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**THE**  
**HEALTH AND WELFARE**  
**OF THE**  
**COUNTY OF FIFE**  
**1949-1953**

CUPAR-FIFE:  
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THE  
HEALTH AND WELFARE  
OF THE  
COUNTY OF FIRE  
1949-1953

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## FOREWORD.

---

A quinquennial review of the state of public health in a community has a special value. An annual Report, no doubt, enables a Medical Officer of Health to bring under review the year's activities with its successes and failures, but a report embracing a period of five years draws a picture in which measurements are projected over a wider span, thereby permitting of a more accurate assessment of the value of work done.

This Report, which covers the years 1949 to 1953 inclusive, gives a brief account of various facets of the public health in the County of Fife during which the population increased by 5,274 persons.

A notable occurrence in the quinquennium was the census of 1951 which showed that an increase of 15,573 had occurred in the population during the previous two decades. Migration from Fife had been steady but the loss had been more than compensated for by the drift towards the industrial areas. An ominous feature revealed by the census was the fact that while the total population had increased by 7.9 per cent, and the working population of men and women between the ages of 20 and 64 had increased by 12.6 per cent, the population under 19 years had decreased by 6.5 per cent, and the population over 65 had increased by 44.8 per cent. In other words, a reduction had occurred in the number of young people available to fill the ranks of those who maintain the County's productive strength and a startling increase had occurred in the number of elderly people as against a relatively unequal increase in the number of active people available to support them. This situation is prevalent throughout the country, but is perhaps less marked in Fife because of its increasing industrial wealth.

The birth rate fell slightly from 19.4 per thousand to 18.3 per thousand. The death rate showed a tendency to fall and in 1953 was 11.2 per thousand of the population—7.1 less than the birth rate. A steady fall occurred in the infantile mortality rate but at a rate of 34 per thousand births in 1953 it remained too high and still presents a challenge to workers in the medical and nursing staffs concerned with infant life. As compared with the rate in 1900, the infantile mortality rate has, however, been reduced by 72 per cent. It may be of interest to know that while this has been achieved and while death at the other end of life has been postponed, mortality in the productive years of life on which so much depends, has been reduced by only about 38 per cent. Obviously a wide field awaits exploration. The number of still births showed a tendency to increase. Knowledge is lacking as to the cause of this.

A rise occurred in the death rate from heart disease from 843 cases to 883 cases, representing an increase in rate from 3.42 to 3.63. An increase also occurred in the number of deaths from cancer, the

rate rising from 1·64 to 1·90. There was a steady fall in the number of deaths from tuberculosis, the rate becoming halved during the five years, falling from 0·33 to 0·15.

Mortality rates, however, are not the whole criterion of a people's health. Disease does not always kill. It also disables, and a disabling illness which saps the victim's vitality and impairs his mental, physical and emotional wellbeing, is as destructive to the health of a community as a killer. Fortunately in Fife, as elsewhere, the incidence of the principal infectious diseases has assumed a very low level. On the other hand, virus diseases and diseases which seem to be related to the stresses of modern ways of living, such as coronary sclerosis and mental sickness, are on the increase. No accurate measurement has been made of the incidence of these diseases, but there is ample evidence to show that their incidence throughout the community in various manifestations constitutes a steadily increasing threat to health and wellbeing which merits all the intensity of study, which, in past years, was devoted to the control of infectious and contagious diseases.

A new feature in this report is the introduction of a list of the occupations followed by the inhabitants of the landward part of the County. The relatively small amount of unemployment which was ascertained in the course of a housing survey from which the figures emerged, is worthy of notice, as is the fact that agriculture and mining constitute the principal occupations in the landward area.

In the section of the Report dealing with the more personal health services, it will be seen that the number of mothers seeking confinement in hospital has steadily increased. Indeed, in 1953 only 31 per cent of births occurred at home. The unsparing efforts of the Health Visitor in promoting breast feeding at a reasonable level in these days when pleasures are profligate and the difficulties they encountered are recorded.

Lack of medical staff placed the school medical service at a disadvantage although the health of the school children was reasonably maintained. As the years passed it became increasingly difficult for the doctors to overtake the work and responsibilities placed upon them. In the meantime, the school population is steadily increasing. The programme of school building and school renovation which has steadily continued will ensure for the future a healthy environment in schools.

Among the several schemes of clinical improvement operating in the County is the Orthopaedic Scheme. Both children and adults are embraced in this arrangement. Fourteen clinics suitably situated throughout the County serve the needs of pre-school and school children. In Lochgelly Burgh the Fife Civilian and Ex-service Cripples Welfare Clinic, which is supported by voluntary contributions, deals with adults referred for treatment by neigh-

bouring General Medical Practitioners, and in parts of the east of Fife, the Fife Branch British Red Cross Society provided a mobile service of particular value to patients unable to obtain physiotherapy locally and not likely to receive full benefit from attendance at a hospital department. So far as the juvenile population is concerned, the scheme through early diagnosis and treatment has effected a notable reduction in the number of gross and seriously crippling orthopaedic defects. As regards the adult population, the extent to which people were given ease or remedy for their handicaps was limited only by shortage of staff and equipment. The whole scheme in its public and private capacities was co-ordinated by the County Health Department and functioned in co-operation with the Orthopaedic Specialists of the Regional Hospital Board.

A special chapter of the Report deals with the care of the aged, a problem of increasing gravity, as has already been suggested, and not one to be met merely by providing special accommodation and occasional treats.

Disappointment is expressed regarding the lack of progress in the development of a worthy hospital service in Fife.

In 1953, a housing survey was undertaken which showed that while the County Council had erected 6,090 houses since 1944, there still remained 5,849 families which required to be re-housed. Housing is one of the major social problems confronting the County Council, not only because of the urgent claims of so many people resident in insanitary conditions, but also because of its close relationship to the future of central Fife where the coal field is declining and to the future of east and west Fife where the coal fields are extending. Nevertheless, although sufficient houses to meet needs have not yet been provided, indications are that the active manner in which the County Council are undertaking their duties will enable them to see in the not too far distant future an end to their plans provided that building sites are available.

Other matters of interest are dealt with such as artificial immunisation against disease including tuberculosis, the new powers given to the County Council by Parliament for the improvement of water supplies and drainage and for the removal of influences adversely affecting health but for these and other matters the text of the Report may be studied.

An event of note was the retirement in 1953 of Dr G. M. McGillivray, Senior Deputy Medical Officer. Dr McGillivray had been a member of the County Health Department for 22 years and gave loyal service to the County. Behind he has left many monuments to his ability and industry.

I have great pleasure in taking this opportunity of acknowledging the ready help and encouragement which I have received from the various Councils and Committees concerned with the promotion of health in the County and from all members of the County and Town Health Departments.



## The Health of the County of Fife, 1949-1953

### VITAL STATISTICS.

#### Population.

The population of the County, excluding the large Burghs of Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy, has been increasing steadily over the past five years. The Registrar General has supplied the following figures for estimated mid-year populations :—

1949	...	...	...	...	211,437
1950	...	...	...	...	213,126
1951	...	...	...	...	214,103
1952	...	...	...	...	216,408
1953	...	...	...	...	216,711

#### Births.

The following table shows the number of live births (corrected for transfer) and the rate per thousand of population :—

Year.	No. of Live Births.	Male.	Female.	Rate.
1949	4,108	2,111	1,997	19·4
1950	4,022	2,016	2,006	18·9
1951	4,020	2,047	1,973	18·8
1952	4,049	2,127	1,922	18·7
1953	3,972	1,997	1,975	18·3

The birth rate though declining is not yet down to pre-war level. The average birth rate for the five years previous to 1949 was 20·58.

*Illegitimate births* registered in the past five years were as follows :—

Year.	No. of Illegitimate Births.	Male.	Female.	Rate.
1949	215	110	105	5·2
1950	180	89	91	4·5
1951	159	75	84	4·0
1952	192	112	80	4·7
1953	162	83	79	4·1

The illegitimate birth rate over the previous five years averaged

**Marriages.**

Year	...	...	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
No. of Marriages	...	...	1547	1504	1575	1508	1495
Marriage Rate	...	...	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.0	6.9

The average marriage rate for the previous five years was 7.78.

**Deaths.**

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Male.	Female.	Rate.
1949	2431	1236	1195	11.5
1950	2677	1320	1357	12.6
1951	2635	1340	1295	12.3
1952	2414	1255	1159	11.2
1953	2430	1264	1166	11.2

The average death rate for the previous five years was 12.46. An analysis of the causes of deaths in the landward area and small burghs will be found in the appendix to this report.

Deaths from *tuberculosis* are still declining, a marked fall in the tuberculosis death rate having occurred in 1952.

**Deaths from Tuberculosis.**

Year.	Tuberculosis (all Forms).				Tuberculosis (Respiratory System).			
	No. of Deaths.	Male.	Female.	Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Male.	Female.	Rate.
1949	69	32	37	0.33	59	29	30	0.28
1950	78	41	37	0.37	71	36	35	0.33
1951	65	46	19	0.30	58	40	18	0.27
1952	37	23	14	0.17	34	20	14	0.16
1953	33	20	13	0.15	29	18	11	0.13

The death rates from tuberculosis for the previous five years averaged 0.5 for all forms and 0.38 for respiratory tuberculosis.

Deaths due to the *principal epidemic diseases* (which comprise typhoid fever, cerebrospinal fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, influenza and measles) remained very low but there was a slight increase in 1951 due to influenza. The rate for 1952 was the lowest on record at 0.06.

**Deaths from Principal Epidemic Diseases.**

Year.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Rate.
1949	19	11	8	0.09
1950	28	15	13	0.13
1951	50	24	26	0.23
1952	14	8	6	0.06
1953	15	4	11	0.07

The corresponding rate for the previous five years averaged 0.15.

Deaths due to *cancer* increased slightly the average cancer death rate for the previous five years being 1.72.

**Deaths from Cancer.**

Year.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Rate.
1949	347	176	171	1.64
1950	400	194	206	1.87
1951	385	187	196	1.80
1952	377	207	170	1.74
1953	411	221	190	1.90

### Infant Mortality.

The infant Mortality rate has been steadily declining from an average of 48 per thousand live births for the five years ending 1948 to 34 in 1953.

Year.	Total. Deaths.	Male.	Female.	Rate.
1949	175	108	67	43
1950	163	97	66	41
1951	155	94	61	39
1952	137	80	57	34
1953	137	71	66	34

Until 1953 *Stillbirths* also showed a slight tendency to decline, the totals and rates for the past five years being as follows :—

Year.	No. of Stillbirths.	Male.	Female.	Rate.
1949	112	75	37	27·0
1950	114	52	62	28·0
1951	100	51	49	24·0
1952	105	48	57	25·0
1953	118	53	65	29·0

These rates are to be compared with an average of 30·4 for the previous five years.

### Maternal Mortality.

The maternal mortality rate has also been reduced having fallen from an average of 2·59 in the five years ending 1948 to 0·49 in 1952. There was a slight increase in 1953 but the number of maternal deaths is now so small that fluctuation in the rate is to be expected.

Maternal Mortality ...	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Total Deaths ...	6	7	3	2	4
Death Rate ...	1·46	1·74	0·74	0·49	1·03



1949.

Cause of Death. Landward Area and Small Burghs.

Cause of Death.	Both Sexes		Males											Females											
			1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases ...	108	57	51	8	9	2	1	18	21	13	9	12	5	6	4										
Cancer and Malignant Tumours ...	347	176	171	—	—	—	—	2	4	13	59	78	105	76	10										
Tumours, Non-malignant or not defined ...	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—										
Rheumatic Fever and Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—										
Diabetes Mellitus ...	30	12	18	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	8	13	4	—										
Other General Diseases ...	28	13	15	2	—	—	3	1	1	1	4	4	7	6	—										
Cerebral Haemorrhage: Disease of Spinal Cord and other Diseases of Nervous System ...	395	190	205	13	—	1	1	4	7	6	26	45	137	135	24										
Diseases of Circulatory System ...	834	381	453	—	—	—	4	4	4	22	50	120	231	308	95										
Diseases of Respiratory System ...	194	116	78	39	3	2	—	—	2	6	15	30	41	45	11										
Diseases of Digestive System ...	109	66	43	17	1	1	2	5	5	5	13	16	27	14	7										
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System ...	75	48	27	—	—	—	2	1	1	5	9	13	19	20	6										
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth ...	6	—	6	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—										
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Movement ...	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	—										
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, &c. ...	92	56	36	89	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Old Age ...	60	26	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	34	22										
Suicide ...	12	7	5	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	2	—	3	—										
Motor Vehicle and other Road Transport Accidents ...	24	16	8	—	2	8	5	1	1	—	—	3	5	—	—										
Other Violence ...	79	44	35	6	3	2	5	4	4	5	8	8	14	9	13										
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	25	20	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	5	5	2										
Total ...	2431	1236	1195	175	21	16	4	48	55	85	203	351	613	666	194										

1950.

Cause of Death. Landward Area and Small Burghs.

Cause of Death.	Both Sexes		Males										Females											
			1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases ...	96	49	8	—	1	18	17	14	16	13	5	1	—	3	4	2	1	—	2	2	3	—	1	—
Cancer and Malignant Tumours ...	400	194	—	2	2	5	6	29	53	86	117	84	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours, Non-malignant or not defined ...	10	5	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever and Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	33	11	—	—	1	1	1	4	6	7	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus ...	25	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other General Diseases ...	48	16	1	—	—	2	2	1	5	11	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage: Disease of Spinal Cord and other Diseases of Nervous System ...	453	205	2	—	—	3	9	4	20	62	146	169	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System ...	909	443	—	—	1	4	4	14	40	124	272	328	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Respiratory System ...	189	102	23	—	—	—	2	11	16	33	51	40	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Digestive System ...	90	46	16	—	—	1	1	6	10	26	12	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System ...	70	49	1	—	1	1	—	2	5	12	19	24	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth ...	7	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Movement ...	11	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, &c. ...	113	62	51	108	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Age ...	78	31	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide ...	11	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Vehicle and other Road Transport Accidents ...	28	23	5	—	4	1	2	5	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Violence ...	85	54	31	6	2	4	3	5	8	8	10	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	21	13	8	2	—	—	—	—	3	7	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2677	1320	1357	163	29	7	12	51	59	98	195	404	673	757	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1951.

Cause of Death. Landward Area and Small Burghs.

Cause of Death.	Both Sexes		Males											Females										
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	71-75	76-80	81-85							
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases ...	90	61	29	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Cancer and Malignant Tumours ...	383	187	196	—	1	1	2	1	6	23	51	80	120	89	9	—	—							
Tumours, Non-malignant or not defined ...	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	—							
Rheumatic Fever and Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	40	17	23	—	—	1	—	—	8	3	9	2	9	7	1	—	—							
Diabetes Mellitus ...	24	7	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	9	5	1	—	—							
Other General Diseases ...	40	16	24	2	—	—	2	1	1	2	5	5	14	9	—	—	—							
Cerebral Haemorrhage: Disease of Spinal Cord and other Diseases of Nervous System ...	436	190	246	3	1	2	1	2	2	9	22	67	141	140	45	—	—							
Diseases of Circulatory System ...	932	462	470	—	1	1	1	1	6	15	63	123	283	334	105	—	—							
Diseases of Respiratory System ...	237	136	101	21	3	—	—	—	5	4	19	46	50	70	19	—	—							
Diseases of Digestive System ...	79	48	31	17	1	—	—	—	2	7	8	13	13	16	1	—	—							
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System ...	69	47	22	—	—	1	1	1	5	6	4	7	23	19	3	—	—							
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Movement ...	13	6	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	1	3	2	—	—	—							
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, &c. ...	104	62	42	101	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Old Age ...	45	17	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	23	18	—	—							
Suicide ...	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	4	1	—	—	—							
Motor Vehicle and other Road Transport Accidents ...	25	17	8	—	4	4	—	3	3	2	4	1	3	—	1	—	—							
Other Violence ...	72	40	32	4	4	—	—	6	5	5	5	8	8	18	9	—	—							
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	25	17	8	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	5	7	2	—	—							
Total ...	2635	1340	1295	155	26	8	29	55	97	219	369	704	747	216	—	—	—							

1952.

Cause of Death. Landward Area and Small Burghs.

Cause of Death.	Both		Sexes												
	Males	Females	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases ...	59	24	7	4	—	—	1	14	5	9	11	7	1	—	
Cancer and Malignant Tumours ...	377	170	1	—	2	1	2	4	16	60	87	118	71	15	
Tumours, Non-malignant or not defined ...	5	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Rheumatic Fever and Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	27	20	—	—	1	—	3	3	3	4	3	3	7	—	
Diabetes Mellitus ...	17	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	3	1	
Other General Diseases ...	23	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	6	7	4	1	
Cerebral Haemorrhage: Disease of Spinal Cord and other Diseases of Nervous System ...	435	230	2	2	1	2	3	4	11	29	50	150	146	35	
Diseases of Circulatory System ...	900	437	2	—	—	1	3	5	16	56	133	246	327	111	
Diseases of Respiratory System ...	148	90	21	2	1	1	1	—	5	16	22	45	26	8	
Diseases of Digestive System ...	99	51	6	2	2	—	—	4	7	9	20	27	16	6	
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	61	35	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	7	8	17	19	4	
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Movement ...	8	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, &c. ...	95	39	92	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Old Age ...	31	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	9	
Suicide ...	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	
Motor Vehicle and other Road Transport Accidents ...	17	10	1	3	2	1	5	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	
Other Violence ...	86	49	4	2	—	—	5	1	6	11	12	14	21	10	
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	18	12	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	4	4	—	
Total ...	2414	1255	1159	137	17	10	7	28	41	77	209	363	657	668	200

1953.

Cause of Death. Landward Area and Small Burghs.

Cause of Death.	Both Sexes		Males		Females		1-5-		10-15-		25-35-		45-55-		65-75-		85-	
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases ...	45	27	18	4	2	1	4	1	1	7	5	8	5	6	2	—	—	—
Cancer and Malignant Tumours ...	411	221	190	—	2	2	—	1	1	5	16	62	97	101	108	17	—	—
Tumours, Non-malignant or not defined ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever and Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	25	7	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	5	1	5	1	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus ...	14	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	5	1	—	—
Other General Diseases ...	33	13	20	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	7	9	7	1	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage: Disease of Spinal Cord and other Diseases of Nervous System ...	423	176	247	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	9	19	60	131	160	40	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System ...	883	484	399	—	—	—	—	1	3	15	58	132	242	311	121	—	—	—
Diseases of Respiratory System ...	158	91	67	22	2	1	—	1	4	2	7	11	25	39	44	7	—	—
Diseases of Digestive System ...	93	48	45	11	2	1	—	—	—	2	7	16	15	19	15	5	—	—
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System ...	54	28	26	—	1	—	1	3	1	5	5	5	3	13	19	3	—	—
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Movement ...	13	7	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	5	2	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, &c. ...	97	50	47	89	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Old Age ...	34	19	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	13	—	—
Suicide ...	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
Motor Vehicle and other Road Transport Accidents ...	23	21	2	—	3	2	—	6	5	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	—
Other Violence ...	93	51	42	8	5	7	2	6	3	5	—	6	10	15	19	7	—	—
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	16	9	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	2	—	—	—
Total ...	2430	1264	1166	137	23	16	7	22	41	74	201	372	596	721	220	—	—	—

### Occupations.

From time to time it is useful to have an indication of the types of occupation followed in the community. This information in up-to-date form, is available as a result of a Housing Survey carried out in 1953. The following figures relate to the occupations of householders in the Landward area of the County :—

Occupation.	No. of Persons	No. of Persons Unemployed.
Fishermen ... ..	11	—
Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry ...	2886	15
Mining ... ..	9216	243
Quarrying ... ..	54	—
Makers of Bricks, &c. ... ..	15	—
Paint and Oils ... ..	31	—
Metal Manufacture (not Electro plate) ...	1136	9
Manufacture of Precious Metals ... ..	85	1
Makers and Fitters of Electrical Apparatus and Electricians ... ..	304	1
Watch, Clock, &c., Makers ... ..	8	—
Tanners, &c., and Leather Goods Makers ...	39	2
Textile Workers ... ..	84	—
Makers of Textile Goods ... ..	28	1
Makers of Foods, Drinks, and Tobacco ...	188	5
Makers and Workers in Wood and Furniture ... ..	464	5
Makers and Workers in Paper and Cardboard	75	—
Printers and Photographers ... ..	8	—
Builders and Bricklayers ... ..	878	6
Painters and Decorators ... ..	179	2
Workers in Other Materials ... ..	20	—
Transport and Communications ... ..	1620	10
Commercial, Finance and Insurance ... ..	1046	9
Public Administration and Defence ... ..	615	4
Professional Occupations ... ..	796	—
Entertainment and Sport ... ..	66	3
Clerks, Draughtsmen and Typists ... ..	453	4
Warehousemen and Storekeepers ... ..	134	2
Stationary Engine Drivers ... ..	358	2
Other Undefined Workers ... ..	2056	70
Housewives ... ..	3470	—
Retired ... ..	2666	4
Not Stated ... ..	2243	97
No occupation stated but shown as employed	6	—
Persons Engaged in Personal Service ...	597	11
Students ... ..	5	—
Occupations outside United Kingdom ...	9	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	31,849	506
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

### Maternity Services Scheme.

The total number of births notified to the nurses during each year (after correction for mothers' residence) was as follows :—

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Live Births ... ..	3869	3901	3974	4030	3937
Still Births ... ..	100	107	95	105	120
Totals ... ..	3969	4008	4069	4135	4057

The relative figures for births in Institutions and at home are :—

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	
Births in Institutions {	Live Births	1580	2053	2457	2653	2695
	Still Births	54	57	74	71	86
Totals ... ..	1634	2110	2531	2724	2781	
Domiciliary Births {	Live Births	2289	1848	1517	1377	1242
	Still Births	46	50	21	34	34
	2335	1898	1538	1411	1276	

It will be noted that there has been a yearly increase in the number of births occurring in hospital with a corresponding decrease in domiciliary births, but as will be seen from the following table, an increasing proportion of domiciliary cases have been dealt with by midwives, the doctor engaged not being present at the confinement.

Domiciliary cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947 :—

	1949. %	1950. %	1951. %	1952. %	1953. %
(a) Doctor engaged and present at confinement	700 30	407 21	395 26	327 23	256 20
(b) Doctor engaged but not present at confinement	1555 67	1412 74	1119 73	1079 77	1010 79
(c) Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) ... ..	2	2	5	1	2
Other Domiciliary cases :—					
(a) Doctor engaged ... ..	—	11	14	3	8
(b) Midwife alone ... ..	35	8	5	—	—
(c) No doctor or midwife engaged ... ..	43	58	—	1	—
Totals ... ..	2335	1898	1538	1411	1276

### Midwives (Scotland) Acts.

The number of Midwives registered in the County Midwives Roll as practising in the various districts were as follows :—

Areas.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Dunfermline ... ..	14	14	8	14	9
Cowdenbeath and Lochgelly ... ..	21	23	15	22	20
Kirkcaldy ... ..	11	9	10	11	9
Wemyss ... ..	13	14	11	14	15
Cupar ... ..	15	12	12	13	11
Anstruther ... ..	7	6	6	6	7
St Andrews ... ..	28	26	38	35	36
Totals ... ..	109	104	110	115	107

In 1949 there were 58 domiciliary midwives qualified to administer analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Scottish Central Midwives Board, and 17 domiciliary midwives received training in the administration of analgesia :—

In 1950, 66 were qualified and 20 received training.

In 1951, 74 were qualified and 2 received training.

In 1952, 69 were qualified and 2 received training.

In 1953, 70 were qualified and no further training was required.

On 31st December, 1953, there were 40 cars in use by midwives.

The following table shows the number of sets of apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use by midwives at the end of each year, also the number of cases in which gas and air, or pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year :—

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Set of apparatus ... ..	4	4	5	6	6
Cases given gas and air ... ..	119	111	152	161	113
Cases given pethidine ... ..	—	331	646	622	647

The midwives, as required under the Rules and Regulations of the Central Midwives Board, sent in the following number of notices to the Public Health Department :—

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
(a) Medical Assistance ... ..	115	97	63	53	43
(b) Death (before doctor's arrival) ... ..	5	3	1	—	—
(c) Stillbirths ... ..	29	25	10	10	8
(d) Laying out of dead body ... ..	4	6	4	3	—
(e) Liability to be source of infection ... ..	12	5	5	3	4
(f) Artificial feeding ... ..	25	35	26	52	44
(g) Failure to follow advice ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	190	171	109	121	99

The conditions for which medical assistance was sought by midwives are analysed as follows :—



	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Delayed labour and uterine inertia ...	26	26	13	16	7
Abnormal labour ... ..	6	5	5	4	—
Torn Perineum ... ..	14	10	11	9	8
Maternal Haemorrhage—					
(a) Ante-partum ... ..	4	4	4	1	1
(b) Post-partum ... ..	8	6	3	—	3
Pain and Puffiness of Legs ... ..	—	—	1	—	—
Weakness of Mother ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Weakness of Baby ... ..	2	—	—	4	3
Premature Births ... ..	3	10	2	—	2
Stillbirths ... ..	12	11	6	7	6
Inflamed and Discharging Eyes ...	14	10	3	6	2
Jaundice ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Raised Temperature ... ..	4	3	2	1	2
Adherent and Retained Placenta ...	11	7	8	3	2
Albuminuria ... ..	2	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	9	5	5	2	7
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>

### Supervision of Midwives.

All district nurse-midwives and private midwives in the County have been regularly inspected and, where necessary, advice has been given regarding improvement of equipment and more accurate keeping of records. By 1953 in the great majority of cases, bags, equipment, uniforms and records were found to be in good order, but, in a few instances, further improvement is still desirable. In the earlier part of the period under review, certain midwives did not have nursing bags in addition to their midwifery bags but these have now been obtained.

The numbers of midwives attending domiciliary confinements in the county area were as follows :—

	District nurse-midwives	Private midwives
1949 ... ..	60	15
1950 ... ..	59	15
1951 ... ..	60	11
1952 ... ..	61	8
1953 ... ..	60	8

Private midwives are engaged on a fee per case basis.

It is felt that the results as regards breast-feeding are still not so good as they might be. Further instruction and encouragement during the ante-natal period, especially in the case of women expecting a first child, should lead to improvement in this respect.

Since January, 1950, pupil midwives from Craigtoun Hospital have received their district training from district nurse-midwives who are recognised teachers. The figures for the various years are :—

	No. of District nurse- midwives who were recognised teachers.	No. of pupil midwives receiving training.
1950 ... ..	3	6
1951 ... ..	9	15
1952 ... ..	8	16
1953 ... ..	8	20

### Maternity Hospitals.

Confinements occurring in maternity hospitals for the five years under review are detailed below :—

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Maternity Hospitals in County Area—					
Craigtoun, St Andrews ... ..	347	787	936	969	903
Netherlea, Newport ... ..	174	197	258	299	321
Cottage Hospital, St Andrews ...	173	155	109	—	—
	694	1139	1303	1268	1224
Maternity Hospitals outwith County Area—					
Forth Park, Kirkcaldy ... ..	273	336	554	624	685
Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	555	528	582	701	761
Maternity Homes, Angus ... ..	20	26	22	18	23
do. Perthshire ... ..	53	48	46	50	39
do. Stirlingshire ... ..	17	20	9	26	19
do. Glasgow ... ..	8	2	2	—	1
do. Edinburgh ... ..	14	10	12	37	28
do. Helensburgh... ..	—	1	—	—	—
do. Aberdeen ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Total ... ..	1634	2110	2531	2724	2781

### Premature Infants.

The following figures relate to the issue to mothers of outfits or premature infants and free layettes from the Health Department.

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Premature Infant Outfits ... ..	4	6	—	3	1
Free layettes ... ..	11	14	11	18	12

### Ailing Babies' Nursery.

In 1949 thirty-one infants were admitted to the Ailing Babies' Ward at the Child Welfare Centre, 66 North Street, St Andrews, for the following reasons :—

Failure to thrive ... ..	16
Prematurity ... ..	9
Congenital Heart Disease ... ..	2
Neglect ... ..	2
Accidental partial Asphyxia ... ..	1
Healthy (Mother in hospital) ... ..	1
Total ... ..	31

This unit was closed in July, 1949, owing to inadequacy of premises and the very valuable work done there had to be temporarily discontinued.

To take its place, the County Council acquired a dwelling house situated between the old town and the new town. This building was renovated and equipped as a modern residential clinic. They called it the James MacKenzie Child Health Clinic, partly because of a generous donation contributed by the Trustees of the James MacKenzie Institute and partly to commemorate the MacKenzie Institute which once stood in the Scores, and which brought such fame to St Andrews and to Fife. The clinic has accommodation for four premature babies, fifteen 0-12 months, six 1-2 year olds and three mothers.

It was opened on 15th October, 1953 by Sir Andrew Davidson, Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health for Scotland, and has been admitting babies and mothers from all over the County in need of rest and shelter, dietetic care, convalescence or special nursing attention. The B.C.G. Vaccination of infants is also undertaken.

### Home Visitations.

The health visitors pay a home visit as a rule on or soon after the fourteenth day following the birth of an infant. Visits are also paid subsequently to these infants as well as to toddlers, expectant mothers and cases referred for special inquiry.

The numbers of new cases visited were as follows :—

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Expectant mothers ... ..	1738	1874	3015	2988	2855
Infants and nursing mothers ...	4304	4492	3984	3823	7125
Children between 1 and 5 years	2645	1948	1638	2860	9316
Total ... ..	8687	8314	8637	9671	19296

The apparent large increase in new cases in 1953 results from a different method of recording, adopted at the request of the Department of Health.

The total number of visits paid to these cases was :—

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Expectant mothers ... ..	3099	3914	6149	6277	5681
Infants and nursing mothers ...	22231	22459	25306	26146	27058
Children between 1 and 5 years ...	19677	23048	25882	24442	25455
Total ... ..	45007	49421	57337	56865	58194

The condition of the houses at the first visit is analysed for the different County areas in the following table :—

1949.	Anstruther.	Cowdenbeath-Lochgelly.	Cupar.	Dunfermline.	Kirkcaldy.	St Andrews.	Wemyss.	Total.
Clean ...	164	1133	317	488	345	337	783	3567
Indifferent ...	11	109	19	46	17	19	48	269
Dirty ...	3	14	3	29	5	5	5	64
Totals ...	178	1256	339	563	367	361	836	3900
1950.								
Clean ...	180	1045	348	556	307	309	831	3576
Indifferent ...	11	117	11	61	11	17	85	313
Dirty ...	2	15	1	9	3	—	7	37
Totals ...	193	1117	360	626	321	326	923	3926
1951.								
Clean ...	170	993	349	533	338	316	772	3471
Indifferent ...	5	144	7	65	10	19	52	302
Dirty ...	1	13	6	6	5	1	4	36
Totals ...	176	1150	362	604	353	336	828	3809
1952.								
Clean ...	156	1079	331	504	449	347	729	3595
Indifferent ...	9	140	17	55	15	15	43	294
Dirty ...	2	26	5	17	7	4	2	63
Totals ...	167	1245	353	576	471	366	774	3952
1953.								
Clean ...	165	1048	336	496	386	290	779	3500
Indifferent ...	11	135	17	65	28	22	47	325
Dirty ...	1	22	5	12	10	3	5	58
Totals ...	177	1205	358	573	424	315	831	3883

### Breast Feeding.

This table shows by districts the numbers of mothers who were found to be breast-feeding their infants on the occasion of the first visit by the Health Visitors :—

	Anstruther.	Cowdenbeath-Lochgelly.	Cupar.	Dunfermline.	Kirkcaldy.	St Andrews.	Wemyss.	Total.
1949.								
Breast Feeding ...	108	666	221	250	236	242	437	2160
Bottle Feeding ...	56	519	107	268	115	166	301	1592
Breast and Bottle	14	40	10	39	9	6	21	139
Total ...	178	1225	338	557	360	414	819	3891
1950.								
Breast Feeding ...	122	637	248	330	224	208	478	2247
Bottle Feeding ...	56	482	82	214	97	92	397	1420
Breast and Bottle	14	42	34	42	9	21	22	184
Total ...	192	1161	364	586	330	321	897	3851
1951.								
Breast Feeding ...	129	608	249	349	248	236	476	2295
Bottle Feeding ...	32	468	86	197	83	83	303	1252
Breast and Bottle	22	54	23	36	16	11	60	222
Total ...	183	1130	358	582	347	330	839	3769
1952.								
Breast Feeding ...	124	608	240	333	315	242	436	2298
Bottle Feeding ...	33	554	99	168	105	102	281	1342
Breast and Bottle	11	49	9	21	17	15	26	148
Total ...	168	1211	348	522	437	359	743	3788
1953.								
Breast Feeding ...	108	573	241	296	276	208	431	2133
Bottle Feeding ...	53	565	85	251	117	84	335	1490
Breast and Bottle	15	40	23	10	28	29	37	172
Total ...	176	1178	349	557	421	311	803	3795

In the following table the percentage of babies found to be breast-fed at the first visit are given for the different areas in the County :—

District.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Anstruther ... ..	60·6	63·5	70·4	73·8	61·4
Cowdenbeath-Lochgelly ... ..	54·3	54·8	53·8	50·2	48·6
Cupar ... ..	65·3	68·1	69·5	68·9	69·0
Dunfermline ... ..	44·8	56·3	59·9	63·7	53·1
Kirkcaldy ... ..	65·5	67·8	71·4	72·0	65·5
St Andrews ... ..	58·4	64·7	71·5	67·1	66·9
Wemyss ... ..	53·3	53·2	56·7	58·6	53·7
Totals ... ..	55·5	58·3	61·1	60·6	56·2

There can be no doubt that the work of the Health Visitors in urging the value of breast-feeding is having some effect, but they are in many cases fighting an uphill battle against heavy odds.

It is, however, an encouraging sign that more young mothers are anxious to continue breast-feeding, and here ante-natal advice as to the care of breast and nipples is of value. A beginning has been made in some areas with the formation of *Clubs for expectant mothers*, and this excellent practice might be extended when the Health Visiting staff is sufficiently large to allow of such further duties being overtaken. The instruction and encouragement given at these Clubs is invaluable, not only in promoting breast-feeding, but in enabling young women to face their first pregnancies with more confidence than would otherwise be possible.

There are many deterrents to the continuation of breast-feeding after the immediate post-natal period, even where lactation is satisfactory. The tendency towards earlier discharge from Hospital certainly plays its part. The pressure of household duties, the lack of privacy where the family lives with relations or in a sublet room, the advice of neighbours, all these may tip the balance in favour of bottle-feeding. Then again, the baby fed on dried milk is usually heavier than the breast-fed infant and tends to grow more rapidly, and it is not always easy to persuade the mother that the biggest baby is not necessarily the healthiest.

It is clear, therefore, that even the devoted mother may, for reasons which seem good to her, fail to nurse her child. The careless or indifferent mother has more selfish reasons for being unwilling to continue breast-feeding. She wishes to be free from domestic ties which might interfere with her outside pleasures. She may, without any real need to do so, wish to continue her previous work in shop or factory, and it is extremely regrettable that there is Government encouragement for this course.

Sometimes the family doctor is ready to prescribe stilboestrol on request, being only too well aware that no amount of advice will dissuade from her course the woman who is determined not to

breast-feed her child. The example of others, however, plays a big part in determining the actions of the average human being, and for every mother who is encouraged to wean her baby unnecessarily, several others are likely to follow in her path.

It is not disputed that some women are unable to feed their babies either because of insufficient lactation or because of some failure in their own health, nor is it disputed that babies can be, and are successfully reared on the bottle. There is considerable evidence, however, to show that breast-fed babies are more resistant to infection than are those who are artificially fed. This is certainly so in the case of gastro-intestinal infections, and probably so in the case of many other infections. Then again, the close association between mother and baby which is inseparable from natural feeding, is believed to play a very important part in the emotional development of the child, and this aspect should be stressed by all doctors and nurses who are concerned in advising expectant and nursing mothers.

The Health Visitors report that, generally speaking, infants and pre-school children are well nourished, but there seems to be a tendency to discontinue the giving of cod liver oil and orange juice when the child reaches the toddling stage.

### Child Welfare Centres.

The number of Welfare Clinics is 26 and there are 8 weighing centres. The clinics and centres in the seven districts of the County are situated in :—

- Anstruther-St Andrews Area—St Andrews, Newport, Tayport and Anstruther.
- Cowdenbeath-Lochgelly Area—Cowdenbeath, Kelty, Kinglassie, Lochgelly, Crosshill and Auchterderran.
- Cupar Area—Auchtermuchty, Castlehill, Ladybank and Newburgh.
- Dunfermline landward Area—Torryburn, Blairhall, Inverkeithing, Crossgates, Kincardine, High Valleyfield, Limekilns, Saline and Oakley.
- Kirkcaldy landward Area—Markinch, Burntisland, Leslie, Thornton Glenrothes.
- Wemyss Area—East Wemyss, Buckhaven, Methil, Kennoway, Methilhill and Leven.

At these clinics in addition to weighing of infants, mothers are advised as to the feeding and care of their children, and vaccination against diphtheria and whooping cough and smallpox is carried out.

In the following table the numbers of infants and toddlers seen at the clinics and centres are detailed by districts :—

	Anstruther.	Lochgelly.	Cupar.	Dunfermline.	Kirkcaldy.	St Andrews.	Wemyss.	Total.
1949.								
Infants	No. attending ... 54	574	131	240	154	148	467	1768
	No. of attendances 425	6265	1522	2051	1838	1206	4690	17997
Toddlers	No. attending ... 25	76	36	48	48	56	74	363
	No. of attendances 166	1859	347	210	148	418	452	3600
Totals	No. attending ... 79	650	167	288	202	204	541	2131
	No. of attendances 591	8124	1869	2261	1986	1624	5142	21597
1950.								
Infants	No. attending ... 57	787	199	308	157	119	470	2097
	No. of attendances 495	6035	1242	2262	1800	1081	4456	17371
Toddlers	No. attending ... 46	221	40	47	15	36	62	467
	No. of attendances 309	1661	409	230	158	418	487	3672
Totals	No. attending ... 103	1008	239	355	172	155	532	2564
	No. of attendances 804	7696	1651	2492	1958	1499	4943	21043
1951.								
Infants	No. attending ... 42	635	135	241	174	170	386	1783
	No. of attendances 505	6254	804	1767	1546	1514	3276	15666
Toddlers	No. attending ... 25	108	20	53	12	54	76	348
	No. of attendances 350	1695	231	333	196	532	405	3742
Totals	No. attending ... 67	743	155	294	186	224	462	2131
	No. of attendances 855	7949	1035	2100	1742	2046	3681	19408
1952.								
Infants	No. attending ... 53	777	155	439	152	201	410	2187
	No. of attendances 359	7411	920	3902	2156	1422	3819	19989
Toddlers	No. attending ... 50	327	38	198	88	76	207	984
	No. of attendances 210	1657	182	553	387	985	549	4523
Totals	No. attending — 103	1104	193	637	240	277	617	3171
	No. of attendances 569	9068	1102	4455	2543	2407	4368	24512
1953.								
Infants	No. attending ... 80	1594	208	624	334	231	602	3673
	No. of attendances 497	8430	1371	3740	2445	1475	4982	22940
Toddlers	No. attending ... 78	643	73	204	88	120	199	1405
	No. of attendances 162	1662	203	460	297	400	723	3907
Totals	No. attending ... 158	2237	281	828	422	351	801	5078
	No. of attendances 659	10092	1574	4200	2742	1875	5705	26847



### Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.

This table shows the number of new cases and total attendances at County Council ante-natal clinics in the separate Areas :—

	Ante-natal Clinics.	Auchterderran-Lochgelly.	Cupar.	Kirkcaldy.	St. Andrews.	Methil.	Anstruther.	Totals.
1949.								
	New Cases ...	282	58	—	102	207	—	649
	Return Visits ...	1344	67	—	50	262	—	1723
	Attendances ...	1626	125	—	152	469	—	2372
1950.								
	New Cases ...	373	223	22	269	540	—	1427
	Return Visits ...	884	125	29	304	440	—	1782
	Attendances ...	1257	348	51	573	980	—	3209
1951.								
	New Cases ...	401	225	43	222	545	104	1540
	Return Visits ...	2384	183	55	228	510	53	3413
	Attendances ...	2785	408	98	450	1055	157	4953
1952.								
	New Cases ...	403	289	20	296	598	147	1753
	Return Visits ...	2894	225	33	240	874	104	4370
	Attendances ...	3297	514	53	536	1472	251	6123
1953.								
	New Cases ...	461	307	12	357	677	119	1933
	Return Visits ...	2703	256	28	286	669	92	4034
	Attendances ...	3164	563	40	643	1346	211	5967

The following figures relate to total attendances at County Council post-natal clinics :—

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
No. of women attending ...	45	136	360	496	557
No. of attendances ...	45	136	363	562	784

### Other Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

There were no ante-natal, post-natal or child welfare clinics provided by voluntary organisations until 1951 when a child welfare clinic was inaugurated at Leuchars aerodrome, staffed by a Medical Officer from the R.A.F. camp with a County Health Visitor in attendance. Statistics for this clinic are shown below :—

	1951.	1952.	1953.
No. of first attendances—			
Under one year of age ...	21	20	30
Over one year of age ...	27	14	5
Total attendances—			
Under one year of age ...	85	114	107
Over one year of age ...	73	34	18

### Child Life Protection.

The number of children requiring supervision by the Health Visitors were 25 in 1949, 47 in 1950, 23 in 1951, 30 in 1952, and 14 in 1953. The total number of visits paid in this connection was 61 in 1949, 186 in 1950, 61 in 1951, 78 in 1952 and 76 in 1953. Further details are given in the table :—

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Dunfermline. Cowdenbeath. Lochgelly.					
No. on register ...	5	9	10	14	9
No. of new cases ...	10	13	4	5	—
No. Removed from District ...	1	—	1	2	—
No. Returned to Relatives ...	2	2	—	1	1
No. Legally adopted by Guardian ...	3	15	—	—	3
Kirkcaldy. Wemyss.					
No. on register ...	2	3	1	4	2
No. of new cases ...	2	12	3	1	1
No. Removed from District ...	—	—	1	1	—
No. Returned to Relatives ...	—	1	—	3	1
No. Legally adopted by Guardian ...	—	9	—	—	—
Anstruther. Cupar. St Andrews.					
No. on register ...	3	5	4	5	2
No. of new cases ...	3	5	1	1	—
No. Removed from District ...	—	—	—	1	—
No. Returned to Relatives ...	1	1	—	—	—
No. Legally adopted by Guardian ...	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS.					
No. on register ...	10	17	15	23	13
No. of new cases ...	15	30	8	7	1
No. Removed from District ...	1	—	2	4	—
No. Returned to Relatives ...	3	4	—	4	2
No. Legally adopted by Guardian ...	3	26	—	—	3

It was found at the first visit to the new cases that the following numbers had no fireguards, 2 in 1949, 34 in 1950, 6 in 1951, 3 in 1952 and none in 1953. These guardians all signed the usual forms indicating that they had been informed of their responsibilities.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Sepsis and Pyrexia.

The numbers of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified were :—23 in 1949, 22 in 1950, 42 in 1951, 50 in 1952 and 36 in 1953.

The notifications of puerperal sepsis were :—1 in 1949, 3 in 1950, none in 1952, and 2 in 1953. Cases of puerperal pyrexia notified were :—16 in 1949, 19 in 1950, 20 in 1951, 22 in 1952 and 10 in 1953.

### Ultra Violet Radiation.

This treatment is available at the Welfare Clinics at Cowdenbeath, Lochgelly and Methil, and the following table gives details of cases treated :—

	1949.		1950.	
	Cases.	Treatments.	Cases.	Treatments.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	12	—	46	—
Preschool Children ...	176	1359	132	832
School Children ...	288	3419	170	1731
Others ...	14	49	3	14
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>4827</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>2577</b>

	1951.		1952.	
	Cases.	Treatments.	Cases.	Treatments.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	3	82	—	—
Preschool Children ...	117	1599	109	1099
School Children ...	224	2589	145	1890
Others ...	7	56	2	42
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>4326</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>3031</b>

	1953.	
	Cases.	Treatments.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	1	18
Preschool Children ...	43	1370
School Children ...	130	2571
Others ...	4	9
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>3968</b>

### Home Help Scheme.

This scheme, which has been in operation since 1944 makes a most valuable contribution towards the comfort and welfare of many people. It is perhaps among old people that its beneficial effects are most evident. There are many aged and infirm people who prefer to remain in their own homes amongst familiar surroundings and to these persons the home help renders invaluable service. Not only does she minister to their material welfare, but she is also frequently their only regular visitor and their chief contact with the outside world. The home help is thus a most important worker

in the field of Public Health and it is a great pleasure to pay tribute to the band of women who render this excellent service to the community.

In the Eastern district of the County home helps are sometimes difficult to obtain and it is hoped that more women who are in a position to take up occasional and temporary work will feel disposed to join the service.

Further information regarding this service is summarised in tabular form :—

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
1. No. of Home Helps employed at end of year ... ..	52	33	52	52	71
(a) Whole-time ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Part-time ... ..	52	33	52	52	71
(c) Retaining fee basis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
2. No. of cases for which Home Helps were provided ... ..	362	261	198	191	210
3. No. of cases in (2) provided on account of confinement—					
(a) at home ... ..	144	56	30	29	30
(b) in hospital ... ..		3	4	1	1
4. No. of cases in (2) provided on account of Chronic sickness including age and infirmity ... ..	not available			145	138

## SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

### General Statistics.

	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
School Population :—					
Total Roll at beginning of School year ...	45027	46290	47572	48636	50640
Average Roll for School year ...	45884.4	46656.8	47398.9	49257.3	50864.9
Average Attendance ...	42188.2	41785.1	42387.5	44954.7	45968.0
Percentage Attendance	91.9	89.5	89.6	91.3	90.4

At 31st July, 1953, there were in the County 164 schools. Of these 112 were primary schools, 32 were secondary with primary departments and 15 were secondary schools. There were also two nursery schools, one special school and two occupation centres. Six nursery classes and five special classes were run in ordinary schools. There are no residential nursery schools in the landward area.

The average number of pupils on the rolls of the Nursery Classes during the five years is given in the following table :—

		Average Number on Roll.					
		No. of Classes.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Cellardyke ...	...	1	22	22	20	22	22
Buckhaven Primary ...	...	1	25	25	25	24	24
Leslie ...	...	1	26	23	24	24	24
Sinclairtown (Kirkcaldy) ...	...	2	36	36	36	35	43
Hayfield (Kirkcaldy) ...	...	2	37	38	38	37	39
Crosshill ...	...	1	21	—	31	30	30
Kelty ...	...	3	70	90	92	90	97
Lumphinnans ...	...	1	22	21	25	24	24
			259	255	291	286	303

There was an outbreak of dysentery in Kelty Nursery School in 1950. Details are given in the "Infectious Diseases" section of this report.

### Organisation and Administration.

A number of changes in personnel have taken place in the past five years. In 1949 the Assistant Medical Officer for Cowdenbeath, Dr G. A. H. Gumley, resigned to take up the new appointment of Medical Superintendent to West Fife Hospitals Board of Management, and Dr H. Somerville, Assistant Medical Officer for the Kirkcaldy Landward Area, resigned to take up an appointment with the National Coal Board. In the Cowdenbeath Area a new appointment was made in the person of Dr Lucy McFarlan. Dr J. Comrie, who acted as interim Depute in the Health Services section, indicated the wish to re-assume his old duties and was re-appointed Assistant Medical Officer for the Kirkcaldy Landward Area in September, 1950.

The retirement of the Deputy County Medical Officer for Schools and Welfare, Dr R. A. Krause, brought about a re-

organisation of the Health and Welfare Department. As a result of increasing responsibilities arising out of new legislation it was recognised that the combined duties of School Medical Officer and Maternity and Child Welfare Officer had become too heavy for one official. It was, therefore, decided that a Senior Medical Officer should be placed in charge of each of these sections. Dr A. Sheila MacLeod was appointed as Senior Medical Officer (M. & C. W.) and Dr Krause was asked to continue in office for a further period to help in the setting up of the other section. The promotion of Dr MacLeod created a vacancy in the staff of Assistant Medical Officers and in July, 1951, Dr B. Scott was appointed to fill this vacancy. Dr W. W. Sinclair was appointed as Senior Medical Officer (School Health Service) and took up duties in November, 1952, when Dr Krause retired. Dr Krause gave long and valued service. On his departure he deservedly received many high tributes to his worth.

There have been altogether fifteen changes in the staff of Health Visitors and District Nurses who are also responsible for some of the School Health Service Work. The number of whole time health visitors was twenty-five in 1953 and twenty-eight district nurses, mainly in rural areas, also assisted in the school work. In addition to these one trained and two untrained nurses were helping at school medical inspections in Lochgelly, Methil and Kelty, as well as at clinics in these areas.

### **School Buildings.**

The following new schools were built during the period under review:—Clentry Nursery School; Cupar Infant School; Woodside Infant School; Oakley Infant School; Benarty Primary School; Blacklaw Primary School, Dunfermline; Camdean Primary School; Carleton Primary School, Glenrothes; Valley Primary School, Kirkcaldy; Templehall Secondary School.

Three new schools were in course of erection:—Fair Isle Primary School, Kirkcaldy; Buckhaven High School; Inzievar Secondary School

Additional classrooms, &c., were constructed at the following schools:—Kennoway Primary School; Leslie Primary School; Oakley R. C. School; Park Road School, Rosyth; St Agatha's R. C. School, Methil; Bell-Baxter School, Cupar; Kennoway Public School; St Marie's R. C. School, Kirkcaldy; Blairhall School; McCrone Pre-Nursing School. Craigrothie and Kilmany Primary Schools were completely reconstructed and enlarged, and Markinch Secondary School, which was destroyed by fire in 1946, was largely reconstructed.

Other works actually in progress in the year 1953 were as follows:—Burntisland School (six primary classrooms); Colinsburgh School (reconstruction and addition of one classroom and lining room); additional accomodation at Madras College, Tullislan Secondary School and at the Elmwood Agricultural Centre;

Gymnasium and hall accommodation at Bell-Baxter School and at St Agatha's R. C. School; Buckhaven Technical College (one classroom and three practical rooms).

In addition to the works noted above, minor alterations and improvements have been carried out at a large number of schools. Staffroom accommodation has been improved at 15 schools mainly in the rural areas. Sanitary arrangements are to be improved in 47 schools. Electricity has been installed in 36 schools. New heating plant has been introduced in 33 schools.

This synopsis account will serve to indicate the extent and variety of the school building programme. Further details may be obtained from the Progress Report dated 4th December, 1953, prepared by the Director of Education.

### Physical Condition of the School Children.

#### Nurses' Inspections.

	1948-49.	County.	Dunfermline.	Kirkcaldy.	Total.
No. of children inspected ... ..	20700	4972	6428	32100	
No. of children re-inspected ... ..	47784	41088	9663	98535	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>68484</b>	<b>46060</b>	<b>16091</b>	<b>130635</b>	
No. of defects found at first inspection	2902	1173	913	4988	
No. of school visits ... ..	2074	356	448	2878	
No. of home visits ... ..	1746	66	78	1890	
<b>1949-50.</b>					
No. of children inspected ... ..	34092	4095	7052	45239	
No. of children re-inspected ... ..	37287	33661	8468	79416	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>71379</b>	<b>37756</b>	<b>15520</b>	<b>124655</b>	
No. of defects found at first inspection	3930	978	843	5751	
No. of school visits ... ..	1915	272	429	2616	
No. of home visits ... ..	1412	43	55	1510	
<b>1950-51.</b>					
No. of children inspected ... ..	36087	4464	8321	48872	
No. of children re-inspected ... ..	34099	34406	10176	78681	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>70186</b>	<b>38870</b>	<b>18497</b>	<b>127553</b>	
No. of defects found at first inspection	3921	1141	1449	6511	
No. of school visits ... ..	1997	304	472	2773	
No. of home visits ... ..	1999	71	650	2720	
<b>1951-52.</b>					
No. of children inspected ... ..	41052	4995	10447	56494	
No. of children re-inspected ... ..	39675	32602	14218	86495	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>80727</b>	<b>37597</b>	<b>24665</b>	<b>142989</b>	
No. of defects found at first inspection	4462	770	666	5898	
No. of school visits ... ..	2458	335	655	3448	
No. of home visits ... ..	1580	484	166	2230	
<b>1952-53.</b>					
No. of children inspected ... ..	40925	5679	9225	55829	
No. of children re-inspected ... ..	44670	33238	16639	94547	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>85595</b>	<b>38917</b>	<b>25864</b>	<b>150376</b>	
No. of defects found at first inspection	4287	984	500	5771	
No. of school visits ... ..	2598	369	794	3761	
No. of home visits ... ..	1267	151	49	1467	

## Analysis of Defects found at First Inspection.

### County Area.

	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Head Vermin ... ..	1446	1698	1621	1713	1556
Body Vermin ... ..	298	2	3	39	44
Ringworm (Scalp and Body) ...	9	7	13	10	32
Scabies ... ..	33	44	17	10	30
Uncleanliness or Neglect ... ..	70	155	281	318	256
Impetigo Contagiosa ... ..	120	218	145	246	223
Other skin conditions ... ..	60	117	143	226	198
Otorrhoea ... ..	51	99	78	79	70
Eye Disease (external) ... ..	111	297	184	189	209
Ear Cases ... ..	67	123	84	74	69
Nose and Throat Cases ... ..	51	291	192	377	277
Cuts and Bruises ... ..	93	189	461	485	418
Septic Conditions ... ..	157	223	303	314	354
Other ... ..	336	467	396	382	551
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>2902</b>	<b>3930</b>	<b>3921</b>	<b>4462</b>	<b>4287</b>

These figures relate to children of school age and do not include inspections by nurses of children at nursery schools. In the year 1951-52, 166 children were inspected in nursery schools and 618 re-inspections were made. At the first inspection 52 children were found to have defects requiring attention (head vermin 9; septic conditions 12; accidents 17; other conditions 14). In 1952-53, 119 nursery school children were inspected and there were 259 re-inspections. At first inspection 34 of these children were found to have defects (head vermin 11; impetigo 6 and other skin conditions 2; external eye disease 2; cuts and bruises 5; septic conditions 8).

### Medical Inspection and Examination.

The number of children examined according to routine age groups were distributed as shown :—

	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
County Area ... ..	6196	8696	8071	8039	8601
Dunfermline ... ..	2263	2170	2167	2156	2545
Kirkcaldy ... ..	1820	2352	2524	2268	1887
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>10279</b>	<b>13218</b>	<b>12762</b>	<b>12463</b>	<b>13033</b>

These totals are analysed according to age groups in Table 1.



### Total numbers of Children Examined—

	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.		1951-52.		1952-53.	
	County.	Large Burghs.	County.	Large Burghs.	County.	Large Burghs.	County.	Large Burghs.	County.	Large Burghs.
Entrants	2075	1410	3043	1375	3008	1702	3621	1423	3739	1947
*Second Age Group	297	—	741	—	275	21	148	—	131	43
Third Age Group	1921	1240	1888	1672	1870	1299	1748	1324	1770	1419
Fourth Age Group	1356	1294	2046	1307	2114	1344	1902	1464	2169	826
Secondary Age Group	343	139	172	168	239	138	224	162	166	79
Totals	5695	4083	7149	4522	7231	4483	7495	4373	7844	4271
Other Systematic Examinations	501	—	1547	—	840	208	544	51	757	161
Grand Totals	10279	—	13218	—	12762	—	12463	—	13033	—
Other examinations	4137	671	3521	399	3655	572	3567	474	4227	499
Re-inspections	2519	2046	2958	1271	2412	797	2286	898	2477	595
*Visual Acuity	1099	338	1722	975	1436	1309	1857	1325	1715	1411
Totals	7755	3055	8201	2645	7503	2678	7710	2697	8419	2505
Grand Totals	10810	—	10846	—	10181	—	10407	—	10924	—

**Table 1.**

The number of individual children inspected at the systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental care) was as follows:—

	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.		1951-52.		1952-53.	
	County.	Large Burghs.	County.	Large Burghs.	County.	Large Burghs.	County.	Large Burghs.	County.	Large Burghs.
Entrants	716	249	823	250	852	155	1013	108	1257	306
Second Age Group (visual Acuity)	108	37	157	141	88	120	135	109	109	82
Third	433	236	403	265	347	71	341	170	495	169
Fourth	248	191	297	158	372	65	414	115	570	162
Secondary	43	11	18	20	52	3	35	16	33	5
Other Systematic Examinations	159	—	204	—	222	—	51	—	141	—
Totals	1707	724	1902	834	1933	414	1989	618	2605	724
Grand Totals	2431	—	2736	—	2347	—	2607	—	3329	—

Table II.

## SUMMARY OF DEFECTS (including two large Burghs).

Nature of Defect.	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.		1951-52.		1952-53.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>Clothing—</b>										
Unsatisfactory in respect of	50	39	34	44	58	55	41	36	49	42
<b>Footgear—</b>										
Unsatisfactory in respect of	33	26	37	24	45	13	16	10	22	29
<b>Cleanliness—</b>										
<i>(a) Head—</i>										
Dirty, Nits or Vermin ...	131	426	52	292	45	227	40	253	65	326
<i>(b) Body—</i>										
Dirty or verminous ...	52	41	63	51	43	30	67	50	89	68
<b>Skin—</b>										
<i>(a) Head—</i>										
Ringworm ...	2	1	2	1	9	1	—	1	4	3
Impetigo ...	11	9	13	9	13	4	14	17	21	16
Other Diseases ...	44	67	47	48	46	46	70	54	90	87
<i>(b) Body—</i>										
Ringworm ...	4	—	2	3	2	3	—	1	1	6
Impetigo ...	8	3	5	3	4	4	5	8	6	25
Scabies ...	15	15	11	15	2	6	7	2	5	6
Other Diseases ...	86	89	125	105	121	107	164	155	181	154
<b>Nutritional State—</b>										
Slightly Defective ...	253	225	204	198	260	209	247	253	384	332
Bad ...	6	4	11	10	1	5	5	9	4	8
<b>Mouth and Teeth—</b>										
Unhealthy ...	562	612	727	691	816	733	799	850	944	856
<b>Naso Pharynx—</b>										
<i>(a) Nose—</i>										
<i>(i) Obstruction requiring observation ...</i>										
(ii) Requiring operation ...	168	142	167	141	193	154	114	97	227	220
(iii) Other conditions ...	56	63	95	85	87	74	93	73	89	75
<i>(b) Throat—</i>										
<i>(i) Tonsil requiring observation ...</i>										
(ii) Requiring operation ...	108	115	161	110	146	98	189	164	244	182
<i>(c) Glands—</i>										
<i>(i) Requiring observation ...</i>										
(ii) Requiring operation ...	436	470	404	407	566	431	522	435	676	671
	5	2	1	6	2	2	3	19	—	3
<b>Eyes—</b>										
<i>(a) External Diseases—</i>										
Blepharitis ...	49	70	43	57	56	59	58	70	85	90
Conjunctivitis ...	20	15	17	12	22	19	12	10	11	12
Corneal Opacities ...	3	1	7	—	2	1	—	1	3	1
Strabismus ...	81	104	110	106	169	129	113	131	127	152
Other Diseases ...	28	12	19	29	24	17	15	21	29	30
<i>(b) Visual Acuity—</i>										
6/6 6/6 ...	1648	1687	2892	2580	2319	2211	1522	1543	1914	2011
6/9 6/12 ...	137	198	238	282	257	208	267	284	213	286
6/18 and over ...	126	137	173	200	144	199	167	160	154	164
No. with Glasses	95	134	140	147	134	152	145	185	141	177
Recommended for Refraction ...	92	124	123	145	55	63	129	116	110	113
<b>Ears—</b>										
<i>(a) Diseases—</i>										
Otorrhoea ...	57	56	60	64	55	63	76	66	82	88
Other Diseases ...	157	162	100	114	190	159	177	122	219	209
<i>(b) Defective Hearing—</i>										
Grade I ...	27	35	49	35	36	36	46	48	94	50
"  IIa ...	4	4	5	3	2	10	13	8	18	15
"  IIb ...	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
"  III ...	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	2	1	—

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS—*Contd.*

Nature of Defect.	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.		1951-52.		1952-53.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>10. Speech—</b>										
Defect, articulation ...	46	26	45	35	67	37	84	39	92	61
Stammering ...	18	5	17	2	18	2	22	3	29	9
<b>11. Mental and Nervous Condition—</b>										
(a) Backward (due to irregular attendance, &c.) ...	11	4	4	3	1	3	2	3	10	4
(b) Dull (intrinsically) ...	34	25	23	22	46	33	50	22	40	21
(c) Mentally defective (educable) ...	4	2	6	4	4	5	5	1	6	8
(d) (ineducable) ...	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
(e) Highly nervous or unstable ...	9	18	14	7	12	12	19	16	25	37
(f) Difficult in behaviour ...	9	8	4	5	1	2	3	2	9	5
<b>12. Circulatory System—</b>										
(a) <i>Organic Heart Disease—</i>										
(i) Congenital ...	21	18	16	27	23	26	18	15	23	27
(ii) Acquired ...	13	22	14	18	10	15	11	18	15	29
(b) Functional Conditions ...	63	60	54	42	62	50	52	69	57	41
<b>13. Lungs—</b>										
Chronic Bronchitis ...	14	18	30	27	39	20	28	13	47	38
Suspected Tuberculosis ...	7	8	9	9	13	18	9	12	21	17
Other Diseases ...	158	179	175	142	225	178	189	135	202	155
<b>14. Deformities—</b>										
(a) Congenital ...	79	112	95	91	80	74	156	104	147	176
(b) Acquired (Infantile Paralysis) ...	9	6	11	7	12	14	10	8	15	25
(c) Acquired (probable) Rickets ...	51	36	52	32	45	19	51	19	50	26
(d) Acquired (other causes) ...	243	226	255	299	348	395	434	512	516	476
<b>15. Infectious Diseases ...</b>	10	8	5	5	18	17	38	31	12	23
<b>16. Other Diseases or Defects ...</b>	250	173	227	154	240	171	207	191	233	196



Table IV.

Return of all Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area (including two Large Burghs).

Disability.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
1. Blind ... ..	2	4	8	9	7
2. Partially Sighted—					
(a) Refractive Errors, in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition ... ..	23	21	29	29	22
(b) Other conditions of the eye, <i>e.g.</i> , cataract, ulceration, &c., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school ... ..	2	4	2	4	9
3. Deaf—					
Grade I. ... ..	81	75	126	110	148
Grade IIa. ... ..	19	27	25	47	52
Grade IIb. ... ..	1	4	16	25	6
Grade III. ... ..	11	18	22	31	43
4. Defective Speech—					
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures ... ..	58	107	388	510	461
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures ... ..	34	49	120	180	184
5. Mentally Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)—					
(a) Educable (I. Q. approx. 50-70) ... ..	116	187	204	274	293
(b) Ineducable (I. Q. generally less than 50) ... ..	44	56	88	93	114
6. Epilepsy—					
(a) Mild and Occasional ... ..	23	34	48	49	61
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school) ... ..	1	4	6	6	8
7. Physically defective (children between 5 and 16 years)—					
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands) ... ..	21	27	46	40	46
(b) General Orthopaedic conditions ... ..	549	252	1401	962	1058
(c) Organic heart disease ... ..	87	124	122	113	143
(d) Other causes of ill-health*	22	51	82	44	71
8. Multiple Defects ... ..	8	10	38	59	63

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

### Medical Treatment.

The total number of local authority clinics in Fife at which treatment for minor ailments is available is now 28, of which 22 are in the County Area, 3 in Dunfermline Burgh and 3 in Kirkcaldy Burgh.

In the school year 1948-49 the County Nurses made 2,144 attendances at the school clinics for the purpose of treating minor ailments and in the four years following the comparable figures were 1,778, 1,997, 2,458, and 2,598 visits respectively.

#### Analysis of Cases Treated at Minor Ailments Clinics (including two large Burghs).

	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.		1951-52.		1952-53.	
	Cases.	Attendances.	Cases.	Attendances.	Cases.	Attendances.	Cases.	Attendances.	Cases.	Attendances.
Head Vermin ...	461	2992	500	2224	510	1586	285	1261	455	1636
Body Vermin ...	—	440	—	—	7	109	2	4	11	32
Ringworm ...	26	91	33	106	50	934	48	1129	66	506
Scabies ...	138	391	65	212	23	74	16	50	51	164
Uncleanliness or Neglect ...	53	204	47	105	68	298	56	201	111	214
Impetigo Contagiosa ...	796	3309	797	3038	833	3391	927	4130	1082	3891
Other skin conditions ...	1056	6331	1206	6681	1161	5847	1157	4985	1210	4172
Otorrhoea ...	280	2546	383	3032	351	2489	278	1629	283	1127
Eye Disease (external) ...	867	3845	919	3615	976	3564	990	3037	904	2614
Ear Cases ...	503	1969	541	1470	530	1405	489	1260	561	1299
Nose and Throat Cases ...	548	702	528	673	305	456	343	623	405	610
Cuts and Bruises ...	4109	12235	4883	11372	4661	10826	4675	11197	4793	9661
Septic Conditions ...	3478	11387	3749	10786	3306	10012	3489	9655	2965	7990
Accidents ...	152	393	208	326	132	352	167	325	178	276
Advisory Cases ...	180	279	481	554	449	470	552	539	519	491
Other ...	2173	7917	2629	7392	2336	6290	2548	5937	2535	6046
Total	14820	55031	16969	51586	15698	48103	16022	45962	16129	40729

### Accidents in Schools.

“Major” accidents in school are those where it was considered necessary to obtain the advice and help of a general medical practitioner or where the child had to be taken to hospital. The average annual number of such cases before the war was 170. During the war years 1939-1945 the average fell to 122, but since the year 1945-46 onwards the average has risen to over 200. About 70 per cent of these accidents occur in the playground or outside the school premises. The following tables illustrate the number, type and locus of accidents in schools :—

#### Major Accidents.

	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
No. of major accidents in schools ...	182	218	210	252
No. of schools with :—				
(a) 1 or 2 major accidents in year ...	39	41	35	39
(b) 3 to 5 major accidents in year ...	10	21	36	36
(c) 6 or more major accidents in year ...	11	10	8	12
Total No. of schools involved ...	60	72	79	87

Schools with outstanding number of major accidents in 1951-52.	Locus of Accident.			Total number of major accidents.
	Gymnasium.	Classroom.	Playground.	
King's Road J.S. School	1	4	14	19
Buckhaven High ...	4	2	9	15
Dunfermline High ...	2	10	—	12
Viewforth J. S. School	4	3	3	10
Lochgelly J. S. School	4	3	2	9
Ballingry J. S. School	2	—	7	9
Kirkcaldy High ...	2	2	5	9
Townhill P. S. ...	1	1	6	8
Markinch J. S. School	1	—	7	8
Newburgh J. S. School	1	1	5	7

#### Minor Accidents.

	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Minor Accidents in Gymnasium—				
Cuts and Bruises ...	767	557	570	466
Splinters ...	1754	1728	1353	1788
Sickness, &c. ...	210	239	233	202
Total ...	2731	2524	2156	2456
Minor Accidents in Classroom—				
Cuts and Bruises ...	2170	1850	2438	2616
Splinters ...	536	655	531	606
Burns ...	333	451	475	366
Sickness and Fainting ...	1596	2318	1954	2058
Other ...	939	1384	559	562
Total ...	5574	6658	5957	6208
Minor Accidents in Playground—				
Cuts and Bruises ...	8392	8400	10468	11471
Other ...	1089	1483	1542	2135
Total ...	9481	9883	12010	13606

Information about general trends and causation having been obtained it was considered unnecessary to continue the clerical work involved and the systematic recording of accidents in schools was therefore discontinued after 1952. The greater proportion of minor accidents was found to be those occurring in school playgrounds, or outside the schools. Many playgrounds are badly surfaced, and so there is a clear indication as to the remedy. Accidents due to splinters from school floors are also numerous, and show the need for constant attention to flooring. Improvement and reconstruction schemes now envisaged should remove many of the causes of accidents in schools.

### County Dental Service.

#### 1949-1953.

During this period the school dental service lost a number of dental officers and by 1951 the staffing position had become very serious. Several areas had no school dentists and an emergency service only was available in others.

In 1950 a pilot experiment was carried out in Fife to find out how best to utilise the services of orthodontic consultants in the school dental service. The experiment which proved of national interest was very successful and has developed into an integral part of the school dental service. This service is expanding as additional staff become available.

Since early in 1952 the staffing position has improved and still further improvements may be expected in the future. A new clinic has been opened in St Andrews, and the first of the three new power-driven caravans has been delivered.

The following tables give the numbers of children inspected during each school year and the types of treatment carried out :—

#### 1. Inspected by the Dental Officers :—

Age.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
-5	70	218	474	456	574
5	1525	1905	1149	2108	2329
6	1602	1540	1557	1988	2261
7	1415	1533	1360	2116	2022
8	1400	1436	1415	2100	2009
9	1385	1252	1307	2013	2026
10	1503	1250	1199	1756	1823
11	1296	1094	1173	1127	1311
12	1177	1283	949	1101	1342
13	1131	1660	922	982	1392
14	1013	1456	863	953	1356
15	290	189	206	285	282
16	101	78	31	124	21
17	75	47	25	33	6
18	17	4	2	1	1
all ages	14000	14945	12632	17143	18755



	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
2. Found to require treatment	8671	10575	8994	12716	14458
2a. Accepting treatment ...	5525	7726	7501	8156	9647
3. Actually treated ...	5277	7726	7501	8156	9647
4. No. of attendances for treatment ...	12851	15718	13309	20208	32000
5. Fillings—					
a. Permanent Teeth ...	5239	5125	4495	8697	13550
b. Temporary Teeth ...	1375	1515	1116	2089	6514
6. Extractions—					
a. Permanent Teeth ...	860	1365	936	1051	1367
b. Temporary Teeth ...	5254	8211	7538	7343	8793
7. No. of Administrations of a General Anaesthetic for extractions ...	1328	971	1164	1220	1393
8. Other operations—					
a. Permanent Teeth ...	3788	5291	4803	6652	7838
b. Temporary Teeth ...	2896	1263	1436	1787	4814
9. Half days devoted to inspection ...	165	144	94	146	162
Half days devoted to treatment ...	2273	2110	1561	2448	4617

In 1952-53, 37 per cent of all children in Five Schools were inspected and 77 per cent of the children inspected were found to require dental treatment. Of those requiring treatment 67 per cent accepted and actually received treatment.

During 1952-53 the services of an oral hygienist have been available and returns are therefore given in detail :—

### Oral Hygiene.

(a) Number of Oral Hygienists ... .. 1

(b) Number of Dental Health Education

Lectures in Schools :—

Tayport ... ..	2
Castlehill ... ..	4
Newburgh ... ..	3
St Andrews ... ..	6

Total ... .. 15

(c) Time spent on Dental Health Education in the Clinic :—

School.	Group Talks.	Instruction to Individual Patients.
Tayport ... ..	1 hr.	31 hours 25 minutes
Castlehill ... ..	3 hrs. 35 mins.	47 hours 20 minutes
Newburgh ... ..	—	20 hours 40 minutes
St Andrews ... ..	—	6 hours 40 minutes
Total ... ..	4 hrs. 35 mins.	106 hours 5 minutes

## (d) Sodium Fluoride Application :—

School.	Age (Years).						All ages.
	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
Newburgh ...	12	14	7	19	13	17	82
Castlehill ...	77	44	50	—	—	—	171
Tayport ...	24	20	19	27	31	6	127
St Andrews ...	10	13	7	—	—	—	30
Total ...	123	91	83	46	44	23	410

## (e) Scales and Polishes (Referred from Dental Officer) :—

Newburgh ...	96
Castlehill ...	63
Tayport ...	132
Total ...	291

**Staff Employed as at 31st July, 1953.**

Total number of whole time School Dental Officers employed.	{	1 Chief Dental Officer.
		12 Area Dental Officers.
		1 Oral Hygienist.

**Ophthalmic Scheme.**

All children suspected to have eye defects are examined by the Area Medical Officers. In the St Andrews, Anstruther, Dunfermline and ward, Methil and Cowdenbeath areas these Officers also carry out refractions and prescribe for certain cases. Information regarding cases seen and action taken, as well as classification of new cases, is given in the following table :—

	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
No. of clinics held ...	48	50	79	63	107
No. of children examined :—					
(a) School ...	288	299	329	161	800
(b) Pre-school ...	12	14	32	11	53
(c) Re-examinations ...	114	116	289	195	537
No. referred to :—					
(a) Minor Ailments Clinic	—	16	5	1	—
(b) General Practitioner ...	—	2	—	—	2
No. of children prescribed glasses :—					
(a) School ...	88	131	304	130	110
(b) Pre-school ...	6	3	25	6	25
No. requiring special educational (class) arrangements ...	—	8	4	—	—
Classification of new cases examined :—					
Hypermetropia ...	103	63	131	62	169
Myopia ...	13	51	49	11	89
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	43	38	89	57	249
Myopic Astigmatism ...	6	10	26	10	79
Mixed Astigmatism ...	5	18	4	6	20
Anisometropia ...	5	11	10	4	38
Squint ...	119	109	41	17	156
Other Conditions ...	6	13	11	5	53
	300	313	361	172	853

### Eye Specialist Clinics.

The changes in organisation brought about by the National Health Service (Scotland) act resulted in the resignation at the end of February, 1950, of Dr A. R. Moodie as Eye Specialist in the East Fife Area. He continued, however, to see some children at his private clinic in St Andrews and has earned thanks and deep appreciation for his unfailing help and advice to the cases brought before him. Dr C. R. D. Leeds continued to act as Eye Specialist for West Fife and also attended at the clinics in the Buckhaven-Leven as well as in Markinch areas. Ultimately in 1951 Dr Merriman was appointed to help Dr Leeds, being largely concerned with the examination of children in the East of Fife including the Methil and Kirkcaldy areas.

The following table gives details of the work done by the Eye Specialists :—

	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
No. of specialist clinics ...	62	47	17*	79	74
No. of children examined ...	986	811	286	1331	1045
No. of children re-examined ...	561	396	155	495	657
No. of glasses prescribed ...	635	465	219	667	643
Cases referred to general clinics	10	7	—	8	—
Cases referred to general practitioners ...	4	9	4	20	7
Cases requiring special educational arrangements ...	9	7	2	—	3
Classification of new cases seen by eye specialists :—					
Hypermetropia ...	148	131	71	162	150
Myopia ...	37	25	26	59	80
Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	149	89	86	233	192
Myopic Astigmatism ...	41	22	21	53	55
Mixed Astigmatism ...	60	40	16	35	26
Anisometropia ...	23	19	16	31	22
Squint ...	78	116	37	191	163
Other Conditions ...	48	45	13	72	50
	584	487	286	836	738

\* This does not include the private clinics held by Dr Moodie but cases examined by him are included in the other figures for 1950-51.

### Orthoptic Scheme.

#### Year 1951.

After being discontinued for lack of Staff, the County Orthoptic Scheme was recommenced early in 1951 by the appointment of Miss M. R. Cartledge, Orthoptist. The former Orthoptic Clinics were re-opened at Dunfermline, Cowdenbeath, Lochgelly and Methil.

The number of cases dealt with by the Orthoptist in 1951 was 177. The conditions found are given in the following table :—

Right convergent squint	...	...	53
Left convergent squint	...	...	72
Alternative convergent squint	...	...	9
Right divergent squint	...	...	2
Alternating divergent squint	...	...	2
No defect found	...	...	13
Unsuitable for Orthoptic treatment	...	...	26
			<hr/>
			177
			<hr/>

The distribution and treatment of the 138 children found to require treatment are given in the following table :—

	Dunfermline.	Cowdenbeath.	Lochgelly.	Methil.	Total.
Cases	47	24	30	37	138
No. of orthoptic treatments	526	217	282	186	1211
No. of attendances for occlusion and observation	194	104	135	101	534
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	720	321	417	287	1745
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

At the end of the year, 17 were removed from the Register—1 cured, 2 improved, 1 left district, 5 ceased to attend, 8 unimproved by treatment. 121 cases were carried forward at the end of the year.

### Year 1952.

Early in 1952 a second Orthoptist, Miss Burt, was appointed. The Orthoptic Clinic at Methil, which had previously been served by Miss Cartledge was re-allocated to Miss Burt together with new Clinics, which were set up at Cupar, St Andrews, Anstruther, Markinch and Kennoway.

The Orthoptists in Fife saw, in addition to the 121 brought forward from the previous year, 496 new cases, of whom 181 were found on examination not to require or to be unsuitable for treatment as follows :—

(a) Treatment not advised by Specialist	...	...	21
(b) No treatment required	...	...	69
(c) No binocular vision and too old for treatment	...	...	80
(d) Too old for occlusion treatment	...	...	2
(e) Nystagmus	...	...	8
(f) Pathological amblyopia	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			181
			<hr/>

In the remaining 315 cases the undernoted conditions were found :—

Right convergent squint ... ..	109
Left convergent squint ... ..	142
Alternating squint ... ..	26
Right divergent squint ... ..	3
Left divergent squint ... ..	6
Intermittent divergent squint ... ..	15
Left amblyopic strabismus ... ..	4
Right amblyopic strabismus ... ..	3
Esophoria strabismus ... ..	7
	<hr/>
	315
	<hr/>

A fuller analysis of the cases treated at the clinics is as follows :—

Clinics.	No. of Cases.	No. of Orthoptic Treatments.	No. of Attendances for Occlusion.	No. of Attendances for Observation.	Total.
Cupar ... ..	56	184	68	92	344
Anstruther ... ..	14	47	15	35	97
St Andrews ... ..	46	272	94	87	453
Methil ... ..	91	275	81	164	520
Markinch ... ..	29	112	32	115	259
Dunfermline ... ..	83	672	88	289	1049
Cowdenbeath ... ..	36	181	96	82	359
Lochgelly ... ..	76	414	121	205	740
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	431	2157	595	1069	3821
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The total number of treatments given was 3,821. As a result of the treatment given 24 cases were discharged as cured, another 19 were discharged improved, a further 59 were discharged as unsuitable for treatment or left district. 329 cases were carried forward for further treatment at the end of the year.

### Year 1953,

During the year 1953, 201 new cases were seen in addition to those brought forward from the previous year. Of the new cases 21 were found to have no strabismus and a further 16 were found to be unsuitable for treatment. Of the latter, 8 were not recommended orthoptic treatment by the specialist, 6 had no binocular vision and were too old for treatment, one had strabismus caused by pathological conditions and one was too old for occlusion. In the remaining 164 cases the following conditions were found :—

Right convergent squint ... ..	65
Left convergent squint ... ..	73
Alternating convergent squint ... ..	14
Right divergent squint ... ..	2
Left divergent squint ... ..	4
Alternating divergent squint ... ..	4
Esophoria ... ..	2
	<hr/>
	164
	<hr/>

The examinations and treatments given are analysed in the following table :—

Clinics.	No. of Cases.	No. of Orthoptic Treatments.	No. of Attendances for Occlusion.	No. of Attendances for Observation.	Total.
Cupar ...	63	197	38	200	435
Anstruther ...	21	68	19	97	184
St Andrews ...	36	163	33	138	334
Methil ...	97	295	45	300	640
Markinch ...	29	89	13	80	182
Dunfermline ...	114	546	148	273	967
Cowdenbeath ...	38	167	108	62	337
Lochgelly ...	103	487	224	159	870
Burntisland ...	5	11	18	7	36
	506	2023	646	1316	3985

As a result of treatment 28 cases were discharged as cured and 40 were discharged as improved. A further 98 were removed from the register (14 left the district, 18 failed to attend regularly, 52 failed to develop binocular vision despite treatment, 5 showed no improvement, 1 case was transferred to hospital and 8 did not require treatment). 340 cases were carried forward at the end of the year.

### Ear, Nose and Throat Scheme.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist Clinics are held in the following centres :—Dunfermline (Canmore School), Cowdenbeath (School Clinic attached to St Columba's High School), Lochgelly Welfare Clinic, Burntisland School Clinic, Markinch Welfare Clinic, Buckhaven-Methil (Barrie Street), Castlehill Clinic, Cupar, St Andrews (Welfare Clinic) and Anstruther (Welfare Clinic).

There was a change in the arrangements as regards the specialists. In June, 1951, the children in the Cupar and St Andrews areas became the responsibility of the Dundee Specialist but the other clinics including Anstruther remained as before under the charge of Dr I. Malcolm Farquharson.

The following statistical analysis of cases examined by the E.N.T. Specialist is furnished :—

	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Total No. of specialist clinics ...	51	52	33	41	54
No. of children examined :—					
(a) School children ...	938	950	562	739	1001
(b) Pre-school children ...	194	154	98	182	156
(c) Other ...	5	1	—	—	—
(d) Re-examinations ...	265	178	134	127	231
No. referred for clinic treatment :—					
(a) Ear (syrringing, &c.) ...	71	79	54	54	70
(b) Radiograph ...	83	59	37	36	80
(c) Hearing testing ...	152	130	4	4	—
(d) Speech therapy ...	4	10	5	7	5
(e) Other ...	—	—	—	—	26

	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
No. referred for operative treatment :—					
(a) Removal of tonsils and adenoids ... ..	548	598	320	582	662
(b) Other (proof puncture, &c.) ... ..	42	67	49	52	12
No. referred for special educational arrangements :—					
(a) Class ... ..	1	10	4	2	7
(b) Institution ... ..	3	—	2	7	3
(c) Supervision ... ..	130	44	16	5	14

In the year 1948-49 the number of operations (tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy, &c.,) at Cameron Hospital was 272. After the end of July, 1949, operations were discontinued because of an outbreak of poliomyelitis and were not resumed until April, 1950, when 117 cases were operated on up to June of that year when operations were again discontinued. At Bridge of Earn Hospital 11 other cases were operated on during 1949-50. During the school year 1950-51 the number of children referred for operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids was 338, all reported as "urgent." All these cases had been seen by the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists at least once or twice. Facilities for operative treatment were however, limited and only about one-third of these cases had their tonsils and adenoids removed. By 1951-52 the total number of cases referred for operation had risen to 1,236, quite a number having been on the waiting list for one or more years and a total of 873 operations were performed. In 1952-53 the waiting list was reduced to a total of 596, and 318 operations were performed in the following hospitals :—

Dunfermline and West Fife, 204 ; Wemyss, 70 ; Adamson, 22 ; St Andrews, 13 ; Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, 6 ; Cameron, 2 ; Bridge of Earn, 1 . By the end of the school year the number of cases awaiting operation was 278.

### Orthopaedic Scheme.

The examination and treatment of orthopaedic cases—pre-school and school children—was continued at the following clinics :—Dunfermline (West Fife cases), Lochgelly, Burntisland, Markinch, Methil, Anstruther, St Andrews, Cupar, and Tayport. In addition, when there was a sufficiency of staff, treatment was also offered at Blairhall, Torryburn, Crossgates, Ladybank and Newburgh. Conditions for the work, however, were very unsatisfactory at Blairhall and eventually it was possible to make arrangements at the Oakley Infant School in 1952. Apart from the improved accommodation this clinic is more centrally placed for the population in that area.

In November, 1949, Miss Booth, who was in charge of the scheme, resigned. During the years she served the County Council,

her cheery disposition and indefatigable application to her duties was much appreciated by the mothers and children attending the clinics. Thereafter a number of changes took place. Two whole-time members of staff resigned and two others were appointed who remained, however, only about six or eight months. Another appointment (a blind physiotherapist) was also made. At the end of 1950 there were three whole-time and two part-time physiotherapists. Two new members were appointed in 1951, and at the beginning of 1952 the staff comprised six physiotherapists—Messrs. Thomson (in charge), Henderson, Pace and Black, Mrs Thomson and Miss Reid. Mrs Thomson resigned her appointment in May, 1952.

Mention must be made of the considerable clerical work associated with the Orthopaedic Scheme. In addition to keeping and filing notes relating to orthopaedic cases, a clerkess is in attendance at some of the specialist clinics to take notes dictated by the specialist. Copies of these notes are also required for the medical officer and for the family doctor. The large number of radiographs also entails an increasing amount of clerical work, as well as the sending out of orders to contractors for alterations to boots and shoes, and for apparatus. Owing to this increasing volume of work, it has been found necessary to appoint a second clerkess.

The number of children seen and treated at the various clinics is recorded in Table I, while Table II shows the number of sessions and treatments. In addition to the clinic sessions the orthopaedic staff made domiciliary visits in the more rural districts and visits were also made to hospitals to undertake physiotherapeutic treatment of cases of poliomyelitis particularly in 1949, 1950 and 1951. When time and staff permitted this help was gladly given in order to ensure early treatment of patients while still in the infectious disease hospital. Definite benefit was shown to result from this early treatment. Visits are also made to maternity hospitals to deal with infants referred on account of suspected talipes. It is hoped that this early approach will achieve better results without the need for operative interference at a later stage.



TABLE I.

Orthopaedic Clinics.		Lochelly.	Dunfermline.	Blairhall/ Oakley.	Crossgates.	Burntisland.	Markinch.	Cupar.	St Andrews.	Anstruther.	Tayport.	Newburgh.	Ladybank.	Torryburn.	Kennoway.	Totals.
1949.																
Cases on Register	{ Pre-school	76	25	—	2	17	23	25	11	23	5	3	—	—	—	298
on 1st January	{ School ...	100	37	—	11	23	18	35	25	24	16	11	8	—	—	432
New Cases	{ Pre-school	140	17	1	5	11	17	16	17	21	12	6	5	—	—	363
	{ School ...	102	32	1	11	13	16	71	34	19	13	20	19	—	—	464
Cases Discharged	{ Pre-school	40	28	7	10	21	22	33	9	8	7	4	7	—	—	257
	{ and school															
1950.																
Cases on Register	{ Pre-school	170	23	5	4	15	18	19	12	25	9	4	2	4	—	431
on 1st January	{ School ...	151	32	3	10	15	10	51	33	22	14	26	16	1	—	518
New Cases	{ Pre-school	89	16	1	1	6	20	17	13	28	7	8	4	—	—	306
	{ School ...	91	27	2	3	14	20	50	24	15	18	15	9	—	—	413
Cases Discharged	{ Pre-school	79	22	1	—	9	12	34	28	6	11	10	9	—	—	326
	{ and school															
1951.																
Cases on Register	{ Pre-school	157	22	3	3	12	27	16	7	29	6	7	2	3	—	406
on 1st January	{ School ...	141	38	4	7	20	14	54	27	15	15	17	15	—	—	505
New Cases	{ Pre-school	94	11	8	11	7	16	13	15	8	5	1	2	9	—	271
	{ School ...	78	16	5	14	13	15	44	23	19	9	10	8	8	—	354
Cases Discharged	{ Pre-school	40	13	—	5	10	6	7	7	9	2	—	1	—	—	114
	{ School ...	26	27	1	4	9	7	37	19	6	1	—	6	—	—	168

TABLE I.—Continued

Orthopaedic Clinics.		Methil.	Lochgelly.	Dunfermline.	Blairhall/ Oakley.	Crossgates.	Burntisland.	Markinch.	Cupar.	St Andrews.	Anstruther.	Tayport.	Newburgh.	Ladybank.	Torryburn.	Kennoway.	Totals.
1952.																	
Cases on Register	{ Pre-school	157	311	30	16	18	42	46	49	42	42	12	11	5	17	—	798
on 1st January	{ School ...	225	284	50	21	19	75	41	134	64	75	47	36	22	12	—	1105
New Cases	{ Pre-school	58	104	9	2	5	4	15	41	18	18	—	—	—	4	—	278
	{ School ...	76	69	13	4	6	4	—	60	23	18	8	5	1	2	—	289
Cases Discharged	{ Pre-school	23	32	4	3	4	1	4	13	3	5	—	1	—	1	—	94
	{ School ...	43	24	9	2	1	1	3	42	13	10	1	6	1	1	—	157
1953.																	
Cases on Register	{ Pre-school	177	351	31	13	17	16	29	62	46	49	11	9	4	18	21	854
on 1st January	{ School ...	232	309	50	24	21	42	51	157	71	67	55	33	22	12	25	1171
New Cases	{ Pre-school	69	139	34	—	—	10	24	35	18	23	2	—	2	—	—	356
	{ School ...	99	116	38	—	—	9	33	74	32	22	1	6	4	—	—	434
Cases Discharged	{ Pre-school	62	124	25	—	—	3	25	19	14	22	3	1	—	—	—	298
	{ School ...	113	118	13	—	—	8	25	101	36	28	19	—	—	—	1	462

TABLE II

Treatments.	Methil.	Lochgelly.	Dunfermline.	Blathall/ Oakley.	Markinch.	Burntisland.	Crossgates.	Newburgh.	St Andrews.	Ladybank.	Tayport.	Anstruther.	Cupar.	Torryburn.	Kennoway.	Totals.
1949—Pre-School School	1685 1813	2278 2336	375 647	220 172	737 401	293 362	101 165	45 461	148 610	57 518	250 331	464 419	526 1002	— —	— —	7179 9237
1950—Pre-School School	1743 2085	1587 2036	180 361	103 44	453 254	198 274	96 123	101 296	222 613	62 277	104 378	404 302	264 1195	89 12	— —	5606 8250
1951—Pre-School School	1322 1866	1717 2142	323 446	97 94	694 431	111 398	81 91	49 80	291 473	66 253	67 229	307 265	430 1107	102 55	— —	5657 7930
1952—Pre-School School	1577 2420	2140 2700	242 349	206 206	526 534	134 385	129 182	68 222	253 545	130 432	42 162	274 701	452 1175	88 90	— —	6261 10103
1953—Pre-School School	867 1398	1747 1773	310 300	236 288	489 610	116 379	206 223	26 169	207 571	81 348	39 139	124 287	345 1042	137 101	44 105	4974 7733
																16364
																12707

1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953.  
 No. of Clinic Sessions 1175 826 875 1269 964  
 Domiciliary Visits ... 167 75 119 45 74  
 Hospital Visits ... 101 97 57 27 16

### Orthopaedic Specialist Clinics.

Orthopaedic cases are seen by orthopaedic surgeons. Mr Robert Stirling is responsible for the arrangements, assisted by Messrs Savill, Annan and Lamb. Information relating to these clinics and cases seen by specialists is given in tabular form :—

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Clinic sessions ... ..	58	61	109	85	118
Cases seen :—					
(a) Pre-school children ... ..	865	871	1345	1015	1241
(b) School children ... ..	1307	1148	1820	1672	2524
(c) Others ... ..	—	22	10	10	17
Total cases ... ..	2172	2041	3175	2697	3782
Recommendations :—					
Nc. referred to hospital * ... ..	94	90	95	74	75
No. referred to orthopaedic clinic ... ..	1084	477	661	196	294
No. referred to radiologist ... ..	167	174	218	197	322
Supervision ... ..	722	1073	1915	291	396

\* The children referred for treatment in hospital were, in the main, treated in the Princess Margaret Rose Hospital. At the beginning of 1953 there were 29 County children in this hospital, and during the year, 60 children were admitted for the first time. There were 43 re-admissions.

In 1949-50, 723 new cases seen by the specialists were grouped according to their socio-medical grading and 710 or 98·2% were found to belong to Category A, which comprises all these cases in which a cure of at least 75% of function is expected, while only 10, or 1·3%, fell into Category B and 3, or 0·4%, into Category C. Category B comprises cases where less than 75% of cure may be expected, but patients will be able to do something for a livelihood, and Category C includes all these cases where the patient will be unable to earn a livelihood and where any treatment carried out can only be considered from a humanitarian standpoint. Compared with 1936 when the orthopaedic scheme was relatively new in the County, the grading of 228 cases then was :—Category A-97 (43%) ; B-95 (42%) ; C-36 (15%). These figures go to show that with early diagnosis and treatment a reduction has been effected in the total number of gross and seriously crippling orthopaedic defects.

The following table analyses new cases seen by orthopaedic specialists in 1951, 1952 and 1953 :—

	1951.	1952.	1953.
Congenital deformities ... (a) ... ..	62	81	42
Anterior poliomyelitis ... (a) ... ..	42	5	19
Other forms of muscular paralysis (a) ... ..	2	10	3
Tuberculosis ... (a) ... ..	3	1	3
Arthritis and rheumatism ... (a) ... ..	2	—	2
Osteochondritis ... (a) ... ..	15	12	19
Osteomyelitis ... (a) ... ..	1	—	—
Rickets ... (a) ... ..	—	2	1
Injuries and amputations ... (b) ... ..	31	21	48
Deformities of feet ... (c) ... ..	291	243	350
Deformities of legs ... (d) ... ..	164	85	130
Deformities of posture ... (e) ... ..	40	32	70
Other ... ..	11	9	80
	664	501	767

- (a) Mainly deformities of lower limbs.
- (b) Mainly injuries.
- (c) Mainly pes planus, pes cavus, metatarsus varus.
- (d) Mainly knock-knees.
- (e) Mainly poor posture.

There were also brought forward in 1951, 131 children, in 1952, 41 children, and in 1953, 23 children in whom nothing abnormal was diagnosed.

### Adult Physiotherapy.

The Fife Civilian and Ex-Service Cripples' Welfare Scheme for physiotherapeutic treatment of adults in Lochgelly Area was continued during 1949 and for about six months in 1950 when the physiotherapist resigned. The co-operation of the local doctors has assisted in an increased demand for this treatment. It was, therefore, unfortunate that it was found impossible to obtain a successor until September, 1951, when it was possible to resume the work which had been originally commenced on 1st July, 1948. As before, a donation of 2/6d per attendance-treatment was charged. More than one type of treatment was given to a majority of the patients attending.

Mr Wilson resigned in August, 1952, and in the following month Mr Burt was appointed to fill the vacancy. The following is his report for the year ending 31st December, 1953 :—

#### General Statistics.

No. of patients at beginning of year ...	...	...	...	...	23
No. of new patients during year ...	...	...	...	...	157
No. of patients discharged during year ...	...	...	...	...	141
No. of patients remaining at end of year ...	...	...	...	...	39
No. of treatments given—at 2s 6d ...	...	...	...	...	1889
No. of treatments given—at 1s ...	...	...	...	...	40
No. of treatments given—free ...	...	...	...	...	147
Total No. of treatments ...	...	...	...	...	2241
Total amount of cash taken during year ...	...	...	...	£238	2s 6d
Treatments to Ministry of Pensions Patients ...	...	...	...	...	161

#### Types of Treatments.

Infra red ...	...	662	Short Wave Diathermy ...	686
Massage ...	...	1608	Medical Electricity ...	183
Exercises ...	...	1728	Radiant Heat ...	744
Wax Baths ...	...	65		

#### Types of Cases Treated.

Fibrositis ...	...	54	Rheumatoid arthritis ...	5
Osteoarthritis ...	...	25	Hemiplegia ...	3
Muscular Strain ...	...	21	Periarthritis ...	3
Pes planus ...	...	9	Tendinitis ...	3
Prolapsed disc ...	...	7	Lumbosacral strain ...	2
Sciatica ...	...	5	Sacroiliac strain ...	2
Miscellaneous ...	...	18		

### Speech Therapy.

In the session 1950-51 it was possible for the first time to increase the number of speech therapists to a total of seven. This made it

possible for the majority of children with speech defects to receive at least one weekly treatment. The following figures do not include those dealt with by the speech therapist employed by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust :—

<i>Cases Examined.</i>		1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Defective Articulation ...	...	191	173	1001	1196	1400
Stammering ...	...	59	33	252	344	465
Cleft Palate ...	...	8	8	17	31	52
Other Defects ...	...	57	18	31	45	63
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>1301</b>	<b>1616</b>	<b>1980</b>

<i>Cases Discharged.</i>		1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Result satisfactory ...	...	62	152	286	513	324
Result indefinite ...	...	9	27	17	34	13
Result unsatisfactory ...	...	3	6	10	60	14
Left before treatment completed		8	29	38	7	36
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>387</b>

### **Mentally and Physically Defective Children.**

<i>(a) Special School and Classes.</i>		1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Eastbank Special School ...	...	49	49	47	43	35
McLean Public School (Dunfermline) ...	...	75	65	73	62	75
Buckhaven Primary ...	...	43	40	37	33	31
Castlehill (Cupar) ...	...	36	38	38	36	29
Lochgelly J. S. ...	...	39	35	34	33	31
St Andrews Burgh ...	...	—	9	10	13	15
		<b>242</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>216</b>

The above figures represent for 1948-50 the average number on the roll and thereafter the roll as at the beginning of the school term. During 1952-53 a total of 31 children attended occupational Centres, 19 in Kirkcaldy and 12 in Dunfermline.

(b) <i>Children in Institutions.</i>	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.		1951-52.		1952-53.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1) <b>Blind—</b>										
Royal Blind School, Edinburgh	7	9	7	8	6	7	7	8	7	4
Dundee Sight Saving Class ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(2) <b>Deaf—</b>										
Donaldson School for the Deaf, Edinburgh ... ..	14	15	14	15	12	13	18	11	18	17
Dundee Institution ... ..	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
St. Vincent School, Glasgow ...	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	3	—	3
St. Giles School, Edinburgh ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
(3) <b>Physically Handicapped—</b>										
East Park Home, Glasgow ...	—	2	1	4	1	4	2	2	3	2
Trefoil Residential School ...	1	2	3	5	2	4	2	3	2	3
Westerlea School for Spastics Edinburgh ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Derwen Cripples Training College	5	—	5	—	3	—	2	—	1	—
Rudolph Steiner School, Aber- deenshire ... ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anton House, Broughty Ferry ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1
(4) <b>Epileptic Colony—</b>										
Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge of Weir ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	1
(5) <b>Mentally Handicapped—</b>										
Royal Scottish National Insti- tution, Larbert ... ..	7	5	6	5	7	4	11	8	9	7
Lennox Castle Institution ...	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
St. Joseph's Certified Institution	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
St Charles' Certified Institution	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Gogarburn Certified Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Kirklands Certified Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Strathore Certified Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	10

### Personal Hygiene and Physical Education.

Despite staffing difficulties the Organiser of Physical Education can indicate progress in various directions in this important aspect of health activities. We gladly acknowledge the close co-operation we have always received from Mr David Wilson and extracts from his reports covering the school years 1948-53 are appended.

#### Session 1948-49.

During the school session the physical education staff numbered 44-23 women teachers and 21 men teachers—of whom 9 were uncertificated. The employment of unqualified staff was again necessary owing to the continued shortage of trained specialist teachers.

In the summer term more than 400 boys participated in three Area Athletics meetings held at St Andrews, Dunfermline and Denbeath. The excellent athletics facilities at St Andrews were kindly granted by the University of St Andrews and those at Pitreavie Park, Dunfermline, by courtesy of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust. In making grateful acknowledgement to these bodies for the use of their grounds, it should at the same time be pointed out that there is in the County a serious lack of pavilion accommodation and turf space suitable for the practice of pure athletics, and in future planning, consideration should be given to the need for an Athletics Stadium centrally located. Despite the lack of good

training facilities, however, 5 out of the 8 senior secondary schools in the County were represented at the Scottish Schools Athletics Championships held in Edinburgh and performances were creditable.

#### Session 1949-50.

The rigid formations, static positions and formal commanding, associated with the older forms of "school Drill" are now seldom seen where qualified and enlightened specialist teachers are in charge, but tradition dies hard and there are still some non-specialist primary class teachers who find it difficult to realise that 'school drill' and modern 'physical education' are by no means synonymous.

The official syllabus states—"Physical Education includes all activities likely to minister to physical health, not only gymnastics, games, swimming and dancing, but sports, free play, walking tours, school journeys, camps and all forms of occupation and exercise likely to create a love of open air and a healthy way of living."

The arrangements within Fife are such that each primary school is regularly visited, on a rotational basis, by specialist teachers, the influence of whose work is gradually eliminating the use of the old term 'school drill' and the obsolete methods associated with it.

#### Session 1950-51.

##### Dunfermline College of Hygiene.

To meet the needs of expansion occasioned by the continued shortage of specialist teachers, this College, established in Fife in 1905, was transferred to Aberdeen by decision of the National Committee for the Training of Teachers. It would be ungracious to let the occasion pass without recording sincere appreciation for the many voluntary services rendered to Fife schools during nearly half a century by the staff and students of this College. Approximately 140 students were latterly in Fife Schools each week giving regular instruction in physical training, games, dancing and swimming, and the pupils and teachers alike will greatly miss the inspiration of their presence and their stimulating teaching.

The first post-war new school in Fife was brought into use at Benarty at the beginning of the school session. This school sets a new standard for primary schools in its provision for physical education with its modern gymnasium and equipment, changing and shower-rooms and playing field. So that these facilities may be used to the best advantage a qualified specialist teacher has been appointed to the school on a full-time basis.

The subject in physical education for which facilities in Fife are poorest is undoubtedly that of swimming, yet with approximately 20 miles of coast line the potential danger from drowning is ever present. Paradoxically enough, although there is so much water, the climatic conditions are such that regular instruction outdoors



can at best be only of a very spasmodic nature and even then, only during the hottest days.

All specialist teachers have instructions to include the land movements of swimming in their indoor physical training lessons not only so that the necessary co-ordination of movements may be learned, but so that the muscles involved may be strengthened through regular exercise. Only the fraction of the school population, however, within easy access of the indoor heated pool at Dunfermline have the opportunity of regular water practices in addition to the Newport pupils, who journey across the Tay to use the Dundee Baths. More recently too, Tulliallan School pupils have been receiving swimming instructions at the Alloa Indoor Swimming Pool. The great need in Fife, however, is for a centrally located heated swimming bath which could cater for a large number of schools, and I would suggest that the need for indoor swimming instruction is at least as great as the need for adequate playing space.

#### Session 1951-52.

Whilst a number of schools are provided with facilities for the giving of spray baths to school children for various reasons the number of children receiving the benefit of such baths is relatively small. The figures given in the following table are in most cases only approximate as no definite records seem to have been kept.

School.	Spray Baths.	
	After Gym Classes.	After Games.
Benarty P. S. ...	1600	—
Kirkcaldy High ...	—	5720
Viewforth J. S. ...	2388	—
Templehall J. S.	4800	400
Dunfermline High	380	4780
Kennoway J. S. ...	654	—
Bell-Baxter ...	20	5543
Waid Academy ...	5800	5250
Newburgh J. S. ...	1033	230
Fife Mining School	2800	—
	19655	21920

In the case of Queen Anne J. S. school the condition of the sprays prevents their use. In King's Road J. S. school sprays could not be given because of severe corrosion of the pipes of the hot water system. A new hot water tank and piping was being installed and it was hoped to recommence with the spray baths next session. In Park Road P. School the bath premises for girls was converted into a kitchen in 1939 and the boys' baths are used as a store.

In Beath High School the two obsolete baths are never used. A new separate gymnasium with spray bath accommodation is very definitely overdue here. In the girls junior secondary school (Moss-side) new nozzles and new automatic control for the hot and

cold water is required and consequently the pupils of this school have to dispense with the spray baths.

In Lochgelly J. S. school the staff were unable to arrange for spray baths.

It is most unfortunate that proper spray bathing facilities are not available in all the secondary schools. The importance of this form of health giving stimulation to the skin in the developing bodies of the children cannot be too often reiterated. It is not only the cleaning of the body but the active stimulation to the skin cells and tissues that is so important, and if carefully supervised and an adequate number of sprays available—preferably 15—would not require much time of a gymnastic period.

#### Session 1952-53.

Three area athletics meetings for junior secondary schools and a County meeting for senior secondary schools were held in various parts of the County. The standards achieved clearly reflect the careful coaching of the specialist teachers, many of whose pupils are now entered annually for the Scottish schoolboys' and school-girls' athletics championships. At the 1953 National championships, Fife pupils gained the following awards :—

Girls :—	1—1st place.	3—2nd places.	1—3rd place.
Boys :—	2—1st places.	2—2nd places.	

These results show that the school playing-fields provided by the Education Committee are appreciated by pupils and teachers alike and that they are being used both within and outwith school hours to good effect. The County Parks staff also deserves mention for its part in maintaining the fields and in providing jumping-pits and other athletic facilities without which these high championship standards could not be so consistently maintained.

The success of the Trek Camps scheme, first begun in 1951, warranted its expansion in 1953 to two weeks, and even so, only about half of all the pupils who desired an outdoor walking holiday, could be accepted. An interchange of pupils was effected whereby Fife pupils and their volunteer teacher escorts walked in the Pentlands and Ayrshire in return for facilities given to Midlothian and Ayrshire pupils who walked in Fife on the East Neuk Trek. Two hundred Fife boys and girls were thereby given an active outdoor holiday, their physical condition being carefully examined by the County Medical Staff prior to, and throughout the Trek fortnight.

Not one of the two hundred Fife pupils had to be excluded on medical grounds—surely a striking tribute to the high standard of cleanliness and fitness of these secondary boys and girls. When weather permitted all Trek campers were encouraged to take part in supervised sea-side swimming instruction.



# CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST



## ANNUAL REPORTS

ON

THE TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

IN

DUNFERMLINE AND ROSYTH CLINICS



FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED 31st JULY, 1953

**STAFF ENGAGED IN THE SCHOOL TREATMENT SERVICE.**  
(At 31st July, 1953.)

---

**Administrative Medical Officer.**

C. BARCLAY REEKIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

**Medical Staff.**

ROBERT M. WINK, B.S.c., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Depute Medical Officer of Health.

ISOBEL S. MOWAT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer for Health.

DAVID M. CATHIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

**Consulting Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.**

KENNETH McLAY, F.R.C.S.

**Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon.**

R. I. STIRLING, F.R.C.S.

**Defective Speech Clinic.**

NORAH WOOD.

**Dental Officer.**

MADELEINE G. LESLIE, L.D.S., R.C.S., Ed.

**Physiotherapist.**

AGNES B. WHYTE.

**Nurses.**

A. E. BENNET, E. B. STENHOUSE.

**Secretary.**

M. C. McLAREN.

**Clinic Attendants.**

A. CLARK, J. ROSS, E. SMALL, J. REID, J. FRASER,  
(part-time).

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	Dunfermline.	Rosyth.
Number of Schools at 31st July, 1953 ...	11	4
Average Number of Children on Register—		
1948-49. 1949-50. 1950-51. 1951-52. 1952-53.		
	7240    7587    7359    7353    7741	

## INTRODUCTION.

The work of the Clinics continued on similar lines as in previous years. Cases were referred by the School Medical Inspection Staff, family doctors, parents and teachers for attention and treatment.

The arrangement made in November, 1947, whereby the Burgh Medical Officer of Health was appointed Administrative Medical Officer to the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, has proved extremely satisfactory.

During the year ended 31st July, 1949, the number of children treated at the General Clinics in Dunfermline and Rosyth amounted to 5,497 new cases, and 19,763 attendances were made. There was an increase in the number of ear, nose and throat complaints, but a decrease in the incidence of skin conditions especially impetigo and scabies. In the School year 1949-50 the number of children attending was 5,260 and 17,898 attendances were made. There was a decrease in the number of ear, nose and throat conditions.

In the following school year, 5,273 children made 24,532 attendances, and during the year ended 31st July, 1952, 5,678 children made 24,789 attendances. In 1952-53, 5,707 children made 19,302 attendances. About 70% of school children attended the Clinics, but these figures do not indicate an unsatisfactory health standard. They reflect the increasing popularity of the school clinic as a centre for advice and preventive treatment, so fulfilling the aims and ideals for which the Service was instituted.

Orthopaedic cases have been increasing and, unfortunately, it has now become necessary to start a waiting list for physiotherapy.

The newly equipped Ultra-Violet Light Clinic has now been functioning for three years and the splendid results obtained have fully justified its installation.

Accounts of the work carried out by Miss Madeliene G. Leslie, Dental Officer, and Miss Norah Wood, Speech Therapist, are included in the following reports, which are mainly statistical in nature.

The work is conducted at three Clinics located as follows :—

- (1) Inglis Street Clinic, Dunfermline.
- (2) King's Road School Clinic, Rosyth.
- (3) Park Road School Clinic, Rosyth.

Any child returning after a month's unprescribed absence was considered to be a new case, as were children returning after an interval with a different defect.

1948-49.

## General Clinics—Return of Cases Treated.

					INGLIS STREET CLINIC.	
					No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
EAR—						
Middle Ear Suppuration	...	...	...	...	74	516
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	93	170
					— 167	— 686
NOSE AND THROAT—						
Nasal Conditions	...	...	...	...	219	262
Sore Throat	...	...	...	...	7	7
Other Throat Conditions	...	...	...	...	216	250
					— 442	— 519
EYE—						
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	38	210
Styes	...	...	...	...	31	102
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	81	293
Corneal Inflammation and Ulceration	...	...	...	...	—	—
Injuries	...	...	...	...	5	4
Errors of Refraction	...	...	...	...	2	4
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	27	57
					— 184	— 670
SKIN (HEAD)—						
Dirty	...	...	...	...	7	12
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	—	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	15	70
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	7	21
					— 29	— 103
SKIN (BODY)—						
Body Vermin	...	...	...	...	—	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	126	633
Scabies	...	...	...	...	39	142
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	6	30
Molluscum	...	...	...	...	11	41
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	341	2291
					— 523	— 3137
GENERAL—						
Septic Sores	...	...	...	...	306	1447
Injuries	...	...	...	...	474	1691
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	590	1294
Ultra Violet Light	...	...	...	...	115	1782
					— 1485	— 6214
					— 2830	— 11329



## ROSYTH CLINICS.

	No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
EAR—		
Middle Ear Suppuration ... ..	55	383
Other Conditions ... ..	88	157
	— 143	— 540
NOSE AND THROAT—		
Nasal Conditions ... ..	12	14
Throat Conditions ... ..	22	27
	— 34	— 41
EYE—		
Blepharitis ... ..	17	45
Styes ... ..	36	62
Conjunctivitis ... ..	31	45
Corneal Inflammation and Ulceration ... ..	—	—
Injuries ... ..	1	1
Errors of Refraction ... ..	6	7
Other Conditions ... ..	15	18
	— 106	— 178
SKIN (HEAD)—		
Dirty ... ..	2	3
Ringworm ... ..	—	—
Impetigo ... ..	6	16
Other Conditions ... ..	2	2
	— 10	— 21
SKIN (BODY)—		
Body Vermin ... ..	—	—
Impetigo ... ..	168	467
Scabies ... ..	2	4
Ringworm ... ..	10	22
Molluscum ... ..	5	8
Other Conditions ... ..	423	2922
	— 608	— 3423
GENERAL—		
Septic Sores ... ..	359	997
Injuries ... ..	721	1739
Other Conditions ... ..	334	639
	— 1414	— 3375
Total—Rosyth Clinics ... ..	2315	7578
Add—Inglis Street Clinic Total ... ..	2830	11329
Total No. of School Children ... ..	5145	18907
Add—Pre-School Children—Inglis Street ... ..	338	832
Add—Pre-School Children—Rosyth Clinics ... ..	14	24
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	5497	19763

## Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.

The following table shows the distribution of new cases :—

	School Children. Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.	Pre-School Children. Both Clinics.
Ear ... ..	167	143	17
Nose and Throat	442	34	79

The number of attendances for treatment amounted to :—

School Children ... ..	1786
Children of Pre-School Age ... ..	116
	1902

### I. AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR.

310 school children attended at Dunfermline and Rosyth Clinics on account of diseases of the ear. As compared with last year, this shows an increase of 50 cases of affections of the ear.

*Otitis Media.*—of the 310 cases, 129 cases were treated for otitis media.

The figures for the two types of the affection are :—

Acute Otitis Media ... ..	39
Chronic Otitis Media ... ..	90

### II. AFFECTIONS OF THE NOSE AND THROAT.

476 new cases in school children were treated.

The following table gives the nature and distribution of the cases in the various groups :—

	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.
<b>NOSE—</b>		
Catarrh ... ..	17	1
Other Conditions ... ..	202	11
<b>THROAT—</b>		
Acute Sore Throat ... ..	7	18
Other Conditions ... ..	216	4

As compared with the previous year, the above figures show an increase of 95 nose and throat affections.

The bulk of throat affections were cases of enlarged tonsils, many of whom were treated by operation.

*Children of Pre-School Age.*—The following table shows the diseases from which they suffered :—

	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.
Otitis Media ... ..	14	—
Other Affections of the Ear ... ..	3	—
Affections of the Nose ... ..	39	—
Affections of the Throat ... ..	39	1

*Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist Clinics.*—Eleven Clinics were held during the year by the Consulting Aural Surgeon, at which 223 school children and 39 pre-school children were seen by the

Specialist, who advised suitable treatment. Where necessary, operative treatment was subsequently carried out by the Specialist at the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital.

### Defective Speech Clinic.

During the year the following cases were dealt with :—

Stammer	...	...	...	...	...	26
Defective Speech	...	...	...	...	...	37
Cleft Palate Speech	...	...	...	...	...	2
Indistinct Speech	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nasal Speech	...	...	...	...	...	1
						69
No. of Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	1244

The session started with an unusually large influx of new cases, and it was found necessary to institute a waiting list, but it is satisfactory to report that by the end of the session, all those awaiting treatment had been absorbed. Thanks largely to the comparative freedom from epidemics, attendances were good throughout the year.

As usual the general classification " Defective Speech " covered an astonishing variety of faults and difficulties, ranging from the ever familiar lisped " s " to conditions of almost complete unintelligibility. In dealing with the worst cases, it was interesting to notice how rapidly the majority improved once the correct formation of the first few sounds had been mastered.

As in former years, a small group of pre-school children attended for treatment, and settled down happily to work once they had become accustomed to the discipline of being taught.

Good work was done by the Cleft Palate cases. They cannot be turned into perfect speakers, as they still suffer from a partial cleft of the hard palate, but one can at least prevent them slipping back into excessively blurred and nasal speech.

Work among the stammerers has been most rewarding. At the start of the session, there was the inevitable proportion of the " don't care " type, but by Christmas these had faded out—either through lack of interest or because they considered themselves cured—and this cleared the field for the keen workers who set themselves to conquer their troubles with real determination. Some have been discharged, and nearly all have shown good progress, thus demonstrating afresh how much easier it is to help those who help themselves.

Looking back on the session's work, one would like to emphasise the advisability of sending children for treatment as soon as a defect becomes apparent. The longer it is left to flourish, the harder it will be to uproot, and apart from the obvious handicap of being unable to express himself clearly and fluently, the child's resultant

loss of self-confidence is an even more serious matter, and one so lasting in its effects that it may well prove a stumbling block to a successful career.

### Eye Clinic.

290 new cases in school children were treated at the Clinics in Dunfermline and Rosyth. The number of attendances was 1,848. These figures show an increase of five cases of eye affection in school children.

In addition to the above, two children of pre-school age received treatment, and made four attendances.

The following table shows the distribution of the cases and the main classes of the defects treated :—

	INGLIS STREET.		ROSYTH.	
	School Children.	Pre-School Children.	School Children.	Pre-School Children.
Blepharitis ... ..	38	1	17	—
Styes ... ..	31	—	36	—
Conjunctivitis ... ..	81	—	31	—
Corneal Inflammation	—	—	—	—
Injuries ... ..	5	1	1	—
Errors of Refraction ...	2	—	6	—
Other Conditions ...	27	—	15	—
	184	2	106	—

### Skin Diseases.

The number of new cases of skin affections in school children at all of the Clinics amounted to 1,170. The number of attendances amounted to 6,684. The average number of treatments per case was 5·7.

The number of new cases in infants and children of pre-school age was 45, and the number of treatments 113.

*Group I.—Impetigo Contagiosa.*—In the year under review, 315 new cases in school children were treated. The number of attendances was 1,186. These figures show a decrease of 110 cases and 795 treatments.

In addition to the above, 14 children of pre-school age were sent for treatment. The attendances were 36. These figures also show decreases.

*Group II.—Ringworm of the Head and Body.*—There were no cases of Ringworm of the scalp. There were 16 of Ringworm of the body, a decrease of one case as compared with last year.

*Group III.—Warts, Chilblains and Corns.*—The number of new cases was :—Warts 385, Chilblains 28, Corns 32.

*Group IV.—All Other Conditions.*—

(1) *Vermin.*—9 cases of pediculosis capitis were sent for treatment during the year, a decrease of five cases as compared with last year.

(2) *Scabies*.—The number treated was 41, a decrease of 31 cases as compared with last year.

(3) *Molluscum Contagiosum*.—16 cases of Molluscum were treated during the year.

*Children of Pre-School Age*.—45 infants and children of pre-school age were referred to the Clinics for treatment.

The following table shows the diseases and the numbers treated :—

Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	14
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pediculi and Nits	...	...	...	...	...	2
Molluscum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	17
						—
						45
						—

### Defective Teeth.

DENTAL REPORT, 1948-49—DUNFERMLINE BURGH.

#### DENTAL EXAMINATION.

During the school year, the ten primary schools in Dunfermline Burgh were systematically inspected. This included all children whose ages ranged from five years to eleven years. The pupils attending the two secondary schools and those in the advanced divisions of St Margaret's and King's Road schools were not examined, but if they so desired, were treated as casual cases.

The total number examined was 4,132. 1,423 of the children examined were found to have sound dentitions which represents 34·44% of the total examined. This percentage is a decided improvement in the percentage for the previous year. These children, if so desirous, were brought to the Clinic for prophylactic treatment.

The following figures show the general state of the teeth as disclosed by examination and the numbers accepting and refusing treatment at the Clinic :—

	1948-49.	1948-49 Per Cent.	1947-48 Per Cent.
1. No. Examined	4132	—	—
2. No. with sound dentition	1423	34·44	19·19
3. No. requiring treatment	2709	65·56	80·81
4. No. in 3 accepting treatment at Clinic	2414	89·11	91·70
5. No. in 3 refusing treatment at Clinic	295	10·89	8·30

### Dental Treatment.

During the year, 2,810 children attended the Clinics for systematic treatment and made 3,872 attendances. In addition, 812 children attended as casual cases and made 1,225 attendances. These figures include 106 children of pre-school age who made 136 attendances.

The following figures show the treatment carried out throughout the school year :—

	Temporary Teeth.	Permanent Teeth.
Extractions—		
With local anaesthesia ... ..	3114	90
Fillings—		
Amalgam ... ..	808	1386
Silicate ... ..	—	150
Root Fillings ... ..	—	18
Other Operations—		
Silver Nitrate Treatment ... ..	476	14
Dressings Inserted ... ..		193
Scaling and Cleaning ... ..		1999

### Deformities and Other Conditions treated at the Orthopaedic Clinic.

Treatment by physiotherapy was carried out by Miss A. B. Whyte. The defects treated included cases of spastic conditions, palsies and paralysis resulting from Infantile Paralysis; Club Foot; Flat Foot; Knock Knees; Sprains, Fractures and Injuries; Postural defects, including round shoulders and curvature of the spine; and other conditions.

During the year 319 cases were treated, including 129 children of pre-school age. The total attendances were 3,633, including 889 of pre-school age. The average number of treatments per case was 11.4.

Most of the cases of local children on discharge from Princess Margaret Rose Hospital, Edinburgh, were sent to attend the Orthopaedic Clinic for further surveillance and treatment.

### Orthopaedic Specialist Clinics.

These clinics provide for the examination and treatment of children suffering from physical defects who require orthopaedic care in addition to what can be done for them by physiotherapy and other methods at the Orthopaedic Clinic.

Five Clinics were held during the year, at which 42 new cases (21 school and 21 pre-school children) were examined, and 89 old cases (69 school and 20 pre-school children) re-examined, making a total of 131 examinations.

During the year, 19 cases were recommended by the Orthopaedic Specialist for admission to Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for operation or in-patient treatment. Treatment by various orthopaedic methods was advised in the case of other children who were seen at the Clinics.

### Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.

This Clinic remains open throughout the year, except during the Summer months.

Most of the treatment is by a weekly general exposure of the body to a long flame Carbon Arc lamp, but local applications from a Mercury Vapour lamp are given in suitable cases.

*Attendances.*—During the year, the following children were treated, viz :—

School Children	...	...	...	...	...	115
Infants and Children under School Age	...	...	...	...	...	53
						<hr/>
						168
						<hr/>

The number of treatments given was 2,157, of which 375 were to children under school age. The average number of treatments per case was 12·8.

A number of children who had been operated on for tubercular glands of the neck were referred to the Clinic for treatment by Ultra Violet Light. The results obtained in these cases were most satisfactory.

1949-50.

## General Clinics—Return of Cases Treated.

					INGLIS STREET CLINIC.	
					No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
EAR—						
Middle Ear Suppuration	...	...	...	80	371	
Other Conditions	...	...	...	75	138	
					155	509
NOSE AND THROAT—						
Nasal Conditions	...	...	...	126	160	
Sore Throat	...	...	...	7	7	
Other Throat Conditions	...	...	...	135	151	
					268	318
EYE—						
Blepharitis	...	...	...	32	240	
Styes	...	...	...	33	163	
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	61	292	
Corneal Inflammation and Ulceration	...	...	...	5	11	
Injuries	...	...	...	4	9	
Errors of Refraction	...	...	...	3	4	
Other Conditions	...	...	...	28	47	
					166	766
SKIN (HEAD)—						
Dirty	...	...	...	1	2	
Ringworm	...	...	...	—	—	
Impetigo	...	...	...	3	32	
Other Conditions	...	...	...	11	23	
					15	57
SKIN (BODY)—						
Body Vermin	...	...	...	—	—	
Impetigo	...	...	...	127	668	
Scabies	...	...	...	28	107	
Ringworm	...	...	...	5	17	
Molluscum	...	...	...	8	30	
Other Conditions	...	...	...	310	2233	
					478	3055
GENERAL—						
Septic Sores	...	...	...	285	1149	
Injuries	...	...	...	465	1493	
Other Conditions	...	...	...	532	1222	
Ultra-Violet Light	...	...	...	99	1222	
					1381	5086
					2463	9791



## ROSYTH CLINICS.

	No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
EAR—		
Middle Ear Suppuration ... ..	34	248
Other Conditions ... ..	79	180
	<u>113</u>	<u>428</u>
NOSE AND THROAT—		
Nasal Conditions ... ..	10	10
Throat Conditions ... ..	43	45
	<u>53</u>	<u>55</u>
EYE—		
Blepharitis ... ..	15	47
Styes ... ..	44	78
Conjunctivitis ... ..	20	33
Corneal Inflammation and Ulceration	—	—
Injuries ... ..	—	—
Errors of Refraction ... ..	7	12
Other Conditions ... ..	12	14
	<u>98</u>	<u>184</u>
SKIN (HEAD)—		
Dirty ... ..	—	1
Ringworm ... ..	—	—
Impetigo ... ..	3	4
Other Conditions ... ..	8	8
	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>
SKIN (BODY)—		
Body Vermin ... ..	—	—
Impetigo ... ..	148	368
Scabies ... ..	—	—
Ringworm ... ..	11	22
Molluscum ... ..	2	7
Other Conditions ... ..	467	2787
	<u>628</u>	<u>3184</u>
GENERAL—		
Septic Sores ... ..	424	1033
Injuries ... ..	825	1888
Other Conditions ... ..	359	689
	<u>1608</u>	<u>3610</u>
Total—Rosyth Clinics ... ..	2511	7474
Add—Inglis Street Clinic Total ... ..	2463	9791
Total No. of School Children ... ..	4974	17265
Add—Pre-School Children—Inglis Street ... ..	284	631
Add—Pre-School Children—Rosyth Clinics ... ..	2	2
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	<u>5260</u>	<u>17898</u>

### Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.

The following table shows the distribution of new cases :—

	School Children.		Pre-School Children. Both Clinics.
	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.	
Ear ... ..	155	113	23
Nose and Throat ...	268	53	83

The number of attendances for treatment amounted to :—

School Children ... ..	1310
Children of Pre-School Age ... ..	122
	1432

#### I. AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR.

268 school children attended at Dunfermline and Rosyth Clinics on account of diseases of the ear. As compared with last year, this shows a decrease of 42 cases of affections of the ear.

*Otitis Media.*—Of the 268 cases, 114 cases were treated for otitis media.

The figures for the two types of the affection are :—

Acute Otitis Media ... ..	42
Chronic Otitis Media ... ..	72

#### II. AFFECTIONS OF THE NOSE AND THROAT.

321 new cases in school children were treated.

The following table gives the nature and distribution of the cases in the various groups :—

	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.
NOSE—		
Catarrh ... ..	26	1
Other Conditions ... ..	100	9
THROAT—		
Acute Sore Throat ... ..	7	17
Other Conditions ... ..	135	26

As compared with the previous year, the above figures show a decrease of 155 nose and throat affections.

The bulk of throat affections were cases of enlarged tonsils, many of whom were treated by operation.

*Children of Pre-School Age.*—The following table shows the diseases from which they suffered :—

	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.
Otitis Media ... ..	10	—
Other Affections of the Ear ... ..	12	1
Affections of the Nose ... ..	40	—
Affections of the Throat ... ..	43	—

*Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist Clinics.*—Ten Clinics were held during the year by the Consulting Aural Surgeon, at which 173

school children and 41 pre-school children were seen by the Specialist, who advised suitable treatment. Where necessary, operative treatment was subsequently carried out by the Specialist at the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital.

### Diseases of the Eye.

264 cases in school children were treated at the Clinics in Dunfermline and Rosyth. The number of attendances was 950. These figures show a decrease of twenty-six cases of eye affection in school children.

In addition to the above, two children of pre-school age received treatment, and made five attendances.

The following table shows the distribution of the cases and the main classes of the defects treated :—

	INGLIS STREET.		ROSYTH.	
	School Children.	Pre-School Children.	School Children.	Pre-School Children.
Blepharitis ... ..	32	—	15	—
Styes ... ..	33	—	44	—
Conjunctivitis ... ..	61	1	20	—
Corneal Inflammation ... ..	5	—	—	—
Injuries ... ..	4	—	—	—
Errors of Refraction ... ..	3	—	7	—
Other Conditions ... ..	28	1	12	—
	166	2	98	—

### Diseases of the Skin.

The number of new cases of skin affections in school children at all of the Clinics amounted to 1,132. The number of attendances amounted to 6,309. The average number of treatments per case was 5.5.

The number of new cases in infants and children of pre-school age was 17, and the number of treatments 33.

*Group I.—Impetigo Contagiosa.*—In the year under review, 281 new cases in school children were treated. The number of attendances was 1,072. These figures show a decrease of 34 cases and 114 treatments.

In addition to the above, four children of pre-school age were sent for treatment. The attendances were 8. These figures also show decreases.

*Group II.—Ringworm of the Head and Body.*—There were no cases of Ringworm of the scalp. There were 16 of Ringworm of the body.

*Group III.—Warts, Chilblains and Corns.*—The number of new cases was :—Warts 323, Chilblains 40, Corns 24.

*Group IV.—All Other Conditions :—*

(1) *Vermin*.—Only one case of pediculosis capitis was sent for treatment.

(2) *Scabies*.—The number treated was 28, a decrease of 13 cases as compared with last year.

(3) *Molluscum Contagiosum*.—Ten cases of Molluscum were treated during the year.

*Children of Pre-School Age*.—17 infants and children of pre-school age were referred to the Clinics for treatment.

The following table shows the diseases and the numbers treated :—

Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	4
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pediculi and Nits	...	...	...	...	...	—
Molluscum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	8
						—
						17
						—

#### Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.

This Clinic remains open throughout the year, except during the summer months.

Most of the treatment is by a weekly general exposure of the body to a long flame Carbon Arc lamp, but local applications from a Mercury Vapour lamp are given in suitable cases.

*Attendances*.—During the year, the following children were treated, viz :—

School Children	...	...	...	...	99
Infants and Children under School Age	...	...	...	...	25
					—
					124
					—

The number of treatments given was 1,499, of which 277 were to children under school age. The average number of treatments per case was 12·1.

A number of children, who had been operated on for tubercular glands of the neck, were referred to the Clinic for treatment by Ultra Violet light. The results obtained in these cases were most satisfactory.

#### Deformities and Other Conditions treated at the Orthopaedic Clinic.

Treatment by physiotherapy was carried out by Miss A. B. Whyte. The defects treated included cases of spastic conditions, palsies and paralysis resulting from Infantile Paralysis; Club Foot; Flat Foot; Knock Knees; Sprains, Fractures and Injuries; Postural defects, including round shoulders and curvature of the spine; and other conditions.

During the year 408 cases were treated, including 186 children of pre-school age. The total attendances were 3,801, including 1,118 of pre-school age. The average number of treatments per case was 9.3.

Most of the cases of local children on discharge from Princess Margaret Rose Hospital, Edinburgh, were sent to attend the Orthopaedic Clinic for further surveillance and treatment.

### Orthopaedic Specialist Clinics.

These clinics provide for the examination and treatment of children suffering from physical defects who require orthopaedic care in addition to what can be done for them by physiotherapy and other methods at the Orthopaedic Clinic.

Five clinics were held during the year, at which 31 new cases (15 school and 16 pre-school children) were examined, and 88 old cases (69 school and 19 pre-school children) re-examined, making a total of 119 examinations.

During the year 16 cases were recommended by the Orthopaedic Specialist for admission to Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for operation or in-patient treatment. One case was recommended to the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital for operation. Treatment by various orthopaedic methods was advised in the case of other children who were seen at the Clinics.

### Defective Speech Clinic.

During the year the following cases were dealt with :—

Stammer	...	...	...	...	23
Defective Speech	...	...	...	...	35
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	2
Nasal Speech	...	...	...	...	3
					<hr/>
	Total	...	...	...	63
					<hr/>
	No. of Attendances	...	...	...	1301
					<hr/>

Work this session has been interesting and varied, with the majority of children attending regularly and working keenly. A number of cases were discharged during the year and their places filled from the waiting list—an institution which has apparently come to stay. At the end of the session there were, unfortunately, still a few names on the list, but these children will all be admitted when the Clinic re-opens in September.

Defective speakers were again the largest class to be dealt with. Every year one is astonished anew at the variety of misdeeds of which the articulative organs are capable. Often these cases are aggravated by partial deafness caused by unhealthy tonsils, and progress is necessarily slow until the required operation has been carried out.

The cleft palate cases have both been discharged in the meantime. Later on, when they are old enough to be fitted with dental plates, it is hoped they will report for further treatment, if necessary.

Stammerers have ranged from really bad cases to comparatively mild ones. While the majority have shown great perseverance in tackling their difficulties, one always has to contend with the few, who, finding themselves much improved, lose interest, and either cease attending altogether, or attend so spasmodically that further progress is impossible. One cannot help feeling that here a firmer parental attitude is required.

Possibly the most encouraging development during the year has been the gradually increasing number of pre-school children seeking admittance. This points to a growing awareness on the parents' part of the importance of their children establishing good speech habits before beginning school. It is often asked how soon a defective or backward speaker should be sent for treatment, and while the answer depends to a certain extent on the individual child and the home environment, generally speaking three and a half or four is a suitable age. Younger children are not, as a rule, ready to respond to the mild discipline which is absolutely essential if progress is to be made.

It may not be out of place to conclude by emphasising that attendance at the Clinic is of little value unless the child is prepared to carry out at home regular practice along the lines laid down for him. The cure of any speech defect depends ultimately on the speaker himself.

### Defective Teeth.

#### DENTAL REPORT, 1949-50—DUNFERMLINE BURGH.

##### DENTAL EXAMINATION.

During the school year, the ten primary schools in Dunfermline Burgh were systematically inspected.

The following table shows the number of children examined in each age group, together with the number of children whose dentitions were found to be sound in the corresponding group :—

				No. Examined.	No. with sound dentitions.
At	5 years	...	...	665	233
"	6 "	...	...	610	165
"	7 "	...	...	576	130
"	8 "	...	...	559	146
"	9 "	...	...	555	155
"	10 "	...	...	580	179
"	11 "	...	...	473	177
	Total	...		<u>4018</u>	<u>1185</u>

These figures show that 29·49% of the children had sound teeth. This percentage is short of the standard for the previous year, and the decline, I feel sure, is due to the increase in the consumption of carbohydrates.

As in former years the pupils attending the High School, Queen Anne School and the advanced division of St Margaret's and King's Road Schools were treated as casual cases.

The following figures show the general state of the teeth as disclosed by examination and the numbers accepting and refusing treatment :—

	1949-50.	1949-50 Per Cent.	1948-49 Per Cent.
1. No. examined ... ..	4018	—	—
2. No. with sound dentition ... ..	1185	29·49	34·44
3. No. requiring treatment ... ..	2833	70·51	65·56
4. No. in 3 accepting treatment at Clinic ...	2507	88·49	89·11
5. No. in 3 refusing treatment at Clinic ...	326	11·51	10·89

From the above figures, it will be noted that there is a slight increase in the number of children refusing treatment at the Clinic, partly due to the fact that, under the new Health Scheme, more children are now being attended to privately.

### Dental Treatment.

During the year 2,875 children attended the Dental Clinics for systematic treatment and made 3,973 attendances, an average of 1·38 attendances per child. 833 children attended as casual cases and made 1,123 attendances. This latter group includes 135 children of pre-school age, who made 151 attendances.

The following figures show the treatment carried out throughout the year :—

	Temporary Teeth.	Permanent Teeth.
Extractions (with local anaesthesia)—		
Sepsis ... ..	3016	91
Orthodontic treatment ... ..	218	3
Fillings—		
Amalgam ... ..	877	1193
Silicate ... ..	—	192
Root Fillings ... ..	—	22
Other Operations—		
Silver Nitrate Treatment ... ..	84	—
Dressing Inserted ... ..		99
Scaling and Cleaning ... ..		1345

1950-51.

## General Clinics—Return of Cases Treated.

					INGLIS STREET CLINIC.	
					No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
GENERAL CONDITIONS—						
Septic Sores	...	...	...	...	251	1063
Injuries	...	...	...	...	416	1417
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	401	1193
					— 1068	— 3673
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CONDITIONS—						
Ear Conditions	...	...	...	...	105	357
Nose Conditions	...	...	...	...	63	86
Throat Conditions	...	...	...	...	102	112
					— 270	— 555
EYE CONDITIONS—						
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	35	126
Styes	...	...	...	...	34	110
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	38	121
Injuries	...	...	...	...	6	8
Errors of Refraction	...	...	...	...	4	4
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	24	38
					— 141	— 407
SKIN CONDITIONS—						
(a) <i>Head</i> :	Ringworm	...	...	...	42	902
	Impetigo	...	...	...	5	13
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	22	51
					— 69	— 966
(b) <i>Body</i> :	Impetigo	...	...	...	105	610
	Scabies	...	...	...	12	47
	Ringworm	...	...	...	21	172
	Molluscum	...	...	...	5	28
	Warts	...	...	...	104	1145
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	196	707
					— 443	— 2709
ORTHOPAEDIC CONDITIONS	...	...	...	...	255	2927
SPEECH DEFECTS	...	...	...	...	18	546
ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT THERAPY	...	...	...	...	187	2883
TOTAL FOR ALL CONDITIONS					... 2451	14666



## ROSYTH CLINICS.

					No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
GENERAL CONDITIONS—						
Septic Sores	...	...	...	...	397	985
Injuries	...	...	...	...	776	1817
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	316	627
					— 1489	— 3429
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CONDITIONS—						
Ear Conditions	...	...	...	...	91	450
Nose Conditions	...	...	...	...	8	13
Throat Conditions	...	...	...	...	31	31
					— 130	— 494
EYE CONDITIONS—						
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	17	44
Styes	...	...	...	...	33	47
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	17	30
Injuries	...	...	...	...	4	6
Errors of Refraction	...	...	...	...	6	12
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	14	18
					— 91	— 157
SKIN CONDITIONS—						
(a) <i>Head</i> :	Ringworm	...	...	...	—	—
	Impetigo	...	...	...	4	7
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	6	6
					— 10	— 13
(b) <i>Body</i> :	Impetigo	...	...	...	116	340
	Scabies	...	...	...	—	—
	Ringworm	...	...	...	1	1
	Molluscum	...	...	...	2	4
	Warts	...	...	...	196	1857
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	307	953
					— 622	— 3155
TOTAL FOR ALL CONDITIONS					... 2342	7248
TOTAL FOR ALL CONDITIONS—						
Inglis Street Clinic					... 2451	14666
TOTAL OF ALL CONDITIONS—						
Rosyth Clinics					... 2342	7248
GRAND TOTAL (School Children)					... 4793	21914

It should be noted that the three Clinics also cater for pre-school children.

During the year the following numbers of pre-school children received treatment :—

	No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
(1) Inglis Street Clinic ... ..	476	2614
(2) Rosyth Clinics ... ..	4	4
Grand Total (Pre-School Children)	480	2618

### Analysis of the Work of the General Clinics.

#### General Conditions.

	SCHOOL CHILDREN.		PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.
	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.	All Clinics.
Septic Sores ... ..	251	397	4
Injuries ... ..	416	776	26
Other Conditions ... ..	401	316	104

It will be seen from these figures that the above conditions account for the bulk of the cases treated at the General Clinics. There is no doubt that early treatment of these does much to reduce absenteeism from School. Only a comparatively small number had to be referred to the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital for X-ray examination and further opinion.

#### Ear, Nose, and Throat Conditions.

	SCHOOL CHILDREN.		PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.
	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.	All Clinics.
Ear Conditions ... ..	105	91	17
Nose Conditions ... ..	63	8	16
Throat Conditions ... ..	102	31	20

##### I. AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR.

213 children attended the Clinics on account of diseases of the ear. Otitis Media accounted for 73 of this number. The bulk of these were of the chronic variety and were associated with unhealthy tonsils and adenoids. Earlier operation for removal of tonsils and adenoids would do much to alleviate this distressing condition. The other aural conditions consisted chiefly of wax in the ears and furunculosis. These responded well to appropriate treatment.

##### II. AFFECTIONS OF THE NOSE.

87 children attended the Clinics for nasal conditions. A large proportion of these cases were of rhinitis and were referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist for opinion and advice as to treatment.

### III. AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

153 children attended the Clinic for throat conditions. The majority of these were cases of enlarged tonsils and were referred to the appropriate Specialist.

#### Eye Conditions.

233 children were treated at the Clinics under this category, and made in all 570 attendances.

The following table shows the distribution of the cases and the main classes of the defects treated :—

	SCHOOL CHILDREN.		PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.
	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.	All Clinics.
Blepharitis ... ..	35	17	1
Styes ... ..	34	33	—
Conjunctivitis ... ..	38	17	—
Errors of Refraction ... ..	4	6	—
Injuries ... ..	6	4	—
Other Conditions ... ..	24	14	—

It will be seen that inflammatory conditions formed the bulk of the cases treated. Fortunately these responded quickly to prompt treatment.

The cases with refraction errors were referred to the Eye Specialist.

#### Skin Conditions.

	SCHOOL CHILDREN.		PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.
	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.	All Clinics.
(a) HEAD—			
Ringworm ... ..	42	—	8
Impetigo ... ..	5	4	1
Other Conditions ... ..	22	6	7
(b) BODY—			
Impetigo ... ..	105	116	3
Scabies ... ..	12	—	4
Ringworm ... ..	21	1	7
Molluscum ... ..	5	2	—
Warts ... ..	104	196	3
Other Conditions ... ..	196	307	15

For the first time for many years there has been a sharp increase in ringworm of the scalp and body. The cases were not confined to any one school or area. In several instances more than one member of a family was involved. The newly installed Kromayer lamp was used for this condition both for diagnosis and treatment. The lamp with the Wood's filter has proved to be an excellent aid to diagnosis. The infected areas were readily picked out, and thereafter progress and cure were assessed by its use. The lamp was also extensively used in actual treatment. Ringworm of the body responded quickly to this line of therapy. The scalp conditions,

however, were found to be more obstinate and necessitated the children's exclusion from school for long periods.

Warts, especially the plantar variety, were fairly prevalent. This is a condition where continuous and persistent treatment is essential to obtain cure. The slowness of response to treatment, however, too frequently results in the stopping of therapy before a cure is effected.

Impetigo remained more or less at the same level as in previous years.

The large number of cases which are classified as "Other Conditions" is accounted for by rashes of various kinds which responded promptly to treatment.

It is pleasing to record a marked fall in the incidence of Scabies.

### **Orthopaedic Conditions.**

Miss A. B. Whyte, as Physiotherapist to the Clinic, carried out the treatment for orthopaedic defects.

These defects included cases of spastic conditions, palsies and paralysis resulting from infantile paralysis, foot defects, knock knees, and the rehabilitation of fracture cases. General postural defects also received attention. Some of the above conditions are amenable to treatment in classes, but many require individual care and attention. Cases requiring individual attention are increasing in number each year, and in many instances treatment is limited because of inadequacy of staff for this work, The help of an assistant-physiotherapist would be of great value.

Cases requiring Specialist opinion were seen by Mr Stirling at his routine visits or, if urgent, were referred directly to Princess Margaret Rose Hospital, Edinburgh. This hospital also supplies splints, plasters and callipers to any cases requiring these appliances.

During the year 426 cases were treated, including 171 pre-school children. The total attendances made were 3,816, including 889 of pre-school age. These figures again show an increase from the previous year.

The School Health Service remains responsible for the treatment of orthopaedic conditions in children.

During the year two children who have received treatment from the Clinic during practically all their childhood were admitted to Institutions. One case was admitted to the Trefoil School, Edinburgh, for further education and training, while the other was admitted for vocational training to St Loyes' College, Exeter. It is gratifying to report that these children, who were so severely crippled from birth and who as a result were unable to attend school, can now look forward to becoming useful citizens.

### Speech Defects.

The work of this clinic was undertaken by Miss Norah Wood, and her review of the activities of the Speech Clinic is given in the following report :—

	NO. OF CASES.
Stammer ... ..	14
Defective Speech ... ..	18
Cleft Palate ... ..	1
Nasal Speech ... ..	2
No. of Attendances during Year ... ..	751

There was a drop in the number of school children attending the Clinic this year owing to the appointment by the Education Authority of Speech Therapists to treat the children in the schools, which matter has now been satisfactorily adjusted. After a rather confused start, work settled down with this undoubted advantage that the children attending benefited by receiving a larger share of individual attention than had been the case in former years. Attendances were satisfactory during the Autumn term, but illness interfered badly during the Spring and Summer terms.

As a result of the decreased number of school children on the roll, it was possible to take in more pre-school children than before. Fifteen attended this year as against seven last year. Work amongst this group of children is intensely interesting, but presents difficulties not met with when dealing with the average school child. Some are frightened because they are too young to understand what "going to the Clinic" implies; few have had any previous experience of being taught, and none has acquired the discipline that only comes with school. Consequently many are shy and unresponsive at first, and in extreme cases flatly refuse to speak a word for the first week or so. Here the intelligent co-operation of the parent does much to help, and once the child's confidence is gained, good results usually follow.

The Cleft Palate case—a boy who began attending in the Autumn at the age of three—has made excellent progress, largely owing to the good sense of his mother in insisting upon a reasonable amount of home practice. The cleft was of the Soft Palate only, and there seems to be no reason why, in time, his speech should not be perfectly normal.

The majority of the stammerers have made progress. Once a stammerer realises that the teacher can show the way but that only his own perseverance and determination can effect a proper cure, he is on the way to acquiring normal speech habits. His is the hardest task of all.

In all types of speech disorders, the parent's sympathy and interest can do much to help. Young children cannot be expected to take complete responsibility for themselves, and one wishes that parents would come more often to see the children at work, report on

their progress at home, and generally discuss and clear up any difficulties or misunderstandings regarding treatment which inevitably crop up from time to time. Such visits are always welcomed.

### Ultra-Violet Light Therapy.

At the commencement of the school year under review, the Clinic was entirely re-equipped with new lamps. In place of the long flame Carbon Arc Lamp, was installed a "Centrosol" and four suspended "Sollux" lamps. With these changes the Ultra-Violet Light Clinic Room has been brought completely up to date, and now compares more than favourably with any other school clinic in the country.

As an adjunct to this Clinic and also to the Orthopaedic Clinic, there was installed a "Sollux" Lamp (Model IX) for infra-red therapy.

Prior to this year, Ultra-Violet Ray therapy was discontinued during the Summer months, but to obtain the maximum benefit from this line of treatment, the "Sunlight Clinic" remained open all the year.

During the year the following children were treated :—

School Children	...	...	...	...	187
Infants and Children under School Age	...				58
					<hr/>
					245
					<hr/>

The Total Number of Treatments given was 3882

The majority of cases attending for "Sunlight" were children convalescing from debilitating illnesses. Others attending were those suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis especially the glandular variety.

The results in all cases were very gratifying. The high number of attendances reflects the popularity of this Clinic with parents and children alike.

### The Specialist Clinics.

#### (1) *Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist Clinics.*

Ten clinics were held during the year by the Consulting Specialist, at which 126 school children and 26 pre-school children were seen.

Most of these cases were recommended for removal of tonsils and adenoids, and their names added to the waiting list for hospital admission. Unfortunately, this only entails adding names to an already overflowing list, and involves waiting for a period of several years. This is a state of affairs which is very disheartening to all concerned with this work.

#### (2) *Orthopaedic Specialist Clinics.*

These clinics provide for the examination and treatment of children suffering from physical defects who require orthopaedic

care in addition to what can be done for them by physiotherapy and other methods at the General Orthopaedic Clinic.

Five clinics were held during the year, at which 36 (14 school and 22 pre-school children) were examined and 82 old cases (52 school and 30 pre-school children) re-examined, making a total of 118 examinations.

During the year 15 cases were recommended by the Orthopaedic Specialist for admission to Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for operation or in-patient treatment.

### Dental Clinic.

The dental work was undertaken by Miss M. G. Leslie, L.D.S., R.C.S., Ed., and her review of the year's work is given in the following report :—

#### Dental Examination.

As in former years the whole of the primary schools in Dunfermline Burgh and numbering eleven were systematically inspected. The pupils of the High School, Queen Anne School, and the Advanced Divisions of King's Road and St Margaret's Schools were treated as casual cases. This year the children attending Abbot Street Occupation Centre were included in the systematic inspection. The ages of the children inspected ranged from 5½ years to 11 years.

The following table shows the number of children examined in each group, together with the number of children whose dentitions were found to be sound in the corresponding group :—

	No. Examined.	No. with sound dentitions.
At 5 years ... ..	346	141
" 6 " ... ..	700	218
" 7 " ... ..	669	159
" 8 " ... ..	597	121
" 9 " ... ..	607	150
" 10 " ... ..	597	186
" 11 " ... ..	604	209
	<hr/> 4120	<hr/> 1184

These figures show that 28·74% of the children examined had sound teeth.

The following figures show the general state of the teeth as disclosed by examination, and the numbers accepting and refusing treatment. The comparative percentages for the previous year are also shown.

	1950-51.	1950-51 Per Cent.	1949-50 Per Cent.
1. No. examined ... ..	4120	—	—
2. No. with sound dentition ... ..	1184	28·74	29·49
3. No. requiring treatment ... ..	2936	71·26	70·51
4. No. in 3 accepting treatment at Clinic ... ..	2608	88·83	88·49
5. No. in 3 refusing treatment at Clinic ... ..	328	11·17	11·51

### Dental Treatment.

During the year 4,674 children attended the clinics for treatment and made 5,609 attendances. 3,811 children came as the result of systematic inspection, and made 4,482 attendances. 863 children attended as casual cases and made 1,127 attendances. 147 of the casual cases were of pre-school age and made 160 attendances.

The following figures show the treatment carried out throughout the school year :—

	Temporary Teeth.	Permanent Teeth.
EXTRACTIONS (with local anaesthesia)—		
Sepsis ... ..	2646	52
Orthodontic Treatment ... ..	196	3
FILLINGS—		
Amalgam ... ..	861	1551
Silicate ... ..	—	162
Root Fillings ... ..	—	22
OTHER OPERATIONS—		
Silver Nitrate treatment ... ..	254	22
Dressings inserted ... ..		121
Scaling and Cleaning ... ..		1651



1951-52.

## Return of Cases treated at General Clinic.

					INGLIS STREET CLINIC.	
					No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
GENERAL CONDITIONS—						
Septic Sores	...	...	...	...	249	1046
Injuries	...	...	...	...	406	1277
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	455	938
					1110	3261
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CONDITIONS—						
Ear Conditions	...	...	...	...	134	373
Nose Conditions	...	...	...	...	81	94
Throat Conditions	...	...	...	...	96	113
					311	580
EYE CONDITIONS—						
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	38	195
Styes	...	...	...	...	44	173
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	36	203
Injuries	...	...	...	...	10	18
Errors of Refraction	...	...	...	...	10	11
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	30	65
					168	665
SKIN CONDITIONS—						
(a) Head :	Ringworm	...	...	...	19	913
	Impetigo	...	...	...	9	69
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	35	96
					63	1078
(b) Body :	Impetigo	...	...	...	127	792
	Scabies	...	...	...	9	32
	Ringworm	...	...	...	19	108
	Molluscum	...	...	...	3	8
	Warts	...	...	...	99	888
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	190	888
					447	2716
ORTHOPAEDIC CONDITIONS					291	3969
SPEECH DEFECTS					37	725
ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT THERAPY					124	2624
TOTAL FOR ALL CONDITIONS					2551	15618

## Return of Cases treated at General Clinic.

					ROSYTH CLINICS.	
					No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
GENERAL CONDITIONS—						
Septic Sores	...	...	...	...	460	1073
Injuries	...	...	...	...	836	1989
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	362	677
					1658	3739
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CONDITIONS—						
Ear Conditions	...	...	...	...	77	257
Nose Conditions	...	...	...	...	9	9
Throat Conditions	...	...	...	...	15	18
					101	284
EYE CONDITIONS—						
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	38	85
Styes	...	...	...	...	40	69
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	22	36
Injuries	...	...	...	...	5	6
Errors of Refraction	...	...	...	...	10	13
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	23	43
					138	252
SKIN CONDITIONS—						
(a) Head :	Ringworm	...	...	...	—	—
	Impetigo	...	...	...	4	8
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	3	3
					7	11
(b) Body :	Impetigo	...	...	...	143	346
	Scabies	...	...	...	1	2
	Ringworm	...	...	...	5	8
	Molluscum	...	...	...	4	4
	Warts	...	...	...	164	833
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	347	870
					664	2063
TOTAL FOR ALL CONDITIONS					2568	6349
TOTAL FOR ALL CONDITIONS—						
Inglis Street Clinic					2551	15618
TOTAL FOR ALL CONDITIONS—						
Rosyth Clinics					2568	6349
GRAND TOTAL (School Children)					5119	21967

*Pre-School Children.*—It should be noted that the three clinics also cater for pre-school children, and during the year, 559 cases received treatment, making 2,822 attendances.

### Analysis of the Work of the General Clinics.

#### General Conditions.

	SCHOOL CHILDREN.		PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.
	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.	All Clinics.
Septic Sores ... ..	249	460	13
Injuries ... ..	406	836	17
Other Conditions ... ..	455	362	143

Again, as in previous years, the above conditions were responsible for the majority of the cases attending the Clinics. Most cases were of a minor nature and responded quickly to treatment. There is no doubt that the early attention of these apparently minor conditions is well worth while. Cases, where considered necessary, were referred to the Out-Patient Department of the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital for X-Ray examination.

#### Ear, Nose, and Throat Conditions.

	SCHOOL CHILDREN.		PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.
	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.	All Clinics.
Ear Conditions ... ..	134	77	24
Nose Conditions ... ..	81	9	25
Throat Conditions ... ..	96	15	25

#### I. AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR.

235 children attended the clinics on account of diseases of the ear. Otitis Media accounted for 77 of this number. Many of these cases were associated with unhealthy tonsils and adenoids and were referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist for opinion. The other aural conditions consisted chiefly of wax in the ears and furunculosis. These responded well to the appropriate treatment.

#### II. AFFECTIONS OF THE NOSE.

115 children attended the Clinics for nasal conditions. A large proportion of these cases were of rhinitis and were referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist for opinion and advice as to treatment.

#### III. AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

136 children attending the clinic for throat conditions. The majority of these were cases of enlarged tonsils and were referred to the appropriate Specialist.

#### Eye Conditions.

315 children were treated at the clinics under this category, and made in all 935 attendances.

The following table shows the distribution of the cases and the main classes of the defects treated :—

	SCHOOL CHILDREN.		PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN. All Clinics.
	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.	
Blepharitis ... ..	38	38	3
Styes ... ..	44	40	1
Conjunctivitis ... ..	36	22	3
Errors of Refraction ... ..	10	10	—
Injuries ... ..	10	5	1
Other Conditions ... ..	30	23	1

There was an all-round increase in the number of children attending for the treatment of these conditions. 935 attendances in all were made this year compared with 570 in the previous year. Inflammatory conditions again accounted for the majority of the cases. The cases with refraction errors were referred for advice and opinion to the Eye Specialist.

### Skin Conditions.

	SCHOOL CHILDREN.		PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN. All Clinics.
	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.	
(a) HEAD—			
Ringworm ... ..	19	—	8
Impetigo ... ..	9	4	2
Other Conditions ... ..	35	3	11
(b) BODY—			
Impetigo ... ..	127	143	7
Scabies ... ..	9	1	3
Ringworm ... ..	19	5	—
Molluscum ... ..	3	4	—
Warts ... ..	99	164	2
Other Conditions ... ..	190	347	10

There was a considerable drop in the incidence of ringworm cases, but, impetiginous conditions, especially of the face, showed a definite increase over previous years.

Warts of the hands were again fairly prevalent. This is a condition where continuous and persistent treatment is essential to obtain cure. The slowness of response to treatment, however, too frequently results in the stopping of therapy before a cure is effected.

The large number of cases, which are classified as "Other Conditions," is accounted for by nondescript skin rashes, chilblains and corns.

### Orthopaedic Conditions.

Miss A. B. Whyte, as Physiotherapist to the Clinic, carried out the treatment for orthopaedic defects.

These defects included cases of spastic conditions, palsies and paralysis resulting from infantile paralysis, foot defects, knock knees, postural defects and the rehabilitation of fracture cases.

Breathing and chest expansion exercises were also given to a number of chronic asthmatics.

While many of the above conditions permit of class treatment, a large number, especially pre-school children, require individual care and attention. The number of cases requiring individual attention is increasing each year, with the result that a considerable waiting list is now an unfortunate feature of this clinic. The help of an Assistant Physiotherapist would do much to remedy this situation and also permit of more frequent treatments to some of the more severe cases.

During the year 484 cases were treated, including 193 pre-school children. The total attendances made were 5,091, including 1,222 of pre-school age. These figures again show a big increase both in cases and in attendances made.

The School Health Service remains responsible for the treatment of orthopaedic conditions in children.

At the end of the school year, one case of severe crippling disability was admitted to Anton House, Broughty Ferry, for further education and training.

### Speech Defects.

The work of this Clinic was undertaken by Miss Norah Wood, and her review of the activities of the Speech Clinic is given in the following report :—

	No. of Cases.
Stammer ... ..	16
Defective Speech ... ..	36
Cleft Palate ... ..	1
No. of Attendances during year ... ..	892

Work started smoothly this session with the coming into force of the arrangement whereby only children from Canmore and Commercial Schools attended the Clinic, the other schools being visited by Speech Therapists appointed by the Education Authority. Pre-school children from all parts of the town continued to attend as usual.

Attendances were good on the whole, and a number of cases were discharged during the year. Several of these are to attend the Elocution Classes at Benachie in the coming Winter—a wise move on their parents' part, as it guards against the tendency to slip back into bad habits of speech.

The proportion of defective speakers was high this year—36 out of a total of 53 cases—and, as usual, the most troublesome sounds were R, Th, and the sibilants. Articulative defects sometimes run in families, and when this is the case, progress is slow, as the child naturally copies the speech he hears in the home. However, perseverance wins the day, and parents have been known to benefit from the child's exercises.

The more one works with stammerers, the more one realises the difficulty these children have in training themselves to think and fill their lungs before they speak. Exercises for rhythm and relaxation are of great value, but the child must also acquire the habit of orderly thought if he is to overcome his trouble. We have to appreciate how difficult this is for a stammering child with his nervous, excitable temperament.

Thirteen pre-school children attended throughout the year. As is only to be expected, the treatment of such very young children always presents certain difficulties, but even if some have to be lured to the clinic by the prospect of picture books, such bribery is surely excusable when the child's speech can be improved, and, in some cases, rendered normal by the time school age is reached.

In conclusion, a word of thanks is due to the School Teachers who, by their co-operation, contribute so much to the success of the work.

#### Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.

During the year the following children were treated:—

School Children	...	...	...	...	124
Infants and Children under School Age	...				52
					<hr/>
					176
					<hr/>

The total number of Treatments given was 3608

General Ultra-Violet Light radiation of the body is given by a "Centrosol" and four suspended Sollux lamps. Each case receives two exposures of eight minutes per week, and a course lasts several weeks, the exact duration varying with each individual.

The majority of those attending for "Sunlight" were convalescing cases from some recent illness, cases of round shoulders and poor muscle tone, and others who were suffering from general debility. The Kromayer lamp was used for the diagnosis and treatment of ringworm. Fortunately, there was a considerable decrease in the incidence of this condition, and only 19 cases received treatment during the year.

Cases of tuberculous cervical adenitis were also treated, and, in many instances, the general Ultra Violet Light was supplemented by local infra-red therapy, using a Sollux lamp.

All cases responded well to treatment, and the high number of attendances reflects the popularity of this clinic with both parents and children.

It is felt that greater use could still be made of the excellent facilities provided in this most up-to-date Clinic, especially by school children, but the fact that attendance involves loss of school lessons is very often taken into account to the sacrifice of the undoubted benefits to be derived.

## B.—The Specialist Clinics.

### (1) *Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist Clinics.*

Eight Clinics were held during the year by the Consulting Specialist, at which 102 school children and 30 pre-school children were seen.

Most of these cases were recommended for removal of tonsils and adenoids, and their names added to the waiting list for hospital admission. It is gratifying to report that cases are being admitted to hospital more expeditiously than in former years.

### (2) *Orthopaedic Specialist Clinics.*

These clinics provide for the examination and treatment of children suffering from physical defects who require orthopaedic care in addition to what can be done for them by physiotherapy and other methods at the General Orthopaedic Clinic.

Five Clinics were held during the year, at which 46 cases (27 school and 19 pre-school children) were examined, and 89 old cases (63 school and 26 pre-school children) re-examined, making a total of 135 examinations.

During the year 9 cases were recommended by the Orthopaedic Specialist for admission to Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for operation or in-patient treatment.

## Dental Clinic.

The dental work was undertaken by Miss M. G. Leslie, L.D.S., R.C.S., Ed., and her review of the year's work is given in the following report :—

### Dental Examination.

The eleven Primary Schools in Dunfermline Burgh were systematically inspected. Twenty-nine half days were devoted to inspection, and 4,157 children were inspected between the ages of 5½ and 11 years.

The pupils of High School, Queen Anne School and the Advanced Division of St Margaret's School are still treated as casual cases.

The following table shows the number of children examined in each group, together with the number of children whose dentitions were sound in the corresponding group :—

			No. Examined.	No. with sound dentitions.
At 5 years	...	...	368	149
" 6 "	...	...	642	210
" 7 "	...	...	687	183
" 8 "	...	...	716	202
" 9 "	...	...	651	196
" 10 "	...	...	615	176
" 11 "	...	...	438	163
" 12 "	...	...	40	26
			<hr/> 4157	<hr/> 1305
			<hr/>	<hr/>

These figures show that the percentage of children having sound dentitions is an improvement on last year's percentage, which was 28·74 as compared with 30·67 this year.

The following figures show the general state of the teeth as disclosed by examination and the numbers accepting and refusing treatment.

1. No. examined	...	...	...	4157
2. No. with sound Dentition	...	...	...	1305
3. No. requiring treatment	...	...	...	2852
4. No. in 3 accepting treatment at Clinic	...	...	...	2565
5. No. in 3 refusing treatment at Clinic	...	...	...	287

### Dental Treatment.

440 sessions were devoted to treatment. 3,270 children attended the Clinic for treatment, and made 4,616 attendances. 198 of these children were of pre-school age and made 211 attendances.

The following figures show the treatment carried out throughout the year :—

	Temporary Teeth.	Permanent Teeth.
EXTRACTIONS—		
Sepsis	2002	34
Orthodontic treatment	66	8
FILLINGS—		
Amalgam	1033	1727
Silicate	—	215
Root Fillings	—	19
OTHER OPERATIONS—		
Silver Nitrate treatment	...	81
Dressings inserted	...	1618



1952-53.

## A.—The General Clinics.

## Return of Cases treated at General Clinic.

					INGLIS STREET CLINIC.	
					No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
GENERAL CONDITIONS—						
Septic Sores	...	...	...	...	257	923
Injuries	...	...	...	...	445	1161
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	595	1107
					— 1297	— 3191
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CONDITIONS—						
Ear Conditions	...	...	...	...	182	482
Nose Conditions	...	...	...	...	125	163
Throat Conditions	...	...	...	...	138	153
					— 445	— 798
EYE CONDITIONS—						
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	37	184
Styes	...	...	...	...	46	163
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	43	154
Injuries	...	...	...	...	3	8
Errors of Refraction	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	23	31
					— 152	— 540
SKIN CONDITIONS—						
(a) Head :	Ringworm	...	...	...	6	26
	Impetigo	...	...	...	14	81
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	19	30
					— 39	— 137
(b) Body :	Impetigo	...	...	...	104	475
	Scabies	...	...	...	13	55
	Ringworm	...	...	...	24	143
	Molluscum	...	...	...	4	19
	Warts	...	...	...	90	525
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	232	792
					— 467	— 2009
ORTHOPAEDIC CONDITIONS	...	...	...	...	457	3771
SPEECH DEFECTS	...	...	...	...	29	476
ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT THERAPY	...	...	...	...	128	2389
TOTAL FOR ALL CONDITIONS					... 3014	13311

## Return of Cases treated at General Clinic.

					ROSYTH CLINICS.	
					No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
GENERAL CONDITIONS—						
Septic Sores	...	...	...	...	440	973
Injuries	...	...	...	...	863	1743
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	431	716
					— 1734	— 3432
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CONDITIONS—						
Ear Conditions	...	...	...	...	91	277
Nose Conditions	...	...	...	...	8	10
Throat Conditions	...	...	...	...	17	33
					— 116	— 320
EYE CONDITIONS—						
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	29	45
Styes	...	...	...	...	46	62
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	22	29
Injuries	...	...	...	...	1	1
Errors of Refraction	...	...	...	...	3	3
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	32	39
					— 133	— 179
SKIN CONDITIONS—						
(a) Head :	Ringworm	...	...	...	—	—
	Impetigo	...	...	...	9	22
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	9	21
					— 18	— 43
(b) Body :	Impetigo	...	...	...	140	313
	Scabies	...	...	...	—	—
	Ringworm	...	...	...	—	—
	Molluscum	...	...	...	2	4
	Warts	...	...	...	154	688
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	396	1012
					— 692	— 2017
TOTAL FOR ALL CONDITIONS					... 2693	5991
TOTAL FOR ALL CONDITIONS—						
Inglis Street Clinic					... 3014	13311
TOTAL FOR ALL CONDITIONS—						
Rosyth Clinics					... 2693	5991
GRAND TOTAL (School Children)					... 5707	19302

*Pre-School Children.*—It should be noted that the three Clinics also cater for pre-school children, and during the year 742 cases received treatment, making 2,848 attendances.

### Analysis of the Work of the General Clinics.

#### General Conditions.

	SCHOOL CHILDREN.		PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.
	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.	All Clinics.
Septic Sores ... ..	257	440	12
Injuries ... ..	445	863	26
Other Conditions ... ..	595	431	201

Again, as in previous years, the above conditions were responsible for the majority of the cases attending the Clinics. Most cases were of a minor nature and responded quickly to treatment. There is no doubt that early attention to these apparently minor conditions is well worth while. Cases, where considered necessary, were referred to the out-patient Department of the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital for X-ray examination.

#### Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions.

	SCHOOL CHILDREN.		PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.
	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.	All Clinics.
Ear Conditions ... ..	182	91	37
Nose Conditions ... ..	125	8	48
Throat Conditions ... ..	138	17	61

##### I. AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR.

310 children attended the Clinics on account of diseases of the ear. Otitis Media accounted for 94 of this number. Many of these cases were associated with unhealthy tonsils and adenoids and were referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist for opinion. The other aural conditions consisted chiefly of wax in the ears and furunculosis. These responded well to the appropriate treatment.

##### II. AFFECTIONS OF THE NOSE.

181 children attended the Clinics for nasal conditions. A large proportion of these cases were of rhinitis and were referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist for opinion and advice as to treatment.

##### III. AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

216 children attended the Clinic for throat conditions. The majority of these were cases of enlarged tonsils and were referred to the appropriate Specialist.

#### Eye Conditions.

306 children were treated at the Clinics under this category, and made in all 778 attendances.

The following table shows the distribution of the cases and the main classes of the defects treated :—

	SCHOOL CHILDREN.		PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN. All Clinics.
	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.	
Blepharitis ... ..	37	29	6
Styes ... ..	46	46	6
Conjunctivitis ... ..	43	22	5
Errors of Refraction ... ..	—	3	—
Injuries ... ..	3	1	—
Other Conditions ... ..	23	32	4

778 attendances in all were made this year compared with 935 in the previous year. Inflammatory conditions again accounted for the majority of the cases. The cases with refraction errors were referred for advice and opinion to the Eye Specialist.

### Skin Conditions.

	SCHOOL CHILDREN.		PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN. All Clinics.
	Inglis Street Clinic.	Rosyth Clinics.	
(a) HEAD—			
Ringworm ... ..	6	—	6
Impetigo ... ..	14	9	1
Other Conditions	19	9	8
(b) BODY—			
Impetigo ... ..	104	140	6
Scabies ... ..	13	—	2
Ringworm ... ..	24	—	—
Molluscum ... ..	4	2	—
Warts ... ..	90	154	1
Other Conditions	232	396	21

The chief conditions requiring treatment were impetigo and warts. Many of the warts were of the plantar type and proved to be very resistant to treatment. In some cases the warts had to be dealt with by electric cautery at the General Hospital.

The large number of cases which are classified as "Other Conditions" was accounted for by nondescript skin rashes and chilblains.

### Orthopaedic Conditions.

Miss A. B. Whyte, as Physiotherapist to the clinic, carried out the treatment for orthopaedic defects.

The defects treated included cases of spastic conditions, disabilities resulting from infantile paralysis, foot defects, knock knees and cases with bad posture.

Rehabilitation of fracture cases, breathing and chest expansion exercises of asthmatics, was also undertaken.

During the year 648 cases were treated compared with 484 last year. Of the 648 cases, 191 were children of pre-school age. The total attendances made were 4,504 including 735 of pre-school age.

As stated in the introductory remarks of this report, the large increase in orthopaedic cases has now resulted in a considerable

waiting list. It is hoped to reduce this list by increasing the size of the remedial classes in the new premises, but, unfortunately, this will do little to improve the lot of the more handicapped case who requires individual attention.

### Speech Defects.

The work of this clinic was undertaken by Miss Norah Wood, and her review of the activities of the Speech Clinic is given in the following report :—

				No. of Cases.
Stammer	...	...	...	13
Defective Speech	...	...	...	40
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	1
No. of Attendances during Year	...	...	...	772

Work this session was interesting and many different types of speech disorders were treated. Several cases were discharged in the course of the year.

Attendances during the Summer term were disappointing owing partly to an unusual amount of illness and partly to the Coronation holiday in the middle of the term, followed the next week by the showing of the Coronation film to the Schools. With the routine of Clinic attendance broken two weeks running by such excitements, it was only natural an epidemic of forgetfulness should follow, and the result was a rather disappointing term's work.

The most striking feature of the year's work was the high proportion of pre-school children attending for treatment—25 out of a total of 54, and it is encouraging to note how many of these children were either clear of their defects, or nearly so, by the time school age was reached. Of course one has to be prepared for certain difficulties when working with such young children. To begin with there is the problem of attendance when illness in the household makes it impossible for the mother to bring the child to the Clinic and with a shy, nervous type of child much precious time has to be spent gaining his confidence before any teaching can be attempted. Also, progress at first is very slow, as few pre-school children have any idea of concentration. There is, however, one big advantage to set against these drawbacks. The habit of bad speech has not had time to take too firm a hold and can, as a rule, be more easily eradicated than would have been the case had it been left to flourish unchecked until the child reached school age.

The stammerers all made progress, but one realises again how hard it is to build up self-confidence in these children. It has truly been said that the stammerer stammers in his mind before ever he stammers with his voice.

Once again the heading "Defective Speech" covered a wide range of disorders, and one can only marvel at the misdemeanours of which the articulative organs are capable.

Progress in the Cleft Palate case was negligible. The operation appears to have been entirely successful, but the child refused to speak or do anything he was asked to do. One hopes he will return in the Autumn in a more biddable frame of mind.

In conclusion, it should be stressed that parents are always welcome to come to the Clinic to discuss their children's difficulties and report on home progress. Such talks often serve to clear up misunderstandings which may arise from time to time and are, therefore, a helpful contribution to the success of the work.

### **Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.**

There was slight increase in the number of children attending for Ultra-Violet light therapy.

A total of 204, including 76 pre-school children, were treated, making in all 3,536 attendances.

The majority of those attending for "Sunlight" were convalescing from some recent illness or were found to be suffering from general debility. All cases responded well to treatment, and the high number of attendances reflects the popularity of this Clinic with both parents and children.

### **B.—The Specialist Clinics.**

#### *(1) Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist Clinics.*

Ten Clinics were held during the year by the Consulting Specialist, at which 164 school children and 52 pre-school children were seen.

Most of these cases were recommended for removal of tonsils and adenoids. The early admission of these cases to hospital for operation, mentioned in last year's report, is being maintained.

#### *(2) Orthopaedic Specialist Clinics.*

These Clinics are now being held monthly, and provide for the examination and treatment of children suffering from physical defects who require orthopaedic care in addition to what can be done for them by physiotherapy and other methods at the general Orthopaedic Clinic.

Eight Clinics were held during the period under review, at which 63 cases (43 school and 20 pre-school) were examined, and 154 old cases (129 school and 25 pre-school) re-examined, making a total of 217 examinations.

During the year 17 cases were recommended by the Orthopaedic Specialist for admission to Princess Margaret Rose Hospital, Edinburgh, for operation or in-patient treatment.

### **Dental Clinic.**

The dental work was undertaken by Miss M. G. Leslie, L.D.S., R.C.S., Ed., and her review of the year's work is given in the following report :—

### Dental Examination.

Throughout the year six of the nine primary schools were inspected, involving 2,259 children whose ages ranged from 5½ to 11 years.

The children who were examined towards the close of the previous school year were given treatment in the first part of the present session, before the inspection of the schools mentioned above was started.

The treatment of Park Road and King's Road was not completed in the previous year and was continued into the current year. It was completed by Christmas, 1952. Since then, 228 have been examined and treated at Park Road School, and 291 children at King's Road School.

On two occasions during the year pupils attending the Occupation Centre were given treatment.

The following table shows the number of children examined in each age group, together with the number of children whose dentitions were found to be sound in the corresponding group :—

	No. Examined.	No. with sound Dentitions.
At 5 years ... ..	169	66
„ 6 „ ... ..	339	115
„ 7 „ ... ..	280	58
„ 8 „ ... ..	353	78
„ 9 „ ... ..	475	106
„ 10 „ ... ..	508	144
„ 11 „ ... ..	428	129
„ 12 „ and over ...	39	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2591	713
	<hr/>	<hr/>

These figures show that 27·5% had sound dentitions. It is not possible this year to pronounce an accurate statement of pupils refusing treatment at the Clinic due to the opening of a new school during the session with consequent re-allocation of pupils.

### Dental Treatment.

449 sessions were devoted to treatment. 3,089 children attended the Clinic and made 4,598 attendances. 222 of these children were of pre-school age and made 235 attendances.

The following figures show the treatment carried out throughout the year :—

	Temporary Teeth.	Permanent Teeth.
EXTRACTIONS—		
Sepsis ... ..	2118	114
Orthodontic treatment ...	165	6
FILLINGS—		
Amalgam ... ..	696	1756
Silicate ... ..	—	248
Root Fillings ... ..	—	5
OTHER OPERATIONS—		
Silver Nitrate treatment ...		15
Dressings inserted ... ..		84
Scaling and Cleaning ... ..		1567

## EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF BLIND PERSONS.

The Specialists responsible for the examination of persons applying for registration as "Blind Persons" were Doctors A. R. Moodie and C. R. O. Leeds. Clinics were held in Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline, Methil, and St Andrews, but a few cases were examined in other centres outwith the county. Persons unfit to travel to a clinic were visited at home and examined there. Further details are given below in tabular form :—

### Analysis of Results.

	Examined at Clinic.			Examined in Own Home.		
	Blind.	Not Blind.	Total.	Blind.	Not Blind.	Total.
1949.						
County Cases ... ..	30	6	36	14	5	19
Kirkcaldy Burgh Cases	6	1	7	6	1	7
Dunfermline Burgh Cases	6	1	7	1	—	1
Total ... ..	42	8	50	21	6	27
1950.						
County Cases ... ..	23	15	38	21	3	24
Kirkcaldy Burgh Cases	5	2	7	4	1	5
Dunfermline Burgh Cases	6	4	10	—	—	—
Total ... ..	34	21	55	25	4	29
1951.						
County Cases ... ..	18	11	29	23	10	33
Kirkcaldy Burgh Cases	3	1	4	4	1	5
Dunfermline Burgh Cases	4	3	7	3	—	3
Total ... ..	25	15	40	30	11	41
1952.						
County Cases ... ..	18	22	40	38	5	43
Kirkcaldy Burgh Cases	3	4	7	9	2	11
Dunfermline Burgh Cases	—	3	3	4	2	6
Total ... ..	21	29	50	51	9	60
1953.						
County Cases ... ..	11	17	28	39	4	43
Kirkcaldy Burgh Cases	3	4	7	9	1	10
Dunfermline Burgh Cases	3	3	6	5	—	5
Total ... ..	17	24	41	53	5	58

### Type of Treatment Recommended.

	1949.		1950.		1951.		1952.		1953.	
	Blind	Not Blind	Blind	Not Blind	Blind	Not Blind	Blind	Not Blind	Blind	Not Blind
Medical	—	—	1	3	2	2	6	2	5	2
Surgical	8	—	12	4	9	1	11	3	4	3
Optical	1	5	4	8	1	9	2	14	1	6

In 1951 a case of retro-lenticular fibroplasia in an infant of less than one year of age was the first case of the kind to be certified



as blind in Fife. The primary eye conditions recorded by the Eye Specialists for the 99 cases examined in 1953 were detailed as follows :—

Cases Certified as Blind.	Ages in Years.			Total.
	Below 35.	35-65.	Above 65.	
Primary Cataract ... ..	—	—	36	36
Primary Glaucoma ... ..	—	2	6	8
Myopia ... ..	—	1	3	4
Degenerative Retinitis ... ..	—	—	1	1
Primary Optic Atrophy ... ..	—	2	—	2
Choroiditis ... ..	—	—	5	5
Iridocyclitis ... ..	—	1	—	1
Exudative Retinitis ... ..	—	—	1	1
Superficial Keratitis ... ..	—	—	1	1
Retinitis Pigmentosa ... ..	—	1	1	2
Primary Detachment of Retina ...	1	1	—	2
Interstitial Keratitis ... ..	—	1	1	2
Miscellaneous ... ..	—	2	3	5
	1	11	58	70
Not Blind.				
Refractive Error ... ..	—	1	—	1
Primary Cataract ... ..	—	2	14	16
Primary Glaucoma ... ..	—	—	3	3
Miner's Nystagmus ... ..	1	—	—	1
Myopia ... ..	2	—	1	3
Optic Atrophy ... ..	—	—	1	1
Ulcerative Keratitis ... ..	—	1	—	1
Degenerative Hyalitis ... ..	—	—	1	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	—	1	1	2
	3	5	21	29
Grand Total ... ..	4	16	79	99

## INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Owing to the introduction in recent years of new forms of treatment, including the antibiotics, infectious diseases have presented less formidable problems in that there have been fewer complications and fewer deaths.

In 1949 confirmed cases of notifiable infectious disease excluding tuberculosis, numbered 923, a decrease of 346 from the number of notifications in the previous year. With the exception of pneumonia (443 cases) and scarlet fever (327 cases) the incidence of infectious disease was remarkably low.

Whooping cough became notifiable for the first time on 1st January, 1950, and accounted for 1,071 or nearly half, of the total of 2,167 cases brought to the notice of the Public Health Department during that year.

In 1951 there was again some improvement in the general figures. There were 2,033 confirmed cases, and whooping cough (836) cases showed a slight decrease. Pneumonia (all forms) accounted for 484 notifications, and there were 483 cases of scarlet fever.

During 1952 there was a fall in the total number of notifications to 1,537. Whooping cough alone showed a decrease of 597 cases. Scarlet fever notifications increased to 682 but at no time did the disease become epidemic in form. Pneumonia (all forms) accounted for 430 of the cases of infectious disease notified.

The total number of notifications in 1953 was 1,872, the increase from the previous year being due to whooping cough (727 cases). Scarlet fever remained fairly prevalent, but there was a decrease in the number of cases of pneumonia.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified within the County including the small burghs, during the five years under review :—

*Number of cases coming to the knowledge of the medical Officer of Health and accepted by him as suffering from the stated Disease.*



*Poliomyelitis.*

In 1949, 20 cases of infantile paralysis occurred, as compared with 19 confirmed cases in 1948. In 1947 there was a much higher incidence when 55 confirmed cases were recorded.

In 1950 most of the country was involved in an outbreak of acute poliomyelitis, and, as in 1947, Fife County did not escape. There were 78 confirmed cases and the disease was widely distributed but the central mining area was more severely affected than elsewhere. Of the total cases, 42 occurred in this area as follows:—Cardenden, 11; Lochgelly, 4; Cowdenbeath, 6; Lochore, Glenraig and Ballingry, 15; Kelty, 3; and Lumphinnans, 3. In the Wemyss area there were 15 cases of which 6 occurred in Methil, 3 in Leven, and 3 in Kennoway. East Fife had 13 cases including 5 in Cupar and 3 in Ladybank. With the exception of one case at Cairneyhill and one at Burntisland that area of the County to the West and South of Dunfermline remained free from infection.

The age and sex distribution of the cases is shown in the following table:—

		<i>Poliomyelitis—1950. Age Groups Affected.</i>						
Sex	At all ages.	Under 1 yr.	1 and under 4 yrs.	5 and under 14 yrs.	15 and under 24 yrs.	25 and under 34 yrs.	35 and under 44 yrs.	45+ yrs.
Male	35	4	19	10	1	—	1	—
Female	43	4	20	14	2	3	—	—

It will be noted that 8 more females than males were involved. Under the age of five years the incidence in the sexes was fairly even, 23 males to 24 females. From five years up to 34 years there were 11 males and 19 females. Only one case over the age of 35 years was recorded and this was a male aged 40 years. All but seven of the patients were under the age of 15 years and no cases were reported prior to the month of June. In that month 8 cases occurred with 23 in July, 27 in August, 15 in September, 3 in October, and 2 in December. The incidence was, therefore, confined to the summer months, June-September.

In 1951 on the other hand only nineteen cases were confirmed. The incidence of the disease was comparatively low and the cases were widely dispersed throughout the County. There were, in 1952, only seven cases.

In 1953 there were 15 confirmed cases, a comparatively low figure for post-war years. Of these, 9 were males and 6 females, and two-thirds of those of both sexes were under 15 years of age. Cases were again widely distributed throughout the County, and in East Fife there were 8 cases of which 3 were in Newport, while in West Fife there were 7 cases. All but one of the patients took ill in the latter half of the year and five of the cases occurred in the month of October. There were nine cases with paralysis, comprising five males and four females, and one female died.

There is no doubt that the infection occurs often in sub-clinical or undiagnosable form, especially during epidemics. It has been estimated that for every case discovered, there are about one hundred infected persons. This may be a good thing, in that the general resistance of the community to the disease is thereby raised. Nevertheless, the devastating effects which the disease can have on the human frame are such as to provoke a fear of its presence such as is engendered by very few of the modern pestilences. Research is, however, proceeding and it is hoped that before long an effective prophylactic may be found.

*Infective Jaundice (Weil's Disease).*

Although six cases of this disease were formally reported during 1952, actually eleven cases were known to have occurred. The five additional cases were diagnosed in Edinburgh and in Bridge of Earn Hospitals and no doubt appear in the returns for these localities.

Weil's Disease has been associated with coal miners in Fife for a long time. Two fatal cases occurred in 1924 but the infection was not outstandingly noticeable until the period 1940-49 during which eight non-fatal cases were recorded among workers in the mine concerned with the 1924 cases. Between 1949 and 1953 sixteen cases (five fatal) occurred. Eight of the men worked in one pit in which infected rats, the cause of the trouble, were found. An interesting development of the infection was the fact that it began to appear among other people than miners. In 1946 a farm labourer living some ten miles across country from the nearest infected colliery was found to be ill with the disease. Rats in three out of seven farms in the vicinity were found to be infected. In 1952, two labourers engaged mainly in field drainage and ditch cleaning in the neighbourhood of collieries, sickened with the disease. Infected rats were collected from the streams. Obviously these signs that the infection was tending to become generalised among the population and among rats presented a serious threat which fortunately was removed by an intensive campaign against rat infestation on the part of the National Coal Board, the farming community and the County Council. The rat is a treacherous enemy; the County Council are well advised to maintain their Pest Destruction Squad.

*Scarlet Fever.*

This disease was less prevalent in 1949 and 1950 than in the following three years, but although there was then a general increase in incidence, the disease maintained the mild form characteristic of recent decades.

*Diphtheria.*

Diphtheria, prior to immunisation, formed a large proportion of the total cases of infectious diseases recorded in the year. The incidence has fallen year by year since 1941, when the County

immunisation campaign was commenced. In 1949 there were only five confirmed cases, three of which occurred in unprotected patients. There was only one case in each of the three years following, and in 1953, for the first time on record, there were no confirmed cases of this disease. This happy state of affairs, however, will not continue unless parents ensure that each succeeding generation is effectively protected.

#### *Dysentery.*

It would not be wise to draw conclusions from the figures given for notifications of this disease. Only a fraction of cases are in fact notified and the real incidence of dysentery remains unknown. Many patients do not seek the advice of their doctors. Occasionally a clear epidemiological picture is obtained as in 1950 when an outbreak in a nursery school in West Fife accounted for the bulk of the 55 cases notified; details are as follows:—

On 5th March, 1950, an outbreak of dysentery in Keltly Nursery School was brought to the notice of the Headmaster by a general practitioner who had had to send a child to the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Dunfermline. From the child the Flexner Bacillus (type X) was isolated. Another doctor reported that a number of children in the Nursery Class had developed diarrhoea.

On March 6th it was found that a number of children were absent (some with diarrhoea). The teacher in charge was also absent. When the absentees were visited it was found that 21 had symptoms of diarrhoea and similar symptoms had occurred in 8 contacts of these children.

Every child with any symptoms suggestive of an intestinal infection was excluded from the Nursery School until the bowel contents had been tested. Those found negative were excluded for three weeks and the positive ones were excluded until three negative tests had been obtained. The family doctors of the children concerned were notified of the bacteriological findings and it was left to them to prescribe the necessary treatment.

The number of cases bacteriologically examined was as follows—

Nursery School Children and Staff	...	...	99
Family contacts	...	...	32
Pre- and Post-nursery School Cases	...	...	5
Total	...	...	136

The number of cases in which the B. Flexner type "X" was found was:—

Nursery School Children (including 1 Staff member)	...	...	23
Family Contacts	...	...	9

When checking the family contacts, one (a post-recovery school child) was found to have Sonne III. infection. The B. Sonne III. was also isolated from a member of the staff who developed diarrhoea.

This infection was most likely contracted outside the school, as this type of infection was reported to be prevalent in West Fife at that time.

*Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.*

Sporadic cases of paratyphoid fever continued to occur but, despite diligent enquiry, it was often not possible to trace any definite source of infection. Cases of typhoid fever occurring in Stratheden Mental Hospital were traced to a known carrier.

*Immunisation.*

The following tables show the numbers of pre-school and school children dealt with in the five years 1949-53 respectively :—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION—				1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
First Injection—								
Pre-School	...	...	...	2954	3170	3228	2688	2524
School	...	...	...	432	332	613	412	406
Second Injection—								
Pre-School	...	...	...	2790	2545	2872	2559	2370
School	...	...	...	385	362	423	391	370
Third Injection—								
School	...	...	...	2280	2334	2747	3210	3152
WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION—								
First Injection	...	...	...	1065	724	354	795	906
Second Injection	...	...	...	994	706	348	742	812
Third Injection	...	...	...	79	19	291	107	170
Fourth Injection	...	...	...	—	—	20	—	—

These figures do not include combined diphtheria/whooping cough immunisations. In 1953 there were 543 first injections of combined prophylactic, 539 second injections, 492 third injections and 51 fourth injections.

The work of immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough was mainly carried out by Medical Officers of the Public Health Department and only a limited amount was undertaken by private practitioners.

The proportion of children of school age immunised against diphtheria was satisfactory. The situation as regards pre-school children was not quite so good, the average for the County as a whole being about 65%, the figure varying considerably from area to area, in some tending to be only 30%. A constant endeavour was made to persuade parents to afford their children the protection to which they are entitled, and periodically by posters, postcards, cinema slides and other means an endeavour was made to stimulate an awareness of the menace. Every child entering school was offered a boosting injection, but there were, unfortunately, a few children whose parents denied them this protection. With regard to whooping cough, immunisation propaganda has not been undertaken to the same extent, but in all parts of the County, children are now offered inoculation and it may be taken that, for every six pre-school

children immunised against diphtheria, one child is immunised against whooping cough.

Other forms of protection were also available through the Health Department, particularly for people proceeding abroad. Arrangements were made for immunisation against smallpox, typhus fever, plague, yellow fever and the typhoid group of fevers.

### *Vaccination.*

The following returns indicate the position with regard to (a) primary vaccinations and (b) re-vaccinations against smallpox :—

(a) PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED—	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Typical Vaccinia ... ..	1406	1545	1143	1094	1231
Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction ...	19	47	41	20	7
Reaction of Immunity ... ..	5	30	10	8	2
No local reaction ... ..	235	168	229	232	274
(b) PERSONS RE-VACCINATED—					
Typical Vaccinia ... ..	216	448	179	43	30
Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction ...	46	255	86	10	13
Reaction of Immunity ... ..	72	345	197	37	8
No Local Reaction ... ..	129	65	40	18	9

Vaccination against smallpox affords a sure protection against the disease yet comparatively few parents to-day take advantage of the free service offered and only approximately 25% of infants are protected against smallpox by vaccination.

### *Venereal Diseases.*

The main bulk of the work in connection with Venereal Diseases is still carried out at the long-established Centres at Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy. Smaller numbers of patients attend the Dundee Clinic and a few in the northwest of the County avail themselves of facilities at Perth.

The sharp post-war rise in the incidence of venereal infection was followed by a striking decline to new low levels in 1950 and 1951, but there was a slight increase in the number of new cases in 1952 and 1953. This mild rise may have been due to increased activity at Methil Docks. In the main it comprised venereal diseases other than syphilis and gonorrhoea. The figures for syphilis, and for non-venereal diseases, have been almost static for the past five years. There was a very low incidence of gonorrhoea in 1950 and 1951 followed by a slight rise in 1952 which was not continued into 1953.

The following table illustrates the numbers of fresh infections in Fife County coming under care at the several centres :—



## DUNDEE AND PERTH CENTRES.

	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Other Ven. Diseases.	Total Ven. Diseases.	Non-Ven. Diseases.
1947 ...	10	26	17	53	17
1948 ...	8	13	18	39	15
1949 ...	11	16	15	42	21
1950 ...	8	5	17	30	41
1951 ...	3	5	15	23	23
1952 ...	5	5	16	26	22
1953 ...	2	6	16	24	6

## KIRKCALDY CENTRE.

1947 ...	71	87	33	191	65
1948 ...	43	64	24	131	43
1949 ...	8	34	27	69	39
1950 ...	11	15	24	50	21
1951 ...	20	24	40	84	55
1952 ...	20	34	70	124	69
1953 ...	25	28	66	119	65

## DUNFERMLINE CENTRE.

1947 ...	45	59	49	153	95
1948 ...	43	56	72	171	108
1949 ...	20	31	42	93	50
1950 ...	18	21	12	51	40
1951 ...	4	14	22	40	29
1952 ...	5	21	23	49	21
1953 ...	2	8	38	48	30

## ALL CENTRES.

1947 ...	126	172	99	397	177
1948 ...	94	133	114	341	166
1949 ...	39	81	84	204	110
1950 ...	37	41	53	131	102
1951 ...	27	43	77	147	107
1952 ...	30	60	109	199	112
1953 ...	29	42	120	191	101

*Tuberculosis.*

In July, 1948, the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis became the function of the Regional Hospital Board. Its prevention and control remained the responsibility of the County Council. The reorganisation did not affect the smooth working of arrangements in Fife since for many years the Medical Superintendent of Glenlomond Sanatorium and the Tuberculosis Officers, now transferred to the Hospital Service, had been concerned in all these aspects of the work. They continued their duties as before but owed responsibility to the Hospital Board for some aspects of their work and to the County Council for others. To assist them in their task of prevention, the County Council seconded three Health Visitors.

Certain changes in personnel took place. Dr B. W. Anderson, who joined the staff of the Health Department as Deputy Medical Officer in 1938 and became Medical Superintendent of Glenlomond in 1944, was appointed to Hairmyres Hospital in 1953. During his time of office in Fife he rendered highly efficient service in

clinical and administrative fields. He was succeeded by Dr A. Cubie. Dr Cubie became a Tuberculosis Physician in Fife in 1950 and was promoted to the senior appointment in 1953. He in turn was succeeded by Dr R. M. L. Weir in 1954.

The report for 1948 painted a not very optimistic picture of the tuberculosis position in Scotland in general and in Fife in particular. At that time the continuing high death and notification rates and the long waiting lists for hospital beds was causing anxiety in many quarters and gave rise to much publicity. It is pleasant to report that in the following five years which are now under review, there was a change for the better. The death rate in 1953 was the lowest ever recorded: notification has also tended to fall but in 1953 there was an increase due to cases discovered by mass radiography and by the end of the five years period the waiting time for an hospital bed had been much reduced.

In the tables below, the figures for 1947 and 1948 are included for purposes of comparison.

**Table I.**

*Notifications.*

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.
1947 ...	149 (136)	146 (127)	48 (42)	53 (46)	396 (351)
1948 ...	156 (144)	158 (139)	48 (45)	53 (49)	415 (377)
1949 ...	150 (134)	147 (129)	42 (39)	42 (40)	381 (342)
1950 ...	132 (121)	129 (125)	45 (39)	44 (41)	350 (326)
1951 ...	133 (124)	133 (122)	33 (32)	46 (45)	345 (323)
1952 ...	127 (119)	113 (110)	23 (20)	32 (30)	295 (279)
1953 ...	136 (131)	141 (134)	26 (18)	28 (27)	331 (310)

The numbers in brackets indicate confirmed cases.

**Table II.**

*Deaths and Death Rate per 100,000 Population.*

	Deaths		Rate		Deaths		Rate			
	Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	All forms.	(Total).	All forms.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1947	42	41	40.3	12	11	10.2	54	52	106	51.5
1948	38	51	42	10	6	8	48	57	105	50
1949	29	30	28	3	7	5	32	37	69	33
1950	36	35	33	5	2	4	41	37	78	37
1951	40	18	27	6	1	3	46	19	65	30
1952	20	14	16	3	—	1	23	14	37	17
1953	19	12	15	1	2	1	20	14	34	16

**Table III.**  
*Deaths—Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary. Age and Sex Distribution.*

	All Ages.		0		1-4		5-9		10-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75+		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1947	P.	12	11	1	1	5	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	23
	N. P.	42	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	13	18	9	6	4	3	6	5	7	2	2	4	—	83
Total	54	52	1	1	5	3	—	—	2	5	13	18	11	9	4	3	7	7	9	2	2	4	—	106	
1948	P.	38	51	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	4	15	11	23	6	5	5	3	3	3	6	1	1	1	89
	N. P.	10	6	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	16
Total	48	57	—	—	4	1	1	—	2	4	5	17	12	24	6	5	6	3	4	3	8	1	1	1	105
1949	P.	29	30	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	9	6	12	6	4	3	2	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	59
	N. P.	3	7	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total	32	37	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	7	11	7	12	6	5	3	2	5	2	1	—	—	—	69
1950	P.	36	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	6	9	8	5	9	5	6	2	2	1	—	—	71
	N. P.	5	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total	41	37	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	6	12	6	10	8	5	11	5	6	2	2	1	—	—	78
1951	P.	40	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	2	5	10	3	13	2	3	—	3	—	7	1	2	58
	N. P.	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total	46	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	8	2	5	11	3	14	2	4	—	4	—	7	1	3	65
1952	P.	20	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	2	1	6	—	—	4	3	2	2	—	—	34
	N. P.	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	23	14	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	2	1	6	—	—	4	3	2	2	—	—	—	37
1953	P.	19	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	3	1	4	3	4	3	4	—	—	—	31
	N. P.	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	20	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	4	3	2	4	3	4	3	4	4	—	—	—	34

**Table IV.***Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

	DEATHS UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.			DEATHS IN 15-44 AGE GROUP.		
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1947	4	13	17	26	27	53
1948	5	7	12	21	43	54
1949	2	6	8	19	25	44
1950	—	3	3	19	26	45
1951	—	1	1	15	15	30
1952	—	3	3	8	9	17
1953	1	1	2	6	5	11

Table V.

Notifications—Age and Sex Distribution.

	-1		1-4		5-9		10-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-64		64+		Total M. F. M. and F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1948 { Pulm. ...	1	—	5	2	10	9	3	13	33	55	42	29	18	16	27	13	5	2	144	283
Non-Pulm. ...	2	—	8	12	8	4	6	12	9	9	5	4	1	5	4	2	2	1	45	94
Totals ...	3	—	27	31	31	34	34	106	106	80	40	40	46	10	189	188	377			
1949 { Pulm. ...	1	—	3	11	18	10	7	11	33	50	25	26	24	9	19	6	4	6	134	263
Non-Pulm. ...	2	1	5	3	9	6	7	11	9	13	2	2	0	2	3	2	2	—	39	40
Totals ...	4	—	22	43	43	36	36	105	105	55	35	30	12	173	169	342				
1950 { Pulm. ...	—	1	10	1	7	11	6	12	23	57	27	31	15	7	28	4	5	1	121	246
Non-Pulm. ...	—	—	6	6	7	4	9	5	8	13	4	7	3	2	2	3	—	1	39	41
Totals ...	1	—	23	29	29	32	32	101	101	69	27	37	7	160	166	326				
1951 { Pulm. ...	—	—	7	1	6	5	4	16	29	59	34	26	13	7	26	8	5	0	124	246
Non-Pulm. ...	—	—	1	6	5	2	4	8	9	12	4	8	5	2	3	4	1	3	32	77
Totals ...	—	—	15	18	18	32	32	109	109	72	27	41	9	156	167	323				
1952 { Pulm. ...	1	—	10	2	8	4	6	10	31	47	23	20	17	16	21	8	2	3	119	229
Non-Pulm. ...	—	—	5	3	4	2	3	1	3	9	2	8	1	1	1	5	1	1	20	50
Totals ...	1	—	20	18	18	20	20	90	90	53	35	35	7	139	140	279				
1953 { Pulm. ...	1	1	4	9	5	4	4	6	28	53	30	34	20	14	27	11	12	2	131	265
Non-Pulm. ...	—	—	1	2	5	5	5	3	2	7	1	7	—	—	1	1	3	2	18	27
Totals ...	2	—	16	19	19	18	18	90	90	72	34	40	19	149	161	310				

**Table VI.***Notifications—Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

Sex	AGE GROUP 15-34.						
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Male ...	77	75	58	50	65	54	54
Female ...	84	84	76	88	85	67	87
	AGE GROUP 35-64.						
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Male ...	43	45	43	43	39	38	47
Female ...	20	29	15	11	15	24	25

In addition to the main tables showing the notifications and death rates, and age and sex distribution of notifications and deaths, two tables (4 and 6) giving deaths and notifications in particular age groups are included as they show points of interest. The most striking change is a marked drop in the death rate; the fall in the notification rate till 1953 was by comparison slight, and the probability is that the decrease in the number of persons dying from tuberculosis was in part due to the wider use of streptomycin.

Table 4 lists the deaths for all forms of tuberculosis under 15 years of age, and the pulmonary deaths in the age group 15-44. There has been a steady drop during the past seven years in the deaths both from pulmonary and non-pulmonary disease in children, and this is the most encouraging fact in the analysis; but there has not been a parallel drop in the notifications in this group. In other words, the incidence has fallen relatively slightly, and the marked fall in the numbers of children dying is due to the introduction of new drugs. If one discounts the very high female mortality in 1948, deaths from pulmonary disease in the 15-44 age group dropped only a little in 1949 and 1950 but fell markedly in the next three years. This age group accounts for about half of all tuberculosis deaths.

Table 6 is of some interest. In the 15-34 age group pulmonary tuberculosis attacks women more often than men, and the attack rate and death rate for women of this age have for long been serious problems. In the older age group (35-64), the incidence in men has remained practically constant and at a higher level than in women.

The figures are for a population of just over 200,000 and therefore a few deaths, more or less, make quite a difference statistically so that it is unwise to draw too many conclusions from the figures given. While one welcomes the general improvement in the mortality figures, and especially the marked reduction in deaths in children and young adults, the fact that notifications continue at a fairly high level particularly in the young adult female class, should make one guard against an over-optimistic outlook.

*Cases of Tuberculosis on the Notification Register.*

With better case finding this number has tended to rise. It was 1,491 on 31st December, 1948, and at the same time in each of

the five years under review it was 1,474, 1,476, 1,466, 1,582, and 1,757. The last total was composed of 1,430 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 327 with disease in other sites.

#### Patients Admitted to Hospital.

	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				Total
	ADULTS		CHILDREN		ADULTS		CHILDREN		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1947	74	45	4	10	5	14	14	12	178
1948	78	72	12	16	8	13	12	5	216
1949	58	63	20	16	7	11	9	9	193
1950	78	90	17	17	12	15	6	5	240
1951	97	107	19	11	15	8	4	4	265
1952	114	133	17	12	7	19	8	4	314
1953	150	166	11	14	6	11	10	5	373

Although the figures for 1947 and 1948 are given for purposes of comparison, they are not strictly comparable with the figures for the other five years. In previous years the figure given for patients admitted to hospital referred to "admissions" and not persons, and included a number of persons who had been admitted on more than one occasion. Owing to the great demand for beds, the practice of combining hospital and home treatment has increased; patients have been discharged early to continue rest at home and attend hospital regularly for treatment, and in quite a number of cases patients went home to await re-admission for thoracic surgery when a vacancy occurred in a Thoracic Surgical Centre. The number of patients transferred for thoracic surgery has also shown a steady increase. The result of all this was that when the total number of patients treated in hospital was shown as admissions, it was artificially high; these duplicate admissions have been discounted as far as is possible in the figures for 1949 to date.

The number admitted to hospital each year from 1950 onwards show a distinct increase on previous years. This is partly due to a deliberate attempt to accommodate patients rapidly by combining hospital and home treatment so as to reduce the waiting list, and in part is due to the use of beds in the Victoria Hospital, Kirkcaldy, and Dunfermline and West Fife Infectious Disease Hospital, Dunfermline. The tuberculosis service in the county, as far as hospital treatment and clinic services are concerned, has officially been unified since July, 1948, but it was not until after the appointment of Tuberculosis Physicians in the Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy areas in 1950, that the clinic and hospital Services in the county and the large burghs have been run as one Service. The beds in Kirkcaldy and Dunfermline became available for both county and burgh cases and in return beds in Glenlomond were made available for cases from Kirkcaldy and Dunfermline. These two large burghs previously had no set accommodation for cases of bone and joint tuberculosis, or for tuberculosis in children. These cases now come to Glenlomond, and many adult pulmonary cases are treated in the Victoria Hospital, Kirkcaldy, and Dunfermline and West Fife I. D. Hospital,

Dunfermline. The arrangement benefits everyone. The same policy of combining sanatorium and home treatment is followed in Kirkcaldy and Dunfermline, and the effect of putting the available beds to the maximum use was a considerable reduction in the waiting list. Many of these were cases that were not urgently requiring hospital treatment, *e.g.*, persons waiting for thoracic surgery, and many were patients with fairly advanced chronic disease, some with previous spells of sanatorium treatment who required re-admission only because home conditions were unsuitable for their retention there. A stage has now been reached when no patient urgently requiring treatment has to wait more than a few weeks. Accommodation for the chronic, sputum positive, case who is otherwise well is still lacking.

The 373 cases admitted in 1953 include, as well as those going to Glenlomond and the Victoria Hospital, cases admitted to Cameron Hospital, Tor-na-Dee Sanatorium, Bangour Hospital, Princess Margaret Rose Hospital, and a number of general hospitals containing special treatment units.

#### *Clinic Attendances and Health Visiting.*

It has been customary in the past to report the number of cases and contacts examined each year. The examination of new cases, the supervision of cases already on the register, and the examination of contacts is work carried out by the tuberculosis physicians for the Regional Hospital Board, but there is no sharp dividing line between treatment, the duty of the Regional Hospital Board, and prevention, which is the responsibility of the local authorities. Most of the education of the patients in how to live and prevent infecting others is done during attendances at the clinic for examination, and the examination of contacts is closely linked with prevention and may lead to protection by B.C.G. vaccination. It is, therefore, perhaps not out of place to include a short account of the work done at the clinics and by home visitation.

This work was formerly done almost entirely by home visitation, except for those patients seen at Glenlomond, and X-ray examinations were carried out by arrangement at hospitals in Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Cupar and St Andrews. Although the county and the burghs of Kirkcaldy and Dunfermline have been amalgamated for the provision of clinic and home visiting services, and the whole county divided into three areas, the changeover did not occur until 1950 and the old arrangement continued until the end of 1949.

Towards the end of 1949 two additional Tuberculosis Physicians were appointed to work in the Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy areas. The doctor appointed to the Dunfermline area took up duty on 1st January, 1950 and two months later the additional physicians started at Kirkcaldy. These appointments enabled clinics at Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy to be actively functioning by the end



of 1950 and with the clinic at Cupar they provided easily accessible Clinics for patients from the County. Delays in building new clinic premises at Cupar, planned originally to be sited at the Adamson Hospital, and changes in the Regional plan for the area in respect of hospital beds at Cameron Hospital resulted in the establishment of a small peripheral clinic at the Cottage Hospital, St Andrews, in 1952. When the first stage of new building at Cameron Hospital is completed provision will have been made for a central clinic there to serve East Fife in conjunction with small clinics at St Andrews and Cupar.

Details of visits and clinic attendances are no longer of the same value in this report as the figures include patients resident in Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy. The effect of the additional appointments has been to give much better cover for the County. In past reports it has been stated that the work of supervision and contact examination was inadequate. The position has now improved. The number of new cases investigated and the examination of old cases has increased greatly. The number of contacts examined has also increased significantly and these examinations are a fruitful source of new cases. This work has been greatly facilitated by the full-time Tuberculosis Health Visitors, and it is due to their approach to the households concerned that such a ready acceptance of examination of contacts has been brought about.

As part of the scheme by which the whole county was divided into three areas, each with a Tuberculosis Physician, Fife County Council agreed to appoint three full time Health Visitors, one to work with each doctor. Previously each Health Visitor in the county visited the tuberculosis cases in her area and there was no direct contact with the doctor responsible. Now the full-time Health Visitor works under the direction of the Tuberculosis Physician; she acts as clinic nurse as well as visiting the homes of all new cases, arranging for the examination of contacts and visiting regularly those patients under domiciliary treatment. As the nurses and doctors meet daily there is constant interchange of information, and the new system is a marked improvement.

It is important, however, that in stressing the value of adequate clinic facilities one should not obscure the importance of home visitation by the Tuberculosis Physician and of regarding each case of tuberculosis as a family problem.

#### *B. C. G. Vaccination.*

In 1950 the Department of Health gave approval to the use of B.C.G. vaccine for those persons regarded as being in special risk of developing tuberculosis, *i.e.*, contacts of actual cases, and nurses who had not been infected and therefore gave a negative reaction to the intradermal tuberculin test. In Fife County the proposals made

under Section 27 of the National Health Services Act included provision for using approved methods of vaccination and the county was, therefore, free to use B.C.G. on a wider scale if this was considered necessary. The results of the tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination during the past four years are given in the table below :—

				Tuberculin Tested.		Negative Reactors.		Vaccinations.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1950.									
Nurses	...	...	...	65	75	4	11	3	10
Contacts	...	...	...	98	97	51	45	15	16
Others	...	...	...	394	413	186	197	140	142
								158	168
1951.									
Nurses	...	...	...	—	92	—	23	—	18
Contacts	...	...	...	451	455	236	249	118	140
Others	...	...	...	13	22	5	4	4	2
								122	160
1952.									
Nurses	...	...	...	—	162	—	33	—	24
Contacts	...	...	...	376	418	217	238	127	132
School Leavers	...	...	...	131	139	54	68	45	60
Other School Children	...	...	...	448	576	255	377	222	354
New Born Babies	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	6
Others	...	...	...	41	35	9	13	6	8
								401	584
1953.									
Nurses	...	...	...	—	54	—	13	—	12
Contacts	...	...	...	299	288	173	168	119	113
School Leavers	...	...	...	1513	1523	694	769	688	761
New Born Babies	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	11	7
Others	...	...	...	28	24	24	14	7	8
								825	901

Regional Hospital Boards advised that all nurses should be tuberculin tested and vaccination offered to those who were negative, because tuberculin negative nurses run a greater risk of contracting tuberculosis. It was already the practice to X-ray nursing entrants in many hospitals, including Glenlmond and Cameron Hospitals, and tuberculin testing was also the routine at Glenlmond. It is important that all nurses should have an X-ray examination on entry and at regular intervals, and that all entrants should be tuberculin tested and vaccinated when necessary. Little had been done in this respect elsewhere in Fife by the end of 1950 apart from Stratheden Mental Hospital. Here the response on the part of the staff was not as good as had been hoped. This was partly due to a fear of being found to be tuberculous and so losing their employment. It

is especially important in a hospital like Stratheden that the staff be examined by X-ray periodically as there are many cases of tuberculosis among the patients. This was evident in the high percentage of reactors to tuberculin (92%) and the fact that mass radiography brought to light a few cases of tuberculosis among the staff.

Since 1950 considerable progress has been made in securing mantoux testing of nursing, domestic and other staff in the hospitals in the area, negative reactors being excluded from known risk of infection until successfully B.C.G. vaccinated. As well as having chest X-rays on entry, chest X-rays at regular intervals are now undertaken and have already brought to light symptomless, early cases of lung infection.

In the latter part of 1948 there was a small outbreak of erythema nodosum, a skin disorder often associated with tuberculosis, in the Crossgates, Hill of Beath and Halbeath area of the county. Investigation of the affected cases showed primary tuberculosis, and several patients were sufficiently seriously ill to require immediate hospital treatment. That a number of children in a small area should develop tuberculosis at one time suggested a high incidence of infection in that area. At the time it was impossible, through lack of staff, to investigate further, but in April, 1950, a tuberculin testing and mass radiography survey of the school children was carried out. Of 834 children tuberculin tested 490 or 58% gave positive reactions denoting that they had been infected with tuberculosis. 787 of these children had an X-ray examination and this revealed 14 children with evidence of old primary lesions of the lung and two girls, aged 10 and 6 respectively, with active lung tuberculosis requiring treatment. In a population of children aged from 5 to 15 years 58% of positive reactors represented a rather high rate of infection. The most disturbing feature was the high percentage in the very young children; in the Crossgates and Hill of Beath children there were 25% positives in the 5 years old age group, 40% at 6-7 years, the percentage rising slowly to 60% at 14-15 years. In Halbeath the percentage of reactors in all children from 5-12 years was 70, and it was thought that some false positives had been included in the younger children, but when new infants were tested 6 months later, four out of five children aged 5-6 years gave a positive reaction and it looked as if the rate of infection was particularly high in Halbeath. A possible factor in this high rate is that in the new housing schemes in Halbeath there was a good deal of preferential re-housing of tuberculous families.

As a result of the findings in this initial survey it was decided to offer B.C.G. vaccination to all negative reactors. Owing to the lapse of time until this was done in November, 1950, it was necessary to re-test those who had previously been negative, and all entrants and new-comers were tested at the same time. Of the 344 original tuberculin negative reactors only 258 were available for re-test;

30 gave a positive reaction showing they had been infected in the intervening 6 months; there were 84 entrants or new-comers to the area, and 24 of these gave positive reactions. This left 288 children suitable for B.C.G. vaccination, and 280 were actually vaccinated; subsequent testing showed 273 successful conversions.

This was the first attempt to give B.C.G. vaccine to a large population of children in Fife and difficulties were expected. The testing before and after inoculation, the reading of the tests, the inoculation of the vaccine and subsequent inspection of the reaction, and the X-ray examination, involved seeing each child 7 times. Parents co-operated extremely well, and the percentage of refusals was small. There were no bad reactions to the inoculation and no child showed any complication of consequence. The organisation of this mass testing and inoculation in schools is complicated, and the staff learned much from the first experiment. They also owe a debt to the excellent co-operation of the Headmasters and to the patience they showed in the face of the upset to the school routine.

During the latter part of 1951 and the early part of 1952 a similar tuberculin and X-ray survey was carried out in schools in the Eastern half of the county (Buckhaven, &c.). This survey was interesting in contrast to that at Crossgates in that no further active cases of tuberculosis was found in a school population of 1,294 in spite of 4 cases of tuberculosis having occurred a few months earlier among school children. It was also interesting in demonstrating in the primary school population of Milton of Balgonie practically complete freedom from infection with tuberculosis. Consent was obtained in a very high percentage to vaccination if mantoux negative and all were successfully vaccinated.

These two large scale surveys have given invaluable experience and foreshadowed an extension of these measures.

The year 1953 was the first year in which B.C.G. vaccination was introduced for school leavers throughout the whole county of Fife. In the first instance a modified scheme was started in April, 1953, which aimed at dealing with as many children as possible who would be leaving school at the end of the summer term. It was decided to have a chest X-ray examination of all the children concerned and to give them a tuberculin skin test at the same session that they were X-rayed. The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit was used for the X-ray examinations and for the tuberculin test, 0.1 c.c. of 1/1000 old tuberculin was employed. X-ray examinations and skin tests were carried out during the first three days of each of the two weeks involved. On the Fridays of each week X-ray reports were available, the tuberculin skin tests were read and those children who were free from radiological signs and had a negative skin test were vaccinated using B.C.G. vaccine. 1,033 children were

dealt with in this manner. 57·8% of the male children skin tested and 51·6% of the female children showed a positive tuberculin reaction. It is interesting to note that in this Survey, 60% of the boys and 45% of the girls gave a positive tuberculin reaction in the Cupar district. In St Andrews district the figures were, boys 56% positive, and girls 51·5% positive, whereas in the Cowdenbeath and Lochgelly area 50% of the boys and 46% of the girls were positive. This seems to indicate a higher rate of infection in the children in the east of the County than in the west. Altogether 463 children were vaccinated against tuberculosis out of the total of 1,033 who were examined. There were no untoward reactions or complications resulting from the vaccinations. Owing to lack of availability of the Mass Radiography Unit it was not possible to carry out this scheme for school leavers in the Buckhaven/Leven area during this survey.

Abnormal X-ray findings in this survey were as follows :—

Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	0
Arrested Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	1
Other abnormalities of Chest	...	2

In September, 1953, the children who would attain the age of 15 years during the school year 1953-54 and whose parents agreed to B.C.G. vaccination, were dealt with throughout the County on the same lines as previously described for the April survey. Five Centres were set up for Mass Radiography Unit at Inverkeithing, Cowdenbeath, Buckhaven, Cupar, and St Andrews at Secondary Schools. Where necessary children were transported in motor coaches from the surrounding areas to the Centres. Parents of 82% of the children gave permission for the necessary procedure to be carried out. This represented 2,160 children out of a total of 2,600 which was a very good response. 2,003 were actually X-rayed and skin tested and of these 986 boys and girls were vaccinated against tuberculosis. In the September survey, 51·5% of the boys and 47·7% of the girls showed positive tuberculin test reactions. It will be noticed that the percentage of positive reactors among school children was higher in the April, than in the September survey. This is probably accounted for by the fact that in the September survey the children were at the beginning of their last school year and were consequently younger than the children dealt with in April, who were finishing their last school year. Abnormal X-ray findings in this Survey were as follows :—

Active Tuberculosis	...	1
Arrested Tuberculosis	...	2
Tuberculosis Primary Complex	...	2
Other Chest Abnormalities	...	4

Below is given those schools where the percentage of positive tuberculin reactors was more than 10% higher than County average (51·4) :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Crossgates ... ..	76%	72%
Auchterderran ... ..	78%	63%
Leslie ... ..	—	60%
Kinglassie ... ..	85%	91%
Thornton ... ..	64%	90%
Madras College ... ..	64%	71%
St Andrews Burgh ... ..	64%	—
Waid Academy ... ..	63%	70%
Tayport ... ..	90%	86%
Newport ... ..	60%	64%
Guardbridge ... ..	83%	72%

The high percentage of positive tuberculin reactors at Crossgates School may be explained by the previous B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme in 1952, but there was a notably higher percentage of positive tuberculin reactors in the eastern half of the County than in the west. This, of course, implies a higher rate of tuberculous infection among the children concerned in the eastern part of the County.

## HOSPITAL SERVICE.

In the Annual Report for 1948 reference was made to the new hospital organisation which had been brought into being to take over and to co-ordinate all hospital arrangements in the County. Since that time, while certain improvements have been effected in certain of the larger hospital establishments, hospital development in Fife has lagged far behind the developments which are occurring in industry and in local government. In the extraction of coal and in the expansion of the railway organisation, millions are being spent, and year by year to meet these expansions the population has been increasing. New pits, new marshalling yards, new townships, immense new water supply and drainage undertakings, new schools and new clinics have appeared, but no new hospitals—only fragmentary additions to existing outworn fabrics. In 1942, the County Council had the vision to draw up a scheme for the development of a Hospital Service in Fife. Later they employed an architect to prepare plans for a common hospital Township at Cameron, Windygates. All their proposals were placed at the disposal of the Hospital Authorities in 1948 and hopes were high that the painstaking work undertaken would at least afford a foundation and stimulus towards the planning and steady development of a modern Fife Hospital Service of a nature and extent in keeping with the revolutionary changes which were taking place in this, one of the Nation's richest areas. Unfortunately, for reasons which the County Council for their part would not have considered material, a great opportunity was set aside and Fife County now remains dependant on neighbouring areas for major hospital services, the hospitals within its boundaries being too small or too out of date to be other than peripheral off-shoots. That a growing and active population of over 300,000 people should not have in its midst a modern hospital capable of meeting demands, except those which can best be met at a national level, is indicative of a serious lack of balance and proportion in hospital planning. There is little doubt but that future generations in Fife will find themselves at a disadvantage as regards hospital facilities.

## NURSING HOMES.

Inchrye, Lindores, was registered as a Nursing Home on 10th November, 1950, in terms of Section 1 (3) of the Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938, but otherwise there was no change in the number registered in Fife County during the five years ending 31st December, 1953. The Homes registered are as follows :—

- (1) "Orcadia," Burntisland—Angus J. McDonald and Mrs Catherine Linklater or McDonald.
- (2) Miramar Nursing Home, Crail—Miss Anne MacKenzie.
- (3) Dunreggan Nursing Home, Elie—Miss Flora A. McLeod Hay.
- (4) Craigmount Nursing Home, St Andrews—Miss Rachael White.
- (5) Inchrye Nursing Home, Lindores—Miss Hyslop.

Visits were paid to these Homes by members of the Medical Staff and in general they were found to be well maintained and run on efficient lines. For the most part they provided a refuge for elderly people who were in need of nursing care and attention and who could afford to meet the charges fixed by the individual Homes. They fulfil a useful purpose deserving of encouragement.



## HOMES FOR THE AGED AND THE DISABLED.

In terms of Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the following Disabled Persons or Old Persons Homes were registered by the County Council up to 31st December, 1953 :—

- Gibson Hospital, St Andrews (Old People).
- St Serf's Eventide Home, Newport (Old People).
- Cockburn House, Kennoway (Old People).
- Prospect Villa, Kennoway (Old People).
- Milton House, Milton of Balgonie (Old People)
- 5 High Street, Newburgh (Old People).
- Alwyn House, Ceres (Blind People).

These Homes were inspected and found suitable for the purpose indicated. Visits were paid periodically to ensure that proper services, facilities and accommodation were provided.

### CARE OF THE AGED.

The National Assistance Act, 1948—Part III calls upon every Local Authority to provide “residential accommodation for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.” This obligation does not, however, imply that the County Council are expected to shoulder the responsibilities of relatives of those who are aged or infirm. Sometimes old people can be difficult and exacting in their demands on their families, and the Local Authority can help by providing accommodation while the family has a holiday, but in general, relatives of old people should themselves provide that care and attention which is expected of every good family circle. The County Council are firmly of opinion that, excellent although the homes, nursing and other facilities which they provide are, the best place in which old people can possibly spend the evening of their days is in their own homes among their own people.

Prior to 1949, three Homes for the aged were functioning in the County, two in Markinch and one in St Andrews. Munduff House, Markinch, provides 23 beds for females and the adjoining house, Howiegate, has 14 places for males. These two houses are well situated for their purposes. Each has a large garden, both gardens being under the care of the Caretaker of Howiegate who, with the assistance of male residents who are able and willing to work, produces annually vegetables, flowers and fruits to supply the needs of both Homes. The work entailed helps to keep some of the old men fit both mentally and physically thereby benefiting not only themselves but also the Homes. The Home of Rest, St Andrews—now showing signs of structural deterioration—has accommodation for thirteen people of either sex.

In 1950 a miners' hostel in Buckhaven was acquired for partial conversion into a Home for old people. In October, 1950, work of conversion was sufficiently far advanced to allow male residents in the Northern Hospital, Dunfermline, formerly the local Poor Law Home and Hospital, to be transferred to the new Home which was named Methil Haven. Female residents from the Hospital could not be transferred at first but, eventually, all were removed and ultimately a general admission of old people from the County was commenced. Accommodation was made available in Methil Haven for 74 males and 54 females partly in cubicle blocks and partly in Nissen huts. Facilities for recreation, dining and sitting room accommodation and a sick bay (thirteen beds) were provided, but in June, 1953, financial responsibility for the sick bay unit was taken over by the South Eastern Regional Hospital Board although management remained with the County Council. Although perhaps not ideal and now showing evidence of structural deterioration, Methil Haven is on the whole, a comfortable residence for the aged, where they find good food, warmth and companionship. Many recreational attractions

are provided including handicraft and for those in need of them, there are excellent chiropody and physiotherapy services. The total number of beds available for old people at the end of 1953 was therefore, 178.

A condition of admission to County Council Homes which it has not been possible to uphold is that residents must be able to fend for themselves and not be in need of continuous nursing care or medical attention such as can be given only in hospital. All persons, on whose behalf application for admission is made, are visited by one of the County Medical Officers who assesses them as to their suitability for Part III. Accommodation. Not infrequently requests are made for the admission of old people who are found to be suffering from ailments requiring attention in hospital. The shortage of hospital beds for cases of this type is acute. The problem is one which will have to be faced by the Regional Hospital Board, but, in the meantime, the County Council are finding themselves compelled by force of circumstances to give beds to cases of chronic sickness to the exclusion of old people in the category for which their Homes were intended. At the end of 1953 all four Local Authority Homes were occupied to the full capacity and it was evident there was a pressing need for more accommodation. The greatest demand was for male beds, but there was a shortage of female beds also. The Waiting List at the end of the year was over 70.

Care of the aged will present an increasingly pressing problem as the years pass. Advances in medical science and the revolutionary changes which have taken place in social environment since the beginning of the century have led among other things to an ageing of the population. There are now more old people than ever before and the expectation of life of the younger generation is steadily increasing. Relatively more accommodation is therefore going to be required for those whose active days are behind them and who now lack a reasonable degree of security and comfort.

There can be no doubt that for some old people compulsory retirement has a detrimental effect on physical or mental health. Occupation of some sort for those who are able is more than a means of income. It could be an insurance against ill-health. When, therefore, a man's staple job commences to overtax his strength, he should be encouraged to take up some other pursuit to keep his mind occupied in something other than himself. Each man should be free to live his own life so that there can be no compulsion in the matter. Nevertheless, encouragement towards activity would assist in the survival of the man and the community. The problem is of course a wide one affecting most sources of employment. Already some employers are making special provision for their aged workers with benefit to both. Local Authorities for their part have something to contribute by providing for instance, workshops run in conjunction with Homes for the aged, wherein vocational training for suitable

persons is available in order that they may be encouraged to continue an active life according to their ability.

The County Council's responsibility for the care of old people has not ceased with the provision of Old People's Homes. They are doing much to help old people to live happily and contentedly in their own homes which, as has been said, is by far the best way in which assistance can be rendered. The County Domiciliary Nursing Service and the Home Help Service do a great deal to help old people to live normal lives, but even these aids are insufficient. Accordingly, the County Council have invited voluntary aid from public spirited citizens as a means of furthering their work. Old Peoples Welfare Committees are accordingly springing up throughout the County. Under their guidance and assisted financially to a small extent by the County Council, arrangements for feeding old people, for entertaining them, for providing companionship, and for tending to physical needs such as chiropody, are being brought into being. There is slowly emerging a wide spread realisation, that if the country is to receive maximum benefit from the experience and craftsmanship of a large group of the population who have passed their active days of work, the efforts of the kindly neighbour must combine with those of the Local Health Authorities and of the Hospital Authorities. The difficulty, however, is that up to the present all three members of the partnership are not contributing equally.

### SURVEY OF PART III. ACCOMMODATION IN FIFE COUNTY, 1953.

In the Summer of 1953 a survey was undertaken of all persons in Part III. accommodation in Fife with a view to ascertaining the extent of the load imposed on the Local Authority by persons so accommodated who might be properly the responsibility of other organisations. The following is a brief summary of the main findings :—

On the nominal rolls of the four County Council Homes there were 166 persons, 91 males and 75 females (12 resident were temporarily absent). There were 32 persons under the age of 60 years and this group consisted very largely of persons of poor mentality ; the remainder had some gross physical handicap.

The residents could be divided into two main categories, viz :—  
(a) mental defectives, who were found to comprise nearly one quarter of the total and (b) old persons proper, comprising about two thirds of the total. A large number of the mental defectives were inherited from the former Poor Law Institutions and only a few of them were certified.

The following table illustrates the physical capabilities of the total population under investigation :—

Physical Capabilities.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Completely ambulant ... ..	62	50	112 (67·5%)
Ambulant with assistance ... ..	16	7	23 (14·0%)
Wheel chair ... ..	1	3	4 ( 2·5%)
Confined to bed ... ..	9	13	22 (13·0%)
In Hospital ... ..	3	2	5 ( 3·0%)
	91	75	166 (100%)

Of the 166 persons in the survey only 122, or 67·5 per cent were completely ambulant and a further 23 managed to get around by the use of walking sticks or other assistance. The 31 non-ambulant cases comprised 5 patients in hospital at the date of investigation, 22 confined to bed in the Homes, and 4 wheelchair cases. Of the 22 persons confined to bed, 12 were suffering from some intercurrent illness such as pneumonia. Shortage of beds prevented their admission to hospital. One person was dying. The remaining nine suffered from grave long-term illnesses such as generalised arthritis, post encephalitic phenomena, hemiplegia, diabetes and bronchitis, often associated with incontinence.

The majority of the residents suffered from physical disabilities. Several of them had more than one complaint so that the figures given below are not additive :—

Disability.	Persons affected.	Percentage of Total Inmates.
Physical senility, frailty ... ..	29	17.5
Arthritis ... ..	19	11.5
Deafness ... ..	18	11
Heart conditions ... ..	16	9.5
Chest conditions ... ..	13	8
Vascular conditions or Hypertension ...	8	5
After-effects of Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.	7	4
Incontinence or enuresis ... ..	7	4
Anaemia ... ..	7	4
Spastic ... ..	6	3.5
Epilepsy ... ..	5	3
Blindness ... ..	5	3
Hernia ... ..	5	3
Varicose Veins or Piles ... ..	5	3
Other conditions ... ..	25	15

The extent and diversity of these disabilities will serve to indicate the load thrown on the staff by physical conditions other than senility, and it became evident from this study that the Local Authority Homes were accommodating persons whose physical incapacities were beyond the care which a Local Authority is entitled to provide.

Experience in Fife since 1948 has shown a need for some 100 admissions to hospital accommodation annually. Each year approximately 25% on the nominal rolls of the Homes are removed by death, transfer to hospitals, and return to their own homes or to the care of relatives. It is estimated that a complement of 400 places are required in the County to afford a sufficiency of beds to meet demands. As far as hospital accommodation is concerned, there is an estimated need for 165 mental hospital beds for the elderly and 213 hospital beds for other illnesses among the aged. The total hospital bed requirements for the aged in the Administrative County is therefore, 378. Responsibility for the provision of bed accommodation for the aged who are sick and frail therefore, lies equally between the Hospital Authority and the Local Authority.

It is often stated that much of the work to be done in Old People's Homes can be undertaken by the inmates. This is only partly true. Only 52 persons were performing any type of work other than occupational handicraft and only seven of those were more or less full-time workers. The main duties undertaken were light domestic work, such as general cleaning, bedmaking, assistance in the kitchen, &c., laundry work and gardening. Many of the workers were persons of low intelligence requiring considerable supervision and indeed, many of the duties carried out by these persons served a worth-while purpose only if looked upon as a form of occupational therapy. On the other hand a few old people did carry out helpful work and some of the persons of low mentality were also capable of productive work with minimal supervision. It is the case, however, that the amount of useful work performed by residents in Local Authority Homes can readily be overestimated.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

During the five years under review the County Mental Health Scheme was affected by the impact of the re-organisation of the National Health Service, by changes in staff and by a re-distribution of responsibilities. Scarcity of medical staff prevented Dr William Boyd, the County Psychiatrist, taking his full share of the work at the Child Guidance Clinics and in 1953 he retired and was succeeded by Dr David Ross. In 1952 Dr R. A. Krause, the principal School and Pre-School Medical Officer, also retired and was followed by Dr W. W. Sinclair. In 1949 the care of deprived children became the statutory responsibility of a Children's Committee with Miss S. Beddie, S.R.N., a former County Health Visitor, as its chief Official. The Remand Home, which was used to an extent which hardly justified its survival, was closed in 1951. These changes combined with the fact that the multitude of duties and responsibilities which crowded in on the Medical Officer of Health for several years after the passing of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, rendered it impossible to arrange for continuation of reports on the lines of former years. On the whole, however, subject to the obscurities and uncertainties which hinder the development of a full Mental Health Service, the County Scheme made progress.

(1) *Adult Psychiatry*—The adult Psychiatry Clinics, established at the hospitals in Kirkcaldy, St Andrews, Cupar and Dunfermline, continued. Patients were also seen at Springfield Mental Hospital. Each year about 100 new cases were seen by the Psychiatrist. About 10% attend for consultation only, the remainder receiving treatment at the Clinics. The cases were referred by General Medical Practitioners, School Medical Officers, Sick Children's Hospitals, the Probation Officer, the Child Guidance Clinics and by parents. Psycho-somatic disorders, behaviour problems, emotional disturbances and mental retardation, were the principal reasons for which advice and treatment were sought. Useful though the Clinics are and although they are being increasingly made use of by General Medical Practitioners, they will not exercise their function to the full until such time as there are available in the hospitals adjoining, beds for the accommodation of cases of neurosis requiring special preliminary observation. That matter, however, is the concern of the Regional Hospital Board.

(2) *Child Guidance*—The principal Child Guidance Clinic is held at Broomlee, Kirkcaldy. Work continued as described in the Annual Report for 1948. On the average, more than 1,000 children were referred to the clinic annually. In the great majority, the major factor requiring study arose from educational difficulty associated with emotional disturbance. Examinations were undertaken in connection with :—

- (a) General assessment of children suspected of mental deficiency.
- (b) General examination of children for adjustment classes.
- (c) Examination of dubious cases in connection with selection for secondary education.
- (d) Home tuition cases—examination of invalid children at home, to assess fitness for education.
- (e) New entries to County—assessment and grade placing.
- (f) Up-grading of Special Class children for transfer back to normal stream of work.
- (g) Maladjusted children, *e.g.*, truancy, beyond control, temper tantrums, &c.—general behaviour problems with treatment in the Clinic.

Examination of children at the Clinics entailed, in some cases, diagnosis with advice only or, in other cases, with prolonged treatment. In addition, some cases were transferred back to school where the proper remedial education was given as, for example, in Adjustment Classes. The principal educational Psychologist referring to these Classes, reports that "their Teachers are, in a sense Child Guidance Field Workers and much good work has been effected by their close co-operation and willingness to work with the staff of the Clinic, both in providing the necessary remedial type of work prescribed and in maintaining helpful observation of minor emotional cases in school." Play session treatments were maintained with both individual cases and groups. Three play rooms are in active use and the facilities provided for them afford a full measure of general and socialising treatment.

(3) *Psychiatric Social Workers*—The two Psychiatric Social Workers continued to share in the work. They interviewed children and parents at the Child Guidance Clinics and in their homes, but with the change of outlook on mental health problems in Adult Clinics and at the Mental Hospital, they became more and more involved in work among adults. Nevertheless, on the average, they deal with about 1,200 new cases among children annually, involving about 250 home visits. Much of their work among children lay in resolving, or in attempting to resolve, difficulties in family relationship. Insanitary housing conditions and over-crowding were frequently found to be the basic cause of maternal over-anxiety often leading to persistence and aggravation of the symptoms in the child. Many of the difficulties of the child have their roots in the problems of the parents and much depends on the willingness of the parents to co-operate in treatment, if the child is to be helped. Fortunately, the majority are willing to do so.

Seven Authorised Officers have been appointed by the County Council in terms of their Mental Health Service Scheme under Sections 27 and 51 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. Among the functions of these Officers are the following:—To take all necessary action for the care of persons apparently of unsound mind who have no relatives or friends willing and able to do so, to assess the suitability of the provisions which are made for



the reception of lunatics when they are about to be discharged from hospital, to remove, pending the presentation of a petition to the sheriff, any supposed mental defective who is neglected, abandoned, cruelly treated, or without suitable means of support, to supervise certified lunatics who are boarded-out or on licence from a mental hospital, and to supervise and visit mental defectives with settlement in the County.

The Authorised Officers carried out home visitations twice a year, but, in addition, visits were paid by the Assistant Medical Officers four times a year. On the average, the number of patients who thus came under supervision during the five years under review were :—

Number of Mental Defectives under Guardianship	...	...	78
Number of Mental Defectives on Licence	...	...	7
Number of Lunatics under Guardianship	...	...	8
Number of Lunatics on probation	...	...	12

## NUTRITION AND FOOD INFECTION.

During the month of May, 1949, an outbreak of food poisoning occurred in Leslie when approximately 100 people were affected. On the 16th May, 50 gallons of ice-cream mixture were boiled in a local cafe which is registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of hot mix ice-cream. During the week small quantities of this mixture were used daily for freezing and sale to the public without any ill affect until Friday, 20th May. On that day four gallons were frozen and sold, partly from the shop and partly in the street from an ice-cream vehicle. From 2 p.m. onwards certain people in the town who had partaken of the ice-cream became ill with sickness, diarrhoea and cramp-like pains in the abdomen. These symptoms appeared approximately 2-4 hours after consuming the ice-cream, but not all of those who took ice-cream became ill. In some families only one or two members were affected although sometimes four or more had actually eaten the ice-cream. Adults were more seriously affected than children. In the afternoon of 20th May, 1949, three adults who were sharply ill were removed to hospital, but none of the others required hospital treatment. There were no fresh cases after midnight on that date, and all who were affected had recovered by the following afternoon.

Although notice of the outbreak did not reach the Public Health Department until 6.45 p.m. on the 20th May, one of the local medical practitioners had already taken prompt action, when he realised that ice-cream was the source of trouble, by going to the cafe concerned and instructing that the sale of ice-cream should be immediately discontinued. This indoubtedly prevented further trouble and curtailed the severity of the outbreak.

The premises concerned are registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of hot mix ice-cream. They were immediately visited and inspected. No objection could be taken to the state of cleanliness of premises, apparatus or utensils as all were found to be very clean and in good order. Samples of the ingredients used in the manufacture of ice-cream were taken and sent to the County Bacteriologist and County Analyst for investigation.

The milk used in the manufacture of the ice-cream mix on Monday, 16th May, was obtained from a dairy producing T.T. milk. Milk from the farm had, however, been sold in other parts of the County without ill effect. All the people taking part in the manufacture and handling of ice-cream were examined and none of them declared or showed any evidence of illness, sores or disability which might have caused contamination of the ice-cream. No obvious cause could be detected for contamination.

The County Analyst reported that there was no evidence of any irritant poisons in the various samples sent to him for examination.

The County Bacteriologist isolated *staphylococcus aureus* from the sample of ice-cream submitted and complete investigation indicated that it was a staphylococcus of pathological significance.

A blood culture was undertaken from the two patients sent to Hospital and also examination of faeces from one of the Hospital patients, but in each case with negative results. The other samples submitted for bacteriological examination were either sterile or showed no organism suggesting a pathogen.

This was the only outbreak of food-poisoning worthy of recording during the period under review.

**MILK SUPPLY.**

The number of milk producers in the County of Fife registered each year and classified according to type is shown in the following table :—

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Ordinary or non-designated ...	86	73	58	57	46
Certified ... ..	12	11	11	10	10
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	187	226	245	252	257
Standard ... ..	31	18	10	7	4
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>317</b>

There has been a considerable increase in the number of T.T. licences granted. This upgrading from "ordinary" and "standard" class shows satisfactory and gratifying progress in the production of better quality milk. Where ordinary milk is still being produced it is almost all being pasteurised at creameries before consumption.

This process of upgrading is well illustrated by comparison of the figures for different types of registered designated producers for the past nine years :—

*Registered Designated Producers.*

	Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Total.
1945 ... ..	8	74	78	160
1946 ... ..	8	93	65	166
1947 ... ..	10	127	44	181
1948 ... ..	11	163	35	209
1949 ... ..	12	187	31	230
1950 ... ..	11	226	18	255
1951 ... ..	11	245	10	266
1952 ... ..	10	252	7	269
1953 ... ..	10	257	4	271

It will be noted from this table that while the number of "certified" producers has remained fairly constant over the past nine years, the "standard" producers have fallen year by year from 78 in 1945 to 4 in 1953, mainly due to upgrading to "Tuberculin Tested" milk. The figures for the latter type of milk have steadily risen from 74 producers in 1945 to 257 producers in 1953, an increase of 183 T.T. producers in nine years.

*Examination of Raw Milk Samples.*

Samples of milk were taken periodically and submitted to the County Bacteriologist for examination in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders. Where unsatisfactory results are obtained the dairy concerned is visited to check up on methods of production and standard of cleanliness and advice is given about faults discovered.

In 1949 a total of 1,319 samples of milk were examined and of these 304, relating to 143 producers, failed to comply with standards, but in no instance was it found necessary to revoke a licence.

In 1950, 1,506 samples were submitted for examination and there were 236 failures, 117 producers being concerned; one certified producer had his licence revoked because of repeated adverse sampling results.

In 1951, 1,261 samples were sent for examination, and 165 of these proved unsatisfactory; in addition, 172 repeat samples resulted in 36 failures; only 8 producers had three or more consecutive failures, however, and no licences were suspended or revoked.

In 1952, there were 1,299 routine samples taken, of which 157 failed; 186 repeat samples with 51 failures; 7 producers had three or more consecutive failures; two certified, one T.T. and one Standard licences were revoked.

In 1953, 1,496 routine samples were taken of which 139 were unsatisfactory, and 155 repeat samples showed 30 failures; 4 producers had three or more consecutive failures; 1 certified, 5 T.T. and 3 Standard licences were revoked.

#### *Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.*

During 1949, 25 samples of milk were submitted to the laboratory for examination for tubercle bacilli by the method of guinea pig inoculation. In 24 of the samples submitted there was no evidence of infection, all guinea pigs being found healthy when killed eight weeks after inoculation. One positive result was obtained from a sample sent from a designated herd (standard). The sources of the 25 samples sent for biological testing for tuberculosis were as follows:—

Certified Dairy ...	...	1
T. T. Dairy ...	...	3
Standard Dairy ...	...	8
Ordinary Dairy ...	...	13

Care was taken in collecting the above samples to ensure that each was from the bulk yield of the entire herd concerned.

Action was taken by the Vet. Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, following the positive result obtained from a milk sample submitted from a standard herd. An individual sample of milk was taken from each cow in the herd and submitted for biological testing. After a lapse of eight weeks all the guinea pigs, when killed off, were found to be healthy. A further series of samples were subsequently taken, also with negative results. It was ascertained, however, that before the Ministry took their first series of tests, some of the cows from this herd, which consists mainly of cross Fresians, had been disposed of and it is assumed that the infected animal had been amongst them.

In 1950, 23 samples were sent for biological testing as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested Dairy ...	...	2
Standard Dairy ...	...	6
Non-designated Dairy ...	...	15
		—
TOTAL ...	...	23 samples
		—

All the above samples were reported upon as negative, all guinea pigs being found healthy eight weeks after inoculation.

In 1951, the sources of milk sent for biological testing were as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested Dairy	...	8	
Standard Dairy	...	2	
Non-designated Dairy	...	20	
		—	
TOTAL	...	30	samples
		—	

The final result of tests carried out on the 30 samples submitted for biological testing revealed the presence of tubercle bacilli in 3 of the samples. The 3 positive results were all in respect of non-designated herds. Investigation by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Vet. Inspector was carried out forthwith. In two instances a single cow in each herd was involved ; in the other, four cows were involved and all were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1934.

In 1952, 29 samples of raw milk were submitted to the laboratory for examination by guinea pig inoculation for testing for the presence of tubercle bacilli. The sources of milk sent for biological testing were as follows :—

Certified Dairy	...	1	
T.T. Dairy	...	11	
Standard Dairy	...	1	
Non-designated Dairy	...	16	
		—	
TOTAL	...	29	samples
		—	

Only one positive result was obtained and it came from a sample obtained from a non-designated farm. Investigation was made at the farm concerned. One animal was found to be infected with tuberculosis and was removed to a slaughterhouse for destruction under the Tuberculosis Order. No biological testing for tuberculosis was carried out in 1953, owing to laboratory difficulties.

### ICE CREAM.

The ice-cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, require the registration of premises and vehicles used in the production and sale of ice cream:—

Premises.			Vehicles.		
	No. of Reg- istrations granted dur- ing year.	No. of Reg- istrations cancelled or relinquished during year.	No. of Reg- istrations granted dur- ing year.	No. of Reg- istrations cancelled or relinquished during year.	
1949 ... ..	128	—	50	—	
1950 ... ..	53	2	23	—	
1951 ... ..	59	6	10	—	
1952 ... ..	42	9	14	11	
1953 ... ..	27	6	12	7	

At the beginning of 1949 the number of certificates of registration in force was 66 in respect of premises and 3 in respect of vehicles. These figures have risen year by year until at the end of 1953, 354 premises and 101 vehicles were registered.

Close supervision is maintained by the Sanitary Inspectors over all premises, vehicles and equipment used in the manufacture, storage, and sale of ice cream within the County. It may be said that, on the whole, standards are very good, and that this article of diet is being provided under satisfactory and hygienic conditions.

## MEAT INSPECTION.

Control of all slaughterhouses continued under the Ministry of Food in 1949. Slaughtering was carried out as in 1948 at the following slaughterhouses :—

In the east, slaughtering was confined to Cupar, St Andrews and Anstruther public slaughterhouses, and to Springfield private slaughterhouse.

In the west, slaughtering was confined to Buckhaven, Leven, Markinch, Lochgelly and Cowdenbeath public slaughterhouses.

In January, 1950, the slaughterhouse at Leven was closed and slaughtering of animals for Wemyss area was centralised at Buckhaven slaughterhouse. In 1951/52 the slaughterhouse at Newburgh was open for slaughtering of sheep only for export purposes. 15,000 sheep were slaughtered in these years. In 1952, electricity was installed throughout the premises at Anstruther slaughterhouse to replace gas lighting. A brick built outbuilding was also erected for the storage of hides and skins. In the following year, an electric hoist was installed in the slaughtering booth:

The Sanitary Inspectors undertook the duties of Detention Officers and maintained the high standard of meat inspection set in previous years. Particular attention was paid during the examination of all beef carcasses and offals for signs of infestation with *Cysticercus bovis*, in view of a circular letter, dated 12th November, 1948, to Local Authorities from the Department of Health for Scotland, drawing attention to the increased incidence of this condition among cattle. Numerous infected carcasses were noted. These were subjected to refrigeration for three weeks before release for human consumption.

The following tables show the number of animals slaughtered and the weight in pounds of meat condemned during the years 1949-53. It will be noted that while the number of cattle slaughtered has remained fairly constant, there has been a considerable increase in the number of pigs dealt with. This is in direct contrast to the procedure adopted during the war years, when the number of pigs slaughtered decreased very considerably. There has also been a slight increase in the number of sheep slaughtered over the years under review. As the bulk of the meat condemned is derived mainly from cattle, a column showing the pounds of meat condemned per head of cattle slaughtered, is included. This varied from year to year, but is largely governed by the number of carcasses totally condemned. It will be noted that the weight of meat condemned per head of cattle slaughtered in the eastern division of the County is considerably greater than that in the western division. This is mainly due to the fact that Cupar slaughterhouse received a large



bulk of casualty animals from the whole of the County. Approximately 70% of meat condemned at Cupar slaughterhouse derived from casualty animals.

#### West Fife—Meat Inspection.

Year	No. of Animals Slaughtered				Lbs. of Meat Condemned and Destroyed	Lbs. Condemned per Head of Cattle Slaughtered
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Total		
1949	7420	34873	212	42505	135853	18.3
1950	7814	38277	351	47442	154216	19.7
1951	8868	35732	740	45340	161513	18.2
1952	9610	49504	1140	60254	127624	13.2
1953	8469	43352	3416	55237	134177	15.8

#### East Fife—Meat Inspection.

Year	No. of Animals Slaughtered				Lbs. of Meat Condemned and Destroyed	Lbs. Condemned per Head of Cattle Slaughtered
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Total		
1949	2738	14193	147	17078	117687	42.9
1950	4167	18919	291	23377	179470	43.0
1951	4126	24313	436	28875	157830	38.2
1952	4569	34707	621	39897	149338	32.6
1953	4076	23621	1425	29122	146952	36.1

#### Fife County—Meat Inspection.

Year	No. of Animals Slaughtered				Lbs. of Meat Condemned and Destroyed	Lbs. Condemned per Head of Cattle Slaughtered
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Total		
1949	10158	49066	359	59583	253540	24.9
1950	11981	57196	642	70819	333686	27.8
1951	12994	60045	1176	74215	319343	25.4
1952	14179	84211	1761	100151	276962	19.5
1953	12545	66973	4841	84359	281129	22.4
1949-1953	61857	317491	8779	389127	1464660	23.6

**Meat Inspection.  
1949.**

AREA.	SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.	No. of Animals Slaughtered.			Lbs. of meat condemned or destroyed.	Lbs. of meat condemned or destroyed per head of cattle slaughtered.
		Cattle	Sheep.	Pigs.		
Anstruther	Public	750	4,148	49	32,062	42.7
Cupar	Public	1,154	6,006	67	74,491	64.5
	Springfield Private	55	264	14	2,860	52.0
St Andrews	Public	823	3,965	21	15,881	19.3
Beath and	Cowdenbeath Public	1,893	11,365	10	37,479	14.5
Lochgelly	Public	2,211	7,609	122	21,563	9.7
Wemyss	Buckhaven Public	1,825	9,230	36	26,132	14.1
	Leven Public	716	3,449	30	17,052	23.8
Kirkcaldy	Markinch Public	824	3,764	12	27,473	33.3
	TOTAL	10,251	49,800	361	254,993	24.8

**Meat Inspection.  
1950.**

AREA.	SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.	No. of Animals Slaughtered.			Lbs. of meat condemned or destroyed.	Lbs. of meat condemned or destroyed per head of cattle slaughtered.
		Cattle	Sheep.	Pigs.		
Anstruther	Public	1,154	4,818	47	39,884	34.6
Cupar	Public	1,657	6,989	164	103,837	62.7
	Springfield Private	56	254	17	1,390	24.8
St Andrews	Public	1,241	6,463	61	27,205	21.9
Beath and	Cowdenbeath Public	1,953	11,829	54	43,093	22.1
Lochgelly	Public	2,296	7,869	87	29,466	12.8
Wemyss	Buckhaven Public	2,659	13,749	223	62,675	23.6
	Leven Public	66	467	5	705	10.7
Kirkcaldy	Markinch Public	791	4,124	28	22,607	28.6
	TOTAL	11,873	56,562	686	330,862	27.8

**Meat Inspection.**  
**1951.**

AREA.	No. of Animals Slaughtered.			Lbs. of meat condemned or destroyed.	Lbs. of meat condemned or destroyed per head of cattle slaughtered.
	Cattle	Sheep.	Pigs.		
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.			Total.		
Anstruther Public	1,030	3,519	113	27,782	27.0
Cupar Public	1,771	7,836	175	103,196	58.2
Springfield Private	64	254	17	5,078	79.3
Newburgh Public	—	6197	—	1459	—
St Andrews Public	1333	6870	151	24052	18.0
Beath and Cowdenbeath Public	2114	10050	195	46558	22.0
Lochgelly Public	2509	6609	161	32399	12.9
Kirkcaldy Markinch Public	988	5340	111	18067	18.2
Wemyss Buckhaven Public	3487	14904	280	60827	17.4
TOTAL	13296	61579	1203	319418	24.0

**Meat Inspection.**  
**1952.**

AREA.	No. of Animals Slaughtered.			Lbs. of meat condemned or destroyed.	Lbs. of meat condemned or destroyed per head of cattle slaughtered.
	Cattle	Sheep.	Pigs.		
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.			Total.		
Anstruther Public	1141	6859	183	22201	19.5
Cupar Public	1734	9113	279	97284	56.1
Springfield Private	53	220	9	1765	32.9
Newburgh Public	—	9088	—	1290	—
St Andrews Public	1479	9045	189	25122	16.9
Beath and Cowdenbeath Public	2116	12174	254	40635	19.2
Lochgelly Public	2308	9497	326	23876	10.3
Kirkcaldy Markinch Public	1407	6560	149	19554	19.0
Wemyss Buckhaven Public	3147	21034	564	45391	14.4
TOTAL	13385	83590	1953	277118	20.7

**Meat Inspection.**  
**1953.**

AREA.	SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.	No. of Animals Slaughtered.			Total.	Lbs. of meat condemned or destroyed.	Lbs. of meat condemned or destroyed per head of cattle slaughtered.
		Cattle	Sheep.	Pigs.			
Anstruther	Anstruther Public	841	5287	351	6479	19842	23·6
Cupar	Cupar Public	1713	9077	553	11343	98268	57·4
	Springfield Private	54	210	9	273	1825	33·8
St Andrews	St Andrews Public	1503	9077	629	11209	29350	19·5
Beath and Lochgelly	Cowdenbeath Public	1953	11985	903	14841	47084	24·1
Wemyss	Lochgelly Public	2195	8508	573	11276	24309	11·1
Kirkcaldy	Buckhaven Public	3356	18073	1466	22895	38360	11·4
	Markinch Public	1061	6711	402	8174	22958	21·6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	12676	68928	4886	86490	281996	22·2

### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The following number of samples were collected for examination :—

**1949.**

Area	OFFICIAL SAMPLES		TEST SAMPLES		Total
	Total	Adulterated	Total	Adulterated	
Cupar Area ... ..	2	—	261	—	263
Burghs in Cupar Area ...	21	—	—	—	21
Anstruther Area ... ..	10	—	247	3	257
Burghs in Anstruther Area ...	51	—	5	—	56
St Andrews Area ... ..	—	—	134	1	134
Burghs in St Andrews Area ...	14	—	42	1	56
Kirkcaldy Area ... ..	—	—	271	7	271
Burghs in Kirkcaldy Area ...	—	—	7	—	7
Wemyss Area ... ..	—	—	66	—	66
Burghs in Wemyss Area ...	4	1	8	—	12
Lochgelly Area ... ..	—	—	204	1	204
Burghs in Lochgelly Area ...	—	—	2	—	2
Dunfermline Area ... ..	16	3	448	3	464
Burghs in Dunfermline Area	5	—	—	—	5
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1695</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1818</b>

*Adulterated Official Samples.*—4 (Sweet Milk, 3; Whisky, 1). One vendor was fined £5; one was warned and in the other two cases no action was taken.

**1950.**

Area	OFFICIAL SAMPLES		TEST SAMPLES		Total
	Total	Adulterated	Total	Adulterated	
Cupar Area ... ..	54	2	323	3	377
Burghs in Cupar Area ...	96	1	—	—	96
Anstruther Area ... ..	9	1	284	—	293
Burghs in Anstruther Area ...	43	—	4	—	47
St Andrews Area ... ..	—	—	149	—	149
Burghs in St Andrews Area ...	—	—	28	—	28
Wemyss Area ... ..	8	—	90	—	98
Burghs in Wemyss Area ...	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkcaldy Area ... ..	—	—	277	1	277
Burghs in Kirkcaldy Area ...	3	—	3	—	6
Lochgelly Area ... ..	—	—	181	—	181
Burghs in Lochgelly Area ...	—	—	—	—	—
Dunfermline Area ... ..	24	4	448	—	472
Burghs in Dunfermline Area	5	—	—	—	5
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1787</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2029</b>

*Adulterated Official Samples.*—8 (Whisky, 3; Sausages, 4; Mince, 1). Two vendors were fined £5 and another £1. One case was withdrawn and three not proceeded with. One vendor pled guilty and was admonished.

## 1951.

Area	OFFICIAL SAMPLES		TEST SAMPLES		Total
	Total	Adulterated	Total	Adulterated	
Cupar Area ... ..	54	—	363	4	417
Burghs in Cupar Area ...	2	2	21	10	23
Anstruther Area ... ..	17	—	355	15	372
Burghs in Anstruther Area ...	63	—	9	6	72
St Andrews Area ... ..	1	—	227	3	228
Wemyss Area ... ..	10	1	112	6	122
Burghs in Wemyss Area ...	2	1	26	10	28
Kirkcaldy Area ... ..	8	1	232	7	240
Burghs in Kirkcaldy Area ...	6	1	16	10	22
Lochgelly Area ... ..	—	—	160	1	160
Burghs in Lochgelly Area ...	—	—	—	—	—
Dunfermline Area ... ..	25	3	344	4	369
Burghs in Dunfermline Area	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	188	9	1865	76	2053

*Adulterated Official Samples.*—9 (3 Milk, 3 Mince, 1 Bread and 2 Whisky), were dealt with as follows :—

- 3 Milk—Pled not guilty—case deserted simpliciter.
- 1 Mince—Pled guilty, was admonished.
- 1 Mince—Pled guilty, fined £1 or 20 days.
- 1 Mince—Pled guilty, fined £5.
- 1 Bread—No action was taken.
- 2 Whisky—Pled guilty, fined £5.

## 1952.

Area	OFFICIAL SAMPLES		TEST SAMPLES		Total
	Total	Adulterated	Total	Adulterated	
Cupar Area ... ..	36	1	310	5	346
Burghs in Cupar Area ...	57	1	25	1	82
Anstruther Area ... ..	22	1	268	3	290
Burghs in Anstruther Area ...	76	4	20	1	96
St Andrews Area ... ..	—	—	134	3	134
Burghs in St Andrews Area ...	12	—	24	1	36
Wemyss Area ... ..	13	—	80	2	93
Burghs in Wemyss Area ...	18	—	9	—	27
Kirkcaldy Area ... ..	15	—	208	6	223
Burghs in Kirkcaldy Area ...	19	3	—	—	19
Lochgelly Area ... ..	10	1	143	—	153
Burghs in Lochgelly Area ...	8	—	3	—	11
Dunfermline Area ... ..	24	1	289	2	313
Burghs in Dunfermline Area	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	310	12	1513	24	1823

*Adulterated Official Samples.*—12 (3 Milk, 3 Whisky, 1 Rum, 1 Mince, 1 Sausage Roll and 3 Ice Cream), were dealt with as follows :—

- 1 Milk—No action was taken.
- 1 Milk—Pled guilty, fined £2.
- 1 Milk—Pled guilty, fined £5 or 30 days.
- 1 Whisky—Pled guilty, fined £3.
- 1 Whisky—Pled guilty, fined £5.
- 1 Whisky—Pled guilty, fined £5 or 30 days.

- 1 Rum—Pled guilty, fined £7 or 60 days.  
 1 Mince—Pled guilty, fined £5 or 30 days.  
 1 Sausage Roll—Pled guilty, fined £2.  
 1 Ice Cream—Pled guilty, fined £1 or 10 days.  
 1 Ice Cream—Pled guilty, fined £12.  
 1 Ice Cream—Pled guilty, admonished.

## 1953.

Area	OFFICIAL SAMPLES		TEST SAMPLES		Total
	Total	Adulterated	Total	Adulterated	
Cupar Area ... ..	35	—	297	5	332
Burghs in Cupar Area ...	58	2	30	—	88
Anstruther Area ... ..	25	1	262	4	287
Burghs in Anstruther Area ...	80	4	19	1	99
St Andrews Area ... ..	—	—	135	3	135
Burghs in St Andrews Area ...	12	—	27	1	39
Wemyss Area ... ..	11	—	81	2	92
Burghs in Wemyss Area ...	18	—	10	—	28
Kirkcaldy Area ... ..	16	1	207	6	223
Burghs in Kirkcaldy Area ...	18	2	—	—	18
Lochgelly Area ... ..	9	1	146	—	155
Burghs in Lochgelly Area ...	8	—	2	—	10
Dunfermline Area ... ..	24	1	286	—	310
Burghs in Dunfermline Area	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	314	12	1502	22	1816

*Adulterated Official Samples.*—12 (Whisky, 3; Milk, 3; Rum, 1; Mince, 1; Sausage Roll, 1; Ice Cream, 3), were dealt with as follows:—

- 1 Whisky—Fined £5.  
 1 Whisky—Fined £5 or 30 days.  
 1 Whisky—Fined £3.  
 1 Milk—Fined £5 or 30 days.  
 1 Milk—Criminal proceedings not instituted.  
 1 Milk—Fined £2.  
 1 Rum—Fined £7 or 60 days.  
 1 Mince—Fined £5 or 30 days.  
 1 Sausage Roll—Accused (Brown & Johnstone) each fined £2.  
 1 Ice Cream—Three partners fined £12, recoverable by civil diligence.  
 1 Ice Cream—Accused (father and son) fined £2 or 20 days, £1 or 10 days respect.  
 1 Ice Cream—Vendor pled not guilty in July. In September plea changed to guilty and Vendor admonished.

## HOUSING.

Progress in new building has been made during the past five years. The total number of County Council Houses completed by 31st December, 1953, was 6,181 since the start of the County Housing Programme. In addition 145 houses had been completed by the Scottish Special Housing Association and 132 by Glenrothes Development Corporation. There were 852 houses in course of erection by the County Council at the end of 1953.

### *Agricultural Houses.*

Under the 1948/49 programme the 6 remaining houses of 84 approved were completed in 1952. Under the 1949/50 programme 24 of the 64 houses approved were completed and 30 were in course of erection at the end of 1953. Also at that date 10 of the 30 houses approved under the 1950/51 programme were completed and 4 others were under construction. 40 houses for agricultural workers had, therefore, been completed during the five years.

### *Miners' Houses.*

Of 600 houses approved under the 1948/49 programme 496 built by the County Council were completed by 31st December, 1953. The remaining houses in this programme comprise 50 built by Dunfermline Burgh and 54 by the Scottish Special Housing Association. Under the 1949/50/51 programme 445 houses were approved and 420 had been completed by 31st December, 1953, while 25 were in course of erection.

### *Building Byelaws.*

Apart from plans examined and reported upon for the County Housing Programme, the following plans were dealt with under Building Byelaws during the five years :—

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
For New Houses ... ..	39	44	53	50	37
For Alterations to existing Houses ... ..	230	235	202	217	195
For New Structures other than Houses ... ..	160	178	143	146	153
For Alterations to Buildings other than Houses	96	109	66	72	66

### *Houses Built by Private Enterprise.*

The following table shows the number and sizes of houses completed by private enterprise each year :—

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Three Apartment Houses ... ..	15	2	2	9	7
Four Apartment Houses ... ..	6	5	19	14	11
Five Apartment Houses ... ..	—	5	3	3	6
More than Five Apartments ... ..	—	—	1	—	2
Total ... ..	21	12	25	26	26



*Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926/44.*

The renovation of 18 houses was completed in 1949 and the issue of Certificate " B " was recommended for payment of grant under the above Acts in respect of the improvements and renovations carried out. The issue of Certificate " B " was recommended in respect of improvements to 17 houses in 1950, 33 in 1951, 17 in 1952, and 7 in 1953. During 1953 the amount of grant paid was £1,620.

*Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938.*

During 1949 24 new houses were erected to replace unfit cottar houses at farms with the assistance of grant under the above Act, and the number completed in the years following was 14 in 1950, 7 in 1951, 6 in 1952, and 8 in 1953. The amount of grant paid in respect of houses completed in 1953 was £1,980.

*Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.*

Seventy-five applications under the above Act were received in 1951 for alterations and improvements associated with grant. Certificate " B " recommending payment in respect of completed works on 10 houses was issued, the total grant involved being £2,067. In addition, instalment of grant was authorised in 4 cases, the amount of instalments totalling £489.

The work of renovation and improvement was completed in 1952 in respect of 31 houses. Improvement grants amounting to £7,601 were paid for improvement works completed during the year on the above 31 houses.

During 1953 a total of 62 houses were renovated under this Act, and grant paid amounted to £17,101 16s 0d.

*Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952.*

The Scheme of Assistance under Section 3 of the above Act towards the provision of new houses for the agricultural population allows for the payment on completion of the house of £240 for a three apartment or £300 for a house of more than three apartments. During 1953 the amount of grant paid was £600 in respect of two houses completed.

**HOUSING SURVEY—1953.**

Under the direction of Dr Riddell, Deputy County Medical Officer, the Sanitary Inspectors undertook a survey of housing conditions in the County of Fife in the early months of 1953. Following this Report are five sub-sections which give in detail the number of unfit and overcrowded houses in every populous place in the County and the number of houses still required to be provided by the County Council after the completion of their 1953 building programme.

The number of unfit and overcrowded houses in the five areas is as follows :—

**Table I.**

Locality	Unfit Houses	Overcrowded Houses sub-let rooms	Total for 1953	Total for 1950	Total for 1947
Dunfermline Area	591	690	1281	1715	2131
Wemyss Area ...	121	261	382	854	1134
Kirkcaldy Area ...	58	294	352	753	524
Lochgelly Area ...	2019	696	2715	2552	3348
East Fife ...	857	262	1119	1432	1283
Total ...	3646	2203	5849	7306	8420

It is interesting to observe the effect which the Council's building programme has had on housing needs as years have passed since 1947. A substantial improvement has taken place in housing conditions in Wemyss Area. The improvement in Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy Areas has been moderate, while in the East of Fife no great effect has been produced. Scrutiny of Sub-section V. shows that by far the greater part of the housing problem of East Fife lies in Cupar Area. Nevertheless, in all these areas progress has been made. In startling contrast is Lochgelly Area where needs are now greater than they were in 1950. This is due partly to re-occupation of unfit houses by incomers and partly to more rapid deterioration in the fitness of houses generally. Overcrowding on the other hand has not been increasing. The 1947 survey indicated that there were 1,749 houses in this area which were overcrowded. The 1953 survey showed a reduction to 696 overcrowded houses. Altogether the survey shows that there are approximately 6,000 houses in the County which are either unfit or overcrowded.

Since 1944 the County Council have provided the following number of houses :—

**Table II.**

Locality.	Number of Houses built since 1944.	
Dunfermline Area ...	...	1482
Wemyss Area ...	...	1085
Kirkcaldy Area ...	...	381
Lochgelly Area ...	...	2757
East Fife ...	...	385
Total ...	...	6090

Notwithstanding the provision of these 6,090 houses there still remain 5,849 families who require to be rehoused. Allowing for a theoretical process of decanting the following number of houses will still be required :—

**Table III.**

Locality.	Number of Houses Required.	
Dunfermline Area ... ..	...	872
Wemyss Area ... ..	...	231
Kirkcaldy Area ... ..	...	180
Lochgelly Area ... ..	...	2038
East Fife ... ..	...	823
Total ... ..	...	<u>4144</u>

Towards this the County Council have undertaken a building programme in 1953 as follows :—

**Table IV.**

Locality.	Houses Approved for 1953.	
Dunfermline Area ... ..	...	585
Wemyss Area ... ..	...	189
Kirkcaldy Area ... ..	...	39
Lochgelly Area ... ..	...	494
East Fife ... ..	...	374
Total ... ..	...	<u>1681</u>

When these 1,681 houses are completed and occupied there will remain a need for the following number of houses :—

**Table V.**

Locality.	Number of Houses still Required.	
Dunfermline Area ... ..	...	464
Wemyss Area ... ..	...	42
Kirkcaldy Area ... ..	...	141
Lochgelly Area ... ..	...	1544
East Fife ... ..	...	544
Total ... ..	...	<u>2735</u>

In round figures, therefore, the County Council require to consider building approximately 3,000 more houses beyond present commitments, the majority of which are needed to meet unsatisfactory housing conditions in the Central mining area.

### Housing of One and Two Person Households.

The housing of old people, widows, single persons and others in like circumstances presents a special problem. It has not been possible so far to extract figures showing age grouping and marital state of one person and two person households, but previous investigations have shown that in the industrial areas in the County 25 per cent of these small households are old people, while in more

rural areas old people form 60 per cent of the group. At the end of each Appendix a statement is made as to the number of houses required to meet the requirements of this special group of the population. No clamant need appears to exist in Wemyss and Kirkcaldy Areas. For convenience the following Table is reproduced showing the number of houses required for old people, widows, single persons, &c. :—

Locality.	Need.	Built or Building.	Balance.
Dunfermline Area ... ..	127	41	86
Wemyss Area ... ..	—	30	—
Kirkcaldy Area ... ..	—	—	—
Lochgelly Area ... ..	424	110	314
East Fife ... ..	179	35	144
	730	216	544

As future building programmes are drawn up provision should be made in each for the erection of a proportion of one-bedroom houses. This policy has been followed in the past and as the Table shows the County Council have agreed to provide to date 216 houses for old people. Present arrangements for building one-bedroom houses in groups or in the ground floors of "maisonettes" should continue. But the advisability of erecting flats for single persons in the more populous areas should be considered.

### Housing of Rural Workers.

In the Sub-sections there is given the number of houses required to relieve overcrowding and unfitness in rural areas as distinct from villages and hamlets. These numbers have been falling of recent years—Anstruther Area affords a good example—largely as a result of the advantage which is being taken of the grant-in-aid available towards the renovation of rural houses. It is an uneconomical procedure for the County Council to embark upon a scheme for the building of isolated rural cottages and every encouragement should therefore, be given in suitable cases to helping owners to reconstruct unfit cottages or to build new ones. The County Council have been building in small groups, houses for agricultural workers. The difficulties which the Housing Factor is now meeting in finding tenants for these houses and the tendency of a certain number of tenants to desert agriculture once they are housed give rise to the suggestion that the building of these houses be no longer continued unless under special circumstances and that the replacement of unsatisfactory housing conditions in these sparsely populated regions rest with private enterprise assisted by appropriate grants-in-aid.

### **Housing in Villages.**

The Sub-sections show the number of houses needed in each village to remove unsatisfactory housing conditions. The Health and Welfare Committee have on several occasions affirmed their view that villages in Fife should be preserved partly through the building of new houses and partly through the reconstruction of old ones wherever appropriate. As can be seen from the Sub-sections a considerable building programme has been decided upon by the County Council and more new houses will still be required. On the other hand there has not yet been drawn up a clear and comprehensive programme for the reconstruction of existing houses either by owners with or without grant-in-aid or by the County Council after acquisition. Dunshalt affords a good example of what can be done to modernise a village partly through assistance to private owners and partly through the building of houses at public cost on sites specially selected and acquired by the County Council. What has been done so extensively in Dunshalt should be a guide towards procedure in other villages and it should be kept in mind that from the ratepayers point of view it is cheaper to have houses renovated under grant than to build new ones.

### **Conclusion.**

Although, since the war the County Council have built or have undertaken to build 7,771 houses, the need for 8,420 houses shown in the 1947 survey has not been proportionately reduced, as 2,735 houses are still required. The disparity is accounted for partly by increase of the population as a result of industrial expansion and partly by deterioration of properties rendering them unfit for human occupation. Both influences are likely to be felt for several years to come and the next survey is likely to provide evidence that while overcrowding has been largely overcome, a need continues to remain for houses to replace those which have served their day. Indeed, it is probable that within the decade it will be found that the estimate formed in 1944 of 13,524 houses required was a true one.

### Sub-Section I. Housing in Dunfermline Area, 1953.

A survey of unfit and overcrowded houses in Dunfermline Area has been completed by the Sanitary Inspector. The total number of houses visited was 6,840 including outlying rural houses. The following is a summary of the conditions found :—

**Table I.—Number of Unfit and Overcrowded Houses.**

Locality	Unfit Houses	Overcrowded		Total for 1953	Total for 1950	Total for 1947
		Houses—	sub-let rooms			
Aberdour ... ..	14	30		44	76	96
Hillend and St. Davids ...	5	6		11	19	27
North Queensferry, Cruik- ness and Jamestown ...	23	16		39	99	98
Crossgates and Mossgreen	26	49		75	145	221
Fordell, Coaledge and Donibristle ... ..	2	3		5	24	86
Hill of Beath ... ..	161	40		201	225	260
Halbeath ... ..	9	23		32	39	52
Kingseat ... ..	6	3		9	9	20
Wellwood, Venturefair ...	9	9		18	64	81
Parkneuk, Milesmark, Gowkhall and Carnock	62	35		97	91	108
Crossford and Cairneyhill	26	12		38	56	69
Limekilns and Charles- town ... ..	32	21		53	101	101
Oakley and Comrie ... ..	7	63		70	62	85
Torryburn, Newmills, High and Low Valley- field ... ..	98	156		254	265	364
Blairhall and Shiresmill	4	78		82	69	134
Saline and Steelend ... ..	49	44		93	119	163
Kincardine ... ..	51	42		93	153	166
Rural ... ..	7	60		67	99	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>690</b>		<b>1281</b>	<b>1715</b>	<b>2131</b>

Of the total of 591 unfit houses, 346 are the subject of demolition orders but remain occupied and 245 are earmarked as unfit but had not at the time of survey been condemned.

Allowing for a theoretical process of decanting and assessing overcrowding on the standard of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, but assessing rehousing on the basis of two persons per bedroom, the following number and size of houses are required :—

Table II.—New Houses Required.

Locality	Rooms				Total for 1953	Total for 1950	Total for 1947
	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	6 apt.			
Aberdour ... ..	29	3	—	—	32	51	48
Hillend and St. Davids ...	6	—	1	—	7	13	16
North Queensferry, Cruickness and Jamestown ... ..	18	8	—	1	27	71	37
Crossgates and Mossgreen ...	35	15	3	1	54	98	117
Fordell, Coaledge and Doni- bristle ... ..	2	—	1	—	3	19	68
Hill of Beath ... ..	121	33	10	—	164	186	223
Halbeath ... ..	16	—	1	2	19	26	27
Kingseat ... ..	6	2	—	—	8	7	19
Wellwood and Venturefair ...	7	—	1	1	9	46	60
Parkneuk, Milesmark, Gowk- hall and Carnock ... ..	47	12	5	1	65	70	81
Crossford and Cairneyhill ...	26	—	—	—	26	39	21
Limekilns and Charlestown ...	26	4	—	3	33	72	56
Oakley and Comrie ... ..	31	1	3	13	48	31	54
Torryburn, Newmills, High and Low Valleyfield ... ..	65	45	36	13	159	174	224
Blairhall and Shiresmill ...	9	29	10	7	55	47	98
Saline and Steelend ... ..	27	19	10	3	59	74	100
Kincardine ... ..	39	16	3	—	58	110	78
Rural ... ..	14	20	7	5	46	70	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>1204</b>	<b>1327</b>

These figures take into account the following number of houses which have been provided by the County Council since 1944 :—

Aberdour ... ..	49
Hillend and St. Davids ... ..	8
North Queensferry, Cruickness and Jamestown	68
Crossgates and Mossgreen ... ..	128 (34 temporary).
Hill of Beath ... ..	88 (38 temporary).
Halbeath ... ..	142 (including 8 S.S.H.A.).
Wellwood, Venturefair ... ..	64
Parkneuk, Milesmark, Gowkhall and Carnock	6
Crossford and Cairneyhill ... ..	20
Limekilns and Charlestown ... ..	42
Oakley and Comrie ... ..	603 (including 272 S.S.H.A. and 85 temporary).
Torryburn, Newmills, High and Low Valley- field ... ..	118
Blairhall and Shiresmill ... ..	—
Saline and Steelend ... ..	—
Kincardine ... ..	84
Cowdenbeath (for Hill of Beath) ... ..	62
	<b>1482</b>

The 50 houses built in and by Dunfermline Burgh shown in County Architect's Reports are excluded as not in the County Council's Area as a Housing Authority.

The figures do not take into account the following number of houses for families, which have yet to be completed :—

Aberdour	...	...	...	...	...	37
Crossgates and Mossgreen	...	...	...	...	...	37
Wellwood, Venturefair	...	...	...	...	...	52
Parkneuk, Milesmark, Gowkhall and Carnock	...	...	...	...	...	24
Crossford	...	...	...	...	...	8
Limekilns and Charlestown	...	...	...	...	...	20
Oakley and Comrie	...	...	...	...	...	122 (including 50 S.S.H.A.).
Torryburn, Newmills, High and Low Valleyfield	...	...	...	...	...	95
Saline	...	...	...	...	...	44
Kincardine	...	...	...	...	...	30
Hill of Beath	...	...	...	...	...	6
Blairhall and Shiresmill	...	...	...	...	...	60
Crombie	...	...	...	...	...	50 (S.S.H.A.).

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When, however, all the commitments undertaken by the County Council up to the end of the 1953 programme have been discharged, there will remain the need for the following number of houses :—

Hillend and St. Davids	...	...	...	...	...	7
North Queensferry, Cruickness and Jamestown	...	...	...	...	...	27
Crossgates and Mossgreen	...	...	...	...	...	17
Fordell, Coaledge and Donibristle	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hill of Beath	...	...	...	...	...	158
Halbeath	...	...	...	...	...	19
Kingseat	...	...	...	...	...	8
Parkneuk, Milesmark, Gowkhall and Carnock	...	...	...	...	...	41
Crossford and Cairneyhill	...	...	...	...	...	18
Limekilns and Charlestown	...	...	...	...	...	13
Torryburn, Newmills, High and Low Valleyfield	...	...	...	...	...	64
Saline and Steelend	...	...	...	...	...	15
Kincardine	...	...	...	...	...	28
Rural	...	...	...	...	...	46

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464

It will be noted from Table II. that a majority of the houses required are of three apartments. Most of them are required for couples residing in sub-let rooms. It would be unwise to provide three roomed houses to the number indicated since many of them would soon become overcrowded.

The figures in Table II. do not take into consideration the claims of that special group of the population requiring single bedroom houses, *e.g.*, old people, widows and single persons. The County Council's present programme includes a total of 41 houses intended specifically for old people, *viz.* :—

Aberdour	...	...	...	...	3
Hill of Beath	...	...	...	...	4
Wellwood	...	...	...	...	6
Carnock	...	...	...	...	4
Comrie	...	...	...	...	12
High Valleyfield	...	...	...	...	12

The present survey indicates that after the completion of these houses the following number of one bedroom houses will still be required :—



Aberdour ... ..	7
North Queensferry ... ..	5
Hill of Beath ... ..	31
Halbeath ... ..	5
Carnock ... ..	7
Crossford and Cairneyhill ... ..	6
Limekilns and Charlestown ... ..	6
Saline and Steelend ... ..	8
Kincardine ... ..	11
	—
	86
	—

### Sub-section II. Housing in Wemyss Area, 1953.

A survey of housing conditions in Wemyss Area has been completed by the Sanitary Inspector. The number of houses visited, including those in rural districts, was 3,194. The following is a survey of the conditions found :—

**Table I.—Number of Unfit and Overcrowded Houses.**

Locality	Unfit Houses	Overcrowded Houses—		Total for 1953	Total for 1950	Total for 1947
		Houses	sub-let rooms			
West Wemyss ... ..	18	29		47	103	84
Coaltown of Wemyss ... ..	—	21		21	44	75
East Wemyss ... ..	41	32		73	144	318
Rosie and McDuff ... ..	17	30		47	147	180
Methilhill ... ..	3	92		95	169	313
Kennoway ... ..	23	32		55	164	132
Star ... ..	3	2		5	19	32
Rural ... ..	16	23		39	64	—
Total ... ..	121	261		382	854	1134

Allowing for a theoretical process of decanting and assessing overcrowding on the standard of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, but assessing rehousing on the basis of two persons per bedroom, the following number and size of houses are required :—

**Table II.—New Houses Required.**

Locality	Rooms					Total for 1953	Total for 1950	Total for 1947
	2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	6 apt.			
West Wemyss ... ..	—	13	12	2	1	28	53	61
Coaltown of Wemyss ... ..	—	—	6	3	3	12	25	52
East Wemyss ... ..	1	11	22	7	3	44	102	230
Rosie and McDuff ... ..	7	13	10	3	4	37	107	97
Methilhill ... ..	—	6	20	14	6	46	114	105
Kennoway (including Bonnybank and Baintown) ... ..	11	22	—	6	4	43	45	92
Star ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	2	13	27
Rural ... ..	—	3	7	5	4	19	26	—
	20	68	78	40	25	231	485	664
Coaltown of Balgonie and Windygates (See Report on Kirkcaldy Area) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
Total ... ..	20	68	78	40	25	260	485	664

These figures take into account the following 1,085 houses which have been provided by the County Council since 1944 :—

Locality.	Temporary.	Permanent.
East Wemyss	110	—
Methilhill ...	90	—
Kennoway ...	—	885 (including 60 by S.S.H.A.)
	<u>200</u>	<u>885</u>

They do not take into account the following additional houses which the County Council are building or have decided to build :—

East Wemyss	12
Kennoway ...	173
Star ...	4 (rural workers)
	<u>189</u>

To meet, therefore, the 260 houses required to meet unfitness and overcrowding the County Council have undertaken to build 189 houses at East Wemyss, Kennoway and Star. The number of houses to be built, therefore, approximates fairly closely to requirements, but there is still a slight leeway to be made up. The deficit is related to the County Planning Scheme in that a sufficient number of houses can no doubt be erected in Kennoway assuming that tenants of unfit County houses elsewhere are to be accommodated in that village. It is, of course, known that difficulty has arisen in this matter and a tendency has developed to allow the unsatisfactory position of housing in East Wemyss, West Wemyss, Coaltown of Wemyss, Rosie and Mcduff to drift. A firm decision will now require to be taken.

Table II. does not indicate the number of one-bedroom houses required for old people, widows, single persons, &c. The demand for this type of house in Wemyss Area does not seem to be clamant. It is known for instance that there are only 20 old people residing in unfit houses. These people will, however, be left undisturbed under the County Council's Life Rent concession and no new houses will be required for them. Ultimately there will be in most of the villages, a certain number of fit houses in every way suitable for occupation by old people and single persons. So that in view of these facts and the fact that the present building programme includes the erection of 30 one-bedroom houses, there are no adequate grounds for building more houses of this type.

### Sub-section III.—Housing in Kirkcaldy Area, 1953.

A survey of unfit and overcrowded houses in Kirkcaldy Area has been completed by the Sanitary Inspector. Including houses in outlying districts, but excluding houses built by Glenrothes Development Corporation the total number of houses visited was 3,173. The following is a survey of the conditions found :—

**Table I.—Number of Unfit and Overcrowded Houses.**

Locality.	Unfit		Overcrowded		Total for 1953.	Total for 1950.	Total for 1947.
	Houses.	Houses.	Houses—	sub-let rooms			
Gray Park ... ..	—	—	6	—	6	11	9
Auchtertool ... ..	—	—	12	—	12	16	22
Prinlaws ... ..	—	—	18	—	18	57	57
Coaltown of Balgonie ... ..	5	—	42	—	47	87	75
Woodside ... ..	—	—	19	—	19	30	27
Thornton ... ..	2	—	56	—	58	127	135
Cadham ... ..	—	—	9	—	9	15	21
Milton of Balgonie ... ..	3	—	20	—	23	56	57
Windygates ... ..	2	—	52	—	54	119	121
Rural ... ..	46	—	60	—	106	235	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>524</b>

Allowing for a theoretical process of decanting and assessing overcrowding on the standard of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, but assessing rehousing on the basis of two persons per bedroom, the following number and size of houses are required to replace these unfit and overcrowded homes :—

**Table II.—New Houses Required.**

Locality.	Rooms.						Total for 1953.	Total for 1950.	Total for 1947.
	2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	6 apt.				
Gray Park ... ..	—	—	4	—	—	4	5	4	
Auchtertool ... ..	1	—	4	3	—	8	7	17	
Prinlaws ... ..	—	—	2	1	2	5	33	41	
Coaltown of Balgonie ... ..	—	22	6	1	1	30	55	46	
Woodside ... ..	3	2	—	1	3	9	21	18	
Thornton ... ..	6	14	7	2	1	30	81	84	
Cadham ... ..	—	—	4	1	—	5	8	15	
Milton of Balgonie ... ..	1	11	2	2	—	16	43	41	
Windygates ... ..	—	16	10	2	—	28	77	79	
Rural ... ..	—	6	28	8	3	45	108	—	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>345</b>	

These figures take into account the following houses built by the County Council since 1944 :—

Thornton ... ..	65 (temporary)
Woodside ... ..	306
Auchtertool ... ..	4
Coaltown of Balgonie ... ..	6
	<hr/>
	381

They do not take into account the following houses which have yet to be completed: Auchtertool 4 (4 4-roomed), Coaltown of Balgonie 8 (4 2-roomed, 2 3-roomed, 2 4-roomed), Thornton 6 (4 2-roomed, 2 4-roomed), Windygates 21 (4 2-roomed, 8 3-roomed, 9 4-roomed), a total of 39, nor of course do they take into account houses to be built by Glenrothes Development Corporation.

The reduction in the housing needs of the Kirkcaldy Area since the 1950 survey is striking. It will be noted that only 58 unfit houses remain occupied. The great majority of them are rural although the overall improvement in the rural housing position is satisfactory.

The survey has shown that the predominating need is for houses of larger type (98). Present allocations have not made allowances for this.

As regards houses for old people, widows, single persons, &c., in almost all the villages and rural areas there will finally remain a substantial surplus of habitable small houses which will be available to accommodate those who are likely to prefer to remain in the locality. Glenrothes Development Corporation are arranging to provide a substantial number of small dwellings for old people in their new town.

The position in Kirkcaldy area, therefore, is this, that while 180 houses are required (45 of them rural) present commitments would provide only 39. Assuming that unsatisfactory housing in rural areas will be largely met by reconstructions under improvement grant there will remain a need for approximately 90 houses. Are these houses to be provided in the villages indicated in Table II. or are housing developments in the area of Glenrothes Corporation to be left to meet the situation? In accordance with past arrangements, of course, the needs of Milton of Balgonie and Windygates will largely be provided for in Kennoway.

#### Sub-section IV.—Housing in Lochgelly Area, 1953.

A survey of housing conditions in Lochgelly Area has been completed by the Sanitary Inspector. Including outlying rural houses a total of 8,947 houses were visited. The following is a survey of the conditions found :—

**Table I.—Number of Unfit and Overcrowded Houses.**

Locality.	Unfit Houses.	Overcrowded Houses— sub-tenants.	Total for 1953.	Total for 1950.	Total for 1947.
Lochore and Glenraig (including Ballingry and South Glenraig) ... ..	602	198	800	578	934
Kinglassie ... ..	93	70	163	128	120
Auchterderran ... ..	443	179	622	638	966
Kelty ... ..	478	113	591	653	884
Lumphinnans ... ..	280	96	376	390	444
Rural ... ..	123	40	163	165	—
Total ... ..	2019	696	2715	2552	3348

Allowing for a theoretical process of decanting and assessing overcrowding on the standard of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, but assessing rehousing on the basis of two persons per bedroom,

the following number and size of houses are required to replace these unfit and overcrowded houses :—

**Table II.—New Houses Required.**

Locality.	Rooms.				Total for 1953.	Total for 1950.	Total for 1947.
	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	6 apt.			
Lochore and Glencraig (including Ballingry and South Glencraig) ...	278	39	29	31	377	184	624
Kinglassie ...	—	—	—	—	—	69	66
Auchterderran ...	315	61	18	10	404	368	722
Kelty ...	289	53	13	6	361	349	704
Lumphinnans ...	220	61	17	5	303	307	356
Rural ...	45	39	10	5	99	94	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1147</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>1371</b>	<b>2472</b>

These figures take into account the following number of houses which have been or are in process of being provided by the County Council since 1944 :—

Locality.	Temporary.	Permanent.
Auchterderran ...	200	651
Kinglassie ...	35	156 (includes 4 agricultural)
Lumphinnans ...	98	—
Kelty ...	50	755 (includes 9 S.S.H.A.)
Lochore ...	26	106
Crosshill ...	124	—
Cowdenbeath ...	—	62
Ballingry ...	—	1050
	<b>533</b>	<b>2780</b>
		<b>3313</b>

Making allowance, therefore, for every house which the County Council has built or undertaken to build up to the completion of the 1953 programme, there remains a need for 1,544 houses as against 1,371 in 1950. Not only, therefore, has the County Council's building programme failed to gain ground, it has actually failed to keep pace with deteriorations. This arises from the number of families housed from outside areas both in new and in old houses particularly sub-tenants in the latter and from the fact that a further 188 houses have been scheduled as unfit.

The preponderating number of three roomed houses required will be noted. While this happily reflects the passing of the one time gross degree of overcrowding, it results for the most part from the number of young married couples awaiting rehousing. To build nothing but three roomed houses to meet this requirement will ultimately result in many cases of overcrowding.

The figures in Table II. do not take into consideration the claims of the special group of the population requiring single bedroom houses. Towards this requirement the County Council have undertaken the following programme of houses :—

Ballingry ... ..	44
Kinglassie ... ..	12
Auchterderran ... ..	24
Kelty ... ..	30
	110

On the completion of this programme the survey indicates that the following need will remain :—

Auchterderran ... ..	66
Kinglassie ... ..	24
Lochore and Glenraig ... ..	80
Kelty ... ..	90
Lumphinnans ... ..	54
	314

### Sub-section V.—Housing in East Fife, 1953.

A survey of unfit and overcrowded houses in Anstruther, Cupar and St Andrews Areas has been completed by the Sanitary Inspectors. Including those in outlying rural districts, the total number of houses surveyed was :—

Anstruther Area ... ..	2000
Cupar Area ... ..	2762
St Andrews Area ... ..	1598

The following is a summary of the conditions found :—

**Table I.—Number of Unfit and Overcrowded Houses.**

Locality.	Unfit Houses.	Overcrowded Houses—sub-let rooms.	Total for 1953.	Total for 1950.	Total for 1947.
<b>ANSTRUTHER AREA—</b>					
Ancroach and Newton of Balcormo ... ..	13	1	14	34	28
Barnyards and Kilconquhar	57	2	59	72	48
Colinsburgh ... ..	13	7	20	25	21
Largoward ... ..	17	—	17	33	33
Lower Largo ... ..	3	13	16	28	19
Lundin Links ... ..	7	2	9	23	26
Upper Largo ... ..	9	4	13	23	17
Woodside and New Gilston	14	4	18	30	30
Rural ... ..	65	42	107	244	—
Total ... ..	198	75	273	512	222
<b>CUPAR AREA—</b>					
Baldinnie ... ..	7	1	8	—	—
Balmblae ... ..	13	1	14	18	17
Balmalcolm ... ..	2	—	2	—	—
Balmerino ... ..	7	5	12	7	11
Blebo Craigs ... ..	10	1	11	17	16
Bow of Fife ... ..	2	—	2	5	10
Brunton ... ..	7	1	8	9	4
Carried forward ... ..	48	9	57	56	58

Locality	Unfit Houses.	Overcrowded Houses— sub-let rooms	Total for 1953.	Total for 1950.	Total for 1947.
CUPAR AREA—Contd.					
Brought forward	48	9	57	56	58
Ceres	77	1	78	80	71
Chance Inn	8	1	9	10	12
Coaltown of Burnturk	6	—	6	6	6
Collessie	8	—	8	11	14
Craigrothie	10	2	12	14	15
Cults	10	1	11	10	10
Cupar Muir	7	1	8	10	11
Dairsie	16	5	21	24	28
Dunbog and Glenduckie	1	—	1	4	5
Dunshalt	12	2	14	18	18
Dura Den	25	—	25	26	28
Freuchie	28	3	31	45	49
Gateside	7	—	7	11	13
Gauldry	29	1	30	34	32
Giffordtown and Edentown	6	—	6	8	8
Kemback	4	—	4	4	6
Kettlehills	4	—	4	7	8
Kilmany	2	—	2	5	4
Kingskettle	58	7	65	67	77
Letham	10	—	10	12	19
Lindores	5	—	5	5	6
Den of Lindores	3	—	3	4	5
Grange of Lindores	3	3	6	7	7
Logie	4	—	4	6	8
Lucklawhill	5	—	5	4	8
Luthrie	6	—	6	11	17
Muirhead	4	1	5	—	—
Newton of Falkland	5	—	5	10	14
Pitlessie	11	11	22	25	22
Pitscottie	8	—	8	8	12
Rathillet	2	1	3	2	3
Springfield	95	11	106	118	123
Strathmiglo	45	5	50	59	81
Total	572	65	637	721	798
ST ANDREWS AREA—					
Balmullo	—	1	1	9	34
Guardbridge	—	8	8	18	61
Kingsbarns	25	4	29	27	33
Leuchars	16	12	28	15	53
Peat Inn, Radernie, Lathones	11	4	15	8	33
Strathkinness	11	11	22	20	49
Rural	24	82	106	102	—
Total	87	122	209	199	263

Allowing for a theoretical process of decanting and assessing overcrowding on the standards of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, but assessing rehousing on the basis of two persons per bedroom, the following number and size of houses are required :—

Table II.—New Houses Required.

Locality.	Rooms				Total for 1953.	Total for 1950.	Total for 1947.
	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	6 apt.			
ANSTRUTHER AREA—							
Arncroach and Newton of Balcormo ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	14	8
Barnyards & Kilconquhar	34	1	1	—	36	37	30
Colinsburgh ... ..	8	1	2	—	11	14	8
Largoward ... ..	7	1	1	—	9	15	15
Lower Largo ... ..	13	—	—	—	13	5	25
Lundin Links ... ..	5	1	—	—	6	5	20
Upper Largo ... ..	7	1	—	—	8	14	11
Woodside & New Gilston	9	2	1	—	12	19	15
Rural ... ..	21	16	8	4	49	64	—
Total ... ..	104	23	13	5	145	187	132
CUPAR AREA—							
Baldinnie ... ..	3	—	1	—	4	—	—
Balmbrae ... ..	4	3	1	—	8	11	17
Balmalcolm ... ..	1	1	—	—	2	—	—
Balmerino ... ..	4	5	—	—	9	2	3
Blebo Craigs ... ..	5	6	—	—	11	8	7
Bow of Fife ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Brunton ... ..	6	1	—	—	7	3	3
Ceres ... ..	29	26	—	1	56	59	70
Chance Inn ... ..	3	3	1	—	7	6	5
Coaltown of Burnturk	2	2	—	—	4	4	5
Collessie ... ..	5	—	—	1	6	6	9
Craigrothie ... ..	6	4	1	—	11	8	4
Cults ... ..	5	4	1	—	10	8	7
Cupar Muir ... ..	4	2	1	—	7	10	11
Dairsie ... ..	8	9	—	—	17	19	24
Dunbog and Glenduckie	1	—	—	—	1	3	—
Dunshalt ... ..	7	4	3	—	14	12	14
Dura Den ... ..	12	6	—	—	18	17	23
Freuchie ... ..	14	10	—	1	25	39	48
Gateside ... ..	4	—	—	—	4	4	15
Gauldry ... ..	8	6	—	1	15	14	17
Giffordtown & Edentown	4	1	1	—	6	7	9
Kemback ... ..	3	1	—	—	4	6	7
Kettlehills ... ..	4	—	—	—	4	3	4
Kilmany ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	4	2
Kingskettle ... ..	31	18	2	2	53	48	65
Letham ... ..	5	3	1	1	10	4	8
Lindores ... ..	4	—	—	—	4	5	8
Den of Lindores ... ..	1	1	—	—	2	2	6
Grange of Lindores ... ..	2	1	1	1	5	5	5
Logie ... ..	3	—	—	—	3	5	3
Lucklawhill ... ..	2	2	—	—	4	3	—
Luthrie ... ..	3	—	—	—	3	4	7
Muirhead ... ..	3	2	—	—	5	—	—
Newton of Falkland ... ..	2	2	—	—	4	8	14
Pitlessie ... ..	10	9	4	1	24	24	22
Pitscottie ... ..	4	3	—	—	7	6	9
Carried forward ... ..	212	137	18	9	376	367	451



Locality.	Rooms				Total for 1953.	Total for 1950.	Total for 1947.
	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	6 apt.			
<b>CUPAR AREA—Contd.</b>							
Brought forward ...	212	137	18	9	376	367	451
Rathillet ...	2	—	1	—	3	2	—
Springfield ...	40	43	6	3	92	123	130
Strathmiglo ...	29	14	1	3	47	59	81
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>662</b>
<b>ST ANDREWS AREA—</b>							
Balmullo ...	1	1	—	—	2	8	27
Guardbridge ...	6	3	1	1	11	10	32
Leuchars ...	15	9	1	1	26	10	40
Kingsbarns ...	13	11	1	—	25	14	24
Peat Inn, Radernie, Lathones ...	5	7	—	1	13	7	22
Strathkinness ...	16	7	1	—	24	19	36
Rural ...	—	28	24	7	59	159	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>181</b>

These figures take into account the following houses which have been built by the County Council since the war :—

	General Needs		Agriculture	
<b>ANSTRUTHER AREA—</b>				
Lower Largo ...	...	50	—	—
Upper Largo ...	...	8	—	—
Colinsburgh ...	...	20	—	—
Arncroach ...	...	8	—	—
Ovenstone ...	...	—	4	4
Largoward ...	...	8	6	6
Abercrombie ...	...	—	4	4
		<b>94</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>CUPAR AREA—</b>				
Freuchie ...	...	24	—	—
Gateside ...	...	30	—	—
Kingskettle ...	...	30	—	—
Springfield ...	...	30	—	—
Strathmiglo ...	...	24	16	16
Dunshalt ...	...	—	4	4
Kilmany ...	...	—	4	4
Craigrothie ...	...	—	4	4
Cupar ...	...	27	2	2
Letham ...	...	—	4	4
Foodieash ...	...	—	6	6
Auchtermuchty ...	...	—	6	6
		<b>165</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>ST ANDREWS AREA—</b>				
Balmullo ...	...	—	4	4
Boarhills ...	...	—	4	4
Guardbridge ...	...	48	—	—
St Michaels ...	...	—	4	4
Strathkinness ...	...	—	6	6
		<b>48</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>

The figures in Table II. do not take into account the following number of houses which remain to be completed :—

	General Needs	Agriculture
ANSTRUTHER AREA—		
Colinsburgh ... ..	15	—
Lower Largo ... ..	16	4
	<u>31</u>	<u>4</u>
CUPAR AREA—		
Ceres ... ..	28	6
Craigrothie ... ..	10	—
Cupar ... ..	2	—
Dairsie ... ..	8	6
Dunshalt ... ..	6	—
Falkland ... ..	10	—
Freuchie ... ..	4	—
Grange of Lindores ... ..	4	4
Kemback ... ..	4	4
Kettlehills ... ..	4	4
Kingskettle ... ..	52	—
Luthrie ... ..	—	4
Pitlessie ... ..	10	4
Pitscottie ... ..	2	—
Rossie ... ..	—	6
Springfield ... ..	42	8
Strathmiglo ... ..	17	—
	<u>203</u>	<u>46</u>
ST ANDREWS AREA—		
Dunino ... ..	—	4
Balmullo ... ..	18	—
Guardbridge ... ..	40	—
Kingsbarns ... ..	2	6
Leuchars ... ..	10	—
Strathkinness ... ..	10	—
	<u>80</u>	<u>10</u>

When these houses become occupied there will remain the following demand for more houses :—

**Table III.—Number of Houses still required after completion of 1953 building programme.**

ANSTRUTHER AREA—		
Arncroach and Newton of Balcormo ... ..	1	
Barnyards, Kilconquhar and Colinsburgh ... ..	32	
Largoward ... ..	9	
Lower Largo	}	11
Lundin Links ... ..		
Upper Largo		
Woodside and New Gilston ... ..	12	
Rural ... ..	45	
Carried forward ... ..	110	

Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	110
CUPAR AREA—						
Baldinnie	...	...	...	...	...	4
Balmalcolm	...	...	...	...	...	2
Balmerino	...	...	...	...	...	9
Blebo Craigs	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bow of Fife	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brunton	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ceres	...	...	...	...	...	28
Chance Inn	...	...	...	...	...	7
Coaltown of Burnturk	...	...	...	...	...	4
Collessie	...	...	...	...	...	6
Craigrothie	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cults	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cupar Muir	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dairsie	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dunbog and Glenduckie	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dunshalt	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dura Den	...	...	...	...	...	18
Freuchie	...	...	...	...	...	21
Gateside	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gauldry	...	...	...	...	...	15
Giffordtown and Edentown	...	...	...	...	...	6
Kilmany	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kingskettle	...	...	...	...	...	1
Letham	...	...	...	...	...	10
Lindores	...	...	...	...	...	4
Den of Lindores	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grange of Lindores	...	...	...	...	...	1
Logie	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lucklawhill	...	...	...	...	...	4
Luthrie	...	...	...	...	...	3
Muirhead	...	...	...	...	...	5
Newton of Falkland	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pitlessie	...	...	...	...	...	14
Pitscottie	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rathillet	...	...	...	...	...	3
Springfield	...	...	...	...	...	50
Strathmiglo	...	...	...	...	...	30
						319 *

\* In arriving at this total it has been assumed that the 46 agricultural houses yet to be completed in villages in the Cupar Area will be let wholly or mainly to agricultural workers in unfit or overcrowded houses in rural parishes.

ST ANDREWS AREA—

Leuchars	...	...	...	...	...	16
Kingsbarns	...	...	...	...	...	23
Peat Inn, Radernie and Lathones	...	...	...	...	...	13
Strathkinness	...	...	...	...	...	14
Rural	...	...	...	...	...	49
						115

The survey has shown that even with the completion of the County Council's programme of 759 houses up to the end of the 1953 programme there will remain a need for some 450 houses in villages and other populous places in the East of Fife together with some 200 new or reconditioned houses in rural parishes.

As regards the three areas in East of Fife, the position is as follows. In Anstruther Area there is a need for 110 houses, rather less than half of them rural. The improvement in rural housing in this area since the last survey is not striking. St Andrews Area with a larger projected building programme is similarly placed. The needs of the Cupar Area even after the completion of the present programme amount to 320 houses for villages and populous places alone.

The population of elderly people residing in the East of Fife is relatively high and no housing programme will be complete until provision is made for this class of tenant. The County Council's building programme up to the end of the 1953 allocations provides for 35 houses for old people as follows :—

Colinsburgh	...	5
Lower Largo	...	2
Kingskettle	...	10
Freuchie	...	2
Springfield	...	4
Strathmiglo	...	4
Dunshalt	...	2
Balmullo	...	4
Guardbridge	...	2

The following table which excludes the above programme shows the number of one-bedroom houses required for single persons and elderly couples :—

ANSTRUTHER AREA—

Arncroach and Newton of Balcormo	...	—	6
Barnyards and Kilconquhar	...	—	20
Largoward	...	—	5
Lower Largo	}	...	2
Lundin Links			
Upper Largo			
Woodside and New Gilston	...	—	4
			37

CUPAR AREA—

Balmblae	...	—	3
Balmerino	...	—	2
Baldinnie	...	—	3
Brunton	...	—	1
Ceres	...	—	12
Collesie	...	—	3
Dairsie	...	—	3
Dunshalt	...	—	1
Dura Den	...	—	5
Freuchie	...	—	1
Gateside	...	—	2
Gauldry	...	—	9
Giffordtown	...	—	1
Grange of Lindores	...	—	1
Kettlehills	...	—	1
Kingskettle	...	—	4
Letham	...	—	3
Lindores	...	—	1
Luthrie	...	—	1
Springfield	...	—	8
Strathmiglo	...	—	5
			70

ST ANDREWS AREA—

Kingsbarns	...	...	...	...	—	8
Leuchars	...	...	...	...	—	8
Strathkinness	...	...	...	...	—	6
Boarhills	...	...	...	...	—	5
Kincaple	...	...	...	...	—	5
Peat Inn, &c.	...	...	...	...	—	5
						37

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, was repealed and replaced by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. Under wartime conditions the 1919 Act was reinforced by the Rats and Mice (Scotland) Order, 1943, under which Department of Agriculture staff was employed by Local Authorities who were responsible for recovering costs of operations from occupiers, and were enabled to recover by way of grant, expenditure incurred by them in excess of that normally incurred in the operation of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. Organised means of effecting rat destruction were started in Fife towards the end of 1944, when a squad of Department of Agriculture Pest operators began operations. The charge made to occupiers was 3/3d per hour, and occupiers, recognizing the service to be a cheap one, made fairly heavy demands on it. At this time the average staff employed was eight operators, with one chief operator, and two vans were used.

The prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, came into force on 1st April, 1950, and provided that the responsibility for employing staff should come directly under the Local Authorities. The Department of Agriculture had increased the charge considerably during 1949, and as a consequence, demands on the service decreased and staff was gradually reduced eventually to two operators and one chief operator. The County Council took over the service as from 3rd of September, 1950, and authorised a staff of four operators and one chief operator, but the service began with the staff of two operators and one chief operator who transferred from the Department staff, and transport was originally provided by the hire of a 10 cwts. van from the Transport Department of the County Council. In February, 1951, another ex-Agriculture Department employee was recruited to augment the staff to three operators and one chief operator, at which strength it has since been maintained. This man owned a car and used it on County Council business, for which an allowance was paid. In July, 1951, a new Austin 15 cwts. van was acquired for the service, and in November of that year a Morris 10 cwts. van was transferred from the Catering Department to the Pests Branch to complete the transport requirements. In November, 1953, the Austin van was replaced by a Ford 10 cwts. van. The charge to occupiers for service was increased to 5/3 per hour.

Appended are tables showing the main features of the work. The premises found to require most attention were Local Authority refuse dumps, and constant vigilance is exercised to reduce rat infestation in these and other possible breeding grounds. In 1951 there was an increase in the number of recognized cases of leptospirosis amongst miners and the rat population of several mines was shown to be infested with this disease. The National Coal

Board, however, met their responsibilities by employing ratcatchers for whole-time duties in mines.

#### Classification of Premises and Numbers Surveyed.

Year.	Local Authority Properties.	Dwelling Houses.	Business or Industrial Premises.	Agricultural Properties.	Total.
1950	45	88	26	13	172
1951	205	152	184	248	789
1952	210	184	120	92	597
1953	87	112	71	320	590

Year	Number of Rats Destroyed			Hours of Work			
	Trapped	Poisoned (estimated)	Gassed (estimated)	On Local Authority Premises	on Private Premises	On Sewers	Surveying
1950	1800	474	51	653	622	—	245
1951	6829	2052	1414	2711	1736	—	1256
1952	6529	1849	841	2706	2144	260	992
1953	5129	2221	887	3659	1249	359	1218

### **FIFE COUNTY COUNCIL ORDER CONFIRMATION ACT, 1949.**

In the Annual Report for the years 1939/45 reference was made to the new powers with which the County Council had been vested under their Order Confirmation Act of 1940. The operation of this Act led to the need for its amendment in certain respects and its extension so as to permit of wider activities especially as regards water supply and drainage. Accordingly, the County Council promoted a second Provisional Order and in due course the Fife County Council Order Confirmation Act, 1949, came into being. Under this Act existing special drainage districts were abolished and the landward area of the County became one district. Certain water supplies were taken over by the County Council. Powers were obtained to form additional water undertakings. A new code governing the purification of rivers and streams was defined and the appointment of River Inspectors was authorised.

Existing scavenging districts were abolished and the landward County was constituted as a special scavenging district. New legislation was introduced governing the planning and amenities of roads. For the protection and control of the seashore certain powers were acquired.

As regards Public Health measures, new powers were obtained to deal with the cleansing of certain dwelling houses and of verminous persons and of their effects. The sale of verminous furniture was prohibited. Special provisions were made for the control of nuisances arising from noises.

The County Council obtained powers to frame Byelaws for various purposes among them the enforcement of cleanly conditions and practices in the handling and wrapping of food and the control of vehicles in which food is offered for sale. Special powers were conferred on the County Council to supervise rooms in which food, other than milk, is prepared or sold for human consumption. People suffering from an advanced state of tuberculosis were prohibited from handling food and powers were given to the Medical Officer of Health when he had cause to suspect that any food was likely to cause food poisoning, to make investigation and to seize and remove any such food to be dealt with by the Sheriff. General Medical Practitioners were called upon to notify cases of food poisoning.

The new legislation has been a big step towards the promotion of improved environmental and hygienic conditions in Fife. In some respects it anticipated national legislation, *e.g.*, Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act, 1951.



## RIVERS POLLUTION.

Under Section 147 of the Fife County Council Order Confirmation Act, 1949, Mr E. C. Parkinson was appointed River Inspector and took up duty on 1st December, 1950. The following excerpts are furnished from reports relating to the years 1951 to 1953 inclusive :—

This period saw little or no improvement in the condition of the rivers in the County and until the projected river purification schemes are in full operation signs for the better will be slow in appearing. Special mention must be made of the year 1953 when most of the rivers suffered from drought conditions during the summer months and many burns and smaller water courses were dry, while in others the flow consisted mainly of domestic sewage. Main river beds were in parts also dry, this being particularly noticeable in the industrial reaches of the River Leven where manufacturers extract water from the River via mill lades. It must be stated, however, that in no case was a manufacturer hindered by lack of water for industrial processes.

The River Eden intercepting sewer had not been started at the end of 1953 and at the time of writing indications are that its commencement has been postponed for the immediate future. Having regard to this indefinite situation, Local Authorities and industrial firms can hardly be pressed to spend large sums of money in installing costly purification plant, or in reconditioning existing plant, for the disposal of sewage and trade waste particularly since they had already signified willingness to contribute towards the cost of the River Eden Scheme. Pollution of the River Eden, although occurring at numerous points, is at present moderate in degree, tending to be intermittent, so that considerable self purification of the water takes place. However, each year as more and more houses are built and existing properties are re-conditioned, and as the County Regional Water Scheme reaches out to an ever increasing number of properties, the position will become more and more objectionable. In the absence of adequate arrangements for dealing with sewage and trade waste, the purity of the river will, undoubtedly deteriorate.

During the latter part of 1952, an investigation was made into pollution of the River Eden by effluent from the Beet Factory near Cupar. From this investigation it was concluded that, while the settling ponds were effective in reducing the suspended solids content by about 92%, the River Eden was heavily polluted during the campaign by other constituents, so much so that one and a quarter miles below the outlet from the settling ponds the river was still in a highly polluted state. The "life" of these settling ponds is limited and, while it is considered that the solution to the problem is bound up with the laying of the River Eden Sewer, the Beet

Sugar Corporation, as indicated by their Officials at a meeting held in 1953, are actively engaged in trying to find other means of disposing of waste waters from their factories.

Another investigation into pollution of the River Eden was carried out during the first two months of 1953, this time to ascertain the effects of the effluent from the Cupar Burgh sewage works. It was found that the effluent was of a highly polluting character containing, on occasions, phenols. The river water below the point of entry of the effluent was of doubtful purity and with increase in housing, &c., within the Burgh, it can be expected that the position will deteriorate. It is evident that more satisfactory means of dealing with sewage from the Town is required if the River Eden below the point of discharge is to be maintained in a fit state, capable of supporting fish life.

The position on the River Leven is more promising because of the work done in the laying of the Regional Intercepting sewer. The sewer was officially opened in May, 1952, and since then a number of private and public sewage effluent pipes have been connected to it. All trade premises on the banks of the River were visited from time to time, but the position with regard to disposal of waste from manufacturing premises is not good since only one firm has made permanent connections. Other firms have, however, made connections of a temporary nature and work on certain permanent connections has commenced. The amount of trade waste discharged to the sewer at the present time is very small in comparison with the amount still being discharged into the river, and until further connections have been made no great improvement in the appearance and condition of the river can be expected.

The River Ore is a heavily polluted watercourse. It receives a large volume of crude sewage and since a high proportion of the coal washing plants in the County are located along its banks, it receives a heavy pollution from industrial wastes. While the condition of the river cannot be attributed solely to the activities of National Coal Board, they do add greatly to the pollution and without the full and active co-operation of the Board satisfactory progress in the cleansing of this (and other) rivers will not be made. Arrangements at some Collieries for the settling of waste water from coal washing plants are satisfactory, but in many instances they leave much to be desired. In most cases the banking of settling ponds consists of "redd" from the bing and despite efforts to keep these banks in good order breaks are very prone to occur, especially during the winter months. In addition, banks are sometimes not high enough and waste is allowed to flow over the top. These faults are, of course, rectified as they occur, but not before varying amounts of waste water containing large quantities of coal dust have gained access to the river or become deposited on the river bank, to be washed into the river with every rain fall. Much

pollution of the River Ore (and other burns) also occurs from the discharge of pit waters pumped from underground workings.

During the period under review a close watch was kept on the settling ponds and a number of meetings with Officials of the National Coal Board were held. The Board plan the installation of closed circuit washers at two collieries and concrete settling tanks at other collieries. Construction of one set of these tanks was commenced during the latter part of 1952, but owing to bad weather conditions and delay in obtaining the necessary valves, &c., these tanks are not yet in use.

## WATER SUPPLIES AND DRAINAGE.

**Water.**—The major water supply undertakings controlled by the County Council now have a total capacity of 2,050 million gallons. As the result of the additional powers obtained by the County Council, an additional reservoir (capacity 1,100 million gallons) is in course of construction at Glendevon, meanwhile the reservoirs at Glenquey and Glenfarg continue to operate. At Carriston and Coul the reservoirs maintain a steady supply for Wemyss Area.

As indicated the yield of the Glendevon catchment area is to be increased by the diversion of the Frandy Burn into the existing Reservoir and by the construction of another reservoir upstream. The extra water so obtained will be distributed to the central, eastern and northern parts of Fife by a series of trunk mains which are in the process of being laid. If the demand for water increases notwithstanding these works, the resources of the Water of May catchment area will be stored in a new reservoir in the valley. There is, therefore, no lack of potential resources as the County develops.

The existing mains from Glendevon to Glenquey Gate, and from the Yetts of Muckhart to Navitie Tank have been duplicated. From Navitie a single main continues through the heart of Glenrothes development area to Balfarg where it splits into two mains, one proceeding eastwards by Kennoway, Upper Largo, Crail and Kingsbarns, terminating at Boarhills. The other main proceeds north east through Kettle and Pitlessie where a branch will supply the Bow of Fife, Collessie, Dunbog, Lindores and Balmerino. The main trunk continues from Pitlessie via Hill of Tarvit and Ceres to Balmullo and Strathkinness. The high area around New Gilston, Largoward, Peat Inn and Dunino will be served by a pumping system from the coastal main at Upper Largo. At appropriate stations on the course of these mains, service reservoirs with capacities varying from 0·1-3·5 million gallons are being constructed. It will be clear therefore, that a whole network of water supply mains and pipes will soon be in operation throughout the length and breadth of the County. There could be no more appropriate contribution on the part of the County Council towards the future of the area under their control.

In the Spring and Autumn of each year samples of water are submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination from all the undertakings under the control of the County Council. The raw waters in the reservoirs are always found to contain polluting substances of animal and vegetable origin, thereby emphasising the need for purification. Effective chlorination of all the large supplies is undertaken but as years pass it becomes more and more clear that for the removal of suspended matter and of taste filtration of the waters drawn from the Ochil Hills cannot be much

longer delayed. The small undertakings in the rural areas are not infrequently found to be producing water, which although safe for consumption, is not always up to the standard expected in public supplies.

In Fife where there are two large Burghs and twenty three small Burghs, there are many water supply undertakings, some of them of adequate quantity and quality, others of them barely able to meet demands. As the population increases and as long established works require renewal and extension, the various Local Authorities will be faced with the necessity for heavy expenditure. During the period under review further endeavours were made to establish a unified and united water supply policy in the County. Obvious difficulties intervened, particularly the natural desire of burghal authorities to remain self sufficient. Nevertheless, it is inevitable that in the interest of sustained quality and quantity and of wise public expenditure, an amalgamation of all water supply resources must take place.

**Drainage.**—An improvement has been effected in the state of the River Leven. By the end of 1953 the intercepting sewer referred to in the Annual Report of 1948 had been constructed up river as far as the Burgh of Leslie. Connections had been made to the sewer from :—

Leslie Burgh	(main sewage connection)
Tullis Russell & Co., Ltd.	(one connection)
Markinch Burgh	
Glenrothes	
Coaltown of Balgonie	(one connection)
Milton of Balgonie	(one connection)
North Windygates	
The Distillers Co., Ltd.	
Kennoway	
Methilhill	
Buckhaven and Methil	(one connection)

Continuation of the sewer up the Lochty Burn and the River Ore presents difficulties in that most of the area concerned is liable to subsidence. Special consideration is being given to means of overcoming these difficulties, but so far the main has proceeded up the River Ore only to within 200 yards of its junction with the Lochty Burn. However, the plans which are under consideration are likely, in due course, to result in the sewers being laid and in the sewage polluted state of the streams passing under control. There will remain the problem of pollution from colliery waste.

Reference has been made in the section of the Report dealing with Rivers pollution to the alteration which has occurred in the plans for purification of the River Eden. In the meantime, a fifteen inch sewer has been laid down in Ceres. Originally it was intended that this would link up with the River Eden sewer so that no purification works have been provided.

The following are smaller works which have been completed during the five years :—

At Kennoway a 24 inch sewer has been constructed and joined to the Leven intercepting sewer. Sewers of six inches and seven inches have been built at Milton of Balgonie and also linked to the River Leven sewer. A nine inch pipe has been laid down in Hillend and connected to one of the Dunfermline sewers. A twelve inch sewer has been constructed at Comrie.

## SCAVENGING.

The forty-three special scavenging districts in the County were all abolished in terms of the Fife County Council Confirmation Act, 1949. The County then became one special district for scavenging purposes, and scavenging activities passed out of the hands of private contractors into a direct labour organisation grouped in areas controlled by each of the seven Sanitary Inspectors and their Assistants.

A fleet of vehicles was acquired and by the end of 1953 there were fifteen freighters, one spare freighter and one tipping lorry. Each vehicle had, of course, its crew, consisting usually of a driver and two or three loaders. Often the driver was also a loader. In addition, there were in most populous areas street sweepers. The total numbers involved were 8 foremen, 48 drivers and loaders, and 37 sweepers. This organisation entailed considerable cost, but it early became clear that the expenditure was well justified, because of the greater degree of cleanliness effected, not only in long established villages, but also in the many new communities which had come into being.

For reasons of cost the establishment of men and of vehicles was kept at a minimum. Further expansions are necessary, however, particularly in the populous parts of the County, and in subsequent years further expenditure will be unavoidable. The County Council were wise in assuming direct responsibility for scavenging, and their hopes for an improved service have been realised, but, of course, developments of this type have to be paid for.

**PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.**

There is no change to report in the Port Health Administration up to the end of 1953. Visits were paid to Methil and Burntisland Docks as occasion arose mainly in relation to specified complaints or to the medical examination of passengers, including stowaways, from infected ports abroad. These two ports are not regarded as "Approved Ports" in terms of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, and the volume of shipping concerned has remained relatively small since the end of the war.



**FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.**

Under the above Acts periodical visits of inspection were made to factories and workshops for the enforcement of provisions regarding cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors in factories where mechanical power is not used and of provisions in regard to sanitary conveniences in all factories.

The premises were found, in the main to be clean, well-maintained and generally satisfactory, and defects found were, in many cases, of a trivial nature. The work carried out by Sanitary Inspectors in the landward part of the County relative to the Factories Acts is summarised in the following paragraphs.

In 1949, there were 378 factories on the register and 644 visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Inspectors; 49 defects were found and 42 of these were rectified without the formality of serving a written notice; 7 written notices were served during the year, but in no case was it necessary to institute prosecution.

In 1950, 664 visits were paid to the 381 factories on the register; 48 defects were found and 46 of these were remedied in the course of the year; 12 written notices were served; no prosecutions were instituted.

In 1951 the number of factories on the register rose to 419, and 611 visits of inspection were made; defects found numbered 37 and all but one were remedied during the year; 24 written notices were served; no prosecutions were instituted.

In 1952 the number of factories remained at 419 and visits totalled 590; in all, 40 defects were found during inspections and 34 of these were remedied, 24 written notices were served, but in no case were the occupiers prosecuted.

In 1953, 602 visits were made to the 443 factories on the register; 41 defects were found and 37 of these were remedied in the course of the year; 30 written notices were served; there were no prosecutions.

**EXCERPTS FROM REPORTS BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.**

The Sanitary Inspectors submitted to the Local Authority and the Department of Health reports on sanitary conditions in their respective areas. The following are excerpts from their reports :—

**Anstruther Area—Mr T. Robertson.****DRAINAGE—1953.**

The combined Public Drainage System of Upper Largo, Lower Largo and part of Lundin Links discharges untreated into the estuary of the Forth. Last year I stated that an early start was to be made on the work of extending the four outfall sewers to points below the normal Low Water Mark, in an attempt to alleviate the unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions which prevailed on the beach. Since these extensions have been made, there has been a noticeable improvement on the condition of the beach in the vicinity of the four outfall sewers. Conditions, however, are not so satisfactory near the privately owned outfall sewer which discharges into the sea to the west of Lundin Links. This sewer takes the drainage from 75 per cent of the houses in Lundin Links. The outfall is situated on the beach, a considerable distance short of Low Water Mark, and pollution of the beach in the vicinity is common. The owner of this sewer, however, is taking up with a contractor the question of extension to Low Water Mark of the outfall sewer, with a view to remedying this unsatisfactory condition.

In the Villages of Largoward and Arncroach limited systems of Public Drainage are available, in so far, that only the houses recently built by the County Council in each village are connected to a combined drainage system. Should any further housing developments be contemplated in these two villages, it will be necessary to extend these systems to incorporate the drains of houses which are not at present connected. This measure would be a means of removing the unsatisfactory conditions which prevail, due to a system of individual Septic Tank drainage, having soakaways, or the effluents discharging into ditches.

In New Gilston and Woodside 90 per cent of the houses have either privies or chemical closets. The present means of water supply is by draw wells, but owing to the fact that these villages are shortly to receive a piped water supply, the provision of proper and adequate drainage facilities will become a necessity, and in all probability a small purification works will be required for each village.

In last year's report I detailed the adverse conditions and difficulties prevailing in the villages of Kilconquhar and Barnyards, with regard to drainage. The Department of Health, however, has still under consideration the County Council's proposals for the

drainage of these two villages. Owing to Kilconquhar being very low lying, drainage solely by gravitation is not possible. and it is proposed to include a pumping station in the drainage system. With regard to purification, it is also proposed that the drainage from the village of Colinsburgh, which is at present discharged untreated into a burn, be piped to the Kilconquhar purification works and treated before being discharged into the Cocklemill Burn. A water supply from the Regional Main is now laid throughout Kilconquhar and Barnyards, but little advantage will be gained from this new supply, and few householders, if any, will take advantage of this added amenity until a public drainage system is provided. In the circumstances it is to be hoped that sanction from the Department of Health will not be long delayed.

### Cupar Area—Mr George Mark.

#### MEAT INSPECTION—1951.

The slaughtering of animals continues to be centralised at Cupar Slaughterhouse under the direction of the Ministry of Food. Slaughtering of sheep for export is also carried out at Newburgh. The only other slaughterhouse in operation is at Springfield Mental Hospital where slaughtering is carried out for own consumption. Centralisation of slaughtering at Cupar has its advantages over the old practice of isolated private slaughterhouses, and if this system is to be maintained consideration at some future time will require to be given to the establishment of more modern facilities. The slaughterhouse at Cupar while reconditioned to a degree and partially equipped with modern equipment still lacks many essential features which are necessary to the hygienic handling of meat.

Particulars of animals slaughtered and meat condemned during the years under review are given in the following tables :—

#### Animals Slaughtered.

Year.	No. and class of animal slaughtered under allocation.					No. and class of animal slaughtered under Casualty.					Total
	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.		
1950	976	290	6313	38	7617	308	83	971	123	1485	
1951	1263	202	13239	107	14811	261	73	1005	95	1434	

During 1950, the total number of animals slaughtered was 9,102 of which 16·32% were under casualty or emergency slaughter.

In 1951, the total animals slaughtered numbered 16,245 of which 91·18% was under allocation and 8·82% casualty.

#### Particulars of Meat and Offal Condemned during 1950.

Class of Animal	Total Carcases			Partial Carcases			Wt. of Meat in lbs.		Wt. of Offal in lbs.		Total
	Alloc.	Cas.	Total	Alloc.	Cas.	Total	Alloc.	Cas.	Alloc.	Cas.	
CATTLE	12	97	109	9	31	40	7275	49350	10390	20013	870
CALVES	3	13	16	—	—	—	100	503	30	130	7
SHEEP	40	248	288	13	38	51	1621	13664	302	2446	180
PIGS	1	7	8	4	14	18	300	1480	23	163	19
TOTALS ...	56	365	421	26	83	109	9296	64997	10745	22752	1077

## Particulars of Meat and Offal Condemned during 1951.

Class of Animal	Total Carcasses			Partial Carcasses			Wt. of Meat in lbs.		Wt. of Offal in lbs.		Total
	Alloc.	Cas.	Total	Alloc.	Cas.	Total	Alloc.	Cas.	Alloc.	Cas.	
CATTLE ...	9	88	97	4	33	37	5717	43802	13754	17098	80371
CALVES ...	2	22	24	—	—	—	150	1573	33	416	2172
SHEEP	51	258	309	18	51	69	3341	14198	1213	4952	23704
PIGS	—	7	7	2	10	12	23	1289	8	198	1518
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>9231</b>	<b>60862</b>	<b>15008</b>	<b>22664</b>	<b>107765</b>

It will be noted from the foregoing tables that the animals slaughtered and meat condemned has been classified into the categories of allocation and casualty. The animals slaughtered are those graded at the collecting centres and allocated as meat rations on the hoof, while casualty are those animals rejected for grading purposes or those sent in by farmers for emergency slaughter.

During 1950 the total weight of meat condemned amounted to 107,790 lbs., and of that amount 18·59% or 20,041 lbs., were under allocation and 81·41% or 87,749 lbs. under casualty.

In 1951 the total weight of meat condemned was 107,765 lbs. and of that amount 22·49% of the total of 24,239 were under allocation, while 77·51% or 83,526 lbs. were under casualty.

The amount of meat and offal condemned for Tuberculosis during 1950 was 28,188 lbs. or 26·15% of the total while in 1951 this amounted to 23,781 lbs. or 22·06% of the total.

*Cysticercus Bovis*.—In 1950, 30 bovine carcasses were found to be affected with *Cysticercus Bovis*, while in the following year 1951 there was only one carcass.

*Cysticercus Bovis*, or "Beef Measles" as it is commonly known is one of four parasites communicable to man and prior to the war years was very rarely found in cattle. The incidence of this parasite in cattle, although assuming widespread proportions in 1949 and 1950 has now fallen off considerably. This infection is destroyed after a period of 3 weeks under refrigeration. In every instance carcasses were sent to Perth cold store.

### Dunfermline Area—Mr A. M. Thomson.

#### HOUSING—1952.

At the beginning of the current year, another complete survey of housing conditions in the area was commenced. These surveys are undertaken every three years and they involve a visit to every house. The total number of houses visited was 6,840. The information obtained included the number and sizes of apartments in each house, the number of occupants, their ages and sexes, the extent of overcrowding if any, the size of house required to abate overcrowding, the place of employment of the principal bread winner in each house, the number of sub-tenants in need of houses, the number of lodgers, the habitability or otherwise of houses, &c.

The survey was not, of course, completed until May, 1953, and the result should, strictly speaking, be reserved for my next report. As the figures would, by that time, be considerably out of date, I think it more appropriate that they should be given in this report because the period of time to which the figures actually relate was between January and May, 1953.

The survey revealed that there are in the Area, 591 unfit houses, and 690 families living in overcrowded houses or in sub-let rooms—total 1,281. The total in the 1950 Survey was 1,715, and in the 1947 Survey, 2,131. Of course, new houses are not required for all of these. Many of the smaller families could be re-housed in houses vacated by those getting Council houses so that, in order to arrive at the number of new houses required, a theoretical process of decanting must be applied. Having applied this process, we found that the total number of new houses required was 872. The number required at the 1950 Survey was 1,204 and at the 1947 Survey, 1,327.

It will thus be seen that steady progress has been made since the war in reducing the number of houses required, and this despite the considerable influx to the Area of industrial workers from other parts of the country.

*New Houses.*—The number of new houses completed and occupied during 1952 was 78. Of that total, 69 were provided by the County Council and 9 by private enterprise. The restriction on the building of houses by private enterprise continues, although now greatly relaxed. There appears to be little doubt that the very high cost of building even a moderately sized modern house is enforcing much the same restraint on private building as did the rigid controls enforced for so many years during and after the war. An examination of the records reveals that a fairly high proportion of plans for new houses have not been proceeded with and the assumption is that the cost, when taken out, has proved prohibitive.

*Building Byelaws.*—The number of plans examined and reported upon during the year was 95. These included proposals for the erection of new houses, shops, stores, &c., together with alterations and extensions to existing premises. During the progress of the work, periodic visits of inspection were made to ensure that the provisions of the Council's building byelaws were being observed. In this connection, 243 inspections were made.

*Minor Warrants.*—One hundred and three Minor Warrants were issued in respect of the erection of and alterations to structures of a minor nature.

*Building Licensing.*—The restrictions on private building continue, although considerably eased and during the year 72 applications for building licences were examined and reported upon.

*Uninhabitable and Defective Houses.*—Visits of inspection for the purpose of ascertaining the structural condition of existing

houses in the aged category was pursued as time permitted. Of those visited, 60 were found to be unfit for human habitation. The representations to the County Council which followed resulted in the condemnation of all 60 houses, 48 being the subject of Demolition Orders and 12, Closing Orders.

The service of a Demolition Order involves the subsequent demolition of the house and the clearing away from the site of all the material, once the sitting tenant has been re-housed. Efforts are directed towards securing the demolition of houses as rapidly as possible after the Demolition Orders have become operative and in this way the disappearance of some 85 condemned houses was effected—houses which would otherwise have become derelict and, in due course, dangerous, and certainly blots on the landscape. In this connection I think the village of Wellwood is worthy of special note. Here, with the exception of 7 houses, the entire village was condemned and, in the course of the year, all but 6 of the 73 condemned houses were demolished and the sites cleared. Thus disappeared the village of Wellwood as it had been known to several generations of miners and with it there went, of course, those relics of a by-gone age—the privy middens.

The village of Fordell was in much the same category as Wellwood. There, the entire village, with the exception of 16 County Council houses and 2 owned by the Coal Board, was condemned in 1948. Demolition of the 43 condemned houses is proceeding although, it must be admitted regretfully, at a much retarded pace.

In addition to those houses which were found to be uninhabitable, 53 others were found to have defects of a comparatively minor nature. In every instance, the defects were brought to the notice of the owner and the necessary remedial measures called for. In 41 of these, the defects were made good and at the close of the year the remaining 12 were still having our attention.

### **Kirkcaldy Area—Mr Ian Goodfellow.**

#### **MILK—1950.**

The register at the close of the year showed two Certified Dairies, 43 T.T. Dairies, two Standard Dairies and five non-designated Dairies.

All dairies are frequently visited and inspected and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness is maintained. In no instance was it found necessary to revoke a designated licence. Two changes of ownership occurred in dairy farms during the year, one at Easter Balbeggie and the other at Wester Balbeggie Farm, by Kirkcaldy. During the year, 242 samples were collected at the 52 dairies in the area.

*School Milk Survey.*—During the five week period 5/6/50 to 7/7/50 (both dates inclusive) samples of milk were drawn from the supplies delivered to six different schools and submitted for

bacteriological examination. This special survey was taken in view of complaint regarding bottles being held over in school and not rinsed before being returned and consequently these bottles were much more difficult to sterilize at the creameries. In three of the schools cleaners were engaged in rinsing (and only rinsing) the bottles as soon as the milk was consumed, while in three other schools (receiving milk from the same creamery), no rinsing was carried out.

The following table shows the result :—

Samples collected from Schools in which bottles were rinsed.			Samples collected from Schools in which bottles were not rinsed.		
No. of Samples submitted.	RESULT.		No. of Samples submitted.	RESULT.	
	Failed.	Complied.		Failed.	Complied.
78	26	52	78	26	52

The tests applied by (1) Methylene Blue Test, (2) Phosphatase Test and (3) B. Coli. It should also be recorded that the period of the survey was one of the warmest during the summer of 1950. From these results, it would seem that no advantage is to be gained by rinsing bottles in schools.

### **St Andrews Area—Mr R. Just.**

#### **CAMPING—1953.**

This camping Site although situated in the County Area is under the control of the Burgh Local Authority. In the spring of 1953, Drainage and Water Supply were provided from the St Andrews services. Thirty water closets and urinals were installed. In 1954 a further 10,000 gallon storage for water was provided.

In conjunction with the Fife Fire Brigade, arrangements are being made to provide each tenant with a leaflet regarding Fire Precautions in caravans, and Posters are to be exhibited at several places on the site. It is understood that the Town Council are to provide Fire Extinguishers.

### **Wemyss Area—Mr W. Falconer.**

#### **SCAVENGING—1951.**

The system of scavenging is by direct labour. Two motor freighters each with a driver and three loaders are in operation and seven sweepers are now employed. The service operated smoothly throughout the year. It was found necessary to adjust the days of collection in the part of the Area served by the Lewin freighter to allow for dealing with refuse from new houses at Kennoway. An additional street sweeper was also appointed to assist with sweeping in Kennoway and Methilhill, cleaning up of dumps and assisting throughout the Area where necessary. His services were also utilised to take the place of any member of the scavenging staff

who was absent because of illness or other causes. This latter service was of great value in maintaining a high standard of efficiency during the year. It is anticipated, however, that this man will be required to devote more time to sweeping in Kennoway as the housing schemes become occupied and it may become necessary to appoint additional staff.

The three refuse dumps in the Area were well maintained and supervised. One of these was set on fire by irresponsible persons and considerable time had to be devoted to bringing the fire under control.

Each village in the Area is provided with a twice weekly collection of refuse with the exception of Star of Markinch where refuse is collected once weekly. Those villages with a twice weekly collection also have a special collection of waste paper. This separate collection ensures that all paper collected is baled, and that loose paper at the dumps is kept to a minimum; thus keeping dumps tidy and reducing the risk of fire.

The value of waste paper collected for the last few years is shown below.

	Value.
1948—22 tons 17 cwts. ...	£133 4 1
1949—40 tons 5 cwts. 2 qrs. ...	223 2 7
1950—47 tons 15 cwts. 2 qrs. ...	263 18 4
1951—44 tons 15 cwts. ...	657 1 5

In addition, old carpets, rags and scrap metal to the value of £6 9s 9d were disposed of during the year. The value of salvage sold throughout the year was therefore, £663 11s 2d, which was realised with very little effort on the part of the householders. It will be observed that the weight of waste paper collected is down from the previous year, although the value is more. It must be mentioned that there has been a substantial fall in the price of waste paper, and that the returns for 1952 will be greatly reduced.



## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES IN BURGHS.

The following is a summary of public health activities and general conditions in Burghs for which the County Medical Officer acts also as Burgh Medical Officer of Health, together with brief reports on transferred services in small burghs which still have their own Medical Officer. In the tables the figures given for populations represent the mid-year populations as estimated by the Registrar-General, and figures given for births and deaths are corrected for residence.

### Anstruther.

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —				1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	3200	3153	2997	3026	3003
Live Births	...	...	...	44	43	33	32	39
Birth Rate	...	...	...	13·7	13·6	11·0	10·6	13·0
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1
Still-Births	...	...	...	1	1	1	—	2
Marriages	...	...	...	26	18	19	26	17
Deaths	...	...	...	51	58	51	62	44
Death Rate	...	...	...	16·0	18·3	17·0	20·5	14·7
Deaths of Infants under one year	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	1
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	45	46	—	—	26

The 1951 Census gave the actual population of the Burgh as being 2,991 which is 334 less than the 1931 census figure.

*Infectious Diseases.*—The incidence of infectious disease in the Burgh has been low for the past five years. Notifications numbered 6 in 1949, 7 in 1950, 7 in 1951, 9 in 1952, and 8 in 1953, when there were 4 cases of scarlet fever, 2 of tuberculosis, and one each of pneumonia and ophthalmia neonatorum.

*Housing.*—The 20 houses referred to in the 1948 report were completed in 1949. In the following year it was decided to erect 44 houses in Anstruther Wester and the First Development comprising 26 houses (10 of three apartments and 16 of four apartments) was completed by 1953, the Second Development of 18 houses was commenced, six houses of three apartments being under construction at the end of that year. Under private enterprise two houses were completed in 1953 comprising one of six apartments and one of four apartments.

<i>Factory Inspection.</i> —		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Visits of Inspection	...	60	58	47	66	79
Defects found	...	15	23	14	15	26

In general, defects were promptly remedied without further action. In 1949 one defect was referred to H. M. Inspector of Factories. There were 124 factories on the register in 1953.

**Auchtermuchty.**

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —				1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	1256	1231	1333	1354	1348
Live Births	...	...	...	23	22	26	24	22
Birth Rate	...	...	...	18·3	17·8	19·5	17·7	16·3
Marriages	...	...	...	8	19	13	13	8
Deaths	...	...	...	19	30	20	20	15
Death Rate	...	...	...	15·1	24·3	15·0	14·8	11·1

The population of the Burgh as ascertained by the 1951 Census was 1,330, which represents an increase of 78 over the Census figures for 1931.

In each of the years, 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1953, 1 live birth was illegitimate. There were in 1949, 3 deaths of infants under one year of age; for the next three years infantile mortality was nil; in 1953 there was 1 infant death.

*Infectious Diseases.*—There were no major incidents of note. Notifications in 1949 numbered only 3, and in 1950 there were 9 cases of infectious disease, 7 of which were cases of whooping cough which had become notifiable for the first time at the beginning of that year. In 1951 there were no notifications, but in 1952 there were 7 cases, of which 6 were scarlet fever, and in 1953 the 11 notifications comprised 8 cases of whooping cough and 1 each of poliomyelitis, scarlet fever and pneumonia.

<i>Factory Inspection.</i> —		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Visits of Inspection	...	30	47	29	30	34
Defects found	...	8	11	6	8	10

All defects found during inspection were remedied, and no prosecutions were instituted. There are 21 factories on the register.

*Housing.*—In 1949, 10 four-apartment houses were constructed and in 1951 a further 12 houses of the same size were completed. In 1952, 4 three-apartment and 8 four-apartment houses were built and at the end of 1953 there were under construction 8 houses of three apartments and 6 houses of four apartments.

**Buckhaven.**

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —				1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	20705	20558	20263	20683	20723
Live Births	...	...	...	420	454	417	409	388
Birth Rate	...	...	...	20·3	22·1	20·6	19·8	18·7
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	19	22	24	19	24
Still-Births	...	...	...	9	11	8	16	19
Marriages	...	...	...	209	200	187	192	183
Deaths	...	...	...	223	242	290	227	254
Death Rate	...	...	...	10·8	11·8	14·3	11·0	12·3
Deaths of Infants under one year	...	...	...	14	26	26	11	16
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	33	57	62	27	41

The actual population of the Burgh as revealed by the 1951 Census was 20,154 which is an increase of 2,004 over the 1931 census figure.

*Infectious Diseases.*—There were, in 1949, 144 notifications of infectious disease cases. In 1950 there was a slight increase to 206 when there was an increased incidence of primary pneumonia, (69 cases); the total was also increased by the inclusion of 35 cases of whooping cough which had become notifiable for the first time. In 1951, with 231 notifications, scarlet fever (47 cases) showed a slight increase. One case of diphtheria was recorded in a child of eight years who had not been immunised; the case was bacteriologically negative and was accepted on clinical grounds only. During 1952 the incidence of infectious diseases followed a fairly normal trend; there were 159 notifications. In 1953 the total of 194 notifications comprised 61 of whooping cough, 50 of scarlet fever, 37 of pneumonia, 6 of erysipelas, 5 of ophthalmia neonatorum, 3 of poliomyelitis, 2 of malaria and one each of meningitis, dysentery and continued fever. There were also 27 notifications of tuberculosis.

*Housing.*—Additional houses completed and occupied in 1949 totalled 106, bringing the number of postwar houses completed up to 744. There were 117 houses completed in 1950, 294 in 1951 and 94 in 1952. In 1953, 233 houses were constructed, comprising 70 three-apartment, 161 four-apartment and 2 five-apartment dwellings, and a further 196 houses were under construction at the end of the year, comprising 4 two-apartment, 44 three-apartment, and 148 four-apartment houses.

*Factory Inspection.*—Over 200 visits of inspection have been made annually by the Sanitary Inspector, but very few defects were found—in 1952 and again in 1953 there was only one defect—and all were dealt with and remedied. On the whole premises were found to be in good order and well maintained.

*Burning Coal Bing.*—Attention was drawn in the burgh report for 1948 to complaints received in regard to smoke and fumes coming from Wellesley Bing which was on fire. This nuisance persisted throughout most of 1949, but the nuisance was ultimately brought under control by flooding the burning sections with pit water.

### Burntisland.

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —				1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	5830	5806	5678	5811	5742
Live Births	...	...	...	63	78	89	76	82
Birth Rate	...	...	...	10·8	13·4	15·6	13·1	14·3
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	4	2	3	6	5
Still-Births	...	...	...	4	2	—	3	1
Marriages	...	...	...	40	36	51	35	44
Deaths	...	...	...	78	77	63	61	92
Death Rate	...	...	...	13·3	13·2	11·1	10·4	16·0
Deaths of Infants under one year	...	...	...	1	5	—	3	5
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	16	64	—	39	61

The 1951 Census showed the actual population to be 5,668, an increase of 259 over the 1931 census figure.

*Infectious Diseases.*—In 1949 there were only 28 notifications within the burgh. The figure for 1950 was 98, but 66 of these were cases of whooping cough notifiable for the first time, and the incidence of infectious disease was otherwise low. Of the 104 notifications in 1951, 49 were whooping cough and 31 were scarlet fever. The incidence of these diseases fell again in 1952 when there were only 61 notifications. In 1953 the total number of notifications rose to 132, but 102 of these cases were of whooping cough. The remainder comprised scarlet fever (14 cases), and pneumonia (9 cases), tuberculosis (5 cases), and erysipelas (2 cases). The general health of the community remained satisfactory.

*Housing.*—During 1950, 16 houses were constructed, comprising 8 of four apartments and 8 of five apartments. Better progress was made in 1951 when 54 houses were completed, 12 being of three apartments and 42 of four apartments, but in 1952 housing progress was again slow and only 8 new dwellings were erected, 4 of three apartments and 4 of four apartments. In 1953, however, a total of 94 houses were completed and occupied, comprising 66 of three apartments, 24 of four apartments and 4 of five apartments; 24 of these were traditional, and 70 non-traditional houses. At the end of the year a further 106 houses were under construction, but there was still a waiting list of 602 applicants. During 1953, action was taken to deal with groups of unfit houses as Clearance Areas with a view to redevelopment, and the matter was under negotiation at the end of the year.

*Factory Inspection.*—Regular visits have been made during the period under review by the Sanitary Inspector for the purpose of inspection under the Factories Acts. In 1953 there were 36 factories on the register and 50 visits of inspection were made. Five defects were found, four of which related to lack of cleanliness. These were remedied, and no prosecutions were instituted.

### Cowdenbeath.

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated) ...	13717	13652	13212	13508	13574
Live Births ... ..	282	235	236	245	246
Birth Rate ... ..	20·6	17·2	17·9	18·1	18·1
Illegitimate Births ... ..	14	4	16	8	10
Still-Births ... ..	7	3	7	3	7
Marriages ... ..	129	118	126	132	114
Deaths ... ..	122	160	138	158	135
Death Rate ... ..	8·9	11·7	10·4	11·7	9·9
Deaths of Infants under one year	11	9	9	8	9
Infantile Mortality Rate ...	39	38	38	33	37

The actual population as revealed by the 1951 Census was 13,153, an increase of 400 over the 1931 census figure.

*Infectious Diseases.*—There were 109 cases of infectious disease in 1949, the bulk of which comprised primary pneumonia (40 cases) and scarlet fever (37 cases). In 1950 notifications numbered 129 including primary pneumonia (54 cases), scarlet fever (31 cases), and poliomyelitis (6 cases). In 1951 the total number of notifications rose to 174 by the inclusion of 68 cases of whooping cough, but the incidence of infectious disease otherwise followed a normal trend. There were 173 cases in 1952, and in that year scarlet fever (80 cases) and pneumonia (50 cases) accounted for a large part of the total. Notifications fell to 128 in 1953, comprising scarlet fever (37 cases), pneumonia (34 cases), tuberculosis (27 cases), whooping cough (24 cases), erysipelas (3 cases), dysentery (2 cases), and meningitis (1 case).

*Housing.*—In 1949, 176 houses were completed and the following year building progress continued with the completion of 62 houses at the Moss-side site. During 1951 steady progress was maintained and 112 houses were constructed while in 1952, 56 additional dwellinghouses were completed, and a further 62 were in course of erection at the end of the year, comprising 4 of two apartments, 26 of three apartments and 32 of four apartments. In 1953 8 one-apartment, 30 three-apartment, and 36 four-apartment houses were completed, and at the end of the year there were under construction, 4 one-apartment, 10 three-apartment, and 12 four-apartment houses.

<i>Factory Inspection.</i> —	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Visits of Inspection ...	15	24	20	16	18
Defects found ...	3	7	2	—	—

These defects found on inspection were all rectified without further action. Factory premises were generally satisfactory.

*Water Supply.*—The burgh water supply derived from Loch Glow and Roscobie reservoir proved ample to meet all needs. The water is of good quality. The supply is fully dealt with in the Annual Report prepared by the Burgh Surveyor.

### Crail.

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated) ...	1087	1106	1213	1199	1184
Live Births ...	24	12	16	20	15
Birth Rate ...	22.1	10.8	13.2	16.7	12.7
Marriages ...	5	13	8	5	12
Deaths ...	17	21	30	20	24
Death Rate ...	15.7	18.9	24.7	16.7	20.3

The actual population as at the 1951 Census was 1,139, an increase of 80 over the 1931 census figure.

There was one illegitimate birth in 1949, and one illegitimate and one still-birth in 1951, and one illegitimate birth in 1953. In

1949 one infant under the age of one year died ; in the next three years infant mortality was nil ; there was one infant death in 1953.

*Infectious Diseases.*—There were in 1949 no notifications of cases of infectious disease. In 1950 there were 18 notifications, 9 of which were whooping cough, notifiable for the first time that year. In 1951 and 1952 the incidence again followed a normal trend, notifications totalling 2 and 5 respectively, and in 1953 the total of 4 cases, comprised two each of pneumonia and tuberculosis.

*Housing.*—In 1950, when the housing position was acute, 16 Council houses were completed, and in 1952 work was begun on a further 16 houses, comprising 8 three-apartment and 8 four-apartment bungalows, which were completed during 1953. Under private enterprise two three-apartment bungalows were erected in 1952 and in the following year two other houses were completed.

<i>Factory Inspection.</i> —	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Visits of Inspection ...	30	28	16	24	22
Defects found ...	10	10	16	15	7

The number of factories on the register in 1953 was 52. All defects found on inspection were rectified and no prosecutions were instituted.

### Culross.

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated) ...	559	566	582	592	602
Live Births ...	8	12	10	14	8
Birth Rate ...	14·3	21·2	17·2	23·6	13·3
Marriages ...	39	25	25	15	27
Deaths ...	4	10	3	3	5
Death Rate ...	7·1	17·8	5·2	5·1	8·3

The census of 1951 revealed an actual population of 578, which is 83 more than the 1931 census figure.

There was one illegitimate birth in 1949, one still-birth in 1950, and one illegitimate birth in 1951. One infant under the age of one year died in 1949, but since then infant mortality has been nil.

*Infectious Diseases.*—The health of the community has been satisfactory for the period under review. Notifications of infectious disease numbered 5, 2, 6, 3, and 8 respectively for the five years ending 1953. In 1953 there were 8 cases of scarlet fever and one of pneumonia.

*Housing.*—There is no new building to report, but it is intended to construct 8 or 10 houses of three apartments. Meantime there are 20 applications for houses of this size.

*Factory Inspection.*—Factories and workshops in the area have been regularly inspected and proved to be generally satisfactory. Two defects were found in 1949, and one in 1950. These were remedied without further action. No defects were seen on inspection

during the past three years. In 1953 there were four factories on the register and five visits of inspection were made.

### Cupar (Transferred Services).

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —				1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	5186	5172	5553	5657	5659
Live Births	...	...	...	100	89	93	94	78
Birth Rate	...	...	...	19.2	17.2	16.7	16.6	13.8
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	6	6	4	5	2
Still-Births	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	3
Marriages	...	...	...	60	67	67	67	71
Deaths	...	...	...	75	72	68	72	64
Death Rate	...	...	...	14.4	13.9	12.2	12.7	11.3
Deaths of Infants under one year	...	...	...	3	4	1	1	2
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	33	45	11	11	26

At the 1951 Census the actual population was 5,530, an increase of 935 over the 1931 census figure.

*Infectious Diseases.*—There were 37 notifications of infectious disease in 1949, and 52 in 1950. In 1951 the figure rose to 130 of which, however, 104 were cases of whooping cough, there having been a sharp outbreak of some 90 cases of this disease during March, April and May of that year. In 1952 there were 47 cases of infectious diseases and in 1953 the total of 83 cases comprised scarlet fever (51 cases), pneumonia (10 cases), tuberculosis (9 cases), whooping cough (7 cases), ophthalmia neonatorum (2 cases), erysipelas (2 cases), and one case each of poliomyelitis and puerperal pyrexia. Apart from the episode in 1951 the incidence of infectious disease in the Burgh followed a normal trend.

### Elie and Earlsferry.

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —				1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	1058	1037	1190	969	971
Live Births	...	...	...	13	9	11	10	9
Birth Rate	...	...	...	12.3	8.6	9.2	10.3	9.3
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Still-Births	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Marriages	...	...	...	6	4	7	3	4
Deaths	...	...	...	22	26	17	20	19
Death Rate	...	...	...	20.9	25.1	14.3	20.6	19.6

The actual population revealed by the 1951 Census was 1,190, an increase of 92 over the 1931 census figure.

One infant under the age of one year died in 1949, since when infant mortality has been nil.

*Infectious Diseases.*—The health of the community has been satisfactory during the period under review. Notifications of infectious disease numbered one in 1949, seven in 1950 (of which five were cases of whooping cough), and three in 1951. There were no notifications in 1952, and in 1953 the total of 13 cases was

largely accounted for by scarlet fever, there being seven cases of this disease. There were also in that year five cases of pneumonia, and one of tuberculosis.

*Housing.*—The construction of 18 houses has been completed. They comprise 7 blocks of two four-apartment bungalows and 2 blocks of two three-apartment cottages.

*Factory Inspection.*—Owing to staffing difficulties work under the Factories Act was temporarily in abeyance for the major part of 1951. Apart from this period the usual visits of inspection were made periodically. No defects were found, but in 1951 one complaint was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories relative to cleanliness and rectification was immediately undertaken. There were four factories on the register in 1953 and five visits of inspection were made. No defects were found.

### Falkland (Transferred Services).

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —				1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	899	897	1037	1057	1057
Live Births	...	...	...	17	6	18	14	21
Birth Rate	...	...	...	18.9	6.6	17.4	13.2	19.8
Marriages	...	...	...	6	9	7	7	8
Deaths	...	...	...	15	13	13	20	7
Death Rate	...	...	...	16.6	14.4	12.5	19.0	6.6

The actual population as ascertained at the 1951 Census was 1,037, an increase of 246 over the 1931 census figure.

Illegitimate births numbered one in 1950, one in 1951, and three in 1953. There was one still-birth in 1952. One infant under the age of one year died in each of the years 1949, 1951 and 1952.

*Infectious Diseases.*—There were no notifications of infectious disease in 1949, but in 1950, 27 cases were notified, 23 of these being whooping cough cases notifiable for the first time in that year. Otherwise the general health of the community remained satisfactory. There were only 3 notifications in 1951, 4 in 1952, and 2 in 1953.

### Inverkeithing.

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —				1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	3871	3808	3720	3834	3845
Live Births	...	...	...	70	70	82	85	72
Birth Rate	...	...	...	18.0	18.1	22.0	22.2	18.7
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	5	7	2	2	4
Still-Births	...	...	...	—	1	2	2	1
Marriages	...	...	...	43	36	43	40	38
Deaths	...	...	...	55	52	48	40	23
Death Rate	...	...	...	14.2	13.6	12.9	10.4	6.0
Deaths of Infants under one year	...	...	...	7	—	—	3	—
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	100	—	—	35	—

The actual population as revealed by the 1951 Census was 3,703, an increase of 231 over the 1931 census figure.



*Infectious Diseases.*—The incidence of infectious disease remained low during the five years ending 1953 and notifications numbered 23, 18, 17, 21 and 21 in each year respectively. The 1953 total comprised whooping cough (6 cases), tuberculosis (6 cases), scarlet fever (4 cases), pneumonia (4 cases), and one case of meningitis.

*Housing.*—Progress has been made in new housing. In 1949 the construction of 18 permanent houses was completed, and 54 were built the following year, comprising 16 of three apartments, 35 of four apartments, and 3 of five apartments. In 1951 a further 16 four-apartment houses were completed, and in 1952 34 more of the same size, while, in addition, 4 houses were converted for use by old people, each house comprising bed/living room and kitchenette, &c. In 1953, 12 houses were constructed, comprising 6 of three apartments, 4 of four apartments, and 2 of five apartments, and 5 houses were renovated for old people, comprising four of one apartment, and one of two apartments. By the end of the year a start had been made on the building of 52 traditional, space-saving houses at Spittalfield. There are still many unfit and substandard houses within the Burgh, but it is hoped to deal with a proportion of these as the new housing programme comes forward.

*Factory Inspection.*—Visits of inspection numbered 84 in 1949, 68 in 1950, 80 in 1951, 104 in 1952, and 24 in 1953. Only two minor defects were found (in 1951), and all premises were clean and satisfactory. In 1953, there were 21 factories on the register.

### Kinghorn.

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —				1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	2189	2186	2349	2347	2339
Live Births	...	...	...	40	24	42	38	29
Birth Rate	...	...	...	18·2	10·7	17·9	16·2	12·4
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	3	3	—	1	1
Still-Births	...	...	...	1	—	2	1	—
Marriages	...	...	...	10	19	8	17	10
Deaths	...	...	...	26	37	36	27	24
Death Rate	...	...	...	11·8	16·9	15·0	11·5	10·3
Deaths of Infants under one year	...	...	...	—	4	4	1	—

The actual population ascertained at the 1951 census was 2,337, an increase over the 1931 census figure of 336.

*Infectious Diseases.*—In 1949 there were only 7 notifications of infectious diseases as compared with 34 the following year, of these, however, 25 were cases of whooping cough, newly notifiable. In 1951 notifications again dropped to 6, but in 1952 there were 25 notified cases, 17 being cases of scarlet fever, which was prevalent for a time, but never reached epidemic proportions and remained mild in character. In 1953 there were only 8 cases comprising whooping cough (5 cases), tuberculosis (2 cases), and one scarlet fever case.

*Housing.*—There were 17 Council houses completed in 1949, and 4 other houses were built by private enterprise. In 1950 a further 17 Local Authority houses of four apartments were built, and in 1951 12 three-apartment houses were constructed. A further 8 houses of three apartments were completed in 1952. During the year ended 31st December, 1953, 50 four-apartment Cumbrae type houses were completed and at the end of the year 2 Cumbrae and 8 Jura type houses were under construction.

*Factory Inspection.*—Visits of inspection were made regularly to factories and workshops in the Burgh, the total number of visits being 56 in 1949, 34 in 1950, 48 in 1951, 73 in 1952, and 52 in 1953. Premises were all clean and in good condition and no defects were found. In 1953 there were 27 premises on the register.

### Ladybank (Transferred Services).

*Vital Statistics.*—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated) ... ..	1169	1164	1147	1155	1169
Live Births ... ..	12	18	18	24	18
Birth Rate ... ..	10·2	15·4	15·7	20·1	15·4
Marriages ... ..	8	15	17	6	8
Deaths ... ..	14	16	21	13	21
Death Rate ... ..	11·9	14·6	18·3	11·3	18·0

The actual population ascertained at the 1951 census was 1,149, an increase of 21 over the 1931 census figure.

There was one illegitimate birth in 1950 and in 1952, one still-birth in 1950, and two still-births in 1953.

*Infectious Diseases.*—During 1949 and 1950 notifications of infectious disease cases totalled 3 and 6 respectively. There were 17 notifications in 1951 of which 11 were cases of whooping cough. There were only 4 notifications in 1952, but the figure rose again to 15 in 1953 when 8 cases of whooping cough occurred. The other cases in that year comprised three of scarlet fever and one each of pneumonia, erysipelas, ophthalmia neonatorum and tuberculosis. It will be seen that the figures have been boosted by the inclusion of whooping cough in the list of notifiable diseases, but infectious disease in the community followed a normal trend throughout the five years under review.

### Leslie.

*Vital Statistics.*—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated) ... ..	2664	2633	2623	2700	2728
Live Births ... ..	45	34	47	46	52
Birth Rate ... ..	16·8	12·9	17·9	17·0	19·1
Illegitimate Births ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
Still-Births ... ..	1	3	1	2	1
Marriages ... ..	27	13	18	20	18
Deaths ... ..	50	47	34	37	29
Death Rate ... ..	18·7	17·8	12·9	13·7	10·7
Deaths of Infants under one year ...	3	1	3	2	1
Infantile Mortality Rate ... ..	66	29	64	43	19

The actual population as revealed by the 1951 census numbered 2,612, an increase of 120 over the 1931 census figure.

*Infectious Diseases.*—In 1949 there were only 12 cases of infectious diseases. In May of that year several cases of food poisoning came to notice, but details have been given in a previous section of this report and need not be repeated here. During the following year the number of notifications rose to 103, but 88 of these were cases of whooping cough which became notifiable for the first time on 1st January, 1950, and the incidence of infectious disease was otherwise low. In 1951 there were 25 notifications, and in 1952 the total was 21. In 1953 the 31 cases notified comprised tuberculosis (12 cases), scarlet fever (10 cases), whooping cough (6 cases), pneumonia (2 cases) and one case of puerperal pyrexia.

*Housing.*—During 1949, 18 new houses of four apartments were completed and three old houses were converted into 2 modern three-apartment dwellings. The following year better progress was made and 8 traditional, and 34 non-traditional houses were erected, while in 1951 a total of 48 houses were completed, of which 24 were traditional (12 three-apartment and 12 four-apartment), and 24 were four-apartment Weir houses. In 1952 a further 48 new houses were constructed (40 three-apartment and 8 four-apartment), and in addition 6 old houses were reconstructed, 3 being of two apartments and 3 of three apartments. During 1953, 56 houses were completed (28 three-apartment and 28 four-apartment) and 4 houses were reconstructed (3 two-apartment and one three-apartment). At the end of the year 29 houses were under construction (8 two-apartment and 21 three-apartment), and eight old houses were in process of being reconditioned.

*Factory Inspection.*—Visits of inspection were made regularly by the Sanitary Inspector. Conditions generally were quite satisfactory, and no defects were found. In 1953 there were 18 factories on the register.

*Drainage.*—The bulk of the work required to connect the sewage system of the Burgh to the River Leven Trunk Sewer was completed by the end of 1953.

### Leven.

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —				1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	8716	8654	8900	9028	8992
Live Births	...	...	...	137	150	139	159	127
Birth Rate	...	...	...	15·7	17·3	15·6	17·6	14·1
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	8	7	10	5	3
Still-Births	...	...	...	3	5	6	6	5
Marriages	...	...	...	80	94	74	84	79
Deaths	...	...	...	96	86	105	108	135
Death Rate	...	...	...	11·0	9·9	11·7	11·9	15·0
Deaths of Infants under one year	...	...	...	3	3	5	9	3
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	20	20	36	56	24

The actual population ascertained by the 1951 census was 8,868, an increase of 1,309 over the 1931 census figure.

*Infectious Diseases.*—In 1949 there were 43 cases of infectious diseases. Notifications rose to 98 in 1950 and 110 in 1951, but the increase in these years was largely due to whooping cough. There were 67 notifications in 1952 and 74 in 1953. This latter total comprised pneumonia (29 cases), scarlet fever (19 cases), tuberculosis (10 cases), whooping cough (9 cases), ophthalmia neonatorum (2 cases), and one case each of meningitis, erysipelas, dysentery, poliomyelitis and paratyphoid fever.

*Housing.*—A total of 56 houses were completed in 1949, 20 by the Town Council (14 of four apartments and 6 of five apartments), and 36 by Scottish Special Housing Association, (32 of four apartments, and 4 of five apartments). In 1950 Local Authority Houses constructed numbered 34 (24 of four apartments and 8 of five apartments), and 32 four-apartment S.S.H.A. houses were also built. The following year a further 42 houses were erected at the Mountfleurie site (6 of three apartments, 30 of four apartments, and 6 of five apartments), and in 1952 houses erected by the Town Council totalled 16 (8 of three apartments, 7 of four apartments, and one five-apartment house), and S.S.H.A. houses 36 (26 three apartments and 10 of four apartments).

During 1953, 14 three-apartment, 5 four-apartment and 3 five-apartment houses were completed and occupied at Mountfleurie where a further 16 three-apartment houses were at various stages of construction at the end of the year, and in addition 16 S.S.H.A. four-apartment houses were completed. The Town Council have also 12 two-apartment bungalows for old people in course of erection. Although the housing position has eased somewhat recently there are still 435 applications for new houses outstanding.

<i>Factory Inspection.</i> —	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Visits of inspection ...	14	13	12	17	16
Defects found ...	6	4	6	7	7

In general, premises were found to be satisfactory on inspection, and defects, often of a minor nature, were rectified immediately. No prosecutions were instituted.

*Drainage.*—Final arrangements have been completed for the construction of a sewer to link up Mountfleurie housing area with the River Leven Purification Scheme, and also to construct a pump house and river crossing to connect the Burgh sewage system to the same scheme. Tenders have been invited for the above works.

## Lochgelly.

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —				1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	9765	9696	9134	9308	9306
Live Births	...	...	...	154	159	164	180	179
Birth Rate	...	...	...	15·7	16·3	17·9	19·3	19·3
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	8	12	4	5	4
Still-Births	...	...	...	7	5	6	6	6
Marriages	...	...	...	97	93	97	98	91
Deaths	...	...	...	111	113	99	96	93
Death Rate	...	...	...	11·3	11·6	10·8	10·3	10·0
Deaths of Infants under one year	...	...	...	2	6	8	6	6
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	13	38	48	33	33

The actual population as ascertained by the 1951 census was 9,102, a decrease from the 1931 census figure of 196.

*Infectious Diseases.*—The incidence of infectious disease remained low and in each of the five years ending 1953, notifications numbered 26, 36, 38, 28 and 45 respectively. In 1953 there were 12 new cases of tuberculosis, 10 of pneumonia, 7 each of scarlet fever, whooping cough and dysentery, and 2 cases of erysipelas.

*Housing.*—The following table shows the number of houses completed each year :—

Year.	Number of Apartments.					Total.
	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.		
1949	—	—	62	6	68	
1950	—	11	58	50	119	
1951	—	23	34	—	57	
1952	26	36	24	—	86	
1953	—	22	20	—	42	

A further 34 houses were under construction at the end of 1953.

The total of post-war houses completed by the end of that year was 559, and although there are still quite a number of unfit dwellings within the Burgh to be dealt with the number is being gradually reduced as building progresses. Under private enterprise one four-apartment bungalow was completed in 1953.

<i>Factory Inspection.</i> —		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Visits of Inspection	...	133	55	82	65	81
Defects found	...	—	—	1	1	4

All factories visited were found clean and satisfactory with minor exceptions which were dealt with and rectified without further action.

*Water Supply.*—Owing to dry weather in 1949, the Burgh supply of water proved totally inadequate to meet the needs during the summer and had to be augmented from Fife County and Cowdenbeath Burgh Water Supplies. A supplementary supply is still being obtained from Fife County, the agreement with Cowdenbeath Burgh having ceased as from 1st January, 1952.

**Markinch.**

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated) ... ..	2287	2286	2306	2329	2336
Live Births ... ..	39	38	27	45	34
Birth Rate ... ..	17·0	16·6	11·7	19·3	14·6
Illegitimate Births ... ..	2	—	1	—	1
Still-Births ... ..	2	1	—	—	1
Marriages ... ..	32	28	29	29	27
Deaths ... ..	38	40	43	32	26
Death Rate ... ..	16·6	17·4	18·6	13·3	11·1
Deaths of Infants under one year ...	3	2	1	1	1
Infantile Mortality Rate ... ..	77	53	37	22	29

The actual population as revealed by the 1951 census totalled 2,306, an increase of 314 over the 1931 census figures.

*Infectious Diseases.*—In 1949, there were only 11 notifications of infectious disease cases. The following year there were 78 cases in all, but 53 of these were cases of whooping cough which became notifiable for the first time at the beginning of 1950. Otherwise the incidence of infectious disease remained low throughout the period under review, and notifications in 1951, 1952, and 1953, numbered 27, 16, and 25 respectively. In 1953 there were 12 cases of scarlet fever, 8 of whooping cough, 2 cases of pneumonia, 2 of erysipelas, and one case of tuberculosis.

*Housing.*—A total of 26 houses were completed in 1949, and new building proceeded throughout the following year though no further houses were actually completed until 1951 when 18 houses were occupied (8 of three apartments and 10 of four apartments). In 1952, 8 houses were built (6 of three apartments and 2 of four apartments) and in 1953 an additional 34 houses were completed (22 of three apartments and 12 of four apartments). At the end of the year there were 30 houses in course of erection. A housing census has not been taken for several years, but it is estimated that at the end of 1953 a further 130 houses would be required. The number of outstanding applications for houses was 165.

*Factory Inspection.*—Visits of inspection in terms of the Factories Acts made by the Sanitary Inspector numbered 37, 44, 40, and 35, and 39 in each of the five years 1949-53 respectively. In 1950 one defect was found and it was reported to H.M. Inspector of Factories. In 1953 two defects were found but these were remedied without further action. Premises generally found to be clean and in a satisfactory state.

*Water.*—The Burgh water undertakings passed into the hands of Fife County Council on 16th May, 1949, but the Town Council continued to supervise the works, &c., on behalf of Fife County until 16th May, 1950. In addition to the usual Burgh sources of supply water is being given off to the Burgh from the Coull Main until such time as the Burgh can be linked up with the County Regional water main.

**Newburgh (Transferred Services).**

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —				1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	2358	2341	2384	2470	2440
Live Births	...	...	...	44	42	43	41	38
Birth Rate	...	...	...	18.6	17.9	18.0	16.6	15.6
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	1	—	1	1	1
Still-Births	...	...	...	1	5	—	2	—
Marriages	...	...	...	7	15	16	17	15
Deaths	...	...	...	26	35	24	31	31
Death Rate	...	...	...	11.0	14.9	10.2	12.6	12.7
Deaths of Infants under one year	...	...	...	1	1	1	—	3
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	22	24	23	—	79

The actual population ascertained by the 1951 census was 2,367 which is 194 more than the 1931 census figure.

*Infectious Diseases.*—There were, in 1949, 19 notifications of cases of infectious disease. The total for 1950 was little changed at 21, but in the summer of 1951 there was quite a sharp outbreak of whooping cough. There were in all 43 notified cases of this disease during the year out of a total of 53 notifications. Otherwise the health of the community was satisfactory. The number of notifications dropped to 6 in 1952, and in 1953 the total of 23 cases comprised scarlet fever (12 cases), tuberculosis (8 cases), whooping cough (2 cases), and ophthalmia neonatorum (1 case).

**Newport.**

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —				1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	3102	3076	3278	3391	3374
Live Births	...	...	...	39	49	54	51	43
Birth Rate	...	...	...	12.5	15.9	16.5	15.0	12.7
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	2
Still-Births	...	...	...	4	1	1	—	2
Marriages	...	...	...	10	20	17	20	20
Deaths	...	...	...	45	59	61	50	52
Death Rate	...	...	...	14.5	19.1	18.6	14.7	15.4
Deaths of Infants under one year	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	—
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	25	20	19	39	—

The actual population ascertained at the 1951 census was 3,273 which is only 3 less than the 1931 census figure.

*Infectious Diseases.*—In 1949 there were only 14 notified cases of infectious disease. The following year the total was 53, including 24 cases of scarlet fever and 14 of whooping cough, and in 1951 the total of 47 included 19 cases of whooping cough and 10 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. In 1952 the figure dropped to 21, and in 1953 there was a total of 19 cases comprising scarlet fever (5 cases), whooping cough (4 cases), poliomyelitis (3 cases), erysipelas (2 cases), pneumonia (2 cases) and one case each of continued fever, puerperal pyrexia and tuberculosis.

*Housing.*—A total of 20 new houses were completed in 1949 and 36 in 1950. In the latter year a further six houses were also

provided by the conversion of larger houses into modern flats. During 1951, 8 four-apartment houses were constructed, and in 1952, 10 three-apartment and 4 four-apartment houses were built by the Local Authority. In 1953, 12 three-apartment and 41 four-apartment houses were constructed. There were no houses under construction at the end of the year, but two substandard houses have been purchased by the Town Council with a view to renovation.

*Factory Inspection.*—Visits of inspection made by the Sanitary Inspector totalled 17, 20, 22, 16 and 23 in each of the five years respectively. All premises were in good order and no defects were found. There are 16 factories on the register.

### Pittenweem.

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —				1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	1626	1602	1645	1633	1608
Live Births	...	...	...	20	25	24	20	20
Birth Rate	...	...	...	12·3	15·6	14·6	12·2	12·5
Marriages	...	...	...	14	13	10	9	15
Deaths	...	...	...	23	38	31	28	32
Death Rate	...	...	...	14·1	23·7	18·8	17·2	20·0
Deaths of Infants under one year	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	50	80	41	50	50

The 1951 census revealed an actual population of 1,642, which is 23 more than the 1931 census figure.

There was one still-birth in 1949, and one illegitimate live-birth in 1950. In 1953 there was one illegitimate birth, also two still-births, and one death of an infant under one year of age.

*Infectious Diseases.*—Only 5 cases were notified in 1949. There were 19 in 1950, but 13 of these were cases of whooping cough and the incidence of infectious disease was otherwise low. The general health of the community remained satisfactory during the period under review. There were only 8 notifications in 1951, 6 in 1952, and 4 in 1953, when there was one case each of pneumonia, whooping cough, scarlet fever and tuberculosis.

*Housing.*—In 1950, 4 three-apartment and 8 four-apartment houses were completed. A further 12 three-apartment and 4 four-apartment dwellings were constructed under Local Authority auspices during 1952, and by the end of 1953 8 three-apartment and 8 four-apartment houses had been completed. Private building during 1952 resulted in the erection of 6 houses of four apartments and 1 of five apartments, and work on 2 other private houses had been completed by the end of 1953. With the applications for houses in the Burgh far exceeding the number of Council houses available there is little prospect at the moment of dealing with unfit houses under the provisions of the Housing Act.

*Factory Inspection.*—There are 17 factories on the register and all have been regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector. The



premises generally were satisfactory and no defects calling for official action were found.

### St Andrews.

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated) ... ..	8593	8548	9490	9690	9632
Live Births ... ..	141	117	125	136	105
Birth Rate ... ..	16·4	13·6	12·1	14·0	10·9
Illegitimate Births ... ..	5	7	4	10	1
Still-Births ... ..	1	5	5	3	3
Marriages ... ..	83	88	101	84	85
Deaths ... ..	122	148	137	132	99
Death Rate ... ..	14·1	17·3	14·4	13·6	10·3
Deaths of Infants under one year ...	5	2	—	2	2
Infantile Mortality Rate ... ..	35	17	—	15	19

The 1951 census gave an actual population of 9,459, an increase of 1,158 over the 1931 census figure.

*Infectious Diseases.*—In 1949 there were 36 recorded cases of infectious disease in the Burgh. In 1950 the total was 63, but this increase was due to the fact that whooping cough (of which there were 38 cases) became notifiable for the first time that year. During the following year the number of notifications rose to 102. Dysentery accounted for 20 of these notifications, a small outbreak of 17 cases having occurred in April, 1951, the cause of which was never satisfactorily traced. There was also a slightly increased incidence of acute primary and influenzal pneumonia in the first two months of that year. Otherwise the health of the community remained satisfactory during the period under review, and only 35 cases were notified in 1952 and 36 in 1953, when there were 11 cases of pneumonia, 7 of scarlet fever, 7 of tuberculosis, 5 of ophthalmia neonatorum, 4 of whooping cough and one each of malaria and puerperal pyrexia.

*Housing.*—The housing situation in the Burgh was fully explained in the Annual Report for 1948. The position was not materially altered till 1950, when 39 three-apartment and 20 four-apartment houses were completed by the Local Authority. In 1951 a further 12 three-apartment and 12 four-apartment dwellings were built, in 1952, 9 houses of three apartments and 8 of four apartments were constructed, and in 1953, 18 three-apartment and 14 four-apartment houses were completed. At the end of that year an additional 2 municipal houses were under construction, comprising 23 of three apartments and 4 of four apartments. Private building resulted in the erection of 2 four-apartment houses in 1950, one of similar size the following year, 15 of 4 apartments or larger in 1952, and 10 in 1953 comprising 4 of four apartments, 4 of five apartments and 2 with more than five apartments. In addition 2 three-apartment and 2 five-apartment private dwellings were under construction at the end of the year.

*Factory Inspection.*—There are 130 factories on the register. These have been regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector. Premises generally were clean and in a satisfactory state. In 1953 visits of inspection totalled 53 and no defects were found.

### St Monance.

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —				1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	1636	1622	1513	1525	1515
Live Births	...	...	...	26	19	25	21	18
Birth Rate	...	...	...	15·8	11·7	16·6	13·8	11·9
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	2	—	1	1	—
Still-Births	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	1
Marriages	...	...	...	8	7	5	9	3
Deaths	...	...	...	28	19	31	24	24
Death Rate	...	...	...	17·1	11·7	20·4	17·1	15·9

According to the 1951 census the actual population was 1,517, which is 178 less than the 1931 census figure.

In 1951 one infant under the age of one year died and in 1952 there were two infant deaths.

*Infectious Diseases.*—The Burgh has experienced a very low incidence of infectious disease for several years past. Notifications in 1949 were nil; in 1950, three (pulmonary tuberculosis); in 1951, one (scarlet fever); in 1952, six (pneumonia and scarlet fever, two each, ophthalmia neonatorum and tuberculosis, one each); and 1953, the total of seven cases comprised three of scarlet fever, two of tuberculosis and one each of pneumonia and whooping cough.

*Housing.*—The 1950 programme of 26 houses has been completed. Of these, 12 have three apartments and 14 four apartments. There is, however, still a need for further houses. One additional dwelling was constructed by private enterprise in 1952, and one was under construction at the end of 1953.

*Factory Inspection.*—There are 16 factories and workshops on the register, all of which have been inspected and found satisfactory. No defects requiring action were noted.

### Tayport.

<i>Vital Statistics.</i> —				1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	3346	3328	3219	3297	3288
Live Births	...	...	...	70	44	36	55	59
Birth Rate	...	...	...	20·9	13·2	11·1	16·7	17·9
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	3	3	3	4	1
Still-Births	...	...	...	2	—	—	2	1
Marriages	...	...	...	17	9	15	27	17
Deaths	...	...	...	44	46	52	45	44
Death Rate	...	...	...	13·1	13·8	16·1	13·7	13·4
Deaths of Infants under one year	...	...	...	2	1	1	—	—
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	28	23	28	—	—

At the 1951 census the actual population was 3,222, an increase of 58 over the 1931 census figure.

*Infectious Diseases.*—The health of the community has remained generally satisfactory. Notified cases of infectious disease numbered 20 in 1949, and 81 in 1950, but included in the latter total were 69 cases of whooping cough notifiable for the first time. In 1951 there were 25 notifications and in 1952 there were, in all, 32 cases of infectious disease. In 1953 the total of 17 notifications comprised scarlet fever (6 cases), tuberculosis (5 cases), ophthalmia neonatorum (4 cases) and whooping cough (2 cases).

*Housing.*—In 1950 a total of 44 houses were completed as compared with 6 in the previous year. In 1951 a further 8 houses were built and 68 were under construction, 46 of these being completed the following year. The latter total comprises 29 houses of three apartments and 17 of four apartments. One three-storey block of 22 houses was under construction at the end of 1953. This block comprises 18 three-apartment flats and 4 two-apartment flats. Also under construction were 28 cottage type houses of three apartments. In addition a block of 26 two-apartment houses is being modernised and converted into 10 three-apartment and 4 two-apartment flats and two of these houses were already occupied by the end of the year. Grant for this project was sanctioned under the 1950 Housing Act.

*Factory Inspection.*—There are 31 factories on the register and visits of inspection made by the Sanitary Inspector totalled 32 in 1949, 40 in 1950, 42 in 1951, 64 in 1952 and 72 in 1953. Generally speaking the premises were satisfactory. Three instances of lack of cleanliness in 1949 were rectified immediately. H.M. Inspector of Factories brought to notice two defects in 1951, three in 1952, and three in 1953. These were dealt with and no prosecutions were instituted.



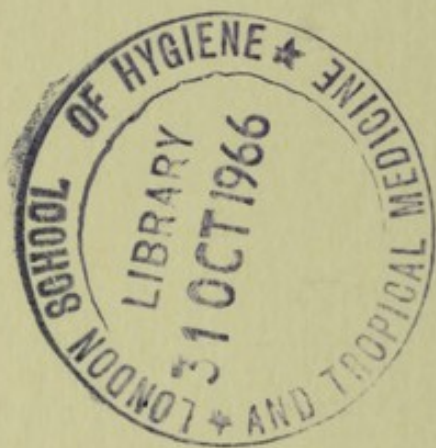
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