14	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infections of kidney	25	4	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	9	4
Other disease of genito-urinary system	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	—
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin, musculoskeletal system, etc.	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital anomalies of nervous system	6	2	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	7	2	5	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other congenital anomalies	7	4	3	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth injuries, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	21	10	11	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes of perinatal mortality	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility without mention of psychosis	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and unknown causes	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	28	18	10	—	1	2	1	5	3	2	2	4	4	2	1
Other road vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the home	45	16	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other violence	20	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	36	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2220	1024	1196	41	18	6	6	15	17	53	131	404	606	608	309

TABLE II.

Death-rates at Various Age Periods (from all causes each year, 1959-68)

Age Periods	1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate
All Ages	2267	12.5	2034	11.2	2153	11.8	2260	12.5	2332	12.7	2222	12.0	2180	11.8	2356	12.8	2064	11.3	2220	12.2
0-5	98	5.7	96	5.7	104	6.1	114	6.9	88	5.1	87	5.1	76	4.4	71	4.2	75	4.4	65	3.9
5-15	10	0.4	4	0.1	8	0.3	16	0.5	8	0.3	17	0.5	14	0.5	11	0.4	15	0.5	12	0.4
15-25	13	0.5	15	0.7	9	0.4	16	0.7	13	0.5	16	0.7	21	0.9	26	1.1	12	0.5	15	0.6
25-35	16	0.6	33	1.3	31	1.2	14	0.5	21	0.9	18	0.8	25	1.1	30	1.3	20	0.9	17	0.8
35-45	59	2.3	43	1.8	53	2.3	46	2.0	58	2.5	59	2.5	59	2.5	61	2.6	64	2.8	53	2.5
45-55	148	6.2	170	7.1	165	7.1	195	8.4	162	6.7	151	6.2	139	5.7	139	5.8	142	5.9	131	6.2
55-65	391	22.1	321	16.4	384	19.8	414	21.0	392	19.0	381	18.4	404	19.5	401	19.5	341	16.7	404	19.0
65 plus	1532	81.4	1352	65.3	1399	65.6	1445	67.5	1590	80.0	1493	74.0	1442	71.4	1617	80.7	1395	70.2	1523	69.9

TABLE III.

Death-rate (from all causes) each month during the years 1959-68

Month	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
January	17.4	12.6	14.2	14.5	16.9	13.4	15.0	15.6	11.5	19.8
February	26.9	12.4	13.8	13.5	14.7	12.7	13.9	17.5	19.4	14.8
March	14.3	11.6	13.6	14.0	15.6	13.1	13.3	16.7	11.3	11.5
April	10.1	11.6	13.3	13.1	15.4	12.5	13.2	15.1	13.6	11.6
May	10.2	9.9	13.0	13.1	15.0	12.2	12.9	14.5	11.1	11.9
June	11.8	10.0	12.7	13.0	14.1	12.2	12.3	14.0	10.7	10.2
July	7.2	9.6	12.3	11.7	13.8	12.3	12.1	13.4	11.2	10.3
August	9.1	9.9	12.0	11.7	13.2	12.1	11.8	13.2	8.7	8.9
September	9.4	9.6	11.6	11.5	12.8	12.0	11.7	12.8	9.8	11.3
October	10.5	12.0	11.6	11.5	12.7	11.9	11.5	12.6	10.9	11.6
November	10.8	12.1	11.6	11.6	12.5	12.0	11.5	12.6	12.5	11.9
December	12.9	13.3	11.8	12.3	12.7	12.1	11.7	12.7	13.7	11.9

TABLE IV.

Deaths and Death-rates from Various Groups of Causes Each Year since 1959 (all ages)

Disease Group	1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Pop.
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Congenital	66	.36	70	.38	73	.40	84	.46	55	.30	60	.32	55	.30	47	.27	44	.24	44	.24
Digestive	68	.38	70	.38	83	.45	70	.38	70	.38	75	.40	62	.34	77	.43	64	.35	61	.33
Respiratory	261	1.44	186	1.02	192	1.05	210	1.14	258	1.40	192	1.04	237	1.28	272	1.49	185	1.01	236	1.29
Infective	59	.33	16	.09	25	.14	20	.11	21	.12	13	.07	12	.07	23	.13	14	.08	30	.16
Circulatory	761	4.21	707	3.88	775	4.24	807	4.4	816	4.43	822	4.44	783	4.23	869	4.63	764	4.19	1089	5.97
Genito-urinary	44	.24	45	.25	53	.29	34	.18	54	.29	44	.24	34	.19	39	.22	31	.17	41	.23
Malignant	464	2.57	436	2.39	444	2.43	493	2.69	506	2.75	472	2.55	515	2.78	497	2.72	469	2.58	485	2.66
Nervous	362	2.00	322	1.77	321	1.76	363	1.98	371	2.02	402	2.17	330	1.79	351	1.92	312	1.71	43	.24
Other Causes	182	1.01	182	1.00	187	1.02	179	.97	181	.98	142	.77	152	.82	181	.99	181	.99	191	1.05
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2,267	12,532,034	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	2,064	11.32	2,220	12.17		

TABLE V.

Certified Causes of Death at Various Ages Under 1 Year during 1968

Cause of Death.	Under 1	1/2	WEEKS 2/3	3/4	Total.	Under 2	2/3	MONTHS 3/6	6/9	9/12	Total
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Infantile Paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—											
Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro Vascular Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Anomalies of Nervous System	4	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	6
Congenital Anomalies of Circulatory System	3	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	6
Other Congenital Anomalies	1	2	—	1	4	—	—	1	1	—	6
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour and other Anoxic and Hypoxic Conditions	20	1	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	21
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Accidents in the Home	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	4
TOTALS	31	6	1	3	41	3	6	6	3	—	59

TABLE VI.

**Infant Mortality Rates from Various Groups of Causes Each Year
1959 - 68**

Year.	Congenital.	Digestive.	Respiratory.	Infectious Disease.	All Other Causes.	Rate per 1,000
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	0.5	1.8	0.3	1.8	18.8
1965	13.3	0.3	1.4	—	3.0	18.0
1966	13.8	0.6	2.1	0.3	1.5	18.3
1967	12.8	0.6	1.9	0.6	3.0	18.9
1968	12.8	0.3	1.6	0.9	2.4	18.0

TABLE VII.

**Infant Mortality Rates from All Causes at Various Age Periods
1959 - 68**

Year.	Births.	Death-Rates			
		Under 1 Week.	Under 1 Month.	Under 3 Months.	Under 1 Year
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
1967	3,279	9	11	13	19
1968	3,278	9	13	15	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 1959**

Year	Illegitimate Births.	Deaths of Illeg. Infants.	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Births.
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
1967	386	9	23
1968	386	7	18

TABLE IX.

Table showing Number of Still Births and Rate per 1,000 Births
1959 - 68

Year	No. of Still-Births.	Total of Live Births and Still-Births.	Rate per 1,000 total Births (Live & Still)
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
1967	36	3,315	10.85
1968	38	3,316	11.46

TABLE X.

Annual Death-Rate per 100,000 population and Case Mortality, per cent,
from Measles and Whooping Cough Each Year since 1959

Year	MEASLES.				WHOOPIING COUGH.			
	Cases	Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000	Case Mortality per cent.	Cases	Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000	Case Mortality per cent.
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	—	—	—
1967	225	—	—	—	207	1	.54	.48
1968	173	1	0.5	.58	22	—	—	—

TABLE XI.

Maternal Mortality Rates — Number of Deaths
per 1,000 Registered Births plus Stillbirths 1959 - 68

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
—	.52	.27	.79	.78	—	26	.59	.30	.30

TABLE XII.

Death-rate per 100,000 Each Year since 1959 from the Respiratory Diseases (including Bronchitis, Pneumonia (all forms), Pleurisy, Laryngitis, etc.)

Year	Total Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000
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
1967	185	101.5
1968	236	129.4

TABLE XIII.

Deaths in which Influenza was given as a Cause of Death Each Month, January, 1959 to December, 1968

Months	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
January	6	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	11
February	31	1	5	0	1	0	0	9	0	4
March	7	0	2	1	4	0	1	5	0	1
April	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	45	4	10	6	7	0	1	17	0	16

TABLE XIV.

Deaths in which Influenza appeared as a Cause in Death Certificate, 1959 - 68, Classified in Age Periods

Age Periods	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Under 1 year	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
1 - 5 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
5 - 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
15 - 25 years	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
25 - 45 years	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 - 65 years	8	1	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	1
65 and upwards	30	2	5	1	3	0	0	13	0	15
	45	4	10	6	7	0	1	17	0	16

INFECTIOUS DISEASES — Number of Cases of Each Disease Notified and Accepted in Dundee During the Year 1968

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	M	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Cholera	F	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Continued Fever	M	133	29	103	—	—	—	—	—	2	131
Diphtheria	F	123	26	94	2	—	—	—	—	6	117
Dysentery	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice, Acute Infective	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	F	17	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (Rubella)	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	F	83	1	6	72	4	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	M	86	6	55	26	2	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	F	87	6	38	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	M	86	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic)	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Non-Paralytic)	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	F	66	17	44	4	1	—	—	—	15	51
Para-Typhoid A	M	91	17	67	7	—	—	—	—	25	66
Para-Typhoid B	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viral Infectious Hepatitis	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	M	127	10	71	26	13	4	3	—	23	104
	F	135	13	74	13	13	6	12	4	27	108
	M	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
	F	14	5	7	1	—	—	—	—	3	11
TOTAL	M	768	33	360	52	18	16	39	67	265	503
	F	797	24	392	42	31	16	55	84	272	525

Constitutional Convention

Constitutional Convention

Constitutional Convention

Constitutional Convention

Constitutional Convention

Constitutional Convention

Constitutional Convention

Constitutional Convention

Constitutional Convention

Constitutional Convention

Constitutional Convention

Constitutional Convention

TABLE XVI.
Monthly Notifications and Intimations of Infectious Diseases, Dundee, 1968

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Accepted Total
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	11	11
Chickenpox	49	74	56	12	16	8	4	—	8	7	7	19	260	256
Continued Fever (undulant)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	10	14	13	7	12	10	7	4	13	26	18	37	171	163
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	2	—	2	20	19
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	7	2	3	1	2	18	24
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles (Morbilli)	—	5	3	5	3	4	6	4	14	56	45	25	170	173
Measles (Rubella)	5	18	39	23	44	34	13	—	7	—	2	—	185	169
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
Pneumonia Acute Influenzal	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	11
Pneumonia Acute Primary	82	44	24	25	19	11	13	14	13	12	20	30	307	292
Poliomyelitis Acute (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	14	5	11	6	12	5	6	2	21	29	31	23	165	157
Paratyphoid B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viral Infectious Hepatitis	36	31	20	23	20	21	10	7	21	21	17	32	259	262
Whooping Cough	6	6	2	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	22	22
	218	202	173	107	129	97	62	43	105	158	143	173	1610	1565

TABLE XVIII.

TUBERCULOSIS — Notifications and Deaths with corresponding rates per 1,000 population for Each Year since 1959

Year	Estimated Population.	Notification and Case Rate			Deaths and Death-Rates		
		Pulmonary Tuberculosis No. per 1,000	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis No. per 1,000	Tuberculosis (all forms) No. per 1,000	Pulmonary Tuberculosis No. per 1,000	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis No. per 1,000	Tuberculosis (all forms) No. per 1,000
1959	180,869	244	25	269	12	1	13
1960	182,399	177	37	214	9	1	10
1961	182,854	130	29	159	11	3	14
1962	183,560	136	26	162	6	1	7
1963	184,119	123	18	141	12	—	12
1964	185,228	91	20	111	8	3	11
1965	185,296	92	27	119	5	1	6
1966	183,744	80	31	111	4	2	6
1967	182,284	64	16	80	6	2	8
1968	182,340	90	28	118	5	1	6

TABLE XIX

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS — Notifications and Deaths
with corresponding rates per 1,000 population for Each Sex Each Year
since 1959

Year	Notifications.				Deaths			
	Males No.	per 1,000	Females No.	per 1,000	Males No.	per 1,000	Females No.	per 1,000
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	—	—
1967	41	.48	23	.24	4	.04	2	.02
1968	65	.75	25	.26	5	.06	—	—

TABLE XX.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS — Deaths in Institutions Each Year
since 1959

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis	12	9	11	6	12	8	5	4	6	5
No. of Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis in Institutions	7	4	6	3	8	6	4	2	4	4
Percentage of Total Deaths from Pul. Tuberculosis dying in Institutions	58.3	44.4	54.5	50.0	66.6	75.0	80.0	50.0	66.6	80.0

TABLE XXI.

MALIGNANT DISEASES — Number of Deaths and Death-rates
per 10,000 population Each Year since 1959

Year	Males	Females	Total	Rates
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
1967	253	216	469	25.73
1968	246	239	485	26.59

Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths from Malignant Diseases during 1968 showing parts of the Body affected

[illegible]

TABLE XXIII.

Number of Births per 1,000 population, Illegitimate Births per 100 Registered Births, and Marriages per 1,000 population Each Year since 1959

Year	Birth-rate	Illegitimate-rate	Marriage rate
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
1967	18.0	11.8	8.8
1968	18.0	11.8	9.7

TABLE XXIV.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1968

Part I. of the Act

-) 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	150	34	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section (7) is enforced by the Local Authority	1016	1442	23	1
(iii) Other premises in which Section (7) is enforced by the Local Authority (including outworkers' premises)	42	44	—	—
Total	1208	1520	23	1

(2) CASES in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
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	1	1	—	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	108	96	—	19	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	2	2	—	—	—
Total	111	99	—	19	1

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

There were six 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

The Year 1968 was not distinguished by any unusual events, but noted rather for initial measures taken in, and continuing spade-work for, fresh developments which may have an important bearing in the future. To an increasing degree, new medical knowledge and techniques are preserving the lives of children who would necessarily have died in the not distant past; and it is necessary to ensure that for the sake of these children, and indeed of the country as a whole, that any handicaps arising from factors before, during, or in the early years of an infant's development should be swiftly recognised with the minimum of delay, and remedial measures applied.

In this city the Local Authority's Child Health Services have the benefit of particularly close co-operation with the hospital paediatric services, and with family doctors, and considerable thought was applied during this year to ways in which this co-operation could be extended to the benefit of the child community as a whole which has led recently to the setting up of experimental comprehensive assessment clinics in the area.

The Department's 'At Risk' and Exceptional Registers came in for considerable attention during the year when work was begun upon a computer programme related to them. Projects of this sort involving the gathering, storage and production of fact particularly as they relate to disease and its causes, require computer aid if they are to function most effectively, but the process of achieving this can be a lengthy one.

Two clinics were opened during the year, one at Happyhillock and another at East Balgillo. The former is of somewhat unusual design, incorporating an enclosed play space, and it has been pressed into service not only for the routine task of providing Child Health Services, but also as a centre wherein certain kindly and public spirited ladies, led by Mrs Margaret-Ann MacNaughton, provided a weekly forenoon session for handicapped children. These children were fetched from, and returned to their homes by the ladies concerned after the morning session, and the children's mothers were thus given a welcomed respite. The Health Committee displayed considerable initiative in setting up East Balgillo Clinic, for this, in fact, is a shop converted for the purpose, sited unusually, but not inconveniently, between a newsagent's and a food store. The Local Authority's Child Health Services were thus brought with the minimum of delay to the population of a considerable housing development in that area.

On more routine matters, it is pleasing to note that the infant mortality and neo-natal rates have been maintained during the year at a satisfactory level of 18 and 13 respectively.

A development of some interest during 1968 was the considerable increase in the number of applications for registration under the Nurseries & Child Minders' Regulation Act of 1948. In recent years, this form of activity became increasingly popular reflecting the public's increasing demand for child care facilities, and the year saw the registration of 25 registered child minders, nearly twice the number registered during 1967. A specific code of practice has been formulated among the departments concerned to cope with this demand, and to ensure that standards of safety and suitability are maintained at a reasonably high level.

While there may be cause for satisfaction in new developments and the routine operation of the Child Health Services, there are two headings under which there is little but cause for concern at the present time, namely :

1. The altogether inadequate provision existing for the management of maladjusted children in this area and indeed nationally. All concerned with the problem posed by the assessment and management of maladjusted children be they teachers, social workers, or doctors, know that such children represent an intractable problem and that the facilities available to deal with them, particularly as regards staff and accommodation, are virtually static. There is an urgent need for the provision of new accommodation for such children, with appropriate staff, into which children can be received, away from the environment which helped to produce their unhappy condition at a stage early enough to provide some reasonable hope of change.
2. The Local Authority's Child Health Services, in common with the whole Public Health Department, face a chronic and increasingly difficult situation in obtaining medical staff, and the problem facing any medical administrator these days in keeping medical services adequately and competently doctored is intense. Such services, one feels, are taken much for granted by the public, but to what extent they can be indefinitely maintained into the future in the face of current staffing problems must be a matter for conjecture.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Registration of Births : 3,634 live births were registered in Dundee during 1968, corrected to 3,278 (1,676 males and 1,602 females) after allowing for outward and inward transfers. This represents a live birth rate of 18.0 per 1,000 of the population, the same as in 1967.

The number of illegitimate live births registered in the City was 449 and after allowing for transfers the corrected number was 386 (204 males and 182 females) which is equivalent to an illegitimate rate of 11.8% of all live births, the same as in 1967.

There were 43 stillbirths registered in the City during the year and after correction for transfers the corrected figure was 38 (13 males and 25 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
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
1967	18.0	18.6	11.8	6.9	11	16
1968	18.0	18.3	11.8	7.4	11	15

Notification of Births : Notifications were received of 4,215 live births and 48 stillbirths. Of the 4,263 total births, 306 live births and 30 stillbirths were notified as premature, i.e. 7.9% of all births were notified as premature.

Classification of Notified Births according to place of Confinement

	Home				Institution.			
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968			
Doctor and/or Midwife	325	294	180	144	104			
Unattended	—	—	—	1 †	—			
	—	—	—	—	—			
	325 (6.8%)	294 (6.4%)	180 (4.3%) *	145 (3.5%) †	104 (2.4%)			
	—	—	—	—	—			
Royal Infirmary	2,133	2,149	2,013	2,033	2,113			
Maryfield Hospital	2,022	1,938	1,834	1,880	1,941			
King's Cross Hospital	—	—	1	—	—			
Clement Park	192	128	115	107	88			
Other Nursing Homes	76	62	33	24	17			
	—	—	—	—	—			
	4,423 (93.2%)	4,277 (93.6%)	3,996 (95.7%)	4,044 (96.5%)	4,159 (97.6%)			
	—	—	—	—	—			
	4,748 (100%)	4,571 (100%)	4,176 (100%)	4,189 (100%)	4,263 (100%)			
	—	—	—	—	—			

The number of institutional births increased from 4,044 in 1967 to 4,159 in 1968. The proportion of hospital confinements in relation to the total number of births showed an increase of 1.1% over the 1967 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.

† Stillborn child found in refuse bin in February, 1967.

Classification of Births of Dundee Women according to place of Confinement

Year	Total Births and Stillbirths	Institutional Confinements Totals	Institutional Confinements Percentage	Domiciliary Confinements Totals	Domiciliary Confinements Percentage
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
1967	3,289	3,148	95.7	141	4.3
1968	3,256	3,155	96.9	101	3.1

Domiciliary Births: All women who wish to engage a domiciliary midwife under section 22 (2) of Part III of the National Health Service Act (1946) are asked to apply in the first instance to the Central Office of Health Services, 175 George Street, Dundee, for this purpose. During the year 1968, 101 women were registered as domiciliary midwives. The cases are accepted for domiciliary confinement when a practitioner providing maternity services has been retained and the patient is considered suitable for domiciliary confinement. The patient is then visited by the midwife and the necessary arrangements are made for the confinement.

Registration of Midwives: All the local authority midwives are registered in the Dundee Register of Midwives. The register is open to all midwives who are qualified by the General Medical Council or the General Nursing Council for the United Kingdom to practise as midwives.

Visits paid by Midwives: 2000 annual General Practitioner visits and 2200 private visits were paid by midwives during the year. Details and comparative figures are as follows:

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Annual visits paid by midwives	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
Private visits paid by midwives	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Total visits paid by midwives	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400

Medical Assistance: In 1968, 101 women were registered as domiciliary midwives. The following table shows the number of women who were registered as domiciliary midwives in 1968 and comparative figures over the preceding five years.

Place of Confinement for the Years 1964 - 1968 Inclusive

Home		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Doctor and/or Midwife .....	.....	324	293	177	140	101
Unattended .....	.....	—	—	—	1	—
		—	—	—	—	—
		324 (8.2%)	293 (7.9%)	177 (5.4%)	141 (4.3%)	101 (3.1%)
		—	—	—	—	—
Institution.						
Royal Infirmary .....	.....	1,777	1,733	1,565	1,581	1,556
Maryfield Hospital .....	.....	1,691	1,627	1,529	1,538	1,582
King's Cross Hospital .....	.....	—	—	1	—	—
Clement Park and other Nursing Homes		140	79	32	29	17
		—	—	—	—	—
		3,608 (91.8%)	3,439 (92.1%)	3,127 (94.6%)	3,148 (95.7%)	3,155 (96.9%)
		—	—	—	—	—
		3,932 (100%)	3,732 (100%)	3,304 (100%)	3,289 (100%)	3,256 (100%)
		—	—	—	—	—

Domiciliary Midwifery Service : During the year 1968, 776 women were attended by domiciliary midwives (this figure includes 658 early hospital discharges), and of these 86 were delivered at home. Of this total 56 (65.1%) applied to the local authority for the services of a midwife before the sixth month of pregnancy and 17 (19.8%) 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		
—	1	12	25	18	17	10	3	—	—	86

Bookings by Trimesters for Domiciliary Midwifery Services

	1st Trimester	2nd Trimester	3rd Trimester	Total
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
1967	13 (10.3%)	89 (70.6%)	24 (19.1%)	126
1968	13 (15.1%)	60 (69.8%)	13 (15.1%)	86

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 175 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.

Administration of Analgesics : All the local authority's midwives are qualified to administer analgesia, whether by entonox or trilene; during the year 60 women received entonox and 3 received trilene.

Visits paid by Midwives : 2,080 ante-natal (including intra-natal) visits and 6,250 post-natal visits were paid by midwives during the year. Details, and comparative figures are as follows :—

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Ante-natal (including intra-natal) visits	4,927	4,322	3,002	2,367	2,080
No. of births attended	316	266	161*	128†	86
Post-natal visits	8,031	8,902	5,812	6,077	6,250

* includes one set of twins

† includes two sets 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 1968 and comparative figures over the preceding four years.

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
In ante-natal period	99	97	45	36	21
During Labour	26	22	8	8	4
In puerperium—					
For mother	20	29	4	2	4
For child	21	18	11	5	1
	<u>166</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>30</u>

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, 94 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 1938, the medical staff carried out the visitation of two 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 97 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 remained at 11 as it was in 1967. 38 infants (13 males and 25 females) were stillborn and 21 (61.0%) were premature. During 1968, 38 (100%) stillbirths occurred in institutions.

**Comparison of Dundee Stillbirth Rates with other Stillbirth Rates in Scotland
(Rates per 1,000 Births)**

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Scotland	18	18	16	16	15
Glasgow	20	20	20	18	17
Edinburgh	16	14	13	15	15
Aberdeen	15	12	10	8	10
Dundee	13	18	11	11	11

Causes of Pre-Natal Death

	Males — 13	Females — 25	Total — 38	
1. Causes in Mother				Total
Accidental and other ante-partum haemorrhages			3	
Toxaemia			3	
Abnormalities of placenta (insufficiency, infarction, etc.)			9	
			—	15
2. Difficulties in Labour				
Cord entanglement			4	
Prolapsed Cord			—	
			—	4
3. Foetal Anomalies and Deformities				
Anencephaly			6	
Multiple Deformities			4	
Hydrocephalus			3	
			—	13
4. Ill-Defined or Unknown Cause				
Postmaturity			—	
Asphyxia			5	
Prematurity			1	
			—	6
				38

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

Place of Delivery		Number of notified Dundee births and Stillbirths	Number of Dundee Stillbirths
Institution			
Royal Infirmary		1,556	17
Maryfield Hospital		1,582	21
Nursing Homes		17	—
Home		101	—
		3,256	38

Social Class

	I. & II.	III.	IV. & V.	Total
No. of Stillbirths	7	15	16	38
Percentage of Deaths in each Social Class	18.4	39.5	42.1	100.00
Percentage of population in each Social Class (Dundee)	13.1	51.1	35.8	100.00

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
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diseases of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Anomalies of Nervous System	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Congenital Anomalies of Circulatory System	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	4
Other Congenital Anomalies	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	4
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour and other Anoxic and Hypoxic Conditions	9	3	2	2	4	1	—	—	21
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	15	5	4	3	4	6	1	3	41

**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
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
1967	21	14	25	16	21	15	23	16	19	11
1968	21	13	26	15	19	12	19	12	18	13

Causes of Death of Children aged 4 weeks - 12 months

Cause of Death	4 wks. - 2 mths.	2 - 3 mths.	3 - 6 mths.	6 - 9 mths.	9 - 12 mths.	Total
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia	—	2	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	1	—	—	—	1
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cerebro Vascular Disease	1	—	—	—	—	1
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital Anomalies of Nervous System	1	1	—	—	—	2
Congenital Anomalies of Circulatory System	—	1	—	1	—	2
Other Congenital Anomalies	—	—	1	1	—	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	1	—	—	1
Accidents in the Home	1	1	2	—	—	4
	3	6	6	3	—	18

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	1,539	25
Maryfield Hospital	1,562	14
Nursing Homes	17	—
Home		
Doctor and/or Midwife (includes born before arrival at hospital)	101	2
	<u>3,219</u>	<u>41</u>

Of 41 mothers whose babies died in the neo-natal period, 21 were gainfully employed during their pregnancy; of these, 17 (80.9%) had premature deliveries. 20 mothers were not employed apart from home duties and 10 (50.0%) 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	13.1	51.1	35.8	100.00
No. of neo-natal deaths	7	13	21	41
Percentage of neo-natal deaths in each Social Class	17.1	31.6	51.3	100.00
No. of deaths aged 4 weeks to 12 months	2	7	6	15
Percentage of deaths aged 4 weeks to 12 months in each Social Class	13.3	46.6	40.1	100.00

Deaths of Children between one year and five years : In addition to deaths of children under one year of age, 6 deaths of children (6 males) aged from one year to five years were noted by the Department.

Cause of Death	Males
Diseases of the nervous system	1
Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases	1
Congenital Anomalies	1
Meningococcal Septicaemia	1
Accidents in the Home	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1
Diseases of the Digestive System	0
Malignant Neoplasm	0
Other Causes	0
	<hr/> 6 <hr/>

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
1964	946	436	1,079	2,461
1965	1,070	647	1,223	2,940
1966	1,369	597	1,272	3,238
1967	1,397	653	1,485	3,535
1968	1,175	516	1,342	3,033

Post-Natal Clinic

New Cases and Attendances

Year	New Cases	Broughty Ferry	
		Total Attendances	
1964	121	167	
1965	109	155	
1966	138	170	
1967	107	140	
1968	54	186	

Infant and Child Welfare Clinics : There were 22,946 attendances of infants under one year compared with 24,434 in 1967; there were also 9,583 attendances of children between the ages of one and five years compared with 9,582 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
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
1967	2,698	524	3,222	24,434	9,582	34,016
1968	2,644	582	3,226	20,302	9,001	29,303

573 (21.7%) of the 2,644 children under one year and 67 (11.5%) of the 582 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
1964	188	380	1,646
1965	186	485	1,818
1966	187	479	1,914
1967	188	467	2,449
1968	186	606	2,913

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic : There is a weekly session at Nelson Street when the services of a consultant are available. During the year 12 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	
1964	171	118	836	743	1,868
1965	110	100	772	803	1,785
1966	72	64	642	761	1,539
1967	74	50	817	526	1,467
1968	53	27	618	746	1,444

Immunisation : The following table shows the number of children born in 1967 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 year i.e. babies born in 1967	No. of those completing inoculation at the age of 1 year or soon after	Percentage
Protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	3,097	2,793	90.18
Protection against Smallpox	3,097	1,289	41.63
Protection against Poliomyelitis	3,097	2,845	91.87

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 following is a list of immunisation given at Child Welfare Clinics during 1968 :—

Triple Antigen (Primary)	5,622 injections
Triple Antigen (Maintenance)	1,698 injections
Poliomyelitis (Sabin)	4,647 doses
Smallpox	1,851 vaccinations

Home Visitation by Health Visitors : During the year 1968, Health Visitors made 80,434 visits to mothers and children under 5 years of age, a decrease of 7,510 over the previous year's figure.

Home Visitation by Health Visitors

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Ante-natal visits	11,605	11,270	9,631	10,388	8,992
Post-natal visits	4,522	4,244	3,819	3,837	3,817
Visits to children under 1 year	22,927	21,731	19,390	21,263	19,096
Visits to children between 1-5 years	49,152	48,048	47,977	52,456	48,529
	88,206	85,293	80,817	87,944	80,434

Day Nurseries

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

	No. of Places			No. of Children on Register at end of 1968			Total Attendances for 1968		
	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	12	25	37	2,260	5,209	7,469
Dudhope Street	12	28	40	14	26	40	2,771	4,536	7,307
Fairbairn Street	12	28	40	10	23	33	2,685	4,525	7,210
Flight's Lane	12	28	40	16	26	42	3,257	4,806	8,063
Harefield Road	12	28	40	12	24	36	2,362	4,800	7,162
Lilybank	20	25	45	15	25	40	3,209	4,939	8,148
Linlathen	12	28	40	12	24	36	2,700	4,516	7,216
North George Street	10	18	28	7	21	28	1,783	4,287	6,070
Polepark	20	25	45	18	25	43	3,836	5,157	8,993
	122	236	358	116	219	335	24,863	42,775	67,638

(b) Provided by firms of manufacturers :—

	No. of Places			Attendances		
	0-2 years	2-5 years	Total	0-2 years	2-5 years	Total
Tay Textiles Nursery	35	25	60	4,181	7,655	11,836
Low and Bonar Nursery	20	45	65	3,443	7,436	10,879

Training of Nursery Students : Eleven candidates from the Corporation nurseries were presented for examination during the year and ten gained the nursery nurses' certificate. One student failed the written examination.

Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938 : Six 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.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948 : Thirteen child minders were registered under the above Act during 1968, making a total of 25 registered child minders.

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.

I. ASCERTAINMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF DEAFNESS IN CHILDREN

Statistical Data:—

Total number of Children screened for Deafness	=	2,225
A. Number of children screened on district by health visitors and found to have normal hearing (99% of whom were aged 9 months to 2 years)	=	2,207
B. Number of children referred for first time to specialist medical officer for further tests (9 by health visitors, 6 by medical officers)	=	15
Six of this group were referred to Otologist for opinion.		

These 15 children on further testing showed :—

(1) Normal hearing response (including 2 with family history of deafness, and one intelligent child with indistinct speech)	= 10	} 15
(2) Slight hearing loss (one with improvement in hearing following tonsil and adenoid removal and one still being reviewed following adenoid removal and bilateral myringotomy)	= 2	
(3) Severe hearing loss (see details at end of report)	= 3	
C. Children reviewed from former years (two now have normal hearing, and one blind, backward child has probably adequate hearing but will be reviewed further)	=	3
TOTAL	=	<u>2,225</u>

To sum up:—

I. Number of children found to have normal hearing	=	2,220 (99.78 %)
II. Number of children found to be severely deaf and requiring special training at the Deaf School *(See details below)	=	3 (0.13 %)
III. Number of children found to have some hearing loss, one already showing improvement with treatment	=	2 (0.09 %)
TOTAL	=	<u>2,225 (100.00 %)</u>

* Severely deaf children:—

- (1) Fourth child, where no family deafness. Referred by health visitor to specialist medical officer at 13 months because of failure to pass screening tests. Deafness confirmed by Otologist, probably 60% deaf. Hearing aid issued, guidance to parent by Headmistress of Deaf School pending admission later to the School Nursery Class. Review periodically by Speech and Hearing Clinic.

- (2) Second child, the first being severely deaf and in Deaf School. Operation for duodenal atresia at 20 hours, and child was quite ill for 3 weeks. Parents separated, and baby was looked after by granny and finally by father who got her into day nursery. Referred by medical officer to Speech and Hearing Clinic in view of delay in speech at 2 years 9 months — severe deafness confirmed, and she has been admitted to Deaf School at 3 years.
- (3) Fourth child, the first child being severely deaf and attended Deaf School until 14 years then ordinary school. Mother noticed delay in speech at 2 years 6 months. Specialist medical officer confirmed some deafness and referred her to Otologist who issued hearing aid. She was also admitted to a Nursery School. Further review at Speech and Hearing Clinic at 4 years showed severe deafness associated with limited vocabulary, and she has been admitted to the Deaf School.

II. COMBINED ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE ON DEAFNESS

held at

SPEECH and HEARING CLINIC, D.R.I., 1968

This team comprising Otologist, Headmistress of Deaf School, Senior Educational Psychologist, Senior Paediatric Registrar, Speech Therapist, and Specialist Medical Officer who visits the Deaf School and supervises the screening of under-fives in the City, met for 26 hourly sessions during the year. For certain cases a Child Psychiatrist also attended.

Statistical Data :—

New cases	77	(55 being Dundee children)
Review cases	21	(19 being Dundee children)
Dundee Deaf School Children seen	19	(10 being Dundee children)
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Total	117	
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Deaf School Children :—

Three were supplied with Phillip's Commercial Aids, and one with an Amplivox Commercial Aid, all to their benefit. One child has improved so much with the Phillip's Aid that she is now going to attend ordinary school.

Other Cases—Recommendations :—

Commercial Aids	3	(One of these being a Fairmuir School child)
Tonsil and/or Adenoid removal	14	}
Myringotomy or Eustachian tube inflation		
Nursery School or Day Nursery	10	
Hearing aids and to sit at front of class	6	
Speech Therapy	16	
Referral to Psychiatrist	6	
Admission to Deaf School	7	
Awaiting Deaf School —		
1. Urgent	2	
2. Later admission	3	

School Health Service

1. General Statistics

Population of the Area 182,340
(Registrar General's Returns at 31/12/68)

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

(a) Infant Schools	5
(b) Primary Schools	43
(c) Secondary Education:—	
(i) Three and Four Year Courses	7
(ii) Five and Six Year Courses	5
(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 Schools	2
(b) Nursery Classes	2

4. Under Private Management and not under medical inspection.

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

Number of children on register 33,627

Number of children in average attendance 31,241

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	44	2 (4.5%)	14 (31.8%)	—
(c) Secondary Schools —				
(1) Four Year Secondary Schools	7	—	—	—
(2) Six Year Senior and Comprehensive Schools	5	—	—	—
* (d) Pre-Vocational Training	4	—	—	—
(e) Schools for Handicapped Children	4	1 (25.0%)	—	—
(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	2	—	—	—
(b) Nursery Class	2	—	—	—
4. Under private management and not under Medical inspection—				
(a) Primary and Secondary Education	1	—	—	—
	87	3 (3.5%)	15 (17.2%)	—

* 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.

The Education Authority is steadily implementing a decision made to modernise and generally improve sanitary facilities in elderly schools; this includes such improvements as heating of outside playground toilets and the provision of roofs where applicable in addition to the replacement of fittings and the provision of more where this was indicated.

Inevitably, some limitations are imposed by the problems of space but the most effective compromise has been sought in every such case.

Staff Statistics

Staff	Full-Time	Part-Time	Whole-Time Equivalent for School Health Services	Number of Children per Person
Medical Officers	8	4	6	5,500
Health Visitors and Nurses	43	23	21	1,600
Other Staff	14	—	9	3,750

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, 1968, were :—

1. Entrants.
2. Children born in 1954.
3. Children born in 1960 (vision and hearing only).

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

Systematic Medical Inspection	379
For the purpose of Immunisation	93
For medical examination of pupils before final acceptance for residence in Belmont Camp School and other Special Examinations	186
Nursery Schools and Classes	136
Consultation Clinic Sessions	303
Sessions spent at Lectures, D.R.I. and other duties	207
Clerical Work	399

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

Children examined for Auchterhouse Holiday Home	299
Children selected for Belmont Camp School	862
Children selected for Holiday Camps and Holiday Abroad	1,692
Applicants for licences for employment	542
Examinations in Remand Home	249

Immunisation : Diphtheria and Tetanus :

No. Examined	3,494
Primary Diphtheria/Tetanus	246
Combined Diphtheria/Tetanus	—
Boost Diphtheria/Tetanus	2,242
Refusals	780
Not eligible	188

Left District	26
Boost Diphtheria	10
Primary Tetanus	—
Boost Tetanus	—

It should be explained that the figure of 780 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 2,428 school children received appropriate immunisation against this disease; of these, 74 completed a primary course, and 2,354 received a maintenance dose.

Tuberculosis — B.C.G. Vaccination: This well established procedure follows a routine course each year. The figures for the session 1967/68 are:—

B.C.G. Vaccination was offered to	2,982 pupils	
accepted by	2,802	„ (93.9%)
refused by	76	„
Heaf Test was given to	2,688	„
Positive reaction	393	„ (14.7%)
Negative reaction	2,226	„
B.C.G. Vaccination was given to	2,226	„

Vaccination/Immunisation for School Children going on Organised Continental Holidays

	Boys	Girls	Total
Smallpox	78	96	174
Typhoid-paratyphoid	286	323	609

(b) **Further Educational Establishments:** Regular visits were 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	649
Sessions on Diphtheria Immunisation in Schools	131
Sessions on Poliomyelitis Vaccination in Schools	261
Additional Visits to Schools	2,662
Nursery Schools	76
Sessions at Consultation and Treatment Clinics	640
Orthopaedic Clinics at Dundee Royal Infirmary	49

Visits to homes by Health Visitors

Of School Age Children in connection with Infectious Diseases	362
Of School Age Children concerning T.B. infection and contact	54
Of School Age Children for other reasons (including those following medical inspection in school)	2,221

(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. **Medical Inspection :** This was a notable year due to the fact that we made use of the Scottish Home and Health Department's school medical record card and therefore benefited from their computer analysis. Some of the following tables are the results.

The Findings of Medical Inspection : During the session 1967/68, 4,983 children were examined at systematic medical inspection. A total of 379 sessions was spent on this work.

Audiometric Survey : The number of children with defective hearing on the register at 30th June, 1968, was 191 classified as follows :—

				Grades			Totals
				I.	IIa.	IIb.	
Girls	.....	.....	.....	36	42	12	90
Boys	.....	.....	.....	53	36	12	101
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				89	78	24	191
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

At present there are 75 hearing aids being used by school children in Dundee, 51 by pupils of the School for the Deaf and 24 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 1967/68, 8,257 children were examined in this way. The results of these examinations will follow below.

AUDIOMETRIC SURVEY

Summary of Tests Completed during Session 1967/68

	Listed	Tested	Re-Tests	Normal	Defective	Grade I	Grade II	Absent	Transferred	Left
New Entrants	3,776	3,550	444	3,545	5	1	4	112	114	—
1960 Age Group	3,519	3,359	573	3,348	11	5	6	47	111	2
1959 Age Group Absentees	465	395	125	394	1	1	—	28	42	—
Previous Defectives	283	207	169	108	99	47	52	24	46	—
New Cases	214	209	147	202	16	10	6	5	—	6
	8,257	7,720	1,458	7,597	132	64	68	216	313	8

5. Medical Treatment

(a) Minor Ailments

Consultation Clinic Attendances

	Pre-School Cases	Children Consultations	School Cases	Children Consultations
Central	1	14	190	113
West	14	21	336	490
Lochee	3	2	94	156
Broughty	—	—	36	2
Maryfield	—	—	260	61
Linlathen	—	—	227	150
St. Michael's	—	—	190	64
Camperdown	—	—	67	11
King's Cross	—	—	261	20
Douglas	—	2	205	98
Fintry	1	2	297	254
	19	41	2,163	1,419

Treatment Clinic Attendances

Total for Ten Clinics and One Scabies Treatment Centre

	Cases	Attendances
Cuts, bruises, sprains, minor injuries, etc.	484	1,312
Diseases of ear	30	24
Diseases of eye (excluding defective vision)	143	90
Diseases of Skin—		
Ringworm (scalp)	3	—
Ringworm (body)	—	—
Scabies	16	26
Impetigo	49	90
Other diseases	213	91
Scabies Treatment Centre	144	202
Speech Therapy	New Cases 303	Return Cases 4,179
Child Guidance	New Cases 39	Return Cases 1,041

(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 Ophthalmologist operating the School Eye Service.

Errors of Refraction:—

First visits by children of school age	74
Return visits by children of school age	2,198
	<hr/> 2,272 <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 1967/68 were as follows :—

First attendances by children of school age	171
Return visits by children of school age	1,541
Total attendances	1,712

(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	129
Return Cases	18
	147

Diagnoses were made as follows:—

Ear Conditions—	Cases.	Attendances.
Deafness	31	31
Wax	8	8
Other Conditions	39	39
Nose Conditions—	Cases.	Attendances.
Nasal obstruction	11	11
Nasal Discharge	7	7
Epistaxis	3	3
Other Conditions	19	19
Throat Conditions—	Cases.	Attendances.
Tonsils and Adenoids	12	12
Tonsils only	16	16
Adenoids only	17	10
Other Conditions	24	24

REFERRALS:—

Dundee Royal Infirmary	School Children
Tonsils and Adenoids	39
X-ray	11
Bilateral proof puncture with removal of tonsils	3
Other Conditions	59
Deafness Clinic	
Clinical examinations	24
Audiogram	7
Speech and Hearing Clinic	10

(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 1967/68 are as follows:—

Number of cases examined by the Orthopaedic Consultants 68

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 31/7/67	230	161	391
Admitted during year	46	30	76
Removed from register	68	39	107
On roll at 31/7/68	208	152	360

(b) Coldside Occupational Centre

	Boys	Girls	Total
On roll at 31/7/67	58	34	92
Admitted during year	10	9	19
Removed from register	9	3	12
On roll at 31/7/68	59	40	99

(c) Sight Saving School

	Boys	Girls	Total
On roll at 31/7/67	7	3	10
Admitted during year	3	—	3
Transferred to ordinary school	—	—	—
Left — Over age	1	—	1
Transferred to other special schools	2	—	2
On roll at 31/7/68	7	3	10

(d) School for the Deaf

	Boys	Girls	Total
On roll at 31/7/67	33	17	50
Admitted during year	4	6	10
Left	8	1	9
On roll at 31/7/68	29	22	51

Residential Special Educational Treatment provided for Dundee children.

	On roll at 31/7/67		Admitted 1967-68		Dis- charged 1967-68		On roll at 31/7/68	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Coltness House School, Wishaw	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Convent of the Good Shepherd, Edinburgh	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
East Park Home, Glasgow	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Harmeny House School, Midlothian	4	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Kilquhanity House, Castle Douglas	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lendrick Muir School, Kinross	3	5	—	—	—	—	3	5
Royal Blind School, Edinburgh	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Redhill School, Kent	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Camphill-Rudolph Steiner Schools	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Stubton Hall, Newark	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Stanmore House, Middlesex	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2
St. Ninian's, Falkland	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Trefoil School, Edinburgh	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Westerlea School, Edinburgh	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	19	11	1	5	2	2	18	14

Ascertainment of Mentally Handicapped Children

	Examined	Re-Examined	Total
Pre-School Children	42	32	74
School Children	63	28	91
	<u>105</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>165</u>

Classification of Significant Handicaps in Children

Group	Condition	Pre-School	School	Total
1.	Central Nervous System	81	384	465
2.	Visual Defects	10	32	42
3.	Hearing Defects	8	42	50
4.	Orthopaedic Defects	89	41	130
5.	Cardiovascular System	37	31	68
6.	Respiratory System	7	48	55
7.	General Diseases	52	80	132
8.	Maladjustment	—	3	3
		<u>284</u>	<u>661</u>	<u>945</u>

* Where a child has two or more defects, the severity of the handicap decides the placing in the above list.

A register is being maintained of all children in the area with significant defects. The cases are filed by date of birth and as each child approaches school entry an examination is carried out to ascertain whether the child requires placement in a special school or not.

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	20	16
Bellfield	24	20
Wallacetown	27	23
Ellengowan	25	25
Cotton Road	37	29
Kirkton	36	30
Fintry	37	30
Nursery Classes		
Dens Road School	13	11
Liff Road School	6	14
Ancrum Road School	13	7
Demonstration School	22	20

TABLE I.
MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY AUTHORITIES AND SCOTLAND
1967 - 68

Education Authority	ENTRANTS				LEAVERS			
	No. of Examinations		Percentage With Defects		No. of Examinations		Percentage With Defects	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Dundee City	1,331	1,307	48.99	45.60	1,227	1,118	40.34	44.99
Aberdeen City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edinburgh City	3,330	2,988	57.36	53.82	2,421	2,618	47.96	44.16
Glasgow City	9,136	8,755	53.49	52.58	7,437	7,408	43.34	43.08
Scotland	39,992	38,733	51.19	46.75	29,147	28,987	40.58	40.71

TABLE II.

1967 - 68

RATES OF DEFECTS FOUND EXPRESSED Per HUNDRED EXAMINED DUNDEE

	Defect	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS	
		% Boys	% Girls	% Boys	% Girls
T.B. Bones and Joints (Hip)	015.1	—	.077	—	—
Rubella	056.0	—	.077	—	—
Mumps	072.0	.075	—	—	—
Viral Warts	079.1	.826	.612	1.304	1.610
Pityriasis Versicolor	110.0	—	.153	.326	.179
Actinomycosis	113.0	—	.077	—	—
Pediculosis	132.0	.451	1.760	1.385	2.862
Acariasis	133.0	.075	.306	.244	.089
Myiasis	134.0	—	—	.081	—
Cretinism of Congenital Origin	243.0	.075	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	250.0	.075	—	—	—
Protein Malnutrition	267.0	—	.077	—	—
Nutritional Deficiency	269.0	—	—	.081	.089
Obesity	277.0	.376	.765	1.304	1.699
Anemia (Unspecified)	285.9	.075	—	—	—
Anxiety Neurosis	300.0	—	—	.081	.089
Affective Neurosis	301.1	1.352	1.071	.244	.268
Explosive Neurosis	301.3	.225	.077	.163	—
Asthenic Neurosis	301.6	.601	.153	.081	—
Antisocial Neurosis	301.7	—	—	.081	—
Other Neurosis	301.8	.376	.383	.244	.089
Special Symptoms	306.0	2.780	1.224	.407	—
Enuresis	306.6	3.757	4.055	.244	.268
Transient Situational Disturbances	307.0	—	.153	—	—
Borderline Mental Retardation	310.0	.301	.842	.407	.268
With Disorders of Metabolism, Growth or Nutrition	310.2	.075	—	—	.089
With Psycho-Social (Environmental) Deprivation	310.8	—	.077	.081	—
Other and Unspecified	310.9	.075	—	.163	—
Mild Mental Retardation	311.0	.075	.077	1.956	1.431
With Psycho-Social (Environmental) Deprivation	311.8	—	—	.081	.089
Other and Unspecified	311.9	.075	—	.163	—
Cerebral Spastic Infantile Paralysis	343.0	.225	.153	.081	.179
Other Cerebral Paralysis	344.0	.075	—	—	—
Epilepsy	345.0	—	—	—	.089
Generalised Convulsive	345.1	.225	—	.163	—
Status Epilepticus	345.2	—	.077	.081	—
Partial	345.3	.075	—	—	—
Migraine	346.0	.075	.077	.163	.268
Polyneuritis and Polyradiculitis	354.0	.075	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis and Ophthalmia	360.0	.376	.383	.652	.537
Blepharitis	361.0	.451	.612	1.141	1.163
Hordeolum	362.0	.301	.153	.081	.089
Keratitis	363.0	—	—	.081	—
Refractive Errors	370.0	4.207	4.591	12.469	15.206
Corneal Opacity	371.0	—	—	—	.089
Strabismus	373.0	2.329	2.754	.733	.805
Colour Blindness	377.3	—	—	2.689	—
Other Diseases of Eye	378.9	—	.077	—	—

	Defect	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS	
		% Boys	% Girls	% Boys	% Girls
Blindness, One Eye	379.3	.075	.077	.244	—
Otitis Externa	380.0	—	—	.081	—
Otitis Media	381.0	.601	.230	.081	—
Chronic Otitis Media	381.1	.075	.153	.081	.268
Other Inflammatory Diseases					
of Ear	384.0	.075	—	—	—
Deafness, One Ear	389.2	.150	—	.163	.089
Impairment of Hearing, One					
or Both Ears	389.9	.150	.077	.489	.358
Diseases of Mitral Valve	394.0	—	—	.081	—
Acute Nasopharyngitis	460.0	2.479	2.601	.407	1.073
Acute Tonsillitis	463.0	.376	.306	.081	.358
Acute Bronchitis	466.0	.150	.612	.081	—
Chronic Bronchitis	491.0	.301	.153	.081	—
Asthma	493.0	.676	.230	.896	.716
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and					
Adenoids	500.0	5.860	5.662	.896	1.431
Chronic Nasopharyngitis	502.1	1.503	.918	.407	.537
Deflated Nasal Septum	504.0	.150	.077	.081	—
Hay Fever	507.0	.150	.077	.244	.089
Bronchiectasis	518.0	—	—	—	.089
Enamel Hypoplasia	520.4	—	.077	—	—
Disturbances in Tooth Eruption	520.6	—	—	.326	.089
Diseases of Hard Tissues					
of Teeth	521.0	2.705	3.060	2.037	2.683
Periapical Abscess	522.5	—	.077	—	—
Chronic Gingivitis	523.1	—	—	.081	—
Inguinal Hernia without					
mention of Obstruction	550.0	.225	—	.244	—
Femoral	551.0	—	.153	—	—
Umbilical	551.1	.075	.765	—	—
Constipation	564.0	.075	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Bladder	596.0	.075	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Urinary Tract	599.0	.075	.536	—	—
Painful Menstruation	626.3	—	—	—	.089
Boil and Carbuncle (of Hand)	680.4	—	.077	—	—
Boil and Carbuncle					
(Unspecified Site)	680.9	.075	.230	.244	—
Cellulitis of Finger and Toe	681.0	—	—	.081	—
Acute Lymphadenitis	683.0	.075	—	—	—
Impetigo	684.0	.075	.153	.163	—
Seborrhoeic Dermatitis	690.0	—	—	.407	.358
Infantile Eczema and Related					
Conditions	691.0	.902	.612	.244	.358
Other Eczema and Dermatitis	692.0	—	.077	—	.089
Other Eczema and Dermatitis					
(Unspecified Cause)	692.9	.676	.306	.326	.268
Other Psoriasis	696.1	—	—	.244	.626
Corns and Callosities	700.0	—	—	—	.268
Circumscribed Scleroderma	701.0	—	.077	—	—
Diseases of Nail	703.0	—	.077	.081	.089
Diseases of Hair and Hair					
Follicles	704.0	.075	—	—	—
Other Acne	706.1	—	—	1.059	3.399
Angioneurotic Oedema	708.0	.150	—	.163	.089
Juvenile Osteochondrosis of Hip	722.1	—	—	.081	—
Other Juvenile Osteochondrosis	722.2	—	—	.081	—
Bunion	730.0	—	.077	—	—
Synovitis Bursitis and					
Tenosynovitis	731.0	.075	—	.163	—
Curvature of Spine	735.0	.075	.230	.326	.358
Flat Foot	736.0	1.352	1.148	1.059	.447
Hallux Valgus and Varus	737.0	—	—	.081	1.163

	Defect	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS	
		% Boys	% Girls	% Boys	% Girls
Other Deformities	738.0	2.705	2.984	.081	.805
Spina Bifida with Hydrocephalus	741.0	—	—	—	.089
Spina Bifida without Hydrocephalus	741.9	.075	—	—	—
Ventricular Septal Defect	746.3	.225	—	—	—
Atrial Septal Defect	746.4	—	.077	.081	.089
Anomalies of Heart Valves	746.6	—	.077	—	—
Unspecified Anomalies of Heart	746.9	—	.077	.081	—
Unspecified Anomalies of Circulatory System	747.9	—	.077	—	—
Cleft Palate	749.0	—	.077	—	—
Cleft Lip	749.1	.075	—	—	—
Cleft Palate with Cleft Lip	749.2	—	.077	—	—
Undescended Testicle	752.1	3.306	—	.081	—
Hypospadias	752.2	.301	—	—	—
Epispadias	753.2	.075	—	—	—
Clubfoot (Congenital)	754.0	1.127	.765	—	.268
Polydactyly	755.0	—	.077	—	—
Syndactyly	755.1	—	.077	—	—
Other Anomaly of Upper Limb (including Shoulder Girdle)	755.5	—	.153	—	—
Other Anomaly of Lower Limb (including Pelvic Girdle)	755.7	—	.077	—	—
Unspecified Anomalies of Musculoskeletal System	756.9	.075	—	—	.089
Pigmented Naevus	757.1	—	.077	.081	.179
Enlargement of Lymph Node	782.7	.977	.765	.244	.358
Nervousness	790.0	—	.077	—	—
Debility and Undue Fatigue	790.1	.376	.306	.244	—
Sprains and Strains of Ankle and Foot	845.0	—	—	—	.089
Fall into Hole or Other Opening in Surface	883.0	—	—	—	.089
Accident caused by Hot Substance, Corrosive Liquid and Storm	924.0	—	—	.081	—

TABLE III

1967 - 68

RATES OF DEFECTS PER CENT, EXAMINED BY SOCIAL CLASS

0% SAMPLE

DUNDEE

[illegible]

TABLE IV.

1967 - 68

AVERAGE HEIGHTS and WEIGHTS by AUTHORITIES and SCOTLAND

Education Authority	ENTRANTS				LEAVERS			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)
Dundee City	42.72	41.96	42.30	41.00	60.50	98.27	60.36	104.08
Aberdeen City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edinburgh City	42.89	42.64	42.62	41.71	60.68	99.35	60.73	104.88
Glasgow City	42.46	42.32	42.33	41.30	60.07	98.22	59.98	102.73
Scotland	43.22	43.34	42.92	42.18	60.85	100.84	60.68	105.37

TABLE V.

1967 - 68

AVERAGE HEIGHTS and WEIGHTS by SOCIAL CLASS

10% Sample

Social Class	ENTRANTS				LEAVERS			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)
1	44.14	49.57	44.86	45.57	60.00	100.00	62.50	92.00
2	43.00	43.27	41.57	40.29	62.00	105.88	61.89	108.33
3	42.50	41.34	42.47	41.69	59.71	96.36	60.83	109.39
4	42.08	38.50	41.33	39.21	60.92	101.46	59.89	103.96
5	43.36	44.18	41.95	39.75	60.63	98.06	58.64	95.21
Other or not stated	42.92	43.75	41.86	41.43	58.67	88.00	59.55	98.73
AVERAGE	42.70	42.13	42.20	41.06	60.17	97.85	60.34	105.06

TABLE VI.

1967 - 68

AVERAGE HEIGHTS and WEIGHTS by NUMBER IN FAMILY

No. in Family	ENTRANTS				LEAVERS			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)
1	43.46	43.04	42.70	42.52	61.54	104.13	60.98	107.85
2	43.04	42.59	42.51	41.20	61.22	102.06	60.43	107.60
3	42.76	41.88	42.59	41.54	60.63	99.82	60.32	104.71
4	42.51	41.80	41.91	40.31	60.11	94.82	60.27	103.44
5	41.81	39.89	41.62	39.54	59.84	94.40	60.16	102.46
6	41.56	40.45	41.73	39.89	59.95	94.74	59.89	97.58
7	42.27	42.15	41.64	38.41	59.61	93.92	61.98	96.17
8	43.00	41.00	40.00	40.10	58.29	90.88	59.78	103.89
9	42.60	42.40	42.20	40.40	59.43	95.00	60.06	102.25
10	41.00	39.00	40.00	36.00	58.00	90.33	57.86	88.29
11	—	—	43.00	41.00	57.40	83.00	58.50	85.50
12	—	—	—	—	62.00	98.00	61.00	115.00
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.25	106.50
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	37.00	32.00	—	—	—	—

Dental Services

Report by Mr DAVID A. FINLAYSON

It is with pleasure that I submit the Annual Report of the Dental Section for the year ending 31st July, 1968.

Staff : The staff is 10 dental Officers, 10 surgery assistants and 1 clerkess. It is pleasing to report that 9 of the surgery assistants have passed the examination of the Dental Surgery Assistants Examining Board.

Clinics : There has been delay in the re-building of Broughty Ferry Clinic and in the building of the clinic at St. Mary's/Ardler but it is hoped that these will be ready for occupation within the next few months.

Plans are being prepared for a new clinic at Kirkton and for a replacement at Camperdown and when these are in operation the service will be much improved.

Dental Health Campaign : During the year the result of a six-year follow-up of our dental health campaign of 1960/61 was published in the British Dental Journal and showed that the Campaign created a definite interest in oral hygiene in all social classes but the interest and improvement were maintained over a much longer period in children attending schools in the "above average" social grade and that dental health education requires to be continuous. Campaigns alone are only a means of focussing attention on the subject.

Work for 1967/68 : The work done during the year is shown in the accompanying tables from which it is interesting to note that the number of dental inspections is as follows :—school children — 36,640 (school population 32,915), pre-school children — 1,506, and expectant and nursing mothers — 3,071, making a total of 41,217. In addition 1,499 emergency cases were inspected. Of 9,145 patients treated 7,545 were made dentally fit.

209 pupils of the Demonstration School who are treated at the Dental Hospital received topical applications of fluoride in November, 1967 and in May, 1968. A corresponding number of pupils of Forthill School are being studied as a "control group". The results of this is awaited with interest which will then be compared with our previous studies of 1950.

The Future : It is expected that the near future will bring important changes in local government and we await with interest the recommendations of the Royal Commission. We are also awaiting decisions in connection with the proposed Area Health Boards which could bring many far reaching changes in the local authority health services.

Thanks : Due to my retiral at the end of 1968 this is my last report and I wish, most sincerely, to say "thank you very much" to all my colleagues for the co-operation I have received in the past 28 years. There were many difficult times due to World War II and its aftermath followed by the upheaval to the local authority dental service by the introduction of the National Health Service Act in 1948. It took some years to recover from these and it seems that the future will bring still more changes. It cannot be denied that some are necessary but I hope that the changes will also be improvements which will make the dental service more attractive and more efficient.

Not all local authority services are as well-off as that of Dundee and I am grateful to the Medical Officer and his staff and also to the committee for all the consideration shown to this service and to me personally over the years. It has been a great pleasure to me to be Chief Dental Officer of Dundee Corporation's Health and Welfare Department and I wish all associated with the Service every success and happiness in the future.

Local Authority Dental Service
(School and Maternity and Child Welfare)
Year 1967 - 68

1. General Statistics	Aged 0-4 yrs.	Aged 5-17 yrs. or over	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Routine Dental Inspection	1,506	36,640	2,943	128
With Dental Defects	570	18,689	1,152	128
Offered Treatment	665	14,357	604	128
Accepting Treatment	481	7,097	585	127
Treated by L.A. Dental Officers	450	6,701	370	125
No. made Dentally Fit	427	5,697	251	114
Special and Emergency Cases	211	1,288	—	—
Attendances for Treatment	888	18,054	1,332	519

2. Number who were Inspected by the Dental Officers

Age	Systematic Inspection	Emergency Cases	Total
3 or under	634	74	708
4	872	137	1,009
	<u>1,506</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>1,717</u>

Age	Systematic Inspection	Emergency Cases	Total
5	3,314	149	3,463
6	3,755	164	3,919
7	3,837	146	3,983
8	3,659	154	3,813
9	3,666	165	3,831
10	3,522	154	3,676
11	3,443	133	3,576
12	2,974	73	3,047
13	2,921	61	2,982
14	2,669	49	2,718
15	1,711	27	1,738
16	682	10	692
17 or over	487	3	490
	<u>36,640</u>	<u>1,288</u>	<u>37,928</u>
Ante-Natal	2,943	—	2,943
Post-Natal	128	—	128
	<u>3,071</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,071</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	9,518	258	9,776	700
(ii) Deciduous Teeth	3,525	196	3,721	394
(b) Extractions (not including orthodontic)—				
(i) Permanent Teeth	1,316	255	1,571	951
(ii) Deciduous Teeth	2,950	848	3,798	485
Administration of general anaesthetic	1,515	503	2,018	372
Other operations—				
Permanent Teeth	4,093	527	4,620	837
Deciduous Teeth	3,030	336	3,366	603
Dentures—				
Partial	55	—	55	76
Full	3	—	3	149
Repairs to Dentures	9	—	9	9
Radiographs—No. of Exposures (not including orthodontic)	131	—	131	24

4. **Orthodontic Treatment**

No. of Cases continued from previous year	114
New Cases	170
Cases Completed	146
Cases Discontinued	42
Cases Continuing at end of Year	96
Attendances for Treatment	1,362
No. of Consultations with R.H.B. Orthodontist	142
No. of Diagnostic Examinations (not followed by treatment)	School D.S. 23
No. of Cases Treated—	
(a) With Removable Appliances	75
(b) With Fixed Appliances	3
No. of Extractions (non-carious)—	
(a) Permanent Teeth	184
(b) Deciduous Teeth	165
Repairs to Orthodontic Appliances	9
Radiographs : No. of Exposures—Intra-oral	104

Sanitary Department,
93 Commercial Street,
DUNDEE, DD1 2AQ.

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 relevant legislation, I herewith submit my Annual Report on the work of the Sanitary Department for the year 1968. The report, as you will find, continues to include certain statistical and other information concerning the City and its population which past experience has shown to be of much general interest and usefulness on occasion for reference purposes. It also incorporates information requested by the Central Authority in Health and Welfare Services Circular No. 33/1968, some of which could not have been provided without the assistance and co-operation of the Heads of certain other Corporation Departments. It is my sincere hope that you will find the report informative and interesting and that the work of the Sanitary Department during the period under review will meet with your approbation.

I am, as usual, extremely grateful to all members of the Corporation for their continued encouragement and support. Thanks are also due to other Local Authority Departments for their willing help and co-operation as and when circumstances required; also to those Principal Officers of the Corporation who have in one way and another contributed to this report. The excellent work done by my staff during 1968 is also gratefully acknowledged.

The retiral on 6th December, 1968, of Inspector Robert M. Ferguson falls to be recorded. Mr Ferguson was a member of the staff of this Department for 42 years, the last fifteen of which were spent as Port Sanitary Inspector, and opportunity is taken of acknowledging his loyalty and the very excellent service he at all times rendered to the Corporation, and of wishing him a long and happy retirement.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FOREMAN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Staffing

The approved 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 Student Inspectors
- 2 Lady Food Hygiene Officers
- 10 Technical Assistants—five on a temporary basis for Smoke Control Area survey work
- 1 Senior Clerical Assistant
- 4 Clerical Assistants
- 1 Senior Typist
- 1 Shorthand Typist

At the time of writing, however, because of the continued temporary curtailment of progress in the establishment of Smoke Control Areas in the City, vacancies for three Technical Assistants and one Clerical Assistant employed on this work have been left unfilled.

Death-Rate : Density of Population and Acreage

The death-rate per 1,000 for 1968, as corrected, was 12.2, compared with 11.3 for 1967 and 12.8 for 1966.

The population, as estimated to the middle of 1968 by the Registrar-General, was 182,340.

The acreage of the City, excluding foreshore, is 12,294, which works out at 14.91 persons per acre.

Burial Grounds and Cremation

The following table shows the number of interments which took place during 1968 at the various cemeteries within the City :—

Eastern Necropolis	578
Western Necropolis	426
Western Cemetery (Perth Road)	54
Barnhill Cemetery	92
Mains Parish Church Burial Ground	1

At the Crematorium 1,891 cremations were carried out during the same period.

Rainfall

The total rainfall for 1968, as noted at the official measuring station at Mayfield Hostel, was 28.09 inches, as against 23.29 in 1967, 35.43 in 1966 and 27.81 in 1965.

The monthly figures are shown below :—

January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.72 inches
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.31 „
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.07 „
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.65 „
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.69 „
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.28 „
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.08 „
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.55 „
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.03 „
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.59 „
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.16 „
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.96 „
						<hr/> 28.09 „ <hr/>

This shows an average fall over the City of 2.34 inches per month, compared with 1.94 for 1967, 2.95 for 1966 and 2.32 for 1965.

Sources of Water Supply — Other than Mains Supply

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

Domestic purposes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Manufacture of aerated water	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Riding School—Watering horses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Complaints Relating to Insanitary Conditions and Public Health Nuisances

The number of complaints attended to under this heading totalled 3,777 and required 13,956 visits and inspections by the staff. These resulted in 4,276 intimations, verbal or written, to property owners, factors, authors of nuisances or other persons responsible, requiring the removal of 4,105 causes for complaint.

The following table gives statistical details of the complaints and/or nuisances encountered and dealt with :—

Choked and defective watercloset basins, sinks, drains, etc.	.....	1,282
Choked and defective rones and rainwater conductors	.....	122
Leaking roofs	.....	285
Defective chimneys	.....	60
Internal disrepair of houses	.....	810
Dilapidated refuse bins	.....	21
Dirty bin stances	.....	123
Dirty and verminous houses	.....	256
Infestations of Rats and Mice	.....	304
Dirty stairs, passages and water-closets	.....	155
Miscellaneous	.....	717
		<hr/> 4,105 <hr/>

In dealing with the above matters the co-operation of those responsible for the taking of remedial action was, in the majority of cases, received without having to resort to the service of Notices in terms of relevant legislation, but, of course, such action was taken as and when circumstances required.

The attention given to necessary repairs by the various building operatives was generally prompt, especially when a request was made requiring urgent remedial action, although it must be recorded that delay was often encountered where water supply pipework required enlarging in tenement properties, and in the renewal of rones, the reason generally given being the scarcity of tradesmen to do this type of work.

The unprecedented gale which hit Scotland during the early hours of January 15th caused considerable damage to property in the City and it was fortunate that no lives were lost by the collapsing of masonry from numerous chimney heads and the stripping of slates and rones from roofs. Where structures were subsequently found to be in a dangerous condition, families were temporarily rehoused by the Corporation until their extensively damaged homes were repaired. In a number of cases houses had to be condemned as being no longer fit for human habitation. Records show that a total of 6,764 dwellings, approximately 10% of the houses in the City, suffered damage by this storm and credit is due to landlords and tradesmen alike for the speed in which repairs were generally carried out.

The use of the powers contained in local legislation to deal with choked drainage, whereby the Corporation may step in and do the necessary work if this has not been done by those responsible within seven days after service of Notice, proved helpful during the year in speeding up drainage repairs, especially in connection with properties where a number of people have mutual responsibilities. Regular use was also made of the arrangement with the Corporation Building Department for the week-end emergency clearing of drains which are causing nuisance by fouling public streets and footpaths. The expense thus incurred is chargeable in the first instance to the Public Health Account but recovered from owners of properties concerned.

Court action had to be taken during the year against an owner of stables who failed to remove an accumulation of horse manure which was causing considerable annoyance to residents in adjoining dwellinghouses. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined £2. He thereafter complied with the terms of the Notice and removed the manure.

Air Raid Shelters

The demolition of a further 500 surface shelters was completed in the early part of the year, authority for this, at the expense of the Exchequer, having been given by the Scottish Home and Health Department. The number of shelters now remaining totals 325 and these were given routine visits of inspection to check conditions and the possibility of any nuisance arising therefrom.

A number of complaints were received from householders regarding delay in renewing fencing and re-grassing areas after demolitions had been carried out, but this work was eventually completed and the sites restored to their former condition as far as reasonably practicable.

Verminous and Dirty Houses and Persons

Bugs. Due to the efficiency of modern disinfestation methods and the improvement in social conditions generally these parasites have almost ceased to exist in the City. On the odd occasion when an infestation is reported, however, the usual efficient insecticidal treatment is given.

Other Insect Pests. Effective treatment was carried out at 191 premises to eradicate other anti-social insects, including fleas, lice, silverfish, earwigs, cockroaches, ants and various species of the beetle family. An increase in the number of complaints of infestation by mites was experienced during 1968 and might be said to be a by-product of the condensation problems which nowadays seem to be always with us, because dwelling-houses where mould growths had formed on damp wall surfaces were largely implicated. The mites, it was frequently found, were being consumed by plaster beetles and it was often only when this latter insect was noticed that the conditions were reported. Remedial measures consisting of the application of a fungicide and the reduction of the moisture content in the plaster were effective in preventing the re-appearance of the pests.

Dirty Houses. The number of dwellings in this category which required action by the department totalled 32, of which six were houses occupied by elderly persons who, through illness or infirmity, had largely ceased to care about their environment. The co-operation of other social services was readily obtained in all such cases and an improvement in the future welfare of the old people ensured.

Verminous Persons. Two persons in this condition were dealt with during the year. One instance involved a prisoner detained in the Central Police Station and it was ultimately necessary to fumigate twenty cells in order to completely eradicate the parasite.

Whitewashing and Painting of Common Stairs and Passages

Few complaints were received under this heading during 1968, and where a single owner was found to be responsible for carrying out the necessary cleaning and redecorating work these improvements were generally effected within a reasonable time. In cases involving mutual ownership and responsibility, however, the customary considerable delay was experienced before agreement could be reached and tradesmen instructed to carry out the work.

Back Courts, Areas, Footways, etc.

Nuisance caused by household refuse being strewn over the back courts of tenement properties was a continued cause for concern during the year under review. Much of the trouble was, as usual, due to the carelessness of residents and to the bulky nature of the refuse now being placed in the receptacles. Dogs have also been seen to upset bins in their search for food and windy weather thereafter causes the unsavoury contents to be strewn over the area. Children, and others not so young, are also a cause of trouble in the upsetting of bins and the scattering of refuse.

The powers and obligations of the local authority under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, have, of course, resulted in some improvement in dealing with these conditions, and there is close co-operation with the Cleansing Department in overcoming the problems of removing discarded furniture and rubbish deposited, frequently in the most unexpected places, by anti-social individuals.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Complaints regarding rodent infestation totalled 253, 168 relating to rats and 85 to mice. 445 visits by the inspectorate were made during the year in the course of this work.

In the administration of the Act it was not found necessary to undertake any special survey but attention was always given to the possible presence of rodents when premises were visited for other reasons.

Rat infestations in the City continue to be dealt with very successfully by the use of warfarin baits and up to the end of 1968 there was no indication that this rodent was showing any resistance to the fatal effects of this rodenticide. In the case of mice, however, it was found in some infestations that warfarin was not wholly effective, and alternative methods and poisons had therefore to be used to produce the desired results. The conclusion is that the use by householders of an insufficient quantity of the warfarin poison is resulting in the development of a resistant strain of mouse.

The provisions of the Threshing and Dismantling of Stacks (Scotland) Regulations, 1950, were again brought to the notice of farmers at the appropriate time of the year to ensure that the necessary measures were taken during threshing operations to prevent the scape of rats.

The City Engineer kindly furnishes the following information regarding action taken by his department towards the extermination of rats in the sewers.

"During the year 16th May, 1967 - 15th May, 1968, rat repression measures continued in the City's sewerage system with satisfactory results. The sum of £2,291 was spent on this service."

Although outwith the scope of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, it has to be recorded that an increasing source of annoyance to householders in outlying parts of the City is damage caused in gardens by a growing rabbit population and the devouring by them of young plants and vegetables. This

animal appears to be forsaking its burrowing habit and is now found living under garden sheds and garage structures. Nets and ferrets are used to eradicate the pests but the treatment is time-consuming and relatively expensive.

Tents and Vans

Circus and carnival sites in the City, where adequate water supplies and sanitary accommodation are available, were the main subjects of check visits of inspection under this heading. The number of such visits was 24. The usual careful supervision of the sites by the inspectorate was maintained while these events were in progress, largely to ensure that immediate attention was given to rectify the effects of vandalism in the sanitary accommodation by the destruction or impairment of efficiency of fittings, the fouling of walls, and so on. It is, of course, a sorry reflection of the times that this should be so.

The small approved caravan site at South Baldovan continued to be well maintained. Unfortunately, only twenty caravans can be accommodated on this site at any one time and there would appear to be an urgent need for extension of such facilities in the City judging from the rapidly increasing number of touring caravans which now visit the area and the number of phone calls and requests received by the department for information regarding convenient caravan parking facilities.

Stables and Piggeries

Stables. These received routine visits during the year to ensure that the animals were properly housed and that manure, etc. did not give rise to nuisance. No complaints from the public were received regarding such premises.

Piggeries. The number of piggeries in the City remained at 16 during 1968, the average total number of pigs being 986. Routine inspections were made to ensure that the byelaws were being observed with regard to cleanliness, maintenance, etc. One establishment required, and was given, particular attention until conditions were improved to a satisfactory standard. In the course of these visits the requirements under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957, were not overlooked, the provision and operation of equipment used in the treatment of swill and the methods of storing unboiled swill receiving particular attention. All establishments concerned, however, were found to be complying adequately with the terms of the Order.

Offensive Trades

Nine businesses, as detailed hereunder, remained on the register of Offensive Trades during the year, all but one — a hide factor — being 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
Tallow Melter (Corporation)	.....	.....	.....	1
Blood Boiler (Corporation)	.....	.....	.....	1

The usual routine supervisory visits of inspection were paid throughout the year and in so far as conformity with the requirements of the byelaws governing the respective businesses are concerned the premises, generally, could be said to have been found reasonably satisfactory. Relevant thereto, however, it has to be reluctantly admitted that high standards of cleanliness are difficult to obtain in premises such as these and this, of course, makes work of this nature much harder than it need be.

Cleansing Service

The work of refuse collection and disposal, street cleansing, and the supervision and control of public conveniences (excluding those in public parks) are, in Dundee, the responsibility of the Superintendent of Cleansing, Mr William A. Lewis, M.I.P.C., who writes as follows in regard to his department :—

“ Refuse Collection

The frequency of domestic refuse collection throughout the City is once per week in all areas where there is one bin per house, two or three times a week in tenements depending on the ratio of communal bins to tenants and daily in certain districts where there is no access to the rear of the property. This frequency was maintained throughout the year except for the week following Public Holidays, when overtime working was required to overtake the one day arrears. The turnover of staff, however, was 310 men during the year (80%), and the average rate of absence 59 men per day (15%), so that there were frequent occasions when the refuse collection teams had to be made up by men normally employed on street sweeping.

The development of housing schemes on the periphery coupled with the re-building within the City has brought some advantages and some disadvantages as far as the economical collection of refuse is concerned. On the one hand the longer “ carries ” due to access paths of perhaps 50 yds. between terrace houses and roadway lead to a slower collection rate, but to offset this there is a growing number of multi-storey blocks using the larger refuse containers which are wheeled out of the storage chambers and emptied mechanically into the collection vehicle, enabling the refuse from perhaps sixty houses to be collected in a fraction of the time taken by the older method of carrying bins from the back court. Over 500 of these $1\frac{1}{4}$ cu. yd. bins are emptied each week.

The introduction of light-weight plastic dustbins for new houses with central heating has proved most satisfactory, the weight reduction helping greatly to lessen the arduous nature of the binman's work.

In compliance with the terms of the Civic Amenities Act 1967, the Department's Works at Foundry Lane remain open on Wednesday evenings and on Saturdays in addition to the normal working hours during the week, so that members of the public may deposit refuse, such as old furniture, garden waste

and old cars. The purpose of this is to prevent dumping on vacant ground, but although these facilities are being used to an increasing extent, dumping still takes place and the Department is regularly engaged in clearing vacant ground of builder's debris, old mattresses and the like.

The number of abandoned cars collected by the Department was 12 (13 last year) and a further 15 vehicles were brought to Foundry Lane by the owners (only 3 last year).

The tonnage of refuse collected was :—

House Refuse	55,603 tons	(53,610 in 1967/68)
Trade Refuse	11,583 tons	(10,830 in 1967/68)

Income from trade refuse charges was £20,731, an increase of £807 over the previous year.

Refuse Disposal

All of the refuse collected was disposed of at Leoch where a number of disused quarry holes are being infilled with domestic and trade refuse. The part of the site used by the Department is leased from a private company engaged in the disposal of industrial waste. This site is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the N.W. boundary of the City and involves the Department's vehicles in a total daily travel of 1,100 miles between collection area and tip.

The Refuse Pulverising Plant at Marchbanks is nearing completion and should be in operation by July 1969. One of the several benefits of the Plant will be that this unproductive mileage will be greatly reduced giving more loading time per vehicle.

Other benefits accruing from the use of this Plant will be :—

- (a) the pulverised refuse takes up less space at the tip, does not give rise to nuisance such as tip fires and rodent infestation, and requires no top cover.
- (b) Greater opportunity to recover salvageable material, e.g. waste paper and ferrous metals.
- (c) Reduction in vehicle repair costs due to collection vehicles no longer being required to travel over a refuse tip.

Street Cleansing

It cannot be said that the introduction of the Litter Act over 10 years ago has had any appreciable effect on the cleanliness of City Streets. Although the streets and pavements in the vicinity of any group of shops in our housing schemes are swept daily, within a few hours they are again strewn with cigarette packets, sweet wrappers, the ubiquitous potato crisp packets and inevitable milk bottles.

There are other indirect sources of litter too. In some tenement areas, bins are constantly being left without the lids on, while shop refuse is regularly put out on the pavement in uncovered cardboard boxes, allowing the contents to be scattered by wind.

The measures taken to combat the litter problem and improve street cleansing generally, have included more frequent cleansing of shopping areas, extending the Saturday morning sweeping service to cover certain streets in housing schemes, the purchase of two small mechanical sweepers and an additional electric truck for outlying areas. The steel barrow used by street sweepers in Dundee for many years is being replaced by a light aluminium-alloy barrow with a plastic bin of a type designed by the Department and manufactured at the Transport Department workshops. The new barrow weighs only 64 lbs. compared with the 216 lbs. of the old type.

During the year, the firm which has supplied all of the post-type litter bins free to the Corporation in the past, asked to be relieved of the contract and since then the Department has installed a further 150 bins on bus stops and lamp standards so that there are now over 600 litter bins in the City.

Snow Clearance and Street Gritting

The Department's Gritting vehicles were used on 41 days between 13th December and 8th March, a total of 770 tons of salt and 600 tons of sand being spread on the roads to combat icy conditions during this period. There were seven snowfalls of 1in. and over during the Winter, but ploughs were required on only one occasion, the remainder being cleared by the use of salt.

Early morning frosts present the greatest danger to traffic, and it is in the critical period between 6 a.m. and 8 a.m. that most of the road gritting has to be carried out. In these two hours the Department's five gritting vehicles cover some 50 miles of main roads and bus routes in the Eastern half of the City, while the Engineer's Department has a similar task in the Western Section. In this connection, I am indebted to the Police and to the Transport Department for giving notice of icy roads and also to the Parks Department for assistance in sanding pavements when required.

Public Conveniences

It was expected that the new convenience at Dallfield would be opened in February, but, due to building delays, completion date is now July 1969. Other toilets are presently being built in Menzieshill, Overgate and Kirkton. A replacement for the West Bell Street Convenience is also planned for the coming year.

General

The Depots at Smellies Lane and Foundry Lane were completed in 1968/69, each of them providing mess hall, locker room and showers for 40 men. The present Depots for Eastern and Fintry Districts are sub-standard and a new Depot at Whitfield is to be built which will also serve the Fintry area. Unfortunately a suitable site for a Depot to serve the men working in the East District has still to be found.

Staff :

Administrative and Office Staff	9
Foremen	10
Drivers	41
Binmen	148
Street Sweepers	100
Refuse Disposal Operators	15
Workshop Staff, etc.	25
Public Convenience Attendants	33

Vehicles :

Refuse Collection Vehicles	40
Road Sweeping	6
Gully Emptying	4
Tipping Lorries	3
Bulldozers	1
Mechanical Shovels	4
Vans, etc.	10
Gritting Vehicles	5
Trailer Gritters	3
Electric Trucks	13

New vehicles added to the fleet during the year as replacements for older machines no longer serviceable included 3 compression-type refuse collection vehicles, one of them with equipment for emptying bulk containers, one new gully emptier, one replacement mechanical shovel and two small sweeping machines for use in housing schemes.

Cost of Refuse Collection	£197,437
Cost of Refuse Disposal	£27,720
Cost of Street Cleansing	£127,410
Public Conveniences	£34,273 "

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 he kindly furnishes the following information relative thereto :—

“ New Sewers Laid

During the year 16th May, 1967 - 15th May, 1968, 7.8 miles of new sewers were laid, making the total length of sewers in the City 294.5 miles.

The new mileage included drainage works on Corporation Housing Schemes at Ancrum Place, Ardler Perimeter Road, Ardler 3rd Development, Maxwelltown C.D.A., Mill o' Mains, Whitfield Phase 1 and Whitfield Cruden/Skarne (Phase 1), the latter entailing construction of Whitfield Phase 11 Outfall Sewer.

Sewers were laid for private housing estates at Brington Road (Link), Dalhousie (Bett), Harefield Avenue (Thain), North Balmossie Street (Bett), Pitempton (Bett), Sidlaw Park (Thain) and Sutherland Crescent (Bett).

Sewers for Phase 1 and Phase 11 of Dryburgh Industrial Estate were completed.

Since 15th May, 1968, additional sewers have been laid at the following Corporation Housing Schemes :—Ardler 4th/5th Development, Mill o' Mains, Whitfield Phase 1, Whitfield Cruden/Skarne Phase 1. Also the following private housing estates have been sewered :—Barnhill 1st Dev. (Bett), Balgillo Road Cul-de-sac (McCabe).

During the year 1967-68 the sum of £17,756 was spent on work of maintenance and repair.

Flooding

No appreciable flooding occurred during the year 1967-68."

Housing

Visits under this heading during the year under review numbered 10,690, and action taken by the department over the same period towards reducing the number of insanitary dwellings in the City resulted in 824 such houses being closed as unfit for human habitation in terms of Part II of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1966. Of the 824 dwellinghouses so dealt with, 423 were made the subjects of Demolition Orders and 401 the subjects 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	56	309	44	14	423
Dwelling-houses Closed by Closing Order	45	285	57	14	401
	101	594	101	28	824

Reference was made in the 1967 report to an appeal lodged by the owners of a tenemental property against a Demolition Order which the Local Authority had placed upon it. After several debates the Sheriff and the parties concerned agreed to get an independent report on the condition of the property from a "man of skill". When this had been submitted and the case heard in Court the appellants objected to the Demolition Order, but indicated that they would, instead, be prepared to accept Closing Orders on the houses. They also questioned the validity of the Order served, and on a technical point the Sheriff ruled it to be invalid. The Local Authority immediately thereafter placed Closing Orders on all the dwellings, and with no further appeal lodged the Orders became operative on the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of service. The tenants are therefore now in process of being re-housed.

Until 1968 no action had been taken, post-war, by this Local Authority in the establishment of Clearance Areas under Part III of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, or under the 1966 Act. In last year's report, however, it was indicated that the Corporation had decided to give consideration to the passing of Clearance Resolutions in respect of certain specified areas within the City with a view to purchasing and demolishing all the properties concerned and clearing the areas for redevelopment.

By the middle of 1968 a resolution in respect of one such Area was passed and this was followed by the preparation of the Book of Reference for the promotion of a Compulsory Purchase Order.

It is regrettable to have to report, however, that to date little or no progress has been made with the area in question except that several owners of individual dwellings have come forward and asked the Corporation if they would be willing to enter into negotiations for the acquisition of their properties. As a result, quite a few of these have already been acquired and the owners allocated new houses by the City Factor.

The area, generally, comprises houses which are unfit for human habitation, many having previously been made the subjects of Demolition or Closing Orders under Part II of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, and the majority of these now empty, have become absolute eye-sores, due in no small way to the action of vandals. For this reason alone it is sincerely hoped that the promotion of the Compulsory Purchase Order will be expedited as quickly as possible in order that demolition work may be started.

Of the total of 824 dwelling-houses already referred to as having been condemned during 1968 as unfit for human habitation, 466 were found to be unoccupied at the end of the year, while a survey of all dwellings so dealt with under Part II of the Act (including those for previous years) revealed that 580 were still in occupation, namely :—

	HOUSES				Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms and over	
Houses dealt with under Part II	86	409	64	17	576
Houses Closed Voluntarily after acceptance of Undertaking by Local Authority	1	2	1	—	4
	87	411	65	17	580

The 580 unfit houses were occupied by 578 families, and in keeping with the statutory standard for overcrowding laid down by the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1966 :—

- 400 householders were found to require alternative accommodation of 1 room.
- 117 householders were found to require alternative accommodation of 2 rooms.
- 47 householders were found to require alternative accommodation of 3 rooms.
- 13 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 number and sizes of houses needed to accommodate the families concerned :—

399	of 2 rooms (1 bedroom and living room)
123	of 3 rooms (2 bedrooms and living room)
40	of 4 rooms (3 bedrooms and living room)
16	of 5 rooms (4 bedrooms and living room)

In recent years it has been necessary to report that little progress is being made in the City by either the Local Authority or owners of private property to improve or modernise houses. The year under review followed the same unfortunate pattern and the project which the Corporation has in hand to re-construct and modernise four sub-standard tenemental blocks was still going on and the houses were still not ready for occupation at the end of the year. The amount of improvement and modernisation by private owners could also be said to be very limited, this, in the main, being confined to individuals who are taking advantage of the grant arrangements to modernise their own homes. It is well known, of course, that some private landlords are holding off at the moment in the hope that expected new legislation will provide more attractive financial inducements.

It is gratifying to report, however, that a recently formed Housing Association has acquired several good class tenements in various parts of the City and has already had approved by the Building Authority plans for the modernisation of the dwellings. In cases where some of the standard amenities, such as bathrooms, hot water, etc. do not exist, these will be provided, and where there are bathrooms, etc. with out-dated fittings, these will be replaced by modern appliances. This body is recognised as a Housing Association for the purposes of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1966, which empowers the Corporation to give grants or loans to such organisations towards both the acquisition and modernisation of houses. With the Secretary of State's approval, the Corporation may also make arrangements with a Housing Association for the provision by the Association of dwellings by means of the conversion of houses or other buildings.

Housing of Elderly Persons

During 1968 only 14 houses of 1 room were completed by the Corporation for occupation by elderly persons. Against this, it is interesting to note that, as stated earlier, the end of the year survey revealed that of the 580 dwellings condemned as unfit for human habitation and still occupied, 128 were tenanted by Retirement Pensioners. In recent years, however, although in the main such houses are allocated to the middle age groups, the trend has been to accommodate the elderly in dwellings of 2 rooms and 663 of these were built by the Corporation during 1968.

Overcrowding

The City Factor's lists of families rehoused during the year show that 565 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 31/12/67	7
Added during 1968	11
	<hr/>
	18
Removed during 1968—	
Rehoused	12
Other reasons	—
	<hr/>
	12
Remaining on list at 31/12/68	6
	<hr/>

Squatting

The Corporation's policy of barricading condemned houses as soon as they are vacated by the legal occupiers continued throughout the year and approximately 950 were so treated. An arrangement with members of the local House Factors' Association allows this work to be executed promptly in regard to houses over which they have control, but where a dwelling belongs to anyone else the owner's written permission is necessary and this has a tendency to delay matters at times. Despite these precautions, nineteen cases of illegal occupation were discovered during 1968, of whom fifteen families voluntarily removed as a result of action by this department and the threat of Court proceedings. Of the remaining four, two families were rehoused by the City Factor as they qualified on a date of application basis for Corporation houses, a family of ten received sympathetic consideration from the Housing Committee and were allocated a house once they had paid off outstanding arrears of rent in respect of a previous Corporation tenancy, while the remaining family removed before their case could be heard in Court.

From the foregoing it will be obvious that squatting in Dundee is not a real major problem but, as can be seen, only a constant vigil can prevent the situation from getting out of hand.

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

There were no applications during 1968 for Certificates of Disrepair, but a request for the revocation of a Certificate was granted as the necessary defects had been satisfactorily remedied.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

This type of establishment presents no real problem in Dundee, and during the year under review no complaints or adverse reports were received relative thereto. All information placed before the department regarding such houses, of course, is carefully noted and investigated to ensure that the premises are

satisfactory, that there is no overcrowding, and that the communal facilities are adequate. The last two factors determine, in the main, the possible need for a Direction by the Local Authority, but in Dundee it has so far only been found necessary to make three establishments the subjects of such Directions. These, when visited by the inspectorate, were found to be well maintained and kept in a satisfactory manner.

Visits made under this heading numbered 27.

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.

DETAILS for the YEAR 1968

**TABLE I.
HOUSES PROVIDED**

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & Over	Total
(a) New Houses Completed and Ready for Occupation—					
(i) By Corporation	14	663	1,806	129	2,612
(ii) By Scottish Special Housing Association	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Erected by Private Enterprise	—	—	182	177	359
(b) Shops, etc. Converted into Houses, Houses Reconstructed and Houses Divided	—	1	9	35	45
Totals — Houses Gained	14	664	1,997	341	3,016

**TABLE II.
HOUSES CLOSED and VACATED in WHOLE or in PART**

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & Over	Total
(a) Converted into Business Premises	—	—	3	19	23
(b) By Absorption into Other Houses	—	5	3	1	9
(c) Closed by Order, Demolition Order, etc.	132	733	114	26	1,005
(d) Comprehensive Development Areas	49	126	54	26	255
(e) Voluntarily Closed	—	1	14	23	38
(f) Prefabricated Temporary Houses	—	—	49	—	49
Totals — Housing Losses	181	866	237	95	1,379

TABLE III.

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & Over	Net Gain
Net Result for 1968 is that there are 1,637 more houses available for human habitation than at 31st December, 1967	167 Less	202 Less	1,760 More	246 More	1,637

DETAILS for the PERIOD 1919 to 1968

TABLE IV.

HOUSES PROVIDED

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & Over	Total
(a) Houses Completed and Available for Occupation—					
(i) By Corporation—including Trusts, etc.	561	5,011	17,621	7,386	30,579
(ii) By Scottish Special Housing Association	—	4	1,516	1,628	3,148
(iii) Government Erected Temporary Houses	—	—	1,550	—	1,550
(iv) Erected by Private Enterprise	15	90	2,667	4,377	7,149
(b) Shops, etc. Converted into Houses, Houses Reconstructed and Houses Divided	234	647	408	1,025	2,314
Totals — Houses Gained	810	5,752	23,762	14,416	44,740

This table shows a grand total of 44,740 houses gained—an average of 895 houses per annum.

TABLE V.

HOUSES CLOSED and VACATED in WHOLE or in PART

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & Over	Total
(a) Converted into Business Premises	174	248	137	306	865
(b) By Absorption into Other Houses	296	242	188	559	1,285
(c) Closed by Order, Demolition Order, etc.	4,833	7,438	920	235	13,426
(d) Comprehensive Development Areas	436	1,461	492	230	2,619
(e) Voluntarily Closed	399	696	259	184	1,538
(f) Prefabricated Temporary Houses	—	—	1,244	—	1,244
Totals — Housing Losses	6,138	10,085	3,240	1,514	20,977

The total of 20,977 houses closed is equal to an average annual loss of 420 houses.

TABLE VI.

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & Over	Net Gain
Net Result for 50 years (1919 to 1968) is that there is an increase of 23,763 houses in the City, or an average annual contribution of 475	5,328 Less	4,333 Less	20,522 More	12,902 More	23,763

DETAILS FOR THE PERIOD 1919 TO 1922

TABLE IV

HOUSES PROVIDED

Houses Completed and Available for Occupation—		Total—Houses Completed	
(a) By Corporation—Including Trusts, etc.	501	5,011	17,631
(b) By Local Housing Association	4	1,516	1,516
(c) Government Housing Corporation	12	2,667	2,667
(d) Houses by Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(e) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(f) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(g) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(h) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(i) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(j) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(k) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(l) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(m) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(n) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(o) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(p) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(q) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(r) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(s) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(t) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(u) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(v) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(w) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(x) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(y) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—
(z) Houses by Government and Private Enterprise	—	—	—

Total—Houses Completed 5,011 5,011 17,631 17,631

This table shows a grand total of 17,631 houses provided on average of 897 houses per annum.

TABLE V

HOUSES CLOSED AND VACATED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

Houses Closed and Vacated in Whole or in Part		Total—Houses Closed	
(a) Closed into Private Possession	175	1,750	1,750
(b) By Abandonment into Other Hands	—	—	—
(c) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(d) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(e) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(f) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(g) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(h) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(i) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(j) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(k) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(l) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(m) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(n) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(o) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(p) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(q) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(r) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(s) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(t) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(u) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(v) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(w) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(x) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(y) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(z) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413

Total—Houses Closed 4,413 4,413 7,413 7,413

The total of 7,413 houses closed is equal to 370 houses closed per annum.

TABLE VI

Houses Closed and Vacated in Whole or in Part		Total—Houses Closed	
(a) Closed into Private Possession	175	1,750	1,750
(b) By Abandonment into Other Hands	—	—	—
(c) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(d) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(e) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(f) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(g) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(h) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(i) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(j) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(k) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(l) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(m) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(n) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(o) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(p) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(q) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(r) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(s) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(t) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(u) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(v) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(w) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(x) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(y) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413
(z) Closed to Public Possession Order, etc.	4,413	7,413	7,413

Total—Houses Closed 4,413 4,413 7,413 7,413

The total of 7,413 houses closed is equal to 370 houses closed per annum.

Name of Person		Address		Occupation		Religion		Political Party		Social Status		Other	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
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1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	

DETAILS — GENERAL

TABLE VIII.

Loci and details of houses in course of construction by Corporation at end of 1968 (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
Ardler 3rd Dev. 4th & 5th Devs.	Tenement Flats.	—	24 72	56 208	—	—	—	—	—	80 280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maxwelltown C.D.A. 2nd Dev.	Flat & Mais.	—	20	—	72	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109
Kirk Street C.D.A. 3rd Dev.	Multi-Storey	—	240	240	—	—	—	—	—	480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derby Street C.D.A.	Multi-Storey	—	—	352	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374
Strathmore Street 2nd Dev.	Flat & Cot.	—	40	99	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152	—
Mill o' Mains	Flat., Cot. & Mais.	—	284	242	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	731	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitfield 2nd Dev. 3rd Dev. 4th Dev.	Flat., Cot. & Mais. Flat., Cot. & Mais. Flat., Cot. & Mais.	— — —	36 — 278	67 161 70	28 21 35	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	131 182 383	— — —	— — —
Whitfield	Multi-Storey	—	120	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360	—	—
Skarne 1st Dev.	Flat & Mais.	—	396	522	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1116	—	—
TOTALS		—	1510	2257	592	19	—	—	—	840	—	731	—	—	—	—	2172	152	483

TABLE IX
DWELLINGHOUSES DEMOLISHED during 1968

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & Over	Total
(a) Dwellinghouses that had been Closed by Order, Demolition Order, etc.	69	294	31	6	400
(b) Houses that had been Voluntarily Closed	12	11	2	18	43
(c) Prefabricated Temporary Houses	—	—	49	—	49
(d) Houses in Comprehensive Development Areas	64	169	64	35	332
	145	474	146	59	824

In addition to the above, 119 shops and other premises were demolished.

TABLE X.

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms & Over	Total
Houses improved during 1968 after plans had been submitted to and approved by the Buildings Authority	1	4	17	17	39

TABLE XI.

Other Particulars from Department's Records

1. Estimated Total Number of Houses in City and Sanitary Facilities there-
anent :—

Total number of houses	68,481
Number with internal water supply	68,477 or 99.9%
Number with internal water closet	53,892 or 78.7%
Number with shared outside water closet	14,029 or 20.5%
Number with internal bath	40,186 or 58.7%
Number without bath	28,295 or 41.3%

2. Houses with External Water Supply: —

Ward	No. of Houses	ROOMS				WATER SUPPLY	
		1	2	3	4 and over	On Stairs, Landings, etc.	In Courts, Rural Areas, etc.
1	3	2	1	—	—	3	—
8	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	4	2	1	1	—	3	1

The 4 houses recorded above are Voluntarily Closed under the Housing Acts although still occupied.

3. Position regarding Privies and Chemical Closets :—

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

The 3 conveniences shown above are classified as follows :—

Privies	2	} Serving Houses
Chemical Closets	1	

The 3 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 ”

1. Projects Completed : Year 1968/69

Whitfield Primary School	—	New
Ardler Primary School	—	New
Music Centre	—	Conversion

Under Construction

Craigie High School	—	New
St. Matthew R.C. Primary School	—	New

Planning Stage

Menzieshill High School	—	New
Whitfield R.C. High School	—	New
Greenfield Primary School	—	New
Craigiebarns Primary School	—	New
Barnhill Primary School	—	New
Mill o' Mains	—	New
Fairmuir Special School	—	New
Buildings for Raising of School Leaving Age	—	Extensions

2. Further Education

Projects Completed : Year 1968/69

Kingsway Technical College : Horticultural Unit	—	New
--	---	-----

Under Construction

College of Commerce	—	New
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Planning Stage

Additional Further Education College	—	New
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3. Youth and Community Provision

Projects Completed : Year 1968/69

Douglas Community Centre	—	New
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Under Construction

Ancrum Activities Centre	—	Conversion
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Planning Stage

Kirkton Community Centre	—	New
Ardler Community Centre	—	New
Whitfield Community Centre	—	New ”

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.
7.	Constitution	Constitution Road Clinic, 55 Constitution Road.	Daily Smoke Filter and SO ₂ (Volumetric) Apparatus.
8.	Balgay	Royal Victoria Hospital, Jedburgh Road.	Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide Instrument.
10.	Craigie	Craigie House Residential Home, Southampton Road.	do.
11.	Commercial	Sanitary Department, 93 Commercial Street.	Daily Smoke Filter and SO ₂ (Volumetric) Apparatus.

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.

A total of 175 visits were made to the stations during the year 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 Average Monthly Total Solid Deposit (Tons/sq. Mile)	Lead Peroxide Instruments Daily Average Concentrations of Sulphur Dioxide in Arbitrary units (milligrammes of SO ₂ per 100 sq. centimetres per day)
No. 2 "Macalpine"	6.54	0.64
No. 3 "Clelington"	8.2	0.81
No. 5 "Mayfield"	8.6	0.6
No. 8 "Balgay"	5.55	0.37
No. 10 "Craigie"	11.94	0.42

The foregoing Total Solid Deposit figures are representative of the following :—

PER MONTH		TONS DEPOSIT	
Per Sq. Mile	Over City as a Whole	Per Sq. Mile	PER ANNUM Over City as a Whole
8.16	156.7	97.9	1,880

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
1967	8.1	155.6	0.59
1968	8.16	156.7	0.57

Despite the very high rainfall rate for 1968, the average monthly Total Solid Deposit, at 8.16 tons per square mile, was only marginally greater than that for 1967, but was 1.22 tons per square mile less than the average for the period 1958 to 1967, inclusive, and considerably below that for 1958, the first full calendar year that the apparatus was in operation.

The mean daily average concentration of sulphur dioxide in arbitrary units compared favourably with that for 1967 and was 0.01 below the average of the results obtained during the previous ten years. Although this might at first sight appear to be a very minimal and possibly disappointing reduction, it actually amounts to a very satisfactory over-all improvement when one considers that the figures relate to an exposed area of only 100 sq. cms. and are on a daily basis.

It is not without significance that the lowest average solid deposits were at Stations No. 2, "Macalpine", and No. 8, "Balgay", both of which are situated in parts of the City which are the subject of Smoke Control Area Orders. As has been the case for a number of years, and also significant, is the fact that the lowest daily average sulphur dioxide concentrations were also recorded at Station No. 8.

Daily Smoke Filters and Sulphur Dioxide (Volumetric) Apparatus

The Daily Mean Concentrations of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide recorded at Stations Nos. 7 and 11 were as follows :—

MONTH	No. 7 " CONSTITUTION "					
	SMOKE			SO ₂		
	(Concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre)			(Concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre)		
	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value
January	23	268	118	24	167	71
February	54	296	120	30	117	77
March	28	217	70	31	159	88
April	38	151	67	43	139	90
May	21	127	50	16	241	78
June	14	89	34	33	116	65
July	8	45	23	13	73	34
August	7	36	26	23	96	48
September	17	65	43	29	87	60
October	9	125	60	17	152	81
November	20	245	74	32	194	100
December	23	233	105	44	201	126
During the Year	7	296	66	13	241	77

MONTH	No. 11 " COMMERCIAL "					
	SMOKE			SO ₂		
	(Concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre)			(Concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre)		
	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value
January	43	286	114	27	171	98
February	55	256	110	27	138	82
March	16	183	66	42	146	88
April	4	83	47	42	123	82
May	9	69	34	22	138	66
June	7	66	24	36	116	67
July	9	35	20	19	81	43
August	9	37	20	31	149	49
September	3	62	39	37	75	56
October	16	133	59	24	139	81
November	21	263	67	27	178	76
December	21	275	97	41	174	106
During the Year	3	286	58	19	178	75

Comparisons of the average results obtained during 1968 with those for 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
1967	Jan. - Dec.	7	253	62	0	281	77
1968	Jan. - Dec.	3	296	62	13	241	76

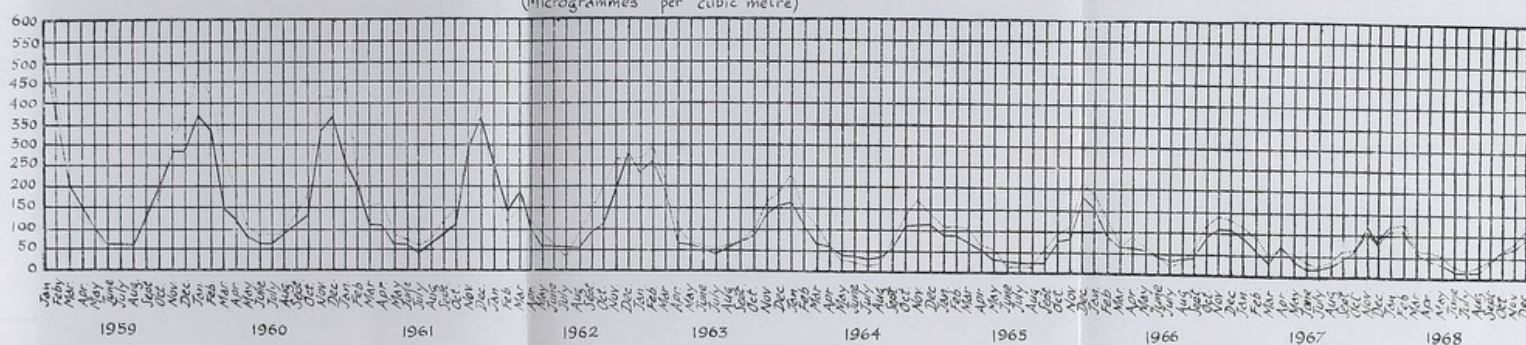
It is gratifying to find that the smoke concentrations recorded at these two stations averaged only 62 microgrammes per cubic metre of air and so maintained the "all time low" achieved last year, while the average sulphur dioxide concentration was also the lowest since recording began in the City in 1958.

On the following page a graphic portrayal is given of the seasonal fluctuations of the smoke and sulphur dioxide content of the City's atmosphere. The first graph emphasises particularly the reduction achieved with regard to smoke content as a result of the way in which the Clean Air Act has been implemented in Dundee in regard to both industrial and domestic premises.

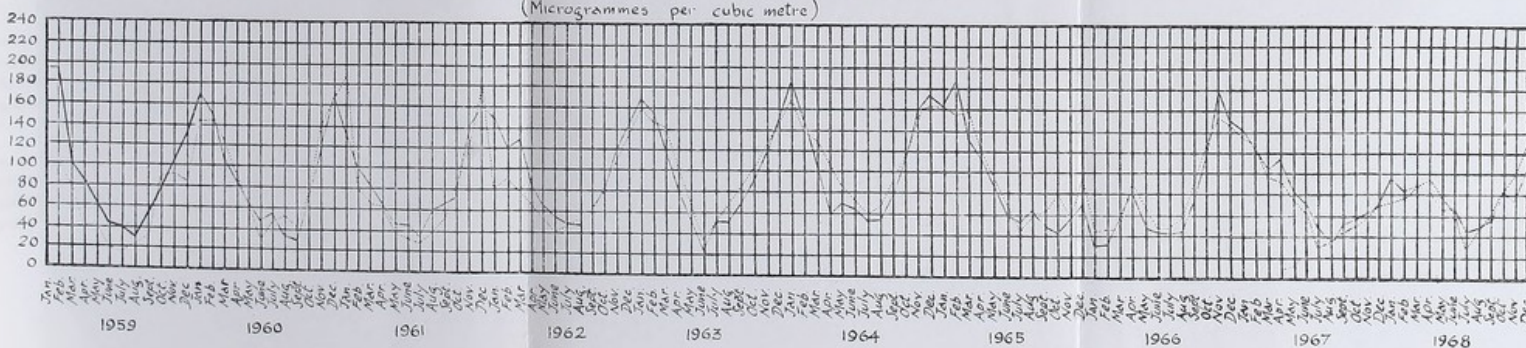
The apparatus now in operation at Station No. 11, "Commercial", previously, and until March, 1967, functioned at the department's former office at City Square as Station No. 6, "Caird", and as both locations are within the central area of the City the relative graphs have been plotted in continuance.

STATIONS No 6 "CAIRD"/No 11 "COMMERCIAL" AND STATION No 7 "CONSTITUTION"

AVERAGE DAILY MEAN SMOKE CONCENTRATION
(Microgrammes per cubic metre)



AVERAGE DAILY MEAN SO₂ CONCENTRATION
(Microgrammes per cubic metre)



STATION No. 6 "CAIRD" (January 1959 to March 1967 and
STATION No. 11 "COMMERCIAL" (April 1967 onwards)

STATION No. 7 "CONSTITUTION"

Clean Air Act, 1956

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

Some 466 visits, including 87 to industrial and other large boiler plants, were made during the year, either in connection with the investigation of complaints lodged with the department or in the course of routine checks. In addition, 137 official observations of smoke emission from chimneys serving boiler units at factory and other premises were made, as a result of which 15 verbal warnings were given and 27 Statutory Notices issued to occupiers of premises where emissions exceeded the periods prescribed in the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Scotland) Regulations, 1958, and thereby contravened Section 1 of the Act. A number of verbal warnings were also given and 5 Statutory Notices issued in respect of smoke emissions from chimneys (which did not contravene the provisions of Section 1 of the Act) or from the burning of materials in bon-fire fashion which gave rise to nuisance to which Section 16 applies.

In the enforcement thereof, 139 matters falling to be dealt with under these Sections were investigated and remedial measures achieved in respect of 144, such however, including a number which were the subject of action towards the end of 1967.

The majority of the contraventions under Section 1 concerned excessive smoke emissions which came to the notice of the inspectorate in the course of their duties. Only a few such matters were the subject of complaints from members of the public.

The long-standing problems of excessive emissions from the chimneys at three industrial establishments were solved during the year when somewhat dated plants were eventually replaced by new oil-fired boiler units. In the majority of other cases the cause of the trouble was improper operation of the manual controls although in some instances the cause was the development of an unforeseeable fault in the equipment.

Almost all the matters falling to be dealt with under Section 16 concerned smoke nuisance from the burning of garden refuse or commercial or industrial waste materials in bon-fire fashion. The exceptions included the odd case where, although the smoke emitted did not come within the category of "dark smoke", nuisance nevertheless arose due to the fact that the terminal of the offending chimney was at a lower height than other occupied buildings in close proximity.

One such case involved the space heating unit in a garage workshop which immediately adjoins a high tenemental property. No cause for complaint arose so long as the stove was being used to burn solid smokeless fuel; the trouble started after it was equipped with an oil burner designed to burn waste sump oil. This conversion resulted in smoke being emitted periodically from the chimney the termination of which was only about 15 feet above ground level and well below the windows of the tenement dwellings. Attempts to eliminate the smoke emissions failed, and the garage proprietor eventually chose to revert to the use of solid smokeless fuel as a means of stopping the complaints.

Another instance where the location and height of a chimney was such that complaints were received regarding nuisance by the emission of smoke therefrom related to the chimney serving a space heating unit at a school canteen situated at a lower level than that of an adjacent dwelling-house. This matter was resolved by the replacement of the existing solid fuel burning appliance with a gas fired unit.

Progress was made during 1968 with regard to a problem of smoke and metallurgical fumes emitted from the metal melting cupolas at a foundry in the north end of the City, complaints of nuisances having been received at intervals over a period of years from householders residing in the vicinity. Early in the year it came to the knowledge of the department that an after-burner suitable for use in connection with cupolas was to become available on the market and this development was immediately brought to the notice of the foundry proprietors who agreed to carry out tests using the new equipment. One of the cupolas was eventually equipped with a prototype model of the burner unit and during a period of test — the first, it is understood, to be carried out in Scotland — emissions from the cupola were reduced to a light haze when the burner was brought into operation. The firm immediately placed an order for both cupolas to be equipped with the after-burners as soon as they became available and when this is done the residents in the neighbourhood will, it is hoped, have no further cause for complaint.

Section 3 — Some 141 visits were made by the inspectorate in connection with new boiler installations which were the subjects of notifications of "proposal to install" under sub-section (3) of this Section. No applications were received during the year for "prior approval" under sub-section (2).

New installations of note completed and major alterations and improvements effected to existing plant during the year under review are summarised in the following table :—

Notable New Furnace/Boiler Installations and Major Adaptations to Existing Units completed during 1968

Nature of Premises	Type of Fuel			Type of Stoker, Burner, etc.	Remarks
	Factories	Shops, Offices, etc.	Other Premises		
6	3	11	28	Automatic Burner	New and reconstructed premises.
8	—	23	35	do.	Replaced 40 boiler units—26 hand-fired, 10 equipped with mechanical stokers and 4 equipped with oil burners.
1	—	—	4	do.	Metal melting furnaces.
2	1	3	9	do.	Additional boilers.
—	—	1	—	do.	Oil burner fitted to boiler—previously equipped with mechanical stoker.
1	—	—	1	Hand-fired	Incinerator with gas after-burner.
—	1	4	5	do.	Replacements—burning solid smokeless fuel.
1	—	—	1	Chain-grate	Replacement.
19	5	42	83	1 7 57 20	

Improvements carried out at Corporation premises included the installation of two modern oil-fired boilers at Stirling Park Heating Station in lieu of the two Cornish boilers which originally provided space heating for the houses served therefrom. At a day nursery the hand-fired sectional and domestic boilers providing space heating and hot water supply were replaced by one oil-fired boiler unit providing both services. At two schools the boiler units were converted to burn 35 seconds viscosity fuel oil in lieu of the 200 seconds viscosity oil formerly used.

Details of the Total Numbers of Notable 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, Offices, etc.	Other Premises	New Furnace/Boiler Installations	Adaptations, etc. to Boiler Units	Solid Fuel	Oil	Gas	
1957-1968 inclusive	179	98	353	794	—	133	471	191	51 — Handfired (5 coal, 46 coke and anthracite). 49 — Under-feed stokers. 3 — Low-ram coking stokers. 4 — Wide-ram coking stokers. 6 — Chain-grate stokers. 1 — Gravity hopper feed. 2 — P.F. attritor systems. 1 — Incinerator. 4 — Incinerators with gas jets. 12 — Incinerators with oil or gas after-burners.
57	7	38	—	142	52	90	—	—	25 — Under-feed stokers. 3 — Low-ram coking stokers. 1 — Wide-ram coking stoker. 16 — Chain-grate stokers. 7 — Sprinkler stokers.

(a) Mechanical stokers fitted.

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

Section 10 — As in previous years, plans submitted to the Buildings Authority were carefully scrutinised with a view to ensuring that the proposed height of any chimney to be erected to serve boiler units at buildings (other than those consisting entirely of houses, shops and/or offices which, of course, are exempt from the provisions of this Section) was sufficient to obviate risk of nuisance from smoke, grit, dust or gases discharging therefrom. Some 44 visits were made under this heading. When considered necessary, where the proposed chimney height was less than that recommended in accordance with the Memorandum on Chimney Heights issued by the Scottish Development Department or was otherwise considered inadequate because of site conditions, the proximity and heights of adjoining buildings, etc., the matter was taken up with the architect or firm concerned. Subsequently, with two exceptions, the chimney was erected to the height required by the department. The exceptions related to proposed installations of oil-fired units within buildings overlooked by adjoining and adjacent premises of much greater height, which meant that the erection of chimneys high enough to prevent risk of the products of combustion giving rise to nuisance presented a problem. Those responsible finally chose to install gas-fired units as a solution.

Close liaison exists between this department and the Heating Division of the City Architect's department in connection with the heights of chimneys to serve boiler units at new Corporation premises.

Sections 11 - 15 (Smoke Control Areas) — The Dundee (Law) Smoke Control Area Order—the City's tenth Order—came into operation on 1st October, 1968. At that time it was discovered that over 500 householders had still to carry out necessary alterations or replacement of coal-burning appliances and Statutory Notices under Section 12 (2) of the Act were therefore served requiring this work to be done within a specified time.

During the year 12,773 visits were made to houses and other premises in Smoke Control Areas mainly, however, for the purpose of supervision and inspection of alterations and replacement of fireplaces within dwellinghouses in the Law Area. These visits were carried out principally by the technical assistants engaged by the department for this purpose, and these personnel also dealt with 26 complaints regarding matters such as faulty appliances and minor difficulties experienced by householders in operating their new space heating units.

During patrols undertaken in Smoke Control Areas investigation of smoke emissions from chimneys revealed 203 cases where the emission was due to the burning of unauthorised fuel. In 201 instances the offenders were householders found to be burning bituminous coal in their fireplaces; the other two contraventions concerned the burning of wood waste in the same heating stove of a firewood merchant's store.

In the last mentioned case it was found necessary to report the matter to the Procurator Fiscal and the offender was fined £3. All other offenders were warned either verbally or by the service of a Statutory Notice.

Phased Programme. With the coming into operation of the Law Smoke Control Area Order approximately 5,188 acres of the City are now the subject of Smoke Control under the Act, and within this area are contained 26,057 dwelling-houses and 1,828 other premises. With so much accomplished it is extremely unfortunate that because of the present period of financial stringency the Corporation has found it necessary, for the second successive year, to defer consideration of the report in respect of the Downfield East Area, the next section of the City falling to be dealt with in accordance with the phased programme.

The following table gives individual Area details of acreage and number of dwelling-houses and other premises covered by Orders now in operation :—

AREAS	Acreage of Land	No. of Houses				No. of Other Premises
		Local Authority	S.S.H.A.	Private	Total	
Dundee Smoke Control Areas—						
Menzieshill	525	2,648	—	121	2,769	44
Glamis Road	230	1	—	920	921	49
Balgay	268	435	—	394	829*	124
Camperdown	675	2,577	126	6	2,709	72
Whitfield	560	513	—	11	524	13
West End	524	710	—	2,158	2,868*	394
Downfield West	1,282	4,589	96	761	5,446*	227
Lochee	552	2,424	124	636	3,184*	447*
Coldside	365	2,072	—	1,256	3,328*	210*
Law	207	396	—	3,083	3,479*	248*

* Does not include houses and other premises which still exist within the Area but, for various reasons, were exempted from the provisions of Section 11 of the Act by the appropriate Smoke Control Area Order.

Clean Air (Measurement of Grit and Dust) (Scotland) Regulations, 1968

These Regulations came into force on 2nd September, 1968, and prescribe the requirements to be observed by the occupier of a building who is directed by the local authority to make and record measurements of the grit and dust emitted from a furnace as provided for by Section 7 of the Act.

Clean Air Act, 1968

This new Act, which received the Royal Assent on 25th October, 1968, has been described as one "having teeth that are intended to bite" by giving greater control and powers concerning the problems of air pollution. The various provisions, however, are not due to come into operation until this has been decided by Order of the Secretary of State, who may fix different dates for different Sections, but it can be reported that one such Order was in fact actually made before the end of the year bringing Sections 2, 6 and 8 to 15 into force on 1st April, 1969. The remaining Sections will, it is envisaged, be brought into operation in the not too distant future. The following is a short summary of the new provisions and some comments relevant thereto :—

Prohibition of dark smoke from industrial or trade premises :

Section 1 makes it an offence to emit dark smoke from industrial or trade premises (unless it is emitted from a chimney, in which case Section 1 of the 1956 Act will apply). This new Section therefore specifically prohibits the emission of dark smoke caused by the burning of materials in bon-fire fashion and offenders will find themselves liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100 if, on any day, dark smoke is so emitted. The Section thus widens the powers of a local authority to deal with a smoke problem arising from the burning of industrial or trade wastes by disposing of the need to prove nuisance, as is required when dealing with such matters under Section 16 of the 1956 Act.

Emission of grit and dust from furnaces :

Section 2, which supersedes Section 5 of the 1956 Act, enables the Secretary of State to prescribe limits on the rates of grit and dust which may be emitted from chimneys of furnaces or boiler units burning solid, liquid or gaseous fuel (other than furnaces of domestic boilers with a maximum heating capacity of less than 55,000 B.T.U.s. per hour). In cases where a prescribed limit is exceeded, the occupier of the building will be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100 per day. Until limits are prescribed, it will be an offence if an occupier fails to use "any practicable means there may be" to minimise the emission of grit or dust from a chimney serving a furnace or boiler to which this Section applies. The offender, in this case, is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100.

Requirement to fit arrestment plant to new furnaces :

Section 3 extends the existing requirement under Section 6 of the 1956 Act to fit and maintain plant for the arrestment of grit and dust to a wider range of furnaces, namely new units burning pulverised fuel, or 100 lbs. or more of solid fuel per hour or any liquid or gaseous matter at a rate equivalent to $1\frac{1}{4}$ million or more B.T.U.s. per hour. The maximum penalty for an offence under this Section is £100 per day.

Exemptions from requirement to fit arrestment plant :

Section 4 enables the Secretary of State and local authorities to exempt certain furnaces from the requirements of the previous Section.

Measurement of grit, dust and fumes emitted from furnaces :

Section 5 extends to fumes and to a wider range of furnaces the powers of local authorities under Section 7 of the 1956 Act to direct, in individual cases, that the occupier should measure the grit and dust emitted from a furnace.

Height of chimneys :

Section 6 introduces a new control by local authorities over the heights of furnace chimneys. The new control applies to chimneys of the categories of furnaces or boiler units specified in Section 3 of this Act when :—

- (i) a new chimney is built to serve a new or existing furnace,
- (ii) a furnace served by an existing chimney is enlarged — i.e. when its combustion space is increased,
- (iii) a furnace served by an existing chimney is removed and replaced by one having a larger combustion space.

In such cases it will be an offence if the chimney is used unless its height has been approved by the local authority and any conditions attached to the approval are observed. If, on any day, an occupier does so he will be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100.

This new Section repeals Section 10 of the 1956 Act in so far as it applies to any chimney or flue serving a furnace, but the aforementioned Section 10 still remains in force, however, regarding heights of chimneys or flues from which smoke, grit, dust or fumes may be emitted from other sources.

Application to fumes of certain provisions as to grit and dust :

Section 7 enables the Secretary of State to apply by Regulations any of the provisions of Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this Act, and certain Sections of the 1956 Act relating to grit, dust and smoke, to fumes.

Power of Secretary of State to require creation of Smoke Control Areas :

Section 8 provides that where, after due consultation, the Secretary of State is not satisfied that a local authority have been making sufficient progress on smoke control, he may require them to prepare and submit for his approval a programme for the creation of Smoke Control Areas and, upon approval, to proceed to carry out the programme by making Smoke Control Area Orders under Section 11 of the 1956 Act. If a local authority fail to submit satisfactory proposals to the Secretary, he may make an Order declaring the authority to be in default and direct them to make Smoke Control Area Orders within a specified period and in accordance with a programme devised by him.

Acquisition and sale of unauthorised fuel in a Smoke Control Area :

Section 9 creates two principal offences in relation to the acquisition and sale of unauthorised solid fuel in Smoke Control Areas. When the Section comes into operation it will be an offence to buy or otherwise acquire any unauthorised solid fuel for use in any domestic fireplace or industrial plant in a Smoke Control Area unless that fireplace or plant is exempted from the provisions of the Smoke Control Order. The Section also makes it an offence to sell any unauthorised solid fuel by retail for delivery to premises in a Smoke Control Area unless it is for use in an exempted building, plant or fireplace. Any person guilty of an offence under this Section is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £20.

N.B. This Section considerably strengthens the power of local authorities to enforce Smoke Control Area Orders because, for the first time, it will be an offence to sell or buy, subject to the conditions stated, unauthorised solid fuel, such as bituminous coal, to people in Smoke Control Areas. The provisions and import of this Section have therefore been duly brought to the notice of

local solid fuel suppliers, reminding them at the same time that unauthorised solid fuel although most commonly raw coal (other than anthracite, semi-anthracite and low volatile steam coals) also includes wood fuel, sawdust briquettes and other types of manufactured fuel which have not been declared to be "authorised" by an Order made under Section 11 of the 1956 Act.

Miscellaneous amendments of procedure for making Orders with respect to Smoke Control Areas :

Section 10 varies certain provisions of the 1956 Act relative to procedure for the making and bringing into operation of Smoke Control Area Orders.

Relation of Clean Air Acts to, and amendment of, Alkali Act :

Section 11 substantially exempts from the provisions of the 1956 Act and of this Act, any works subject or potentially subject to the Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act, 1906. The Alkali, etc. Act is extended to cover smoke, grit and dust from any such works in addition to noxious gases and fumes.

Sections 12 to 15, together with Schedules 1 and 2, deal with supplemental matters, including procedure for exercising regulation-making powers, interpretation and repeals.

Factories Act, 1961

The following table details the numbers and types of factories on the register at the end of 1968 :—

TRADE or BUSINESS.	Mechanical Factories.	Non-Mechanical Factories.
Blacksmiths, Carriage Builders, etc.	9	—
Boot Repairers, Saddlers, etc.	40	—
Building and Associated Trades	107	64
Coal, Firewood and Timber Merchants	14	—
Dental Mechanics, etc.	19	2
Dress and Mantle Makers, Furriers, Milliners, etc.	24	5
Engineering (Light and Heavy)	70	—
Engineers (Electrical, Radio and T.V., etc.)	45	9
Engineers (Motor Vehicle, Cycle Repairs, etc.)	142	3
Food Manufacturers, Packers and Cannerys, Bottlers, etc.	106	10
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens, etc.	198	15
Launderers, Dyers and Dry Cleaners	30	2
Musical Instrument and Sports Equipment Repairs	5	2
Photographers and Picture Framers	7	4
Printers, Ticket Writers, etc.	38	3
Tailors	14	5
Textile Spinners, Weavers and Calenderers	75	—
Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, etc.	32	3
Waste, Rag and Metal Merchants	10	7
Watch and Jewellery Repairers, Opticians, etc.	12	13
Miscellaneous	19	3
	1,016	150

During the year a total of 541 visits were made to factory premises (other than food preparing and manufacturing premises and bakehouses, which are dealt with separately in another section of this report). These visits ordinarily take the form of routine inspections to ensure that those provisions of the Act which are the responsibility of the Local Authority are being complied with, or are for the purpose of investigating matters reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories or complaints made by factory workers. The usual visits to building sites were, of course, also carried out by the inspectorate to ascertain that suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation, as required under the Act, was provided and maintained for the use of the workmen. Visits of inspection were also made as required to the homes of persons on the Local Authority's list of Outworkers in terms of Section 133 of the Act to establish that the work undertaken was being carried out under satisfactory conditions.

Contraventions dealt with under the Factories Act and remedied during the year are categorised in the following statement.

Contraventions Reported/Discovered					Contraventions Remedied			
(a)	(b)	(c)			(a)	(b)	(c)	
Notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories	Reported by Employees etc.	Found during Routine Inspection	Totals	Nature of Contravention	Notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories	Reported by Employees etc.	Found during Routine Inspection	Totals
—	—	—	—	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)				
—	1	—	1	(1) Insufficient	—	1	—	1
19	3	86	108	(2) Unsuitable or Defective	17	2	77	96
—	—	—	—	(3) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
				Building Operations :				
				Insufficient, Unsuitable or Defective Sanitary Con- veniences				
—	2	—	2		—	2	—	2
19	6	86	111	Totals	17	5	77	99

In one instance, that concerning the lack of a sanitary convenience for male employees at a light engineering factory, it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings. The Sheriff who dealt with the case first ordered the work to be completed within six weeks. He thereafter extended this by a further five weeks. At the end of this period the terms of the order had been complied with and the offender was subsequently admonished.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

A total of 44 complaints were received by the department during 1968 relating to 41 different sources of noise and vibration. Investigation of these involved some 179 visits by the inspectorate. At the end of the year 32 such matters had been successfully resolved; others were in process of further investigation or awaiting the application of required remedial measures.

In the report for last year reference was made to annoyance and complaint from a tenement tenant whose house on the first floor was immediately above public house premises where musical entertainment was provided in the lounge on certain evenings each week. The matter was resolved by the proprietors deciding to discontinue this form of entertainment for their patrons. Some time later, however, the complaints were renewed, and investigation revealed that the musical evenings had been re-started. On this occasion the local representative of the firm concerned instructed the manager to restrict performances to a pianist and a vocalist and dispense with the use of the amplifying equipment in the hope that this might obviate the trouble. Noise level readings taken thereafter in the complainer's dwelling showed a considerable reduction compared with the situation as it existed previously, but for all that, when all was quiet, the music and singing were still faintly audible. The complainer was still not satisfied, however, and ultimately an exchange of houses was arranged with one of his relatives through the co-operation of the public-house proprietors and the City Factor. To date, no further complaints have been received.

In two other instances involving noise nuisance from the musical entertainment provided at public houses, the licensees co-operated by turning down the volume controls of amplifying equipment. The complainers in each case occupied the house above and were appreciative of the improvement thereby effected.

The increasing number of complaints being received from householders of nuisance and annoyance arising from the musical entertainment provided at licensed premises was also discussed at the Licensing Court in October, when the Lord Provost indicated that the Magistrates would require to take action in the event of further complaints of this nature being received.

Another matter which was the subject of noise complaint concerned explosions from the equipment used to scare off pigeons and starlings roosting on the girders of the Tay Rail Bridge. Investigation revealed that a fault had developed on the control unit used to bring the equipment into operation at dusk and this caused explosions to occur on occasions outwith the dusk period and even during the night hours. The matter was brought to the notice of the Divisional Engineer of British Rail who had the fault remedied so as to confine the explosions to the requisite period of dusk.

Occupiers of office premises complained of the noise caused by the siren/warning device on a crane being operated at a central building site. On investigation it was found that the siren was coming into operation fairly regularly when the building materials being lifted approached the extremity

of the jib, and that this was a warning of overloading. The attention of the firm was directed to the noise nuisance factor and H.M. Inspector of Factories was informed of the overloading aspect. No further complaints were received thereafter.

A householder complained about the noise from an adjoining hall when members of a Karate Club were participating in this now popular sport. Broken hall windows were the cause of the trouble, and when these were repaired the complaint was resolved.

A further cause for complaint during the year was the noise from a siren which operated at commencement and cessation of work at a large building site. Noise level readings proved justification for the complaint and the firm concerned carried out modifications to the siren. These reduced the noise level in the vicinity of the complainer's dwelling by 14 decibels, which was considered acceptable under the circumstances.

The usual small number of complaints were received regarding noise nuisance from industrial machinery or equipment; pneumatic drills and compressor units were also frequently implicated, particularly where they were being used to demolish air-raid shelters at the rear of tenement properties. In cases where the drills were not equipped with mufflers, the firms concerned were required to fit them so as to at least reduce the noise level.

The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, and Statutory Instruments having effect under that Act Food Inspection

The consumer public in Dundee, as in many other places, has been protected in great measure over a number of years from the possibility of being supplied with unsound food by a system of inspection whereby food traders can call on the services of this department to examine suspect food and thereafter voluntarily surrender it for supervised destruction if it is found to be unsound. A certificate of unfitness is issued in respect of food so dealt with.

In this way wholesalers, retailers, caterers, etc. can, without financial loss, avoid the hazard of passing on to the customer foodstuffs which might cause illness or give rise to complaint. Primarily, the scheme is operated in the interests of health and it is gratifying that it is used to such an extent that the incidence of unsound food finding its way to the consumer is relatively very small.

In response to 185 requests for the examination of foodstuffs, 2,233 certificates of unsoundness were issued in relation thereto. Details of the articles dealt with and the quantities disposed of, under the supervision of the inspectorate and by arrangement with the Cleansing Department, 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.	—	4	1	—	Decomposition, Contamination, Damage to Containers, etc.
Beef (Tinned)		1	19	1	10	
Cheese		—	1	1	4	
Chicken (Tinned)		—	13	3	16	
Confectionery		1	1	—	18	
Cooking Fats		—	1	1	21	
Fish (Tinned)		—	2	2	19	
Fruit		—	18	3	7	
Fruit (Tinned)		3	8	—	2	
Fruit, etc. Juices (Tinned)		3	5	2	2	
Ham (Tinned)		4	—	3	2	
Ice Cream		—	1	2	—	
Jam, Syrup, etc.		—	1	3	4	
Luncheon Meat		—	2	1	6	
Milk (Tinned)		—	14	3	14	
Nuts		—	2	2	9	
Pork (Tinned)		3	19	2	24	
Rice (Tinned)		—	18	3	24	
Sauces and Pickles		—	1	1	7	
Soup (Tinned)		3	1	—	19	
Tongue		—	17	1	5	
Vegetables		—	2	—	—	
Vegetables (Tinned)		3	14	3	1	
Miscellaneous		—	3	—	10	
TOTAL		29	18	2	—	

This is undoubtedly the era of vacuum packed, deep-frozen, dehydrated and canned foods, and from the point of view of preventing spoilage, improving the condition of the food and protecting it from contamination, the results of the food technologists' work are much to be commended. Nevertheless, it must never be forgotten that processed food and food in hermetically sealed containers *can* deteriorate from one cause or another and frequently in a way which is not always evident to the customer. Because of this there is always a slight risk that too great a reliance is placed on the effectiveness of canning, freezing, shrink-wrapping, etc. to keep food wholesome, and not enough attention given to proper storage and stock rotation, with the consequence that foodstuffs treated to preserve or improve quality in fact become unsound and wasted through failure to handle them properly.

Frozen foods have steadily increased in volume over the past years and when commercial refrigerators and deep-freeze cabinets break down, as they did on six occasions in 1968, the resultant loss is generally considerable. The only recourse the inspector has in the event of refrigerator failure is to consider the thawed contents to be unsound and require them to be surrendered for destruction. These losses, however, are negligible compared with spoilage and loss which arise from other causes.

In the course of dealing with requests to examine suspect food the following cases of rather unusual character are deserving of mention :—

Splinters of glass were discovered in meat recovered from a butcher's display after the plate glass window had been shattered. Although in otherwise good condition, 40 lbs. of meat was considered unfit because of the presence, or possible presence, of glass and had to be destroyed.

Over a ton of rum-flavoured chocolate truffles had to be written off immediately after manufacture when it was discovered that the chocolate vermicelli used to finish the sweets was rancid. The confectionery was considered to be unsound and therefore destroyed.

Two hundred and twenty lbs. of grapes did not survive the journey to this country and were found to be moulded and decomposing on arrival. Unlike some fruits, unsound grapes in the bunch cannot be separated to salvage the remainder and the entire consignment had therefore to be destroyed.

Seventy-five pounds of imported Irish mushrooms were found to be so extensively moulded that no part of them could be saved.

One hundred and twenty-five kilograms of Indian and Chinese Walnuts were examined, case by case, to determine the extent of insect infestation. Finally, all were considered to be infested and sent for destruction.

Two hundred and eighty lbs. of melons contained in seven cases were destroyed after being examined and found to be unsound.

Frozen sheeps' livers in tins presented an unusual spotted appearance of the capsule and close examination of the substance of the livers revealed the presence of tyrosin crystals—a condition produced by protein changes caused by long storage at low temperatures. The livers were considered to be unsound and were surrendered for destruction.

Despite real conscientious endeavour to prevent unsound or adversely affected food from reaching the consumer, however, there were the usual small number (relatively speaking) of exceptional instances when foodstuffs occasioned complaint by members of the public, and these can be classified as follows :—

Foreign Objects/Material in food	28
Decomposition/Rancidity/Sourness	6
Discolouration/Abnormal Smell	4
Mould	12
Insects in Food/Drink	4
Unfounded or Unsubstantiated	16
	<hr/> 70

Every complaint was thoroughly investigated to establish the cause and appropriate action taken. Advice was given in some cases and warnings in others. The circumstances of the more serious cases were reported to the Procurator Fiscal for prosecution and details relative thereto are given later in the report under the heading "Other Sampling".

Foodstuffs Arriving at the Port of Dundee

The undernoted table gives details of foodstuffs arriving by sea from foreign parts during 1968. The total of 4,526 tons 4 cwts. 3 qrs. compares with 3,369 tons 7 cwts. 0 qr. last year and 1,894 tons 8 cwts. 0 qr. in 1966.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Biscuits	10	13	1
Butter	30	15	2
Cheese	24	2	3
Chicken (Tinned)	1	12	3
Cocoa Butter	4	8	1
Fish	453	2	3
Fruit	3	12	3
Fruit (Tinned)	19	16	1
Ham (Tinned)	3	6	1
Meat (Tinned)	137	14	1
Onions	72	18	3
Peas, Beans, etc.	9	—	—
Pork (Tinned)	3	3	3
Rice	27	5	1
Rusks	20	6	2
Sugar	1,690	—	—
Tea	20	3	2
Vegetables	1,985	2	—
Wines, Spirits, etc.	9	—	1
TOTAL	4,526	4	3

Public Slaughterhouses, Meat and Cattle Markets

The public slaughterhouses, etc. come under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Markets and Slaughterhouses, Mr Andrew Spreull, M.R.C.V.S., who kindly supplies the following information for this report relative to his work and responsibilities :—

		Slaughtered	No. of Animals		Weight (in lbs.) of
			Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	Meat Condemned
Cattle	.....	16,576	25	5,452	19,581
Calves	.....	240	7	7	466
Totals	.....	16,996	32	5,459	20,047
Sheep	.....	43,199	102	5,219	6,288
Pigs	.....	8,959	55	1,260	13,437

The responsibilities of the many and various Acts, Orders and Regulations are all adhered to including the more important Diseases of Animals Acts and The Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations.

Difficulties are present in such an elderly establishment attempting to adhere to relatively new legislation particularly with regard to hygiene. The recent decision of Dundee Town Council to proceed with the comprehensive modernisation is decidedly optimistic.

The routine procedures of inspection are safeguards towards ensuring that all meat foods from this department are satisfactory for human consumption.

There are no private slaughterhouses in the City."

Food Sampling

The following table gives comparative information concerning the department's sampling activities for the last five years under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 :—

Year	Number Purchased or Taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
1964	772	720	52	6.74
1965	716	684	32	4.47
1966	672	624	48	7.14
1967	577	507	70	12.13
1968	372	342	31	9.06

The reductions in the number of samples procured, first in 1967, and to a greater extent in 1968, can be largely explained by the progressive increase in the volume of milk being consigned to the City in bulk containers for pasteurisation purposes. This is evident when one considers that in 1966, because of the great many different sources of supply coming into the City, 355 milk samples had to be taken for quality checks, in 1967 the figure was 300, and in 1968 it was reduced to a total of 84.

Details of the samples procured during the year under review are as follows :—

1. Formal samples procured with the possibility of legal proceedings in the event of adulteration or irregularity being found :—

					Number Purchased or Taken.	Certified Genuine.	to be Adulterated or Irregular.
Ice Cream	✓	✓	✓	✓	18	18	—
Milk	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	1	3
Mince	✓	✓	✓	✓	24	18	6
Raw Potatoes	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	1	1
Rum	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	7	—
Sausages	✓	✓	✓	✓	23	18	5
Whisky	✓	✓	✓	✓	29	28	1
					<hr/> 107 <hr/>	<hr/> 91 <hr/>	<hr/> 16 <hr/>

2. Informal Samples :—

					Number Purchased or Taken.	Certified Genuine.	to be Adulterated or Irregular.
Beer	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	2	—
Coffee	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	2	—
Colours/Flavouring	✓	✓	✓	✓	8	8	—
Cream	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	7	—
Fruit (Fresh)	✓	✓	✓	✓	24	24	—
Glacé Cherries	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	2	—
Jam	✓	✓	✓	✓	5	5	—
Lard	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	2	—
Margarine	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	2	—
Marmalade	✓	✓	✓	✓	1	—	1
Meat/Fish Spreads	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	7	—
Medicinals	✓	✓	✓	✓	37	37	—
Milk	✓	✓	✓	✓	80	77	3
Milk (Evaporated)	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	2	—
Mince	✓	✓	✓	✓	25	19	6
Mixed Peel	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	2	—
Pasteurised Egg	✓	✓	✓	✓	6	6	—
Raw Potatoes	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	—	2
Sausages	✓	✓	✓	✓	27	24	3
Soft Drinks	✓	✓	✓	✓	3	3	—

1 Sample of each of the following :—

Apricots, Baking Powder, Bicarbonate of Soda, Bread, Butter, Condensed Milk, Dehydrated Vegetables, Desiccated Coconut, Drinking Chocolate, Fat, Fish Fingers, Flour, Honey, Milk Pudding, Mincemeat, Peanut Butter, Red Cabbage, Tapioca, Tea.

19	19	—
<hr/> 265 <hr/>	<hr/> 250 <hr/>	<hr/> 15 <hr/>

With a population of 182,340 this works out at 2.04 samples for every 1,000 persons, which compares with 3.16 for 1967, 3.08 for 1966, 3.64 for 1965 and 4.11 for 1964. The unusually low figure for 1968 is, of course, due to the very considerable reduction in the number of samples of milk which had to be procured for the reason mentioned earlier in the report.

In addition to the above, however, a further 692 food samples (detailed later) were also obtained for other purposes, namely 193 for chemical check and 499 for bacteriological examination and the total figure for 1968 is therefore 1,064 which works out at 5.84 per 1,000 of the population.

Formal Samples

Milk. An informal sample of Premium Milk taken at the end of 1967 showed a deficiency in fat content. A formal sample purchased at the beginning of 1968 showed a similar deficiency and a warning was given to the producers. An informal sample taken from the same producers at a later date showed a high content of antibiotic and again a formal sample was obtained. Antibiotic was present in this sample too and the facts were reported to the Procurator Fiscal. At the Sheriff Court the producers pled "Guilty" and were fined £5.

On a complaint from a customer that the milk sold in a restaurant was watered, three glasses of milk were purchased as a formal sample. The milk was dispensed from a refrigerated machine and on analysis showed a deficiency, although there was no evidence of added water. The chef at the restaurant was warned and advised to mix thoroughly the contents of the milk churn—whose capacity was greater than the dispensing machine—before filling the machine.

Whisky. A sample of whisky was found to be below the strength stated on the label attached to the bottle from which the whisky was supplied and also below the minimum strength required by the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. Information was given to the Procurator Fiscal and at the Sheriff Court the licensee pled "Guilty" and was fined £10.

Mince, Sausages and Raw Potatoes. Detailed information concerning these samples found to be adulterated or irregular is given under the heading "The Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962".

Informal Samples

Milk. One informal sample of Standard Milk and one of Premium Milk were found on analysis to be deficient in fat and an informal sample of Ultra Heat Treated Milk was found to be deficient in solids-not-fat. A formal sample of the Standard Milk was taken and found to be genuine. Within a few days of the taking of the Premium Milk sample the producer's milk supply was being bulked for delivery to a local pasteuriser and a follow-on sample was not possible. A further sample of Ultra Heat Treated Milk was purchased and found to be genuine.

Marmalade. An informal sample of marmalade was found to be deficient in soluble solids and a warning was given to both the manufacturer and the vendor.

Mince, Sausages and Raw Potatoes. The Section "The Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962" contains detailed information concerning these sample failures.

Other Sampling

In addition to those samples submitted to the Public Analyst to determine conformity with statutory compositional standards, many other samples were, as usual, also submitted for a variety of other purposes, including the examination of foodstuffs to determine their fitness for human consumption, opinion on the presence of extraneous matter in food, the character of mains water drawn from domestic taps in the City and water from private sources of supply, the purity of water in swimming baths (both schools and public), and so on.

A total of 154 such samples were submitted for examination and/or analysis, brief details relative thereto being as follows :—

		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
40	Mains Water	40	—
28	Swimming Baths Water	24	4
5	Springs and Wells Water	3	2
81	Fitness of Food and Drink	34	47
<hr/> 154		<hr/> 101	<hr/> 53

Of the complaints made by members of the public regarding unsatisfactory food, the following selection is considered worthy of mention :—

A piece of black pudding, seen by the purchaser to have some "foreign" matter in its substance, was brought to the department for opinion. The Public Analyst certified the offending material to be bovine hair and tissue. After investigation it could only be assumed that this must have been in the blood when delivered from the slaughterhouse to the manufacturer. The latter made immediate arrangements to ensure that in future all such blood received from the slaughterhouse was thoroughly sieved before being used in their products. This was, however, an unprecedented occurrence and no further action was necessary.

Sausage rolls bought from a grocery van were found to be mouldy inside when opened by the purchaser. The ensuing complaint to the department set in train an involved investigation of the circumstances relating to the delivery and storage of the food up to the point of the van being stocked; also the working arrangement between the employing firm and their van salesman. The facts ascertained were eventually submitted to the Procurator Fiscal and legal proceedings instituted. The firm's plea of Not Guilty was accepted by the Fiscal, but the van salesman pled Guilty and was fined £10 for selling food unfit for human consumption.

A customer served himself in a supermarket by choosing two small steak and kidney pies from the refrigerated display cabinet, paying for them at the check-out. The same evening, while eating one of the pies, he discovered mould on it and forthwith took it to the nearest police box where it was seen by a constable. The following day the pie was brought to the department in support of a complaint. Following an extensive amassing of information the circumstances were reported to the Procurator Fiscal. At a pleading diet the accused firm pled Guilty and were fined £10 for selling unfit food.

Another complaint concerning mouldiness, this time affecting a small pork pie, entailed the same careful collation of facts relating to receipt, coding and storage of the pies, and the circumstances of purchase. The Procurator Fiscal was informed, the vendor charged, and a plea of Guilty resulted in a fine of £5 being imposed for the offence.

A "minced beef round" was seen to have foreign material upon it when the lady purchaser served it to her family. The food was retrieved from the table and brought to the department in complaint. The Public Analyst's report indicated that the contamination consisted of bird droppings, mould and flour mites. A fine of £10 was imposed on the vendor after all the circumstances were reported to the Procurator Fiscal and the case brought before the Sheriff to whom a plea of Guilty to the sale of food unfit for human consumption was given.

Approximately fifteen minutes after consuming a small quantity of lemonade from a bottle just bought from a nearby shop, a man took acutely ill as he sat with his work-mates at a meal break. The remainder of the bottle's contents were submitted to the Public Analyst with the information that the complainer had expressed the opinion before taking ill that his drink did not taste like lemonade. Analysis revealed that the "lemonade" was, in fact, only water with a little sugar. Obviously, therefore, although the complainer had been ill there was nothing in the bottle likely to be the cause of this. The firm concerned is a most reputable one, and no other bottle like this could be found on their premises. The explanation for this particular complaint remained unsolved.

The stock of pre-packed peanuts and raisins in a retail shop was thoroughly examined after a customer had brought to the department the remains of a partly consumed packet containing larvae of the *Ephestia* moth. More similarly affected packets were found in the shop and these were surrendered by the shopkeeper for destruction. Back tracking enquiries revealed that the shop was supplied from a local warehouse where more infested packets were found, and these too were surrendered and destroyed. The importers were contacted and advised of the circumstances, and an investigation by the Public Health Authority of the area in which the packer's premises were situated revealed no infestation at these premises and that storage facilities were satisfactory. This incident occurred immediately before Christmas and there was some consolation in the thought that the action taken may have averted understandable distress during the festive period.

As usual, of course, bacteriological examinations were also necessary under the heading "Other Sampling", and the following table gives details of samples of washed milk bottles, water, foodstuffs, etc. submitted for bacteriological examination at the University of Dundee laboratory :—

	Satisfactory	Fairly Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
31 Mains Water	31	—	—
39 Swimming Baths Water	34	—	5
5 Spring and Wells Water	3	—	2
74 Washed Milk Bottles	58	8	8
44 Milk from Dispensing Machines	24	—	20
44 Milk on delivery to Dispensing Machines	31	—	13
7 Milk from polythene bag Dispensing Machines	4	—	3
20 Imitation Cream	16	—	4
19 Dairy Cream	17	—	2
6 Liquid Ice Cream Mix	3	—	3
3 Bone Grist	—	—	3
3 Crushed Bone	—	—	3
2 Mussels	2	—	—
1 Corned Beef	1	—	—
1 Chilled Prime Ox Cuts	1	—	—
1 Cooked Brisket Beef	1	—	—
1 Yoghurt	1	—	—
1 Standard Milk on delivery to Pasteuriser	1	—	—
1 Pasteurised Milk	1	—	—

As will be obvious from the figures quoted, milk from dispensing machines continues to give cause for concern and much time and many visits have to be made by the inspectorate in an effort to improve cleaning and sterilising procedures, and so on. The results for milk samples taken on delivery for use in dispensing machines were also extremely disappointing, and one pasteuriser had to completely replace the churns he was using in an effort to improve matters.

The polythene bag type of milk dispensing machine was installed in several premises in the City during the year and it has to be admitted that the first few samples of milk taken therefrom gave rather disappointing results. Samples taken later, however, proved to be entirely satisfactory—teething troubles were undoubtedly to blame.

Careless handling appeared to be the main reason for unsatisfactory reports concerning certain imitation cream samples and in each instance appropriate advice was given in order to remedy matters.

The results of tests on washed milk bottles taken from creameries continue to show improvement on previous years but, for all that, give no reason for complacency. Constant vigil is essential in regard to this matter because carelessness in washing methods is reflected in the quality of the milk which is later delivered to the customer.

The Labelling of Food Order, 1953, and Amending Regulations, 1956/61

With certain exceptions, articles of food and drink which are pre-packed for retail sale are required to bear a label containing information as to the name of the packer or labeller; also an accurate description of the nature of the commodity by naming the ingredients in a prescribed manner.

Since almost every comestible on sale in shops is now elaborately pre-packed and therefore subject to the Order it might be thought that infringement of the legislation would not be uncommon. Most manufacturers, however, are extremely careful when designing a label to include the statutory information and so conform to all labelling requirements, at the same time, of course, producing an attractive wrapping for the product. In fact, the incidence of contravention is very rare and the consumer is therefore generally well protected.

Reassuring as this situation may be, however, the inspectorate routinely examine in detail the information printed on pre-packed articles of foodstuffs to ensure that discrepancies do not go undetected. Two minor irregularities or technical errors discovered during the year were brought to the attention of the manufacturers of the products and soon put right. It was clearly established in both cases that there was no deliberate evasion of the legal requirements and no further action was taken.

The Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962

Routine sampling is carried out to ensure that the provisions of these Regulations are observed and the following is some detailed information relative thereto :—

Mince. Twenty-five informal samples were purchased. Nineteen were found to comply with the legislation but six were in contravention in that they contained preservative outwith the permitted period of June to September, inclusive. Follow-on formal samples of these six were purchased. Three were found to be genuine and three again contained preservative. Proceedings were taken against the offenders, of whom one was admonished and fines of £5 and £10 imposed on the other two.

Of the eighteen other formal samples obtained, two were found to contain preservative in excess of the permitted amount and one contained preservative outwith the permitted period. Proceedings against the vendors resulted in two fines of £5 and one of £7 being imposed.

Sausages. Sulphur dioxide may be added as a preservative in sausages, but only to a maximum of 450 parts per million and only if the addition of the preservative is notified to the buyer by means of a conspicuous notice in the vendor's premises or by a label given with the purchase.

Of the twenty-seven informal samples procured during 1968, twenty-four were found to be genuine, two were found to contain preservative within the permitted maximum but without due notification, and one contained sulphur dioxide in excess of the permitted amount. Warnings were given in respect of

the first two contraventions mentioned. In the last mentioned case, however, a follow-on formal sample was also found to be in contravention and this led to a fine of £5 being imposed by the Sheriff after a plea of Guilty.

Twenty-two routine formal samples were also purchased, one being found to contain preservative within the permitted amount but without the required notification, three being reported by the Analyst as containing excess preservative, and the remaining eighteen being genuine. The first case was dealt with by a warning from the department, and in the three other contraventions the Sheriff imposed fines of £5 in two cases and issued an admonition in the other.

Raw Potatoes. Raw, peeled, and in some instances, chipped, potatoes have quickly become a popular labour-saving commodity for the housewife and are now being sold in increasing quantities in polythene bags from many City shops. Sulphur dioxide is permitted as a preservative in this product to a maximum of fifty parts per million and two informal samples purchased during the year gave results in excess of this amount. Follow-on formal samples were procured in both cases, one proving to be genuine but the other again containing excess preservative. Information regarding this contravention was given to the Procurator Fiscal who, however, decided to take a lenient view and warn the manufacturers rather than take action against them in the Sheriff Court, as this was, in his opinion, a new venture on their part and they had not, as yet, become familiar with the techniques involved.

The 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 undermentioned applications for registration under the Regulations of 1948 were approved by the Local Authority :—

For the Manufacture, Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream	—
For the Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream	3
For the Storage of Ice Cream	1
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

At the end of the year the registers kept in compliance with the Regulations showed the following totals :—

Premises Registered for Manufacture, Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream	34
Premises Registered for Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream	54
Vehicles Registered for the Manufacture, Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream on the Public Streets	2
Vehicles Registered for Sale of Ice Cream on the Public Streets	44

Chemical Analysis — Ice Cream. The table in the Food Sampling section of the report which gives details in regard to Formal Sampling shows that eighteen such samples of ice cream were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst. All conformed to the standards laid down in the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, and the following information is taken from the Analyst's reports :—

Fat			Milk Solids-Not-Fat		
Under 5%	.....	—	Under 7.5%	.....	—
5% - 6%	.....	1	7.6% - 8.5%	.....	—
6% - 7%	.....	3	8.6% - 9.5%	.....	1
7% - 8%	.....	6	9.6% - 10.5%	.....	2
8% - 9%	.....	3	10.6% - 11.5%	.....	9
9% - 10%	.....	4	11.6% - 12.5%	.....	2
10% - 11%	.....	—	12.6% - 13.5%	.....	3
11% - 12%	.....	1	Over 13.5%	.....	1

Further study of the reports brings out the following :—

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Fat	11.70%	5.30%	8.00%
Milk Solids other than Fat	15.88%	9.13%	11.58%

Bacteriological Examination — Ice Cream. Forty-six samples were obtained for this purpose (nine being follow-on samples taken after receipt of initial unsatisfactory bacteriological results) and the table below gives detailed information :—

Bacteria Count.		No.	COLIFORM			
			Absent	Present in 1 tube	Present in 2 tubes	Present in 3 tubes
0 - 1,000	.....	3	3	—	—	—
1,001 - 2,000	.....	5	5	—	—	—
2,001 - 3,000	.....	5	3	2	—	—
3,001 - 4,000	.....	3	2	1	—	—
4,001 - 5,000	.....	—	—	—	—	—
5,001 - 10,000	.....	3	3	—	—	—
10,001 - 20,000	.....	7	3	2	—	2
20,001 - 30,000	.....	2	—	1	1	—
30,001 - 40,000	.....	5	5	—	—	—
40,001 - 50,000	.....	3	2	—	1	—
50,001 - 60,000	.....	1	1	—	—	—
60,001 - 70,000	.....	—	—	—	—	—
70,001 - 80,000	.....	1	—	—	1	—
80,001 - 90,000	.....	—	—	—	—	—
90,001 - 100,000	.....	—	—	—	—	—
100,001 - 150,000	.....	2	—	—	1	1
150,001 - 200,000	.....	1	—	1	—	—
200,001 - 300,000	.....	—	—	—	—	—
300,001 - 400,000	.....	1	1	—	—	—
400,001 - 500,000	.....	2	1	—	—	1
> 500,000	.....	2	1	—	—	1
		46	30	7	4	5

Although there is no statutory bacteriological standard laid down for ice cream it is nevertheless recommended by the Central Authority that a bacterial count in excess of 50,000 per gram, or the presence of coliform bacilli in one-hundredth of a gram, would indicate unhygienic methods in manufacture, storage, sale or exposure for sale.

Keeping in mind the fact that the presence of coliform in one tube only is regarded as negative, the above table shows that of the 46 samples examined 14, or 30.4%, failed to conform. Nine of these failures related to samples of ice cream manufactured outwith the City, and follow-on samples of these were taken while the ice creams were in transit to their destinations in Dundee. In all nine cases it was confirmed that the troubles had arisen at the places of manufacture and the circumstances were therefore duly reported to the Sanitary Inspectors of the areas concerned for investigative work to be taken up by them. Where failures related to local manufacturers the premises, equipment and methods were carefully checked and defects found put right. Check follow-on samples were also taken until completely satisfied that the trouble had been cleared up.

In every case the requirements of the Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, with regard to pre-packed ice cream were met.

During the year 303 visits of inspection were made to premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored and/or sold, as well as to street-trading vehicles.

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Acts, etc.

The registers at 31st December, 1968, 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)	535
comprising:—	
Purveyors of Milk from Shops, Milk-Houses, etc.	496
Purveyors from Vans	17
Purveyors from Vans also licensed in respect of Shops, Milk-Houses, etc.	18
Purveyors resident outwith the City but Registered to Purvey within from Vans	4

At the end of the year it was also ascertained that the number of cows in the two registered byres was 190. Both producers dispose of their milk directly to pasteurisers outwith the City, the milk being consigned in bulk.

During the year 14 inspections were carried out at producers' premises, careful attention being paid, as usual, to such matters as the cleanliness of byres, milking equipment and cattle, and the methods employed at all stages in the production of the milk. Visits were also paid to all byres exempt from registration in which, it was ascertained, a total of eleven cows on average were accommodated and there is nothing adverse to report in connection with these.

Inspections numbering 560 were made to retail shops and pasteurisers' premises.

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934

In the course of visitations in connection with other legislation concerning the production and distribution of milk, attention was also given to the provisions of the above Order which regulate milk supplies generally. The requirements were found to be met in all cases.

Milk Consumption. The daily direct consumption of milk in the City, so far as can be ascertained, is approximately 15,508 gallons, made up as follows :—

	Gallons					
Premium Jersey	45
Premium	655
Standard	45
Pasteurised	14,579
Sterilised	184
						<hr/> 15,508
Add to this,						
Milk used in the manufacture of cream, etc.	3,023
						<hr/>
TOTAL	<hr/> 18,531 <hr/>

Milk Quality. The Food Sampling tables of the report show that four formal and eighty informal samples of milk were obtained for the purpose of chemical analysis, and the following are details of the average fat and non-fatty solids contents as taken from the Public Analyst's certificates :—

Month.	Number of Samples.	Average	
		Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.
January	11	3.96	8.70
February	7	3.90	8.69
March	8	3.78	8.65
April	11	3.76	8.64
May	4	4.05	8.96
June	6	3.84	9.01
July	3	3.93	8.81
August	7	4.18	8.80
September	4	4.65	9.20
October	14	3.80	9.17
November	6	4.03	8.75
December	3	3.60	8.69
	<hr/> 84	<hr/> 3.96	<hr/> 8.84

The following facts were also taken from the same source :—

Milk Fat. The highest figure recorded was 5.60% and the lowest 2.36%. Samples showing a content of 4% and over totalled 27.

Non-Fatty Solids. The highest was 10.10% and the lowest 8.44%. Samples containing 9% and over numbered 17.

The statutory minima for genuine milks are :—

Milk Fat: Jersey, Guernsey, South Devon and Channel Island

Milks	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 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	62
do. STANDARD MILK	67
do. PASTEURISED MILK	517
do. STERILISED MILK	301
do. U.H.T. MILK	1

In addition, four dealers possessed supplementary licences for the sale of Premium Milk from off vans coming into the City.

The total number of licence holders varied only slightly throughout the year, but there were the usual additions to and deletions from the register occasioned by changes in business ownership and premises. New licences were granted upon recommendation to the Local Authority but only after the premises and methods of handling, storage and distribution were investigated and deemed satisfactory. The responsibilities of licence holders in relation to milk were explained to all applicants at the time of examination of premises, etc.

Routine inspections of premises, plant and equipment of producers, pasteurisers and other retail dealers showed a satisfactory level of hygiene and a commendable conscientiousness in good milk handling.

During the year one of the two remaining producers in the City installed a milk tank in the approved manner and he now consigns his entire milk production in bulk for pasteurisation.

In April, 1968, a bulk consignment of milk supplied from outwith the City to two of the local pasteurising establishments by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board was reported as a matter for urgency to include milk from a herd in which a sudden case of anthrax had been discovered. Despite immediate investigative action, one of the pasteurisers had already processed and bottled the milk (all, however, still on the premises), but the other still had his part of the consignment in his receiving tank. A total of 1,542 gallons was

involved. Samples were procured at the time of the investigation as a matter of interest, but for obvious reasons an immediate decision had to be made on the action to be taken with regard to the milk. There being no assurance without waiting for the results of the tests that the milk was safe and fit for human consumption the Medical Officer of Health eventually ordered that it be destroyed under the powers contained in Section 24 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. All plant and equipment at the pasteurisers' premises were thoroughly cleansed and sterilised in accordance with instructions and under the department's supervision before the establishments were allowed to resume operations. Compensation had, of course, to be paid for the milk destroyed but this could well be considered a small price to pay in the interests of safety.

Particularly in view of what has been said in previous Annual Reports concerning the many advantages from the point of view of hygiene in the distribution of milk by the use of non-returnable containers, and the arguments put forward against the idea, it is interesting to record that at the end of the year a firm whose premises are some 64 miles from Dundee was wholesaling approximately 500 gallons of pasteurised milk in cartons daily to shops within the City. This milk is now finding a ready sale and the cost to the housewife is, in most cases, exactly the same as for milk in bottles. In the interests of health and hygiene a rapid increase in such sales is hoped for.

Milk for Bacteriological Examination

The following table relates to samples of Designated Milks submitted to the University of Dundee for examination :—

Designation.	Number Taken.	Reported as	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Premium Milk	42	30	12
Standard Milk	12	8	4
Pasteurised Milk	92	84	8
Sterilised Milk	3	3	—
Ultra Heat-Treated Milk	1	—	1
	150	125	25

The following table shows the tests on which the samples failed :—

Designation.	Presence of Coliform.	Bacteria Count.	Phosphatase Test.	Coliform and Bacteria Count.	Phosphatase and Coliform Tests.	Totals
Premium Milk	2	7	—	3	—	12
Standard Milk	1	1	—	2	—	4
Pasteurised Milk	1	—	6	—	1	8
Ultra Heat-Treated Milk	—	1	—	—	—	1
	4	9	6	5	1	25

Non-Designated Milk. No samples were submitted for examination during the year.

School Milk. Ten samples of Pasteurised Milk supplied to schools in the City were taken for examination. Of these one was reported as being unsatisfactory. This result is included in the foregoing tables.

Antibiotics in Milk

The number of samples taken with a view to investigating for the presence of antibiotics was greatly reduced during 1968 because, as has been explained earlier in the report, all milk now coming into the City is being consigned in bulk tankers. Samples for this purpose are taken only from milks whose individual sources are known.

A maximum of 0.02 international units of penicillin in one millilitre of milk is an arbitrary standard which has been laid down by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board.

During 1968 the following results were obtained from forty-one samples taken :—

38, or 92.8%, were free of antibiotics.

1, or 2.4%, was found to contain less than 0.02 international units of antibiotics per millilitre of milk.

2, or 4.8%, were found to contain more than 0.02 international units of antibiotics per millilitre of milk. Both these samples were from the same producer and Court action was subsequently taken. Details relative thereto can be found in the section of the report headed "Formal Samples".

Milk Vending Machines

Four machines vending Pasteurised Milk continued in operation, all being under the control of one person holding suitable licences for the sale of milk in respect of these. Two of the machines are sited in public places on the street and two installed within factories. None gave rise to complaint in any way and the conditions attaching to the sale of milk in this manner were always found to be observed.

Four bacteriological samples and five chemical samples taken from these machines during the year all proved to be satisfactory.

Milk Dispensing Machines

Despite the close attention given over the year to the cleaning and sterilising of one particular type of milk dispensing machine the results of sampling the contents show a disappointingly high rate of failure as already mentioned in the section of the report headed "Other Sampling", 20 of the 44 samples being unsatisfactory. It is to be hoped that those machines still in use which are of the type having a bowl reservoir will soon be replaced by the more satisfactory type which dispense the milk from a polythene bag.

Bakehouses

Bakehouses on the register at the end of the year numbered 47, subdivided into :—

Occupied Mechanical Factory Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Certificated Basement Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

This is nine less than for 1967, the ones that disappeared being mainly small shop/bakehouse businesses. Unfortunately, however, this still leaves a substantial number of "family" bakeries operating in premises which do not allow enough space for machinery, proper storage of ingredients, etc., with all the sequelae of disorder and poor hygiene which have a tendency to arise from difficult or inadequate facilities for storage, cleaning, and so on. The small bakehouse therefore requires a great deal of visitation and supervision from the inspectorate.

The larger bakery, on the other hand, almost invariably demonstrates how much suitable premises, equipment and organisation can do for hygiene and good practice, and the City is fortunate in having quite a number of excellent bakery businesses where conditions are of a very high standard.

Some of the misdeeds in bakery trade hygiene except, perhaps, in the modern establishments, seem to be so persistent as to have become almost traditional. For example, there is an apparent reluctance to discard things such as left over products, half-used ingredients, old or seldom used equipment and empty containers, all of which add to a clutter which makes cleaning and safe food handling a near impossibility. Tidiness and clear space is preached by the inspectorate, but to bakers working in cramped premises the message loses its impact against the reality of too little room and, in many cases, not enough staff.

A potentially dangerous practice which has been criticised many times before, namely the keeping of cream or cream products for long periods in a warm atmosphere, was again frequently observed and condemned by the inspectorate with severe warning. One would not care to have an incident of food poisoning happen merely to prove a point, but the danger of leaving bakers' confectionery mixes to incubate germs never seems to be evident enough to those who negligently court trouble in this way.

A large bakery, now closed, got into serious difficulties when a coal dump owned by the same firm was established in close proximity to the bakehouse. Within a short space of time it was manifestly obvious that the two kinds of business could not possibly be operated at the same place and discussions were initiated with the management to remove one or other of the trades. The situation was so clearly detrimental to the bakery business that the firm readily agreed to reverse the process of stock-piling coal and subsequently carried out a phased, planned closure of the bakehouse as part of a larger organisational policy.

During the year 289 bakehouse visits were paid by the inspectorate.

Dundee Corporation (Consolidated Powers) Order, 1957

Hairdressers and Barbers :

Visits to hairdressing establishments during the year were confined mainly to premises where alterations were in process of being carried out or those about to be registered as new businesses. The limited number of visits that could be made to operating hairdressers showed a generally high standard of cleanliness and an acceptable application of hygiene principles in the conduct of the business. Strict attention was, of course, paid to conformity with the bye-laws as regards structure and layout of premises, and the provision of necessary equipment, particularly in connection with new businesses and alterations to existing places. In this respect, also, it was found that those engaged in the trade or about to start up in practice were anxious to make sure that the premises and equipment would satisfy the local legislative requirements.

On many occasions the advice of the department was sought, particularly by architects, regarding utilisation of floor space, installation of fittings, ventilation, and so on, in order to avoid difficulties or mistakes being made which might later be challenged by the inspectorate.

At the end of the year there were 102 registered hairdressers in the City and it is satisfying to record that no complaints were received from members of the public at any time during 1968 regarding lack of hygiene, equipment or any other matter.

Theatres, Cinemas and Dance Halls :

All places of Public Amusement and Entertainment were subjected to the usual routine inspections to ensure that sanitary accommodation, ventilation and general cleanliness were maintained at a satisfactory level. The standard found in 1968 was reasonably good, having due regard to the recurring damage caused by vandals.

Two of the twenty-six establishments which come under this sub-heading were, at the end of the year, in course of repair and reconstruction following damage by fire.

Places for Public Refreshment :

Cafes, restaurants, tearooms, etc. which provide meals and light refreshments (other than intoxicating liquors) after certain evening hours and on Sunday are required to be registered by the Local Authority in terms of the Order and are subject to control by byelaws. If intoxicating liquors are sold, however, the licensing laws apply instead of the local controlling legislation.

Careful supervision of these places was carried out throughout the year, usually concurrent with visits under the Food Hygiene Regulations, to ensure compliance with the statutory requirements, a total of 148 visits being paid to the 81 registered premises, and a generally high standard being found to prevail.

Conveyance of Waste Food :

The Order requires that waste food from restaurant kitchens, hotels, etc. shall only be conveyed through the streets in suitable covered receptacles or

in closed vehicles to obviate undue nuisance from smell. Contractors were generally observant of their obligations and the removal of swill was accomplished without annoyance to the public.

There were occasions, however, when lorries were seen carrying uncovered waste in open bins and in such cases the person in charge was instructed to use the lids provided. This was invariably done there and then but the feeling is that lorrymen tend to look upon waste as a commodity rather than a source of offence.

Street Traders :

The department's responsibility to ensure that vehicles employed in retailing foodstuffs are properly designed and suitably equipped to provide reasonable protection from contamination for these commodities is very much assisted by the requirements of the Order that a street trading permit for the carrying on of such a business must first be obtained from the Corporation, and the latter's decision that the licence shall not be issued until the vehicle has been inspected and approved by this department as complying with the Food Hygiene Regulations. The permits are renewable annually, and the control of mobile shops and vans trading in foodstuffs is thereby facilitated by ensuring, at least, annual inspections by the Sanitary staff. The problem of controlling vehicles under operating conditions throughout the City is, of course, an extremely difficult one, and maintenance of hygiene therefore largely depends upon the person in charge of the vehicle being aware of his responsibilities as regards cleanliness, etc. Nothing arose during 1968, however, to indicate that these responsibilities were being generally ignored.

Food Hygiene Regulations

Although structural requirements in food premises are now largely satisfied and the necessary equipment exists in the majority of food businesses to encourage and facilitate hygienic methods of food-handling, inspections during the year continued to reveal a wide variety of shortcomings in practice, mostly attributable to a lack of hygiene-conscious thought on the part of the food-handlers and neglect to obey the all-important rule that everything used in connection with food must be scrupulously clean.

Failure to observe this simple precept of cleanliness was too often seen, even in premises where the standard of hygiene was otherwise good. Such imperfections as washing utensils in tepid water, haphazard storage of implements, cluttered working surfaces and perfunctory washing of cutting boards, all in their own way detract from the generally high level of food hygiene prevailing in establishments throughout the City. It cannot be stressed too strongly that even a momentary lapse of care on the part of the food-handler can have serious consequences.

Food Hygiene has, of course, improved tremendously since the advent of the Regulations, and in spite of what has been said 1968 showed a further advance in many ways; yet inspections showed that even better hygiene can be achieved by eliminating slap-dash methods and potentially dangerous

practices. It is appreciated, of course, that there are pressures upon shop and kitchen staffs at times which make the maintenance of hygiene more difficult, but proper organisation of work, the best utilisation of available space and correct use of equipment could undoubtedly engender more positive progress towards absolutely clean food handling. The difference between a well conducted food business where hygiene is given priority and premises which just get by is remarkable. If a very high standard of food hygiene can be achieved by some there is no acceptable reason why others cannot do the same.

The number of snack bars in the City continues to grow, largely, no doubt, because of the rapidly increasing popularity of this form of catering and the need and economics of eating out. There is no doubt whatever of the present-day desire for quick meals and carry-out snacks, and the proliferation of small premises which provide this service raises difficulties of supervision because of the trend towards less elaborate catering. There is usually a serious shortage of space in such premises and lack of room in food preparation is definitely not conducive to good hygiene. With modern equipment, "open-to-view" kitchens, and the use of disposable containers, etc., however, the establishments which were created proved to be quite satisfactory. But in all such cases it had to be made abundantly clear to the proprietors that the requirements stipulated by the department were in relation to the limited nature and extent of the catering indulged in at the time and that if a more elaborate catering service was subsequently provided for their customers, further requirements would have to be imposed. Experience has shown that such advice is absolutely necessary because the good intentions in the beginning that the meals will be no more than tea and sandwiches is forgotten as business increases and customers' demands expand, and subsequent visits by the inspectors reveal an extensive menu of soups, fries and grills without the facilities normally required by the department for a full restaurant kitchen.

Inspections of retail butchers' shops revealed clean conditions generally, but exception had to be taken to the lack of cleanliness of some refrigerators, mincing machines, etc. The practice of hanging uncovered meat on the customers' side of the counter in the front shop still persisted in certain premises and received a prohibitory warning wherever seen. Advice had also to be given to a few butchers who were failing to provide or use separate knives, etc. for slicing cooked meat. The dangers of cross-contamination of cooked meat from raw meat (which has a natural bacterial flora) by using the same knife is an established fact and it was rather perturbing to find that this risk was being taken by some butchers without regard to the possible consequences. Exception had also to be taken on occasion to the indiscriminate use of soiled wiping cloths.

Inspections of other food shops showed a good standard of hygiene prevailing in the majority of premises, but for all that there were the exceptions and the conditions found could be said to reflect the degree of efficiency and the way in which the business was conducted. It was noticeable, for example, that where management was at a high level of effectiveness, effort was applied as vigorously to the pursuit of hygiene, cleanliness and good order as to the main

purpose of trading. On the other hand, some shops appeared to be more concerned with profitability than giving attention to "extraneous" matters such as a daily cleaning routine or replacing worn-out fittings. At the lower end of the retail scale there were, as usual, some small shops perpetuating the time-honoured conditions of cramped, untidy premises, unchanged over many years, supplying neighbouring residents with the goods they wanted and dispensing local news at the same time.

There are, of course, very great differences in the hygiene problems of the vast, almost impersonal, supermarket; the modern medium-sized shop determined to survive in a highly competitive field; and the small shop on the corner. Each presents problems of a particular kind and all were dealt with appropriately.

The predominance to-day of pre-packed, multi-wrapped foodstuffs and prefabricated convenience meals in cartons tends to make some shop-keepers think washing equipment is now less than essential. This, of course, is a complete fallacy, particularly where a butchery department or a cooked meat counter is incorporated in the premises of a mixed business. In several such instances, during the year it was necessary to require the installation of additional sinks, wash basins and other equipment to be located at or near to the part of the premises set aside for the handling of "open" foodstuffs.

Along with this vast amount of wrapped food there is the usual problem of storing and disposing of large quantities of cartons, cardboard, waste paper, etc. A great deal of warehousing is now done in retail shops and it is frequently found that there is scarcely room to move in the back premises or stock room because of this. Not only do empty boxes, packaging, etc. create storage problems inside the premises, they create problems outside as well, and all this naturally militates against cleanliness. This seems to be the price one will have to pay for the benefits and advantages of pre-packed foodstuffs until such time as architects take this difficulty into account when designing shops. Moreover, although the larger shops may have baling presses, the volume of waste is proportionately greater and the problem frequently remains.

Food slicing machines still provide a slight source of concern in certain shops. These machines are notoriously dangerous and thorough cleansing is not a job to be hurried in case of accident. The alternative to this time-consuming task is often to skimp the cleaning so that it is not as effective as it might be, and this leads to an accumulation of small scraps of meat in the less accessible parts of the machine.

Checks on the kitchens and ancillary food premises associated with canteens and schools proved to be gratifying. The high level of hygiene which obtains in the majority of such places demonstrates clearly what can be achieved by proper supervision and organisation and justifies certain comments made earlier. Even where the layout and equipment is not all that is desired, the standard of cleanliness is indicative of the care and attention to detail which the responsibility of food-handling receives.

Table of Analysis of Food Hygiene Inspections

Type of Premises	Total No. of Premises	Total No. Gen. Inspections	Total No. Other Inspections
Class A			
Bakehouses	47	217	62
Bakers' Shops	111	157	191
Butchers	119	846	184
Confectioners	118	145	171
Fishmongers	40	55	60
Fried Fish Shops	71	107	131
Fruiterers	58	63	79
General Stores	96	78	234
Grocers	352	403	433
Poulterers	1	1	4
Class B			
Boarding Houses	14	62	97
Cafes	54	175	148
Canteens	61	191	79
Clubs	27	16	12
Homes	6	23	10
Hotels	22	77	52
Public Houses	159	61	25
Restaurants	28	217	165
School Meals Services	65	55	29
Class C			
Poultry Packing Stations	—	—	—
Meat Processing Factories	1	6	3
Other Food Factories	—	—	—
Class D			
Vehicles	130	57	—

The above table is on the lines requested by the Scottish Home and Health Department and records that 5,181 visits of inspection covering 1,580 premises were carried out during 1968.

A wide variety of relatively minor faults in food-handling, and discrepancies in carrying out the objectives of the Regulations, were usually dealt with by immediate on-the-spot advice to food-handlers or persons in charge, and written intimations to owners were served as necessary requiring specific improvements. The deficiencies were checked on return visits to ensure that remedial measures had been taken. In the few cases where the requests had been ignored closer supervision and a harder line had to be taken to rectify matters. Frequently, and unfortunately all too often, it was seen that some different malpractice had arisen between visits, calling anew for attention and warning.

Continuing visits by the inspectorate are therefore the only answer to the problem of raising hygiene standards and although the effects of inspection may not always be dramatically immediate, as time goes on there is invariably a perceptible betterment. Conditions year by year are showing a more enlightened

approach to food hygiene, and 1968 was no exception in the progress made, but for all that it must never be forgotten that in a matter such as this, with all its implications and dangers in the case of neglect, there can never be room for complacency.

During the year, 82 complaints concerning food premises were received and dealt with by the department as follows :—

Unhygienic Premises	12
Unhygienic Methods	11
Vermin Infestation	9
Choked Drains/Flooding	13
Smell or Fumes	16
Improper Refuse Disposal	15
Animals in Food Shops	2
Unfounded Complaints	4
	<hr/> 82 <hr/>

Licensed Premises

Considering the excellent fittings which are nowadays installed in public-houses in conformity with the department's requirements for glass-washing, etc., it is disappointing to record that not everywhere is bar-counter hygiene at the high level it could and should be. Perfunctory washing of tumblers and untidiness behind the bar sometimes give the lie to the apparent sophistication of the ultra modern front appearance of attractive lighting and decor.

Whereas an increasing number of licensed premises are newly created or completely modernised, there are still a diminishing few which are obsolete, dull and not properly equipped. Generally speaking, these are premises in areas due for redevelopment and therefore have only a limited life. Because such premises are old and visually unattractive by today's standards, however, it must not be assumed that they are all unhygienic. Indeed there is no inevitable relationship between modernity and cleanliness despite the theory — a correct one nevertheless — that easily worked premises facilitate hygienic practice, for the idea will prove to be a fallacy if the attitude towards cleaning in any circumstances is that it is a chore to be avoided.

As reported last year, the business of food catering which invaded public houses is not inconsiderable and is forming part of the present day pattern of quick lunching at mid-day and dining in the evening by many more people of all walks of life. Conversely, the number of restaurants which sell drink is also increasing.

The Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963

The premises which come within the ambit of the above legislation, so far as this department's enforcement responsibilities are concerned, are all located within the curtilage of the public slaughterhouses and comprise, mainly, the wholesale meat stances and those places where offals are prepared and processed. Cleanliness, hygiene, sterilisation of equipment, storage of refuse, etc. were all given due attention during the usual routine visits by the inspectorate

and although it can be reported that the conditions found were generally satisfactory it has to be admitted that this is only by having regard to the difficulties in maintaining a high standard of hygiene, etc. in these very sub-standard premises which, in many ways, fall so far short of modern requirements. Such minor infringements as failure to wear proper headgear, unsatisfactory storage of waste materials, and so on, were rectified as occasion demanded after verbal warnings, but structural deficiencies are having to wait until the Corporation's plans for complete reconstruction and modernisation eventually materialise.

The provisions of the Regulations relating to the transport of meat by road came into effect on 1st July, 1968. These imposed new conditions under which meat may be conveyed more hygienically, and the energies of the department were particularly directed towards getting all meat transport vehicles, including butchers' own vans used for collecting meat from the slaughterhouse, brought into line as regards design, structure, etc.

Shops Act, 1950, and the Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965

A continual process of change goes on in the composition of the retail trade, with new businesses starting up, some closing down or the premises being demolished, and others joining the trend toward mixed trading. All this makes the compilation of records difficult but, so far as can be ascertained, there are approximately 2,380 businesses in the City coming within the scope of the above legislation, particulars concerning which are as follows :—

Bakers	111	Furnishers	61
Booksellers	14	Grocers	352
Boot and Shoe Dealers	66	Hairdressers	102
Brokers	28	Ironmongers	19
Butchers	119	Music and Radio Dealers	35
Chemists	61	Newsagents and Tobacconists	181
Coal Dealers	11	Opticians, Watchmakers, Jewellers	45
Confectioners	118	Paint and Wallpaper Merchants	41
Cycle and Motor Agents	44	Pet Stores	8
Departmental Stores	18	Publicans	159
Drapers and Outfitters	176	Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	104
Electrical Dealers	31	Miscellaneous	362
Fancy Goods and Toys	16		
Fish Merchants	40		
Fruiterers and Florists	58		
		Total	2,380

The provisions of the Shops Acts which still remain enforceable relate, in the main, to closing hours, assistants' half-holidays and hours of employment for young persons; the Early Closing Days Act deals with the half-day closing of shops for trading.

The inspectorate continued to require shopkeepers, as necessary, to display a Notice, as required under the last-mentioned Act, at the shop entrance intimating the day chosen as the Early Closing Day. Many shopkeepers, although regularly closing on a certain day, forget that the half-day is no longer fixed by Order and that the public have now to be informed in the prescribed manner of the Early Closing Day chosen voluntarily for the shop. The same

Notice, of course, indicates to inspectors whether the shopkeeper is conforming to the legislation by actually closing on the day nominated.

A number of retailers still question the fact that neighbouring shops are open every afternoon while their own particular business is obliged to close at 1 p.m. on at least one week-day each week. Investigation invariably reveals that the shopkeeper against whom the complaint is made is selling exempted goods such as cigarettes, confectionery, bakery goods, and so on, and by virtue of those particular retail sales, can, of course, remain open for trade, but only in respect of the exempted articles. It is this kind of anomalous situation, however, which is reducing the law to absurdity and makes enforcement virtually impossible, particularly where, as so often happens nowadays, one shop sells a wide variety of goods, some of which are exempted.

Another example which indicates the need for a review of retail trading hours in order to rationalise the situation, is illustrated by the fact that although the vast majority of shopkeepers now tend to close fairly early, the question is raised by them from time to time as to why some shops are allowed to go on trading in the late evening. The answer is, of course, that certain trades are permitted to do business later than others, presumably on the grounds that it is in the public interest, all of which, of course, adds to the legislative confusion.

Two cases were dealt with during 1968 of firms attempting to trade after the general closing hours laid down for the particular kind of business. In both instances the firms advertised in the Press that the premises would be open until a late hour and in each case the management was cautioned. A check was also made to see if a contravention was in fact committed but the firms heeded the warning and complied at all times thereafter.

Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938

Only four enquiries were received during the year under review in connection with the hours of employment of persons under the age of 18 years. Of these, three were from prospective employers to ascertain the provisions of the legislation in order to ensure that no contravention would be unwittingly committed; the other enquiry came from the parent of a young girl who considered that her daughter's working hours were excessive.

In the last-mentioned case an examination of such information as was available made the existence of a contravention quite inconclusive. The parent and daughter were given relevant information concerning the appropriate requirements of the Act and advised to keep an accurate record of actual hours worked over a period and thus provide information upon which an assessment of the complaint could be founded. No more was heard of the matter, however, but the case tends to emphasise the point that it is not sufficient simply to have a grievance; there must be proper substantiation of the allegation of a contravention with facts.

Infringements of this rather obsolete Act do not seem to be common if the paucity of complaints received is a measure of the observance of the law's requirements. One wonders, however, if the working of long hours by young persons is not more than is apparent.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The number of premises registered with the Local Authority as coming within the scope of the Act totalled 2,261 at 31st December, 1968.

As usual, some new occupiers were remiss or dilatory in registering their premises, but knowledge of local events in removals and changes of tenancies ensured that these omissions were duly rectified by the inspectorate, and initial general inspections subsequently carried out.

With the exception of the inspections arising from new registrations, the whole of 1968 was devoted to the furtherance of the re-survey of premises which had been the subject of a complete general inspection approximately one/two years previously and in relation to which intimations requiring works of improvement were issued at that time by the department.

The purposes of the re-survey were, of course, to determine the extent to which compliance with the Act and Regulations had been observed following the original fault-finding inspection; and thereafter to secure complete compliance where defects and deficiencies still existed.

This work entailed a thorough comparison of conditions recorded at the time of the initial inspection with those currently prevailing and taking consequent action to enforce conformity with the legislation.

Where defects which had been notified to owners and occupiers at the initial inspection were found on re-survey to be still existing, Notices in more compelling terms than the original intimations were issued giving defaulters a limited number of days to bring about compliance with the Act in respect of their premises. The service of such Notices had a marked salutary effect and many deficiencies which had been neglected were frequently remedied without further ado, or the work put in hand to the satisfaction of the department.

In those instances where the work was not done but genuine reasons existed for the delay, such as impending structural alterations or removal to other premises, the special circumstances were taken into account and allowances made; where ignorance or misinterpretation of the law was the cause of incomplete or incorrect remedies, cautionary advice and direction was given as appropriate; but where indifference to the Act was evident and direct injunction necessary, then the purpose and intent of enforcement by the department was made clear by unequivocal warning to the obstinate few. And, of course, contacts with occupiers and owners had in many cases to be followed by conferences with executives of organisations, architects and tradesmen.

A great deal was thus achieved over the year by means of consultations, discussions and meetings in an endeavour to expedite and bring to a satisfactory conclusion the works of compliance and improvement which had been called for. Judging by the measure of success, this method of enforcement by aid and guidance is primarily valuable but, of course, for those who do not respond legal action must be the only remedy.

During the re-survey visits a look-out was constantly kept by inspectors for defects which had arisen or had been created since the first inspection, and where such were found these were separately intimated as new requirements to the owner or occupier appropriately.

The above-mentioned advancing process of inspection, re-inspection and check visits, etc. produced, as one would naturally expect, a proportional increase in records, documentation and correspondence which might have become confusing and unmanageable had it not been for the introduction of a records filing system which provides for the separate keeping of all material relating to each set of premises. A chronological history of occurrences in a building is contained in a readily accessible manner, from the initial O.S.R.1 to the most recent development in connection with a property.

Over the year 4,281 visits were made under the Act and 1,028 premises were subjected to inspection, in respect of which 769 Intimations or Notices were served upon owners and/or occupiers requiring works of improvement to be carried out. The table given below lists the defects and deficiencies which were dealt with during the year :—

DEFECTS	Discovered on Initial Inspections in 1968	Results from All Re-Survey Visits in 1968	
		Abated	Unabated
Cleanliness	56	224	109
Overcrowding	—	22	2
Heating—Inadequate	14	25	12
Heating—Thermometer	103	225	105
Ventilation	43	72	67
Lighting	21	44	62
Sanitary Accommodation—Insufficient	33	62	65
Sanitary Accommodation—Defective	97	173	158
Washing Facilities—Insufficient	24	85	86
Washing Facilities—Defective	24	35	19
Drinking Water/Vessels	1	—	—
Clothing—Lack of Accommodation	8	18	15
Clothing—Drying Facilities	5	—	—
Sitting Facilities—Insufficient	8	7	1
Sitting Facilities—Unsatisfactory	2	33	14
Eating Facilities	1	3	—
Floors, Passages, Stairs—Defective	257	585	392
Floors, Passages, Stairs—Access	42	99	77
Machinery—Dangerous	40	68	60
Machinery—Warnings of	95	291	3
First Aid	124	239	120
O.S.R.9	143	299	231
Common Parts	14	22	15
	1,155	2,631	1,613

Because inspection of premises was largely organised on a re-survey basis, much of what was seen in 1968 in the way of defects and deficiencies was very similar to that described in previous reports in respect of the nature of shortcomings. A continuing programme of inspection is unlikely to show a shift of emphasis from one category of defect to another, except in so far that the numerical incidence of certain defects may form a new pattern in the future as remedial measures take effect.

Particular aspects of the operation of specific provisions of the Act are given in the following comments :—

Cleanliness :

The standard of cleanliness must be recognised as a matter of degree relative to various parts of the premises, and it can be fairly said that in no instance did a lack of cleanliness amount to really dirty conditions but arose from rather inadequate cleaning or neglect of maintenance of decoration in less used parts such as cellars and stockrooms.

Temperature :

The cold winter months produced a number of complaints from employees of too low a temperature in the premises in which they had to work but, in the main, investigation showed the complaints to be due more to exceptional circumstances than general failure on the part of the firm to comply with their statutory obligations.

Although provisions for maintaining a reasonable temperature appear to be generally satisfactory, the matter of premises being too warm for some individuals remains another problem which, like draughts, is not provided for in the Act.

Ventilation :

Ventilation did not present any great problems, except in convincing some occupiers that it was necessary. As with heating and lighting, there are personal preferences here and, in the absence of a statutory or recommended standard of changes of air per hour or extract fan capacity in certain situations, requirements in this connection have to be rather arbitrary.

Lighting :

Clearly the most intractable problem here was that of securing the provision of artificial lighting in shared outside sanitary conveniences. Where there are several owners involved, and these include owners of premises outwith the scope of the Act, as there may be in tenemental property, it is extremely difficult to persuade all parties that the work is necessary and that the cost can be fairly apportioned. To compound the problem, and another factor which impedes progress and inhibits action, in certain circumstances there is no statutory power to require the illumination of, say, an open courtyard separating the convenience from the premises. It has been conventional for a century or more for some users of outside toilets to provide or carry their own means of lighting, and tradition is sometimes hard to break.

Sanitary Accommodation and Washing Facilities :

As previous experience has shown, the transition from the standards of the past to present-day legal requirements in respect of toilet facilities in old buildings proved to be particularly difficult because of the problems arising from providing modern accommodation — extra conveniences and intervening ventilated spaces — in buildings which did not lend themselves to that kind of adaptation. This is not a defect which can be remedied as quickly as other shortcomings, but by dint of ingenuity many premises have been improved to comply with the Regulations. There remains, however, a great deal to do in this direction.

Floors, Passages and Stairs :

Over the past years of inspection it has become manifest that attention to the condition of floor-coverings, nosings of stair treads, handrails, etc. is often neglected. Occupiers seem not to notice that floors and stairs require repair to keep them safe until a visit by an inspector reveals the defective steps or the missing banister.

A particularly difficult problem arises in public houses and some shops where the hatch opening to the cellar is frequently located in such a position that it forms a yawning hole in the floor just where people must walk, and as frequently forms an obstruction when guarded by a rail. Efforts to reconcile the need for a hatch with safety requirements engaged the attention of the inspectorate in many cases. To make matters worse the hatch very often gave access to a steep and dangerous stair which invariably could not be re-positioned without severe structural upheaval. This legacy from the past of cellars, stairs and hatches certainly provides a great deal of concern, and problems which are practically insurmountable in many cases.

Prosecutions :

There were no prosecutions in the year under review.

Accidents :

During the year 40 notifiable accidents, all of which proved to be non-fatal, were reported to the department. This number shows a decrease of seven on last year's figure.

In every case full investigation of the circumstances and conditions was made. Written instructions were issued in seven instances to ensure that appropriate measures were taken to prevent a recurrence; in nine cases verbal advice sufficed to remedy matters; while the remaining accidents, having arisen from lack of care or attention on the part of the victim, did not warrant any approach being made to the employer.

Fifteen accidents were attributable to persons falling, mainly because of carelessness on the part of the victim.

An accident which might have had very serious consequences concerned a case in which a small metal cartridge containing liquid nitrous oxide, for use

in a cream dispenser, was thrown into a bucket by the victim who erroneously thought the cartridge was empty. The bucket containing the cartridge was placed beneath a fish frying pan and when hot fat was drained into it an explosion occurred. The blast threw hot fat from the bucket and frying pan over the victim's legs and face.

Defects in conveyor belts were responsible for two other recorded accidents, seventeen involved collision, one concerned an employee who tripped over the door sill of an elevator and the others were related to persons being struck by falling objects.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

The number of registrations permitting the sale of Part II Poisons was 87 at the end of 1968, compared with 94 at the end of 1967.

Checks in connection with the storage and labelling, etc. of these commodities were made in the customary manner by the inspectorate in the course of carrying out routine inspections of shops under other legislation, and the premises of all sellers of Part II Poisons were visited specifically for approval prior to the granting or renewal of licences.

Visits numbering 254 were made to registered premises to ensure compliance with the legal requirements. Only minor infringements were discovered and these were put right on the instructions of the inspectors.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1867 - 1953, etc.

Although the above Acts were replaced by the Trades Description Act, 1968, which came into effect on 30th November, 1968, the Orders made under the repealed legislation were continued in force for a further three years. Certain of these Orders require appropriate marking, ticketing or labelling in the prescribed manner of specified imported foodstuffs so as to avoid misrepresentation and attention to these requirements was therefore given by the department throughout the year. Only minor and unintentional faults were observed and these were remedied by shopkeepers when pointed out. Usually, breaches of the law under this heading are without motive of deception, but one complaint was received alleging that imported potatoes were being sold by a grocer as "Ayrshires" and tantamount to fraud. Potatoes, however, are not one of the foodstuffs required to have the country of origin indicated. Nevertheless, it was considered proper to advise the shopkeeper that his customers appeared to be able to tell the difference between Ayrshire potatoes and foreign produce and give attention to correctness of description.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Twelve samples (nine fertilisers and three feeding stuffs) were taken during the year for the purpose of chemical analysis, the results relative thereto being as follows :—

	Fertilisers.	Feeding Stuffs.
Samples conforming to Statutory Statement in all respects	7	3
Samples above in one or more constituent and deficient in one	2	—
	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>

One of the unsatisfactory samples of fertiliser was deficient in potash by 1.5%; the other was deficient in soluble phosphoric acid by 2.2%. The supplier of one and the manufacturer of the other were warned.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, etc.

There are 11 premises in the City registered for the use of rag flock and other filling materials; one factory is licensed for the storage of rag flock. All were inspected during the year and found to be satisfactory.

Seven informal samples were taken under this legislation, namely :—

Cotton Felt	.....	.....	2	Coir Fibre	.....	.....	1
Woollen Felt	.....	.....	1	Feathers and Down	.....	.....
Hogs' Hair	.....	.....	1	Mixture	.....	.....	2

One of the samples of Feathers and Down Mixture was reported by the Public Analyst as not conforming to the Regulations in that it contained 2.8% of total extracted matter, i.e. 0.8% in excess of the stipulated limit. The matter was taken up with the users of the mixture and a further sample proved to be satisfactory.

Port, 1968

The number of ships arriving at the Port of Dundee from foreign countries showed a decrease of twenty-six on the figure for 1967, with a corresponding decrease in tonnage.

There was also a decrease from the previous year of thirty in the number of coastal ships, but only a slight decrease in tonnage.

Volume of Shipping Entering the Port

	No.	Tonnage.
1. Foreign	265	247,266
2. Coastwise	395	248,712

Details of Foreign Shipping

No. of Ships	265
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Coming from :

Free Ports		Infected Ports	
Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
194	3	31	37
Number carrying Deratting Certificates		.....	.....
Number carrying Deratting Exemption Certificates		.....	264
Number with no Certificate		.....	1*

* 1 Yacht

Inspections. Detailed routine inspections were carried out on all vessels arriving at the harbour from foreign parts. Coastwise shipping was also given attention as necessary.

Special attention was given to crews' quarters, messrooms, galleys, pantries, food stores and sanitary accommodation to ascertain their cleanliness, state of repair and freedom from various forms of vermin. The standard of cleanliness and repair was generally found to be good and no evidence of bugs, fleas or lice was detected. In a few cases it was necessary to take measures to combat nuisance from cockroaches, minor infestations being found in galleys, crews' quarters and food stores. In all cases, however, eradication measures were successfully carried out during the vessels' stay in port.

Foodstores and larders were found to be clean, orderly and well maintained and no necessity arose for the seizure or removal of any foodstuffs as unfit for human consumption.

During the year three samples of bone grist and three of crushed bone were procured and submitted to the Bacteriological Laboratory for examination. The reports showed all six samples to contain *B. Anthracis*.

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 attention by trained operators whose specialised knowledge in detection and extermination keep the rat population to a minimum.

All foreign ships were subjected to inspection for rodent infestation and eradication measures taken when necessary. Minor infestations were discovered on board two vessels while in harbour and in both cases treatment was carried out promptly and efficiently.

The provision of Rat Guards on the mooring ropes of all ships is insisted upon during their stay in harbour.

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. As in previous years it was found that very few vessels carried a Rodent Control Certificate, preference being given to the International Certificate to cover the possibility of voyages to foreign ports.

Nuisances. During the routine inspection of shipping 108 nuisances were discovered. Abatement was secured in most cases prior to the departure of the vessels and if this was not possible arrangements were made for any necessary work to be carried out at the next port of call.

Water Supplies. Many ships, while in port, replenished their water supply and the equipment used was always found to be clean and in good repair. In a few cases storage tanks for drinking water required to be cleaned out and cement washed prior to refilling.

The following is a statistical summary of the work at the port for 1968 :—

Table of Inspections, etc.

Total Number of Verbal Intimations	265
Number of Visits to Ships	528
Number of Ships from Infected Ports (direct)	31
Number of Ships from Infected Ports (indirect)	37
Number of Ships from Free Ports (direct)	194
Number of Ships from Free Ports (indirect)	3
Total Number of Ships from Foreign Ports	265
Nuisances and Defects attended to	108
Forecastles Cleaned	13
Messrooms Cleaned	11
Storerooms Cleaned	13
Choked or Defective Water Closets	14
Dirty Wash-basins	11
Discharge of Foul Water on Quay	12
Dirty Bedding (crew)	Nil
Choked Scuppers	9
Dirty Lockers	9
Ventilators Obstructed	6
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	9
Bathrooms or Wash Places Painted	12
Crews' Messroom Painted	12
Crews' Living Quarters Painted	11
Water Closet Apartments Painted	19
Bilges Emptied	41

(A)

Number of Vessels Subjected to Measures of Rat Destruction	2
On ships—No. of dead rats recovered	9
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 9.	
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	2
No. of Dead Rats Recovered	9
Deratting Certificates Issued	Nil
Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued	18

General Prosecutions

Summarised below are the results of the 20 prosecutions (details elsewhere in this report) which reached the Courts as a result of action by this department.

Offence	Legislation Contravened	Result of Action
Sale of Mouldy Sausage Rolls.	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 8(1)	Fined £10.
Sale of Mouldy Steak and Kidney Pies.	do.	Fined £10.
Sale of Mouldy Minced Beef Round.	do.	Fined £10.
Sale of Mouldy Pork Pie.	do.	Fined £5.
Sale of Milk containing 0.25 international units of penicillin per millilitre of milk.	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 2(1)	Fined £5.
Preservative in Mince outwith the permitted period.	Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962, Regulation 4(1)(a)	Fined £10.
do.	do.	Fined £5.
do.	do.	Fined £5.
do.	do.	Admonished.
Excess Preservative in Mince.	do.	Fined £7.
do.	do.	Fined £5.
Excess Preservative in Sausages.	do.	Fined £5.
do.	do.	Fined £5.
do.	do.	Fined £5.
do.	do.	Admonished.
Excess Preservative in Raw Peeled Chipped Potatoes.	do.	Warned by Procurator Fiscal.
Whisky Sold Below Strength stated on Label.	Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Sections 2(1), 3(4) and 6(1)	Fined £10.
Failure to Remove a nuisance consisting of a deposit of stable manure.	Dundee Corporation (Consolidated Powers) Order, 1957, Section 375	Fined £2.
Emission of Smoke due to the Burning of Unauthorised Fuel.	Clean Air Act, 1956, Section 11. Dundee (Coldside) Smoke Control Area Order, 1966	Fined £3.
Failure to Provide a suitable sanitary convenience for the use of employees.	Factories Act, 1961, Section 7. The Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938	Admonished.

