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CITY AND ROYAL BURGH OF EDINBURGH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1948

BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

65-500/7/49



CITY AND ROYAL BURGH OF EDINBURGH

ANNUAL REPORT

With

Dr. W. G. Clark's

Compliments.

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To

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The Corporation of the City of Edinburgh.

My LORD PROVOST, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Public Health Department for the year 1948.

1. A Significant Year.

For several reasons the year 1948 will stand out significantly in the history of public health. In Scotland, it marked the beginning of the National Health Service as from 5th July, when the functions of local authorities were lessened by the transfer of hospitals to regional boards and enlarged by the introduction of new services and the extension of some of the existing ones. The changes had been the subject of discussion and negotiation for more than two years, and in Edinburgh the actual transition took place smoothly and with no disturbance to hospital routine or to the local authority's remaining services. A fair division of experienced administrative staff between the Hospital Management Boards and the Public Health Department went far to bring about this harmonious result. The Boards had the further advantage of being helped by Corporation officers on an agency basis for a period of five months and, in some cases, for longer periods. The new Health Service thus received an excellent send-off.

The year was also significant for the number of new "records" made in health statistics throughout the country. Edinburgh had a notable share in this respect, the most remarkable feature being the fall in infant mortality from 49 per thousand births to 34 per thousand births. To see this rate down among the 30's was a long-cherished dream that had materialised much sooner than had been anticipated. Other rates that were the lowest in the city's history were the general death-rate and the non-pulmonary tuberculosis death-rate, while there was only one death from diphtheria. Authorities on the subject had difficulty in assigning probable causes for these encouraging indications of the state of the city's health. Improved nutrition, steady employment, with less poverty and greater contentment, and state-aided milk and meals for children, were mentioned as contributory factors. The weather lacked sun to a great extent, but winter severities were slight. A health visitor's opinion was that the good summer of 1947 was reflected in improved vitality among mothers and children in the following year. It may be assumed that all these factors had a certain degree of influence. To prevent the mortality and morbidity rates going up again is a challenge to workers in the field of public health.

A notable exception to the generally favourable records was that of pulmonary tuberculosis, which in Edinburgh showed a slight fall in the number of deaths but an increase in the number of new sufferers. Supervision of contacts is being maintained with thoroughness, but lack of hospital beds, or rather of hospital nurses, means that the "open" case will continue to be a danger to others, although greater priority in housing was recently accorded to those afflicted with tuberculosis. It is hoped that the use of B.C.G. vaccine, the value of which has been proved in France and Scandinavia, will be introduced for the protection of children and of personnel engaged in tuberculosis nursing.

2. Vital Statistics.

According to estimates by the Registrar-General for Scotland, Edinburgh's population is still increasing. There has been no census since 1931, and presentday estimates, based on information derived from various sources, assume the population at mid-year 1948 to be 488,331, an increase of 2,667 over 1947. The number of live children born was 8,420, giving a birth-rate of $17\cdot2$ per thousand of the estimated population. This represented a drop of $3\cdot1$ per thousand from the post-war peak of the previous year, but it was still a higher rate than those common for ten years before the war and during it. A slight increase was noted in the still-birth rate, which, at 29 per thousand total births, was, however, one of the lowest since still-births became registrable ten years ago.

There were 15 maternal deaths as against 12 in the previous year, and the rate per thousand total births rose from 1.0 to 1.7. The most arresting figure of the year related to infant mortality, which dropped from 49 deaths per thousand live births to 34 per thousand. One has to go back 22 years to find a heavier slump in a single year. The rate was, of course, a record and one that may be difficult to maintain. It is lower than the rate for all Scotland (45), and for the second year in succession it is lower than those returned for the other seven large burghs in Scotland except Aberdeen (33). Twenty years ago the infant mortality in Edinburgh was 75 per thousand live births, which means that the rate in that relatively short period has fallen by 55 per cent.

Deaths from all causes numbered 5,955, representing a death-rate of $12\cdot 2$ per thousand of the estimated population, the lowest in the history of the city. There has been a progressive fall in the general death-rate for the past five years. The average for the five years 1940-44 was 15.0 per thousand of the population.

3. National Health Service.

A milestone in local government was reached on 5th July 1948 by the introduction of the National Health Service. Local authorities were relieved of hospital administration and had placed on them the duty of instituting entirely new services and the expansion of some services already existing. They also remained responsible for the various duties relating to the control of infectious diseases and those duties falling to the Sanitary and Veterinary Departments. Similarly, the School Health Service was unaltered by the National Health Service Act and remained under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Health Committee made a careful review of their new functions and submitted arrangements for implementing them which were approved by the Secretary of State for Scotland. Briefly, the functions which have been modified by or which are new provisions under the Act are as follows :---

(1) Care of Mothers and Young Children, (2) Domiciliary Midwifery, (3)

Health Visiting, (4) Home Nursing, (5) Vaccination and Immunisation,

(6) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care, (7) Domestic Help,
(8) Research and Health Education, (9) Co-ordination of Health Services, (10) Lunacy and Mental Deficiency.

Comments on the progress made with these arrangements appear in this Report. It is clear that, more than ever, the emphasis in public health work is now on prevention. The paramount function of the local health authority is to make the conditions of life for its citizens such that preventable illness is prevented. To achieve this it will be necessary to study every aspect of the citizen's life which may react adversely on his health and to ensure that preventive measures are understood and applied. The arrangements made by the Health Committee represent the first steps in this direction. They should be developed systematically and their implications made known to the citizens at every possible opportunity.

4. Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Under the National Health Service Act, the local authority have a duty to provide mothers and young children with "access to all forms of care, including assistance and advice, required for health purposes." Certain services towards that end were, of course, already provided under the Corporation's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, but the Act visualised a wider interpretation of the needs of women and young children and called for "proposals" by the Corporation. These proposals, which were duly submitted to the Secretary of State and approved by him, included the provision of child welfare clinics, the care of premature infants, assistance in distributing welfare foods and infants' clothing, and the provision of nurseries, dental care, daily guardians and rest homes.

The proposals relating to clinics, nurseries, dental care and the distribution of food and clothing have been implemented and measures for the other services are under consideration. For the care of premature infants, there will be cooperation with the Regional Hospital Board to ensure that, wherever possible, premature infants born outwith hospitals will be admitted to hospital with their mothers. It is also proposed that a number of midwives in the Corporation service should receive special training in the care of the premature infant and that oxygen tents should be provided for use by premature infants who may require to remain at home.

Clinics run by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department continue to be largely attended. A new centre providing accommodation for child welfare, dental and school health services was opened at Sighthill in temporary premises pending the erection of a modern health centre planned by the Department of Health. Another new centre of a provisional character is to be opened shortly at Gilmerton, but efforts to find premises for centres at Corstorphine and Morningside proved unsuccessful.

At the ante-natal clinics throughout the city it is hoped to institute an educative service for the promotion of hygiene in the expectant mother. This

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would take the form of breast-feeding preparation clinics on lines which have proved successful in London. Our health visitors were greatly interested to hear talks on the subject by the doctor and the sister who pioneered the London effort, and it has been arranged that two of the senior health visitors in Edinburgh will go south and study the organisation with a view to instructing their colleagues when they return.

5. Domiciliary Midwifery.

The local authority is now responsible for a domiciliary midwifery service only and not for the medical and specialist maternity services provided before the introduction of the National Health Service Act. So far as medical care is concerned, a woman may now obtain the services of a general practitioner of her own choice, while specialist services are to be made available when necessary by the Regional Hospital Board. In Edinburgh it has been the practice to rely largely on voluntary agencies to provide domiciliary midwifery services in return for payments under agreements with the Corporation, and this arrangement is to continue for the present. The Health Committee, however, propose that eventually a complete domiciliary midwifery service will be provided by midwives appointed and employed directly by the Corporation. It is estimated that 60 midwives will be required, but this number of trained personnel cannot be recruited immediately. A nucleus has, however, been set up at Crewe Road District Nurses' Home with an authorised staff of one sister, four qualified midwives and ten pupil midwives. This staff serves the Granton area. A similar arrangement for the Cowgate area is being made with the directors of the Livingstone Dispensary, who are to provide accommodation for two qualified midwives appointed by the Corporation.

6. Health Visiting.

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Health visitors are well known for their work in the spheres of tuberculosis, maternity and child welfare, venereal diseases and school health, but the National Health Service Act enlarges their function considerably. Health visitors are to be appointed for the purpose of "giving advice as to the care of young children, persons suffering from illness, expectant or nursing mothers, and as to the measures necessary to promote health and to prevent the spread of infection." This means that a doctor in general practice may ask for the co-operation and assistance of health visitors, or that local hospitals may request their help in the after-care of patients and their families. At present, however, the staffs of health visitors are insufficient for the duties formerly allotted to them, and it has not been possible to undertake fresh obligations.

Nevertheless, the Health Committee have recognised the importance of health visiting by authorising an increase in the number of visitors engaged in maternity and child welfare work from 41 to 70. This would meet approximately the ratio of one health visitor to 500 children under five years of age laid down by the Orr Committee on Infantile Mortality in Scotland. Two additional health visitors have also been sanctioned for tuberculosis work. As the number qualifying as health visitors is limited, the increases in staff will be spread over five years. In October, the Public Health Department began a training school for health visitors with an enrolment of 36, and this should go far to maintain the flow of trained personnel.

7. Home Nursing.

A new function of the local authority under the National Health Service Act is the provision of facilities for the nursing of the sick in their own homes. For this purpose the Corporation made arrangements with the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and the Buccleuch Nursing Association under which payments were arranged for the services rendered to citizens by these bodies. The Queen's Institute, which is a training school for domiciliary nurses, have a staff of about 72 trained nurses and candidates in training who make over 20,000 visits per month to about 1,100 patients throughout greater Edinburgh. The four nurses of the Buccleuch Association attend about 58 patients, to whom roughly 800 visits are made per month.

In the few months during which these arrangements have functioned, it has become apparent that home nursing facilities should be extended as soon as a sufficiency of trained staff can be recruited. Particularly among elderly people is there a need for regular skilled attention. It is also desirable that nursing equipment such as beds, bedding, rubber sheeting, wheel chairs and other necessaries should be provided on a larger scale and kept in a central depot for loan to persons unable to provide them for themselves. As the years pass, the needs of an ageing population will be such that a well-organised scheme of home nursing will form a highly-important link in the public health service.

8. Domestic Help.

Growing appreciation has been expressed about the Home Help Scheme since its inception in April 1945. During the past year 421 families received the services of a home help to tide them over an emergency. About 75 per cent, were confinement cases, and they received first claim on the staff available, but it was possible also to meet calls from others who, through illness, required someone to perform household duties for a short period. The establishment throughout the year was 30 home helps, and authority has since been given to increase it to 100.

9. Children's Nurseries.

During the year the Health Committee devoted much of their time to a consideration of the policy to be adopted in connection with children's nurseries. Should the number be increased? For what types of children should provision be made? Which districts stand in greatest need of nursery accommodation? These and other questions, including the financial aspects of the matter, were very carefully considered. In the end it was decided to initiate procedure for the setting-up of five additional nurseries, one each in Canongate and Bristo areas, two in the Stockbridge area and a large nursery or two small units in the Gorgie and Dalry district. Consultation will take place with the Education Committee for the purpose of co-ordinating the demands in any particular area, and first priority in admission is to be given where there are medical reasons affecting mothers and children. Children living under bad housing conditions and children with only one parent to care for them will also receive priority.

Extension projects apart, the nurseries had a busy year. There are 90 places in the residential nurseries and 545 places in the nurseries for day care only, and the waiting lists, which exceeded 700, had to be closed. In selecting cases from the waiting lists, careful investigation of circumstances was made. The children are medically inspected at intervals, and the general effect on their health of exercise, rest and regular meals is undoubtedly good.

10. Voluntary Organisations.

Acknowledgment is once more made of the valuable assistance given by voluntary associations in the care of mothers and young children. Although the National Health Service Act provides for new services in this direction, it does not exclude aid from voluntary sources, but expressly encourages it. Tribute is therefore paid to the Voluntary Health Workers' Association for their important contribution to infant welfare by undertaking the management of 19 toddlers' playgrounds with 487 children on the roll. These children have the benefit of regular inspection by a medical officer from the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, and their presence at the playgrounds for two hours in the forenoon is a relief to mothers and a source of happiness to the children. Another association intimately connected with child welfare is the Scottish Children's Adoption Society, who have completed another valuable year's work in placing children under the care of foster parents. It is a pleasure to record that the Society have found means of continuing their adoption home where infants are received until adoption arrangements can be made.

11. School Children.

The School Health Service suffered a heavy loss by the death in November 1948 of Dr G. J. I. Linklater, O.B.E., Chief Executive School Medical Officer. Dr Linklater had been in the service of the Corporation for 26 years, first in hospital work, then as an assistant tuberculosis officer, and for the last 18 years in the post for which he was so eminently fitted and in which he achieved significant and satisfying results. Dr Linklater will be specially remembered for his interest in health education. His gift for delivering crisp talks on health subjects not only made him popular with adult audiences, but earned for him the rare distinction of being able to hold the attention of children.

During session 1947-48 the nominal roll in Edinburgh's 137 schools totalled 58,474, an increase of 1,388 over the previous session. At a time when health indicators generally showed a favourable trend, the results of medical inspection revealed that the physique of Edinburgh's school children is still satisfactory, that nutrition is adequate, and that standards of cleanliness are improving. The fall in the number of children affected by scabies has been such that four of the six treatment centres opened early in the war have now been closed. From the peak of 1943, when 5,177 children were treated for scabies, the numbers fell last year to 850.

The School Medical Officers have continued their wartime practice of assessing the condition of children on their appearance in classroom examinations. Thus in last session, 36,316 children were examined in class by doctors and nurses, and of these 75.23 per cent. were placed in the "passed" category, 20.69 per cent. had a "slight defect" and 4.08 per cent. had a "marked defect." Since 1940-41, the percentage of marked defect has diminished by about a half. There has also been a substantial fall in the percentage of children whose parents required a card of advice about head conditions.

In the systematic examinations, which numbered 16,576 and included nursery children and those aged 5, 9, 13 and 16 years, it was found that 70.55 per cent. had no defect, as compared with 70.31 per cent. and 65.1 per cent. in the two preceding sessions. The greatest improvement was noted among the nursery children and the five-year-olds, from which it may be inferred that the provision of state-aided milk and vitamin concentrates plus maternity and child welfare services are bearing excellent dividends.

A further improvement in dental care has been brought about by additions to the staff. For school service the establishment is ten dental officers and ten dental attendants, and their work has been facilitated by the provision of new surgeries. The two main centres at Lauriston Place and Leith Links are now supplemented by well-equipped branch surgeries at West Pilton and Sighthill. Treatment rooms are, in addition, provided at James Clark School, Holy Cross Academy, and St John's School, Portobello. On the present scale of staff and equipment, each child at school will be seen by a dental officer about once in two and a half years. We are slowly approaching the ideal of one dental inspection per child per annum.

Of 19,744 children who attended dental inspections, 15,033 were noted as requiring treatment, and 10,892 actually received treatment. About 5,000 were special or emergency cases, and this number is likely to remain high until more frequent systematic inspections can be provided. As in former years, conservation far exceeded the extractions.

12, Health Education.

Interest in health education was steadily maintained during the past year, and it has become apparent that the citizens will welcome further development in an activity which has already gone far to improve the outlook on health and social wellbeing. Recognising this, the Health Committee have sanctioned the setting up of a health education and research unit, with a senior medical officer in charge, for the special purpose of investigating problems connected with the day-to-day lives of the people, and of giving them a lead in healthy living.

Meanwhile, the series of Sunday evening film shows, repeated for a third winter in succession, have become an established and popular feature in the campaign for better health. As a means of conveying lessons, the value of these meetings is high. The films have a strong appeal for audiences, which average about two thousand per meeting, and there is the much larger number who learn in the following day's papers of some novel point raised in the ten-minute talk or in the questions put to the medical team.

For example, one of last winter's talks relating to the handling of food gave rise to a question and answer about hygiene at shop counters. It was featured in a newspaper next day and was bound to reach people with better effect than many inspectors could hope to have done. Similarly, points about tuberculosis were aptly summarised in the press following a platform discussion which was introduced by way of a variant at the closing meeting last winter. The Health Committee recognised the value of these meetings by authorising another series next winter. Similarly, they agreed to another anti-fly campaign being held this summer. Last summer's first attempt in this direction created a good deal of attention, although credit for the comparative absence of flies had to be shared with the weather. None the less, the interest and co-operation of the citizens proved that in this, as in other branches of health education, a simple and clearly-stated appeal is readily followed.

Progress is being made in the laudable effort to give health education a recognised place in the schoolroom. A Committee sponsored by the Scottish Council for Health Education, and consisting of education officers, medical officers of health, school medical officers and representatives of central departments, have conducted pilot experiments in Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeenshire, and have found a favourable response among teachers, children and parents. This Committee's report and recommendations were welcomed by a conference of local authority representatives held in Edinburgh, and are to be placed before the Scottish Education Department. The adoption of a national system of health education in schools would be the most important step yet taken in the crusade for a better way of life.

13. Immunisation and Vaccination.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria in 1948 was 11,273. This is one of the highest totals since the wartime campaign of 1941, when over 50,000 children were protected. That exceptional total, however, included a high proportion of arrears. The numbers now accepting protection represent chiefly babies and school entrants. It is apparent that apathy about immunisation is giving way to a recognition that protection is the natural course to follow. In bringing about the immunisation habit, national advertising has doubtless been of considerable importance. Mothers have also been impressed by the fall in the incidence of the disease and in the deaths from it. Edinburgh last year had only 14 cases of diphtheria and one death, which was that of a non-immunised child. It would not be right to claim that immunisation is solely responsible for the phenomenal drop in diphtheria, since a fall has also occurred in diseases against which protective inoculations are not offered. The value of immunisation against diphtheria has, however, been proved again and again, and we look forward to the time when Edinburgh will be like certain other cities in having reduced diphtheria to vanishing point.

One of the duties placed on local authorities by the National Health Service Act was to make arrangements for offering facilities to every parent for the vaccination of his children. In Edinburgh it was arranged that each parent received from the Registrar when registering a birth a letter from the Medical Officer of Health indicating the desirability of the child being vaccinated and stating where and how it could be done. Books of vaccination certificates were distributed to medical practitioners in the city and co-operation was invited in reporting vaccinations. During the period from 5th July to 31st December, 1,401 primary vaccinations and 379 re-vaccinations were intimated. The large majority were infants. In view of the short period during which the arrangements were in force and of the time lag in receiving certificates from practitioners, no accurate estimate of the scale of acceptance can yet be made.

14. Infectious Diseases.

The list of notifications of infectious disease, totalling 5,327, was the highest for three years, and was heavily loaded by 2,240 cases of measles in children under five years of age. Only the first measles case under five in a household is, of course, notifiable. The outbreak was heaviest in the spring and reached its peak with 494 notifications during May. There were eight deaths from measles. Whooping cough, with 402 notifications, was less prevalent than in recent years, but five deaths occurred.

For the third year in succession there were no fatal cases of scarlet fever, although the intimations totalled 1,051, the highest number since 1944. The downward trend in diphtheria was emphasised by totals of 14 cases and one death, both of which were the smallest figures on record. Cases of poliomyelitis were down to 30 as compared with the abnormal total of 151 in the preceding year. It was rather an unfavourable year for dysentery, which accounted for 245 notifications. More than half of them occurred in the four months from February to May.

15. Tuberculosis.

Edinburgh's experience of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1948 was not dissimilar to that in other parts of the country. There was a slight decrease in deaths from the disease, but a continued high incidence occurred despite the strongest efforts to lessen it. This was a disappointment at a time when the trend of nearly all other afflictions was to diminish. In 30 years before the recent war the incidence-rate of pulmonary tuberculosis had been reduced by 75 per cent., and the change was regarded as one of the triumphs of medical science. By 1940 the T.B. curve in Edinburgh had begun to rise, and it is doubtful if the peak has been reached. The 540 new cases in 1945 have been followed by totals of 592, 606 and 653 in the past three years. For a similar run of heavy incidence one has to go back more than a generation. Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis last year numbered 301 as compared with 314 in the previous year and an average of 285 in the five years before the war.

Workers in the tuberculosis field have stressed the handicap of insufficient facilities for isolating patients who are a danger to others. It is disturbing to reflect that many hospital beds cannot be used because nurses are not available. In the circumstances, dispensary doctors have followed the policy of making the best adjustments possible in home conditions and of maintaining a rigid supervision over those who are in contact with sufferers from the disease. Attendances at the dispensaries—over 27,000 last year—have doubled in the past eight years, and are eloquent proof of the confidence which the citizens have in the service and of the thoroughness with which anti-tuberculosis work is carried on.

Increased priority in housing for tuberculosis patients has brought a welcome ray of hope in Edinburgh. Over two years ago, the Housing Committee increased their allocation to tuberculosis patients from one in twelve to one in every ten houses built, and recently they made it one in nine. In addition, the Finance Committee agreed to review the matter in six months with a view to increasing the allocation still further if it is considered that the situation warrants it. During last year, 243 patients were rehoused. The housing problem is thus within sight

...

of being solved or greatly alleviated. Many patients will be able to have a room to themselves, or at least a separate bed. This should prove a valuable aid in the protection of children.

Preparations are also being made for a trial under controlled conditions of a vaccine known as B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette Guérin—so called after the two French scientists who first used it). The vaccine has not so far been tried in Britain, but it has been introduced in several European countries with considerable success, and in Scandinavian territories its use is compulsory. In 1939, Edinburgh was about to have its first experience in the use of B.C.G. as the result of studies made in Paris by the city tuberculosis officer and a bacteriologist from Edinburgh University, but the outbreak of war made it impossible to proceed with the scheme.

Notifications of non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis numbered 131, the same as in 1947, and the smallest total in city records. The deaths (37) were also the lowest on record. A wider use of tubercle-free milk has undoubtedly contributed to the reduced prevalence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and further improvement in the milk supply is a matter which is under review on a national scale.

At a time when tuberculosis was causing so much concern, it was encouraging to find a large increase in the numbers attending the Mass Radiography Unit for X-ray examination. For 1948 the aggregate attendances were 31,327 as compared with 22,609 and 27,613 in the two preceding years. More than half of the examinees were between 20 and 35 years of age. Of the total attending, 215 or 0.68 per cent. were diagnosed as having active post-primary pulmonary tuberculosis.

16. Venereal Diseases.

Treatment of venereal diseases is now the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. The local authority, however, has an obligation to continue the work of educating the public in the dangers of venereal disease and of providing: care and after-care of patients. For this latter purpose two health visitors are retained in the Corporation service, their duty being chiefly concerned with visiting patients and persuading them to continue treatment until cured.

During 1948, new registrations at the various treatment centres numbered. 4,697, as compared with 5,081 in the previous year and 5,979 in 1946. Included in last year's total were 955 cases of syphilis and 1,056 of gonorrhœa. The apparent progressive decrease in numbers may be deceptive in view of the fact that treatment by sulphonamide drugs and penicillin is obtainable from general practitioners, and patients may therefore never appear at the public clinics. Even so, the numbers quoted leave no room for complacency. Venereal diseases are preventable, and the illness, distress and disablement they cause are a loss to the community as well as to the individual.

17. Mental Health Services.

The two mental hospitals formerly administered by the Public Health. Department are now under the wing of the Regional Hospital Board, and the local authority's functions connected with lunacy and mental deficiency are in effect limited to the ascertainment and the care and after-care of patients in their own homes. Briefly, it is the duty of the Corporation (1) to secure that action is taken to provide accommodation for persons of unsound mind, (2) to make representations on the adequacy of home care for patients discharged from hospital, (3) to make arrangements for the ascertainment of mental defectives and placing them in institutions or under guardianship, (4) to make suitable educational provision for children requiring education in special schools, and (5) to provide training or occupation for persons under 16 who have been reported as ineducable and who are not in institutions.

To supervise this scheme of mental health service, the Health Committee authorised the appointment of a full-time medical officer possessing appropriate qualifications in mental health. He will have the assistance of a psychiatric social worker who will keep in touch with the home conditions of patients and enlist the help of employers, relief agencies, social clubs and others. The scheme includes the provision of an occupation centre for 100 mental defectives between the ages of 5 and 16 years. As an interim arrangement, the City Social Services Officer has, since last July, acted as "authorised officer" in arranging the removal of patients, and the work of certification has been done by former district medical officers, who agreed to continue their services, in association with the patient's own doctor.

During 1948, there were 221 applications regarding persons stated to be suffering from mental illness, and of these 198 were certified and removed to hospital. Six new cases of mental deficiency were admitted to institutions and ten cases were re-certified at 16 years of age and their residence in hospital continued.

20. Housing Survey.

18. Transfer of Hospitals.

On 5th July 1948, the seven hospitals administered by the Public Health Department passed into the control of the South-Eastern Regional Hospital Board. They were the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, the Royal Victoria Hospital, the Eastern, Western and Northern General Hospitals, Bangour Hospital and Gogarburn Certified Institution. Together these hospitals represented approximately 4,500 beds or about one-half of the total hospital beds in the area. All the institutions were handed over in good running order and with the wartime arrears of repairs and renovations overtaken. Some of the buildings in the three general hospitals could not be regarded as conforming to modern standards, but they had been adapted and improved in a fashion which enabled them to render first-class service during the war and generally to win a high place in the regard of the citizens.

Hospital staffs were included in the take-over and the change, being one of administration only, caused no interruption to hospital routine. Administrative staffs for the new management boards were recruited at the Public Health Department, and they worked in that office until their new premises had been prepared. This simplified liaison work considerably and enabled the new staffs to gather valuable information. A close link still exists between the Public Health Department and the City Hospital, since it remains the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to arrange the removal of patients suffering from infectious diseases.

This work has proceeded with the same smoothness and understanding as prevailed before the change of administration.

One unwelcome "legacy" which passed to the Regional Hospital Board was the shortage of nurses. The Public Health Committee had given several years of close study to the problem and had accumulated a certain amount of data, including a scheme for a comprehensive training of nurses which shortened the period by one year. The nursing shortage is now the subject of a Government Bill, and in view of its repercussions on the tuberculosis problem, the citizens have a strong interest in seeing that the supply of nurses is improved.

19. Specialist Services.

The services of the Bacteriological Department of Edinburgh University now form part of the National Health Service and are available to the Public Health Department on the same scale as before. They are specially valuable in the investigation of infectious diseases and in the examination of samples of water, milk, ice-cream and foods generally. Professor T. J. Mackie of the Bacteriological Department submits a list of these examinations in this Report.

This Report also includes comprehensive reviews by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Veterinary Inspector of the work carried out by their Departments. These reviews are commended to the citizens as affording some indication of the great volume of sustained effort required to safeguard the public health.

ten cases were re-certified at 16 years of åge and their residence in hospital

20. Housing Survey.

Bound with this Report is a copy of a Report on the Survey of Housing Conditions carried out in the city between 8th July 1946 and 5th October 1946. The detailed work for the preparation of the Report was carried out by Mr James Robertson, the Chief Assistant Sanitary Inspector, who had the assistance of a staff of 128 enumerators. The survey showed that there were 133,261 families resident in the 120,265 houses surveyed, which meant that 12,996 families were living in sublet apartments. Applying the standard laid down in Table I of the First Schedule of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, it was found that the degree of overcrowding in houses of all rentals was 18,431 families or 13.83 per cent. In houses with a rental of f_{45} or under the degree of overcrowding was 15.71per cent., which was 3.93 per cent. less than that which prevailed at the time of the survey in 1935. On this standard it is estimated that Edinburgh's rehousing requirements are 39,000 new houses and 12,000 reconstructed houses. By a later standard given for the letting of new houses in a Department of Health circular in 1944, living-rooms and kitchens are disregarded as sleeping-places except in the case of one-apartment houses occupied by single persons, and children are counted as persons irrespective of age. On this standard 43,583, or 32.70 per cent., of the city families are overcrowded, and the estimated rehousing requirements are 50,000 new houses and 12,000 reconstructed houses. The survey gives useful information about the condition of houses, the age-groups of the population occupying them, years of residence in the city, nationality, and whether a rented house or one for purchase is desired.

21. Acknowledgments.

I wish to record my gratitude to members of the Health and other Committees of the Town Council for their sympathetic interest in the work for public health. I would also thank heads of departments and all the staff for their loyal service throughout the year.

The courtesy of Scotsman Publications Limited and the proprietors of the *Edinburgh Evening News* in granting permission to reproduce photographs is also gratefully acknowledged.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Provost, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GEORGE CLARK, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Camb.), Medical Officer of Health.

133,652	132,294	131,859	131,493	Inhabited Houses
4,877	4,878	5,523	3,977	Marriages Registered
	19-5	15-4	16-6	Birth-Rate
13-4	IskI and	14:4	14:3	Douth-Rate
64	52	50	51	⁴ ufant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)
23	26	25	28	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (ner 1,000 Live Birha)
	32	28	27	Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000, Total Birtla)
0.1	0-1	24		Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Potal Birds)
2.0	2-1-5	-2-4	2.2	Cancer Death Rate
0.6	9.0	0.5	0-6	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-Rate
0.15		0-2	0-2	*Epidemic Diseases Death- Rate

 Includes Typhoid Fever, Meadles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Combro-Spinal Fever and Influenza.

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For the Years 194	4, 1945,	1940, 1	947 and	1740.	Edigburg
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	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Population (Civilian) at Mid-Year	418,374	426,280	459,430	485,664	488,331
Area of City-Acres	32,526	32,526	32,526	32,526	32,526
Density of Population-	Cb.B., J	M.B	and the second		-
Persons per acre	12.9	13.1	14.1	14.9	15.0
Inhabited Houses	131,493	131,859	132,294	133,652	136,460
Marriages Registered	3,977	5,523	4,878	4,877	4,606
Birth-Rate	16.6	15.4	19.5	20.3	17.2
Death-Rate	14.3	14.4	14.1	13.4	12.2
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	51	50	52	49	34
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	28	25	26	23	19
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 Total Births)	27	28	32	26	29
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Births)	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.7
Cancer Death Rate	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-Rate	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
*Epidemic Diseases Death- Rate	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.15	0.02

* Includes Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Influenza.

Births 1000 Births & Still) Still I per 1 Total (Live 8 Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Live Births includes an allowance for persons in the Armed Forces. usual residence) and Total Population, and not, Civilian Population. Illeg. Births per cent. of Live Births in EDINBURGH-1925-1948 4.9. 3.9 3.2 RATES Deaths 4-1 3-3 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6 4-0 3.5 3.8 4•5 5•3 4•3 **5•0** ated Per 1000 of Estim Population Marriage 9-9 8.7 9.8 0.5 8.5 8.3 0.0 0-0 Live 8.3 5.8 6.6 5.8 5.8 5.5 : Rates are calculated as usual on the Total Population which i are based on all Deaths registered in Scotland (corrected for as in the years 1940-46, on Civilian Deaths and **DEATHS and MARRIAGES** Under 1 Year 51 415 407 403 **4**31 190 90 61 Deaths All Marriages NUMBERS Still Births 306 267 255 255 290 290 290 290 214 268 Still Births became Registrable in 1939 BIRTHS, Illegiti-720 560 and Marriage] Death Rates a Live Births 9,865 8,420 Total 7,843 ,330 621 420 * Birth Estimated 57,099 459,430 485,664 488,331 131,413 817 448 ,439 ,439 ,179 ,547 664 535 435,195 800 773 139 418,374 280 26 1929 1934-34 1940-44 935-39 1945 1946 *1947 1948 Year 930 935 942 1925 940

21. Acknowledgmentst blanding and a

CITY OF EDINBURGH SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

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VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The Registrar-General has estimated the total population of the City of Edinburgh at 30th June 1948 as 488,331, an increase of 2,667 over the previous year. The table below shows the age distribution of the population at three censal years—1901, 1921 and 1931. The age group percentages for 1948 are based on estimates received from the Registrar-General. It will be noted that since 1901 a substantial increase in the proportion of elderly people has taken place.

Age Groups	1901	1921	1931	1948
Under 1 Year	Per Cent. 2·1	Per Cent. 1·9	Per Cent. 1.5	Per Cent. 1.6
1- 5 Years	7.8	5.8	5.9	6•4
5-15 ,,	20.8	17.7	15.2	13.9
15–25 ,,	21.4	18.8	18.4	15.6
25-45 ,,	28.6	29-3	29.1	28.7
45-65 ,,	14.9	20.3	22.2	23.6
65 and over	4•4	6•2	7.7	10-2
	100	100	100	100

Age Distribution of Population.

Inhabited Houses.—The number of inhabited houses at Whitsunday 1948 was 136,460, an increase of 2,808 over the previous year. The largest increases were noted in Portobello, Liberton and Corstorphine wards. A table supplied by the City Assessor showing the number of inhabited houses in each ward in the City is shown on page 24. Ward populations as shown in the table on page 23 are based on the number of persons per house in each ward as shown by the housing survey of 1946.

Births.—During the year, 10,231 births were registered in the City. From this total there fall to be deducted 1,941 births to parents resident outside Edinburgh, and to be added 130 births to Edinburgh citizens residing temporarily in other parts of Scotland. The corrected births thus numbered 8,420-4,279males and 4,141 females—representing a birth rate of $17\cdot2$ per 1,000 of the estimated population. This rate is 3·1 per thousand lower than in the previous year. Illegitimate births numbered 515, being 6·1 per cent. of the total births, compared with 560 or 5·7 per cent. in 1947.

Marriages.—A decrease in the number of marriages registered in the City during 1948 is recorded, 4,606 as against 4,877 in 1947. The marriage rate of 9.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population is lower than the average rate (9.9) for the five years before the war.

Deaths.—Deaths from all causes numbered 5,955—2,875 males and 3,080 females—and were equivalent to a rate of 12.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population,

the lowest rate recorded in the City. The principal causes of death are set out in the following table :---

Principal Causes	of Dea	th and	Rates	per 100	,000	of Po	pulation.
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Cause of Death	19	946	194	47	1948			
VALES STATE STATE	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate		
Heart Disease	1,848	402	1,973	406	1,711	350		
Other Diseases of Circulatory	213	46	192	40	210	43		
Malignant Diseases	955	208	969	200	1,018	208		
Diseases of Nervous System	970	211	898	185	870	178		
Pneumonia (all forms)	283	62	276	57	247	51		
Bronchitis	250	54	283	58	226	46		
Tuberculosis Respiratory	292	64	314	65	301	62		
,, (other forms)	59	13	48	10	37	7		

The number of deaths from six out of the eight principal causes listed above show a decrease as compared with 1947, the most marked being in the group "Heart Disease," from which 1,711 persons died compared with 1,973 in 1947. The respective rates were 350 and 406 per 100,000 of the population.

Cancer deaths numbered 1,018, equivalent to a rate of 208 per 100,000 of the population. Deaths from this cause numbered 969 in 1947 and 955 in 1946. The average for the five years ending 1945 was 961. On page 22, a table shows an analysis of the deaths from malignant diseases in sex and age groups and site of the disease.

Tables on pages 20 and 21 show the deaths from all causes classified in age and sex groups and death rates per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths from the principal epidemic diseases (see table below) numbered 58, one of the lowest figures ever recorded. A comparison of the deaths from 1943 to 1948 is made in the following table :---

	 1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Typhoid Fever	 		1			indog Zuga
Measles	 7		16	4	10	8
Scarlet Fever	 4	3	1			
Whooping Cough	 19	10	17	7	20	5
Diphtheria	 15	12	13	10	2	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	 7	1	4	10	8	1
Influenza	 114	30	17	75	35	9
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	 34	47	55	104	100	34
(under 2 years)						
TAN SOUTH CASE AND ALL	200	103	124	210	175	58
				300	and realistic Carl	Tacino

Fuller details of the age and sex of children under five years who died are given in the report of the Medical Officer in charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. the lowest rate recorded in the City. The principal causes of death are set out CITY OF

EDINBURGH.

Deaths from Specified Causes in Sex and Age G and Death Rates per 1000 of the Population.

	in	Sex	and	Age	Groups
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				No.	M	ALE	s	-	19	per	aple	Total		CAUSE OF DEATH		Ti	0,9	* 33	FE	MAL	ES	7:		14	1 PM	Total Fe-	Total	Rate
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1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers		•••				***		in		***		00		Fevers.				60		1.0	- * 1 *	• • • • •	•••				***	
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever		1			•••			••••	***	0000	12	1		3. Scorlot Fower	30 1		***		10 01		20.05							0.00
3. Scarlet Fever				••••		• • • •						***	1	4. Wheeping Couch							•**	• • •					•••	
4. Whooping Cough	2	12.		0	•••	111-1	NKS.	200	137	30	***	a 2	1	4. Whooping Cough	4	1	•••			10					•••	3	5	0.01
5. Diphtheria	•••			280					i lihi	ahn		Pa		6 Marala		1							***				1	0.00
6. Measles	2	2			•••				***	••••		4		C. Dressies	0	1	•••				•••				••••	4	8	0.02
7. Erysipelas	•••	G										1.00		P. Delmanner Thebased						•••			2			2	2	0.00
8. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	3		3	22	31	21	44	21	15	4	166		8. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	а	4	2	2	41	33	24	10	9	1	4	135	301	0.62
9. Tubercular Meningitis	•••	6	2	3					101			11		9. Tubercular Meningins		1	1	9	2	10	200			2		10	21	0.04
10. Abdominal Tuberculosis		1							1	•••		2	1	10. Abdominal Tuberculosis	11		1 00		1						2	4	6	0.01
11. Other Tuberculous Disease			1		1	1		1	1		1	6		1. Other Tuberculous Disease.			+++		3	•••		••••	1			4	10	0.02
12. Syphilis								1	5	3	4	18	1	2. Syphilis	***					1.	•••	3	•••	2	4	10	23	0.02
13. Influenza	3						1			1		5	1	3. Influenza			***				1		1	1	1	4	9	0.02
14. Cancer				2	1	4	16	64	151	179	105	522	1	14. Cancer	•••	1				9	32	67	121	153	113	496	1,018	2.08
15. Acute Rheumatism			1		1		1			••••		3	1	5. Acute Rheumatism	17		1	1		**	1	1	•••			4	7	0.01
16. Diabetes Mellitus									2	2	3	7	1	6. Diabetes Mellitus					1		3	4	1	9	10	28	85	0.07
17. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc	1	1			1	•••	4	12	65	111	104	299	1	 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. 	1					3	5	23	66	158	210	466	765	1.57
18. Other Nervous Diseases	11	1	1	1	3	4	4	2	8	5	8	48	1	18. Other Nervous Diseases	2		1		3	4	5	5	10	16	11	57	105	0-21
19. Heart Disease					5	7	21	77	153	257	269	789	1	19. Heart Disease		•••		••••	1	7	19	40	109	268	478	922	1,711	3•50
20. Other Circulatory Diseases							2	5	14	33	32	86	2	20. Other Circulatory Diseases.			•••				2	8	14	32	68	124	210	0•43
21. Bronchitis	9				1		2	18	32	33	39	134	2	21. Bronchitis		1			1	1	1	7	18	28	35	92	226	0•46
22. Pneumonia	22	5			1	2	6	6	16	23	41	122	2	22. Pneumonia	19		1		1	2	•••	8	7	32	55	125	247	0.51
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	2			DIG -	2		1	7	15	11	9	47	2	23. Other Respiratory	2	1			1		1	8	10	24	15	-32	109	0 22
24. Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer						3	6	17	11	13	4	54	2	24. Gastric and Duodenal	1					1	1	4	6	8	5	26	80	0.16
25. Diarrhœa and Enteritis	25	1	DIC					1			1	28	2	25. Diarrhœa and Enteritis	7	1						3		2	1	14	42	0.09
26. Appendicitis		2	1	1					2	1		7	2	26. Appendicitis			1	1	•••		***			2		4	11	0.02
27. Other Digestive Diseases		2		1	2	1	3	5	15	14	16	59	2	27. Other Digestive Diseases					1	2	1	8	13	17	21	63	122	0.25
28. Nephritis				1	1	3	7	8	12	9	13	54	2	28. Nephritis	1			1	2	3	4	6	8	18	19	62	116	0.24
29. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	2						2	4	8	28	41	85	2	29. Other Diseases of Genito-	1		1			1	4	2	3	4	9	25	110	0.23
30. Puerperal Sepsis													3	30. Puerperal Sepsis						3	2					5	5	0.01
31. Other Maternal Causes													3	31. Other Maternal Causes					1	1	6	1				9	9	0.02
32. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth	79	1	1		1	1	1					84	3	32. Congenital Debility,	59	2	3	1				4				69	153	0.31
Malformations, etc.		47	1	1.8			-213	1000	11.11	LA P				Malformations, etc.		19				L'an		÷.,	5					
33. Old Age		1		00						4	23	27		A Cuivide De 100	10									1	45	40	73	0.15
34. Suicide, Road Transport Accidents and other Violent Causes.	8	7	3	5	11	12	16	21	26	16	14	139	3	Accidents and other	13	4	2	2	1		8	4	15	16	50	115	254	0•52
35. All Other Causes	2	1	1	1	3	8	4	7	17	16	11	71	3	35. All other Causes		1	1	2	4	3	5	10	17	28	18	89	160	0•33
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1 N 4	110	臣	No.	200 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	8,420	asles, Scar	stitutions	
	117 (67 ₃	Density of Population	448,8 5,039	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	15-0	Fever, Me	ni ni guirru	ar L
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CITY OF EDINBURGH

Inhabited Houses.

Ward	- 田田田田	I SEE T	NUMBER O	f Inhabit	ED HOUSE	s	ř.
te le	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
1. Calton	5,399	5,406	5,394	5,429	5,436	5,453	5,446
2. Canongate	4,791	4,779	4,766	4,765	4,764	4,774	4, 716
3. Newington	5,853	5,890	5,904	5,923	5,929	5,967	5,989
4. Morningside	7,255	7,262	7,310	7,344	7,337	7,363	7,380
5. Merchiston	6,169	6,235	6,308	6,348	6,300	6,320	6,342
6. Gorgie	7,928	7,919	7,924	7,927	7,930	7,931	7,911
7. Haymarket	5,412	5,433	5,498	5,504	5,549	5,618	5,707
8. St Bernard's	6,365	6,415	6,429	6,435	6,488	6,574	6,622
9. Broughton	4,914	4,914	4,932	4,904	4,895	4,884	4,908
10. St Stephen's	4,499	4,528	4,556	4,558	4,592	4,564	4,681
11. St Andrew's	2,652	2,660	2,665	2,702	2,684	2,700	2,726
12. St Giles	4,048	4,054	4,088	4,104	4,082	4,065	4,051
13. Dalry	5,138	5,138	5,153	5,143	5,137	5,139	5,134
14. George Square	4,417	4,433	4,447	4,470	4,486	4,474	4,475
15. St Leonard's	4,463	4,461	4,483	4,487	4,470	4,470	4,484
16. Portobello	10,257	10,255	10,278	10,276	10,243	10,493	10,918
17. South Leith	7,387	7,394	7,408	7,398	7,392	7,404	7,446
18. North Leith	3,586	3,612	3,655	3,629	3,644	3,617	3,619
19. West Leith	5,011	5,037	5,020	5,028	5,059	5,067	5,101
20. Central Leith	3,189	3,189	3,182	3,183	3,196	3,197	3,188
21. Liberton	5,394	5,419	5,407	5,442	5,427	5,506	6,285
22. Colinton	4,539	4,618	4,605	4,609	4,584	4,649	5,024
23. Corstorphine & Cramond	11,955	12,049	12,081	12,251	12,670	13,423	14,307
	130,621	131,100	131,493	131,859	132,294	133,652	136,460
PA E	A	*3					1 -1

Year Increase 1942 - 43672 1943-44 ... 479... 1944-45 ... 393 1945 - 46366 1946-47 ... 435 1947 - 481,358 1948 - 492,808

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of infectious disease in the city during 1948 was not high and no serious epidemics occurred. The notifications of all diseases notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, and the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, and including the local arrangements made for measles and whooping cough, numbered 5,327, as against the comparable figure of 4,203 for the previous year. The increase is due largely to the rise in the number of notifications of scarlet fever and measles. Decreases were recorded in the number of notified cases of poliomyelitis, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal fever and whooping cough.

Enteric Group.—No cases of typhoid fever were notified during the year and only four cases of paratyphoid B fever were confirmed, three of which were infected outwith the city. For the third year in succession no deaths occurred.

Diphtheria.—Confirmed cases of diphtheria for the year numbered 14, the lowest figure yet recorded. In comparison, there were 362 notifications in 1945, 172 in 1946, and 50 in 1947. One death occurred—a non-immunised child of two years who had been admitted to the City Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.—Cases of scarlet fever numbered 1,051, an increase of 741 over the previous year. The rise in the number of notifications was most marked towards the end of the year, the monthly figures from September to December being 80, 151, 180 and 186 respectively. Seven hundred and thirteen of the cases were removed and treated in hospital. As in 1946 and 1947, there were no deaths.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—The serious nation-wide outbreak of poliomyelitis which affected Edinburgh during 1947 did not persist into 1948. Notified cases numbered 30, as compared with 151 in 1947. Twenty-nine of the 30 cases were removed to hospital. Of the three deaths which took place in the City Hospital, one was a child of 7 years and two were adults between 25 and 30 years of age.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—Seventeen cases of cerebro-spinal fever were reported during the year, as compared with 57 in the previous year. There was one death, representing a case mortality of 6 per cent.

Measles and Whooping Cough.—There were 2,240 notifications of measles and 402 of whooping cough. All were "first cases in a household" and under 5 years of age. Deaths from measles numbered 8 and from whooping cough 5. 26

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Return of Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year ended 31st December 1948

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	1000 010W	SCARLET FEVER M SMALLPOX M	443 608	 1 	131 147	265 377	28 58	10 8 11 	7 6 	 8 		292 421	
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INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Month of the Year Table shows the number of Notifications for each The following

of the cases

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DIFHTHERIA

Cases not removed to hospital

1 1 27 35 ... 30 60 ... 6

866 1,721

994 1,746

3,467

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

of Infectious Disease notified during the Year

Return of

1948.

YEAR

for

ANALYSIS

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The returns of diphtheria inoculations for 1948 show that 11,273 children received a complete course of inoculation, which was 5,202 more than in 1947. In addition, 6,580 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years received a reinforcing injection.

The increase is all the more noteworthy in that the percentage of pre-school children immunised out of the total immunisations was the highest since this service started in 1923. Out of an estimated population of 40,300 children under 5 years of age in the city at the end of 1948, it is calculated that 50 per cent. of these pre-school children had undergone a complete course of immunisation. In the previous year the figure was 44 per cent.

A point to be borne in mind in assessing the percentage of pre-school children immunised is that, out of the total population of children under 5 years of age, a large number (approximately 4,000) are too young to be protected and the total of 20,356 completed immunisations in this group at the end of the year is approximately 57 per cent. of those available for immunisation.

Year	Number Pro- tected	Total Cases Notified	Immunised Children Notified	Fatal Cases amongst the non-Imminused	Fatal Cases amongst the Immunised
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 157\\ 3,329\\ 256\\ 1,969\\ 1,603\\ 743\\ 1,194\\ 1,175\\ 560\\ 776\\ 1,940\\ 3,362\\ 3,856\\ 2,717\\ 3,440\\ 4,038\\ 2,075\\ 1,429\\ 52,386\\ 11,065\\ 4,927\\ 5,872\\ 11,550\\ 6,773\\ 6,071\\ 11,273\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 770\\ 720\\ 870\\ 552\\ 599\\ 629\\ 1,171\\ 1,102\\ 901\\ 662\\ 606\\ 546\\ 308\\ 374\\ 622\\ 600\\ 361\\ 749\\ 446\\ 480\\ 422\\ 306\\ 362\\ 172\\ 50\\ 14\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} & \ddots & \\ 28 \\ 16 \\ 18 \\ 27 \\ 11 \\ 66 \\ 24 \\ 20 \\ 3 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 11 \\ 31 \\ 23 \\ 6 \\ 29 \\ 74 \\ 105 \\ 80 \\ 149 \\ 62 \\ 10 \\ 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 69\\ 73\\ 82\\ 43\\ 44\\ 30\\ 53\\ 71\\ 28\\ 27\\ 21\\ 26\\ 16\\ 26\\ 43\\ 43\\ 29\\ 61\\ 28\\ 29\\ 61\\ 28\\ 29\\ 14\\ 12\\ 11\\ 10\\ 2\\ 11\\ 10\\ 2\\ 1\end{array}$	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
	144,536	14,394	831	892	9

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SINCE 1923.

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er H Ve	Under 1 year	-1	01	~	4	5	6	2	8	6	10	н	12	13	Clau	15	Over 15 yrs.	Total
GENERAL PRACTITIONERS :	505	678	53	26	27	67	19	18	51	17	4	*	4	10	67 100	:	1	1,445
" 31st Dec	427	006	96	48	56	Ш	38	23	2	15	6	9	4	1	61		4	1,747
	932	1578	149	74	83	178	57	41	19	32	16	10	8	9	64		10	3,192
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES :	65	1705	931	186	93	41	14	:	1.4	0.(н .,		ar less	tion	:	and	1	:	3,037
" 31st Dec	313	1279	209	75	49	12	67	:	:	:		ä	80				:	1,939
a Marchis Indy 12 400	378	2984	1140	261	142	53	16		I	1	:	:	22		ba		:	4,976
Schools :	9	100	31	24	49	648	64	53	58	989	155	14	BYE	163	82	10	10	2,325
" 31st Dec	8	w.	- 15	12	21	399	06	15	7	54	101	00	00	10	43	:	4	780
	6 8	2	46	36	02	1047	154	37	65	1043	256	17	14	173	125	5	8	3,105
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H. Persola	5	:		9	124	3254	156	47	121	2434	125	20	21	234	28	4	1	6,580
'INAL TOTAL :	932	1578	149	74	83	178	57	ŧ	19	32	16	E g	80	18.0	4	;	s.	3,192
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES	378	2984	1140	261	142	53	16	-	1 -	I.	:	:	:	01	:	:	:	4,976
Schools	6	63	46	36	02	1047	154	37	65	1043	256	17	14	173	125	5	8	3,105
	1319	4564	1335	371	295	1278	227	78	85	1076	272	27	22	179	129	2	E	11,273
Boosts-Schools	2		:	9	124	3254	156	47	121	2434	125	20	21	234	28	4	-	6,580
							1							17				

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VACCINATIONS.

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Following are the vaccinations reported to the Department during the period from 5th July to 31st December 1948 :---

TR	12	NI.	m	14	P	rim	ary Va	CC	inations.	Touting Al	in the second	and the Bo
Year of	Bi	rth	7 V gre 7t	Typical accinia eatest a h–10th Day	t	Acc (Va Re 51	elerated ccinoid) action h–7th Day		Greatest Reaction 2nd–3rd Day	No Local Reaction		Total
1948 1947	TOAL .	····	19%	914 21	019	1012	25 		10	275 2	NN N	1,224 23
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1941 1940 o	r ea	rlier	3	31	1	-	5		72	34	a a	1 142
Tot	als	11 10		975	1 0	1 1	31		83	312		1,401

Re-Vaccinations.

DIBHLHEBIY

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Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th–10th Day	Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction 5th-7th Day	Greatest Reaction 2nd–3rd Day	No Local Reaction	Total
150	28	65	136	379

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1948	oping ugh	Deaths		ũ
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Incidence and Death Rates per 100,000 of Population and Case Mortality per Cent.

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COUGH	Case Mortality			:	 0	9-1-9	5.1	5-9	4.5	4.4	2-3	4.6	9-9	3-2	4.2	3.1	4.7	1.6	2.6	3.1	3-2	1.5	2.5	2.4	3.4	1-4	2.5	1-2
D DNId	Death Rate	1.75	25.8	0.12	44.0	4-0	10-0	18.5	0-6	16.5	4.3	12.5	14-4	I•3	8-0	5.4	14-4	6-0	8.7	1.9	10-3	0.5	4.6	2.4	4.0	1.5	4-1	1.0
Wнос	Incidence Rate		:		4-77-7	65.2	197.0	320-8	198-3	374.8	189-4	269-0	217.3	41.4	190-3	173-2	305-2	53-9	322.3	2-69	318-1	31-8	186.6	97-8	115.9	105.1	162-7	82-3
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IEASLES	Rate Death		26.8	0.01	7 07	8.6	16.5	1-2		24.2	6.0	19-9	0-4	14-0	2.4	80	3.4	7.7	0-4	3.0	1-6	2.4	1-7	3	3.8	6-0	2.1]-6
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INAL	Case Mortality		75.0	0.00	83.3	80.0	83-3	84.0	76-2	71.1	75-0	72.2	61.0	64-7	68.4	68-4	0-64	0-04	8.7	13-8	18-6	16-7	19-0	2.7	7.3	13-7	14.0	6.9
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EVER	Case Mortality	nin sim	× •		2.6	1.7	1-0	9-0	0-3	9-0	9.0	2-0	0.5	2-0	0.5	0-2	9.0	0-4	1-0	0-10	0-3	0-2	0-2	0-2	1-0			
RLET FI	Death Вate		7-6	6.17	14.5	7.4	4.4	1.4	0-7	1.8	6-0	1.8	4.6	3-7	1.5	Ŀ	2.1	1-1	0.2	0-2	0-7	1.2	1.0	0-7	0-2			::
ScA	Incidence Rate		403-2	419 8	549-8	431.1	428.4	241.4	265-2	292-4	146-0	241-2	997-4	529-2	327-9	233 3	359-9	304.6	155.5	152.5	249-3	476-6	384.8	292-1	241.4	94.5	63-8	215-2
VII	Case Mortality		1.2	8-9	101	1.8	7-3	4.8	4.7	6-4	3•1	4.1	3.5	4.9	5.2	0.1	6-9	7.3	0-8	8.1	6-3	6.5	3.6	3.9	3.0	8.0	4.0	1.2
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A	Incidence Rate		189.5	9.181	203 4	128-5	138-8	145-2	269-1	252.1	203.4	148.0	133+8	119-4	66.8	80-2	133-5	128-0	2.91	175-2	103-9	113-1	101.6	73.1	84-9	37.4	10.3	2.9
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Түр	Incidence Rate		3.8	200	0.2	2.2	18-1	4.4	17-5	8-1	3.2	5.8	11.0	2.8	6-9	5.4	3-4	7-5	5.3	2.5	15.8	3.3	1.7	1.9	2-0	1.1	1.2	0-8
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EDINBURGH CITY HOSPITAL.

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A Noteworthy Enterprise of Fifty Years Ago.

NE of the seven hospitals transferred from the administration of the Town Council of Edinburgh to that of the South-Eastern Regional Hospital Board at 5th July 1948 was the City Hospital at Colinton Mains. Edinburgh citizens had a special regard for this hospital on account of its association with children. The "City," passing about 4,000 patients through its wards in a year, has pleasant memories for a great number of people who as children spent some weeks there in the company of doctors and nurses skilled in the treatment of scarlet fever, measles, and other infections common to the juvenile frame.

The Hospital is a noteworthy example of the foresight and initiative of the Town Councillors who planned it in the placid days of Queen Victoria. It needed courage and vision to adopt a site near the Pentlands and build a hospital which was to become a model of its kind. That it has maintained its spic and span appearance is due to the sound workmanship that went into its construction.

When the Hospital was opened in 1903 the City had a population of 330,000. Amalgamation with Leith and certain suburban areas increased the figure substantially in 1920, and yet to-day, with the population reaching 480,000, the City Hospital is still regarded as adequate for its original purpose of providing isolation and treatment for those in the area who may be afflicted with infectious disease.

The Hospital cost $\pounds 250,000$, which was quite a large sum of money in 1897 when the plans were drafted by Mr Robert Morham, the City's Superintendent of Public Works. Mr Morham had the help and advice of Edinburgh's first Medical Officer of Health, Sir Henry Littlejohn, a public health pioneer whose reforms in the City had earned him distinction at home and abroad.

Edinburgh in the Fifteenth Century.

An account of the deliberations which led to the Hospital being built is given in a volume, now out of print, written by Bailie James Pollard, C.A., F.S.S., who was Chairman of the Public Health Committee of the Town Council. The book, entitled *The Care of Public Health and the New Fever Hospital in Edinburgh*, was printed in 1898 by Messrs T. & A. Constable, "Printers to Her Majesty at the University Press." A copy may be seen in the Edinburgh Room of the Public Libraries at George IV Bridge.

Bailie Pollard gives a lucid description of the "intermittent development of functions of public health." "In the fifteenth century," he writes, "Edinburgh had recurring epidemics of plague or the 'black death,' and though the town authorities were well aware of at least some precautions, they were slow to profit by bitter experience, and too often, as soon as immediate danger had passed, they allowed the inhabitants to settle down again into habits and conditions that only invited an early return of distress."



Transferred Transferred to Regional Hospital Board July 1948.

Photo : Pro Picto Ltd.,



HE SPREADING CITY. Housing Developments n North-West Edi nburgh.

Photo: F. C. Inglis. 35

Drawbacks of the high tenements erected within the City walls are mentioned. "Water," says Bailie Pollard, "had to be carried up to those great heights and all house refuse had to be carried down. Too often the inhabitants dispensed with the latter necessity, and shot their slops and rubbish out of back windows where they had them and sometimes out of front windows when darkness concealed the operation."

In 1497 an epidemic of grandgore or the French pox was stamped out by the simple process of deporting victims to the island of Inchkeith, where they died in large numbers. In 1513, the year of Flodden, there was added to the calamity of that disastrous field an outbreak of bubonic plague, and sufferers were isolated in wooden huts erected on the Burgh Muir. By another outbreak of plague Leith lost 2,746 lives. In 1645 Edinburgh employed a doctor for the first time at the town's expense, and by 1753 Maitland, the historian of Edinburgh, seemed to have an inkling of the germ theory of disease and set down a code of rules which he urged the rulers of the town to adopt. A strict guard was kept on lepers housed at Greenside Row.

Lord Provost George Drummond, who occupied the civic chair for seven years, failed to persuade his colleagues to adopt Maitland's rules, but he was largely responsible for founding the Royal Infirmary in Kirk o' Field. This new hospital proved a boon to the poor, who obtained treatment such as could not be obtained in their own homes.

Taking the Lesson to Heart.

The City suffered serious outbreaks of cholera in 1832 and 1849. It was not until 1862 that Edinburgh appointed its first Medical Officer of Health, Dr Henry Littlejohn, who was knighted some years later. In 1867 the Town Council made their first venture in permanent hospital provision by purchasing for \pounds 1,600 the old Canongate Poorhouse, which they converted into a fever hospital. This was succeeded in 1885 by the Old Infirmary in Infirmary Street.

The Royal Infirmary was by that time in its new premises at Lauriston Place, and it was "with much annoyance" that the Town Council received intimation from the Managers that they could no longer provide for fever patients. Reluctantly, the Town Council accepted the responsibility. They altered the Old Infirmary buildings to suit the new requirements and had the satisfaction of finding that the general public showed growing confidence in the City Fever Hospital.

In time the Infirmary Street buildings became inadequate. During an outbreak of smallpox in 1894 it was found necessary to erect "large wooden structures" in the Queen's Park for the reception of patients. They were eyesores, and Bailie Pollard records that they brought a small hurricane of abuse, but the public had to be protected and smallpox was stamped out. An enlightened Town Council took the lesson to heart and began looking for a place on which to build a new hospital. Inevitably, a battle developed over the site—should it be inside the City or outside? In consultation with the Council of the Royal College of Physicians it was agreed that the new hospital should be placed outside the City. For the moderate price of $f_{20,500}$ the 130-acre farm at Colinton Mains was purchased and 72 acres were earmarked for hospital buildings to accommodate 600 patients. Later the beds were increased to about 800.

Mr Morham, the Architect, and Sir Henry Littlejohn, the Medical Officer of Health, had strong views on the benefits to be derived from sun and fresh air, and the pavilions were so planned as to secure these benefits to the full. The Burgh Engineer drew up a most meticulous drainage system, and valuable contributions were forthcoming from the City officials who dealt with roads, water, gas, electricity, fire precautions and gardens.

The first sod was cut in May 1897 by Lady McDonald, wife of Sir Andrew McDonald, Lord Provost, and the Hospital was opened on 13th May 1903 by Their Imperial Majesties, King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.

There have been three Medical Superintendents—Dr Claude B. Ker (1897-1925), Dr W. T. Benson (1925-1936), and Dr Alexander Joe (1937-). The Matrons have been Miss J. Thomas (1903-1925), Miss Mary Pool (1925-1944), and Miss M. I. Adams (1944-).

Taking the Losson to Ha

City sectored surject conditions of circlers in Listi and Hills. Room 1 1942 that Calabarge, some inted the tipe Mudical Officer of Health is frittlejober, who was findered some your lines. In Lini the Town made their first contains is germanest brieffills providen by prechains 0 the ald Caronghie Pourbowic, Much they enterned into a first brough

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HEALTH EDUCATION.

country is high compared with some from other countries, and the Public Health

FIRST CAMPAIGN AGAINST FLIES.

Chief features in our health education programme during the past year were an anti-fly campaign in the summer and another session of Sunday evening film shows during the winter of 1948-49.

The anti-fly campaign, the first of its kind in the city, was suggested by the outbreak of poliomyelitis in 1947. There was no evidence that flies were associated with the poliomyelitis, but it was considered that the outbreak had made the public conscious of the dangers arising from fly-borne disease.

All the newspapers gave prominence to the campaign and stressed the need for co-operation on the part of the citizens. The interest of children was obtained by the distribution of leaflets in schools. Posters were displayed on public transport vehicles, and a number of the large stores exhibited speciallyprepared cartoons.

Special inspections of premises in which flies were likely to breed were made by sanitary inspectors, who visited stables, pig-styes, farms, fish shops and refuse tips, the owners of which were advised about the best methods of fly prevention. Excellent co-operation was secured, and treatment with insecticides was provided in 250 premises and areas. A second treatment was given in 245 cases.

The spraying was carried out over a period of four and a half months by two men using a motor van, with supervision by the Sanitary Department. Included in their scheme was the spraying of potential breeding places in dwelling-house camps. The Cleansing Department gave valuable assistance by spraying the 4,000 waste-food bins and their sites throughout the city.

As far as could be ascertained, the results were satisfactory. Many of the premises treated remained practically free of flies, although they had been heavily infested in former years. Lack of sunshine was, however, a contributing factor in keeping down flies. From the increased demand for insecticides reported by shopkeepers, it was apparent that the citizens had appreciated the wisdom of fly destruction. The Health Committee expressed approval of the campaign and authorised a repetition in 1949.

Sunday Evening Film Shows.

The programme of film shows, organised for the third winter in succession, again attracted a great deal of interest. In all, there were nine meetings, with an aggregate of 17,800 attendances, as compared with 15,500 at eight meetings in the previous year and 12,850 at eight meetings in 1946-47. At several of the meetings, many people failed to gain admission.

It was considered that the films were the chief source of attraction. Probably about 80 per cent. of the audience were young people, apparently habitual cinemagoers and glad of the opportunity of spending a Sunday evening in the comfort of a cinema hall. Some of their reactions to the films puzzled the organisers at times. Broadly, however, it could be assumed that the films disseminated much useful propaganda. The standard of documentary film presentation in this country is high compared with some from other countries, and the Public Health Department are under a debt of gratitude to the Scottish Information Office for maintaining such an excellent supply.

In all, 30 films were shown, the subjects including children's meals, the prevention of accidents at home and in the street, care of the teeth, hearing aids, tuberculosis and mass radiography, rehabilitation of tuberculosis and other invalids, town planning, the suppression of rats, the breeding of healthy cows, and various aspects of the training of children.

An endeavour was made to provide speakers who could hold the attention of mixed audiences by discussing in readily understood terms some aspects of public health. The subjects dealt with included food, rationing problems, care of the teeth, prevention of accidents in the home, the expectation of life, Edinburgh's health statistics, sound food and the handling of it, mental illnesses, and education in a changing world.

By way of a change, the oral part of the last meeting took the form of a "Focus on T.B." This was a platform discussion on tuberculosis by three doctors closely associated with the problem. Some of the questions handed up by the audience at earlier meetings were reviewed. Apart from the interest aroused among the audience, the subject was brought to the notice of many thousands of people by press reports on the following day. Indeed, newspaper publicity has proved an extremely valuable aid to these health education meetings. The cost of the series of nine meetings, including printing, advertising and rents of halls, was f_{495} , which worked out at about sevenpence per head of those attending.

During the winter, twenty-eight meetings of women's guilds and parents' associations received film shows and talks by speakers from the Public Health Department. The aggregate attendances were 1,422.

The programmes at the Sunday evening film shows were as follows :---1948 Oct. 17-New Victoria Cinema, Clerk Street. Films : "Your Children's Meals." "Caller Herrin'." "Good Health to Scotland." Address by Dr Geoffrey Bourne, University of London (per Ministry of Food). Chairman and Questionmaster : Councillor J. J. Stone. Oct. 31-Regal Cinema, Lothian Road. Films : "Playing with Fire." "Defeat Diphtheria." authorised a repetition in 1949. "Human Factor." " It Might Be You." Address by Mrs Charlotte R. McNee, Edinburgh Accident Prevention Council. Chairman and Questionmaster : Councillor J. G. Banks. Nov. 14—New Victoria Cinema, Clerk Street. Films: "Your Children's Teeth." "Your Children's Sleep." "A New Beginning." Address by Mr Geoffrey Moody, L.D.S., Chief Dental Officer, School Health Service. Chairman and Questionmaster : Councillor J. G. Banks. Nov. 28-Regal Cinema, Lothian Road. Films : "They Live Again." "Triumph Over Deafness." "Britain Can Make It, No. 13." Address by Professor F. A. E. Crew, Edinburgh University. Chairman and Questionmaster : Councillor J. J. Stone.

19	(2) FRIM SHOWS AND TALKS TO ADULTS. 64
Jan.	16-New Victoria Cinema, Clerk Street.
distants	Films : "O'er Hill and Dale."
	"A Plan to Work On."
	"This is Britain, No. 2."
	Address by Dr W. G. Clark, Medical Officer of Health.
	Chairman and Questionmaster : Councillor J. J. Stone.
Jan.	30-Regal Cinema, Lothian Road.
21	Films : "Ayrshires."
1 ha	"Town Rats."
	"A Farm is Reclaimed."
30	"This is Britain, No. 27."
65	Address by Mr John Norval, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Inspector for the City
81	Chairman and Questionmester I Counciller I. C. Panka
-	Chaiman and Questionmaster . Councillor J. G. Banks.
Feb.	13-New Victoria Cinema, Clerk Street.
	Films: "Children Learning by Experience."
	"What's on Your Wind.
08	Address by Dr. Wm. McAlister, Superintendent, Bangour Hospital
	Chairman and Questionmaster : Councillor I. G. Banks
E.L	97 Deed Cierce Lethia Deed
reb.	21-Regai Cinema, Lornian Road.
40	"Children Growing Un with Other People"
	"This is Britain No. 5"
	Address by Mr I B Frizell Director of Education for the City of Edinburgh.
24	Chairman and Questiomaster : Councillor I. I. Stone.
Mar	13_New Victoria Cinema Clerk Street
Iviai	Films : "Defeat Tuberculosis "
	"Mass Radiography."
	"One Man's Story."
	"New Town," blue blue a nameW .no-oO not stall O8
23	Focus on T.B. Discussion on Platform with
	Dr Alex, Maclean, Lecturer in Tuberculosis, University of Glasgow
07	Dr W. G. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, Edinburgh.
1-	Dr P. W. Tait, Mass Radiography Unit, Edinburgh.
	Chairman : Councillor I. I. Stone.

HEALTH EDUCATION—ATTENDANCES AT MEETINGS. (1) SUNDAY EVENING CINEMA SHOWS.

	Snai	This otherad spotsice construction to another old out cases find and	Approx.
194	18	Acretary of State for Scotland in territal of the Mational Health	ttendance
)ct.	17-	-New Victoria	1,850
,,	31-	-Regal	2,000
lov.	14-	-New Victoria	2,000
,,	28-	-Regal	2,100
194	19	is in addition to removing taffents to hospitals, numing burges	
an.	16-	-New Victoria	2,000
,,	30-	-Regal	2,150
Feb.	13-	–New Victoria	2,000
,,	27–	-Regal	1,700
Mar.	13-	-New Victoria	2,000
		and a mobile dental year for movifing dental freatment at outlying	17,800

(2) FILM SHOWS AND TALKS TO ADULTS.

19.	ra Chiema, Offic Street.	DUDEV 1	A	ttendance
Sept.	29-Abbeyhill School Parents' Association, Abbeyhill School			50
Oct.	7-Workers' Educational Association, Edinburgh University			80
	14-Workers' Educational Association, Edinburgh University	Addee		80
	18-St Cuthbert's Women's Guild, Granton Branch, Wardie Sc	hool		35
í.	18-St Philip's Church Woman's Guild, Joppa	al Cine	1.0	70
	19-Viewforth Church Young Mothers' Meeting	Future		17
	21-Workers' Educational Association, EdinburghUniversity			80
	26-Stockbridge Women's Club, Allan Street Social Centre			35
Nov	4-Blackhall Batanaurars' Association	Addre		65
1404.	U-David Kilpatrick Nursery School Mothers' Club	C.		18
"	15-Wardie and Granton Co on Women's Guild Granton	Chatth		60
	25 Coirpo Momorial Church Hamomakara' Club	AND V V	1997-	40
Dec	6 Wardia School Derents' Association Wardia School			40
Dec.	• Warders' Educational Association, Wardle School			90
»		Addre		80
Ian.	25-Craiglockhart School Parents' Association Craiglockhart Sc	hool		50
	29-St Andrew's Ambulance Association, Portobello Town Sect	ion	01-	175
Feb	1-Candlish Parish Church Woman's Guild Polwarth	Films	201	40
	3-Hope Cottage Child Garden, Mothers' Club			25
	8-West Coates Women's Guild, Haymarket			35
,,	14-Stenhouse Co-op. Women's Guild, Stenhouse School			45
,,	15-Mothers' League, Barclay Church Hall			70
>>	17—Muirhouse Community Centre, Women's Club		•••	20
Mar.	1-Granton Baptish Church Women's Auxiliary			20
**	8-New Broughton Women's Guild, Ruskin House	•••	•••	35
**	14-Gilmerton Townswomen's Guild, Fublic Hall	•••		20
April	6-Junction Road Church Leith Mothers' Meeting	FUE		42
ripin	28-Merchiston Townswomen's Guild Creiglockhart Salart			10
**	a materenisten i ownswomen's Gunu, Craigiockhart School	••••		70
				1.422

MOTOR AMBULANCE SERVICES.

At 5th July 1948 the provision of ambulance services became the obligation of the Secretary of State for Scotland in terms of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. The ambulance services provided by the Public Health Department and by the City Police were accordingly merged with those of the St Andrew's Ambulance Association and the amalgamated service is now administered by that Association, who are responsible for dealing with street accidents in addition to removing patients to hospitals, nursing homes and other institutions. The amalgamated fleet consists of twenty-two ambulances, two medical aid cars, and one van for conveying specimens from hospitals to the Bacteriological Department of the University.

The Public Health Department have two motor vans for the conveyance of bedding and clothing for disinfection, one van for disinfestation operations in houses, and a mobile dental van for providing dental treatment at outlying schools.

HOSPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the cost per occupied bed in the hospitals under the control of the Public Health Department. The particulars apply in each case to the financial year to 28th May 1948, and are based on the net ordinary expenditure, including loan charges :--

INSTITUTION	Daily Average Number of Occupied Beds	Net Ordinary Expenditure Year to 28th May 1948	Cost per Occupied Bed per Week
City Hospital	359	£109,663	£5 17 4
Western General Hospital	274	125,146	8 15 8
Northern General Hospital	82	49,594	11 12 8
Eastern General Hospital	208	96,576	8 18 7
Royal Victoria Hospital	74	15,967	4 3 0
Bangour Mental Hospital	1,432	317,939	4 5 5
Gogarburn Certified Institution	505	67,559	2 11 5
and the second se		a second s	

PUBLIC HEALTH EXPENDITURE.

The increase in Public Health Expenditure consequent on the introduction of new schemes from time to time is shown in the following table :---

		Gross		Net
Year	I undrousing	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1909-10	art and of a property of the last	£35,159	£699	£34,460
1912-13	T.B. Scheme begun.	37,618	2,690	34,928
1915-16	e cam in little hope a	56,827	12,997	43,830
1916-17	C.W. Scheme begun.	58,323	23,216	35,107
1917-18	Sai the contexast losin beach	75,198	30,552	44,646
1918-19	V.D. Scheme begun.	99,563	43,029	56,534
1919-20		130,877	49,138	81,739
1920-21	Amalgamation with Leith.	210,875	89,098	121,777
1929-30	datament of thereadous'	*182,136	62,559	119,577
1930-31	Includes General Hospitals	*394,088	48,070	346,018
1931-32	and Mental Institutions.	*354,499	48,205	306,294
1937-38		*473,940	81,964	391,976
1938-39	Hospital Beds increased	*456,037	84,633	371,404
1939-40	for war emergencies.	*587,474	198,958	388,516
1940-41	a are able toomeriving a	*659,472	242,347	417,125
1941-42		*769,959	323,653	446,306
1942 - 43		*842,335	371,534	470,801
1943-44		*930,615	455,960	474,655
1944-45	add hallows other processio	*1,092,064	587,011	505,053
1945-46	Sugrading the state of the state	*1,067,063	626,634	440,429
1946-47	unischon of men cloth	*1,126,854	536,601	590,253
1947-48	scabics, in addition, 52	*1,218,062	665,592	552,470

* Interest and Debt Charges included.

HOSPITAL EXPENDITOR

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DISINFECTION.

A statement given below shows the number of dwelling houses, etc., disinfected during the last three years :---

Cost per Occupied Bed	Not Ordinary Expenditure Year to	19-	46	19	47	19	48
per Week	18th May 1048	Number	Apart- ments	Number	Apart- ments	Number	Apart- ments
Dwelling House	es, etc.—	21			Hospite	ontrinu n Genera	types 07
After Tuberc	ulous Disease	595	682	614	853	662	812
After other D	Diseases	1,344	1,108	1,206	1,157	1,051	978
Bug Disinfest	tation	104		165	losigiod	252	Inesil
155	317,939	213		***	Hornial	ur Mental	Can de la

iction	Expenditure consequent on the introdu	NUMBER O	F ARTICLES	
-	DESCRIPTION	After Tuberculous Disease	After Other Diseases	
	Mattresses and Palliasses	339	2,626	
	Blankets, Sheets, Quilts, etc	796	8,113	
	Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, etc	757	3,792	
	Curtains, Table Covers, Wraps, etc	5	466	
	Table Napery, Towels, etc	20	1,754	
07.130	Body Clothes	315	15,943	
-	Carpets and Rugs	4	108	
	Miscellaneous	160	2,526	
	Destroyed by request	460	60	

Personal Cleansing.—Facilities for personal cleansing are provided at the disinfecting station. Of the 1,130 persons who availed themselves of the opportunity to attend for baths and disinfection of their clothing, 21 adults and 483 school children suffered from scabies. In addition, 623 attendances were made by adults and children requiring treatment for verminous conditions.

TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

Need for Greater Isolation Facilities.—The continued intensified efforts which have been made during the past year to control tuberculosis have resulted in a certain degree of improvement in some directions. A study of the figures shows that the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1948 has decreased, but the number of new cases reported as suffering from the disease reveals an increase of 47 over the figures for the previous year. A fall in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1948 which amounted to 13 is small, but it shows a welcome decrease when compared with the steady definite increase during the previous two years. There is, however, much room for improvement.

The numerous factors which are responsible for the continued high number of deaths and notifications have been repeatedly emphasised in previous reports. The actual cause of the disease, the tubercle bacillus, has been known for upwards of 60 years, and many of the predisposing factors which are constantly at work in our midst have been recognised for almost as long and some indeed much longer than that period. We know how the disease is spread in the community, and our knowledge of how it can be prevented should guarantee more satisfactory results in our anti-tuberculosis campaign.

It is generally agreed that one of the most important causes of the continued high incidence of tuberculosis is the large number of infective cases who are free to disseminate infection in the community because of our inability to afford adequate provision for their isolation, segregation and treatment in hospital, and until this most serious defect is remedied and a definite specific cure for the disease is discovered, there can be little hope of betterment in the present position. However, effort has been made to increase the present inadequate hospital accommodation for the tuberculosis patient, but under the present exigencies it appears to be quite impossible to obtain the services of the necessary nursing personnel. The steady increase in the number of patients awaiting hospital admission for treatment of tuberculosis constitutes a most serious and urgent problem which cannot be solved without adequate nursing care being made available in the tuberculosis institutions.

Value of X-ray Examination.—Another potent cause of the continued high incidence of the disease is the number of chronic sufferers from pulmonary tuberculosis who are able to continue at work, and who spread infection and disease amongst their associates in factory, workshop or office. The facilities which are freely extended to all employers of labour to have their employees examined by mass miniature radiography would undoubtedly minimise, and indeed eliminate, this real danger if full advantage were taken of the service. Not infrequently, fresh cases of consumption are discovered in whom the disease has indubitably been contracted from an associate at work who is daily spreading infection in his environment.

Employers and employees allochould emquentionably beneficif the procedure followed by the priming and alloch modes in the city were emically adouted. Employers and employees alike would unquestionably benefit if the procedure followed by the printing and allied trades in the city were generally adopted. For many years now, the apprentices to these trades are submitted to clinical and X-ray examination at the Royal Victoria Dispensary at Spittal Street, and candidates who are found to be unsuitable for this occupation are rejected before commencing their apprenticeship, and the results have been very gratifying, not only to the trades concerned but to the apprentices themselves. It was felt, however, that the health of the new employees in these industries could be further safeguarded by X-ray examination at intervals during their entire apprenticeship, and following a recent meeting with the representatives of the masters of the printing and allied trades this proposal was suggested and was warmly received by them and arrangements appropriate to that end have been completed.

Further efforts at preventive measures have for some time been undertaken in the case of all pregnant women attending the ante-natal clinics at the Western General Hospital and the Eastern General Hospital in the city. During the period of ante-natal care they are submitted to X-ray investigation at the mass miniature radiographic unit and any women found to reveal the presence of lung changes are fully investigated and supervised during and after pregnancy. In several cases, unsuspected active pulmonary tuberculosis has been revealed, and appropriate remedial measures were taken to prevent serious sequelæ.

Perils of Overcrowding.—It is well known that overcrowding and unsatisfactory housing conditions are still too prevalent in our midst. The association of bad housing and high tuberculosis incidence has been known and emphasised in every land for many years. If a patient suffering from active consumption is living under overcrowded conditions—and there are many such sufferers in our city to-day—it is almost impossible to prevent dissemination of the disease in the home, and especially are such conditions peculiarly dangerous to the young members of the family.

In daily dispensary practice we frequently have the dispiriting experience of discovering the presence of active pulmonary tuberculosis in a householder, the examination of whose contacts reveals the fact that he has infected other members of his household, whilst the younger children in the home are occasionally found to be suffering from active tuberculous disease in urgent need of treatment. If real success is to be attained in our efforts of control and eradication of this disease, everything possible should be done to prevent infection taking place, and at no time is this more important than in the case of infants and young children in whom repeated doses of infection are very apt to have the most serious consequences. The younger the child the more disastrous are the chances of repeated infeccion.

The anti-tuberculosis efforts, however, of the last twenty or thirty years have definitely effected improvement in this connection. The average age at which infection with the tubercle bacillus first takes place is slowly rising, that is to say, many children are meeting tuberculous infection for the first time at a later period in their life and that under certain circumstances is of definite advantage to them. In former years, by the time the age of 15 had been reached, fully 80 per cent. of children were found to have been infected, whereas to-day little more than half of that number are found to harbour the germs of tuberculosis.

Health Visitor's Influence.-Nowadays fewer children are becoming infected in their earlier years, but more at the time of puberty and adolescence, but this unfortunately is also the time of life when primary infection tends to assume a more rapid and severe course. Under the ordinary conditions of modern life, it is impossible to avoid infection of the tubercle bacillus indefinitelyeveryone becomes infected sooner or later,-but every effort should be made to avoid repeated infection of young children, and this is well-nigh impossible under conditions of overcrowding in an infected home. The importance of close and rapid supervision of the overcrowded infected household is a matter to which the tuberculosis health visitor devotes especial care and attention, and she tactfully insists on the repeated and regular examination at the Dispensary of infants and young children and adolescents from the infected home. Whenever possible, the health visitor endeavours to arrange for the patient to have a room to himself pending hospital admission, and when, as so often happens, this is found to be impossible, a bed is supplied from the Royal Victoria Dispensary so that the patient can sleep alone and thus appreciably reduce his infective potential, for it must be emphasised that for the other members of the household, probably the most dangerous place in the home of a consumptive from the point of view of infection is his bed.

The need for more satisfactory housing in many tuberculosis households is desperately urgent. During the past year, 243 tuberculous families were rehoused, but there still remain 238 families awaiting more suitable accommodation. Of that total, 63 have already received Corporation houses but are now in need of more ample accommodation.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Notifications.—The past year yielded an increase of 47 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis on the figure for the previous year, making a total of 653 as compared with 606. The males number 357 and the females 296. The most noticeable increase took place in the 0-15 years age group, 82 new cases being notified, which is the highest number recorded for many years. A detailed analysis of this number shows that 5 new cases occurred in patients under 1 year, 13 from 1-5 years, 33 in the 5-10 age group and 31 from 10-15 years. Further details in this connection are supplied in the table on page 52. In 1947 the figure in the 0-15 age group was 48 and the average number for the previous 5 years was 43. The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis cases notified during 1948 is equivalent to an incidence rate of 134 per 100,000 as compared with 125 per 100,000 for the year 1947.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths.—There is unfortunately but a slight improvement to be recorded in the total number of deaths from this disease during the past year, when 166 males and 135 females died from the disease. The total, 301, is 13 less than in the previous year and it represents a death rate of 0.62 per 1,000 of the population. The greatest number of female deaths took place in the 25-35 age group, the total being 33, whilst in the case of men the 45-55 age group yielded the highest number, namely 44.

There can be no doubt that the absorption of women into industry plays a very important part in the female death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis. Many women break their resistance to the disease by the constant strain to which they are submitted. Investigation of many of these cases at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries frequently reveals the fact that many of these women endeavour to work in office, shop or factory whilst at the same time they carry the heavy responsibilities of running a home and catering for and looking after their family all this is undertaken at a cost which, physiologically speaking, most of them simply cannot afford to pay. The inevitable result is that in a considerable proportion their resistance to the disease sooner or later breaks down and the infection which they may have harboured since early childhood is stimulated into active disease.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Notifications.—The number of new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis brought to the notice of the Department during the past year was 131, which is exactly the same total as in the preceding year. This represents an incidence of 27 per 100,000.

As invariably happens in non-pulmonary tuberculosis, the majority of the patients are found to be in the early age groups. An analysis of the total figure shows that of the 131 new cases, 73, or 55.7 per cent., were under 20 years of age. The incidence of the disease was almost the same in both sexes, 68 females to 63 males.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths.—It is most encouraging to report a steady and continuous improvement relative to the number of persons dying of this form of the disease. The past year has established a new record. The total deaths for 1948 were 37 as compared with 48 for the previous year. There were 19 male and 18 female deaths—the lowest number ever recorded for the city. The average number of deaths for the previous 5 years was 59. A considerable proportion of the number of these cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis is due to infection with the bovine type of bacillus of tuberculosis, that is to say, the type of germ causing the disease in cattle. The steady and progressive decline in the number of cases occurring during the past years is unquestionably the result of the more extensive use of the tubercle-free milk, and there is no room for doubt that if tubercle-free milk in one or other of its forms was in general use in the community, a still more definite improvement would be noted in the number of patients suffering and dying from this form of tuberculosis. A detailed table of the non-pulmonary deaths will be found on page 53.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.—There are two Tuberculosis Dispensaries in the city—the Royal Victoria Dispensary in Edinburgh and the Tuberculosis Centre in Leith. The Dispensary is the hub of the anti-tuberculosis scheme, it is the spearhead in our attack against the disease, and many and varied are the duties undertaken in these institutions in connection with the routine activities of the Tuberculosis Department.

The Royal Victoria Dispensary receives patients every forenoon and afternoon, and in addition sessions are held on the evenings of Tuesdays and Thursdays for the convenience of patients who are at work during day-time sessions. The steady increase in the evening attendances on Thursdays made it necessary to hold an additional evening session in order to shorten, in so far as is possible, the time the patients have to wait before examination by the doctor. The Leith Dispensary is open on the afternoons of Wednesdays and Thursdays. The Dispensary staff consists of the Tuberculosis Officer and three experienced full-time medical assistants. The health visiting is undertaken by eight health visitors attached to the Dispensary. The progressive increase in the amount of work undertaken in the districts by the health visitors has necessitated an appeal 47

for an increase in the staff. The inadequate hospital accommodation necessarily means that ill patients who should be in hospital must be attended in their own homes by the tuberculosis nurse until such time as accommodation is found for the patient in hospital, and the marked increase in the number of new notifications over the last few years imposes an additional burden on a staff already overworked. A full-time almoner is also attached to the Dispensary staff. Her headquarters are in the Royal Victoria Dispensary so that her services are immediately available to any patient in need of her advice and assistance.

The X-ray Department at the Victoria Dispensary is run by a qualified radiographer who is responsible for all the technical work involved in a full chest X-ray investigation, and she also supervises the Ultra-Violet Ray sessions which are specially held for those patients for whom such treatment is indicated. At the Dispensary, every modern facility is available for the diagnosis of tuberculosis. In addition to full clinical and X-ray chest examination, arrangements are complete for sputum investigations, which include concentration methods, culture and in certain cases guinea-pig inoculation. All these latter methods are undertaken by Professor Mackie and his staff at the Bacteriology Department of the Edinburgh University. These investigations are of paramount importance in our routine diagnostic work, and without them a certain early diagnosis would be impossible in many cases. Tuberculin testing is a routine procedure at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries in all infants, children and adolescents examined for the first time. Blood sedimentation estimations and also, when indicated, bronchograms are undertaken at the Royal Victoria Dispensary.

The progressive and steady increase in the number of patients referred to the Dispensaries is an indication of their great value in the campaign against the disease. The past year showed an increase of attendances of almost 4,000 at the Royal Victoria Dispensary alone—indeed, so steady has been the increase in the number of patients that the yearly total in 1948 was more than double that of 1941. It was this heavy increase in the amount of work during the past few years which necessitated last year the provision of an additional member to the medical staff and further accommodation for the patients attending the Royal Victoria Dispensary. The subjoined table shows the annual attendances at the Royal Victoria Dispensary, Edinburgh, from 1941.

or failed budy to	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
January	1,000	1,126	1,343	1,511	1,356	1,632	2,079	2,115
February	1,044	1,045	1,397	1,422	1,646	1,936	1,660	2,523
March	1,170	1,440	1,465	1,590	1,728	1,990	1,980	2,423
April	1,013	1,282	1,387	1,386	1,447	1,770	1,909	2,299
May	1,145	1,290	1,472	1,493	1,423	1,665	2,070	2,213
June	1,123	1,346	1,530	1,420	1,410	1,561	1,860	2,109
July	1,093	1,155	1,236	1,297	1,328	1,519	1,750	2,071
August	1,109	1,083	1,349	1,769	1,350	1,810	1,760	2,231
September	1,162	1,140	1,360	1,450	1,353	1,475	1,901	2,322
October	1,320	1,384	1,420	1,565	1,616	1,980	2,419	2,361
November	1,143	1,246	1,473	1,543	1,747	1,947	2,046	2,511
December	1,212	1,248	1,283	1,190	1,345	1,623	2,074	2,327
Totals	13,534	14,785	16,715	17,636	17,749	20,898	23,508	27,505

Substantial as the increases have been over the past decade, it is to be hoped that the number of new cases referred to the Dispensaries will continue to rise. We have not yet outlived the old-fashioned idea that consumption cannot be present in an individual who is entirely and absolutely symptom-free. For generations it was taught that a patient who had no chest symptoms did not suffer from lung tuberculosis. Indeed, one of the medical aphorisms was to the effect that "a patient who does not cough is not phthisical."

Great advances have been made within recent times, and whilst mass miniature radiography has taught us much, probably one of its most important lessons was to prove beyond all doubt how frequently active pulmonary tuberculosis exists in persons who are feeling in perfect health and exhibiting no symptoms or outward signs whatever of disease. It is because of this most important fact that every adolescent and adult should submit, at least annually, to an X-ray examination of his lungs. To await the development of such common symptoms as cough, chest pain, shortness of breath, blood-spitting, loss of strength, lassitude and the numerous other manifestations of ill-health may be to wait until all hope of cure is past. The public must be educated by the profession that to remain "secure in their insecurity" can involve very serious dangers and that not only to themselves.

To fulfil the function of a diagnostic centre is one of the most important and primary activities of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, but it has other functions in addition. It constitutes also a centre for the observation of certain cases in which a diagnosis can only be established by repeated examination and investigation by physical signs, serial X-ray photographs, weight and temperature records, etc. The after-care of patients discharged from one or other of the tuberculosis institutions is also carried out at the Dispensary. In addition, it is a sort of "reception house" for all cases suspected of suffering from tubercle. There are also certain forms of the disease which can be adequately treated at the Dispensary as out-patients and the need for hospitalisation thus rendered unnecessary. The modern Dispensary should constitute the information bureau at which the public may obtain all the information they desire concerning tuberculosis. At the Royal Victoria Dispensary work is regularly undertaken for the Medical Recruiting Boards and for the Ministry of Pensions. During the past year there was a decline in the number of recruits examined at the Dispensary. During the year 1946, 215 recruits were examined. In 1947 the number had fallen to 185 and last year a further decline had taken place, the total number being investigated was 97. Reports were furnished on ex-service patients in 126 cases.

Mass Miniature X-ray Unit.—My colleague Dr P. W. Tait, the Assistant Medical Director of the Unit, has furnished a statement on the work during the past year and it will be found at the end of this report.

Acknowledgments.—I take this opportunity of expressing to all members of the Tuberculosis staff at the Dispensaries and in the tuberculosis institutions my most grateful and sincere thanks for their unfailing help in undertaking the work of the Department.

Pulmonary Tuberculosi

Notifications.- The following table shows the sex and age groups of 53 new cases of pulmonary tubercollosis notified in 1948. Aligong temaka ag etween 15 and 30 there were 170 cases, representing 57 per cent of the fena offied. Males in the same age groups numbered 116 or 32 per cent of th

CITY OF EDINBURGH.

Return of Number of Persons Resident in the Area at 31st December 1948 who were known to be Suffering from Tuberculosis.

and here the second second second		N	JUMBE	R OF	CASE	S IN .	AGE G	ROUP	s	20K
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up- wards	Total
RESPIRATORY								1		
1. Sputum or other material] M		1	4	21	133	222	207	242	30	860
examined and tubercle bacilli found J F			3	9	199	230	142	80	14	677
2. Sputum or other material M	1	1	8	9	81	86	72	84	18	360
examined and tubercle bacilli never found			4	7	81	77	39	35	6	249
3. Sputum or other material M		16	23	22	60	64	32	41	6	264
not examined } F		5	16	28	95	77	29	24	6	280
TOTAL	1	23	58	96	649	756	521	506	80	2,690
NON-RESPIRATORY	Section 1	ALC: N	211	141	12		1 20	P	segnum segniw	al is
Abdominal			6	7	16	7	1	161	Louis	38
JF		•••	2	2	26	13	4	4	•••	51
2. Spine	1	1	6	9	13	9	6	4	1	49
J F			4	9	19	11	13	9	•••	65
3. Bones and joints exclus-		4	15	14	20	12	4	8	2	74
JI		2	5	10	19	15	5	11		67
4. Superficial glands }	•••	1	6	3	3	8	3	3		27
JI		2	4	4	16	9	9	4	2	50
5. Lupus } N	•••		•••	3	3	2	2	2		12
		of"be	1 State	5789	2	a di la come	8 "Ser	4	1	10
6. Other parts or organs $\}^{N}$	***	3	1	5	8	14	4	9	4	48
j 1		1	1	4	7	6	14	8		520
TOTAL		14	50	70	152	106	60	02 E00		3 910
GRAND TOTAL		37	108	166	801	862	980	505	30	0,218

I mity-two per cent. of the sufferers were living in houses of to

Deaths.-These numbered 301, a decrease of 13 from the total for previous year, and equivalent to a death rate of 0.62 per 1006 of the population as compared with 0.65 per 1006 in 1947 and a pre-war average of 0.61.

The number of deaths during the year, together with the ward death rates

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Notifications .- The following table shows the sex and age groups of the 653 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1948. Among females aged between 15 and 30 there were 170 cases, representing 57 per cent. of the female notified. Males in the same age groups numbered 116 or 32 per cent. of the males notified. Together, males and females aged 15 to 30 represented 43 per cent. of the total new cases.

Sex	Un- der 5	510	10–15	15-20	20–25	25-30	30–35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50–55	55 6 0	60–65	65–70	70 and Gver	Total
Male Female	9 9	17 16	14 17	32 61	48 60	36 49	36 26	30 20	16 12	33 4	27 8	20 3	13 2	16 7	10 2	357 296
Total	18	33	31	93	108	85	62	50	28	37	35	23	15	23	12	653

Cases allocated to Municipal wards :---

				Rate	and at the two and the second
			Notifi-	per	Noti
			cations	1000	catio
1.	Calton	1.120	19	1.0	14. George Square 22
2.	Canongate		13	0.8	15. St. Leonard's 19
3.	Newington		22	1.1	16. Portobello 62
4.	Morningside		15	0.7	17. South Leith 41
5.	Merchiston		11	0.6	18. North Leith 25
6.	Gorgie		30	1.1	19. West Leith 23
7.	Havmarket		24	1.3	20. Central Leith 23
8.	St. Bernard's		21	0.9	21. Liberton 55
9.	Broughton		25	1.4	22. Colinton 26
10.	St. Stephen's		22	1.5	23. Corstorphine & Cramond 72
11.	St. Andrew's		17	2.0	Institutions 9
12.	St. Giles		42	2.9	the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se
13.	Dalry		15	0.9	Total

Roon

Th

No.	WARDS	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	м	F	Un 1 ye:	der 5 ars	15 : una 2 ye:	and der 0 ars	20 : uno 2 ye:	and der 5 ars	25 un 3 ye	and der 5 ars	35 : une 4 ye:	and der 5 ars	45 un 5 ye:	and der 5 ars	55 un 6 ye:	and der 5 ars	65 y an ur was	rds
67	1076- 1282	164		1	4	М	F	Μ	F	м	F	М	F	Μ	F	Μ	F	M	F	Μ	F
$1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 9 \\ 20 \\ 1 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 22 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10$	Calton Canongate Newington Morningside Merchiston Gorgie St. Bernard's Broughton St. Stephen's St. Andrew's St. Andrew's St. Andrew's St. George Square St. Leonard's Portobello South Leith North Leith North Leith North Leith North Leith North Leith North Leith North Leith Liberton Constorphine and Cramond Institutions	$\begin{array}{c} 8\\ 10\\ 5\\ 6\\ 23\\ 5\\ 9\\ 10\\ 7\\ 3\\ 24\\ 9\\ 17\\ 8\\ 26\\ 17\\ 11\\ 10\\ 8\\ 24\\ 7\\ 41\\ 4\end{array}$	0.4 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.5 0.5 1.1 0.5 1.1 0.5 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.8 0.9 0.4 0.8 0.9 0.4 0.5 0.5 0.4 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	5 88 35 10 33 36 22 15 54 4 14 100 75 51 11 4 17 2	3 22 6 1 13 2 6 3 3 3 2 4 12 7 7 4 4 5 3 8 7 2 4 12 7 7 4 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 6 3 3 3 2 2 6 3 3 3 2 2 6 5 7 2 6 5 7 2 6 5 7 2 6 5 7 7 2 6 5 7 7 2 6 5 7 7 2 6 5 7 7 7 7 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	11 1 2 1 1 3 	1 1 2 2 1 1	::1 1 ::1 :1 :1 :1 :1 :1 :1 :1 :1 :1 :1	1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2	···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····	21 11221113 122 11111 21152 52	1 3 4 1 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 4 4 5	1 1 3 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 3 3	2 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 	22 34:11 3:41 3:52 322 1 5:	$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		122 11 1 	
	Totals	301	C•6	166	135	8	11	9	22	13	19	31	33	21	24	44	10	21	5	19	1

Tuberculosis Death Rates in Scotland.

The death rates quoted below are taken from the Registrar-General's preliminary statement for 1948 and enable a comparison to be made with Edinburgh and other large centres of population in Scotland.

Type of House occupied by the Infected Persons :----

						a second s						
ned se	2 Roomed House	3 Roomed House	4 Rooms and Over	Lodging Houses	Institutions, Etc.	Total		Death rate	per 1000	101 - 10 - 10 - 12 - 12 - 12	Death rate	e per 1000
	151	208	214	19	6	653	Town	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	All forms of Tuberculosis	Town	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	All forms of Tuberculosis
irty-	two per cen	t. of the suff	erers were li	iving in hou	ses of two ro	ooms or less	Glasgow Edinburgh	 1•13 0•62	1•26 0·69	Paisley Greenock	0•99 1•25	1•15 1•43
						Cinter .	Dundee	 0.65	0•72	Motherwell & Wishaw	0•67	0•81
							Aberdeen	 0.34	0.38	Clydebank	0.99	1•04

Deaths .- These numbered 301, a decrease of 13 from the total for the previous year, and equivalent to a death rate of 0.62 per 1000 of the population as compared with 0.65 per 1000 in 1947 and a pre-war average of 0.61.

The number of deaths during the year, together with the ward death rates sex and age, are tabulated herewith.

51

Sex

No.

Rate

per

1000

2.

Notifi-

cations

22

25

23 23 55

26

653

Total

Deaths and Death Rates in Municipal Wards of the City.

Age-periods

11

SCOTLAND :- Pulmonary T.B., 0.66 ; All forms 0.76.

1

CITY OF EDINBURGH.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Notifications.

CITY OF EDINBURGH.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Notifications.

53

Vear	Un 1 vei	der 5	15– yea	20 rs	20–20 years		25–34 years	5 5	35-4 year	15 :s	45- yea	55 rs	55-1 yea:	65 rs	65- yea	+ irs	1,6/	TOTALS	Dea	Incidena Rate per 100,000	Year	Unc 5 yea	ler rs	5-1(year	s	10-1 years	5 : s	15–2! years	5 2 3 y	5-35 rears	35- yea	-45 ars	45-1 yea	55 rs	Ove 55 yea	rs	Т	OTALS		Incidence Rate per 100,000
	M	F	мI	F	MIE				vi	F	м	F	M	F	м	F	Males	Females	Total	Popula- tion		м	F	м	F	M	F	MI	F N	I F	м	F	м	F	м	F	Males	Females	Total	tion
1935	18	19	15	26	22 4	0	58 5	52	41	23	37	18	33	12	15	8	239	198	437	95	1935	19	10	28	14	22	15	22 5	30 1	2 12	7	11	5	8	10	8	125	108	233	51
1936	7	10	23	36	37 5	2	55 6	32	39	23	48	19	36	12	13	21	258	235	493	106	1936	31	24	24	23	17	14	15 8	30	9 10	8	12	5	6	8	6	117	125	242	52
1937	20	17	26	47	47 4	3 1	52 4	15	50	35	34	23	21	10	11	6	261	226	487	104	1937	31	17	24	29	13	16	26 2	27 1	.8 11	6	6	5	6	3	14	121	126	247	53
1938	12	14	26	39	31 4	5 8	58 5	53 4	46	29	44	12	28	16	14	9	259	217	476	101	11938	22	17	21	30	8	11	19	33 1	1 16	6	9	4	4	11	6	102	126	228	49
1939	12	18	28	47	26 8	2	50 4	4	30	21	43	20	24	14	14	10	227	206	433	92	1939	16	15	12	16	11	9	17 9	27	9 16	3	1	10	9	3	4	81	97	178	38
Average 1935-39	14	16	24	39	33 4	2	55 5	51	41	26	41	18	28	13	13	11	249	216	465	100	Average 1935-39	24	17	22	22	14	13	20	29 1	1 18	6	8	5	7	7	8	109	117	226	48
1940	14	13	40	50	25 4	5 4	45 e	12	56	22	41	13	25	15	19	4	265	224	489	114	1940	28	15	20	8	15	16	5	22	8 9	4	4	8	8	4		92	82	174	41
1941	20	28	39	53	21 2	7 4	10 6	32	46	26	39	19	26	9	17	7	248	231	479	111	1941	24	16	9	12	5	10	18	20	8 16	6 4	4	12	16	4	7	84	101	185	43
1942	25	17	51	36	24 5	1 8	55 5	i9 i	53	24	33	8	34	12	9	10	284	217	501	118	1942	21	13	11	12	10	10	14	26	8 13	3 10	4	9	7	11	4	94	89	183	43
1943	26	32	39	66	24 5	8	56 6	54	68	41	43	12	34	10	13	6	303	289	592	142	1943	18	9	6	6	15	9	12	23	5 10	6	10	2	10	4	5	68	82	150	36
1944	16	21	46	53	31 6	9 (36 7	4	57	16	42	10	31	1	5	10	294	254	548	131	1944	10	9	14	2	8	13	11	23	7 1	4 4	11	9	12		3	64	87	151	36
Average 1940-44	20	22	43	52	25 E	0	52 6	54	56	26	40	12	30	9	13	7	279	243	522	123	Average 1940-14	20	12	12	8	11	12	12	23	7 19	2 6	7	8	10	5	4	81	88	169	40
1945	26	18	35	49	45 5	0 7	70 6	57	59	24	35	12	24	9	15	2	309	231	540	127	1945	10	14	6	6	9	8	8	22	4 1	5 2	12	5	14	3	5	47	96	143	34
1946	21	14	37	63	34 4	7 8	84 6	5	57	36	57	10	33	6	18	10	341	251	592	129	1946	17	13	10	6	9	5	12	18	6 1	2 2	4	4	5	6	4	66	67	133	29
1947	28	20	27	67	33 6	4 6	68 7	74	67	32	42	10	44	7	15	8	324	282	606	125	1947	12	8	8	8	5	10	10	21	9	8 8	13	4	3	4	5	55	76	131	27
1948	40	42	32	61	48 6	0 2	12 7	5	46	32	60	12	33	5	26	9	357	296	653	134	1948	17	4	7	3	10	11	11	23	7	9 3	5	3	3	5	10	63	68	131	27

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths.

Year	Une 1 yea	der 5 ars	15- yea	20 rs	20—: yea:	25 rs	25–3 year	35 rs	35- yea	45 rs	45 yea	55 Irs	55– yea	65 rs	65+ years		TOTAL	s	Death Rate per	Year	Und 5 year	ler rs	5-10 years	10- yea	15 .rs	15-2 years	5 2	5–35 vears	35-45 years	5 4	5-55 years	Ov 5 yea	er 5 ars	т	OTALS		Death Rate per 100,000 Popular
53.2 6	M	F	M	F	м	F	м	F	M	F	м	F	M	F	MF	Male	Female	Tota	Popula- tion	11	М	F	MF	M	F	MI	N	1 F	MF	N	1 F	м	F	Males	Females	Total	tion
1935	7	6	4	8	9	15	28	32	31	19	30	16	26	12	16	151	114	265	57	1935	10	7	7 4	4 6	4	3	6	5 3	1	2	1 5	6	3	39	31	70	15
1936	1	5	11	9	15	21	26	30	26	20	40	13	28	9	17 10	164	123	287	62	1936	10	8	4	4 3	1	5	3	6 6	3	3	1 4	2	8	34	37	71	15
1937	2	8	10	22	19	25	33	46	28	16	22	11	30	13	8	155	148	300	64	1937	11	8	8	5 3	3	9	4	5 4	2	1	2 3	8 2	9	42	37	79	17
1938	7	3	12	23	17	29	33	28	23	22	37	3	21	10	13	162	123	286	61	1938	7	7	5	6 2	2	4	9	4 3		6	4	. 8	7	34	40	74	16
1939	4	4	7	14	15	21	21	30	33	19	41	18	25	9	17	169	120	285	60	1939	8	7	6	8 1	5	8	10	1 6	1	1		2 6	4	31	43	74	16
Average											-									Average	9	7	6	5 3	3	6	7	4 4	1	3	2	2 5	6	36	38	74	16
1935-39	4	6 	8	15	15	22	28	33	28	19	34	12	26	11	14 8	159	126	285	61	1000 00				_									10		12 10	112	Totala
1940	5	8	11	22	8	21	31	41	37	12	30	16	24	13	20 9	166	142	308	72	1940	13	11	11	2 4	10	1	6	6 5	2	3	3	1 4	3	44	41	85	20
1941	3	7	9	16	10	34	31	38	31	15	27	17	31	10	18 4	160	141	301	70	1941	16	11	3	4 1	3	4	16	1 4		1	1	2 4	5	30	46	76	18
1942	5	5	10	22	11	32	20	41	28	17	25	7	28	11	13 14	140	149	289	68	1942	13	8	4	4 3	2		6	2 1	\$ 2	1	100	2 10	6	35	32	67	16
1943	6	9	10	16	8	27	31	37	36	29	36	12	31	8	16 9	174	147	321	77	1943	12	5	1	2 2	6	3	10	4 1	1 3	2	2	4 3	4	30	34	64	15
1944	5	9	9	17	10	25	17	32	26	27	24	7	26	3	11 7	128	127	255	61	1944	3	7	1.	1	5	2	9	1	5	3	3	1 3	3	14	33	47	
Average	5	8	10	19	9	28	26	38	39	20	90	19	00	-	10				strue de l	Average 1940-44	11	8	4	2 2	5	2	9	3	4 1	2	2	2 5	4	31	37	68	16
		-			-								20			154	- 141	295			_			i lata						10	101	1 1 11			od T		De
1945	1	6	8	10	10	14	20	31	32	10	28	6	18	-5	14	131	87	218	51	1945	8	12	3	4 4	2	2 2	10	3	3 2	3	3	4 4	9	29	47	76	18
1946	7	4	8	22	15	27	22	32	81	14	43	6	27	5	18 11	171	121	292	64	1946	. 5	9	3	4 2	3 4	6	1	5	2 1	3	4	2 1	4	30	29	59	13
1947	9	10	3	24	12	22	25	40	33	81	33	6	36	4	20 6	171	143	314	65	1947	. 5	3	5	3 .+.		3 4	3	S 1 00	4 1	4	3	2 1	2	24	24	48	10
1948	8	11	9	22	13	19	31	33	21	24	44	10	21	5	19 11	166	135	301	62	1948	7	1	3	1 3	3 8	5 1	6	1	1		1.		3 4	19	18	37	8

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Notified Cases and Deaths.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Notification General Tuber-Total (All Non-Pulmonary Meninges Other Bones and Joints Rates p 100,00 and Central Genito-Urinary Spine Glands Abdomer Lupus culosis. of Populat Nervous System etc. Forms) Year Incidence Rate Cases Notified Cases Cases Cases Deaths Deaths Deaths Deaths Deaths Deaths Deaths 498 165 ...

Age at death, sex and the organ or region affected by the disease are shown erewith :---

wing table shows the number	A	ll Ag	es	de	die	reo	н	Age	Pe	riod	s L	sve	R	
Cause of Death in principal	Both Sexes	Males	Females	ict -1	/] 1-	5-	9 10–	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
uberculous Meningitis uberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum "Vertebral Column" "Other Bones and Joints" "Skin" "Lymphatic System" "Genito-utinary System" isseminated Tuberculosis, acute and chronic	21 4 2 1 8	11 2 1 5	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{array} $		71	3 1	8	2 1 1 3	1 1		······································	··· 2 ··· 2 ··· 2		····2 ···· ··· bA
Totals	37	19	18		8	4	8	7	2		1	4		3
Institut	iona	d T	rea	tm	en	t.	9 G	1			M	8	ldre	Chi

The total number of beds available at the three municipal hospitals for the eatment of tuberculosis was as follows :---

Colinton Mains Hospital (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		191 beds.
Royal Victoria Hospital ", "		76 ,,
Bangour Hospital	••••	20 ,,
,, ,, (Non-Pulmonary 1 uberculosis)	•••	100 ,,

The total of 131 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1948, the same as last year, is the lowest ever recorded in the city and maintains the downward trend which has been in evidence for some years.

CITY OF EDINBURGH.

Return showing the number of Tuberculosis Patients Treated in Municipal Sanatoria during the year 1948.

387 beds.

The age incidence of the notified cases is shown herewith :--

Sex	Un- der 5	5-10	10–15	15-20	2025	25-30	3035	35-40	40-45	45-50	5055	55-60	60-65	65–70	70 and over	Total
Male Female	17 4	7 3	10 11	8 13	3 10	3 5	4	1 3	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 2	1 4	2 2	1 2	63 68
Totals	21	10	21	21	13	8	8	4	4	2	4	3	5	4	3	131

Thirty-one cases out of the total of 131, that is, 23 per cent., relate to children under the age of 10 years.

Deaths .- The total mortality figure was 37, of which 19 were males and 18 females. This represents a death rate of 8 per 100,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 48 deaths and a rate of 10 per 100,000 for the previous year.

1011 2 2	Remained	75 27	22 01	Di	ed	Remaining
-	at 1st Jan. 1948	Admitted During year	Discharged	Over 28 Days Residence	Under 28 Days Residence	at 31st Dec. 1948
PULMONARY	146	190	146	28	15	147
F	102	132	107	15	6	106
Children ∫ M	10	8	10	1		7
F	6	utboren se	0 0005	Hospital	on Maint	Colin
Total	264	336	268	44	21	267
NON- PULMONARY	7	16	8	nis were		Hospital.
Adults F	10	19	in feree.	2	2	16
Children J M	16	15	idw 6mm	unda 31010	print 4 lana	18
JF	0 8.11 8857	9 9	7	2	d medern	10
Total	44	59	30	8	10	55
Grand Total	308	395	298	52	31	322

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Table showing the number of patients treated in the City Hospital during the year :---

Royal Victoria Hospital.—The following table shows the number patients treated in the Royal Victoria Hospital during the year :—

by at death, say and the organ of region affected by the disease are shown

	Remained			Di	ed	Remainir
	at 1st Jan. 1948	Admitted During year	Discharged	Over 28 Days Residence	Under 28 Days Residence	at 31st De 1948
Adults { M F	35 35	46 47	50 48		neolinio Hale	31 34
Children { M F	3 2	4	5			2 3
Totals	75	101	106	r of bods	dimin late	70

Died Remained at 1st Jan. 1948 Remaining at 31st Dec. Admitted Discharged Over 28 Days Residence Under 28 Days Residence 1948 109 139 93 27 15 113 М Adults F 6 66 85 59 15 71 7 4 5 1 M ... 5 Children F 3 2 2 3 230 159 43 21 192 Totals 185 Age and sex of non-put

In the course of the year 159 patients were discharged and 64 died. The age and sex distribution of these 223 patients were as under :----

Age and sex distribution of the discharged :----

Sex	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15–20	20-30	30-40	4050	50-60	Over 60	Tota
Males Females	Paties ar.19	2	6 4	9 13	13 22	17 10	7	woula h ui	1119 1	55 51
Totals	two	2	10	22	35	27	8	2	2	106

The average length of residence was 280 days.

Under 5 Over 60 Total 5-10 15-20 20-30 30-40 40-50 50-60 10-15 Males 3 2 3 19 38 36 19 15 6 141 ... 37 Females ... 5 13 19 2 2 82 ... 4 ... 32 23 Totals 75 55 17 223 3 2 8 8

The average length of residence was 258 days.

Bangour Hospital.—The following table shows the number of patients treated in Bangour Hospital during the past year :—

I.-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

No. reined at	Remained	Doute 10		Di	ed	Remaining	
to object ale	at 1st Jan. 1948	Admitted	Discharged	Over 28 Days Residence	Under 28 Days Residence	at 31st Dec. 1948	
llts { M F	2 1	5	3	1 1 44	Mag - 1.29 Worm	3 1	
ldren $\begin{cases} M & \dots \\ F & \dots \end{cases}$	-1		giltinensi Titan		(ab)?	1	
Totals	4	5	3		ination o	max ² 5	

Colinton Mains Hospital.—Since the introduction of the National Healt Insurance Act in 1911 a total of 48 male patients suffering from pulmonar tuberculosis were accommodated in Wards 28 and 28a at the Colinton Main Hospital. These wards were originally part of the Poor Law Institution -Craiglockhart, and were taken over by the Local Authority when the Nation Health Insurance Act came into force. The wards were regarded original as being merely temporary structures which it was intended to replace by mon suitable and modern buildings. For a variety of reasons the original ward continued in regular use until towards the end of 1948, when additional accorr modation was found for the patients in Ward 7 of the City Hospital. Th belated change marked a great improvement in the ward facilities and amenitio which was much appreciated by patients and staff alike. 58

and the second of II.---Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

				Di	ed	Remaining
Benaining	Remained at 1st Jan. 1948	Admitted	Discharged	Over 28 Days Residence	Under 28 Days Residence	at 31st Dec. 1948
<u>см</u>	7	16	8	1	3	11
Adults { F	10	19	9	2	2	16
(M	16	15	6	3	4	18
Children { F	11	9	7	2	1 	10
Totals	44	59	30	8	10	55
		·			the state	Tal

Age and sex of non-pulmonary cases admitted :----

Sex	Under 5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50–6 0	Over 60	Total
Males Females	7	5 5	6 5	6 5	3 6	3 2	1 4	ourse listrib	the p	31 28
Totals	8	10	11	11	9	5	5			59

22	Part	Affect	ed	34	Males	Females	and Marsh
	Spine	ster sta	anb	isiz Te	1111 0	10 2	
	Neck Glands Hip	s			2	23	
	Knee Ankle Meninges				3 3 5		
	Miliary				3	2	
	To	otals	idet	gain	31	28	ngour I

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

The following table shows the number of attendances :---

	New (Cases	Old Ca	ases
	Edinburgh	Leith	Edinburgh	Leith
Men	1,519	45	9,440	802
Women	1,554	121	9,228	932
Children	909	188	4,795	850
Totals	3,982	354	23,523	2,584

Examination of Contacts.—There were 1,845 contacts examined. these, 55 proved positive and 1,787 negative; 3 were doubtful cases. Examination of Sputa.—The number examined was 4,206, of which 853 rere positive and 3,353 negative.

X-ray Examinations.-Chest 5,037; Screenings 16,200.

Sun Ray.—Patients attending 57; Exposures 1,536.

Home Visitation.—The medical and nursing staff paid 14,577 visits to stients at their homes, the numbers in each month being as follows :—

January	1,195	
February	1,254	
March	1,422	
April	1,311	194 ng 194
May	1,505	
June	911	
July	934	
August	894	els lo :
September	718	
October	1,289	
November	1,674	
December	1,470	m am
h the Royal Simpson	14,577	

- hour phila p

Tuberculosis Maintenance Allowances.

The following particulars relate to the granting of Maintenance Allowances, iscretionary Allowances and Special Payments from 1st January to 4th July 948:---

No. of applications for Tuberculosis Allowances		97						
No. of Tuberculosis Allowances granted	•	54						
Maintenance 48		ubs and						
Discretionary 29		Manhe						
Special Payments 8								
No. refused on medical grounds		39						
No. refused on assessment		4 4						
No. withdrawn by applicant	piere (orin In Inc						
No. of Tuberculosis Allowances payable on 4th July		70						
No. withdrawn-fit to resume work		26						
No. of enquiries regarding Tuberculosis Allowances from 5th July	7 to	uring 1.94						
31st December 1948		296						
No. of these enquiries referred to the National Assistance Board		266						
No. refused on medical grounds								
No. of applicants considered fit for work since 5th July 1948								

The object of these arrangements as stated in D.H.S. Circular No. 36A/1943 as "to provide adequate maintenance for persons undergoing approved treatent or observation, or their dependants, and to enable certain standing charges sociated with the maintenance of the improvement to be made while the breadinner is undergoing treatment." Prior to the National Health Service becoming rerative on 5th July 1948, tuberculosis maintanance allowances were payable only patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis who offered a reasonable rospect of being able to return to their gainful occupation following a period treatment. If it was felt that such patients were unlikely to regain their working capacity the allowances were withheld, but since 5th July 1948 all patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis who are unable to work become eligible for the grants. There has in consequence been a very considerable increase in the number of beneficiaries under the scheme. Before 5th July, payment of allowand was made to successful applicants by the City Chamberlain, but after that date the payments became the duty of the National Assistance Board.

Mass Miniature X-ray Unit.

During 1948 the Unit worked wholly at Warriston Close. As in previou, years, the examinations were applied to industrial concerns, businesses, etc., when persons were already organised in groups.

Some of the firms contacted found difficulty in co-operating on account of the interference with production if personnel were allowed off, especially so the firm was situated some distance from the Unit at Warriston Close. In cases like these, the use of a mobile van unit would overcome the difficulty.

Arrangements were made with the Royal Simpson Memorial Maternity Hospital, Eastern General Hospital, Western General Hospital and the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics to X-ray all patients attending these clinics as routine

During the year, eight special sessions were arranged to cater for firms an also individuals who could not attend the Unit during normal working hours but the attendances were usually much below the estimates made at the tim when the appointments were arranged.

In conjunction with the Scottish Information Office, thirty-three film show and lectures were given on mass radiography and tuberculosis to social groups clubs and workers' groups.

Many people are still under the impression that one negative X-ray examina, tion is sufficient safeguard against the development of active tuberculosis. It most important that periodic X-ray examination be carried out, and it is suggeste that at the present time the examination be done yearly.

In the following tables, the main results of the examinations carried or during 1948 are shown.

The total number of individuals X-rayed up to 31st December 1948 was :-

	(in 32	Males		 13,524
		Females		 17,803
			Total	 31,327

Large Film Investigations.

	Males	Females	Total	
Number recalled for large film examination	447	595	1,042	
Percentage of examinees required to attend	3.30	3.34	3.32	
Number who did not attend	4	of sid11 gais	15	
Number examined	443	584	1,027	

Clinical Investigations.

	Males	Females	Total
Number recalled for clinical examination	268	314	582
Percentage of examinees recalled for clinical examination following large film			
examination	1.98	1.76	1.86
Number who did not attend	6	10	16
Number clinically examined	262	304	566

Age Groups of Examinees.

phone and	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25–34 years	35-44 years	45–54 years	55++ years	Totals
Males Females	1,944 4,637	2,805 5,178	3,812 4,927	2,721 2,062	1,565 795	677 204	13,524 17,803
Both Sexes	6,581	7,983	8,739	4,783	2,360	881	31,327

Cases Diagnosed as Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Post Primary).

	Active	Inactive	Total
Males	79 (•58%)	114 (•86%)	193 (1•45%)
Females	136 (•75%)	106 (•60%)	242 (1.36%)
Both Sexes	215 (*68%)	220 (•71%)	435 (1.38%)

analysis of 435 Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Post Primary), showing Number of Cases in each Age Group with corresponding Percentages (in brackets).

	lay 12 distant	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55+ years	Total
- mailer	No. of Examinees	1,944	2,805	3,812	2,721	1,565	677	13,524
Viales	Active	6 (•30)	17 (*60)	19 (•50)	15 (•55)	16 (1•02)	6 (•88)	79 (•58)
used to a	Inactive	4 (•20)	10 (•36)	28 (•73)	29 (1•06)	24 (1•53)	19 (2•81)	114 (•84)
) or new	No. of Examinees	4,637	5,178	4,927	2,062	795	204	17,803
Females	Active	36 (•78)	40 (•77)	49 (•99)	6 (•29)	(•13)	4 (1•96)	136 (•77)
-	Inactive 414	12 (•26)	22 (•42)	34 (•69)	22 (1.06)	12 (1•51)	4 (1•96)	106 (•62)
(No. of Examinees	6,581	7,983	8,739	4,783	2,360	881	31,327
Both Sexes	Active	42 (*64)	57 (•71)	68 (•77)	21 (*45)	17 (•72)	10 (1•13)	215 (*69)
Both Stats	Inactive	16 (•24)	32 (•40)	62 (•71)	51 (1•07)	36 (1•53)	23 (2·61)	220 (•70)

Number of cases referred to Panel Doctors for further investigation :---

Males			110
Females			157
	Total	edlerer	267

otal ...

- Harially and

Other Conditions Diagnosed.

	Diseases of Bronchiecta Pneumocon	40 7 3				
	Intrathoraci Congenital	c new grow cystic lung	th		4 1	
					Att bage	
					144,8	Sexm

Cases Diagnosed as Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Post Primary).

	learnand store		

dysis of 435 Cases of Pulmonary Taberculosis (Post Primary) showing Number of Cases in each Age Group with corresponding Percentates (in brackets).

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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

REPORT BY THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MEDICAL OFFICER.

During the year the manifold activities of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department continued with unimpaired vigour. With the introduction of the National Health Service Scheme on 5th July several modifications of the work of the Department necessarily took place, and on the whole the change over was accomplished in a comparatively smooth manner. Nevertheless, several outtranding problems intimately affecting the work of the Department still remain to be clarified. As in former years, the tables referred to in the commentary are grouped together for convenience of reference at the end of the text.

Maternal Health and Welfare.

(a) Ante-Natal Supervision (Table 1).—The ante-natal clinics maintained by the Corporation continued, as formerly, to be under the medical charge of members of the staffs of the maternity hospitals in the city, as this arrangement and more than proved its worth. On the 5th July, the ante-natal clinics at the Western and Eastern General Hospitals, the Simpson Memorial Maternity Hospital, the Elsie Inglis Memorial Maternity Hospital and its associated antenatal clinic at Torphichen Street passed under the control of the South East Regional Hospital Board of Scotland. The Corporation remained responsible for the remaining 12 clinics.

Prior to July, an additional ante-natal clinic at the Eastern General Hospital nad been opened, bringing the total number of such clinics to 17, an increase of bne clinic over those in operation in 1947.

A total of 730 ante-natal sessions were held at the 17 clinics prior to the appointed day, and 441 subsequently at the 12 remaining under Corporation ontrol, the attendances for these two periods being 34,739 and 5,680 respectively. From to 5th July, 5,979 women attended for the first time, and 928 subsequently at the remaining 12 clinics—a total of 6,907. By arrangement with the Director of the Mass Radiography Unit, Warriston Close, every woman attending the ante-natal clinics is given the opportunity of having her chest X-rayed by miniature adiography. At first, the response to this offer was poor, but it is a matter of ongratulation that the numbers availing themselves of the opportunity to be X-rayed is rising steadily in a most satisfactory manner.

The reduction in the number of notified births somewhat eased the problem of maternity accommodation. Nevertheless, 8,181 births took place in institutions, *i.e.*, 77 per cent. of the total births notified, while 2,467 births or 23 per cent. occurred at home. The rising incidence of institutional deliveries is a feature of modern maternity work, and the hospitals overcome this tendency to some extent by reducing the period of stay of parturient women in the wards. In spite of this increased incidence of institutional deliveries, there are still many women who have, perforce, to be delivered at home, where conditions are far
from ideal. By the provision of doctors and midwives under the Domiciliary rrvice. Until this aim is achieved, the Corporation entered into agreements Corporation does what it can to mitigate some of the difficulties experienced by "ith the Queen's Institute of District Nursing becoming closely connected with these women.

(b) Post-Natal Supervision (Table 1).—This preventive service continued during the year, and though special post-natal clinics were held at the hospitals, Fect on the appointed day, five midwives operated from the municipal midwives such mothers to attend the ante-natal clinics for post-natal examination, and nstitute of District Nursing. under the Domiciliary Maternity Services Scheme most mothers seeking the benefits of the Service had post-natal examinations carried out by the medical pok place prior to 5th July and 5,202 subsequently. 704 births were attended practitioner under whose care they were. Including the number attending the nder the domiciliary maternity services scheme, the doctor engaged being present clinics at the municipal hospitals prior to 5th July, and those attending the Corporation ante-natal clinics both before and after the appointed day, the number of post-natal cases examined was 1,297.

(c) Midwifery Service (Table 2).

Midwives Acts .- Only one midwife intimated her intention to practise privately in the city during the year. Up to 4th July, she attended nine confinements, and indicated her resignation from practice after she had attended further five confinements previously booked before the appointed day. Of these fourteen confinements, a medical practitioner was called in under Section 22 c the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, in three instances for post-partum hæmorrhage laternity homes, registered under the Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) forceps delivery and perineal tear respectively.

operation till 4th July, when the Service was discontinued with the introductionere registered. The number of births occurring in the maternity homes was of the National Health Service Scheme, the Corporation then becoming responsible 603, the total number of maternity beds available in such homes being 144. for the provision of domiciliary midwives only. During the period of the yearll nursing and maternity homes continue to have many more applications for in which the Domiciliary Maternity Services Scheme was operative, 915 new mission than they can cope with, the staffing problem remaining the most applications for services under the scheme were received, and 704 confinements apportant factor.

were attended. A further 99 cases required to be admitted to hospital. One case was transferred to another area before completion of the services, and four cases were transferred from other areas to Edinburgh. Cancellations of applications numbered 144. At the termination of the Domiciliary Maternity Services Scheme, 59 medical practitioners in the city were on the list of doctors co-operating in the scheme.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service .-- Under the National Health Service expires. Act, the local health authority became no longer responsible for the provision o the services of medical practitioners and specialists in so far as midwifery was concerned, but it was charged with the duty of providing domiciliary midwives,

The Corporation had in the past had arrangements with the two large maternity Home and Domestic Helps (Table 4).-This service, begun on 30th April hospitals in the city and with the Queen's Institute of District Nursing for the 345, continued to increase in scope. The selection of suitable recruits to this provision of domiciliary midwives for the operation of its domiciliary maternity rvice still remains one of the difficulties and accounts for the small number service, as well as having a sister and group of midwives in the Western General ided to the staff. Once again the pressing demand has been for assistance Hospital district. On the appointed day, the sister and four midwives at the uring confinements, but the care of the acute and chronic sick and especially Western General Hospital district home were transferred to the Corporation e aged at home is a problem of considerable magnitude, and has added a further domiciliary midwifery service and so formed the nucleus of what the Health urden to the Corporation's responsibilities under the National Health Services Committee hope to build up, viz., a full-time local health authority midwifery cheme.

Maternity Services Scheme, and after the appointed day, the attendance ith the hospitals concerned so that the services of the extern midwife staffs of domiciliary midwives, and where necessary the attendance of home helps, the muld continue to act on behalf of the Corporation as domiciliary midwives.

the Corporation, the maternity nurses employed by the Institute were also available r service in the domiciliary midwifery scheme. By these arrangements, taking such post-natal clinics were not held at the Corporation centres, save at the entre, twelve worked in the domiciliary service from the two hospitals, and municipal hospitals. The policy of the Corporation had always been to encourage wenty-two operated as maternity nurses from the various branches of the Queen's

> During the year, 10,648 births, live and still, were notified, of which 5,446 124 instances. Of institutional deliveries in hospitals and maternity homes, 149 took place before 5th July and 4,032 subsequently. Fourteen cases were tended by the only private midwife practising in the city, nine of these being Itended prior to 5th July and five subsequently. In no instance was a midwife one responsible for the complete service to a pregnant woman under the National ealth Service Scheme. In three cases the confinement was not attended by ther medical practitioner or midwife.

Nursing Homes (Table 3).—The number of nursing homes, including

ct, 1938, on 31st December 1948 was 43. During the year two nursing homes Domiciliary Maternity Services Scheme .- This scheme continued inincelled registration and five new homes, including two for maternity purposes.

> Nursing Agencies.—The Nurses' Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1945, ade under Part II of the Nurses (Scotland) Act, 1943, require that all nursing gencies must be licensed with the local authority, and this licence must be newed annually. Application for renewal of licence must be made at least ur weeks before the 31st December of each year, the date on which the annual

> Five nursing agencies were licensed with the Corporation as at 1st January 48 and the same number were licensed at 31st December 1948. No new pplications for licences or cancellations were made during the year.

Twenty-seven domestic and home helps were employed by the Corporat at 31st December 1948, though the full establishment is for thirty. This num was reached on several occasions throughout the year, but illness and resignation among the domestic and home help staff have prevented the full establishm being constantly maintained. Of the twenty-seven members of the staff, twen five are employed full-time and two employed part-time. No members of service receive any retaining fee, as all are kept in constant employment. Dur the year the maximum weekly charge was raised from £3, 8s. to £3, 15s., and w the National Insurance Scheme operative as from the 5th July, a charge insurance has had to be introduced. The Almoner, however, is still available adjust financial matters with those who find the full charges a hardship.

During the year, 313 confinement cases and 108 general cases were attend New applications for the year numbered 709, of which 484 were for confinem and 225 were for general cases. Of these 709 applications 258 were later cancel 138 of them for maternity cases and 120 for general cases.

The average period of assistance amounted to 12 days.

Almoning (Tables 5 and 6).-The work of the almoning section of Department continued along the usual lines till 5th July, when the hospital asp of the work came to an end with the transference of the hospitals to the con of the Regional Board, and the Domiciliary Maternity Services Scheme terminated. These transferences meant a considerable reduction in the work the almoner, but new aspects of an almoner's work arose, and these, with t associated problems, soon made it obvious that an almoner's section was an important feature of a local health authority's service. Thus the almoner take part in the spheres of prevention of illness and after-care. The work be concerned with medico-social problems of patients under the Domicil Midwifery Service, discharged hospital patients, cases of chronic illness nu at home, old people and patients having domiciliary treatment from their doctors. Thus the possibilities for this important branch of social work are siderable, and already there is evidence of this being the case.

The almoner and her two assistants, who were all transferred on the appoint day to the Regional Board, carried on the basic essential work of the section a new almoner was appointed and commenced her duties in the new year. T 1949 promises to be a year of interesting development.

Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Child Child Health and Welfare (Tables 2, 21, 22, 23). under Five Years (Table 7) .-- In 1946, arrangements were made with dental department of the School Health Service for the dental care of mot and toddlers. Special hours at the central school dental clinic at 45 Lauri Place were allocated to the Maternity and Child Welfare Department so mothers, both expectant and nursing, and toddlers could be referred there examination. This arrangement proved very satisfactory and was exter dental purposes so that dental care might be available on the spot for all motand children attending these clinics. Dental care of mothers and children une 12,169 in 1947. Of these notified births, 2,467 occurred at home, giving a five years is a special priority service to be provided by local health author under the National Health Services Scheme, and further additions to the exi arrangements are in process of materialising.

During the year, 162 mothers, of whom 128 were expectant and 34 nursing, were referred for dental care and 151 accepted treatment, and these women made a total of 683 attendances. In addition, 675 toddlers were referred for examination and of these 289 required treatment which necessitated 361 attendances.

Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever (Tables 8 to 13) .- The number of notifications of puerperal pyrexia during the year was 44, a reduction of 3 compared with 1947. Of these notified cases 15 subsequently proved to be cases of puerperal fever. The number of cases of puerperal fever notified was 39, a reduction of 13 compared with the previous year. Of these 39 cases, 6 were not confirmed as cases of puerperal fever, leaving 33 confirmed ones. These 33 confirmed cases, together with 15 cases notified as puerperal pyrexia but later proved to be puerperal fever, make a total of 48 cases of puerperal fever. One death occurred among the cases of notified puerperal fever and one in a case not notified either as puerperal fever or pyrexia.

Maternal Deaths (Tables 14 to 20) .- The steady and progressive decline in the maternal death rate in Edinburgh was unfortunately not maintained in 1948. There were 15 deaths associated with pregnancy and childbirth, giving a rate of 1.7 per 1,000 total births compared with a rate of 1.2 in the previous year. Table 18 shows two sets of figures from 1944 to the present time. One set is calculated from the Registrar-General's Classification based on death certification, while the other is obtained from figures arrived at after clinical investigation.

Puerperal sepsis accounted for 2 cases, one associated with a spontaneous abortion which became septic. Deaths from toxæmias of pregnancy show a drop and those from hæmorrhage remain about the same level. The miscellaneous group of conditions causing maternal death was the main factor in raising the number of deaths, accounting as it did for 10 out of the 15 deaths. In at least four of the maternal deaths the patients had not sought ante-natal care, and in another a previous long-standing malady, not detectable on ordinary examination, was not disclosed by the patient at her visits to the ante-natal clinic. Thus these cases might be classed as preventable deaths. In all the remaining cases ante-natal care was adequate and the fatal terminations could not be foreseen.

groups - Grouping concentral malformati

Births.-There were 8,420 registered live births during the year after the necessary corrections for transfers had been made. Of these, 4,279 were males and 4,141 females. These registered births give a birth rate of 17.2, which shows a fall from 20.3 in 1947 and is merely a local index of the general nation-wide ^e decrease in the birth rate. The rate for the city is lower than those of the other as alterations were made at the Gorgie, Leith, Pilton and Stenhouse clinics three large cities of Scotland and lower than the birth rate for Scotland as a whole. The number of notified births during the year was 10,648, compared with

"proportion of 23 per cent. compared with 8,181 or 77 per cent. occurring in ^rinstitutions. These percentages compare with 31 per cent. and 69 per cent. respectively in 1947-an index of the modern trend towards institutional delivery.

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Stillbirths numbered 254, compared with 268 in the previous year, the still birth rate for the city being 29.0 per 1,000 total births as against 26.0 in 1947. Table 23 shows the number of births which took place in Corporation institutions since 1929. The confinements for the year up to 4th July which took place in these hospitals were 966, of which 569 occurred in the Wester General Hospital and 397 in the Eastern General Hospital.

The illegitimate births for the year numbered 515, giving a rate of 6-1 pe cent. of the live births, compared with 5.7 per cent. in 1947 and 7.0 per cent in 1946.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum (Table 24).-Notifications of this disease she a rise from the previous year. Comment was made in last year's report on the possible reasons for the small number of notifications of ophthalmia neonatorur received. Many cases are so slight that their occurrence is not notified. Twenty nine notifications were received this year as against 11 in 1947. One case w proved to be due to the gonococcus, but no impairment or loss of vision in an notified case was reported and no cases occurred in the practice of the one private midwife. Five cases were treated at home and 24 in hospital.

Infant Deaths (Tables 25 to 33) .-- The low record for the infant mortality rate which was established in 1947 was strikingly reduced. The rate per 1,00 live births was 34.0 compared with a rate of 49.0 in 1947. The actual number deaths of infants under one year was 284, contrasted with 480 in 1947. greater reduction took place in the age-period 1 to 12 months, though reduction in the deaths during the first four weeks of life was also striking Reference to Table 28 shows that the major causes of death during the first year of life were: Respiratory infections (bronchitis and pneumonia), 50 deaths premature birth, 40 deaths; congenital malformations, 33 deaths; gastro the major cause of infant death in 1947 to occupy fourth place in the list thi year. These cases of gastro-enteritis showed no special association with on another and no major outbreaks were reported during the year. Thirty of th 32 deaths from this disease occurred in the age period 1 to 12 months. Of th deaths from respiratory infections, 30 occurred during the 1 to 12 month ag group. Grouping congenital malformations, birth injuries and atelectasis wit prematurity, as these three conditions are so closely related to prematurity, it found that there were 115 deaths in this combined group, giving a rate of 13- children unattended for long periods. per 1,000 live births.

one month of age per 1,000 live births, was 19.0, compared with 23.0 and 26 in the previous two years. Of the total of 284 deaths under one year durin the former occurring in the Morningside ward and the latter in the George Square 1948, 162 or 57 per cent. occurred during the neo-natal period. Of the 10 ward.

neo-natal deaths, 129 or 80 per cent. took place during the first week of lif Prematurity again, as in past years, was the most important single factor pre fall in the neo-natal mortality rate are matters of considerable satisfaction, it may disposing to infant death, and accounted for 40 or 25 per cent. of neo-natal death The explanation of the high mortality of prematurely born infants is understandab on physiological grounds. The most important factor in the transit from parasitic intra-uterine existence to independent life on the part of the infant

ts state of maturity. Immaturity of the various bodily systems of the premature nfant subjects it to a number of handicaps which are present to a far less degree n the full-term infant. Unfortunately, it must be realised that in nearly half the number of premature labours, the cause is unknown, even when the mothers nave received expert and adequate ante-natal care. The Report on Infant Mortality in Scotland (1943) indicates, however, that improvement in economic, social and educational standards of the members of the R.G's. Groups III-V, in which the prematurity rate is high, might help to reduce the incidence of premature births. Much work is being pursued on the subject of prematurity, both from the preventive aspect and on the actual treatment of the premature infant. Among the important aspects of management of premature infants may be mentioned (1) prevention and control of infections; (2) treatment of emergencies; (3) maintenance of body temperature; and (4) feeding. In respect of feeding, while breast milk is of paramount importance, recent work has shown that certain premature infants require supplements to the breast milk so as to meet their nutritional requirements. The closest co-operation is required between hospitals, doctors, midwives and health visitors in the care and after-care of premature infants.

Congenital malformations constitute the second most important factor operating adversely in the neo-natal period and accounted for 15 per cent. of neonatal deaths. Many of these congenital malformations are, of course, incompatible with life. Most malformations, though sometimes due to environmental factors, are usually due to some genetic fault operative in the very early weeks of intrauterine life.

Injury at birth forms the third major factor causing neo-natal death (15 per cent.). Much of this might be prevented by less enthusiastic interference. Gentleness and restraint might well be the motto of obstetrician and pædiatrician alike during the delivery and immediate neo-natal period. Infections (pneumonia, gastro-enteritis and meningitis) accounted for 25 neo-natal deaths, or 15 per cent. enteritis, 32 deaths; birth injury, 25 deaths. Gastro-enteritis fell from beint of the total deaths under one month. Pneumonia was the most important infection encountered.

> As to reasons for the remarkable fall in infant mortality, while speculation and theories are rife to explain the drop, if a search of the heart is made, the real cause of the fall remains unknown. Deaths from overlaying and suffocation among children under 5 years showed an increase of 2 over the previous year. Investigations of all these cases are carefully carried out, and parents are constantly advised and warned about the dangers attendant on leaving infants and young

The infant mortality rates according to the wards of the city are shown in The neo-natal mortality rate, i.e., the number of deaths of infants under Table 27. Analysis of these figures shows a more even state of affairs than has obtained for many years, the lowest rate recorded being 8.0 and the highest 61.0,

> While the striking reduction in the infant mortality rate and less evident be as well to quote a striking sentence from an address given by a distinguished pædiatrician some years ago. He made us look at the other side of the question when he said: "One cannot help wondering, indeed, whether the stinting

production and careful saving of infant lives to-day is really, biologically speaking, as wholesome as the mass production and lavish scrapping of last century. Time alone can answer that question completely, but follow-up investigations of children who had stormy periods during infancy show an encouraging state of affairs which warrants the steady continuance of all efforts to conserve infant and child life, nd educational standards of the members of the R.G's: Groups HI-V,

Health Visiting (Table 34) .- During the year the work of the health visitors has steadily increased, and with the permanent establishment now standing at 41, with in addition a supervisor and assistant supervisor, a wider field has been overtaken. Nevertheless, this establishment is far short of the recognised ratio of one health visitor to 500 children under 5 years. It is hoped that the present staff will be augmented so that this ratio may be achieved and that the additional duties placed on the shoulders of the health visitor by the National Health Service Act may be implemented. The work of the health visitor is the centre and hub of the activities of a Maternity and Child Welfare Department, Her chief function is to preach the value of health, and how, by simple means, it may be maintained. And yet, prior to the National Health Service Act, a health visitor's duties had never been statutorily defined. In this Act, her functions are laid down for the first time, and her activities have been widened to include not only the supervision and care of the mother and her child, but also the care of persons suffering from illness, and to give advice on measures necessary to promote health and to prevent the spread of infection. The duties of the health wgiene and care. Twenty-one clinics, for which the Corporation was responsible. visitor have now more than ever resolved themselves into the care of the family tere in operation up to 4th July. Thereafter two clinics passed over to the as a unit, with the primary duty of home visiting. As a health teacher and bspital authorities, and nineteen remained under the control of the local health mother's adviser she is, in addition, a social investigator, research worker and interpreter. Through her contacts and association with the family she is the 1507 infants under one year who were seen for the first time, and 835 children medium whereby the results of scientific investigation and legal enactments ztween one and five years of age also seen for the first time. Between the affecting the health and welfare of the family are conveyed to the general public. "pointed day and 31st December, 2,408 infants under one year were seen for the The provision of such a health visiting service is an obligation laid on local health authorities under the National Health Service Act.

During the year, the Corporation took over from the University the grand total of 74,585 attendances. responsibility of organising a course of instruction in health visiting for nurses studying for the health visitor certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland. This course was recognised by both the Central Government erapy either as a preventive or curative measure are drawn from their own Departments concerned and by the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland. mes, from children attending the day nurseries, in addition to cases referred There were 42 applicants for 36 places available in the course, and the full quota r medical practitioners. In so far as cases drawn from home and from nurseries of students commenced their studies in October.

In the course of the year, 7,636 infants under one year of age were visited for the first time in their homes by the health visitor staff and health visitor students uring the year, 563 sessions were held at which 6,512 attendances were made. during their practical work, for purposes of health supervision. In addition to these first-year visits, 41,331 visits were paid to children between one and five years of age. The grand total of visits paid to infants and children under five the school orthopædic clinic for children under five years of age. vears by the health visitors and students was 72,923, of which 2,073 were made

avestigate applications for admission to nurseries and for the services of home nd domestic helps. In this latter instance, 517 visits were made during the year. "hey attend their own clinics during the sessions, both ante-natal and child elfare, held there, and visit the nurseries for general co-operative purposes.

The closest liaison is maintained with the maternity and children's hospitals the city, and follow-up visits in respect of mothers and children discharged om the hospitals are carried out by the health visitors.

eferred for diagnosis, and 4 of these were diagnosed as rheumatic

Mothercraft Teaching .- This course of instruction to senior schoolgirls ontinued throughout the year. Four health visitors seconded from the Maternity nd Child Welfare Department undertake the teaching of these girls, who attend bools under the Education Committee. Much keenness and enthusiasm is nown by the girls, and the formal venture, begun in 1942, will undoubtedly ontinue, and it is hoped expand to include not only the girls but also the boys.

Facilities were again granted to the naval, army and air force authorities r visits to child welfare clinics and nurseries to be paid by men and women tending the educational centres run in connection with H.M. Forces.

Health Supervision (Table 35).-Regular attendances at the child welfare inics are encouraged so that progress of the children may be checked and advice ffered to the mothers pertaining to feeding, clothing, immunisations, and general uthority. Attending the twenty-one clinics prior to the appointed day were st time at the nineteen clinics, and 639 children between one and five years. ver the year at all Corporation clinics there were 54,684 attendances of infants nder one year and 19,901 attendances of children between one and five years,

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics (Table 36) .- Children requiring ultra-violet ray e concerned, the exposure to ultra-violet rays is made only on the recommendation one of the medical officers of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Orthopædic Clinic .-- As in former years, facilities continued to be granted

by students, representing an increase of 13,745 visits over those paid in 1947. Vaccinations and Immunisations .- The number of smallpox vaccinations Home visitations to expectant mothers totalled 3,622 compared with 3,717 in the rried out at the various child welfare centres was 3,463, and diphtheria inoculaprevious year. In addition to these visits in the homes, the health visitors ins totalled 4,976 completed cases. **Rheumatic Clinic** (Table 37).—This clinic, held at the Royal Hospita for Sick Children on Wednesday mornings, remained under the medical charg of Dr Douglas N. Nicholson, a senior physician to the Hospital. The clini was financed by the Corporation till 4th July, when it passed under the ægis o the South-Eastern Regional Hospital Board for Scotland. Twenty-three case were referred to the clinic prior to 5th July, and of these 15 were proved to be rheumatic and 8 were non-rheumatic. After the appointed day, 7 cases were referred for diagnosis, and 4 of these were diagnosed as rheumatic and 3 as non rheumatic. These make a total for the year of 30 patients referred for examination and diagnosis, and in 19 instances rheumatism was confirmed and in 11 cases the condition proved to be non-rheumatic. Appropriate measures are taken to have the non-rheumatic cases treated for the conditions from which they suffer. Home follow-up visits are paid by the health visitors to cases attending the clinic.

Day and Residential Nurseries (Table 38, 39, 40).

Day Nurseries.—At the beginning of 1948 there were 13 day nurseries under the control of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, with accommodation for 585 children. Early in the year, however, the property at Dougla Home, Lauder Road, of which the nursery formed a part, was sold. The tota number of places available then fell to 545.

Public demand for day nursery care was heavy and insistent throughout the year. To the large number of families still living under overcrowded and unsatisfactory housing conditions there was added a steadily increasing demand from the families who had been rehoused. In these families the problem was an economic one, the wages of the fathers being insufficient to meet the increased rents, expenses of removal, new furniture and the increased travelling expenses for the families concerned. The selection of children to fill the few vacancies occurring in the nurseries was a matter of extreme difficulty. The choice was made after very careful consideration of the merits of each applicant, but many deserving cases were necessarily passed over and much distress was consequently caused in these families.

On 1st January 1948 the combined waiting list for the 13 day nurseries totalled 928. This number comprised only those whose applications had been investigated and endorsed by the health visitors. By 1st July the list had risen to 982, and by mid-September the list contained 1,205 names. At this point it was decided after thorough consideration to close the waiting lists of each nursery to new applicants and the lists remained closed till the end of the year, when the total number of children awaiting admission to the nurseries was 769.

The health of the children attending was excellent, and outbreaks of infectious disease were very few, and those occurring were mild and readily controlled The total attendances over the year amounted to 80 per cent. of the possible figure, and this includes the attendances during the trades holiday week, when the number of children at the nurseries is appreciably reduced.

The health of the staff was also good during the year, and showed an improvement over the good record of the previous year. An increased number of trained nursery staff became available during the year, and the appointments made contributed a great deal to reducing the strain due to short staffing.

Residential Nurseries (Table 40).—The four residential nurseries provided by the Department continued their very necessary service during the year. They continued to accept infants and pre-school children for day and night care during the illnesses, confinements or other temporary incapacities of the children's mothers. The health of the children was, on the whole, good, but outbreaks of minor infections sometimes proved troublesome to control in spite of rigid quarantine and other measures.

Staffing problems still remain acute in the residential nurseries. With the wide field of nursery work in the city to choose from, trained and certificated nursery nurses remained, on the whole, unwilling to undertake shift work spread over the twenty-four hours of the day. The drift to work in nursery schools, day nurseries and other day institutions continued, and at no time in the year was the full number of staff for each nursery available. This question of difficulty in recruitment of staff in residential institutions for children is not a purely local one but is common throughout the country, and it is a problem to which immediate attention must be given if such organisations are to continue functioning satisfactorily.

The children in the day and residential nurseries provided by the Department are all medically examined prior to admission by one of the assistant medical officers. This ensures that the children will be reasonably healthy, free from infection and in a cleanly state. These medical officers also pay weekly visits to the nurseries, and each child has a medical overhaul at regular intervals, and oftener when the occasion demands or emergencies arise.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer and his medical staff are also charged with the medical care and supervision of the children in the four children's homes at Canaan Lodge, St Katherine's, Clerwood and Redhall, which are under the control of the Children's Committee and administered in the meantime by the City Social Services Officer.

Of 50 students from day and residential nurseries presented for the examination for the Nursery Nurses' Certificate granted by the Scottish Nursery Nurses' Examination Board, 39 were successful. The training for this certificate involves heavy demands on the senior staff in the nurseries in that each student requires to be released from nursery duties for two days each week so that she may attend lectures arranged by the Education Committee and that a detailed scheme of practical training in the nurseries themselves may be accomplished. Nevertheless, the fact that many of the students remain on the staff when their training has been completed compensates for the extra work and planning involved. Applicants for training continue to come forward in good numbers, and a short waiting list has been formed for students outwith the Edinburgh area.

Nursery Nurses' Hostel.—The hostel for nursery nurses at 19 Chester Street continued to accommodate its full quota of 18 students throughout the year. The atmosphere here is happy and homelike, and the provision of such a hostel is appreciated by students and their parents.

In addition to the residential nurseries and children's homes provided by the Public Health and Children's Committees, several other residential institutions for children are maintained in the city by voluntary bodies. A list of these is shown in Table 40 (b). **Registration of Nurseries and Child-Minders** (Table 41).—The Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948, came into operation on 30th July. The Act places a duty upon local health authorities to keep registers of and maintain supervision over (a) day nurseries, *i.e.*, premises not wholly or mainly used as private dwellings where children are received to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof, or for longer periods not exceeding six days, and (b) daily minders, *i.e.*, persons who for reward receive into their homes children under five years of age to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof, or for any period not exceeding six days.

The Act does not apply to residential nurseries or to foster-parents or others who provide a home for children apart from their parents. After the expiration of three months from the commencement of the Act in July, *i.e.*, after 31st October, it became an offence to carry on a day nursery or to perform the offices of a child-minder without being registered. Certain obligations have to be complied with before a local health authority can register either a nursery or a child-minder. These facts have already been publicly advertised by the Corporation.

Only one application for registration as a child-minder was received during 1948, and two visits of inspection were made before registration. This was granted by the Corporation, but children were not being received by this childminder till 1949. No applications for registration of day nurseries were received during the year.

Toddlers' Playgrounds (Table 42).—The Voluntary Health Workers' Association, working in close association with the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, has, since 1914, pioneered and made itself responsible for the carrying on of a series of toddlers' playgrounds in various parts of the city. At these playgrounds, children from three to five years attend for two hours in the forenoon during school days. Each playground is subsidised to some extent by the Corporation, the balance of cost being met by voluntary subscription.

During the year 19 toddlers' playgrounds were active. The number of toddlers on the attendance roll was 487, and the average daily attendance 401. A superintendent is in charge of each playground and she receives an honorarium for her work. The medical care and supervision of the children attending the playgrounds is carried out by the medical staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Descriptive details of the work undertaken at these playgrounds will be found in the annual report of the Voluntary Health Workers' Association. This may be obtained direct from the secretary of the Association, Dr M. M. Brotherston, 9A Abbotsford Crescent, Edinburgh 10 (Tel. 54912), or from the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, Johnston Terrace, Edinburgh 1.

Homes for Mothers and Babies (Table 43).-

(1) Edinburgh Home for Mothers and Babies, 17 Claremont Park, Leith.—This home, with a complement of 12 beds and 8 cots, admits mainly unmarried mothers during the ante-natal and post-natal periods. The actual deliveries are conducted in hospital, and after completion of the lying-in period mother and infant frequently return to the home.

(2) Haig Ferguson Memorial Home, 4 Lauriston Park, Edinburgh. —This home admits unmarried mothers during the ante-natal period. The confinements take place in hospital, and only a small number of mothers return to the home with their infants after confinement. Eleven beds are available together with 4 cots.

(3) Salvation Army Home for Mothers and Babies, "Tor," Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh.—The home admits unmarried mothers during the ante-natal period, and re-admits them with their infants after the confinements in hospital. The home was closed on 11th October to permit of structural alterations being made so that the premises might be used not only for accommodating the mothers and their infants but also that confinements could take place there. These alterations will not be completed till some time in 1949. Prior to closure, the home had accommodation for 24 beds, of which 6 were allocated for ante-natal purposes and 18 for post-natal cases, and 18 cots.

Voluntary Health Visitors .- The Voluntary Health Workers' Association in 1908 undertook the work of visitation to the homes of mothers and young children as a part of its activities. This pioneer effort in health visiting in the city was due to the foresight and energy of the late Mrs Hamilton Maxwell and the late Bailie Mrs Somerville. At the inception of the scheme of voluntary health visiting, 170 ladies of the Association volunteered for the work. By 1912, this band of visitors had increased to 282, and during that year 3,056 infants were being visited fortnightly. This home visitation was undertaken by the voluntary visitors until the official health visitor staff was appointed in 1917, after which the voluntary workers continued their visits in close co-operation with the official health visitors. Steadily the official side of the work increased, but always in association with voluntary effort. Gradually the number of voluntary visitors diminished and there was a marked decline in the number of infants visited in their homes by them. Finally, in 1948, the decision to terminate the health visiting branch of the Association's activities was reluctantly arrived at, and that branch of the work came to an official end on 5th July. At a special meeting, held on 15th May, tribute was paid to the founders of the Association and to all those who had carried on the work of health visiting during the intervening years. At the close of the meeting the voluntary health visitors were received by the Lady Provost, who expressed her warmest appreciation of their pioneering efforts and of the valuable work they had done. We in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department would add our thanks to these ladies who gave so much of their time and energy to the service of the community, and who achieved such grand results in their work.

Acknowledgments.—To the members of my staff I would extend my most cordial thanks and appreciation of the valuable work they have accomplished during the year. Medical officers, supervisors, health visitors, almoners, matrons, hostel warden, administrative and clerical workers have given loyal and devoted service. To them largely is the credit due for the smooth working and successful accomplishment of the many activities of the Department. To the health visitors I would extend a special word of thanks in that, by their constant efforts, they have played no small part in the remarkable reduction in the infant mortality rate for the city. Our ideal will ever be the reduction of that rate to vanishing point. I would also thank the large body of voluntary workers connected with the Department. The voluntary spirit still lives and much is accomplished in its name.

TABLE 1.-ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SUPERVISION.

s where contraction are an area and an area and and a			Ante-natal	Post-natal
Number of clinics at end of year provided by local authority	d'unit	Arm	12	
Number of clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies			andit-mark	See
Total number of women who attended at the clinics during the y	ear		6,907	1,297

TABLE 2.-MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

letted till some time in 1949, 24 beds, of which 0 vere	e comp on for	in not bi	Before 5/7/48	Remainder of year	Before 5/7/48	Remainder of year
I. Total number of births (including	g still-birt	ths) notified	poses an	intel, pur	5,446	5,202
II. Number of births in (I) classified	to show	type of case	sitors	ealth V	ntary E	Voh
(i) Maternity Services (Scotlan (a) Doctor present at c (b) Doctor not present	nd) Act, 1 onfineme	124 580	of IIIs as	indertool Ind <u>i</u> in a	6 1005 1005	
 (ii) National Health Service (S (a) Doctor engaged an ment (including (b) Doctor engaged bu finement (c) Midwife alone (no 	cotland) A d present iii (a)) t not pres doctor en	Act, 1937 at confine- sent at con- gaged)	ville. A	625 Not av	 ailable	the lists
 (iii) Other domiciliary cases (a) Doctor engaged (see (b) Midwife alone (no o (c) Conducted by outde (d) Without doctor or t 	e ii (a)) doctor en oor staff o nidwife	gaged) f institution	435 9 149	 537 3	of visite	noreboi
(iv) Cases attended at institution	Before 5/7/48	Remainder of year	anal St	alth visi	official h	Sdr ditie
Maternity Pavilion Elsie Inglis Maternity Hospital	1,600	1,670	it has he	daiminit	sintiaiv.	(mitulov
Eastern General Hosp. Western General Hosp. Nursing Homes	397 569 880	423 533 723	a by the of	peir hom	naitheath aitheath	infanta M
of an Stindalweed an America	N TEAH	10 1000	4,149	4,032		
	TOTALS	bang anti	5,446	5,202	5,446	5,202
visiting during the interventing	e dalaad	to drove a	in no hain	o had car	10,	648

TABLE 3.-NURSING HOMES.

one. We in the Materialy and Chile	Maternity Cases only	Maternity and Other Cases	Medical and Surgical Cases	Total
No. of registered Nursing Homes at 1st January 1948	7	6	27	40
No. of registrations during the year	1	1	3	5
No. of registrations cancelled during the year			2	2
No. of registered Nursing Homes at 31st December 1948	8	7 101	28	43

TABLE 4.-HOME AND DOMESTIC HELPS.

I.	Number of Helps employed at end of	vear	COBS		
	(a) whole-time		25		
	(b) part-time	11. 12.00	2		
	(c) retaining fee basis		0		
				27	
II.	Number of cases assisted during year		i calg	421	
ш.	Average period of assistance	into A 3	12	dave	

77

ALMONER'S STATISTICS.

TABLE 5.-DOMICILIARY MATERNITY SERVICES SCHEME.

Total Number Applications 915 SOCIAL STATISTICS. Up to From July 4th July 5th 3 / 2 9 ... referred to Guild of Service for Women ... Do. 1 ... do. Council of Social Service ... 14 do. Adoption Society ... 1 do. Other Agencies ... 1 Do. 2 Do. 12 Do. from Nurseries ... 41 Do. Do. ... Do. Do. Arrangements for Children 10 5 Do. Do. Instruments (including Dentures) ... 39 ł Home Helps 198 165Do. 18 57 Do.

TABLE 6.-(a) WESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL MATERNITY WARDS.

Total Num	ber Admissions	1	of puerp	spins!	to anclar	to a List	· · · ·	734
Do.	Unbooked Cases	i soul	ballionn		lo orde	10		66
Do.	Registered Cases							646
Do.	Cancellations				0		•••	30
	Not set of the set of							41
Total Num	ber Single Girls			diniti di	B. titen		•••	41
Do.	Illegitimates				1" *** (I)		•••	17
Do.	referred to Adoption Society	• • • •					•••	8
Do.	do. Council of Social	Servi	ice					1
Do.	do. N.V.A							4
Do.	do. Other Agencies					•••		8
Do.	Convalescents					•••		7
Do.	Arrangements for Children		Primero		A			9
Do.	Home Visits					a		13
Do.	Miscellaneous	'ERA	91112119					7
Do.	Housing							3
Do.	Clothing				-	Loit	···. No	2
Do.	Transport		Disconty.	·			0/	2
Do.	Escort							1
Do.	Lodgings							1
Do	Public Assistance		1					1

TABLE 6.—(b) EASTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL MATERNITY WARDS.

Total Number	Admissions									480
Do.	Casepapers				al laraquas	00.20	hadiron	THEIR		478
Do.	Unbooked Cas	es			erperal p	00.28	notified	2 selena	·	29
Do	Cancellations	RTROIT'S	1 10 104	111	S DUCTDED	a balli	not not	traints	·	30
20.	Cumotinations		The second							
Total Number	Single Girls									30
Do.	Illegitimates									21
Do.	referred to Gu	ild of S	bervice	for \	Women					21
Do.	do. Con	uncil of	Social	Ser	vice	A	IBLE.			6
Do.	do. Ad	option	Society							2
Do.	do. Otl	ner Age	ncies		19,9,3,0,9					30
Do.	Visits									13
Do.	Convalescents				VEREN	02 m	bau bai	yen to	al	5
Do.	Arrangements	for Ch	ildren		staty	8C 25	bette bette	yeney.	20	20
Do.	Instruments				years	05 25	bou boi	10000	2	4
Do	Clothing	17			···· "******	6r 35	bag bas	Scales 1	08	13
Do	Army				may	08. 11	and and	Same	616	8
Do.	Lodgings						ind over	y charter of	06	(
Do.	Transport									9
Do.	Other Hospita	le								
Do.	Mincellaneous	10								10
D0.	Ivilscentaneous									00

TABLE 7.—DENTAL CARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

TATISTICS.	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Pre-School Children
1. Number inspected by dental officers	128	34	675
2. Number found to require treatment	128	10 34 T	289
3. Number accepting treatment	120	31	289
4. Number actually treated by dental officers	120	31	289

TABLE 8.—PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Total number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notified	44
Total number subsequently developing into puerperal fever	15
TOTAL	29

18

734 646

TABLE 9.—PUERPERAL FEVER.

Total	I number of case	s of p	uerperal	fever	notifie	d	moi emb	39	L Lut
Total	number of case	s noti:	fied but	not co	nfirme	d :	Inbooled	J .oC	
	Abortion		· •••			Cases	legistered	Jol. 18	I
	Local sepsis					. 201	ancellatic	2	1
	Scarlatina							1	
	T.B. meningit	S			•••	••••	They pignis	Indunt	IA:
	Milliary T.B.		•••				on the state	1	
						Camp	or partials	- 6	

TOTAL ...

33

TABLE 10.—RÉSUME of CONFIRMED CASES of PUERPERAL FEVER.

Notified as puerperal fever		Lothing	33
Notified as puerperal pyrexia	*** *** *** *** ***	Transport	15
	INSPECT HOAT	TOTAL	48

TABLE 11.—DEATHS from CONFIRMED CASES of PUERPERAL FEVER. CASES of

Number notified as nuerneral forum			16 15d	
Number notified as putipetal lever		1104984738	See.	1
Number notified as puerperal pyrexia	Carel	ballande	1.1.	0
Number not notified as puerperal fever or p	vrexia	distantian m		1

TOTAL ... 2

-

TABLE 12.—AGES of PATIENTS suffering from PUERPERAL FEVER.

15	years	and	under	20	vears					144		rieiy		-0
20	years	and	under	25	vears		•••		•••		•••	100.	••	3
25	years	and	under	30	vears			•••	•••	un pice	•••	-	••	9
30	years	and	under	35	vears			••••	••••	61120		ler.	••	14
35	years	and	under	40	years			 ••••	••••	1	•••	DOL-	••	14
40	years	and	over			 			 •••	+ + + +	•••		••	0
								 	••••			No.	••	. 4
										Te	-	1611		10
											J N M I			- 40

TABLE 13.—AGES at DEATH of PATIENTS suffering from Confirmed PUERPERAL FEVER.

Jnder 40 years Over 40 years and under 45 years	mer				$2 \\ 0$	
2-6 m 10/2-61 1 1/8-11 240	U+0*		To	TAL	2	
1.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	1.0			aires	- I view	
TABLE 14.—MA'	<i>TERNAJ</i>	L DE	ATHS	· whenteres	in the second	
CAUSES OF DEATH : Puerperal sepsis	001 	12 1		vitiens Checkinion	2	
Hæmorrhage	•••	•••	••••	•• •••	2	
OTHER CONDITIONS Acute right-sided cardiac f Pulmonary embolism Cerebral embolism Obstetric shock Death under anæsthesia Paralytic ileus Circulatory failure		AM-		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10	1
- 20 International International	1410 A		То	TAL	15	
Table 15.—MA'	TERNAI	L DE	ATHS	11 4	(List Still)	280
	a 11 E	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948

Matamal Daths 1011-18						
Waternai Deattis, 1944–46		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
	a new p	cent	Cent	cent	cent	cem
P2 12 84 12 190,0 0 0	A LANGE	1-9	ALV	0 1.15	1.512	80-050
Cases attended by—	1 In Sector		1110		1	
Private doctors and died at home	2		5*5	4.7	8.34	13•33
Private doctors and removed to Institutions	· · · · ·	45•0	33•5	23-8	66.66	26-67
Private doctors and died in nursing homes	1	.271	11•0	4•8	1.05.5	6•67
Midwives and died at home	·1		·	I=0 .1. I		1
Dispensaries and pupil nurses and remov	red to	101	g	1-1	1.870,1	Refer
Institutions		5.0				
Institution nurses and died at home	where w	5•0	5•5			6•67
Attended in Institutions		45•0	39.0	66•7	25•0	46•6 6
No medical care			5.5			
conditions	-					
Totals		100-0	100.0	100-0	100-0	100.0

TABLE 16.-MATERNAL DEATHS, 1944-1948.

TOTALS.

		1.17.1						100	Technology.	ris Constitution	on here inside	
TT IN			+	1	944		1945	-	1946	1947	1948	ob stad
Septicæmia				1.00	7		4	5	1	2	2	angester.
Toxæmia			.1.		1		4	P	3	5	1	ispensers in limits
Hæmorrhage				-	2			+	6	2	2	minnin
Embolism					1		3	4	1		2	bihmin
Other Conditi	ons				9	_			10	3	8	o medies
		-				_						
- S	2			1	20	1	18		21	12	15	
				1					1	1	1	

TABLE 17.—MATERNAL DEATHS, 1944–48. Rate per 1000 Total Births (Live and Still).

1		1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Septicæmia		0•9	0*5	0•1	0•2	0•2
Toxæmia		0-1	0•5	0•3	0•5	0•1
Hæmorrhage		0•2	MAX-	0•6	0•2	0•2
Embolism		0.1	0.4	0•1	05. 10	0.2
Other Conditions		1•1	0•9	1•0	0•3	0•9
and and and a second second	100	2.5	2•4	2•2	1•2	1•7

TABLE 18.-MATERNAL MORTALITY.

RATE PER 1000 TOTAL BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL).

	01	F	legistrat	Gener	al's Cla	ssificatio	n	After Clinical Investigation							
Year	Total Births (Live and Still)	eral sis	ber 1,000 hs	Diseases ciated with d-birth	ber 1,000 hs	Deaths	ber 1,000 hs	eral Sepsis	ber 1,000 hs	Discases ciated with d-birth	ler 1,000	Deaths	er 1,000 as		
610) Per	047 Per	Puerp	Rate I Birt	Other asso Chi	P.ate 1 Birt	Total	Rate I Birt	Puerp	Rate p Birt	Other asso Chil	Pate p Birtl	Total	Rate p Birt		
Aver. 1939-43	7,512	9	1•2	14	1•9	23	3•0	6	0•8	21	2.8	27	3*6		
1944	8,131	8	1•0	8	1•0	16	2.0	7	0•9	13	1.6	20	2.5		
1945	7,576	6	0.8	12	1•6	18	2•4	4	0•5	14	1.8	18	2•4		
1946	9,655	1	0.1	14	1.5	15	1.6	1	0•1	20	2.1	21	2.2		
1947	10,133	1	0•1	. 9	1.0	10	1•0	2	0•2	10	1.0	12	1-2		
1948	8,674	5	0•6	9	1.0	14	1.6	2	0•2	13	1•5	15	1•7		

TABLE 19.-MATERNAL DEATHS.

Maternal Deaths	Septicæ- mia	Toxæ- mia	Hæmorr- hage	Embo- lism	Other conditions complicating or associated with Child-birth	Total
Cases attended by-	DEA	TAVAT	MATT	- 11 -	and a start	
Private doctors and died at home			1	1		2
Private doctors and removed to Institutions		1	1		2	4
Private doctors and died in nursing homes	- AN 70	14073.			1	1
Midwives and died at home						
Dispensaries and pupil nurses and removed to Institutions					Bageloamia	
Institution nurses and died at home					1.1	1
Attended in Institutions	2			1	4	7
No medical care	· ···	·			Other Cond	
Totals	2	04 1	2	2	8	15

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TABLE 20.-MATERNAL DEATHS.

Ages at Death :--

	20 years	and u	inder 2	25 years			1 or	6.67	per cent	of to	tal.
	25 years	and	nder :	30 years	t-mit	for rein	2 or	13.33			
-	20 years	and	nder !	35 years			2 01	12.22	,,	,,	
	25 years	and u	nder	10 years	1.5	whole d	5 01	99.99	,,	,,	
	10 years	and u	inder ·	to years	••••	•••	1	96.67	33	,,	
	40 years	and	mder	to years			4 01	20.07	"		
	45 years	and o	ver .		••••		l or	0.01	,,	,,	
				TOTAL	-	Aug. 24	15 1	00			THE

0401

TABLE 21.—Particulars regarding BIRTHS after necessary corrections have

been made for transfers.

1402	POLY MARKED LT.	In the no. / combi	1001 4	Pd1. 5981	CONTRACT AND A
I-SE RART	The same	1000 300		18-81 1.18-81	Illegitimate
		Total			Births
102 102	The addition	Live Births	Legitimate	Illegitimate	per cent. of
Law - Cart	2.00	max . tut		-AK 7-01	Live Births
	TITLEDEL GERE	1000		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Pour la cher
1st Quarter 1940		1,804	1,686	118	6·5
s 2nd "		1,706	1,593	113	6.6
4th ,,		1,524	1,452	72	4.7
Von= 1040	8.04	6 030	8 519	411	5.0
1cal 1740	212	0,000	0,015	20-22	1948 1 1144
1 1st Quarter 1941		1,676	1,555	121	7.2
2nd ,,		1,839	1,700	133	8.2
4th		1,664	1,558	106	6.4
W 1044		0.004	8 490	501	7.9
Year 1941		6,934	0,430	504	1.2
1st Quarter 1942		1,791	1,674	117	6.5
2nd "		1,967	1,806	161	8-2
4th		1,790	1,676	114	6.4
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					
Year 1942		7,386	6,827	559	A.0
1st Ouarter 1943		1,808	1,672	136	7.5
2nd "		2,052	1,882	170	8.3
3rd "		1,905	1,726	179	9°4 8•3
3111 21		1,040	1,000	104	
Year 1943		7,605	6,968	637	8•4
1st Quarter 1944		1.848	1.683	165	8.9
2nd		2,103	1,926	177	8•4
3rd "		1,971	1,789	182	9.2
411 ,,		1,986	1,790	190	9-9
Year 1944		7,908	7,188	720	9•1
1st Opertor 1945		1 819	1 627	185	10.2
2nd		1,899	1,706	193	10.2
3rd ",		1,832	1,643	189	10.3
4th ,,		1,819	1,003	190	8.0
Year 1945		7,362	6,639	723	9.8
1at Oursets 1040		1.059	1 791	171	8-8
2nd	••• •••	2,312	2,138	174	7.5
3rd "		2,494	2,332	162	6•5
4th "		2,592	2,441	151	5.8
Year 1946	Siles S	9.350	8.692	658	7.0
		-,		100	5.0
1st Quarter 1947		2,669	2,536	133	5.4
3rd "		2,405	2,242	163	6.8
4th ,,		2,075	1,957	118	5•7
Year 1047		9 865	9,305	560	5.7
Ital 1747		0,000	0,000		1.
1st Quarter 1948		2,162	2,036	126	5.8
and "		2,168	1,960	130	6.2
4th "		2,000	1,881	119	6.0
Noon 1040		9,490	7.005	515	6.1
Year 1948		8,420	1 1,905	515	0-1

TANDM 20,-MATERNAL DEATHS.

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Year 1942

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Year 1944

Year 1945

Year 1946

TABLE 22.-BIRTH RATES for eight large towns in Scotland and for the

whole of Scotland.

Year	Scotland	Glasgow	Edin- burgh	Dundee	Aberdeen	Paisley	Greenock	Mother- well and Wishaw	Clyde. bank
1937	17-6	19.8	15.8	17-6	17.1	18-9	21.6	20.0	17-9
1938	17•7	19.5	16.1	17•6	16.9	18.7	20•2	19•5	18-2
1939	17•4	19-2	15.5	15•8	16•6	18•4	20.3	18.8	17-7
1940	17-1	19•1	15.5	16.6	15.6	18.5	19.7	19•3	19-1
1941	17.5	18.7	15.0	16.3	16-2	19•4	18.8	20•1	19.6
1942	17.6	18.8	15.8	15-9	16•1	17-1	20•1	18•8	19.9
1943	18•4	20•0	16-2	16-3	16*0	19.0	21.0	19•7	21•0
1944	18•5	19•7	16.6	18.0	16.5	18-9	20•5	20•8	21-2
1945	16-9	18•1	15.4	16.1	15.5	16.0	18.6	17.7	18.6
1946	20•3	21.0	19.5	22•3	20•4	20.0	20.7	21-2	20*5
1947	22•0	23.3	20.3	23•1	21.9	22•5	23.8	23•7	21.5
1948	19.4	20-2	17.2	19•8	19-1	18-9	21•2	21-2	21•1

TABLE 23.-BIRTHS occurring in Municipal Institutions since the passing

of the Local Government Act, 1929.

1020	20	a
1030	03	Craiglockhart Poorhouse.
1091	44	Craigleith Hospital.
1090	00	Craigleith Hospital.
1952	59	Western General Hospital.
1933	118	Western General Hospital.
1934	161	Western General Hospital.
1935	206	Western General Hospital.
1936	353	Western General Hospital
1937	491	Western General Hospital
1938	666	Western General Hospital
1939	483	Western General Hospital
	- 20	Northern General Hospital
	1886.0	Craiglockhart Institution
1940	434	Western General Hospital
1.85	4	Northern General Hospital
1941	704	Western General Hospital
1942	881	Western General Hospital
0.01	1	Edinburgh City Hospital
1943	1,105	Western General Hospital
1944	1,289	Western General Hospital
1945	1,211	Western Concrel Hospital
171	275	Eastern General Hassital
174	2	Edipburgh City Handial
1946	1.461	Western Compared II.
181	436	Fastern Compared H.
1947	1.117	Wostern General Hospital.
810	719	Factorn General Hospital.
	.10	Bastern General Hospital.
1948	569	Wastern C. I.Y.
211	397	Fostern General Hospital.
 -		Eastern General Hospital.

TABLE 24.—OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. The interval in days between the Birth of the Child and the onset of the disease.

Days	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-21 days	No particulars	Total
Cases	0	1	0	1	2	3	3	6	2	5	6	0	29

The confinement was attended by :---

C Un Credy	00 Titve Birt	Veto ver 10	T metty		Cases	
A doctor and	nurse				1	
Nurses from :	institutions				0	
Dispensaries	Yest	Monthlity	110Y		0	20,000
In institution	s				27	
Midwives					0	
Under Mater	nity Services S	Scheme	•••		1	
137 (S 14)	THE 0.501 C	TOTAL	LOGE	10	29	
1001 69.	1909	The second	0001		CL_	185

Treatment was given :---

At home (including 1 Maternity Services Scheme	Cases
case)	2
At home and welfare centres	3
In hospital	24
TOTAL	29

TABLE 25.—INFANT MORTALITY RATES in Scotland and Eight Large Burghs.

Year	Scotland	Glasgow	Edin- burgh	Dundee	Aberdeen	Paisley	Greenock	Mother- well and Wishaw	Clyde- bank
1938	70	87	70	87	72	93	97	72	82
1939	69	80	61	77	71	76	75	61	68
1940	78	95	59	74	59	91	88	91	76
1941	83	111	68	67	86	115	82	65	80
1942	69	91	66	89	77	116	90	73	95
1943	65	82	56	68	67	97	104	70	57
1944	65	95	54	69	68	81	80	69	61
1945	56	68	51	60	57	80	81	54	71
1946	54	67	50	57	54	75	74	64	52
1947	56	77	52	47	42	57	62	54	59
1948	45	56	34	47	33	57	61	41	40

85

LAMLE 24 .- OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. The interval in days

84

TABLE 27.-EDINBURGH-INFANT MORTALITY RATES in Wards.

CHILDREN under

1946

 $\begin{array}{c} 35\\ 5\\ 5\\ 4\\ 3\\ 5\\ 6\\ 4\\ 3\\ 8\\ 6\\ 5\\ 6\\ 5\\ 6\\ 5\\ 6\\ 5\\ 6\\ 5\\ 6\\ 5\\ 6\\ 5\\ 7\\ 1\\ 5\\ 7\\ 4\\ 7\end{array}$

52

12 months and under 2 years 2 and under 3 years 3 and under 4 9 ard years years

 $\begin{array}{r} 44\\ 63\\ 21\\ 42\\ 329\\ 37\\ 41\\ 59\\ 266\\ 374\\ 489\\ 66\\ 58\\ 604\\ 42\\ 38\\ 54\\ \end{array}$

49

1947 1948

 $\begin{array}{c} 23\\ 34\\ 40\\ 8\\ 451\\ 35\\ 43\\ 5\\ 21\\ 32\\ 61\\ 18\\ 7\\ 33\\ 28\\ 64\\ 49\\ 13\\ 27\\ \end{array}$

34

Total 1-5 years Total under 5 years

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12000							-	Ward.	1921-	1926-	1931-	1936	-					1
			1		2 1 4 4			at Total and a	1925*	1930	1935	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	- -
			= =			T Cong		1. Calton 2. Canongate 3. Newington 4. Morningside 5. Merchiston	82 103 70 56 54	67 91 69 40 53	69 66 70 46 56	55 64 35 41 59	91 69 55 62 33	64 42 25 28 36	68 44 46 68 38	48 46 42 53 40	37 84 26 60 38	
-			TA TRA LA TOTA		TTX DAT	TEC (deat)	ha wada	6. Gorgie 7. Haymarket	71 73 79	68 36 57	64 60 45	56	59 90 60	38	57 41 55	53 49 45	41 55 37	1
Тав	LE 26.—E	DINBURGH	INFANT	MORTAL	ATY RAT	ES (deat.	ns under	8. St. Bernard s 9. Broughton	64 72	79 69	66 80	63 88	73	60 74	50 52	56	74 61	
	L.	One	YEAR per l	.000 Live	Births).			11. St. Andrew's 12. St. Giles	109 131	97 99	72 79	70 90	70 58	72 82	113 98	90 52	35 84	1
	Infai		Infant	unoitan	Infant	muk.	Infant	13. Dalry 14. George Sq.	81 85	75	83 76	58 70 65	62 76 70	52 84 82	40 76 41	49 43 79	49	
Year	r Morta	lity Year	Mortality	Year	Mortality	Year	Mortality	15. St. Leonard's 16. Portobello	77	76	64 64	63	65 72	37	66 48	58 61	43	
	1712				. Incinerity			18. North Leith 19. West Leith	123 80	95 73	77 68	69 81	81 53	51 48	44 49	39 34	42 33	
1880	0 143	1898	*141	1916	100	1934	62	20. Central Leith 21. Liberton	118 77	92 81	89 60	73 91	71 86	76 91	53	59 56	72 42	
1881		1899	147	1019	T123	1935	68	22. Colinton 23. Corstorphine	52 48	50 59	59 61	59 51	50 61	53 38	39 40	25 35	40	
1882	2 121	1900	143	1910	v117	1937	70	and Cramond		70	68	65	- 66	56	54	51	50	- -
1884	4 135	1902	119	1920	89	1938	61	City Rate	91	1 13	00	0.5	00	0			1	
1885	5 120	1903	117	1921	P96	1930	59			•	City B	oundar	ies extend	led-N	ovember	, 1920.		
1886	6 136	1904	125	1922	91	1940	68	TA	BLE S	28.—	CAUSI	es of	DEAT	'H an	nong	CHIL	DREN	u
1887	7 137	1905	124	1923	82	1941	66	日間			F	IVE Y	EARS C	uring	1948	121		
1888	3 128	1906	112	1924	89	1942	56				1		il		Bel	11 1	1 1	
1889	9 133	1907	121	1925	96	1943	54	112		10 K	~	4	4 ths		15	12	pu s a	0
1890) 144	1908	R114	1926	80	1944	51			wee	der	Ider .	and	der	nder nder	der	hs al year	Iabi
1891	1 138	1909	113	1927	80	1945	50	Cause of Death		er 1 d un		In p	ul un ts ceks or 3	d un ths	ths the	ths th	ont 2 2	n a
1892	2 135	1910	103	1928	75	1946	52	- Brin The	000	Und	2 an	3 an	Veel weel weel	mon	non 9 an	Tots	undo	Z all
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1894 1895 1896 1897	148 125 152 152 125 152 122 164	1912 1913 1914 1915	110 110 101 110 132	1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	80 82 69 73 66	1948	49 34	serebro-spinal Fev carlet Fever Thooping Cough iphtheria ulmonary T.B. uberculous	ver		11111		···· ··· ··· ···	 3 2	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·	 4 5	1	1 1 1 1
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1894 1895 1896 1897 * Sanit T Chik	148 125 152 152 122 164 tary Departme d Welfare Dep	1912 1913 1914 1915 nt formed 1898 artment formed	110 110 101 110 132 P City Bou May, 1917.	1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 ndaries exteno ¥ Reflectio	80 82 69 73 66 ded. R Volu	1948 1948 Intary Visitin, nza epidemic	49 34 g in Homes. , 1918-1919.	serebro-spinal Fever Thooping Cough iphtheria Tysipelas ulmonary T.B. uberculous Menin ther Tuberculous philis in ther Tuberculous philis uberculous method issues in ther Tuberculous philis in ther Tuberculous philis in ther Tuberculous philis in ther Tuberculous philis in ther Tuberculous philis in ther Tuberculous philis issues in ther Tuberculous philis issues	rer gitis sease seases tions ty bullier				1 1 <tr< td=""><td>···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··</td><td> </td><td>$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ 4 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ \dots \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 22 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 40 \\ 25 \\ \end{array}$</td><td>1 4 2 3 1 4 2 1 4 2 </td><td></td></tr<>	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··		$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ 4 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ \dots \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 22 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 40 \\ 25 \\ \end{array}$	1 4 2 3 1 4 2 1 4 2 	
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1894 1895 1896 1897 * Sanit T Chik	3 148 4 125 5 152 3 122 7 164 tary Departme d Welfare Dep	1912 1913 1914 1915 Int formed 1898 artment formed	110 110 101 110 132 P City Bou May, 1917.	1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 ndaries extend Y Reflection	80 82 69 73 66 ded. R Volu	1948 1948 Intary Visitin, nza epidemic.	49 34 g in Homes. , 1918-1919.	serebro-spinal Fever Thooping Cough ipintheria rysipelas ulmonary T.B. uberculous Menin ther Tuberculous Dis wphilis leasles ickets ickets ickets ickets inonchitis neumonia (all fon iastro-enteritis ther Digestive Dis iongenital Malforma ongenital Heart iydrocephalus iongenital Debili remature Birth "her diseases peet to first year of I telectasis uffocation, Overl JI other Causes	gitis sease eases tions ty culiar ife	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 7 223 2 0 12 1 1		···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·	1 1	 3 2 3 		$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ 4 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ \dots \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 32 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 32 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ $		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1894 1895 1896 1897 * Sanit T Chile	3 148 4 125 5 152 3 122 7 164 tary Departme d Welfare Dep	1912 1913 1914 1915 nt formed 1898 artment formed	110 110 101 110 132 P City Bou May, 1917.	1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 ndaries extend Y Reflectio	80 82 69 73 66 ded. R Volu	1948 1948 Intary Visitin, nza epidemic.	49 34 g in Homes. , 1918-1919.	serebro-spinal Fex Thooping Cough liptheria Tysipelas ulmonary T.B. uberculous Menin ther Tuberculous Dis wphilis leasles ickets leningitis aryngits ther Digestive Dis togenital Malforma ongenital Debilin remature Birth hydrocephalus ongenital Debilin remature Birth ther diseases pet to first year of 1 telectasis uffocation, Overl all other Causes	gitis sease eases tions ty suliar ife	113 22 37 220 12 12 1 13 12 13 12 13 13 12 13 12 13 13 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	4 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 3 3	····· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····	1 1 <	 3 2 3 2 		$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ 4 \\ \cdots \\ 5 \\ \cdots \\ 5 \\ \cdots \\ 5 \\ \cdots \\ 5 \\ \cdots \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 32 \\ 1 \\ 32 \\ 1 \\ 32 \\ 1 \\ 22 \\ 8 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 40 \\ 25 \\ 23 \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ 26 \\ 284 \\ \end{array}$	1 4 2 3 1 4 2 1 4 2 3 1 4 2 8 25	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 4

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	TABLE 29.—EDINBURGH—NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.									
				(introduction)	Antes faer 100		dal .	1		
				R.	ATES PER I	000 LIVE J	BIRTHS.		bis 77	
181	10	1747	1040	Lindor	042 1943	1040 1041	10-11-01 10801 1085 1	Total under	Total under	
		Year		1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	4 weeks	1 year	
				48 57	25 10	65 01	0.0 1 22	0.0	mental and	
19	12	2.11	70	29.6	4•3	6-9	4•1	45	110	
19	913			25-9	4.3	5•4	5.0	41	101	
- 19	914			28.6	6.5	5-7	2.9	44	110	
19	15			26.5	7•2	6-1	4.1	44	132	
1	16			29.7	5-2	2*8	71	45	100	
10	112		••••	27.1	5.0	4.3	4*0	42	123	
19	19			28.2	5•3	5.2	4.6	43	117	
19	20			23.7	5.3	5-8	3.1	38	89	
19	21			24.8	4.7	3•9	4.9	38	96	
19	22			24.1	4.2	5*5	2.9	37	91	
19	23			21.1	3•7	4.7	3.2	33	82	
19	24			22•0	5.8	5•0	2.7	36	89	
10	25			22.9	4.0	4.1	2.0	33	96	
10	20			19.3	4 7	4.2	2.0	30	80	
10	28			24-1	2.4	3.0	2.0	20	80	
19	29	0.0		24.9	4.0	3-8	2.1	35	80	
19	30			25-2	3.1	2*6	1.2	32	82	
19	31			23-6	3.6	2.7	2.7	33	69	
19	32			26*2	2•2	0•9	2.7	32	73	
19	33			24.4	3.2	2.5	1.6	32	66	
19	34			21.8	3-2	2•2	1.5	29	62	
10	30		111	21-9	4.7	5.0	2.8	34	70	
19	37			24*2	4*2	3*4	2*3	34	68	
19	38			24.0	4.2	4.0	2.5	38	70	
19	39			21.6	4.8	3.6	2.5	33	50	
19	40			23-2	5.1	3.0	2.3	34	68	
19	41	8		23.2	3.6	3•3	2.0	32	66	
19	42			20.7	4.5	2•2	1•4	29	56	
19	43			20•4	2.4	2.8	1.8	27	54	
19	44			20.5	3.3	3.2	2.0	28	51	
10	40			22.4	2.0	0.5	1.4	25	50	
10	47			16.0	3.8	1.4	1.7	26	52	
19	48			15.3	2-1	1.9	1.3	23	49	
				100	41	1.7	0.0	19	34	

TABLE 30.-EDINBURGH-NEO-NATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY.

RATES PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS.

(QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES.)

	Bir	ths	Neo- De:	natal aths	Deaths 1-12 months		De Under	aths 1 year
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1911-15	6,283	19-5	271	43	142	71	713	114
1916-20	5,775	18-1	239	42	356	63	595	105
1921-25	8,542	20.1	303	35	174	56	777	91
1926-30	7,516	17.3	242	32	352	47	594	79
1931-35	7,037	15•6	224	32	254	36	478	68
1936-40	7,309	16.0	253	35	224	31	477	65
1941-45	7,439	15.8	209	28	201	27	410	55
1946	9,350	19.5	244	26	246	26	490	52
1947	9,865	20•3	225	23	255	26	480	49
1948	8,420	17•2	162	19	122	15	284	34

1 1 1	ST.	7401- 011-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-	1		R	ATES PE	R 1000	LIVE B	IRTHS.			5444	00.000	Educed		
Ť	Ave 1929-	rage .1933	Aver 1934-	age 1938	Avel 1939-	rage 1943	194	44	194	15	194	91	194	2	194	80
Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Births	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Births	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Births	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Births	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Births	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Births	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Births	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Births
Whooping Cough	21	8•0	13	1.8	14	1-9	5	9-0	4	1-0	5	0-5	12	1-2	4	0-5
Measles Diphtheria	12	1-7 0-3	12 1	1-6	3	0-4	STER ST		6 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-	0.8	60 61	0-3	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	0-5	ia III și	0-6
Other Infectious Diseases	2	0-3	and ⁶	0-8	Belg Belg	0-1	61	0-3	63	0•3	1	1.0	20	0.2	atva.	1
Tuberculous Diseases	10	1.4	RES 2	1-0	9	8.0	00	0•4	5	2.0	00	0-3	8	0-8	1 60	9.0
Meningitis and Convulsions	20	2.8	13000	1.8	312	1.1	100 A 20	6-0	6 1+0 1+0 1+0 1+0	1-2	0*0 0*1 0*8	0.0	4*1 4*1 4*1 4*1 4*1	0.8	0 [0]	1-2
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	114 114	16-0	98.8	13•4	93	12.9	74	9-4	63	8-6	86	9•2	94	9•5	50	6-9
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	33	4.6	37	5•1	39	5.4	47	6-0	52	1-2	95	10-1	26	9•8	32	3.8
Other Digestive Diseases	П	1.5	DE	1:4	9	0.8	80	1-0	a 17	2-0	01 4 81 61	0-4	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	0.4	-	1.0
Premature Birth, Malformations, Atelectasis,	a mark	T OL TO	33	1.10	00.1							4 2 2 4			10.	T
Injury at Birth Dverlaving	4	0-6	230 8	0-7	9	- c.02	14	1.8	178	24•2	228	24.4	206	20-9	138	16•4 2•3
Syphilis	4. 4.	9-0	AT S	0-1	I	1.0			63	0-3	- m	0-3	 (* 1	- 2012		:
ititario nalio lama tario	midile militie			74	110 510 510 510 510	148 040 043 044	500 500 500 600 600	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	000 020 030 020 020	005 625 828 700	020 120 021 020	510 710 810 9 10	110 510 510 510 510			

87

TABLE 32 .-- NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

88

RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS.

		_						
12	Yea	ar		Premature Birth	Injury at Birth	Congenital Malformation	Atrophy Debility Marasmus	Diarrho and Enteriti
		-		01.1	0.0	9.6	5.7	0.6
	1911			21-1	2-0	2.0	R+0	0.2
	1912			21.3	1.4	2.6	5•1	1.4
	1913			20-5	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.5
	1914			17.0	1.4	2.4	0.0	0.7
	1915			18.3	0•2	2-4	00	0.1
	1010		_	99.8	0•3	4.3	7.0	0.7
	1910	••••		22.0	0•4	1.8	5-5	0.2
	1010		••••	18•4	1.2	1.7	10.6	0.2
	1010			99.3	0.9	2.1	9.5	0.2
	1919			16.0	1.8	2.3	5.7	0.1
	1920		•••	100	10	1 1 1 1 1 1	(2 3) - I	H
	1091			19.5	0.3	2.3	5•2	1.0
	1022			18-6	1.0	2•4	5.7	0.8
	1022			16.3	0.8	2.3	4.6	0.7
	1024		••••	15.9	1.2	3.9	6.3	1.2
	1925			15.6	1•4	3•4	4.0	0.1
	1020				10 10		177E	
	1926		-	13.4	2•1	2.6	5.9	0.1
	1927			17.1	2.5	2.8	3.9	0.2
	1928			14.3	3.0	2.0	3.8	0.3
	1929			17-1	2.7	3*3	3*4	0.7
	1930			17-1	3.1	3.1	4.1	
								2. 8
	1931			15-3	3.2	1•5	- 3.2	0.3
	1932			17.8	3.9	1.4	1.3	0.3
	1933			17-8	2.8	2.3	3•1	0.1
	1934			15*2	3.3	2.7	2.5	0•4
	1935			15.2	5*3	1.6	3-3	1.6
						10	7435 I	100 10
	1936			15.4	3•2	2.6	5*4	0.8
	1937			17.3	4.2	2.6	5*9	0.8
	1938			11.5	7•0	3.0	3.0	1-2
	1939			8.1	6•4	3.6	4.5	1.4
	1940			13.0	4•9	2.9	2.0	1.6
	10/1	_		15.7	0.0	0-0	1.0	
	1941	•••	•••	107	2.3	3.2	1.7	1.4
1	1942			11.0	4*0	4*0	0.4	0.8
	1044			10.9	0.2	2:4	1-0	1.1
	1045	•••	•••	0.0	2.0	2.5	1-8	2.4
	1 9 4 9	••••	••••	0-0	1.0	3-9	1-2	0.3
	1946			10.7	1.6	3•2	1-1	0.6
	1947			9•1	2.4	3*5	0.4	1.0
	1948			4.8	3.0	3-0	0.6	0.2
				10 1			00	0 4

TABLE 33 .- DEATHS from RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

and the second second	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1
Pneumonia— Under 4 weeks Total under 1 year Total under 5 years	17 73 97	12 71 84	19 93 124	22 89 105	21 77 92	14 51 67	17 63 70	11 52 67	32 75 83	30 84 95	
Bronchitis— Under 4 weeks Total under 1 year Total under 5 years	10 16	ii 11 14	2 20 23	$\begin{array}{c}2\\16\\20\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c}2\\16\\21\end{array}$	1 26 28	2 11 13	 11 12	 11 13	 10 11	
Laryngitis— Under 4 weeks Total under 1 year Total under 5 years	 'i	 1	 'ï		 "ï	 'i	 ``i	 ïi	 'ï		

TABLE 37.-ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES SEEN AT RHEUMATIC CLINIC.

TABLE 34.—HEALTH VISITING.

		8.		First Visits	Subsequent Visits	Total
(a)	Expectant mothers			 2,789	833	3,622
(b)	Infants (under 1 year)		 7,636	23,956	31,592
(c)	Children (1-5 years)			 618	40,713	41,331
(d)	Home Help cases			 517	s giulenzo due	517
	1	7	l'otals	 11,560	65,502	77,062

TABLE 35.—CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Number of clinic	s provided by local health authority-	
------------------	---------------------------------------	--

 (a) before 5th July 1949
 ...
 ...
 ...
 21

 (b) at end of year
 ...
 ...
 ...
 19

(ii) Number of clinics provided by voluntary bodies at end of year

(iii) Total number of children under 5 years of age who first attended at the clinics during

the year— Be	fore 5th July	Remainder of Year	Total
(a) under 1 year of age	3,507	2,408	5,915
(b) over 1 year of age	835	639	1,474
51 51	4 342	3.047	7.389
	1,012	0,0 11	

(iv) Total number of attendances made by children during the year-

Be	efore 5th July	Remainder of Year	Total
(a) under 1 year of age	30,412	24,272	54,684
(b) over 1 year of age	10,618	9,283	19,901
	41,030	33,555	74,585

TABLE 36.-ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINICS.

Number of sessions held-563.

(i

Total number of attendances made by children under 5 years of age during the year-

Section (Coldents Bleese T	First Attendances	Subsequent Attendances 618	Total 689
(a) under 1 year of age(b) over 1 year of age	480	5,343	5,823
40	551	5,961	6,512

) Provided by voluntary bodies—nil

(iii) Provided by firms of manufacturers-nil,

(iv) Others-nil.

0

TABLE 37.-ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES SEEN AT RHEUMATIC CLINIC.

.G.	AITISIV I	HTJA	11	1st Januar to 4th July	y 1948 1948	5th July to 31st Decemb	1948 Der 1948
NEW CASES-							
Rheumatic Non-rheumatic			:	15 8		4 3	
Voorte unit	TOTAL			23	-	7	
RHEUMATIC-	0.87,	2			restr	o sectored from	647
Carditis only Chorea only		····		0	(10) 1 3000	0 fame (und	(6)
Carditis with chorea Arthritis only			41.1	23	(mare -	0	(4)
Arthritis with carditis		••• •••		8		2 and 1 and 2	(14)
NON-RHEUMATIC-	-		-	-			
Erythema nodosum (strep	(fsocoot	***		2		0	
Psychological pains			-	$\overline{2}$	1	0	
Nervous instability				0		1	1
Tonsilitis with pains	•••	*** ***	-	U 0		1	
Chronic upper respiratory	infection			1		ō	
Asthma Chronic intestinal indigest	in DiAL	IN WIL	LIF	D-18	CABLE :	0 0	

(i) Number of clinics provided by local health authorat

(a) before 5th July 1940

TABLE 38.-DAY NURSERIES.

(i) Provided by local health authority-

Name and Address of Nursery	No. of pla- end o	ces provided at of year	No. of places taken up at end of year	Waiting list at end of year
CRAIGMILLAR Craigmillar Castle Gardens	Under 2 25	Over 2 25	t year of age	870 (d) 31
DUMBIEDYKES Dumbiedykes Road	10	20	36	69
GILMORE PLACE 18 Gilmore Place	la gaineb mabli Ren ²⁴ ader o	16	43	38
GRANTON Wardieburn Road	15	25	41	37
LOCHEND Lochend Road South	000,88	30	35	54
Niddrie Mains Terrace	25	20	46	93
PILRIG Pilrig Street	0 7/15 TH	25	43	80
WEST PILTON Ferry Road Drive North	25	25	57	83
ST KENTIGERN'S 10 St Peter's Pl., Viewforth	45	35	84	95
South Fort Street	30	30	60	71
STENHOUSE Ford's Road	20	30	50	64
TOLLCROSS Central Halls, Tolicross	180,6	30	35	54
TOTALS	234	311	581	769

(ii) Provided by voluntary bodies-nil.

(iii) Provided by firms of manufacturers-nil.

(iv) Others-nil.

0.5

Nursery		Approved Places	Actual Attendances	Possible Attendances	Percentage of Attendance
Craigmillar		50	12,036	14,025	86
Dumbiedykes		30	7,797	8,415	93
Gilmore Place		40	9,220	11,220	82
Granton	10 Lero	40	9,056	11,220	81
Lochend	the former	30	6,774	8,415	80
Niddrie		45	9,007	12,623	71
Pilrig		40	9,159	11,220	82
West Pilton		50	11,310	14,025	81
South Fort Street		60	12,310	16,830	73
St Kentigern's		80	15,700	22,440	70

....

...

...

Totals

Stenhouse

Tollcross

50

30

545

10,764

8,358

121,491

Average attendance during the year-80 per cent. Widowers'

14,025

8,415

152,873

77

99

and here

TABLE 40.-RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES and CHILDREN'S HOMES.

(a) MAINTAINED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Name and Address of Nursery or Home	Whether Long-stay or Short-stay	Number of Beds provided at the end of 1948				
LASS - Stand	Short duly	Aged 0-2	Aged 2-5	Others		
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT	The second	No. of		(1000) (1000)		
Victoria Park House, Newhaven Road	Short-stay	receined li	20			
Willowbrae House, Willowbrae Road	,,		30	·		
Viewforth Nursery, 22 Viewforth Terrace	"		15			
Henderson Row Nursery, 73 Henderson Row	**		15	s. Child-m		
Social Services Department	10			11111		
St. Katherine's Children's Home, Howdenhall Road, Liberton	Either	40		***		
Clerwood Children's Home, Clermiston Road, Corstorphine	,,	37				
Canaan Lodge Children's Home, Canaan Lane	**			90		
Redhall Children's Home, Craiglockhart Drive South	33			40		

TABLE 39.—DAY NURSERIES.

TABLE 30.-DAY NURSERIES

(b) MAINTAINED BY VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Name and Address of Nursery or Home	Whether Long-stay or	Number of Beds provided at the end of 1948			
0. 214,8 837,9	Short-stay	Aged 0-2	Aged 2-5	Others	
Adoption Home, 3 Forbes Road	Short-stay	12			
Challenger Lodge (Edinburgh Cripple Aid Society), Boswall Road	Long-stay	02	10	14	
Children's Shelter (Royal Society for the Pre- vention of Cruelty to Children), 142 High Street	Short-stay	9	9	15	
Edinburgh Home for Babies, "Avenel," 30 Colinton Road	Long-stay Short-stay	22 16			
Edzell Lodge Children's Home (Guild of Service for Women), 35 Inverleith Terrace Lord and Lady Polwarth Home (Church of Scotland), 22 Colinton Road	3 Short-stay others Long-stay Long-stay	3 6	7 19	7	
Widowers' Children's Home, Corstorphine Road	n animala som ve	antin, married	۱ 5	63	

ABLE 40,-RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES and CHILDREN'S HOMES, w

outon arous ant in desivisivity (2)

TABLE 41.—NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

midiO A-LingA	No. of	N	umber of	Certifica	tes	No. of children	No. of children No. of	
Constant Course	applica- tions received iss	issued	refused	can- celled	in force at end of year	being in cared for at end of year	inspec- tions made	which no inspec- tion made
1. Nursery premises 2. Child-minders					nori drođe nabičano 		2	

 Scatastine's Children's Hume, Howelenham Good, T. Iberton
 Fernand Children's France, Obstankton Hood, Creatinghins
 Scatter Lodge Children's House, Constan Lame and all Children's House, Constan Comm.

tranks in the standard and

a la la factoria de la compañía de la compañía de la compañía de la compañía de la compañía de la compañía de la

DEPARTMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES

TABLE 42.-TODDLERS' PLAYGROUNDS.

Centre	Number on Roll	Daily Attend- ances	Centre	Number on Roll	Daily Attend- ances
Fountainbridge	20	15	Craigentinny	20	17
Moray Knox	15	12	Jamaica Street	20	16
Diegeance	30	25	Yardheads, Leith	25	21
Stockbridge	18	15	Boswall Parkway	40	35
Two Square	20	15	Granton	40	33
Abbeyhill	22	18	Lochinvar	25	22
Barony Place	33	26	Lochend	25	21
Carrick Knowe	25	20	Marshall Street	25	20
Fim Row	28	25	Portobello	27	23
St Ninian's, Leith	29	22	TROP (1990 Loss Loss) of the	northan	P.

TABLE 43.-MOTHER and BABY HOMES.

PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

syphilis is still held to b	ms that	Numl	Average Length of Stay			
Name and Address of Home or Hostel	Ante- natal	Post- natal	Total Ante-natal and Post-natal	Cots	Ante- natal	Post-natal (exclusive of lying-in period)
Edinburgh Home for Mothers and Infants, 17 Claremont Park, Leith	6	6	12	8	6 weeks	3 months
Haig-Ferguson Memorial Home, 4 Lauriston Park	11		11	4	2 months	
*Salvation Army Home for Mothers and Babies, "Tor," Corstorphine Road	6	18	24	18	6 weeks	11 weeks

* Closed for reconstruction, October 1948.

Total number of women admitted during the year to these three homes (ignoring re-admissions after confinement) 129

DEPARTMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES

CLINICAL MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

TABLE 42 .- TODDLERS' FLAYGROUNDS

New Registrations.—Although the year 1948 again marked a falling-off in the number of persons reporting to the clinics, the decrease was considerably less than might have been expected, the figure representing it being much less than half that for the previous year. For 1948 the number of new registrations was 4,697 as compared with 5,081 in 1947, a decline of only 384, representing 7.5 per cent., whereas the difference between the figures for the two previous years amounted to 15 per cent.

After examination, the number of the new registrations who were actually found to have an infection was 3,012, and this count was 386 fewer than in 1947. The details of the 1948 infections are now displayed in tabular form, followed by the 1947 figures contained in brackets.

Syphilis Gonorrhœa Chancroid	New Cases 696 (791) 969 (987) 9 (26)	Transfers in 236 (231) 71 (82) 2 (1)	Total 932 (1,022) 1,040 (1,069)	Percentage 30.9 34.5
Non-specific	• (=•)	2 (1)	11 (27)	0•4
Venereal Disease	1,001 (1,260)	28 (20)	1,029 (1,280)	34.2

This table shows that syphilis again accounts for just over 30 per cent. of the total of infections. Gonorrhœa and non-specific venereal disease each claim over 34 per cent., but this year the gonorrhœa cases slightly outnumber those in the composite group. Considering that gonorrhœa has reputedly at least a three times greater prevalence than syphilis, it seems that syphilis is still held to be much the stronger indication for clinic treatment, while gonorrhœa is more frequently dealt with in private practice.

Approximately 100 more cases were admitted to hospital than in the previous year, the totals being 1,213 in 1948 as against 1,114 in 1947. The less timeconsuming nature of the treatments is reflected in a drop in the out-patient attendances, which totalled 55,196 as compared with 65,940 in 1947.

Syphilis.—The new cases of syphilis, numbering 696, show a decrease of 12 per cent. below the figure 791 for the year 1947.

Total New	Cases	of S	yphilis	s, includi	ing " Tran	sfers-in."
Year			de animh	Males	Females	Total
1938	•••			342	360	702
1939	•••	•••	•••	321	423	744
1941		••••	•••	328	384	712
1942				690	362	912
1943	•••	•••		598	468	1,082
1944	•••	•••	•••	406	415	821
1946	••••	••••	•••	342	403	745
1947		•••	•••	008 596	564	1,232
1948				517	496	1,022

When "transfers-in" are included, the total of new cases for the year is 932. The table shows that the wartime increases have not yet declined to pre-war level. A further analysis of the syphilis cases is given below.

Early Syphilis		urly bhilis	Syphilis under Treatment		Later s Syp	tages of hilis	Congenital Syphilis	
1041	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Women & Children
1938	94	30	80	45	145	136	23	149
1939	137	62	50	84	117	123	17	154
1940	142	88	50	42	125	122	31	132
1941	345	87	78	47	106	104	21	124
1942	445	183	107	42	110	73	28	94
1943	313	196	174	66	97	79	14	127
1944	117	133	189	43	89	94	16	140
1945	110	115	144	80	84	104	4	104
1946	287	220	289	89	82	95	10	160
1947	259	184	119	112	89	109	5	145
1948	226	125	136	100	88	99	9	149

Early Syphilis.—There has been a diminution in the number of early fresh infections, but the outstanding feature is the disparity between the figures recorded for the two sexes. The newly-infected males remain far above pre-war level. The fresh infections in women, although still four times higher than in 1938, are only about one-half of the number in men. This discrepancy may not reflect the real state of affairs, and seems to call for an explanation. The loss of the wartime Regulation 33B, which was repealed at the end of 1947, by removing a potent factor in contact tracing, has weakened the mechanism of case finding, and especially the finding of female sources of infection who quite often did not realise that they were spreading disease.

Syphilis under Treatment, i.e. "Transfers-in."—The transferred cases show little change from the previous year, the males having slightly increased and the females slightly diminished. Nearly 80 per cent. of the males (who are greatly in the majority) and 60 per cent. of the females are in the early stages.

Later Stages of Syphilis.—The numbers of cases in the late stages have remained remarkably constant over the last five or six years, and the recent high incidence has been entirely due to fresh infections. Most of the transfers-in are cases of early syphilis.

Congenital Syphilis.—The position in regard to congenital syphilis remains much the same as in 1947. The only completely satisfactory solution to this problem lies in the early recognition of the disease in the expectant mother, and the consequent application of penicillin treatment early in the pregnancy is almost certain to prevent transmission to the offspring. During 1948, in the Royal Infirmary Ante-natal Department, the number of pregnant women bloodtested was 3,679. Of the 3,679 women examined 21, *i.e.* 0.6 per cent., were found to have syphilis and given treatment.

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years.				v Jon :	synd as		it the wartin	shows thi	
			N	ew C	ases o	f Gonori	hœa.	ther analy	
	Year					Males	Females	Total	
	1938		10			780	288	1,068	
	1939					561	242	803	
	1940					609	205	814	
	1941		1 quality			903	284	1,187	
	1942					835	278	1,113	
	1943		38		0	688	306	994	
	1944					397	251	648	
	1945					553	330	883	
	1946					1,091	374	1,465	
	1947					767	302	1,069	
1000	1948	•••	78		9	831	209	1,040	

Allowing for the higher (relative to syphilis) proportion of cases who are treated outside the clinics, gonorrhœa is still very prevalent. The fact that 1,040 were received during the year should be viewed in conjunction with the efficacy and rapidity of the treatment by penicillin. The ease and rapidity of the cure are bound to detract in popular estimation from the gravity of the disease. The whole circumstances have now little effect in deterring from re-exposure to infection.

number of women coming for treatment has declined steeply by almost one-third. Here, again, the assistance previously given by Regulation 33B is being missed.

Non-Specific Venereal Disease .- The number of cases recorded as nonspecific is still large : although the progressive increase of recent years has not been maintained, the percentage classified under this heading is still over 34.

Non-Specific Venereal Disease-Percentage of New Infections.

Year	and the second		1	Percentage	
1942		-9-0	"unau	22.5	
1943	vear, the	1110	YOTO DI	27.8	
1944	g 02. yh		dudei	31-2	
1945				32.6	
1946				34.4	
1947				37.6	
1948	•••			34.2	

Continued recourse has been had to artificial fever in the treatment of nongonococcal urethritis, especially when complicated by arthritis.

Penicillin in the Treatment of Gonorrhœa and Syphilis .- During 1948 extended use has been made of methods of prolonging the action of a single injection of penicillin by delaying its release from the site of injection. In 1947, the method of securing prolonged action was to use a suspension of penicillin in oil carrying 4.8 per cent. of beeswax. The year under review saw the introduction of an even more effective technique, namely, the use of a molecular combination of pure crystalline penicillin with procaine, the low solubility of the procaine salt of penicillin ensuring slow absorption, which in some preparations was further

Gonorrhœa.-The subjoined table gives the incidence for the last eleven delayed by incorporating aluminium stearate. The development of these methods meant that one single intramuscular injection of procaine penicillin, by producing a continuous concentraton in the blood over 24 hours, would achieve a therapeutic iffect comparable to that produced by the earlier method of three-hourly injections of aqueous solutions of penicillin, which were rapidly absorbed and transient in action. By this means it became practicable to substitute ambulant treatment on an out-patient basis for in-patient treatment, and one injection per day instead of eight in each 24 hours. Nevertheless, wherever possible, cases of early syphilis were admitted to hospital for the comparatively short duration of penicillin administration in order to have the important early treatment regularly carried out and completely under control.

In the treatment of early syphilis, with the exception of the innovation of the adoption of procaine penicillin, there has been no important departure from the methods described in previous reports involving a combination of penicillin with arsenicals and bismuth.

Uncomplicated gonorrhœa in men has been successfully treated by a single injection of procaine penicillin in a dose of 300,000 to 450,000 units. Female patients and men with complications of gonorrhœa have usually been admitted to hospital for more prolonged pencillin and/or sulphonamide therapy.

Default .--- A gratifying feature of this year's report is the marked improvement Another disturbing factor is that while the male cases have increased, the in this aspect of the work. The number of defaulters has been reduced to much : less than half of last year's figure and the percentage too has been almost halved ; both these figures are by far the lowest registered in the last ten years and constitute a record in the annals of the department. This outstanding achievement reflects great credit on those who have striven to bring it about.

Defa	aulters.	
(ear	Number	Per Cent.
.938	528	23.5
.939	539	24.3
	393	21.9
	397	19•8
.942	376	20.8
	404	23.4
	328	23.0
	399	16.2
1946	471	14-1
1947	588	15.6
1948	235	8.8

Turn-over of Patients .- Another noteworthy feature of this year 1948 is that the turn-over of patients has very appreciably increased, probably a reflection of the rapidity of the treatments and the shortening of the periods of observation necessary. Comparison with the previous year is facilitated by including the figures for 1947 in brackets after those for 1948. During 1948 the total number of patients under treatment was 8,476 (7,756). During the year 235 (588) defaulted; 750 (803) were transferred; 3,884 (2,575) were discharged; and 27 (19) died ; thus leaving at the end of the year 3,580 (3,773) patients still under observation and treatment.

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The National Health Service.—After the 5th July 1948, responsibility for the treatment of venereal diseases was transferred from the local heals authority to the S.E. Regional Hospital Board. Thereafter the local authority became chiefly concerned with the prevention of the spread of these disease and the exercise of its function through the activities of the two health visito attached to the department acquired a new significance. In this connection, is especially satisfactory to be able to point to a lowered defaulter rate and increased turn-over of patients as testifying to the effective co-operation between the clinics for men and those for women and between the clinicians and the sociwelfare workers.

Social Work and "Follow-up."—The undernoted table gives a summa: of the social work for 1948, the numbers quoted representing the cases referre to the two health visitors followed by the outcome of their activities.

Cases submitted for follow-up	00.91	auniver	n.ni	1.374	
Could not be traced				71	
Refused to return			•••	54	are du seine
Visite paid interview	ALC: NO		1.000	1,179	(86 per cen
visits paid, interviews, corr	espon	dence		2,683	

"Follow-up," involving interviewing and home visitation, is difficult an delicate work; it might almost be termed hazardous in that a wrong approad or an unguarded statement may mean the loss of a patient. It can never \parallel 100 per cent. successful because some defaulters or contacts depart leaving π address, and some are not amenable to persuasion, remaining recalcitrant ar obstinately refusing to continue their treatment. Fortunately, of the 54 in the latter group, few were in a highly-contagious condition.

Home visitation is a time-absorbing business, often involving repeated visi before the object in view is attained and the patient persuaded to return an resume the interrupted treatment. For this purpose there is no substitute fc personal contact with the patient and a "heart-to-heart talk." Success wil attend a visitor who is really interested and whose broad-minded understandim and wide sympathies enable her to enter into a patient's life, to appreciate he troubles and to share her anxieties. Defaulters outside the city are dealt wit by letter in the first instance, but every endeavour is made to arrange for a interview in "Nurse's" private room. Any patient found to be in need c assistance financially or otherwise is put in touch with the appropriate organisation after a personal inquiry into the difficulties and a decision made that assistanc is genuinely needed. Any patient, or any member of the public, who wishe help and guidance in this particular sphere of public health work can be see privately by appointment and advised and assisted in the most suitable way.

Previously in this report it has been mentioned that the abrogation or Regulation 33B removed a source of information which aided a quick follow-up of contacts in spite of sometimes inaccurate and insufficient addresses. In this respect the health visitors wish to signify their appreciation of co-operation and help received from the various city departments, notably those specially equipped to advise in contact-tracing.

Acknowledgments.—The results recorded in this report are evidence o the lively interest and unstinted efforts of all sections of the staff, medical, nursing social and clerical, and it is a privilege to acknowledge thankfully such wholehearted co-operation.



ANTI-FLY CAMPAIGN.

Poster Suggestions by Edinburgh College of Art Students.

Evening News Photo.



Part of 000 audience at Sunday vening Film Show. EDUCATION HEALTH 2.000

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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

REPORT BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

The following report for the year ended 31st July 1948 is the forty-first since the institution of school medical inspection in Edinburgh and the eighteenth since the transfer of the service to the municipality.



* Includes the following not medically inspected by the Authority : four special schools (Bangour Hospital, Challenger Lodge, Gogarburn Institution and Muirfield Convalescent, Gullane).

Number of children on the registers :---

n ·	34 480
Primary	15 647
Secondary	10,011
Roman Catholic	5,271
Episcopal	547
Special	1,058
G il (i utuith area)	60
Special (in ourwith area)	97
Special (under P.H. Department)	198
Nursery schools	400
Nursery classes	01 10 311
Normal (Moray House Provincial Committee)	567
Total	58,474

Average number of children in attendance 54,143

Maternity and Child, W Organisation and Administration.

A.-System and extent of medical inspection and treatment. Unchanged from previous report. tieen from 72 in 1946-17 to 162 in 1947-48.

B.-System and extent of dental inspection and treatment.

REPORT BY THE SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER.

The dental staff now numbers ten dental officers and ten dental attendants and is gradually expanding its field of work. Four new dental officers have been appointed, three of whom joined the scheme during the last four months of the session, while the fourth commenced after the end of the school year under review

The addition of staff enabled more work to be done, both for school children and nursing and expectant mothers. More than 20,000 children were inspected and over 16,000 attendances for treatment were made at the clinics. Among ten nursery schools of the Education Committee, 386 children were inspected.

Although only a third of the school population was seen during routine inspections, 5,000 attended as "casuals" for emergency treatment, and it must be expected that this figure will tend to increase until a greater proportion of children can be seen at least once each year instead of, as at present, once in two and a half years.

Accommodation, equipment and staff are the difficulties with which we have dealt with this year. The first has been somewhat overcome by the opening of four of the six authorised dental surgeries. Of three new school clinics, two were opened in James Clark's School and Holy Cross Academy and will serve adjacent schools. The third, in St John's School, Portobello, will be useful to children from Portobello and St Christopher's Schools. Of the other three clinics at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres of South Fort Street, Leith; McLeod Street, Gorgie; and Ford's Road, Stenhouse, the first two are in regular use, mainly for mothers. Further clinics, principally for school children, are in progress at Craigmillar and Sighthill, the latter being temporary pending erection of the new Health Centre in that area.

Modern equipment has presented difficulties, chiefly in delayed supply, but it is hoped that 1949 will see fifteen surgeries in use, including the mobile unit, which is still a popular feature in outlying areas.

The problem of staffing the services is very great, and at present the more remunerative National Health Service is drawing many dentists away from local authorities, who, already under-staffed, have the responsibility of providing a service for the priority groups of mothers and children.

Further objectives in the Scheme are to spare no effort to provide well-planned premises, pleasing to both patients and dental officers, so that the right kind of dentist will be attracted to this fairly exacting work, the aim of which is to ensure a healthy mouth for every child. Edinburgh needs a well-equipped central clinic built on ideal lines, designed to house special facilities such as an X-ray equipment and other services which would be uneconomic to provide in every school dental clinic in the city.

Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.—As previously mentioned, two clinics mainly for nursing and expectant mothers have been opened at Gorgie and Leith, and are showing increased attendances. The numbers of mothers referred to these clinics, together with those of West Pilton and Lauriston, have risen from 72 in 1946-47 to 162 in 1947-48. Thanks are tendered for the valuable help of the medical and nursing staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Of 675 pre-school children of ages $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 years who were inspected under the Scheme, 289 attended for treatment. Among other items, 338 extractions and 110 fillings were recorded.

Stenhouse, Sighthill and Craigmillar Centres will soon be in use for dental inspection and treatment.

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Every encouragement is given to the little ones to see the dentist. It is most important that the infant mind should become accustomed to dental hygiene and operations such as polishing, trimming and small fillings, before there is risk of pain, in order to have a lasting foundation of confidence and absence of fear.

In conclusion, Table V shows a general increase of work in each branch. Among the "sundries" listed, there are 500 cases of mild gingivitis, the fitting of 19 dentures, the majority necessitated by accidental fracture of front teeth, and 6 crowns, while 22 plates were fitted to correct irregularities of teeth and 330 permanent teeth were extracted in treating malocclusion.

C.-School nursing and arrangements for following up.

No change in arrangements falls to be reported. During the session nurses paid 1,394 home visits.

D.-Co-ordination with other Authority Departments.

This co-ordination remains unchanged.

E.-Co-operation with voluntary bodies and other

outside agencies.

This very helpful co-operation remains unchanged.

F.-Co-operation with teachers and parents.

There is no change to report. Several meetings of parents' associations were addressed by doctors and nurses during the session.

TABLE I.

Total number of children examined at :---

Umanisfactory	Systematic Examinations	Other Systematic Examinations
Nursery	. 600	
5 year-olds	. 5,929	
9 ,,	. 5,307	Marange
13 ,,	. 4,512	in shint.
16	. 228	Information-
Various		129
Total	. 16,576	129
Other examinations :	18 640	Ill-your-side
Special cases	0.470	in mine
Re-inspections	3,473	
Total	22,113	

Treatment Advised

Number of individual children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental caries) :---

national increase	strad y	52
10. seeing .00	G 210	599
hand been and	Betel	569
		526
		12
Total	••••	1,758
	 Total	

G.-School nursing and arrangements for following up,

TABLE II. Conservation of second distance of the second distance of

Systematic Examinations.

Clothing.

usive for subset	wes Purther)	Number	Unsati	sfactory
Course of Course		Examined	Number	Per cent.
Nursery— Boys Girls	itary bodies a	287 313	-open:::tion	0
Boys Girls		2,972 2,957	ful c'é opera	0•07
9-year-olds— Boys Girls		2,687 2,620	1 1	0•04 0•04
13-year-olds— Boys Girls	seners and pi	2,375 2,137	Co-operat	F
16-year-olds— Boys Girls	ng the session.	48 180	doctors and	atdressed by
will be ortenation	Total	16,576	4	0-02

Footgear.

Examinations	Szaminations 600	Number	Unsatisfactory		
WINDOW VIEWER	1291.0	Examined	Number	Per cent.	
Nursery— Boys Girls	 8,307	287 313		9	
Infants— Boys Girls	 	2,972 2,957		0.03	
9-year-olds— Boys Girls	 	2,687 2,620	4	0-15	
13-year-olds— Boys Girls	 	2,375 2,137	2	0.08	
16-year-olds Boys Girls	 3,473	48 180	Ke-inspection		
	Total	16,576	7	0.04	

Heights	and	Weights.
	mari	

Light?	Impe		Number Examined	Average Height	Average Weight
Per orth	madente	N	bury it's cent.	WM I	1
			129 140	37•19 37•59	34•02 33•88
			2,832 2,827	42-53 42-14	41•95 40•37
			2,673 2,634	51•41 50•85	63•06 60•68
			2,150 2,026	58•66 59•08	90•87 95•55
			94 175	64•04 63•11	120·64 124·67
	110 miles			Number Examined 129 140 2,832 2,832 2,827 2,673 2,634 2,634 2,653 2,653 2,653 2,653 2,653 2,653 2,653 94 175	Number Examined Average Height 129 37-19 140 37-59 140 37-59 2,832 42-53 2,673 51-41 2,634 50-85 2,150 58-66 2,026 59-08 175 63-11

Cleanliness of Head.

• ends0 infde	Number	N	its	Verm	inous	Di	rty
Per sent, Number Per early	Examined	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
Boys- Nursery Infants 9-year-olds 13-year-olds 16-year-olds	287 2,972 2,687 2,375 48	2 30 57 32	0.70 1.01 2.12 1.35	1 1 2	0-35 0-04 0-08	2 4 6 5	0.70 0.13 0.22 0.21
Girls- Nursery Infants 9-year-olds 18-year-olds 16-year-olds	313 2,957 2,620 2,137 180	6 189 263 282 1	1.92 6.39 10.04 13.20 0.56	1 5 8 23 	0·32 0·17 0·31 1·08	3 7 20 44 	0•96 0•24 0•76 2•06
Total	16,576	862	5.20	41	0.25	91	0.55

Cleanliness of Body.

hesi	in south	Number	Di	rty	Verminous		
Per cent.	tuda	Examined	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
Nursery— Boys Girls		287 313			- :::=		
Infants— Boys Girls		2,972 2,957	1	0•03 0•03	ï	0-03	
9-year-olds— Boys Girls		2,687 2,620	3 4	0•11 0•15	·'i	0.04	
13-year-olds— Boys Girls		2,375 2,187	2 1	0•08 0•05			
16-year-olds— Boys Girls		48 180		100 001		abie	
Total		16,576	12	0.02	2	0.01	

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Condition of Skin. (a) Head.

	Number	Ring	worm	Imp	etigo	Others		
mental	Examined	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
Nursery— Boys Girls	287 313		061 	2 2	0·70 0·64	4	1•28	
Infants— Boys Girls	2,972 2,957	2	0-07	10 10	0•34 0•34	3 3	0•10 0•10	
9-year-olds Boys Girls	2,687 2,620	3 2	0•11 0•08	8 11	0•29 0•42	3 8	0•11 0•31	
13-year-olds— Boys Girls	2,375 2,137	4 7	0•17 0•33	6 7	0•25 0•33	9 21	0-38 0-98	
16-year-olds— Boys Girls	48 180		10 10 10	6		iï	6•11	
Total	16,576	18	0-11	56	0.34	62	0•37	

.

(b) Body.

rina.	Number	Ring	worm	Imp	etigo	Sca	bies	Otl	hers
and have I wanter	Examined	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent
Nursery— Boys Girls	287 313		01					5 2	1•74 0•64
Infants Boys Girls	2,972 2,957	2 1	0•07 0•03	3 1	0•10 0•03	3 3	0•10 0•10	21 17	0•71 0•57
9-year-olds Boys Girls	2,687 2,620	1	0•04 0•04	1 1	0•04 0•04	2 2	0•07 0•08	34 23	1•27 0•88
13-year-olds Boys Girls	2,375 2,137	1 3	0•04 0•14	1 	0•04 	4 7	0•17 0•33	33 42	1•39 1•97
Boys Girls	48 180					2	1.11	17	2•08 3•89
Total	16,576	9	0.05	7	0.04	23	0.14	185	1•12

Nutrition.

	In the second second		1			_					
		Examined		Slig	htly	Defe	ective	-	No.	B	ad
Per cent	raife	and Ma	7919	Numbe	er	nie.	Per cent	ra of a	Number		Per cent,
Nursery-										-	
Boys		287		9			3.14	-			
Giris		313		6	1		1.92	1.1			and the second s
Infants									1000		- manon
Boys		2,972	1.00	89	1.1		2.99		0		Information-
Girls	•••	2,957	6*0	148			5.01		13		0*20
9-year-olds-								1.00	10		0-44
Boys		2,687	-	108			4.02		0		-this may B
Girls	••• •	2,620	-6	132	1		5.04	100	16		0.29
13-vear-olds-								100			0.01
Boys		2,375	-	59			2.10				
Girls		2,137	1411	69			3.23	100	14		0.59
16-vear-olds-								1.00	0		0.37
Boys		48									
Girls		180	-	1	1.0		0.56	11			***
Total		16 576		001					***		ald Dee
10-0		10,010	140	021	104		3.75	10710	65		0.39
							-				

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Teeth.

		Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy				
and Requisition Operation	Number Examined	Number	Per cent.			
Nursery— Boys Girls	287 313	1 4	0•35 1•28			
Infants	2,972 2,957	142 128	4•78 4•33			
9-year-olds	2,687 2,620	106 72	3•94 2•75			
13-year-olds— Boys Girls	2,375 2,137	107 73	4•51 3•42			
16-year-olds	48 180	 6	3•33			
Total	16,576	639	3.85			

Nose, Throat and Glands. (a) Nose.

	Number	(Obstr (Obser	i) uction vation)	(i Obstr (Ader	i) uction noids)	(iii) Other Conditions		
	-8	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
Nursery— Boys Girls	287 313	6 2	2•09 0•64	14 9	4•88 2•88	2 5	0•70 1•60	
Infants— Boys Girls	2,972 2,957	62 57	2•09 1•92	170 160	5•72 5•41	18 22	0•61 0•74	
9-year-olds Boys Girls	2,687 2,620	22 16	0•82 0•61	55 50	2•05 1•91	35 15	1•30 0•57	
13-year-olds— Boys Girls	2,375 2,137	5 6	0•21 0•28	12 13	0*51 0*61	10 7	0•42 0•33	
16-year-olds Boys Girls	48 180					1 3	2•08 1•67	
Total	16,576	176	1.06	483	2•91	118	0•71	

(b) Throat.

(ii) Tonsils (Operation) (i) Tonsil**s** (Observation) Number Examined Per cent. Per cent. Number Number Nursery— Boys Girls $\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 19 \end{array}$ 8•36 6•07 5•57 7•96 287 313 16 25 ... Infants— Boys Girls ... 7•87 7•58 $\begin{array}{c} 234 \\ 224 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 192 \\ 179 \end{array}$ 6•46 6•05 2,972 2,957 9-year-olds— Boys Girls 3•09 3•09 3•13 2•63 $\begin{array}{c} 83\\81 \end{array}$ 2,687 2,620 84 69 ... 13-year-olds— Boys Girls 1•60 2•05 38 44 1•81 1•35 43 29 ... the $2,375 \\ 2,137$ 16-year-olds— Boys Girls 2•08 0•56 otta 48 180 11 and a 4.51 747 639 3.85 16,576 Total

(c) Glands.

			Number Examined	Req Obse	(i) uiring rvation	(ii) Requiring Operative Treatment		
-	1128			Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
Nurser	ry— Boys Girls		287 313		0-64	Boy	in the second	
Infant	Boys Girls		2,972 2,957	48 38	1•62 1•29	13	0.44	
9-year	- <i>olds—</i> Boys Girls		2,687 2,620	14 13	0•52 0•50	neddo-tu 1997	4-41	
13-yea	r-olds Boys Girls		2,375 2,137	8 4	0•34 0•19	and the second	16-91	
16-yea	ar-olds— Boys Girls		48 180	ara,ar O biin tao	Test			
	Total		16,576	127	0•77	13	0.08	
. 1	dista -		210					

(a) External Eye Diseases.

10-1	Number	Blep	naritis	Conju	nctivitis	Co: Op:	meal acitis	Strat	pismus	O Dis	ther eases
18.0		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Nursery— Boys Girls	287 313	1 1	0•35 0•32		0+8:0 0+0	111	0•35 0•32	777	2•44 2•24	Boya Kirl	
511-0	600	2	0•33		12:0	2	0.33	14	2.33	Non State	
Infants— Boys Girls	2,972 2,957	13 8	0•44 0•27	$\frac{2}{1}$	0•07 0•03		0.10	105 111	3•53 3•75	9	0.30
- 11-0	5,929	21	0•35	3	0.05	3	0.05	216	3.64	14	0.24
9-year-olds Boys Girls	2,687 2,620	9 11	0•33 0•42	4	0•15 0·04	1 1	0•04 0•04	59 49	2•20 1•87	25	0.07
	5,307	20	0•38	5	0.09	2	0.04	108	2.04	7 .	0.13
13-year-olds- Boys Girls	2,375 2,137	10 9	0•42 0•42	22	0•08 0•09		amber sommed	$\frac{34}{29}$	1•43 1•35	1	0.04
10 11	4,512	19	0•42	4	0.09			63	1•40	6	0.13
Boys Girls	48 180	ï	0•56	i''	0-56		1782	1	2.08	Boy	
	228	1	0•44	1	0-44			1	0.44		
Totals	16,576	63	0-38	13	0-08	7	0.04	402	2.43	27	0•16

Special Cases.

Of the 18,640 Special Cases, 121 had squints giving with the Routine Cases a total of 523. The corresponding numbers for 1946-47 were Special Cases 154, Routine Cases, boys, 194; girls, 160—Total 354.

(b) Visual Acuity.

	No. Exam-	6/	6 <i>c</i>	6/	65	6/9-6	3/12c	6/9-6	3/12s	6/18	8+c	6/18	3+5	Rec mend refra	om- ed for ction
	ined	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
8-year-olds— Boys Girls	2,687 2,620	38 52	1•41 1•94	2,254 2,141	83•89 81•72	92 106	3•42 4•05	196 241	7•29 9•20	26 23	0•97 0•88	81 57	3•01 2•18	68 67	2*53 2*56
13-year-olds Boys Girls	2,375 2,137	135 52	5•68 2•43	1,861 1,638	78•36 76•65	64 80	2•65 3•74	197 249	8•29 11•65	18 17	0•76 0•80	100 101	4•21 4•73	62 118	2•61 5•52
16-year-olds- Boys Girls	48 180	17	9•44	40 98	83•33 54•44		6•66	5 39	10•42 21•67	1 5	2•08 2•78	29	4•17 5•00	1 16	2•08 8•89
Total	10,047	294	2.93	8,032	79-94	354	3•52	927	9-23	90	0-90	350	3•48	332	3-30

Ears.

(a) Diseases.

The search of the	and the second second		Otorr	hœa	Other Diseases		
		Examined	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
Nursery— Boys Girls		287 313	3 4	1*05 1*28	'i ·	0.32	
Infants— Boys Girls		2,972 2,957	12 16	0•40 0•54	3 7	0 10 0•24	
9-year-olds— Boys Girls		2,687 2,620	15 6	0•56 0•23	9 9	0•33 0•34	
13- <i>year-olds—</i> Boys Girls	II	2,875 2,137	17 17	0•71 0•80	71	0*29 0*05	
16- <i>year-olds</i>		48	1	2• 08	ined as		
Total		16,396	91	0.52	37	0*23	

(b) Hearing.

			1.						_		
2	Ueto		Number	Grad	ie I	Grad	e IIa	Grad	e IIb	Grade III	
		11-0	Examined	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
N	ursery Boys Girls		287 313	ï	0•32						
I	nfants— Boys Girls		2,972 2,957	4 2	0•13 0•07	ï	0-03		61 (68,07	Line Times	
9	-year-old Boys Girls	s	2,687 2,620	8 11	0•29 0•42	11 8	0•41 0•31	ï	0.04		
1	3-year-o Boys Girls	lds—	2,375 2,137	4 5	0•17 0•23	8 2	0-34 0-09	ï	0•05		
1	16- <i>year-o</i> Boys Girls	lds—	48 180								
-	Tota	1	16,576	35	0•21	30	0•18	2	0.01	•••	•••

107

(b) Visual Acuity.

Hacum- manded file referetion	e-i-BEyb		+21100	121/0-010 10	
No. Per	Nis. Come	No. Cent.	No. Par.	Speech.	

.

10 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	10 10	Number	Jumber Defective Articulation Star			mering
-	101 11	Examined	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
Nursery Boys Girls	101 0	287 313	2	0-70	10 10 TRIA	Girth
Infants— Boys Girls	028 []]0	2,972 2,957	8 2	0•26 0•07	100 12 . 24 100 12 . 24 100 12 . 24	
9- <i>year-olds</i> — Boys Girls		2,687 2,620	3 1	0•11 0•04	5	0-19
13-year-olds— Boys Girls	-	2,375 2,137	3 1	0•13 0·05	6	0•25 0•05
16-year-olds Boys Girls		48 180	and I made	rader benin	1	2.08
Tota	1	16,576	20	0.12	15	0.08

Circulatory System.

1 1 1			Organic He		Gird			
101 51 13	Number Examined	Cong	enital	Acqu	uired	Functional Conditions		
no ne los		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
Nursery— Boys Girls	287 313		1			$\frac{2}{1}$	0•35 0•32	
Infants— Boys Girls	2,972 2,957	9 5	0•30 0•17	6 1	0•20 0•03	22 13	0•74 0•44	
9-year-olds- Boys Girls	2,687 2,620	2 6	0•07 0•23	2 4	0.07 0.15	9 11	0•33 0•42	
13-year-olds— Boys Girls	2,375 2,137	2 1	0•08 0•05	6 6	0•25 0•28	6 7	0•25 0•33	
16-year-olds Boys Girls	48 180	ï	0.56	1 1	2•08 0•56	2	1.11	
Total	16,576	26	0.16	27	0•16	73	0•44	

Mental and Nervous Condition.

120		No. Exam- ined	(d Back	a) ward		b) ull	M Edu	c) .D. cable	MIned	d) i.D. ucable	Nerv	(e) Yous or stable	Diffi Beh	cult ir aviour
1000	1600		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per
Nursery-	5			C.20			-		648,	1		Tarto?		
Girls		$\frac{287}{313}$								0.96				
Infants— Boys Girls		2,972 2,957			3	0•10	(6)1	0.03			2	0.07	3 9	0.10
9-year-olds— Boys Girls		2,687 2,620	1	0.04	22	0.07			o 		5	0.19	3	0.11
13-year-olds- Boys Cirls		2,375		17	2	0.08		er Po	Momt		3	0-11		
16-year-olds Boys	1	48					-		····	6.0				
Girls		180												102
Total .		16,576	1	0.01	9	0•05	1	0.01	8	0.02	11	0.07	8	0.05

Lungs.

	and the second		Chronic Bronchitis		Susp Tuber	ected culosis	Other Diseases		
		1.6	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
Nursery— Boys Girls		287 313	2 2	0•70 0•64			5 6	1•74 1•92	
Infants— Boys Girls		2,972 2,957	26 22	0•88 0•74	ther Dis	0.03	54 52	1•82 1•42	
9-year-olds— Boys Girls	Non	2,687 2,620	19 13	0•71 0•50	2 1	0•07 0•04	41 19	1•53 0•72	
13- <i>year-olds</i> - Boys Girls	Numle	2,375 2,137	19 4	0*80 0*19	3 4	0•13 0•19	24 19	1•01 0•89	
16- <i>year-olds</i> - Boys Girls		48 180				***		-willin	
Tota	al	16,576	107	0.65	12	0.07	220	1•33	
12-14	LILL HILL	9-08 10-00	The second	121-1	100				
	2004 2025	11.24	THE SHE	1000			12		
	1 11		- th						
					000	16.670	Jaiu		

-Deformities.

Deformities.

	Number Examined		(« Cong	2) enital	(b) Acquired (Infantile Paralysis)		(c) Acquired (probable Rickets)		(d) Acquired (other causes)	
			Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent
Nursery— Boys Girls	28	7 3	 1	0.32	1	0•35	$\frac{1}{2}$	0•35 0•64	1 3	0•35 0•96
Infants— Boys Girls	2,97	2	7 10	0.24 0.34	3 1	0•10 0•03	$14 \\ 8$	0•47 0•27	2 15	0•07 0•51
9-year-olds Boys Girls	2,68	7	$12 \\ 6$	0•45 0•23	1×1.14	vedrift	5 3	0•19 0•11	28 15	0•14 0•57
13-year-olds— Boys Girls	2,37	5 7	7 5	0•29 0•25	1	0.04	4 3	0•17 0•14	35 34	1•47 1•59
16- <i>year-olds</i> — Boys Girls	: 4 18	8 0	1	2•08					1	2.08
Total	. 16,57	6	49	0•30	6	0.04	40	0.24	134	0.81

10

86-0	1	1220	I	nfecti	ious Diseas	е.	Bern	
				-	Number	Infectious	Disease	
114	2		1		Examined	Number	Per cent.	
21-0	Nursery— Boys Girls				287 313	010,01	LaroT	
	Infants— Boys Girls				2,972 2,957	5 6	0•17 0•20	
	9-year-olds Boys Girls	···· ···			2,687 2,620	4	0•15	
	13- <i>year-olds</i> -Boys Girls	-			2,357 2,137		0•14	
	16- <i>year-olds</i> Boys Girls				48 180			
1194		Т	otal		16,576	18	0•11	

Other Diseases or Defects.

And the second second second		1	_						
11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		Number	Other Diseases or Defects		Individua Not	l Children tified	Notices Issued		
			Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
Nursery— Boys Girls		287 313	19 11	6•62 3•51	24 23	8-36 7-35	30 34	10·45 10·86	
Infants— Boys Girls		2,972 2,957	106 93	3•57 3•15	$\begin{array}{c} 314\\ 303 \end{array}$	10•57 10•25	407 416	13·70 14·07	
9- <i>year-olds</i> — Boys Girls		2,687 2,620	92 86	3•42 3•28	260 264	9•68 10•08	361 419	13•44 15•99	
13-year-olds— Boys Girls		2,375 2,137	108 86	4•55 4•02	$\frac{267}{270}$	$11.24 \\ 12.63$	403 488	15*96 22*84	
16-year-olds— Boys Girls		48 180	1 6	2•08 3•33	4 30	8•33 16•67	4 32	8·33 17·78	
Total		16,576	608	3•67	1,759	10-61	2,594	15.66	

111		
	-	-

_		

Attendam	anen	May	10		-	~ 1	Imeetre	A 100	1 4. 30
14,75	otal	Percent	10-51	1-61	4-6-	14-5	8•74	10-24	100
_	T	No. Exam.	11,694	463 270 36	769	2,415	1,448 250	1,698	16,576
374 1,438 3,444	r-olds	Per cent.	73•68	5•70 1•32	7=02	14-04	3-07 2-19	5-26	100
4,833 22,945	16-yea	No. Exam.	168	. 3	16	32	Ci - 7	12	228
2,814	r-olds	Per cent.	72-01	4•32 2•19 0•35	28-9	11-10	2-11	10-02	100
4,831 510	13-yea	No. Exam	3,249	195 99 16	310	501	357 95	462	4,512
ns.	-oids	Per cent.	69-96	4•03 0•89 0•28	5-20	14-66	8•59 1•58	10-18	100
ainatio	9-year	No. Exam.	3,713	214 47 15	276	778	456 84	540	5,407
III. I Exan	-olds	Per cent.	69-88	0-66 1-96 0-05	2+66	16•77	9•65 1•05	10-69	100
ABLE Medica	5-year	No. Exam.	4,143	39 116 3	158	994	572 62	634	5,929
T natic 1	sery	Per cent.	71-02	0-33 0-83 0-33	1-50	18•33	9-33 0-67	10 00	100
Systen	Nur	No. Exam.	421	10 24 10	0	110	56 4	60	600
o fall:	tinnes t	tics con		: : : ø	tan bo	1	2 P	umba	The r
Attendan	ALL Ages			it glasse health	:	1	1 1		:
109,76	174.4.	NO	. :	withou use ill-1	Tota	:	t ment	Tota	kamine
	TER.B.	IFICATI	:	with or y to ca	-162		eatmen oy treat		ldren e
19,81	TT#.1 SHO,1	CLASS	:	r eye) 1 th likel (b)	212 (14)	s only	id by tr t only l		of chi
	0.58	GROUP	:	(bette a or tee a) and	thi	y illnes	expecte		umber
	edicel Tra	nder " M	defect	6/12+ Mouth Both (Stor Loc	mporar	Cure Impro	olba	Total 1
8.83.8			No	(b) (c)		I. Te	<i>V</i> . (a) (b)	oiv-io	UU PO
185,1		215		H	10.00	H	1		14
carp ¹ 1		arrest t				Tan d			

Medica	Treat	nent
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A. Minor Ailments :		New Cases	Attendances
(1) Cuts bruises sprains minor ini	uries, etc	6,655	14,756
(2) Diseases of the ear		857	5.346
(3) Diseases of the eve excluding d	ef vision	758	2.814
(4) Discases of the Skin (4)	CI. 101011		-,
(4) Diseases of the Skin		3	3
Kingwonn (scalp)	•••		0
A-ray treatment	•••		
Other treatment		0	014
Ringworm (body)		04	314
Scabies	••• •	193	1,438
Impetigo		851	3,444
Other diseases		1,463	4,838
		10,844	32,953
	and and		
B. Defective Vision		1,582	2,814
Squint		271	580
Glasses prescribed		1.591	
C. Nose and Throat		1 383	1 794
Recommended for operative treatment	at	1 100	-,
D Doctors' Clinics		2 017	4.951
F Skin Specialist's Clinic		4,917	4,001
E Onthonodia Clinia Trastroante	••• •	., 102	910
r. Orthopædic Ghilic Treatments :		004	
Cases seen by surgeon		224	
G. Lumburgn Foot Clinic :		84 5	00
Cases recommended		., 208	12

Diphtheria Immunisation.-3,985 children received injections of A.P.T. (of these 2,899 were "Boost" doses).

4,173 children received injections of T.A.F. (of these 2,615 were "Boost" doses).

Whooping Cough Immunisation.-52 children received injections.

Vision and Hearing Returns .-- Nurses test the vision and hearing of seven-year-old children: 3,451 were tested (number defective-vision 539, hearing 17: of these 143 and 12 respectively were referred to the school doctor).

Infectious Diseases.-There were 8,243 cases and 1,569 contacts absent from school on account of infectious diseases.

Scabies.

The number of cases treated at the municipal clinics continues to fall.

Year	Age 0-5 Years	Age 5-15 Years	Age 15 Years+	All Ages	Total Attendances
1942 (ten months)	510	2,844	366	3,720	31,742
1948	607	3,504	1,066	5,177	37,900
1944	466	2,592	909	3,967	33,120
1945	297	2,087	473	2,857	23,472
1946	212	1,401	264	1,877	18.027
1947	114	754	214	1,082	9,868
1948	101	577	172	850	8,412
NoteFigures in the above	table are for c are for the	alendar years : school session.	those under "	Medical Tr	reatment "
Orthopædic Clinic : Ultra-violet Orthopædic U.V.R. and exercises		New Cases 332 222 156	Old (40 53 21	Cases)4 5 5	Attendances 3,338 2,994 1,561

710

1,154

7,893

••• Total ...

					Aver	age H	eights	and W	Veights	HAN	H.b	Auto 14	3	in the	arte	
	194	0-41	1941	-42	1942	-43	1943	1000 4 - 00	1944	-45	1945	-46	1946	-47	1941	-48
	Av. Ht.	Av. Wt.	Av. Ht.	Av. Wt.	Av. Ht.	Av. Wt.	Av. Ht.	Av. Wt.	Av. Ht.	Av. Wt.	Av. Ht.	Av. Wt.	Av. Ht.	Av. Wt.	Av. Ht.	Av. Wt.
	-	dine Juri	and and			-	-	1	1	ton the	144	-		T	1	
ery Boys		:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	36•85	33•96	36-85	35-67	37-19	34-02
ery Girls					:	:		:	:	:	37•95	34•86	38•09	35-34	37-59	33.88
t Rove	42-99	42.83	44-06	41-19	42-25	41-74	41-97	41.61	42•31	41-97	42-22	41-74	42•20	41-79	42.53	41-95
t Girls	42-61	41-42	41-86	39-86	41-92	40-14	41-95	40-50	41-97	40-58	41•61	40-62	41.89	40-41	42-14	40-37
r-old Bovs	51-63	61-16	51-08	61-56	51-06	61-67	50*86	61-86	51-11	62-39	51-24	62-75	51-27	62•58	51-41	63•06
r-old Girls	51-26	60-93	50-78	18-69	50-81	60+16	50•54	60•28	52-56	63•31	50-92	66-09	50•78	16-09	50-85	60-68
ear-old Boys	59-19	91•45	14 :	:	59-10	91•72	58•65	88•33	59-15	92-16	58-90	91-62	58•70	86-06	58•66	28•06
ear-old Girls	59-89	95+05	:	•	92-69	95+94	59-64	95•74	65•45	104•50	59-64	96•39	59-47	96•31	59-08	95•55
ear-old Boys	:		59-19	91-60	:	:	67-48	130-52	:	:	69-99	126•18	66-83	132+56	64•04	120-64
ear-old Girls		1.00	59•72	93-84	000	0¢	62+52	118•77			63•89	124-97	63•58	121-59	63-11	124.67
	1	int of			1	100		10	-		30	191			-	

Nurser

Infant Infant

9-year

Retu

TABLE IV.

Return of all Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area.

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

Disability	At	At	Not	[Number of Children :	Internet	annethetics,	
	Schools	Schools	Institut'n	Total		to unther of Cattores R	Systematic	Special	Total
1. Blind		16		16		Sing	Examinations	Cases	
2. Partially-sighted—	a ta d	-			2 4-14 2.210		947	420	1.367
(a) Refractive errors		21(a)		21	(a) 2 in M.H. schools.	1. Inspected—Age 5 years	2,477	437	2,914 1,820
(b) Other conditions		10(b)		10	(b) 1 in P.H. school.	" 6 " " 8 "	1,306	657 696	1,963 3,313
3. Deaf-	1	12				" ⁹ " "	1,218	526 446	$1,744 \\ 1,586$
Grade I	850	43(c)		903	(c) 37 in M.H. schools.		1,387	411 351	1,798 1,309
Grade IIa	489	48(d)		537	(d) 30 in M.H. schools.	, 10 , , 14 ,	983 422	$\begin{array}{c} 374 \\ 146 \end{array}$	1,357 568
Grade IIb	68	93(e)		161	(e) In St Giles'.	", 16 ",	15	40	55
Grade III		60(f)	11(g)	71	(f) Donaldson's, 50.	Incitally TiendMappillen	vions (half days	occupied in se	omill
A vision of the same in the	Tor S	Tel Contra		- Aller	St Vincent's, 8. St Giles' 2.	Total	14,748	4,996	19,744
4. Defective Speech-		1	· · · ·		(g) Waiting list for Donaldson's, 11.	8. Bequiring Treatment	10.054	4,979	15,033
(a) Articulation	192(h)	95(i)		287	(h) Waiting list for treatment.	3. Accepting Treatment	7,169 5.913	4,979 4,979	12,148 10,892
(b) Stammering	58(h)	32(i)		90	(i) Excluding M.H. cases.	5. Attendances for Treatment	11,094	4,984	16,078
5. Educationally Subnormal—					Ender ubergenone	idential school for delicate and can-	and one real	the culture	colimati
(a) I.Q. approx. 70-50-	100 C	10.3	alongs y		alajofi ala Brazanija al	6. Fillings (a) Permanent Teeth	6,837 77/6	109 74	6,946 953
(i) Education Act	5(j)	566		571	(j) On waiting list.	7. Extractions (a) Permanent Teeth (b) Temporary Teeth	2,042 9/85	1,872 5,494	3,914 12,637
(ii) M.D. Acts	···· =	52(k)		52	(k) In Certified Institutions.	8. General Anæsthetics	$3,601 \\ 2,126$	3,588 277	7,189 2,403
(b) I.Q. under 50-	この理論	F wefe	h n in ci		1.000 a State Manual	are on the staff, and the children at	The teachers.	t per week.	one via
(1) Education Act		83(1)	13(m)	96	(l) In Occupation Centre.	9. Other Operations-(a) Permanent Teeth	1,054	276	1,330
(11) M.D. Acts	1400 E-100		180(n)	180	(n) Notified to G.B.O.C. and	(b) Temporary Teeth	1,396 1,066	252 755	1,648
0. Epuepsy-				1 >	1.4.	0. Half-days of Inspections Half-days of Treatment	y Burn stands	wola es slow	2,765
	43	11		54	DOD STUDES TO JULL	1. Number of Children Treated Privately 2. Number of Absentees	100000	at home is	1,781
7 Physically Defecting		6(0)	1	7	(o) 2 taught at home. 2 in Colony			otors deeper the	- VITELITETT
(a) Non pulse (T. D.				1 1	- m colony.	Analysis of "Sundries " above :	and mailton and	ReboolIS	Inter Special
(a) Non-puim. 1.B	90	64(p)	14	168	(p) 28 in Bangour. 13 taught at home	Gum Treatment	346	155	501
(h) Can Orthogradia			- 1 - 1	Taken T	2 in P.M.R.H. 1 in Trefoil	Orthodontic Attendances	174 312	59	316
() Gen. Orthopædic	400	100(q)	7	563	(q) 15 in Challenger. 17 taught at home	Advice given	177	537	19
(c) Organic Heart Disease	90	22(r)	4	116	18 in P.M.R.H. (r) 8 taught at home	Regulation Plates Gingivectomy	22	eaf thi the at	3
(d) Other causes	· ·	162(s)	61	223	(s) 22 taught at home.	Root Fillings	6	-printind-10-	6
8. Multiple Defects	- SUG	Not	recorded	102		Frenum Divided Extractions for Reg. purposes	330		330
					Contraction of the second	""There are seven day achoolis (one	nal Children	rionous yu	and manual (
The second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se	3					THE STOLEN & LORD CO TO THE STOLEN	Laure Centre		
0 0 0						Hel-Scittery & diffy Wild Science 11on Ich			

Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Mothers :

No.	of mothers referred during the y	vear				162	
,,	mothers accepting treatment					151	
,,	attendances				• • •	683	
,,	extractions				•••	1,072	
,,	fillings					159	
,,	scalings		····			50	
,,	anæsthetics, general	•••		•••		115	
,,	anæsthetics, local					77	
,,	impressions and sundries					209	
,,	dentures fitted	•••		•••		63	
,,	repairs to dentures			•••		3	
,,	sessions occupied (session-2)	t hour	rs)	•••		213	
Tod	dlers :						
No. d	of patients inspected					675	
,,	attendances					361	
,,	patients treated					289	
,,	extractions					338	
,,	dressings					20	
,,	,, AgNo3					324	
,,	fillings					110	
,,	general anæsthetics					175	

13

65

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

local anæsthetics ...

Time occupied in sessions (half days) ...

- (a) Physically Handicapped.—There are three day schools for physically handicapped children and one residential school for delicate and convalescent children. In addition, there are six certificated teachers who visit at home children too physically handicapped to attend special schools. Each teacher has ten children under her charge and each child receives one visit per week. The teachers are on the staff, and the children are on the roll of Willowbrae Special School, the headmistress of the school being in charge of the scheme. The number of children (206) in the day schools is slowly but steadily decreasing, but the number (62) taught at home is increasing.
- (b) Partially-Sighted children to the number of 27 are educated in Lauriston Special School; 18 refractive errors and 9 other conditions: in other special schools are 3 and 1 respectively. The numbers requiring special school accommodation are gradually diminishing.
- (c) Partially-Deaf to the number of 93 are educated in St Giles Special School for hard-of-hearing.
- (d) Educationally Subnormal Children.-There are seven day schools (one of which is an Occupation Centre with a roll of 83 and a waiting-list of 13), and one special class-the total roll being 649 with a waiting-list of 18.

This number shows a decrease from last year. Owing to the absence through illness of the medical psychologist, the examination of children referred for ascertainment as educationally subnormal has not been undertaken during the past year.

(e) Speech Therapy is given in special classes. 127 children attended for therapy-95 pupils with defective articulation and 32 stammerers. 19 children were discharged as cured-2 stammerers and 17 had speech defects. of of the high percentages are paintly due to the face that Ela

A Middleton House, near Gorebridge, accommodates 40 delicate and convalescent children.

Number of Children Resident in Institutions.

ttion (Scouling) Act, 1990.	ac Educa	under ti	C. TURT ID	81.00	13.30 100	Try yri
Blind—		A STREET	Constant of the last			
Royal Blind School	minanin	16	(Boys,	4:	Girls, 1	2) and the other
Deaf-	tric servi	ravelria	nelt hart	and a	forms be	and the
Donaldson's School		50	(,,	25:	., 2	25)
Deaf and Blind—		- JIII 10	andana	111111	no fed a	an or Anno
St Vincent's R.C. School	were, in	. 8	o Itraite	5 .	20001100	3)
Enilentic_	7	THE COLUMN	,			0)
Colory for Epilentice	Citare 1		U ,89131	Agen	Social	Service
Colony for Epheperes	ATTORNE	titosaa 4	(,,	Long De	letinda	2)
Physically Handicapped-	A ALLO	ACCIN IN	in the second			a fernored
Challenger Lodge		15	(11:		4)
Trefoil School		7	(3:	,,	4)
Mentally Handicapped-	st's St	chlatr	Page but		resconts	
Gogarburn Institution		39	(26:	. 1	(3)
Lennox Castle Institution	n address		Boys)	,, -	,
St Joseph's R.C. Institut	ion .	10	(Boys	6 :	1/	4)
Psychological Residential	School			orish	Cases re	-,
i sychological Residential	School		and the second	hore	Cases of	CONTRACTOR INFORMATION
Rudolf Steiner (Aberdee	n) .	2	(1:	Of chese	1)
Rudolf Steiner (Garvald)	3	(Boys)	- teb	Adj	
Barns Hostel		29	()	Inni	
Royal Blind Asylum-	d 10 pc			.0	8.P	
Tratage			the state of the s		and the second s	

Followed up by Psychiatric Social Worker

Class Inspections.

These inspections, both by medical officers and by nurses, are more than cleanliness examinations as the analysis of defect notices given below shows; or each class-room, comments on hygiene—particularly heating and lighting re asked and, during holidays, comments on the hygiene of the dining centres.

During the evacuation period the children inspected were divided into three categories : "Passed," that is, suitable for immediate evacuation : "Slight Defect," those who could be rendered fit in a few hours : and "Marked Defect," hose who would require to be detained in hostels for some days or for whom special arrangements would be necessary.

This categorisation has been retained as giving a useful basis of comparison of non-routine inspections from session to session. The percentage figures for the last eight sessions are given below.

real division and the real of	1940-1	1941-2	1942-3	1943-4	1944-5	1945-6	1946-7	1947-8
Examined	39,720	40,151	28,128	40,514	45,826	44,002	40,473	36,316
Passed	70•6	75•1	79-2	76-8	73•4	69-8	72-3	75•23
Slight Defect	21•3	18.8	16-2	18•5	21-3	25•4	23.5	20.69
Marked Defect	8•0	5•9	4.2	4•6	5•3	4•7	4•2	4.08

In 1944-45 the percentage of Head cards of those inspected was 12.8 (5.87 out of 45,826), in 1945-46 it was 13.1 (5,758 out of 44,002), in 1946-47 it wa 11.97 (4,843 out of 40,473), and in 1947-48 it was 8.49 (3,084 out of 36,316).

the least satisfactory are selected for inspection.

Child Guidance Clinic.

In view of the fact that, under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, "Chil Guidance" will be, in future, predominantly educational and child psychiate will, therefore, be part of the psychiatric service, the statistics given below relat only to the psychiatric aspect of the work.

The sources of referral of cases were, in descending order : School Health Service, Social Agencies, Child Welfare Department, Courts, headmaster parents, hospitals and general practitioners.

Psychiatrist's Statistics.

A.-For 5 years 8 months (1/12/42 to 1/9/48).

Cases referred			in the	Latterat			2,127
Of these 1.112			••••	berdeen			1,112
Adjusted				(blipman)		012 YO	178
Improved	•••	•••	••••		•••		423
†Transferred							380

Followed up by Psychiatric Social Worker-

For six months	 	 	 	80	
For one year	 	 	 	279	
For two years	 	 	 	97	

* " I.S.Q." means not improved-usually due to lack of co-operation of parent. † "Transferred" includes to other clinics, to educational psychologist, and left district.

B.-Session 1947-48.

Psychiatrist—	n) (dre	S and 1	00110	ation p	eracia	oin ghin
Total referred	01. sl	deticat		inder "	breen	490
Diagnostic interviews				and the last		434
Refused to attend						27
Waiting for diagnostic in	ntervi	ew		07.001	par. b	29
Accepted for treatment				Fale		325
Waiting for treatment						12
Treatment interviews	00			SEC. ID		4,321

Psychiatric Social Worker-

Interviews—(a) Clinic ...

(b) Home ...

1.898 2.460

AUDIOMETRIC TESTING.

...

This testing is carried out under the direction of the Headmaster of St. Giles Special School for hard-of-hearing pupils, Mr. Leslie E. Heath, B.Sc., who has kindly furnished the statistics given below.

A.-Gramophone Audiometer.

Owing to the condition of the test apparatus, the session's testing had to be The high percentages are partly due to the fact that classes known to H abandoned after a few months' work and could not be resumed until late in the session. The apparatus, after ten years of almost continuous testing, has now had a complete overhaul.

> The results for the age groups cannot be quoted, but the following is the position in respect of known cases of defect as at the close of session 1947-48 :--

Known cases of	defect	in Pri	mary	and Spe	ecial Scho	ools in the	city-
	Grade	I				903	
1210 10000004	Grade	II A			1981961	537	
	Grade	II B	100.000		Jose six c	161	
set up in the	THE OF			Total	State Sta	1 601	
				Total		1,001	

During the session 462 cases have been removed from the records under headings left, transferred to other schools, and cases with hearing now normal. A further 491 cases have returned to normal hearing but will remain on record until a second normal result is obtained.

The Education Committee have now purchased two additional gramophone audiometers, and the testing programme for 1948-49 will include Secondary and Infant pupils in addition to the Primary and Special Schools previously dealt with.

Fifteen children were admitted to St Giles' School during the session. Twoleft school at the leaving age, six were transferred back to normal schools, having recovered hearing and having regained lost education, and three left Edinburgh.

B.-Pure Tone Audiometer.

This electric audiometer produces a series of waves of single frequencies from 128 to 4,096 cycles per second, each wave being constant. Both air and bone conduction can be tested. It is, of course, capable of use in individual: cases only but a graph of hearing at the various frequencies-an audiogramcan be plotted. It is particularly useful in the diagnosis of high-pitch deafness and is in increasing demand by the specialists.

MEALS.

The number of children taking the school meal still increases. The number of meals supplied to schools and nurseries during the year ending 15th May 1948 was 4,535,048 (4,511,405 to Edinburgh schools and 23,643 to Midlothian schools). The total cost involved was £183,955. The average cost per meal was 9.735d. (5.492d. for food and 4.243d. for administration). The income from payments received for meals was £77,979. Applications for provision of free meals were received from 965 parents or guardians; 701 of these applications were granted.

	Nu	rsery Me	als.	The managed may 12
The increase in	nursery meals	s is shown	in the	following table :

esumed until but in the	Nursery	Schools	Wartime	Total
innous testing, that now	Corporation	Voluntary	Nurseries	
1942-43 1943-44 1944-45 1944-45 1945-46	32,301	62,783	81,083	176,167
	47,856	80,676	172,735	301,267
	47,565	82,689	207,216	337,470
	59,383	69,694	161,767	290,844
1946-47	120,181	57,326	33,869	211,376
1947-48	146,989	56,351	23,948	

MILK.

The Government Free Milk Scheme is now in operation in all schools. Under this scheme, no milk is supplied during holidays. On the average, 51,892 pupils are now receiving a daily bottle of milk.

Pre-Apprenticeship Courses.

The students attending the School of Building and Crafts are all examined to see that they are fit for the occupations of their choice. In addition, those taking the painters' course are tested for colour-blindness.

Pre-nursing candidates who have passed interview are submitted to a somewhat strict medical inspection in view of the nature of their future work.

B .- Pure Tone Audiometer.

is in meressing demand by the specialists.

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overlooked that the general prevalence of diphthere is low at new

CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1948.

From the administrative standpoint, this was probably the most momentous year in the history of the City Hospital, as after 45 years under the direct management of the Corporation it passed under the control of the administrative bodies set up in terms of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. The functions of the institution were not however altered by that event, and as this report is concerned mainly with the essential work of the hospital it is not proposed to make any distinction between the respective periods covered by the administrative authorities concerned.

Admissions during 1948 numbered 2,651, of which 229 were suffering from tuberculosis. Of the fever patients, 31 belonged to one or other of the services. The greatest number of patients under treatment on any one day was 428 on 12th March, and the lowest 306 on 31st August. The hospital was not called upon to meet special demands arising out of epidemic prevalence of any of the acute infections, and whilst on the whole all requests for admissions were met, owing to nursing staff shortages there were one or two occasions on which we had to ask for some process of selection to be exercised in respect of the less serious forms of illness.

The number of cases of the principal infectious diseases for which admission was sought, the number in which the diagnosis was eventually confirmed, and the case fatality in each is tabulated as follows :---

Disease	No. of notified cases	No. of confirmed cases	Case fatality
Diphtheria	187	18	5.55 per cent.
Scarlet fever	874	744	Nil.
Measles	326	329*	1.52 per cent.
Whooping cough	112	94	4.25 per cent.
Puerperal sepsis	56	50	2.00 per cent.
Enteric fever	n apairs 12 million	o to late only o	Nil. Doumuna
Erysipelas	61	mism 44 miont	11.36 per cent.
Cerebro-spinal fever	88	15	6.66 per cent.
Rubella	y, man 7 Dr the p		Nil.
Chickenpox	65	62	1.61 per cent.
Bacillary dysentery	308	182	Nil.
Mumps	84	75	Nil.
Pneumonia	48	42	4.76 per cent.
Poliomyelitis	45	30	6.66 per cent.
Gastro-enteritis	94	94	17.02 per cent.
Thill Comparison manufactoria and a second second	ints does not she	turn-over of path	n LURS, DOL the

* The excess of confirmed over notified cases is accounted for by the fact that several cases with a provisional diagnosis other than measles were finally so diagnosed.

Compared with 1947, scarlet fever, measles, bacillary dysentery, gastroenteritis and mumps show an increase whereas all the other conditions mentioned show a decrease.

Probably the most interesting figure in the above table is the number, 18, of confirmed cases of diphtheria. Of these, 13, one of which was fatal, were admitted from within the city boundaries, and this must be regarded as a record which will not be easily broken. Undoubtedly, immunisation has played the major part in bringing about this satisfactory state of affairs, but it should not be overlooked that the general prevalence of diphtheria is low at present. Should epidemic prevalence increase it will be interesting to observe the age incidence of those attacked; assuming that present methods of protection of the younger age groups are maintained, it is a theoretical possibility that diphtheria may become a disease of adults, and that for evidence of increasing or decreasing prevalence we shall require to observe the incidence in the older age groups.

Following our experience of 1947 a close watch was kept on the situation as regards poliomyelitis, as it was thought that a lesser but quite substantial recrudescence of that disease might appear in the late summer. Fortunately, the total number of cases, 30, including two deaths, was not so great as some thought possible. Nevertheless that figure is the second largest annual total of cases in the experience of the hospital up to date.

The largest number of admissions of any single disease was that for scarlet fever, which was more than trebled as compared with 1947. It was hardly to be expected that recent low admission rates would continue, and if scarlet fever behaves in future as it has done in the past, the upward swing in prevalence may not expend itself for several years to come. Measles also made a fairly large contribution to our admissions, 329 cases as compared with 252 in 1947. Whilst scarlet fever remained generally mild, measles did not appear to have altered in clinical type. The favourable complication rates obtained in scarlet fever and measles, and the low fatality rate in measles, are due in large measure to the introduction of the sulphonamide drugs and penicillin. The magnitude of the public health problem presented by middle ear disease originating in attacks of measles and scarlet fever in childhood is not always realised, and in penicillin we appear to have a most useful remedy for the condition when treatment can be given in the early stages.

The drop in admissions for bacillary dysentery recorded in 1947 was not continued in 1948, the total of confirmed cases rising from 44 to 182. From the hospital standpoint, the main problem in the management of these cases is in securing freedom from infectivity, many of the patients, usually children under five years, being clinically well for weeks before it is possible to discharge them from hospital.

The first full year of the working of the gastro-enteritis ward was completed in 1948, but the turn-over of patients does not show a great increase over 1947, when the unit had been working for only part of the year. The introduction of a food-poisoning infection in the summer of 1948 unfortunately necessitated closing the ward for new admissions for nearly three months. The high case fatality rate of 17.02 per cent. indicates the serious nature of the illnesses we were called upon to deal with and also the very great demands made on medical and nursing staff.

Very much the same might be said of whooping cough, although the number admitted during 1948, 94, was much below the 175 cases dealt with in 1947.

Nursing Staff .- All hospital activities during the year were conditioned by the progressive diminution in recruitment of nursing staff, nurses in training diminishing from 114 on 1st January to 84 on 31st December. Every possible method of recruitment for nurses, trained and untrained, whole-time and parttime, was tried, and it was only with the greatest exertions that ward staffs were kept approximately up to standard in respect of numbers, particularly in the tuberculosis wards. The expedients necessary at present to maintain numbers. with constant moving of staff from one duty to another, make it almost impossible to maintain ward routine and the quality of nursing services. Efforts to meet this were made by increasing the establishment of ward sisters to allow of one ward sister per ward instead of one sister per pavilion of two wards as formerly, but recruitment of ward sisters was slow, and at the end of the year we were still short of our objective. As it had been represented that our period of training of three years acted as a deterrent to nurses desirous of undertaking a training in fevers and tuberculosis, this was reduced to two years, the minimum period prescribed by the General Nursing Council for entry to the fever part of the register. So far this has not made an appreciable improvement in recruitment.

Thirty nurses completed their training during the year and twenty-six were granted State registration as fever nurses after examination. Eight nurses from Kirkcaldy Hospital, with which we are affiliated, completed one year's training here, and one nurse from Sanderson Hospital, Galashiels, and two nurses from the County Infectious Diseases Hospital, Haddington, with which we are also affiliated, completed one year's training. Twenty-two nurses went to general training schools for further training, and two nurses left on marriage.

The nurses' prize-giving and reunion was held on Wednesday, 30th June, the Claude Buchanan Ker Memorial Medal being awarded to Nurse Jean Ewing. On this occasion Dr W. G. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, presented the prizes and addressed the gathering, which included former members of the staff as well as parents and friends.

Developments and Works.—The upgrading of the hospital laboratory was accomplished during the year with the support of Professor T. J. Mackie. The supervision of the laboratory was taken over by Dr Wallace, Lecturer in Clinical Bacteriology, in June, and Mrs McNeill, B.Sc., commenced duty as graduate assistant in October. Work has had to be carried out in the old laboratory, but the amount of equipment has been greatly increased. This development had obvious advantages in permitting very much closer association between clinician and laboratory worker and in reducing the time taken in reporting. Since the bacteriologist receives his material straight from the patient, improved results, especially in intestinal infections, have been obtained. Further developments in the shape of the furnishing and equipment as a laboratory of another room in the laboratory block were unfortunately not realised, but this should not be long delayed.

The installation of the X-ray apparatus with ancillary equipment was completed by the end of the year and, while it could not be brought into full use at once owing to staffing difficulties, a certain amount of work was carried out under the supervision of Dr Cummack.

Approximately half of the cable to enable the hospital electricity supply to be altered from direct to alternating current was laid.

thed of recruitment for nurses, trained and untrained, whole-time and part-

Acknowledgments.—I have to express to all members of the staff my indebtedness for their good work. Almost constant difficulties in providing nursing staff made the Matron's duties most onerous and I am particularly grateful for her support. The work of the Steward's department was carried out most smoothly. The diminution of the nursing staff threw an extra burden of work and responsibility on the junior medical staff, and this cheerful and active body are due a special word of commendation. Dr Margaret Main resigned in July and was succeeded as senior assistant medical officer by Dr George Sangster.

I three years acted as a deterrent to nurses desirous of undertaking a training i fevers and tuberculosis, this was reduced to two years, the minimum period rescribed by the General Nursing Council for entry to the fever part of the rescribed by this has not made an appreciable improvement in recruitments

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BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICES.

The following report is submitted by the Director of Bacteriological Services on the work carried out by the University of Edinburgh for the City Public Health Department and the Hospitals which were under the authority of the Edinburgh Corporation until their transfer to the South-Eastern Regional Hospital Board on 5th July 1948.

The total number of examinations in 1948 was 61,786 as compared with 45,641 in 1947, an increase of 16,145. This represents a very marked augmentation, about 35 per cent., in the bacteriological services required by the Health Department and the group of Hospitals referred to. The number of examinations for these Hospitals was 48,845 as compared with 33,338 in 1947. The number for the General Hospitals was 28,215 as compared with 17,792 in 1947.

The work done for the City Infectious Diseases Hospital showed an increase of 1,532. During the year a Bacteriological Unit was established in this Hospital to undertake the ordinary routine diagnostic examinations, but this did not become fully operative till October. During the last three months of the year 2,819 examinations were done in this Unit, *i.e.*, additional to the examinations referred to the Central Laboratory. The number of examinations carried out for the Royal Victoria Hospital and Dispensary was 11,994, this also being a considerable increase on the figure (8,442) for 1947.

Among the various categories of bacteriological investigation, diagnostic examinations for the tubercle bacillus amounted to over 25,000, representing a very large proportion of the total work done. This is perhaps significant of the effort being made by the Public Health and Hospital Services to deal with tuberculosis, and the present high prevalence of the disease.

The amount of work required in cases and suspected cases of diphtheria was almost the same as in 1947. The relative prevalence of types of diphtheria bacilli isolated in 1948 is illustrated as follows :---

Types	Num	ber of Cases
Mitis	 	6
Typical gravis	 	15
Atypical gravis	 	4

As in recent years, the number of typhoid-paratyphoid infections was very small, but the relative prevalence in 1947 of cases of *Salmonella* enteritis continued—mainly due to *B. aertrycke* (*S. typhi-murium*).

The number of cases of bacillary dysentery proved by bacteriological examination was substantially greater than in 1947, and among these, as in 1947, the Sonne type of dysentery bacillus predominated.

Water samples examined amounted to 953; milk samples, 1,091; of 115 milk specimens examined for the tubercle bacillus two were positive.

As emphasised in previous annual reports, these services for Public Health Departments and Hospitals have been steadily increasing each year, and there seems to be no stabilisation—in fact in 1948, as has been shown, the relative

examination as a mere matter of routine-without serious consideration as

increase was even greater than in previous years. In the annual report for 1947 attention was drawn to the growing tendency to submit specimens for laboratory examination as a mere matter of routine without serious consideration as to whether the labour involved in the examination is likely to be repaid by significant results. This, no doubt, contributes to the increased service demanded. With the introduction of the National Health Service and the expectation that comprehensive laboratory services will now be at the disposal of all practitioners and hospitals without charge, the demands for such services are likely to exceed the resources available as regards laboratory accommodation and equipment, specialist and technical personnel. The increased work recorded in this report has seriously taxed the capacity of even a large Bacteriological Department, and any further substantial increase will be impossible under existing conditions in this Department If the upward trend continues, it will become necessary for the laboratory to set a limit to the number of examinations in certain categories undertaken each week. Much, however, could still be done by hospital clinicians to keep the amount of laboratory investigation within workable limits by exercising more careful discrimination in their requests for examinations.

The tables which follow give numerical details of the work done in all categories and the more important results obtained. They include also a record of work done in the Bacteriological Unit of the Infectious Diseases Hospital from October to December 1948.

The bacteriological services were carried out in 1948 by the following professional staff of the University :-- Professor T. J. Mackie, Director; Dr J. C. J. Ives, Lecturer for Bacteriological Services; Drs Helen A. Wright, G. B. Ludlam (now of the Public Health Laboratory Service in England), A. F. Maccabe, George Dempster, J. P. Duguid, T. F. Elias-Jones and Miss Joyce Cranfield. Special assistance was given by Dr R. H. A. Swain. The Bacteriological Unit of the Infectious Diseases Hospital was under the personal charge of Dr A. T. Wallace, who is also Lecturer in the University Department of Bacteriology ; he was assisted by Mrs Margaret McNeil, B.Sc., Graduate Assistant.

As emphasized in previous annual reports, these services for Public Health

Electron and a second s	Total		2	2,213	348	4,867	40 6	11,114	1,464	10,813	and -	609	318			149 110	80	Titler	
Positive	Total			25	25	1,015	: 10	1,575	20	403 157		:				1.1		Intel	Bostgan 1
cember	Total			1,019	86	2,364	24 6	6,213	868	6,078		298	130	007		82 62	35	Fishor	COUNTRY IN COUNTRY
July-De	Positive	ALL ISO I	4	L		549	:00	813	13	151 80	2	N. C	1.1		195	: :		Positive	SCI-VIUI
y-June	Total	TOTAL	「「「	1,194	262	2,503	9 n	4,901	596	4,735		311	100	001	N	67 48	45	fenor	A DECK
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† Negative by microscopic method. * After " concentration " of specimen.

repeat tests. ‡ This number includes Bacteriological

127

1948).

July

(including examinations for the Hospitals under the authority of the Corporation of Edinburgh before 5th

ROUTINE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

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Blood for m Sulphanilar Penicillin s Streptomyy Food for gy Water spec Total Water spec Milk specii Milk specii Milk specii Milk specii Milk specii Milk specii Milk for B Ice-tream Total Mils for B

Routine Bacteriological Examinations-continued. Winoper proper parts and an and a second

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EXAMINATIONS FOR HOSPITALS.

Western, Eastern and Northern General Hospitals,

To

2,6% 1,4% 4,6%

and Craiglockhart Hospital.

	Jan June	July– Dec.
Swabs from throat, nose and ear examined for B. diphtheriæ	176	147
Swabs from throat, nose and ear examined for hæmolytic streptococci and ot	her	
pathogenic organisms	981	917
Determination of types of hæmolytic streptococci	6	19
"Cough-plate" for B. pertussis	1	
Sputum examined for B. tuberculosis by the microscopic method	1,280	2,024
Urine, fæces, pus and stomach washings examined for B. tuberculosis by	the	
microscopic method	150	340
Cultivation test for B. tuberculosis (sputum and other specimens)	1,397	2,148
Animal inoculation for B. tuberculosis (sputum and other specimens)	216	185
Pleural and peritoneal fluids for general bacteriological examination (includ	ing	
examination for B. tuberculosis by the microscopic method)	270	246
Cerebrospinal fluid for general bacteriological examination (including examinat	ion	
for B. tuberculosis by the microscopic method)	16	38
Blood culture (general)	42	61
Blood for Widal reaction (including agglutination test for B. abortus)	20	34
Blood-clot cultures from specimens submitted for Widal reaction	10	15
Pæces and urine examined for organisms of enteric and dysentery groups	144	95
Pæces examined for protozoa and helminth ova	12	25
Blood examined for agglutination of Leptospira icterohæmorrhagiæ	2	2
Pus tor general bacteriological examination, including exudate from wounds	330	290
Staphylococcus coagulase test	47	17
Urine for general bacteriological examination	1,366	1,329
Sputum for general bacteriological examination	685	746
Blood for Wassermann reaction	2,171	2,510
syphilis riocculation test-method of Bacteriology Department, Edinbury	gh	
University	2,160	2,479
Syphins Flocculation test—Kahn method	14	2
Combroacing and for the sympletic states and state	129	116
Carabroghinal fluid for cullided and reaction		97
Carabrogrinal fluid for antila in the state of the state	73	98
chloridae	d	
Carebrogning Anid for alabutic test	35	53
Vaginal staring synthesis and and and and and and and and and and	3	8
and unparel hastoriclesical memory in the	15	
Conjunctival suche and amount for	763	707
examination and smears for gonococcus and general bacteriologic	al	
Complement fixation test for generation in further and the	- 52	29
Paul-Bunnell test for glandular forcer	123	188
Swabs examined for thrush function	24	28
Blood for malaria paragites	1	8
Suphanilamide sensitivity test	. 21	1 2 3
Streptomycin content of blood	13	20
Streptomycin sensitivity test		3
Penicillin content of body fluide	Pr 2 +	6
Penicillin sensitivity test	. 1	
Water specimens examined for B coli contant	. 148	56
Wilk specimens examined for B coli content	2 2 2 - 2	15
Wilk specimens examined for bacterial count	. 1	and the second second
Viscellaneous examinations	. 1	10 00 R. R.
	. 87	90
	13 024	15 101 99
Western Course to The	10,024	10,191 28
Western General Hospital 10,5	249	
Northorn Concert Hospital 16,	333	
Craiolockhort Harrist 1,0	319	
Chargiocknart Hospital	14	
	3.6	

City Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

		Jan	July-	Total
1	syabs from throat, nose and ear examined for B. diphtheriæ	June	57	57
	ultures examined for B. diphtheriæ (including determination of biological type			
	and virulence tests)	261	85	346
	wahs from throat, nose and ear examined for hæmolytic streptococci and other			
l	nathogenic organisms	22	6	28
	stermination of types of hæmolytic streptococci	4	1	5
ł	nutum examined for B. tuberculosis by the microscopic method	579	906	1,485
Į	rine, faces, pus and stomach washings examined for B, tuberculosis by the			49.
ł	microscopic method	98	220	318
I	initiation test for B. tuberculosis (sputum and other specimens)	545	936	1,481
	minal inoculation for B. tuberculosis (sputum and other specimens)	118	166	284
l	eural and peritoneal fluids for general bacteriological examination (including			
	examination for B. tuberculosis by the microscopic method)	12	29	41
I	preprospinal fluid for general bacteriological examination (including examination		could man	
I	for B tuberculosis by the microscopic method)	162	48	210
I	lood culture (general)	14	10	24
I	food for Widal reaction (including agglutination test for B, abortus)	13	14	27
1	lood-clot cultures from specimens submitted for Widal reaction	21	9	30
I	bees and urine for organisms of enteric and dysentery groups	2,383	1,047	3,430
I	and examined for agglutination of Leptospira icterohæmorrhagiæ		2	2
1	us for general hacteriological examination, including exudate from wounds	12	8	20
ł	capbylococcus coagulase test	3	1	4
ł	mine for general bacteriological examination	176	69	245
1	butum for general bacteriological examination	54	8	62
ł	Bood for Wassermann reaction	24	36	60
1	unbilis Flocculation test-method of Bacteriology Department, Edinburgh			
l	University	20	35	55
L	wnhilis Flocculation test-Kahn method	1	1	2
	ahn "verification test" for syphilis	20	22	42
	rerebrospinal fluid for Wassermann reaction	10	5	15
	verebrospinal fluid for colloidal gold test	8	6	14
L	perebrospinal fluid for cytological examination, and tests for protein, sugar and chlorid	les 153	88	241
l	aginal, uterine, urethral swabs and smears for hæmolytic streptococci, gonococcus			
ł	and general bacteriological examination	41	13	54
I	onjunctival swabs and smears for gonococcus and general bacteriological	inkie – p		
l	examination	8	and the state	8
	omplement fixation test for gonococcal infection	2	3	ā
	aul-Bunnell test for glandular fever	10	17	27
1	enicillin sensitivity test	1		1
	treptomycin sensitivity test	Land a lot	1	1
	Iscellaneous examinations	2	10	12
	Later Das accounts . Provinterite introduction for statute. Des states	4.777	3,859	8.636
		_,		

Royal Victoria Hospital and Dispensary.

	June	Dec.	Total
wabs from throat, nose and ear examined for B. diphtheriæ	28	1	29
wabs from throat, nose and ear examined for hæmolytic streptococci and other			roting
pathogenic organisms	7	5	12
putum examined for B. tuberculosis by the microscopic method	2,702	2,951	5,653
Irine, fæces, pus and stomach washings examined for B. tuberculosis by the			
microscopic method	318	276	594
"ultivation test for B. tuberculosis (sputum and other specimens)	2,469	2,698	5,167
animal inoculation for B. tuberculosis (sputum and other specimens)	313	137	450
leural and peritoneal fluids for general bacteriological examination (including			
examination for B. tuberculosis by the microscopic method)	21	14	35
'us for general bacteriological examination, including exudate from wounds	1		1
Jrine for general bacteriological examination	2	1	3
Sputum for general bacteriological examination	3		3
Blood for Wassermann reaction	19	5	22
hyphilis Flocculation test - method of Bacteriology Department, Edinburgh			
University	18	3	21
Kahn "verification test" for syphilis	1	-	1
Complement fixation test for gonococcal infection	1		1
Paul-Bunnell test for glandular fever	1		1
Swab examined for thrush fungus	1	I I I I	1
	5 905	6.080	11 004

Total for Hospitals ...

48,845

130

Sanitary Department, Public Health Chambers, Johnston Terrace,

EDINBURGH, 1. June 1949.

installed they were faultily placed in dark, into

of A beginning had been maile with the

Examinations carried out in the Bacteriological Unit, City Hospital for Infectious Diseases—October to December 1948.

Swabs from throat, nose and ear examined for B diphi	harim	
Swabs from throat, nose and ear examined for hemoly	tic streptopool and athen	Itive 12
pathogenic organisms	Resitive here latie to the	South Library
" Cough-plate " for B. pertussis	rositive-næmolytic streptoc	occi 76
Sputum examined for B tuberculoris by the microscopic	Posit	ive 6
Pleural and peritoneal fluids for general bactariologica	Posit	ive 235
examination for B tuberculoris by the mission	u examination (including	
Cerebrospinal fluid for general bacteriological examination		···· • • • • • • • • • • •
for B. tuberculosis by the microscopic methodt)	on (including examination	
(international by the internation of the internatio	(Maria)	
Desitive	Printingococcus	6
Fositive	Pheumococcus	2
Blood Culture (general)	B. tuberculosis	1
Faces and urinet examined for organisms of optomic and	···· /···· /···· /····	
and an and a summed for organishis of enteric and	dysentery groups	
The state of the second	B. paratyphosus B	3
Positive	Other organisms of Salmonella gro	up 19
Addition of the Office of the Contraction of the Contraction of the	B. dysenteriæ Flexner	1
Number of cases proved by isolation of apacific and	B. dysenteriæ Sonne	62
examination to be due to	nism and/or serological	
	B. paratyphosus B	. hhull In 1 que
bing of the second production of the	Other organisms of Salmonella grou	UD 4
	B. dysenteriæ Flexner	The lange of the
	B. dysenteriæ Sonne	20
rus for general bacteriological examination, including exu	idate from wounds	The state of the s
Staphylococcus coagulase test		marek a parta
Urine for general bacteriological examination	the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se	Lest Dechus
erebrospinal fluid for cytological examination, and tests	for protein, sugar and chlorides	(vition on oil)
crebrospinal fluid for globulin test		supe or a fum
vaginal, uterine, urethral swabs and smears for hæme	alytic streptococci, gonococcus and	general
bacteriological examination		general
onjunctival swabs and smears for gonococcus and genera	al bacteriological examination	
fenicillin sensitivity test	Royal Victoria Hos	
viscellaneous examinations		

The Corporation of the City of Edinburgh.

My LORD PROVOST, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Sanitary Department of the City of Edinburgh for the year 1948.

11898-1948.

2.819

The year under review was the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of this IDepartment as a separate unit of the City service, it having been established in IMay, 1898, after the passing of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, which imade compulsory the appointment of a full-time Sanitary Inspector by every llocal authority. Before then the local sanitary administration was the divided iresponsibility of the Police, the Engineer and the Medical Officer.

Fifty years may be a short period viewed historically, but in the field of environmental hygiene this particular period has been especially significant. Something in the nature of a sanitary revolution has take i place. Many conditions that were inimical to health and good taste have been attacked and eliminated and ever-expanding provision has been made of the many domestic and communal sanitary amenities that have brought increased comfort and wellbeing in their train.

In earlier days the City was notorious for its filthy state due to the crude and revolting method of refuse disposal, the scanty water supply from public wells and the absence of proper drainage facilities. In consequence it was also known for its recurring epidemics of fever and cholera, which decimated large numbers of the population. Fortunately, however, in course of time attention was focussed on these conditions by means of pamphlets and in other ways by a number of public-spirited persons. This was doubtless intensified by the campaign in England a hundred years ago begun by Sir Edwin Chadwick and greatly helped by the persistent Parliamentary efforts of Lord Shaftesbury for grappling with the appalling insanitary environment of those living in urban communities. These efforts in time resulted in the passing of the earlier Public Health and Housing Acts, which, in spite of their shortcomings, enabled local authorities to take the first steps towards improvement. At a later stage Scotland benefited by the passing of the Public Health (Scotland) Act of 1867, the forerunner of the Act of 1897 which is still the charter for much of our activity.

It may seem difficult for the present generation to contrast their living conditions with those of their forefathers, but the student of local history has ample material at his disposal for this purpose. Besides the various pamphlets already mentioned, there is the report on the sanitary condition of Edinburgh,
the first of its kind, by Dr (afterwards Sir) Henry Littlejohn, the first Medic Officer of Health of the City, published in 1865. Space forbids any detailer reference to the portrayal of the conditions in that report, but it is related them that large sections of the population were crowded together in squalid homes of Clearance Areas.

one or two apartments in the towering tenements forming the congested central areas of the City. Instances of tenements having as many as 60 to 70 room indication has been given as to when this necessary work will be recommenced. with up to 56 families, and populations of 130 to 240 persons, are given. The the inhabitants with separate sanitary appliances in their houses, so filthy and four purposes within reasonable distance from the centre of the City. were those already in existence being kept, and he suggested that they might be provided at the foot of the stairs.

on a co-operative basis. These were afforded more ample space both inside and small way now and gradually speed things up to the rate of progress attained outside, although not on the present-day scale, and although sanitary facilities in 1938. It should be borne in mind that the preliminary work in the promotion were provided they were yet of a somewhat elementary character. Towards the of a clearance area or redevelopment area may take from twelve to eighteen months. end of the century the forerunner of the modern tenemental type of house wass being developed, replete with scullery and bathroom, and a new standard was

being set which, in the course of years, has been subject to gradual improvement. Since the formation of the Sanitary Department vast changes have been made in the domestic environment by the removal of many nuisances and the widespread provision of modern sanitary conveniences and hot and cold water supply within the houses as well as the attainment of higher standards of domestic and communal cleanliness. Notable improvements have been made by largescale slum clearance and the erection of increasing numbers of new houses. Conditions in places of employment, as well as in bakehouses, dairies and shops, in places of entertainment, in shipping, transport, etc., have also been greatly improved. Life has thereby become much more tolerable for the citizens. By the further application of hygienic principles to the manufacture, storage and sale of food, the distribution of milk, the sale of ice-cream, the prevention of food adulteration, smoke abatement, and the destruction of rats, mice and various insect vermin, additional benefits to the health and welfare of the community have been gained.

Whilst, therefore, it will be admitted that considerable progress has been made, it will also be realised that much remains to be done. There are still many slum properties and other insanitary conditions calling for attention. The process of grappling with these has been temporarily hindered by war-time activities and continuing shortages, but it is hoped that before long a resumption of the task will be possible. The applications of sanitary science are everwidening, new problems are constantly arising and higher standards are being set. There is, therefore, always need for the utmost vigilance in this important field which affects so much the well-being of the citizens.

editions with those of their forefathers, but the student of local history has

HOUSING.

There have been no clearance areas promoted during the past year and no

Whole streets of houses which were considered to be ready for inclusion in internal condition of these homes may be imagined from the fact that water had clearance areas in 1938 are still used for human habitation. Every endeavour still to be carried to many of them from the public wells and there was almost is made by this Department to encourage the owners to keep the houses in repair, an entire absence of sinks and water-closets. In cases where the latter had been but many of the sanitary defects are beyond repair and the demolition of the installed they were faultily placed in dark, internal apartments and were madel buildings and clearance of the site is the only solution. If it were possible to to serve many families. Even at that date Sir Henry seemed reluctant to entrust, proceed in this way many valuable sites could be made available for rehousing

It is realised, however, that the rehousing of families from these unfit houses at the present time would cause further congestion in the waiting list of persons A beginning had been made with the erection of more modern houses, somet requiring housing accommodation, but it should be possible to make a start in a

Individual Unfit Houses.

During the year Demolition Orders in terms of Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, were passed on 8 houses. The internal woodwork of these houses had reached a serious state of decay from wood-worm, and along with inherent sanitary defects, such as dampness and lack of sufficient sanitary conveniences, the property was considered to be beyond repair.

In 45 other instances the owners gave voluntary undertakings that the houses would not be relet for human habitation in the event of the occupiers obtaining other accommodation.

The House-letting Department rehoused 13 families from unfit houses during the year. It is interesting to compare the present position with that of 1935, w)

survey was made in terms of the Floreing (Scotland) Act, 195

Overcrowding.

Requests from overcrowded families for certificates on their behalf to be submitted to the House-letting Department totalled 4,107. This is an increase of 696 over the previous year and the highest number since 1938.

On the other hand, by the efforts of the House-letting Department, it was possible to obtain the removal of 1,733 families from overcrowded houses or overcrowded sub-let rooms to Corporation houses. This is more than double the number rehoused in 1947 and 575 more than the previous highest total over a period of 10 years.

Report on Survey of Housing Conditions.

The Report on the survey carried out in 1946 has now been published. The arranging and supervision of the survey and preparation of the Report were done by the Sanitary Department.

Information was obtained regarding :

1. Size of houses.

2. Classification (fit, sub-standard and unfit).

3. Size of families and apartments occupied (principal tenant and sub-tenant).

4. Overcrowded houses.

5. Overcrowding remedies.

6. Bathrooms.

7. Water-closet accommodation.

8. Sink accommodation.

9. Population in age groups-male and female.

10. Years of residence in City-head of household.

11. Nationality of head of household.

12. Rehousing requirements.

The following is a synopsis of some of the items, the full Report being embodied in the Annual Report of the Public Health Department :---

ve to eighteen months.	l apt.	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	6 apts.	7 apts. and over	Total
Number of houses surveyed	4,649	30,524	38,884	24,369	10,130	4,863	6,846	120,265
Number of fit houses	24	6,032	28,194	20,097	9,004	4,408	6,617	74,376
houses	2,655	20,867	9,794	4,030	1,088	448	226	39,108
Number of unfit houses	1,970	3,625	896	242	38	7	3	6,781
houses	1,549	8,742	4,806	1,338	196	73	127	16,831

Sub-letting.

The survey revealed that 12,996 families were living in sub-let rooms and that 92 per cent. of that number were living in sub-let apartments of two rooms or less.

It is interesting to compare the present position with that of 1935, when a survey was made in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935. That survey shows that there were 3,845 sub-tenant families, so that the present figure is 9,151 in excess.

Twenty-three per cent. of the sub-tenant families were living in overcrowded conditions. In 3,468 instances, sub-letting was the cause of overcrowding of the principal tenant's accommodation. The provision of new houses for these subtenant families will be an immediate alleviation of that overcrowding.

Overcrowding.

In assessing the extent of overcrowding two standards were adopted— (a) the standard laid down in the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, often referred to as the "unit" standard; and (b) the standard recommended for new houses by the Department of Health for Scotland in a circular to local authorities (D.H.S. 149/44), in which living-rooms are excluded as sleeping-places and children, irrespective of age, are counted as full units. Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, Standard.

There were 18,431, or 13.83 per cent., families overcrowded under this standard, which showed a reduction of 1,183, or approximately 9 per cent., of the number of overcrowded families in the 1935 survey, or approximately 4 per cent. reduction on the percentage of overcrowding in the City at that time.

Department of Health Circular (D.H.S. 149/44) Standard.

In applying this standard, living-rooms or kitchens were disregarded as sleeping apartments, with the exception of one-apartment houses occupied by single persons, and all children, irrespective of age, were included as "persons." The number of overcrowded families was 43,583 and exceeds by 25,152 the number overcrowded in terms of the standard laid down in the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935. This means that 32.70 per cent. of the families in the City are overcrowded under this presumptive standard.

Bathrooms.

The survey showed that 73,632 houses, or 61.22 per cent., had bathrooms which were lighted and ventilated to the outer wall; 4,793, or 3.99 per cent., had bathrooms which were internally situated, *i.e.* without light or ventilation to the outer wall; and 41,840, or 34.79 per cent., had no bathroom.

Water-closet Accommodation.

In 107,679 houses, or 89.53 per cent., there were individual water-closets; 12,526 houses, or 10.42 per cent., had water-closets used in common with other houses; and 60, or 0.05 per cent., had the use of "dry closets" only. The houses in the last-mentioned category are situated in the rural parts of the City.

Sink Accommodation.

118,284 houses, or 98.35 per cent., had individual sinks; 1,801, or 1.50 per cent., had sinks used in common with other houses; and 180, or 0.15 per cent., had no sink and obtained their water supply from taps situated outside the house.

The statistics relating to sanitary facilities apply solely to houses and not to families. In most houses where sub-letting was taking place the sub-tenant families had to use these facilities in ommon with the principal tenants. In many instances they obtained their water supply from the wash-hand basins in the bathroom and, in others, they obtained a limited supply from the kitchen and stored it in vessels in their living or sleeping apartments.

Sub-standard Houses.

For the purposes of the survey, the sub-standard houses were graded into three categories. The classification was on very broad lines and indicated where improvements could be made in the modernisation of the houses by the provision of sculleries and bathrooms. In Category "A" it may be a simple matter of converting one of the rooms into a scullery and bathroom; Category "B" may be done in this way or two houses may have to be combined; and in Category "C" the combination of houses will be essential. It is estimated that 5,000, or 12.74 per cent., of the sub-standard houses are in Category "A"; 27,750, ot 70.70 per cent., are in Category "B"; and 6,500, or 16.65 per cent., are in Category "C."

The classification did not take into account defects of structure, as this can only be ascertained by a detailed inspection of each house by a qualified staff, but it was estimated that it should be possible to get approximately 12,000 houses of modern standard from the existing 39,108 sub-standard houses.

Rehousing Requirements.

Two estimates of the rehousing requirements for the City were prepared. These estimates were based on (1) the need to provide all sub-tenant families with houses; (2) the abatement of overcrowding; (3) the closure or demolition of unfit houses; and (4) the reconstruction and modernisation of sub-standard houses and the provision of new houses for families displaced by this work.

For the first estimate, overcrowding was assessed on the standard laid down by the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, and the number of houses required was 51,000 (39,000 new houses and 12,000 reconstructed houses).

In the second estimate, the presumptive standard recommended in D.H.S. Circular 149/44 for the letting of "new" houses was applied to "existing" houses in the assessment of overcrowding. In this case the number of houses required was 62,000 (50,000 new houses and 12,000 reconstructed houses).

Bug Infestation of Houses.

The scheme adopted by the local authority in 1934 to prevent the transference of bug-infested furniture to new houses continues to give entire satisfaction. During the year the houses and household effects of 4,783 prospective Corporation tenants were examined by inspectors of this Department. This is an increase of 1,917 over the previous year. In 301 instances, or 6.3 per cent. of the houses examined, infestation by bugs was found. Since the scheme was put into operation 26,185 houses have been inspected and 3,646, or 13.9 per cent., have been found to be bug-infested.

The furniture from bug-infested houses of tenants who have been allocated Corporation houses is removed in special pantechnicons to the fumigation station at Powderhall and there subjected to hydrocyanic acid gas for a period of twoto three hours. The bedding and bed-clothes are treated in the steam disinfector. The furniture and bedding is thereafter delivered direct to the new houses. Since 1934, when this work was commenced, 3,094 fumigations have been carried out, including 228 for the year under report.

Supervision of Rehousing Areas.

The houses in the rehousing areas were visited regularly by Lady Sanitary Inspectors, and the results continue to be most gratifying.

Close contact is made with the housewives, and by sympathy and understanding they are encouraged to adopt careful and cleanly habits. In course of the visits the following matters are noted :---

(a) The size of the family, including the number of male and female inhabitants, with the ages of children. Where serious overcrowding is found to exist, the House-letting Department is notified.

- (b) Where sub-letting takes place, or any lodgers are kept, the matter is reported to the House-letting Department.
- (c) The condition of each room, kitchenette, bathroom, etc., is observed and any matters requiring the attention of the occupier are pointed out and advice given where necessary.
- (d) Particular attention is paid to the possibility of bug-infestation with a view to adequate measures being adopted.
- (e) Any structural defects are noted and passed on to the City Architect's Department.
- (f) The condition of the stairs and passages is closely observed and any departure from the cleaning rotation is brought to the notice of the defaulter.
- (g) Any complaints received regarding alleged overcrowding, keeping of lodgers or sub-tenants, keeping of animals, or failure to wash stairs are investigated.
- (h) Houses in which infectious disease occurs are visited and the necessary enquiry form completed for the information of the Medical Officer of Health.
- (i) The occupiers frequently ask advice about domestic and family matters which is given where possible and provides opportunity for closer understanding between the Lady Inspector and the occupiers.

	op mo ne wa	Clean	Percentage of total	Fair	Percentage of total	Dirty	Percentage of total	Total Houses Visited	Total Visits made
-	31st Dec. 1947	10,031	93.06	691	6-41	57	0•53	10,779	20,986
	31st Dec. 1948	14,055	94•63	743	5•00	55	0.37	14,853	24,332

GENERAL SANITATION.

Nuisances and Structural Defects.

During the year the total number of structural defects and nuisances dealt with in houses or other premises was 22,296. Of these 3,527, or 15.82 per cent., were intimated by citizens, 65, or 0.29 per cent., were notified by other City Departments, and 18,704, or 83.89 per cent., were discovered or reported upon by the district sanitary inspectors.

Respecting sanitary appliances, 29 modern water-closets were substituted for old or obsolete closets, while 46 water-closets were improved or repaired. Choked water-closets required to be cleared in 42 cases, and the number calling for cleansing, including sinks, was 29. The number of insanitary sinks abolished was 18, and earthenware sinks and tubs renewed or introduced totalled 22. Woodwork surrounding sinks and tubs had to be repaired or renewed in 78 instances. Chokages cleared in such appliances numbered 28. Ten wash-hand basins were renewed or installed.

Drainage systems found choked or requiring repair, inclusive of soil, sink waste and rain-water pipes, totalled 219. The safeguarding of the domestic water supply in 310 cases necessitated the cleaning or covering of 268 cisterns and the repairing of 42 water pipes.

In all, 721 series of repairs were effected to houses. These included repairs to roofs, floors, doors, windows, grates, hearths, boilers, coal-bunkers and plasterwork.

Nuisances in houses totalled 2,546, and had relation to offensive smells, smoky vents, dampness, overcrowding, animals, vermin, dirty houses and other matters.

Unsatisfactory conditions due to neglect by tenants in the regular washing and sweeping of common stairs and passages were reported in 519 instances. Cats and dogs were responsible for an additional 225 stair nuisances. Owners of tenemental properties undertook the painting of 621 common staircases.

Nuisances due to accumulations of rubbish, garbage, manure, refuse and miscellaneous matters totalled 16,833, which includes 938 infestations of premises by rats and other vermin.

Prosecutions for the non-removal of nuisances were instituted in 4 instances where the authors thereof had failed to take action after due notice by the Department. Fines were imposed in 2 of these cases.

Details of nuisances abated and improvements effected are tabulated in Appendix I, and these entailed 87,888 inspections. During the year 24,332 visits were made,

condition of the houses at the end of 1048, as compared with the provious year ;---Fire Nuisance.

In last year's report it was intimated that for over three years an old quarry used as a private tip for the disposal of trade waste, ashes and other refuse had been a considerable source of nuisance due to recurring smoke and fumes escaping from its smouldering contents, even after the surface had been covered to a considerable depth with excavated soil. When the author of the nuisance was brought before the Court in the previous year, his Counsel agreed in substance with the charge and pled for an extension of time on behalf of his client in order to deal further with the baffling nature of the underground fire. The Court acceded to this request in view of the hold-up occasioned by the severe weather conditions of that winter, which prevented the taking of adequate measures. After several appearances thereafter before the Court and further attempts had been permitted to quench the underground fire without success, the Court decreed that, failing complete removal of the nuisance by the author at the end of a further period of six months, a penalty would be imposed. After the lapse of this period, during which further blinding with earth and rolling-in had been completed, it was found that a particular hot area extending to 60 feet had been reduced in extent to less than half and that there was neither smoke nor smell evident. In his final Court appearance in the spring of last year Counsel for the defence pleaded that the quarry was now cold and that the fire should be considered extinguished, whereupon the Court terminated the proceedings and intimated that if the nuisance recurred the Prosecutor could present a fresh Petition.

Noise Abatement.

Eighty-nine complaints were received regarding noise nuisances. The matters complained of were either of a domestic or industrial nature. In the former class the excessive use of radio sets, the barking of dogs, and the noise of cock-crowing from poultry runs were common causes for objection on the part of neighbouring tenants. In the latter class, a variety of causes contributed to complaints being lodged. Night-work in bakeries, workshops and factories, much of which was of a temporary nature, gave rise on occasion to disturbance of sleep of neighbouring residents. In other cases where the noise was characteristic of the special nature of work, it was possible sometimes to adjust matters by having it carried out in a more remote part of the premises or by overhaul and adjustments of plant and machinery, especially where these were situated in premises underneath dwelling-houses. Legislation is restricted to dealing with excessive or unreasonable or unnecessary noise, and then only where it is injurious or dangerous to health and capable of being prevented or mitigated having due regard to all the circumstances. Further, if the noise is occasioned in the course of any trade, business or occupation, it is a good defence to prove that the best practical means have been adopted for preventing or mitigating it, having regard to the cost. The Department gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and help received from industrialists in its efforts to abate noise nuisances.

Dirty Confectionery Premises.

Following upon information received regarding the unsatisfactory condition of premises used for hand-made confectionery, an investigation was made by an Inspector from this Department. The investigation revealed a most insanitary and unhygienic state of affairs and one of the worst cases in the experience of the Department. The premises complained of consisted of a shop with a front room adjoining and two rear rooms, all of which were used for making and packing confectionery, there being seven employees. The floors were found to be very dirty and coated to an appreciable depth with sugar and other sticky materials. The condition of the floors was such as to make them most uneven and to cause stumbling. There was a leaky drum of glucose under which were sticking pieces of cardboard and an old sack which were embedded fast to the floor. The walls were stained and splashed with chocolate mixture, the shelves were fully stocked with different types of containers and apparently had not been cleaned for a considerable period. Confectionery trays were dirty, and there were accumulations of cartons and boxes piled up in various places throughout the premises and littered over the floor in other parts. The walls and ceiling everywhere were very dirty, and the windows were also in a very dirty and neglected condition. Altogether, the premises presented a very congested, untidy and uncleanly state of affairs. They were also overcrowded from the worker's aspect and ventilation was found to be insufficient.

In order to have the premises thoroughly cleaned and put in proper order, it was obvious that nothing short of a temporary suspension of business would suffice. Storage accommodation was therefore first obtained by the occupier and the premises were cleared out. Thereafter the employees devoted their whole time for several days to the thorough cleaning of the various rooms, etc., and finally the entire premises were painted. The result was a complete transformation.

The occupier was prosecuted for failing to keep food premises clean and in good condition as required under the Edinburgh Corporation Order, 1933. The Court admonished the offender.

the of which was of a temporary nature, entry like on consistent to their the

Interments. In terms of Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, application was made to the Department in 148 instances by relatives or friends of deceased persons who represented that they were unable to meet the expenses of burial, or by the City Police or superintendents of hospitals and institutions when relatives could not be traced or were disinterested.

On enquiry into the circumstances, six of the applications were refused and two were withdrawn. In the remaining 140 instances-the lowest number for many years arrangements were made for interment or cremation at an approximate cost of £640. The Earl Haig Fund continued its interest in ex-service men by providing for the opening of private ground in part of a cemetery reserved for men with a service record.

The applications were distributed as follows :----

	Adults	Children.	Total.	
By relatives or friends	35	21	56	
By City Police	12	ed_forg hand-n	15	
By Superintendents of Hospitals and Institutions	54	15	69	
which were used for making and pachi	101	39	140	
	and the second se			

direy and coated to an appreciable depth with anger and out Places of Public Entertainment.

Theatres, picture houses, and other places of public entertainment were visited frequently by the District Inspectors to see that they were being kept in a reasonably hygicnic condition. It was found generally that satisfactory attention was being paid to cleanliness and other matters and that due attention was being given to the ventilation of the buildings. contous and bases pilled, on in various places throughout the premises and

Offensive Trades.

The offensive trades registered within the City comprise 3 tanners, 8 skin and hide factors, 1 gut scraper, 1 glue and size maker, 1 soap boiler, 3 tripe cleaners, 5 manure manufacturers, and 2 tallow melters, making a total of 24. Inspections showed that the provisions of the bye-laws requiring the prevention of offensive effluvia, the inoffensive disposal of obnoxious waste, the limewashing of walls, the cleansing of floors and utensils, and the thorough flushing of the drains were being observed.

LODGING-HOUSES. carried through. This involved the inspection

Common Lodging-Houses, etc.

The number of lodging and other houses controlled by local bye-laws is shown in Appendix 4.

Regular inspection was made to see that the terms of the bye-laws were being observed.

It was reported last year that the attention of the owners of one large hostel for men had to be called to the inadequacy and antiquated type of sanitary appliances existing in the premises. Exception was also taken to the obsolete condition of the kitchen equipment.

As a result of the Department's representations, work was put in hand to renovate and modernise the hostel in these matters. Much progress has been made during the year.

On the first flat, new kitchen premises were formed, having tiled walls and floors, while 3 modern sinks and 1 Hercules heater were installed. The old kitchen was transformed into new offices. The sanitary accommodation has been modernised and augmented on this flat, and now consists of 10 wash-hand basins, 4 water-closets, 2 baths, 1 five-stalled urinal, 3 tubs, 2 foot-baths and 1 drinking fountain.

On the second flat, the sanitary accommodation was also improved and now consists of 6 wash-hand basins, 3 water-closets, 3 sinks, 1 two-stalled urinal and l drinking fountain. A new drying room has also been provided on this floor.

The compartments for the sanitary applicances on both floors have whitetiled walls and red-tiled floors.

On the top floor, the Superintendent has been provided with a 4-apartment house with kitchenette and bathroom.

The total cost involved approximately £18,000.

VERMIN REPRESSION.

During the year a continuous campaign against the vermin menace was carried out in the City. In addition to the normal complaints, two organised schemes were undertaken with considerable success.

The Department dealt with 598 new complaints of rat and mouse infestations, while 604 previous complaints were abated. The inspectors made 2,084 visits in connection with these complaints, advising and supervising the necessary work. During this period 237 items of repair and rat-proofing work were carried out. In many of the older buildings where infestations occur, however, it would require practically a complete rebuilding programme to make them rat-proof.

While it may be difficult to eradicate these vermin completely, the occupiers of houses, shops, etc., which are known to be infested could assist by making more strenuous efforts to destroy the vermin in their premises. Mice may do as much damage as rats and can also carry disease, so it is important to take immediate steps to eradicate them at the first sign of their presence.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture for Scotland tw_0 , organised schemes in the Suburban and Leith areas of the City were successfully carried through. This involved the inspection of 490 premises, and destruction work was undertaken by the Department of Agriculture's rat-catchers in 106 cases, resulting in a kill of 7,254 rats. Concurrently with the Leith scheme 52 sewers were treated and it was estimated that 950 rats were destroyed.

The co-operation of the occupiers in the premises where treatment was found necessary was excellent and of great value in carrying out the work.

The following Table gives a complete summary of the work carried out in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture :---

Premises inspected		619
Premises treated by Department of Agriculture rat-catchers		235
Number of black rats trapped		1,187
Number of brown rats trapped	100.00	7.080
Number of rats poisoned or gassed	(and	3.559
Total number of rats destroyed	1 381	11.826
Total poison baits laid	om 1	7 995
Haborn matures and another wants the	•••	1,000

Disinfestation of Bug-Infested Houses.

Experiments which were commenced in 1947 were completed in September 1948. The objects of the experiments were to ascertain the effectiveness of various insecticides, having regard to the ease of application, safety, cost and the concentration required to give satisfactory results.

The insecticides used were 5 per cent. D.D.T. in Kerosene, 3 per cent. D.D.T. Water Emulsion and 0.35 per cent. Gammexane.

During the period from 1st January to 31st May, 1,640 houses were inspected. The number of apartments in which infestations were found was 285. Reinspection of apartments which were treated with insecticides was carried out monthly over a period of three months.

The results of the experiments were very encouraging. The total number of apartments treated was 875. Of this number only 12 apartments were found to be still infested when inspected three months after treatment and three of them were regarded as very heavily infested before disinfestation was attempted. It has been possible to "follow up" most of the treated apartments over a more extended period, varying from six to nine months after spraying, and only 10 others were found to have been re-infested in that time. The rooms in which live bugs were found were re-sprayed with 5 per cent. D.D.T. in Kerosene and, when inspected one month later, no evidence of actual infestation was found in any of them. They will be kept under observation for a further period.

In order that bug-infestations should be kept under proper control, it was decided that permanent arrangements for the inspection and spraying of buginfested houses should be made. This control was considered to be of particular importance when viewed in relation to the Corporation housing activities. The operation of the scheme will require only the services of one spraying officer, as most of the work of inspection will be done by the District Sanitary Inspectors of the existing staff. Infestations of beetles, cockroaches and other insects were dealt with in a manner somewhat similar to the treatment of bug infestations.

Details	of	the	wo	ork	do	ne	are	as	fol	low	/s :-	In				alis t u							
	In	speo	ctio	ns—	-2,3	337			Inf H	esta Tou 41	ation ises .4	n o: C	f bu cons	igs isti	and ng i	l otl A of	her par	ins tme 551	ects ents	8 1	inte inte ive	4m	in in
urd	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
estations	30	31	2	-	1	19	-	6	6	37	19	55	33	23	51	9	15	30	14	20	11	-	2
		1.1-10		1.12	1	(inger	100	No.		2.0		in		1.112									

Flies.

In

An anti-fly campaign was carried out throughout the City during the summer and autumn of the year.

Publicity was given to the campaign by the distribution of illustrated leaflets containing information regarding the habits of flies, the dangers of fly-borne disease and the best methods of dealing with the menace. Posters were displayed in various public vehicles and in offices, shops, factories and public places. A Press Conference was held, and local newspapers gave prominence to the campaign and stressed the need for co-operation on the part of the citizens.

Special inspections were carried out by the Sanitary Department of all premises in which fly-breeding would be likely to occur. These included stables, pig-styes, farms, fish shops and refuse tips, the owners of which were advised as to the best method of fly prevention.

Where preventive measures were considered essential, disinfestation by spraying with D.D.T. or Gammexane insecticides was undertaken by the Department's staff. Details of the work carried out in this connection are shown in the following statement :---

s purpose for	Wards		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Tot al
Stables			6	3	4	1	10	7		7	9	1	12.0	5	10	3	2	-	7	9	1	10	5	2	3	109
Piggeries			-	-	2	14	14	1	-		nii	1-	G	-	4	1	_	4	1	-	-	-	12	4	19	41
Farms			-	i		1	1_	1º	-	<u>ji</u>	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	1-	-	-	4	-	26	2	4	38
Accumulations of garden refuse	manure	and 	-	-	1	3	-	1-	3	4	0	(X) -	1		5	11		3	1	1	10	010	5	2	13	37
Other premises			-	m	5	17	-	3	1	5	-	97	-	1	tri	10	10	3	2	6	-	5	35	2	3	25
	Total		6	4	5	5	10	11	8	16	9		1	6	10	3	2	10	11	16	4	10	48	12	42	250

Number of premises and areas treated for the second time-245.

As far as could be ascertained the results were satisfactory, bearing in mind that the weather generally was unfavourable to the breeding of flies. Many of the premises treated and in which flies had been present in large numbers were practically free at the time of the second visit. This was particularly noticeable in stables and adjoining premises, such as blacksmiths' and saddlers' shops.

In several cases the employees expressed satisfaction and stated that flie were rarely seen in places where previously they had been numerous. The treatment of manure heaps and surrounding grass areas may not have show such good results, as the residual effects of the insecticide were considerable dissipated by rain. Nevertheless, the results were encouraging, and carefy inspection showed that the number of flies in these areas could not be considered without power 194, a total of 1,185. Improvements under Part I-Health excessive.

Similar anti-fly campaigns are to be made a regular feature in the Department' There were also 36 miscellaneous improvements and repairs. work.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Smoke emission observations of factory and other chimneys were continued throughout the year. At the present time, when progress in this particular ascen of the Department's work is governed and somewhat retarded by the inabiliti. of industrialists to obtain the better types of fuel, any abatement of atmospheric pollution is appreciated.

One notable case is worthy of special mention, because of the prominin central site occupied by the premises. The steam-raising plant consists of two Cornish boilers which were formerly hand-fired with solid fuel, and despite every care and attention on the part of the engineers, emissions of smoke of : more or less dense nature were common. The attention of the owners of the business was called to this nuisance and the existing boiler plant was altered to is a short Act of sixteen sections and three schedules and its purpose is to amend allow for the introduction of gaseous fuel, with the result that there is a complete the principal Act of 1937. Its main provisions relate to the medical supervision elimination of smoke.

of mechanical stokers to steam-raising plants, in other business premises in the authority, but one of the amendments is worthy of note as it is, although indirectly, City.

Deposit Gauges.

Investigation of atmospheric pollution is undertaken in co-operation wi the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. For this purpose four deposit gauges are stationed as follows :--

> 1 at Seafield. 1 at Astley Ainslie Institute. 1 at Public Health Chambers. 1 at Glencorse.

From the reports submitted by the City Analyst, the monthly records of total solids, together with the rainfall, are shown in Appendix 5.

Educational Measures.

Lectures on the domestic and industrial aspects of the smoke problem were given by the Smoke Abatement Inspector to various interested Associations. The series of lectures held in the Heriot-Watt College under the auspices of the Ministry of Fuel and Power were again well attended by boiler attendants and engineers. Instruction was given in the principles of combustion and proper methods of stoking in order to prevent the formation and emission of dense smoke from chimneys.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1948.

The number of inspections of factories with power was 991 and of factories (General Provisions)-of the Act numbered 391, which included 52 in bakehouses.

The tabulated statement showing the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Acts, which is prepared at the request of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, was completed and sent to that Department as required by the Factories Act, 1937.

Detailed statements are shown in Appendices 6 and 7.

In addition to the improvements effected as recorded in Appendix 7 under Health (General Provisions), there were many others which were not recorded, as explained in the paragraph under "Arrangements for Health and Comfort" in the Shops Acts section of this report (which refers to plans submitted to the Dean of Guild Court).

New Act.

During the year a new Act, the Factories Act, 1948, came into force. This of young persons, suitability of factory premises, provision of seats and other

Improvements are also contemplated, principally by means of the introduction iniscellaneous matters. These provisions are outwith the scope of the local

of importance to local authorities. This amendment requires that every person shall, not less than one month before he begins to occupy any premises as a factory, serve on H.M. Inspector for the district a written notice stating the name of the occupier, the address of the factory, and other particulars. Formerly such notice required to be served within one month after occupation. This time-lag proved to be most unfortunate in the past, as frequently it was found, after it was too late to rectify matters, that the occupier had proceeded to make alterations of an unsatisfactory nature on premises which were themselves unsuitable and which, in some instances, had just been purchased. The amendment should, therefore, prove to be of great advantage both to H.M. Inspector and Inspectors of the local authorities.

Building Sites.

Last year reference was made to building sites and to the unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation generally provided for employees there. In order to obtain a more complete picture of the position a survey was made of all the more important building sites-18 in number. The result showed that on 7 sites water-closets were in use (in three instances these appliances were already available), on 8 sites chemical closets were provided, and on 3 sites trench latrines were used. These latter were used in the outlying areas only, but they cannot be considered as other than unsatisfactory due to the fly menace and other attendant evils. The use of the chemical closet is a step in the right direction, although in

some instances it was found that no chemical was used, and so they were in far Arrangements for Health and Comfort. " pail " closets. The disposal question too is a difficult one, the practice bein on open sites, to bury the contents.

which, of course, is the ideal at which to aim. There appears to be no reason All plans which are before the Dean of Guild Court are scrutinised by the the clerk of works on one site, who said that the provision of water-closets on recorded in this report. building sites is more common in England than in Scotland. The sooner this deficiency is rectified the better for all concerned.

SHOPS ACTS 1912-1938.

were being observed, totalled 1,450.

Contraventions.

Contraventions were again principally those which relate to failure to exhibit prescribed notices and forms. Trading outwith the permitted hours recurred in a few cases, and three shopkeepers who adopted a defiant attitude, after being warned, had to be prosecuted. There were four prosecutions in all, the tota fines imposed amounting to £5.

Winter Closing Hours.

The Defence (General) Regulations, 1929, Regulations 60A and 60B remained in force, and the local authority again exercised the powers contained therein to in particular, continue to receive close attention. These premises are regularly amend the general hours of the Shops Act, 1928. The effect was that during the inspected in order to secure a high standard of hygienic conditions in all their winter months the closing hour (with certain exceptions) was fixed at 7 p.m. for aspects, and an endeavour is made to secure the co-operation of all concerned, Saturday (the late day), and for the business of hairdresser and barber 7 p.m., without which success cannot be achieved. each day. During the remainder of the year the general closing hours applied.

Christmas and New Year Periods.

There was no change in the closing hours. The Secretary of State did not exercise his powers under the 1928 Act to suspend the general closing hours during these periods as was done previous to 1939.

Catering Establishments, etc.

The Order made by the Minister of Food in May 1942 under Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, which prohibited the sale of food in catering establishments between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., was amended in May 1948. The amending Order removed the restrictions imposed in 1942 and had the effect of again permitting the sale of food in these establishments them up to the requirements. An opportunity has thereby been provided to at any hour.

Only the more pressing improvements were required as the essential materials and labour are still difficult to obtain. The necessity of obtaining a licence before There is evidence of an increase in the use of the water-carriage system carrying out the larger improvements of this class is an added difficulty.

why this system should not be adopted in practically every case. After all, the Shops and Factories Inspector, and, when doing so, it is frequently necessary to first work on all sites is to provide a supply of water, and a drain might just as wet call the attention of the petitioners to the requirements of these and other Acts be laid early as late in the building operations, thus providing the essentials for which have been overlooked when the plans were prepared. The plans are then the erection of water-closets and urinals. It is interesting to note the remarks or adjusted and many improvements are effected, although they are not otherwise been introduced for the pasteurisation of the moture and in a

Food Shops.

Applications to the Local Food Control Committee for licences to commence or transfer business have been on a reduced scale. This is due to the fact that Shop inspections in order to ascertain if the provisions of the Shops Acts in the retail trade many commodities are no longer subject to licence. These shops, however, which still require a licence were inspected as formerly after notification from the Local Food Executive Officer, and several important: improvements have been carried out.

> A Working Party has been appointed by the Government to enquire into and make recommendations on hygienic conditions in catering establishments. Its report is awaited with interest.

> The existing legal powers of inspectors in connection with food premises leave much to be desired. The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, contains special provisions relating to food premises, but this Act does not apply to Scotland, where there are merely local provisions which are very limited in their scope and not very helpful to the inspector in the execution of his duties.

> Nevertheless, as in the past, food shops in general, and restaurants and cafes

A detailed statement in connection with the administration of the Shops Acts is contained in Appendix 8.

Modernisation of Ice-Cream Premises .-- Although the premises for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream in the city were already registered under a local statute, the introduction of the Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948. has set a new standard for this class of business. These Regulations provide for the registration by the local authority of all premises and all persons engaged in the business and have made compulsory heat-treatment and cooling of the mix ingredients. After the applications for registration were received, a survey of the premises was made to ascertain their suitability for the purpose, and an indication was given to the occupiers of the structural work necessary to bring raise the whole standard of premises and practice in this trade.

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The alterations to premises involved the provision of walls and floors of a nourse, must not be of inferior quality or the whole fabric will be weakened. impervious nature, and this requirement has been met by various methods Much has been done by the taking of numerous samples under the Food and including the use of tiles, vitrilite, terazzo, or oil-painted cement or plaster Drugs (Adulteration) Act to ensure a good quality milk supply, and this despite surfaces for walls, and cement concrete, terazzo, tile or coloured compositionshe present moderate statutory chemical standards. The minimum standards of floors. It also involved improvements in the lighting and ventilation of the mality for milk fat and solids are prescribed in the Sale of Milk Regulations, premises, the provision of modern sinks, with hot-water supply, metal bins fr[190], and are 3.0 per cent. milk fat and 8.5 per cent. solids other than milk fat. storage of ingredients and means for the prevention of flies and vermin. These standards are merely presumptive, and milk whatever its composition must

For the heat treatment of the ice-cream something in the nature of the accepted as genuine if the vendor can satisfy the court that the milk sold was revolution is taking place. Hitherto the mixture has been heated in open vessel exactly as it came from the cow. When one considers that the average figures and the ingredients mostly hand-stirred. More scientific apparatus, however for the 184 statutory samples, including adulterated samples, examined by the has lately been introduced for the pasteurisation of the mixture and, in some City Analyst last year were 3.67 per cent. fat and 8.67 per cent. solids not fat, cases, the same plant is also capable of the necessary cooling of the mixtur it is perfectly clear that the presumptive standard favours the vendor. Milk preparatory to freezing. The plant, which is of stainless steel, is heated eithe which just satisfies the statutory requirements is frequently the subject of complaint by gas or by electricity and properly covered, can be readily cleansed and sterilised by consumers with children, old persons or invalids in their household. As the and lessens the possibility of contamination during the process of manufacture law stands there is no guarantee that what is sold as milk possesses a satisfactory The types of refrigerators, freezers and conservators have also been modernised nutritive value. To ensure that the consumer can rely on receiving a good quality and their nature provides better opportunity for thorough cleansing in the milk, the existing law should be amended. The amendment would entail (a) the fixing of minimum standards of quality and (b) defining milk to assure that production of the ice-cream.

The application of the new Regulations has also afforded opportunity for milk sold is as it comes from the cow without anything being added to it or taken. requiring improvement of street vehicles, and already a number of modern glass from it. screened vehicles (provided with sink and hot-water supply, clean towels, soap Out of the 184 statutory samples taken during the period under review, II and nail brush) have been brought into use, whilst many existing vans, tricycle were found to be adulterated either by the abstraction of fat or the addition of and hand-drawn vehicles have been similarly improved. water, or both, and 8 others were below standard for solids not fat. The highest

It is gratifying to know that both the Ice-Cream Alliance and the member amount of extraneous water found in the samples was an addition of 15 per cent. of the trade have given excellent co-operation in connection with the problems and the highest deficiency in fat was to the extent of 26 per cent.

arising in this process of transformation. There has been a noteworthy desire to do everything possible to comply with the standard of hygiene which the pleaded guilty; the remainder pleaded not guilty but were convicted and fines. Department has endeavoured to set, and in this connection a series of lectures totalling £70 were imposed. was organised during the past winter by the City Education Department, in

which members of this Department co-operated, on the bacteriological and interest was shown.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, ETC.

as to their nature, substance and quality or to ascertain the correctness of the given to the cows. Two of these producers, however, refused offers to have claims made on the labels. Of these 353 were statutory or official samples and "appeal to the cow" samples taken, one of whom stated that it was not going to requirements.

Milk.

Legal proceedings were instituted against six producers, three of whom

In one case in which water had been added the producer was painfully hygienic aspects of the business. These classes were well attended and considerable surprised that milk from his farm should be in default. He professed to be entirely at a loss to know how extraneous water could have found its way into the milk. In the witness box, however, the dairyman-a German civilian worker-through an interpreter, accepted responsibility for the happening. In another case the producer advanced the excuse that the cans had been improperly drained before the milk was put into them. Other four producers suggested in their cases that During the year 1,038 samples of food and drugs were procured for analysis poorness of the milk was due to the insufficient quantity and poor quality of food

685 were informal or test samples. Of the 353 statutory samples, which help his case. He no doubt recalled a previous occasion when the poorness of represented 59 different articles of food and drugs, Dr A. Scott Dodd, City his milk was not substantiated by byre samples. The herds of the other two Analyst, reported 19, or 5.38 per cent., as failing to comply with the legal producers who blamed the cows produced genuine milk of good quality when

'appeal to the cow " samples were taken.

In one of the latter cases the sample was taken from a consignment of 20 gallons of morning milk as it was being delivered to a retail dairy-keeper by a In stressing the importance from the nutritional point of view of an adequate, local producer. The sample was reported to contain 2.21 per cent, milk fat and wholesome and unadulterated milk supply, an eminent physician once declared 8-59 per cent. non-fatty solids, a deficiency of at least 26 per cent. in milk fat. the commodity to be the keystone of the nutritional arch. The keystone, of On the invitation of the producer's solicitor, the Food and Drugs Inspector visited the byre in the morning, and after the whole milking operation had been can hardly justify the use of the word "cream" in describing the article. It kept under observation a sample for analysis was procured from the 39 gallons is, however, gratifying to know that the Food Standards Committee set up by produced. The sample was certified to contain 3.44 per cent. milk fat and 8.7% the Ministry of Food is at present looking into the question of a compositional

8.23 per cent. non-fatty solids, an addition of at least 3 per cent. of added water at all.

The freezing point (Hortvet) of the sample was -0.499° C. The farm was visited: containing 9 gallons of milk. The reason for this was that when the Sampling considered unsatisfactory. Officer's back was momentarily turned to the cooler the accused poured water into the receiving tank above the cooler. On being questioned regarding his action methods of manufacture, storage and distribution of the ice-cream were made the accused readily admitted that he had in fact swilled water into the receiving to locate the source of contamination and advice was given upon the hygienic tank and stated that he always swilled the cooler down, but it was quite accidenta that he had left the can under the cooler that morning. The first sample contained 3.90 per cent. milk fat and 9.14 per cent. non-fatty solids and had a freezin point (Hortvet) of -0.561° C., while the sample from the smaller portion of the morning's production contained 3.87 per cent. milk fat and 9.37 per cent. nonfatty solids and had a freezing point (Hortvet) of -0.558° C. It is obvious from the result of the second sample that the Sampling Officer removed the can from and admission, it was not considered necessary to return to the farm in the evening Regulations (Scotland) were found. for a further sample.

The milk supplied to the city schools is of the Tuberculin Tested, Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) or Pasteurised grades. Of 49 samples taken either at the schools or at the distributors' premises, the average milk-fat content was 3.69 per cent., a very satisfactory result.

Ice-cream .- Thirty-nine samples of ice-cream were purchased from variou manufacturers and vendors in the city and submitted to Dr A. Scott Dodd, th City Analyst, for chemical analysis. In addition, 39 were sent to Professor Mackie for bacteriological examination.

The fat content of the samples submitted for chemical analysis ranged from as low as 0.12 per cent. to as high as 10.10 per cent., with an average of 2.14 per cent. Fourteen of the samples had a fat content of under 1.00 per cent., 11 had more than 1.00 per cent. but less than 2.00 per cent., and 6 had more than 2.00 per cent. but less than 3.00 per cent. The fat content of the remaining 8 samples varied from 3.00 to 10.10 per cent. It will be seen that there was a wide divergence in the fat content of the samples, and it has to be admitted that the results of analysis of the majority of the samples were disappointing. While, generally speaking, a higher fat content was found in the produce of the larger firms, there were small traders who produced a good article. If it is possible for some of the latter traders to produce an attractive product with a fat content of around 3.0 per cent., then surely others can do better than sell an article with little or no fat. The fat content of 0.12, 0.15, 0.17, 0.20, 0.28 and 0.39 in some of the samples

per cent. non-fatty solids and had a freezing point (Hortvet) of -0.558° C. standard for ice-cream. A quality standard specifying the minimum percentage In the other case the sample was procured from a consignment of 86 gallons of fat and total solids is so desirable that even an interim standard which could in course of delivery, and was certified to contain 3.69 per cent. milk fat and be revised as the supply of materials improved would be better than no standard ontriventions could be attributed noti to a defire to desiver the public

Of the 39 samples of ice-cream submitted for bacteriological examination in the morning by the Sampling Officer for the County of Dumfries, and the 24 had a plate count of more than 100,000 per c.c. There is still no bacterial milking of the cows supervised. Two samples were subsequently taken, out standard of cleanliness prescribed for ice-cream, but where samples had a colony from the greater portion of the 30 gallons produced, the other from the last can count of more than 100,000 and gave a presumptive coliform reaction they were

> In each case inspection of the apparatus, equipment and utensils and of the precautions that should be taken to prevent such contamination. It is to be hoped that the measure of hygienic control of premises and equipment contained in Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, which came into force towards the end of the year will effect an improvement in the bacterial quality of ice-cream.

Mince.—Two samples of mince were purchased from butchers' shops in the under the cooler before the water had run into it. In view of the accused's action city. No infringements of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food)

> Sausages .- Seven samples of sausages of various descriptions were procured for chemical examination. One sample was reported to contain preservative within the limit specified by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (Scotland) and the other six samples were found to be entirely free from preservative.

> The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.-Inspections were made of premises throughout the city where fertilisers and feeding stuffs were prepared for sale or consignment, and six samples of feeding stuffs and two samples of fertiliser were taken in the prescribed manner for the purpose of analysis by the agricultural analyst. These were certified to conform to the statutory statements in all respects with one exception, viz., a sample of layers mash which was found to be below the guarantee in albuminoids.

> For some unknown reason the farmers and horticulturists in the district have never taken advantage of the facilities introduced for their special benefit under the Act. In the civil part of the Act it is provided that the purchaser of any fertiliser or feeding stuff has, within 14 days of the receipt of goods or invoice, the right to have a sample taken by the official sampler in the prescribed manner for analysis by the agricultural analyst and to receive a certificate of the result. If a breach of warranty is disclosed by the analysis, a claim can be made by the purchaser without such action leading to criminal proceedings against the seller.

The Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.—The Orders made under the Merchandise Marks Act require certain imported foodstuffs on exposure for sale: to be clearly marked with an indication of their country of origin.

It was found on inspection that the shopkeepers generally were complying with the provisions detailed in the Orders. Warnings, however, had to be given to a number of traders in regard to the ticketing of imported raw tomatoes. The contraventions could be attributed not to a desire to deceive the public but to carelessness, and in each case a subsequent visit proved that the warning had produced the desired effect.

The Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—Three statutory samples of rag flock were procured from bedding and rag flock manufacturers in the city and submitted for chemical analysis. The analysis showed that the standard of cleanliness in every instance was within the limit prescribed by the Rag Flock Regulations (Scotland), 1912. The amount of chlorine found in the three samples was 2, 4 and 22 parts respectively per 100,000 parts of flock, compared with the maximum of 30 parts of chlorine allowed under the Regulations.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.—The number of applications received from persons or firms desiring to be registered by the local authority was 358, and these were duly registered. Visitation of the various premises proved that, generally speaking, the "listed sellers of Part II poisons" were fully complying with the terms of the Act and any offences discovered were of a minor nature.

MILK SUPERVISION.

During the year 850 samples were submitted to the Bacteriology Department of the University for examination and 704 were examined in the Laboratory at Johnston Terrace for keeping quality by the Methylene Blue (Hiscox) Test.

By the end of the year, alterations were in progress at three out of the four creameries in the city prior to the installation of new machinery. As a result of this the work has been carried on under difficulties, as in some cases the premises were, and still are, being reconstructed to a large extent. Once the work is completed the improvements to the buildings, as well as the new equipment, should lead to greater efficiency in the processing and handling of milk. Samples of pasteurised, tuberculin tested pasteurised milk, etc., were taken regularly for bacteriological examination at the actual creameries, at shops and schools supplied by them, and also from vehicles on the retail rounds. The results showed a slight improvement compared with the previous year, and it is hoped that this improvement will be further extended.

As in former years, a considerable number of small dairies, previously selling ordinary milk which they bottled on the premises, now purchase only bottled milk. The amount of loose undesignated milk being sold in small shops in the city has, therefore, been considerably reduced. At the end of 1948 the Milk (Special Designations) Bill was introduced in Parliament. This Act, which will come into force six months after it has been passed, will in all probability be in force in this area in the near future, and will result in considerable changes. Once the Bill becomes law, various areas of the country in which only designated milks may be sold are to be scheduled. This means that non-designated or "ordinary" milk will require to be pasteurised before it is offered for sale. The "safe" grades permitted in Scotland are : Certified, Tuberculin Tested, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised, Pasteurised and Standard Milk. The last grade (Standard) is to be allowed for a period of five years only. At present approximately 5 per cent. of the milk sold in Edinburgh is non-designated. The approximate quantities of the various classes of milk sold daily in the city are contained in Appendix 10.

Only about half the number of complaints were received from the public as compared with the previous year. The absence of warm summer weather and the fact that customers were allowed to change their milk retailers may have accounted for this decrease. The majority of complaints were regarding the dirty condition of the inside of milk bottles. Unfortunately, milk bottles are occasionally returned to the creameries in such a dirty condition that it is with difficulty that they can be cleaned by a bottle-washing machine. Some have either to be destroyed or, in less extreme cases, be soaked and hand-washed. A few complaints of fragments of glass in milk bottles and off-flavour in the milk were received. In each case the matter was taken up with the creamery concerned.

The results of the samples of school milk were not as satisfactory as could be desired, but measures are being taken to remedy this. It is hoped that in the near future it will be possible to have all the straws and caps removed from the bottles, and the bottles thereafter rinsed at the schools before being returned to the creamery. Odd numbers of bottles which are sometimes kept in the schools over the week-end are a source of trouble to the dairy or creamery receiving them.

Particulars of the tests made are shown in Appendices 9 and 10.

PORT SANITARY INSPECTION.

Shipping Arrivals.—Vessels which arrived at Leith Docks and Granton Harbour from foreign ports numbered 684, representing 599,938 tons, while vessels which arrived from home ports numbered 3,725, representing 506,938 tons. Foreign fishing vessels numbered 87, representing 5,264 tons, while British fishing vessels numbered 2,300, representing 227,753 tons.

The total number of ships, including steamers, motor and sailing vessels, which entered the Port Sanitary District from home and foreign ports was 6,496, with a total tonnage of 1,339,880 tons.

Sanitation.—Under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, it is the duty of the local authority to cause an inspection to be made for the removal of nuisances and to secure proper sanitary conditions on board ships lying within their district. In giving effect to this requirement the boarding, inspection and re-inspection of vessels entailed 1,727 visits, and the insanitary conditions dealt with totalled 1,528, necessitating 6 written and 605 verbal intimations, the service of 2 notices and 935 copies of regulations. In the course of inspections many matters of an insanitary nature came under observation; 294 floors, tables and decks were found in a dirty condition; 432 bunks and bedding were dirty and verminous; 193 dirty food lockers were discovered, and exception had to be taken to dirty partitions and ceilings in 105 cases; whilst 175 foul and choked closets, latrines, wash-basins and scuppers were dealt with. These and other insanitary matters were brought to the notice of the Masters of the vessels concerned for their attention.

An outstanding factor in bringing about improved conditions is the compulsory weekly inspections carried out by the Master or Chief Officer of all living quarters on board ship. Where this is being systematically done the improvement is most marked.

The records show that the number of ships with insect vermin-infested quarters is decreasing, and although the hoped for improvement is slight, it is gradually becoming more noticeable.

The advent of the Merchant Navy Establishment system whereby a seaman has an opportunity of continued employment for a minimum period of two years may in due course influence certain types of seamen to a greater appreciation of the importance of hygiene and clean habits.

Water.—The water supplied to ships is drawn from the city main pipes and is delivered by hydrants situated on the dock-side. The drinking water on board ship is generally found to be satisfactory and the importance of having a pure and plentiful supply is fully appreciated.

Rat Destruction.—The total number of certificates granted during the year to Masters of vessels was 107, of which 83 were exemption certificates. The total fees collected for these certificates was \pounds 177, 9s. In 24 cases it was necessary to request fumigation measures to be undertaken for the destruction of rats. The total number of rats killed on board ships in port and on quays and wharves was 849. Rat destruction methods were undertaken in the dock area by the Dock Commissioner's staff, and during the year 15,000 poison baits were laid in addition to continuous trapping.

Cleansing.—The Dock Commissioners continued to maintain a very high standard of cleanliness, the roads, wharves, sheds and sanitary conveniences being regularly attended to throughout the area.

In the execution of the duties of the Port Sanitary Department much valuable assistance has been received from H.M. Collector of Customs, the Leith Dock Commissioners, the Granton Harbour Official, the Board of Trade and the various shipping companies and agents to whom this opportunity is taken of expressing my thanks for their esteemed co-operation.

Appendices 11 and 12 contain a detailed statement of the Port Sanitary work.

PROSECUTIONS.

In connection with the administration of the Acts, Orders, Regulations and Bye-laws relating to the work of the various sections of the Department it was necessary to institute legal proceedings in 16 cases. The total fines imposed amounted to $\pounds 98$. Details of these prosecutions are given in Appendix 13.

STAFF.

I desire to express my cordial appreciation of the enthusiastic services rendered by all the members of the staff.

I am, My Lord Provost, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALLAN W. RITCHIE, M.B.E., F.R.San.I., F.R.S.E. Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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		4	Merchiston		S
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		6	Broughton		IM
	ing.	10	St. Stephen's		PR
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1		16	Portobello		948
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APPENDIX 1.

APPENDIX 1.-continued.

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APPENDIX Lemminuel.

APPENDIX 2.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Number	of	visits	to :—
	Bre	okers'	Premises

NT ... 1

Brokers' Premises		
Stables		9/
Camping Sites		41
Swimming Baths		
Building Sites	••• •	
Piggeries	ionid's	(
Kipper Houses		68
Common Lodging-Houses		4
Farmed-out Houses		202
Houses-let-in-Lodging		. 5. 7
Dairy Shops		. 2
Creameries—Pasteurisation Diant		. 900
Ice-cream Shops	••• ••	. 33
Restaurants	marker 2.	. 1,105
Fried Fish Shope		. 117
Public Houses		. 113
Hotels Board Desidence		. 41
Second hand Eugenite of		. 202
Offices	P44	. 182
Schoole		. 75
Schools		34
Distant II		48
Ficture Houses and Theatres		34
Seasonal Workers' Accommodation	DETO - THE	5
Unensive Trades		6
Scables, etc., Enquiries		109
Infectious Diseases Enquiries		1 696
Visits re Interments, Cremations, etc.		2,000
Corporation Houses-Visits by Lady Sanitary Inspectors		24 339
Houses measured for overcrowding and recommended to Ho	ouse-letting	41,002
Department	····	4.107
houses examined for bug infestation, etc., for House-letting I	Department	4.733
INUISANCES		49 430
Donernouses		345
1 otal		88,318

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

APPENDIX 4.

Malin Statistic Warmiles

No. of

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117 113

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262 182

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34

48

34

APPENDIX 3.

NOTICES.

Intimations of existence of nuisance served		474
Notices to remove nuisances served at the instance of the Local Authority		109
intimations served in connection with the renewal of sinks and water-closets		30
Notices served in connection with the renewal of sinks and water closets		6
Notices delivered cautioning persons against casting garbage over windows		895
Notices served on occupiers failing to take due rotation of stair-washing sweeping	and 	278
Notices served for the cleaning of dirty areas, cellars, etc		140
Notices served in connection with the painting of common staircases		1,533
Notices served in connection with the cleansing of water cisterns		179
Total		3,644

FARMED-OUT HOUSES.

SUMMARY.

WARD

F

5	Complaints by citizens			 	3,527
6	Complaints by other departments			 	65
.09 196	Nuisances discovered and reported by District Inspectors			 	18,704
38	Total nuisances dealt with by Depa	artme	nt	 	22,296

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

Totale

APPENDIX 5.

FACTORIES A.8941 1937 and 1948.

APPENDIX 4.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

WARD	ADDRESS	ACCOMMODATION				
		Males	Females			
14 14 12 12	EDINBURGH 75 Grassmarket 89 Grassmarket 3 Guthrie Street 1 Pleasance	374 110 332 177	in the second	-		
12 12 12 12 14	85 West Port	78		10		
 18 18	LEITH 5 Parliament Street 57 Tolbooth Wynd Totals	180 128 1,379	226	lel sei sei		

474 109

8 895

1,633 179

3,644

3,527

38,704

29,296

... ImpT-FARMED-OUT HOUSES.

a served in connection with the cleansing of water cisterns

	WARD	ADDRESS	No. of Houses	No. of Occupants	1
	12 14	18 Blackfriars Street 32 West Port (top flat)	15 14	46 20	
•	1. (1999)	Totals	29	66	

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

ces discovered and reported by District Inspectory ...

WARD	ADDRESS		No. of Houses	No. of Occupants
12 10 13 14	1 and 3 Blair Street 38 Broughton Street 72 Grove Street 31 Clerk Street Totals	 	1 1 1 1 4	114 23 164 16 317

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION-MONTHLY RECORD OF DEPOSITS

Chemory (5	the administration of the Act	Doinfall	Tons	s per Squa	re Mile
Month	Station	in Inches	Insoluble Deposit	Soluble Deposit	Total Solids
anuary	1. Seafield	3.35	5.59	8.90	14-49
	2. Astley Ainslie Institute	2.14	48.50	6.02	54.69
1 to a line of the	4. Glencorse	9.44	40.09	0.03	
1 Prantice	Rappatie Insportage Manda				24.00
February	1. Seafield	1.67	4.10	20.72	24.82
and the second	3 Public Health Chambers	1.69	13.61	4.74	18.35
New	4. Glencorse	1.79	0.77	3.63	4.41
	insintained	Interest of	lorend by	DIN 300 2012	COMPANY (11)
March	1. Seafield	0.62	5.76	5.79	11.55
The second	2. Astley Ainslie Institute 2. Dublic Health Chambers	0.85	22.35	5°35 6•36	28.71
	4 Glencorse	1.34	1.44	4.07	5.51
	TRANSFER THE SAME AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF		tan m		
April	1. Seafield	1.29	6.74	4.33	11.07
arr	2. Astley Ainslie Institute	1.30	141	5.39	49.60
	4 Glencorse	2.81	3.39	6.02	9.41
	4. Giencorse	- 01			- 1,
May	1. Seafield	2.34	8.26	4.23	12.49
W.C	2. Astley Ainslie Institute	2.39	6.33	3.74	10.07
	3. Public Health Chambers	2.38	22.00	4.04	6.57
	4. Glencorse	1.14	2.1.1		00.
lune	1. Seafield	3.62	5.93	5.38	11.31
and the second s	2. Astley Ainslie Institute	4.34	9.89	8.20	18.09
	3. Public Health Chambers	3.95	13-88	4.60	18.48
	4. Glencorse	5.31	3.32	0.94	9-60
Inly	1 Seafield	1.65	2.95	2.67	5.62
july	2. Astley Ainslie Institute	2.40	6.09	4.15	10.24
1.	3. Public Health Chambers	1.74	16.69	3.62	20.31
	4. Glencorse	2.68	2.50	4.80	1.30
Aumist	1 Seafield	7.23	6.70	13.07	19.77
nugust	2. Astley Ainslie Institute	9.39	6.92	9.55	14-47
	3. Public Health Chambers	7.13	11.58	9.28	20.86
	4. Glencorse	9-61	1.85	8.38	10.23
September	1 Seafield	2.59	3.32	5.04	8.36
September	2. Astley Ainslie Institute	3.56	3.22	3.80	7.02
-	3. Public Health Chambers	2.77	8.23	3.96	12.19
	4. Glencorse	2.83	0.10	4.93	5.03
October	1 Seafield	1.85	4.84	2.87	8.36
October	2 Astley Ainslie Institute	1.62	4.57	2.73	7.36
	3. Public Health Chambers	1.34	2.78	2.06	4.84
	4. Glencorse	2.26	1.03	6.64	7.67
November	1 Seefield	2.15	7.01	7.52	14.53
rovember	2. Astley Ainslie Institute	2.31	3.08	6.23	9.31
	3. Public Health Chambers	2.36	19.33	6.13	25.46
. A	4. Glencorse	3.17	0.65	4.31	4.96
Dent	1 Crofold	1.57	3.93	2.74	6.67
December	2 Astley Ainslie Institute	2.81	2.52	6.57	9.09
16	3. Public Health Chambers	1.61	10.83	2.17	13.00
22	4. Glencorse	3.40	0.79	6.36	7.15
049	and and there a				1

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APPENDIX 6.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Acts Mary Mile

(Form No. 573).

1. Inspections.

14-40

12-49

7-86

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Numbert Occupies Prosecut
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6 483	194	18	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 is enforced by the Loc Authority	h al 2,105	969	91	Carlo P
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is er forced by the Local Authority (excludin out-workers' premises)	n- 19 29	22	3. Publ	
Total	2.617	1,185	109	itten.
00.01 00.7 00.11 00.10	The states	The strength of the	A PARTY AND	

2. Defects Found.

N-2-74 2-82 6-87	Number	Number cases in			
Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	which prosecuti were institute
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	78	68		40	
Overcrowding (S.2)	011	etutita	eld in the	Inset of	
Unressonable temperature (S.3)	4	5	ic Health C	do 9 2	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	9	3	00730	5	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	7-23	and the loss	bla	I. Sent	truckil
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)- (a) insufficient (b) unsuitable or defective (c) not separate for sexes	16 367 2	16 268 3	ic Health C	11 111 3	
Other offences (not including offences relating to homework)	34	28	19	r I. Seat	Septembe
Total	511	391	19	173	

3. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

-82	Number of outworkers in Augus Edinburgh)	t lists	(i.e.,	these	residing	in	23
+	Nature of work :				Glmoor	1	
	(1) Making wearing apparel				Seafield		7
13-	(2) Nets, other than wire nets		(entre C	Linslie I	Astley /		16
	3-40 0-79 0-36			Total	Glencor		46

165

APPENDIX 7.

NS	PPECTIONS MADE	1,18
E	FECTS REMEDIED, HEALTH (GENERAL PROVISIONS) :	
C	leanliness	
	Accumulations of dirt and refuse removed 12	NO.
	Wells and callings cleaned (whitewashing colourwashing	
	painting, varnishing or washing down) 47	
_	Pallute to observe Evening Closing Uniers or General Closing House	
1	emperature-	
	Number of thermometers provided in workrooms	
	Number of thermometers provided in workfoons	
Į	⁷ entilation—	
	Number of cases remedied where adequate ventilation was not	
	maintained I	
	Improvements effected in general ventilation 2	
•	Content Contraction car	
~	Absence of conitary accommodation : water closets introduced	38
	Additional water closets introduced 10	
	Separate accommodation for sexes provided	
	Access to sanitary convenience arranged where mutual 1	
	Urinals introduced 4	
	New apartments constructed or reconstructed 15	
	W C or urinal substituted	
	W.C. provided in lieu of privy 1	
	W.C.s abolished owing to unsuitability or disuse 2	
	Intervening ventilated spaces provided 25	
	Separate and screened approaches provided	
	Notices provided indicating convenience for each sex	
	Lighting (artificial) provided of improved 36	
	Ventilation provided or improved 5	
	Walls and ceilings found dirty and limewashed, etc 54	tis
	Floors found dirty and cleaned 32	
	Appliances found dirty and cleaned	
	Repairs to appliances, roofs, floors, walls, ceilings, doors, windows,	
	etc 21	*
	In Participation provided for several heat literation and the several	
	Bakehouses-	
	Walls and ceilings of bakehouses - limewashed, painted,	
	varnished or washed down 12	
	Water-closet anartments or cloakrooms painted or washed down 8	
	Floors of bakehouses and storerooms cleaned 2	
	Floors of cloakrooms and water-closet apartments cleaned 2	
	Stair steps and passages, etc., cleaned	
	Sanitary appliances found dirty and cleaned 2	CAA.
	Bakehouse tables and utensils cleaned	
	Baking machines and steam presses cleaned 2	
	Accomplations of refuse removed	
	Other nuisances remedied	
	Miscellaneous—	-
	Sinks or washhand basins introduced or substituted 7	
	Appliances repaired	
	Indisances removed	

APPENDIX 8.

ACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948-STATEMENT FOR 1948. SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1938-STATEMENT FOR 1948.

INSPECTIONS MADE :---Retail Shops, Wholesale Shops and Warehouses 1 CONTRAVENTIONS REGARDING HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT, CLOSING ORDERS, ETC .:--Hours of Employment of Young Persons Failure to observe Half-holiday Orders and Closing for Weekly half-holiday Failure to observe Evening Closing Orders or General Closing Hours NOTICES, ETC. Failure to affix Form re Assistants' Half-holiday (1912 Act) Mennes Man Failure to affix Form re Hours of Employment, etc. (1913 Act) Failure to affix Abstract of Act re hours of employment, etc. Failure to keep Record of actual hours worked and intervals allowed Failure to affix Notice re seats for female shop assistants Failure to display Notice where shop is open for the carrying on of a certain Trade or Business (i.e., Mixed Shops) HEALTH AND COMFORT PROVISIONS :---Ventilation-Improvements effected ... Lighting—Improvements effected Heating—Means provided or Improvements effected Seats for female assistants provided-Number of instances WASHING FACILITIES :---Water supply introduced 0.1.*** Constant of Main water supply provided Sinks or wash-hand basins introduced Earthenware sinks substituted **Factor** Sinks removed to more sanitary situation TO LOD. Hot water supply provided been a concerned associations of Repairs to appliances SANITARY ACCOMMODATION :--Water-closets introduced New water-closet apartments constructed or re-constructed ... D . . . Water-closets removed to more sanitary situation Separate sanitary accommodation provided for sexes Intervening ventilated spaces provided Lighting and/or ventilation provided or improved Repairs to appliances, walls, ceilings, floors, windows, etc. Dirty water-closets : cleansed or limewashed 1001100 Miscellaneous repairs, etc., in shops CLEANLINESS :---Dirty walls and ceilings-painted or limewashed Dirty floors, etc. Accumulations of refuse removed Other nuisances remedied Intimations served under Shops Acts ... 1.7 Letters sent under Shops Acts PROSECUTIONS :---(a) Convictions ...(b) Fines imposed (total) ··· Tomo T.

APPENDIX 9.

MILK TESTING SCHEME.

Number of Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination.

Certified	•••	69
Tuberculin Tested (Bulk)	~	112
Tuberculin Tested (Bottled)		74
Tuberculin Tested (Schools)		25
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	•••	87
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised-Schools)	•••	65
Pasteurised (Bottled)	•••	191
Pasteurised (Schools)		43
Heat-treated (Bottles)		26
Miscellaneous		62
Biological (negative, 45; positive, 2; inconclusive, 7)		54
Sterility Tests (on Bottles and Milk Cans)		42

850 Total ...

Number of Samples Examined for Keeping Quality.

0 10 10 10

21

29

£,5

METHY	VLENE BLUE (HISCOX) TESTS :	ter		
	Non-designated	8	•••	484
	Tuberculin Tested (Bulk)	-J	•••	102
	Pasteurised (Bulk)	5	•••	61
	Pasteurised (Bottled)	S		18
	Heat-treated	usdu		11
Метн	YLENE BLUE REDUCTASE :	1		
	Non-designated			28
				704
	IIIM IIIM			-

APPENDIX 10.



APPENDIX 10-continued.

Se.

PORT SANITARY INSPECTIONAS TROP



APPENDIX 11.

PORT SANITARY INSPECTION.

Annual Statement-Year 1948.

Ships boarded and	d inspe	cted						0.9.7
Re-visits made						9.5		935
Nuisances discove	red							792
Nuisances abatad	icu				•••		•••	1,528
Communications		•••	•••		•••			1,506
Notices and I	vritten							6
Notices served		•••						2
verbal warnings	•••						1.5	605
Ships fumigated o	r other	wise t	reated f	or vern	nin by	owners	1.45	50
Fumigation Certifi	cates g	rantec	1					94
Deratisation Certif	ficates a	grante	d			1	1	24
Deratisation Exem	ption (ertific	ates ar	antod				24
Local fumigation of	ertifica	te ara	nted gi	anceu			•••	88
Rats exterminated	orenicu	te gra	incu					Nil.
Ships provided with	th mat a				•••			849
Notices of regulati	in rat g	uards	•••	•••				913
Pote submitte 1.6	ons ser	ved up	oon Mas	sters or	Officer	s in ch	arge	935
Rats submitted for	bacter.	ologic	al exam	ination				2 Nil
Found negative						1.5		Nil
Rat destructive me	asures	in Do	ck area-	-Baits	laid			15 000
Fees collected		8						10,000
rees conected						1	(100	0 0

Nuisances Discovered.

Dirty floors, tables, decks,	etc	1 2 2 .	1 23	5
Dirty bunks and bedding	2			294
Dirty partitions and ceiling	1			432
Dirty lockers		••• •••		105.
Foul closets and latrines		12 -5 2	8	193
Foul wash basins		••• •••	112	49
Foul sinks		••• •••	••• 3.3	21
Foul baths			••• •••	15
Choked scuppers			••• •••	4
Choked and defective latrin	es	••••	••• •••	19 1
Choked and defective sinks	and basine	1	••• •••	11
Choked and defective wash	basing		•••	31
Accumulations of garbage,	refuse etc			25
Dirty fresh water tanks		a la ci	••• •••	49
Dirty and offensive bilges .			••• •••	20
Dirty galleys, food stores, p	antries etc		···	75
Dirty wash places		2323	••• •••	33
Dampness in quarters				36
Insufficient light and ventila	tion			3
Ships without rat guards				5
Presence of rats and mice			••• ••• -	22
Presence of cockroaches and	beetles			24
Presence of bugs and fleas	. beenes		••• •••	16
Miscellaneous		••• •••	••• •••	10
			••• •••	36
	Tot	al	and the	1 590
				1,028

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PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS-1933 TO 1945.

Particulars relatin

Edinburgh Port Health District.

1. Amount of shipping entering the Port in 1948 :---

	Cartificate	FIRST	9	Destmittion		fected.		.nf
- Remarks	Derstistion		1	Number	Tonn	age	10	1948
in t	(1) Foreign			684	599,	925		
NR.	(2) Coastwise			3,725	506,	938		.avi
i infected	(3) Total	Savey "	hat	4,409	1,106,	863	plag	No

2. Total number of vessels subjected to measures of rat destruction.

"A"

No. of	On S	hips	On S	Shore	No. of Rats found		
subjected to measures of Rat destruction	No. of Dead Rats recovered	No. of Rats examined bacterio- logically	No. of Rats destroyed (other than on Ships)	No. of Rats examined bacterio- logically	d On Ships On Sh		
50	*441	Nil.	*408	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	

*State species of rats recovered (a) On Ships :-Black and Brown. (b) On Shore :-Brown.

"В"

No. of Vessels fumigated by S.O.2	No. of Dead Rats recovered	No. of Vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	No. of Dead Rats recovered	No. of Vessels in which poisoning, etc., was employed	No. of Dead Rats recovered	No. of Deratisa- tion Certificates Issued	No. of Deratisa- tion Exemption Certificates Issued
Nil.	Nil.	24	363	26	78	24	83

3. Number of vessels (included in (2) above) deratised before discharge of cargo :--

Nil.

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APPENDIX 12-continued.

"C" PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

Particulars relating to vessels, infected or suspected or from infected ports.

Date of Arrivals 1948	Whether infected, suspected, or from infected ports	Me I S.O.2	Methods of Rat Destruction S.O.2 H.C.N. Traps			Whether a Certificate of Deratisation granted	Remarks
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

No plague "infected" or "suspected" vessel or vessel from infected port arrived during the year.

Nericus of regulations served upon Markers or Officers Infrances

2. Total number of vessels subjected to measures of rat destruction. \mathbf{g}

Vessels other than those dealt with in Form "C" subjected to measures of rat

No. of Rats found			1.1	No. 01				
No. of Vessels fumigated by S.O.2	No. of Rats killed	No. of Vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	No. of Rats killed	No. of Vessels on which trapping or poisoning was employed	No. of Rats killed	No. of International Deratisation Certificates issued	No. of Exemption Certificates issued	Remarks
Nil.	Nil.	24	363	26	78	24	83	Ropes and hawsers rat guarded.

Chokest and defective sinks and budner is .

No, of Deratisa- tion Exemption Certificates Issued	No. of Dentries Lion Certificates 'Issued 'Issued	No.iof Deud Rate Rate recovered	No. of Vessels in which etc., was employed	No. af Dead Rats recovered	No. of Vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	No. of Dend Rats récovered	No. of Vesals fumigated by S.O.2
E8 ^{Drand}	ante es cuche	nd szere nd szer peubis mil	8tz		24	and Mile	Nil

h. Number of vessels (included in (2) above) deratised before discharge of cargo ;----

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APPENDIX 13.

ar ended	-	Result	Fine.	Fine.	i Fine.	Fine.	Fine.) Fine.	wife having Summons ind.	Fine. Koanji 5.Fine.	Fine.costy a res
rring the year		Where Tried	ff f	£10	\$19	···· •··· •	h £2	ff £10	dropped owin g to theld Notices and from husba	ff £5 Apere 1.11ed £24	P December 70
tment du		Court	928— Sheri	Do.	123 Do.	Do.	897 — Burgh	1928— Sheri	Stairs, Case wit	1928- Sheri Come	897 Burg
by the Sanitary Depart	sist December, 1940	Act Contravened	Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, I Sections 2 and 16.	Shope (theirs of (Do. 1 and	Per IM Corbourger Order 10	Do.	Public Health (Scotland) Act, 18 Section 20.	Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1 Sections 2 and 16.	Bye-laws for Cleansing of Common etc.	Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, l Sections 2 and 16. Do.	Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1 Section 20.
rts of Prosecutions instituted		Nature of Contravention	Adulteration of Sweet Milk		public create and the score condition of	Do.	Failure to comply with a Notice requesting the removal of a nuisance caused by various disrepairs.	Adulteration of Sweet Milk	Failure to clean Common Stair	Adulteration of Sweet Milk	Failure to comply with a Notice requesting the removal of a nuisance caused by defective condution of W.C. seat and W.C. apartment window in dwelling-house.
Repo		No.		2	i က	4	ũ	9	and m	s s	stopped and the

APPENDIX 13-continued. Sanitary Department during the year ended 31st December, 1948–continued. Result Admonished. Admonished. £5 Fine. £1 Fine. £2 Fine. £2 Fine. Court Where Tried : : : Sheriff Sheriff Do. Burgh Do. Do. Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928-Section 1 (1). Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. Sections 2 and 16. 1933-Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928-amended. Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928-amended. Order, 1048 Contravened Edinburgh Corporation Sec. 147. Do. December Act 3181 . not ; Reports of Prosecutions instituted by the Confectionery manufacturer's premises kept clean and in good condition. : : of Contravention Sale of Fruit after closing hours Sale of Fruit after closing hours Sale of Toys after closing hours Adulteration of Sweet Milk Nature Sume Do. No. Ξ 12 13 4 2 16

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10

Reborg

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Certified Milk

One hundred and ninety-four samples were subjected to the test

bacteriological standard, as follows :--

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

REPORT BY THE VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.-During the year 520 visits of inspection were paid to dairies in the City registered under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, for the purpose of supervising the cleanliness of the dairy premises and the methods of milk production.

The Veterinary Inspector also visited 25 dairy herds during the year and carried out clinical inspection of the cows on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

At December 1948 there were 28 registered dairy herds within the City boundary. The average number of cows in those herds was 1,076. Three certificates of registration were cancelled during the year.

Ten cows on registered dairy premises which were found to be suffering from tuberculosis within the meaning of the Tuberculosis Order of 1938 were slaughtered. This figure shows a decided improvement on 1947, when 4

Cattlesheds in Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1866 .- In addition to the visits naid under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, already referred to, twiceyearly visits were also paid by the Veterinary Inspector to 22 premises which were exempt from the Act, but licensed under the Cattlesheds in Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1866, and on the first visit 45 cows were clinically examined, and 41 cows on the second visit.

Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland), 1936-44. - Twelve producers' licences for the sale of designated milk have been in force during the year, namely, one "Certified," two "Tuberculin-Tested," and nine "Standard." The licence for the production and sale of "Certified " milk is held by the Royal Victoria Hospital Tuberculosis Trust, Gracemount Farm, Liberton, and those for the production and sale of "Tuberculin-Tested" milk by Mr M. D. Milne, Upper Liberton, Liberton, and Messrs N. & R. Little, Fernieflat, Juniper Green. year considerable streption has been paid to the method of transporting

Bacteriological Examination of Milk .- During the year 281 samples of milk produced in the City were submitted to the methylene blue test for keeping quality, and 80 of these samples failed to comply with the test. From my experience of this test, I am of the opinion that it does seem rather severe in the summer months. From the administrative point of view, I prefer the examination of milk by means of bacterial counts, as the farmers and dairy workers take much more interest in the results and many pride themselves on producing milk of low bacterial content.

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One hundred and ninety-four samples were subjected to the test for bacteriological standard, as follows :---

Certified Milk	•••	•••	•••	12
Tuberculin-Tested Milk		~		24
Standard Milk		MAN	LNH.	127
Ordinary Milk				31
TERINARY INSPECT	VET	THE	RN	194

Three samples of "Certified" milk fell below the standard specified in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, one in respect of general bacterial count, one in respect of the coliform test, and one failed in both tests. Five samples of "Tuberculin-Tested" milk failed in both the bacterial count and coliform tests. Twenty-two samples of "Standard" milk failed in the bacterial count and thirteen failed in the coliform test. In all cases the faults were referred to the producers concerned. One producer's licence for the sale of "Standard" milk was suspended during the year for consistently poor samples.

At December 1948 there were 28 registered dairy herds within the City

Bulk Milk Samples subjected to Biological Test for Tuberculosis.-

convenies which were found to be suffering	rrich.	Negative	Positive	Inconclusiv
Tested and completed at 31st December 1948	65	58	line	6

This figure shows a decided improvement on 1947, when 4 positives were discovered in 39 samples.

Cattlesheds in Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1900, - In annual work, paid under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, already referred to, twiceyearly visits were also paid by the Veterinary Inspector to 22 premises which were exempt from the Act, but licensed under the Cattlesheds in Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1866, and on the first visit 45 cows were clinically examined, and 41 cows

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Under the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order of 1947 no person is allowed to slaughter livestock for human consumption except by authority of the Ministry of Food. As in the war years, fat livestock, instead of being auctioned to butchers, have been graded by a panel of graders, after which the animals become the property of the Ministry of Food, who are responsible for their slaughtering and handling. After slaughter and inspection the carcases are allocated to butchers in the City and the surrounding counties. During the year considerable attention has been paid to the method of transporting meat, e.g., by the use of duckboards on the floors of lorries, use of cleaner tarpaulins for covering the meat and cleaner overalls for the porters. However, before any marked improvement can be brought about, the whole of the meat marketing must be concentrated at Gorgie.

Abattoir.—Supervision has been maintained in accordance with the usual practice at Gorgie Abattoir.

The number of animals passing through the abattoir during 1948 is shown in the following table :---

auja	Cattle	Solution Cow Heif	n s s ers off	Const.	12, 2, 3,	578 194 276 553	18 601	Organa Condemn	
	Calves						2,519	: manih man soon.I	
	Sheep					726	121,615	sieoluurande/T'	
	Swine		.20	100			6,548	Other Causes	
			rekoun	lord 1	108-00	beres	149,283	Bowrin :	
- det	COCEMPCS		interior i	Inagh	i best	to very	et pic.du	- Oikie Canal	
				-	-	-	-	STOMUTH	
1	80			125-111	1	00		Tuberculesis.	
	- 955	1.83	101		14.	173		Other Cuarts	

Carcases and Offal Condemned in Abattoir.—Carcases partially or wholly condemned in the City abattoir weighed 87.59 tons. To this there falls to be added 101.70 tons (weight estimated) of condemned offal, making a total of approximately 189.29 tons. Tuberculosis was responsible for 20.78 per cent. of the number of carcase seizures and for 31.18 per cent. of the number of offal seizures. Comparison between the weight of meat seized on account of tuberculosis and non-tuberculous disease shows that tuberculosis was responsible for 72.63 per cent. of all beef seized and destroyed, for 10.72 per cent. of veal and 5.93 per cent. of pork. Details of the seizures are shown in the following tables :—

Number and weight of carcases in the different classes of animals condemned at abattoir during 1948 :---

101100	C (251)	4 10.941 1.7	1.4	4			
Class of	Totally	Condemned	Partially	Partially Condemned			
Animals	Number	Weight in lbs.	Number	Weight in lbs.			
Oxen	31	15,997	598	35,382	51,379		
Bulls	···· 2000.1	806	15	1,094	1,900		
Cows	aut 1117.65	51,003	280	20,645	71,648		
Heifers	24	11,437	115	6,292	17,729		
Calves	95	3,773	plumit20T	10 50 184 mi	3,957		
Sheep	359	14,045	970	11,520	25,565		
Swine	102	17,963	323	6,061	24,024		
Goats	1	02-07		2	7		
Total	724	115,031	2,313	81,178	196,209		
	10.0 Jah						

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I	4. 3.40%							1	11
	1	12,57	C	TTLE	[Oxen Bulls		0		
Organs Condemned	Oxen	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Calves	TOTAL	Swine	Sheep	Tor
LUNGS AND HEARTS :	1					-2246	6	-	-
Tuberculosis	726	33	567	228		1 554	00	.	
Other Causes	614	7	100	65	26	819	546	501	1,0%
Bowels :	937		177	17	20	012	540	791	2,14
Other Causes	37	2	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	4/		464	4		46
STOMACHS :		5	51	13	15	125	29	44	19
Tuberculosis	36	1	95		AN IN		octant	10110	2.00
Other Causes	173	4	50	15		68	1		6
SPLEENS :	mines	and A	50	10	13	255	20	180	45;
Tuberculosis	39	BQ PL	94	ruian	IOD IT I	Offic	s and	rcase	Cal
Other Causes	23	18 ba	96	battoi	City	69	benn	conde	VII(70
LIVERS :	demne	no con	(ated)	nt estim	igipwi	1008	01-70	bebb	9(
Tuberculosis	195	1 86 3	87	43	.800	990	cly 18	oxima	gan
Other Causes	7,256	31	18 710	885	45	8 027	11		340
KIDNEYS	ized or	neat se	tht of a	ine wei	10	0,021	212	3,073	12,212
Tuberculosis	4	olumna	7	3	1	14	- town	1.12	D LUSI
Other Causes	79	6	163	24	15	287	35	19	14
UDDERS :	and a		101,101	forest	DITE		lin beet	8 1012	304
Tuberculosis		own 1	12	1	the s	13	De	f pork	o de
Other Causes			328	1		329			13
HEADS :-	classe:	terent	the di	ni sast	of care	raght	and n	mber	Z 995
Tuberculosis	454	16	206	109	1	786	146	uh zio,	030
Other Causes	126	2	6	14	1	149	10	19	170
SKIRTS :	Conde	attiland							110
Tuberculosis	37		16	4	DOOL	57	1	NO IN	58
Other Causes	379	100	52	23	1.1.17	455	3	15	478
FEET :	A-1 10	-	10.14		George		and the	Lofe	
Tuberculosis				· ····		1	2	When	
Other Causes	1,005				1	1,005		8	1,013
		GL		WINS.		the state		144	Rull
TOTAL	11,420	116	2,618	1,493	129 1	5,771	1,094	4,154	21,019
the state of the second s									

Number of organs condemned in the different classes of animals at abattor during 1948 (excluding organs of animals totally condemned) :---

Percentage incidence of Tuberculosis in animals slaughtered at abattoir during 1948 :--

7	Cattle	Oxen Bulls Cows Heifers	 10.02 25.07 36.20 10.27	 20•39	Swibe
actice at Gore	Calves Swine		 	 0.42	

g the part two and a half years I have been studying the spread of a in the bovine carcase and in particular in these cases where leidons on mutine inspection in lungs or their suscented brook glamb. In the First Schedule of the Public Health (Meas) Regulations (Scotland), functions are given that you must in those cases examine the lymph he forequarters only, but at Gorgie abarroir all lymph glambs have been regult is that, out of a total of 3,200 cases. All abaved leibous in hindands which would have been missed if moperiou had been limited. a of the opinion that the instructions as leid down to Part III should

Comparison between tuberculous and non-tuberculous diseases as causes of condemnation in carcases of animals slaughtered in abattoir during 1948 :---

Number of carcases condemned in the different classes of animals claughter

	had it	Cattle					nor of	-91 P	r ceo	
By Numbers	Oxen	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Calves	TOTAL	Sheep	Swine	TOTAL	
Tuberculosis {Total Partial	17 288	1 10	76 161	20 54	9 1	123 514	one en	4 12	127 526	
Total and Partial	305	11	237	74	10	637	et unit	16	653	
Non-tuberculous diseases {Total Partial	14 310	 5	35 119	4 61	86 11	139 506	359 970	98 311	596 1,787	
Total and Partial	824	5	154	65	97	645	1,329	409	2,388	
Bart blog "Bill glad inne me	0	ne Goat	Total I	Non-tube	rculous.	oterat	8. W	e hisve	Same Un	
By Weight		Tubercul (lbs.)	osis	No L	on-tubero Disease (ulosis lbs.)		Percenta Fubercul	ges ous	
Oxen Bulls Cows Heifers Calves Swine Sheep Goat	33,765 1,656 53,626 14,564 424 1,425 				$\begin{array}{c} 17,614\\ 244\\ 18,022\\ 3,165\\ 8,553\\ 22,599\\ 22,599\\ 25,565\\ 7\end{array}$			65·72 89·16 74·85 82·14 10·72 5·93		

dation-One Coat Carvaid

Live Stock Markets.- The far stock market on a Tuesday has, as in the years, been replaced by the Minkury of Food Grading Centre. The store last has been held as usual on Wednesdays.

The newly-colord cown offered for sale in the markets were subjected to ocction and economization. The number exposed this year was 378-on average respond for sale such week.

The veterinary inspection of the markets was carried out on helulf of the narry of Agriculture throughout the year by the Televinity Dipartment. 180

Number of carcases condemned in the different classes of animals slaughterer found anywhere in a bovine carcase.

Internal I					С	ATTLE			I.C	F		the.	1	-
Causes of Condemnation.	0	xen	В	ulls	0	Cows	н	eifers	C	alves		heep	1 5	wine
TOTAL Sheep Swine Lorat	Total	Partial	Total	Partial	Total	Partial	Total	Partial	Total	Partial	Total	Partial	Total	Partial
Tuberculosis Emaciation and Oedema Abscess and Sepsis Septic Pleurisy Preumonia and Pleurisy Dead, Moribund, Decomposition and Ill-bled Actinomycosis Bruising nad Fractures Fevered and Badly Set Arthritis Enteritis Malformation Ruptured Septic Pericarditis Wastifis Swine Erysipelas Melanosis Neoplasms Gangrene Tetanus Septic Pericontis	177 4 4 3 1 1 1 81 6	2888 123 1 44 10 57 22 2 1 1 		10 3 1 1 	76 12 6 11 6 4 1 8 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 	161 38 1 29 6 3 24 1 7 2 5 280	20 22	54 23 2 12 2	9 63 5 1 4 4 2 2 2 2		212 13 12 8 8 61 7 222 1 1 1 4 4 3 8 8 2	313 255 95 67 75 69 3 44 35 1 3 6 3 1	4 4 11 34 10 10 10 11 	112 63 4 27 7 7 60 60
<u>a hina ana i</u> na ana ina ana	1		1	10		200	24	115	95	12	859	970	102	323

during 1948, and causes of condemnation :---ation in carcases of animals slaughtered in abattoir during 1948;

During the past two and a half years I have been studying the spread of

therculosis in the bovine carcase and in particular in those cases where lesions are found on routine inspection in lungs or their associated lymph glands. In Part III of the First Schedule of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, instructions are given that you must in those cases examine the lymph glands in the forequarters only, but at Gorgie abattoir all lymph glands have been cut. The result is that, out of a total of 3,200 cases, 81 showed lesions in hindmarter glands which would have been missed if inspection had been limited. Thus I am of the opinion that the instructions as laid down in Part III should be amended and all carcase lymph glands examined whenever tuberculosis is

181

Actinobacillosis .- The incidence of actinobacillosis in cattle was very high last year and we had 152 cases, representing an incidence of .81 per cent. The highest number was found in May, when the incidence was 2.8 per cent. This high figure in this month may be due to the fact that animals with actinobacillosis do not fatten so quickly and hence are marketed at the end of fattening period.

a total of 1,861 cattle were sold.

Retail Shops, Street Hay Cysticercus Bovis (Measly Beef) .- In July we discovered in the jaw muscle of an ox the first case of cysticercus bovis, i.e., the intermediate stage of the tapeworm of man. A person consuming this meat raw or in a semi-cooked condition would develop a tapeworm in the intestines. During the remainder of the year we discovered 58 cases at Gorgie abattoir; the cattle came from all over Scotland and some from Ireland. The most common places to find the parasite are in the muscles of the jaw and tongue, heart muscle and diaphragm. We have had no case showing extensive lesions in the carcase, but as a precaution all suspected carcases were sent to cold store for three weeks. This freezing kills the worm.

Condemned Carcases .- As in past years, all condemned carcases have been converted in the I.W.E.L. plant at Gorgie abattoir into meat and bone meal after the abstraction of fat for soap manufacture. Halteries

Live Stock Markets Fishmarkets

Cooked Meat Shops

Live Stock Markets .- The fat stock market on a Tuesday has, as in the war years, been replaced by the Ministry of Food Grading Centre. The store market has been held as usual on Wednesdays.

The newly-calved cows offered for sale in the markets were subjected to inspection and examination. The number exposed this year was 378-an average of 7 exposed for sale each week. cleanliness or otherwise of the premises nert

The veterinary inspection of the markets was carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture throughout the year by the Veterinary Department.

I ne following	table shows	the numbe	er of animals	passing through	the gradin
entre during 1948	monolet mi wal	the r crist	C THEIR RE THE	1 0	. ento Bradili

ATOWAL SOSRED DROUT	pareneumer an o	ni nna sana n	bovine cai	out ut siso
Cattle	or their assoc	ion in lungs	5 90	2 uor no b
Calves	: Health (Meau	of the Public	1.85	of the Fir0
Sheep	ust-in those o	they you en	30.47	9
Swine	In Alternolousing	in lase of fits	13,23	8
i amainal haunda i	a mana ana g	y, our at cour	into staying	n the rored
1 showed lesions 1	3,200 cases, 8	01 a 10131 01	51,46	be result if
ection had been	missed it man	have been	bluow dai	elw shasta

The number of animals passing through the store market on a Wednesdawas :---

Cattle			namvi		mos lla h	no bal
Cattle		 			18,984	the Light
Sneep	•••	 	2680226)	2011	85,204	Pisel vive
Pigs		 			21,582	
					125,770	
					-	

The attested cattle sale, held roughly once a fortnight in the byre of th Corporation market, is meeting with a good deal of success. The sales attract cattle from a very wide area and on special show days many buyers come from England. Sales are held on Thursdays, and chiefly animals of the dairy breeds are exposed, but occasionally bullocks and beef bulls are sold. During the year a total of 1,861 cattle were sold.

Retail Shops, Street Hawkers, etc.—Periodical visits were made during the year to shops, etc., in which foodstuffs are prepared or exposed for sale. In addition, the fish markets at Newhaven were visited daily for the purpose of inspecting the fish exposed for sale there.

Number of visits paid to shops, etc., during 1948 :--

Butchers' Shops	1.000
Provision Shops	1,280
Fishmongers' Shops	3,586
Fruiterers' Shops	462 gaiwork
Meat Sales and Cold St.	869
Live Stores Mu Cold Stores	922
Live Stock Markets	282
Fishmarkets	309
Restaurants	237
Cooking Centres and Canteens	Condemned 78
Learn anod bas the Fruit Markets	805
Horse Flesh Shops	20
Bakeries	
Cooked Meat Shops	23
Street Hawkers	24
Hospitale	9
Sausace Monufact	Live Stock glark
Mieselle	r years, been r12lace
wiscenaneous	15
some offered for cale in the markets were subjected to	8,913
Contractioner a roll and and all allos tot DO1010 SWICL	and a start for the start

Inspectors examined a percentage of food exposed for sale and noted the cleanliness or otherwise of the premises, particularly of backshops, cellars, cold stores, etc. In addition, they noted the condition of utensils, *e.g.*, mincers, sausage machines, delivery baskets, etc.

Foodstuffs Seized, etc.—The amount of food certified as unsound was onsiderably less than in 1947. The examination of tinned goods is still one our most important tasks. During the year 12,000 certificates were issued g the inspectors. The heavy flooding in the autumn brought many problems and a large quantity of food was destroyed. The salvage division of the Inistry of Food closed down on 1st October 1948.

The weights of foodstuffs seized in markets, shops and other premises in the ity during 1948 were as follows :--

Harver Manager Stand Constant Contract States	IC COUNTRAL
Sweetened Pat	Weight in lbs.
Beef	16.739
Mutton	396
Meat	11,529
Pork	308
Veal	25
Tripe	672
Sausages	1,400
Bacon	219
Poultry and Game	101
Fish (fresh)	35 686
(tinned)	3,160
Eggs (shell)	45
(frozen)	15
" (dried)	76
Lard	864
Margarine	34
Butter	203
Cereals	5,858
Edible Offal	2,396
Mille (tipped)	14 656
(dried)	2 246
Soup	3,228
Vegetables (fresh)	6,532
(tinned)	40,850
,, (dried)	506
Fruit (fresh)	7,099
,, (tinned)	21,723
,, (dried)	3,648
Sugar	25,108
Lom	4,005
Pickles	3 283
Coffee	5.831
Tea	116
Biscuits	15,869
Cocoa Butter	697
Cocoa Beans	9,574
Glucose	432
Miscellaneous	2,982
Wholemean,	959 499
a house off and and and and and and and and and and	200,400

Approval of Meat Storage.—Article 15 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, requires persons selling meat from vans, carts, etc., who do not also keep an open shop for the sale of meat, to obtain from the local authority a certificate of approval of the accommodation provided for the storage of meat overnight. Six certificates were renewed during 1948, and the storage accommodation provided in each case is satisfactory.

infinals were undecroines their sit months convention.

in helingen and Richard has changed at

PORT FOOD INSPECTION.

The usual supervision has been maintained as to the condition and soundness of foodstuffs landed at the port of Leith during 1948.

The appended summary will serve to show the origin and the kinds of foodstuffs falling under the supervision of the Department at the port of Leith

Imported foodstuffs inspected under the Public Health (Imported Food): (Scotland), Regulations 1937, during 1948 :---

Thistophand in wet to

mates

Country of Oninin		Number of
Country of Origin	Foodstuffs	Consignments
Holland	Vegetables (fresh)	138
and the stages of	Sweetened Fat	3
10,739 ere	Fish (fresh)	10
	Milk (tipped)	
202	Meat (tinned)	10
	Cereals	10
270	Fruit	122
1000 d	and the state of the second state of the second	300
Denmark	Butter	18
101	Bacon	17
100	Eam	10
00,080	Fish (fresh)	10
Th and	Meat and Pork (tinned)	12
16	Sausages	10
76	Pig Products	119
884	Cow Udders	8
24	Vegetables	6
203	Sweetened Fat	5
5,858	Wilk (tinned)	and the second
Italy	Oranges	
	Vegetables	3 9
ALC O		- 6
U.S.A	Cereals	6 6
0.532	(dent) ables	Canada Canad
Australia	Cereals	1 1
Canada	(dried)	
Canada	Mast (time d)	19
Date -in	Meat (tinned)	1
Egypt	. Vegetables	20
LIND &		I
France	. Vegetables	1 1
1,283		the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se
Norway	. Fish (fresh)	3 3
Sweden	Fish (fresh)	1091
Dweden	rish (iresh)	15 15
Belgium	Vegetables	9
OF A CALL	Fruit (fresh)	5
9100 6	in the second seco	- 7
Faroes	Fish (cured)	1
253,438	Whalemeat	3
Dunnin	Const	- 4
Russia	Cereals	3 3
Argentine	Cereals -	2 9
of the Public Health	Storage Attick 15	4 Z
Spain	Fruit (fresh)	2 2
setting meat won van	D. 1982, requires persons	ulations (Scottime
North Africa	Dates	who do not allo
beb Promonico itaborar	Tonto in Inversion in ano	there is tripodate
Aumania	Cereals	TAR THOMBE
Severa Strump, pawatraa	night. Six certineates were	age of meet oven
the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s	and another all and a first the	544

Silf Tol

Imported foodstuffs condemned or rejected or re-exported at the port of Leith during 1948 :---

Vegetables (fresh) Fruit (fresh) Pickles		eight in lbs. 53,002 14,840 52
have been made :	their enforcement	67,894 lbs.
Equal to	30 tons, 6 cwts.,	, 22 lbs.

		** eight	m ibs.	
m m	At Abattoir-Carcases	196,2	09 000 01 01 1	0
	-Offal (weight estimated)	227,8	16 911 10 9	
	In Shops, Warehouses, etc	253,4	38	
	At the Port of Leith	67,8	94	
	no pariocite marage was reported on	14.1 1.2.261	unin Junon	
		745,3	57	
	nected case was reported during	NG SUS	ep Scab	
	Equal to 332 tons, 14 cwts., 3	qrs., 25 ll	bs.	

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

The Acts confer power on the Ministry of Agriculture to make Orders for the control and prevention of animal diseases, to govern the import and export of animals and carcases, to control the conditions of transport of animals by land and sea, and for other similar purposes. The following diseases are subject to administrative control by means of Orders made by the Minister :--

14.2	sidering the high pig population of the City and surrounding count
ting	Fact and mouth disease
	Poot and mouth disease.
	Parasitic mange of horses.
	Sheep scab.
pag	Swine feverSwine feverSwine fever
Eno	Bovine tuberculosis and contagious abortion (for certain purposes only).
	Fowl pest.
mow	Cattle plague or rinderpest (1887).
the	Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (1898).
n of	Enizoetic lymphangitis (1906).
	Glanders and farcy (1928).
	Babias (1922)
	Rables (1022) .
odu	Sheep pox (1890).

There have been no cases of the last six diseases in Great Britain since the dates shown against each. Rabies has occurred in imported dogs in this country, but at that time the animals were undergoing their six months quarantine.

Anthrax.—Ten cases of suspected anthrax were notified on farms within the City boundary, but all proved negative on investigation. In addition 1 dead stirk, 42 sheep, 9 pigs and 3 calves were found dead at the markets, railway sidings and abattoir. These were all examined for anthrax before disposal. All the results were negative. Foot and Mouth Disease.—Fifteen outbreaks of this disease were confirmed in Great Britain during 1948, entailing the slaughter of 1,592 animals. There were no outbreaks of the disease in the City nor were any restrictions placed on movement of stock throughout the year.

The following Orders, which are more or less complementary to the principal foot-and-mouth disease Orders, have continued in operation, and the observations and visits necessary for their enforcement have been made :—Foreign Hay and Straw Order; Foot and Mouth Disease (Packing Materials) Order; Foot and Mouth Disease (Boiling of Animal Foodstuffs) Order; Importation of Carcases (Prohibition) Order; Importation of Meat, etc. (Wrapping Materials) Order; and Movement of Animals (Records) Order.

In connection with the Movement of Animals (Records) Order, a twice-yearly check of the record books of stockowners in the City was again made with the assistance of the police.

Parasitic Mange .- No suspected disease was reported during the year.

Sheep Scab.—No suspected case was reported during the year. The local authority cancelled the Sheep Dipping Regulations in January this year, as farmers in this country realise the benefits of dipping to control the other ectoparasites without being compelled to dip. A careful check was kept at Gorgie market of the numbers of sheep dipped in 1948 and the total was 7,284. In 1947 the total was 7,074. A large percentage of sheep in the City are dipped at Gorgie, and the figures stated, to my mind, prove that farmers are still dipping their sheep as often as before.

Swine Fever.—No suspected cases were reported during the year. Considering the high pig population of the City and surrounding county, we have been very fortunate in not having had an outbreak of swine fever for two and a half years.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order.—Twenty-three pigs were moved in terms of this Order under licence from scheduled areas in England to various premises in the City, subject to detention and isolation for twenty-eight days after arrival. Periodical visits were made to these premises with the double object of seeing that the conditions of the licence were fulfilled and to maintain observation on the health of the pigs.

Bovine Tuberculosis.—Ten animals were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938. In addition, 10 calves at Gorgie abattoir which showed lesions of congenital tuberculosis on post-mortem were reported to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture. The dams concerned were frequently traced and dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order.

Control of Dogs Order.—This Order and the regulations made in terms

thereof require (1) the wearing by dogs of a collar bearing the name and address of the owner, and (2) the maintenance of dogs under effective control between sunset and sunrise. The object of the Order is the prevention of sheep worrying. Importation of Animals.—(1) Irish Cattle.—The Orders which control the importation of Irish cattle provide that the imported cattle must be landed at ports approved for the purpose, where, on arrival, they are inspected and thereafter they may be moved on licence, in the case of fat cattle, to a slaughterhouse, either direct or through an authorised market, and, in the case of store cattle, to (a) a specially authorised market, or (b) farms or other premises where they must be detained for six days after arrival. 10,431 Irish cattle were received at Gorgie market under licence from ports, and 609 licences were issued authorising movement of these cattle from the market. 852 Irish cattle were moved to farms in the district of the local authority from the market or direct from the ports, and were maintained under observation during the period of detention. 3,869Irish cattle were licensed from the markets or ports to Gorgie abattoir.

(2) Dogs and Cats.—The Importation of Dogs and Cats Order is intended to protect Great Britain against the introduction of rabies through the agency of canine or feline animals brought from overseas. The landing of such animals in Great Britain is prohibited except under licence granted by the Ministry of Agriculture. After landing, the animals must be detained for six months in a place of detention or quarantine approved by the Minister for the purpose. During the year 41 canine and feline animals were received and detained in the City in quarantine. They were maintained under observation and police supervision.

Certification for Export.—Many countries abroad require the disinfection and certification of straw and hay used for packing goods exported to them from this country. This disinfection is still being carried out satisfactorily by the Edinburgh Hygienic Company. During the year 9 certificates were issued to cover goods exported in disinfected straw. Surprise visits were from time to time made to the packing establishments of exporters to ensure that conditions necessary for certification were being complied with. In addition, 80 certificates were granted in respect of wool for export.

Fowl Pest.—During 1948 there was a great reduction in the number of cases of fowl pest in England : from 2,222 outbreaks in 1947 to 267. In June we had an outbreak in Leith, which was the result of moving infected birds from England. The case was dealt with very promptly, and all infected birds were killed off and disinfection completed. The poultry in the immediate vicinity were placed under movement restriction, and, fortunately, there was no spread of the disease. The number of hens slaughtered was thirty-eight.

Sea Transport of Animals. — The Animals (Sea Transport) Order prescribes the accommodation and fittings which must be provided on board ship for transport of animals by sea. It deals also with the protection of animals against unnecessary suffering during sea transport to or from Great Britain. Inspectors of the Ministry maintain supervision of the overseas transport and especially of the export of horses to the Continent, but supervision of the coastwise traffic devolves, in a large measure, on the officer of the local authority. During the year 645 sheep, 18 ponies, 9 horses and 58 cattle were landed at Leith docks from coastwise vessels. The cleansing and disinfection of the vessels after landing of the animals was carried out under the supervision of the officers of the local authority.

The Transit of Animals Orders are similarly designed to protect animals during transport by road or rail and, in addition, prescribe cleansing and disinfection of cattle trucks, motor and horse-drawn vehicles used in the transport of animals. The Markets Committee have continued to provide facilities and labour at Gorgie markets for the cleansing and disinfection of road vehicles 1,300 vehicles were cleansed and disinfected at Gorgie markets during the year an average of 25 vehicles per week. The railway companies have satisfactoril discharged their obligations in the cleansing and disinfection of cattle trucks railway sidings and approaches. The destruction and most office send to the most e district of the local authority from the market or direct from the ports,

The Markets, Sales and Lairs Order.-This Order regulates many features in the construction of livestock markets, and provides for cleansing and disinfection on each occasion after use. All the marts at Gorgie are well constructed for efficient and relatively easy disinfection. Regular supervision has been maintained and the work has generally been well done. mine said to said the a Great Britain is prohibited except under licence granted by the Ministry of

CORPORATION FARMS.

The two large dairy herds of Roddinglaw and Bangour were transferred on the 5th July 1948 to the South Eastern Regional Hospital Board, but the Corporation retained the ownership of Lauriston and Colinton Mains. Lauriston Farm is now occupied by a tenant and the Hospital Board occupy Colinton Mains. Veterinary supervision is still being maintained over the herds by this Department, and during the year 381 visits were made. No reactors were found when both herds were tested for tuberculosis. The control of sterility, contagious abortion and chronic mastitis has again figured largely in our work. On the whole the health of the herds was very good.

time made to the packing esta DUTE STUD. Ters to ensure that conditions

Thirty-seven visits of inspection were paid to the police stud. One horse was cast and a replacement purchased. Fowl Pest,-During 1948 there was a great reduction in the number of

and al .Tag of the LIGHTING AND CLEANSING. at least woll to east

Eighty-six visits of attendance were made to the stud under the control of the Lighting and Cleansing Department. Several horses were examined with a view to purchase. and an entrony of 1 .borsigneon portestment has no belief were placed under movement restriction, and, fortunately, there was no apread

POLICE SERVICES.

I wish to express my gratitude to the Chief Constable for his willing cooperation, and to the officers of the police force whose assistance has contributed materially to the efficient performance of the duties under the Diseases of Animals Acts. hip for transport of animals by aca. It deals also with

minst-unnecessary suffering during sea transport to or from Great Inspectors of the Ministry maintain supervision of the oversess transport and especially of the export of horses to the Continent, but supervision of the coastwise traffic devolves, in a large measure, on the officer of the local authority. During the year (H5 sheep, 18 ponies, 9 horses and 58 cattle were landed at Leith dools from coastwise vessels. The cleansing and disinfection of the vessels after landing of the animals was carried out under the supervision of the officers of

F	T	- 1		1	1	1100	1000	- North	history of a	11000		1	
	Total		9	31	49	6	2	1	344	L		11	926
	Cleaners and other Female Staff			Ш		5	: :		60	-		23	86
	Health Visitors					:	: •	•	45	ı	:	17	11
	Portèrs and other Male Staff			-	1	:	:	:	en	: •	•	60	13
	Almoners Masseuses Radio- graphy, etc.	1			:	:	:	:	1	:	:	9	7
DULL INTO	Domest. Staff			N-SH		:	:	:	33	:	:	:	33
ces at 4	Nursing Staff				:	:	:	:	179	:	:	:	179
Employ	Clerical Assists. etc.		N.	.H0	10	is L o c Eon	808 185, ⁶⁹ 185,	an 16 Initia Autor	сн Рато <mark>13</mark> Ри Јамиз (Ho is a	:	6	43
e-time	Inspectors				:	43	4		:	:	:	:	50
of Whole	Medical Officers	Sausan .			3	:	:	:	*10	:	:	119	32
Number 6				PUBLIC HEALTH-	Medical Officer's Department	Sanitary Department	Veterinary Department	Tuberculosis Scheme	Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, includes Day Nurseries, Midwifery and Home Helps	Venereal Diseases Scheme	Motor Vans and Disinfecting Station	SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE	

DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH

PUBLIC

EDINBURGH

OF

CITY

Consultants, There are in addition the following Part-time Medical Officers, Surgeons, me, 8; School Health Service, 4. s 2 Dental Officers. s 9 Dental Officers. ' Child Welfare Schen Includes



IND ROYAL BURGH OF EDINBURGH

HOUSING COMMITTEE

SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS

CITY AND ROYAL BURGH OF EDINBURGH

HOUSING COMMITTEE



REPORT

ON

SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS

SEPTEMBER 1948

AND ROYAL BUNGH OF BUINBURG

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Principal Tenants (Units) under £45 Rental	5
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Sub-Tenants (Persons) under £45 Rental	9
Principal Tenants (Units) over £45 Rental	11
Principal Tenants (Persons) over £45 Rental	14
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Report on Survey of Housing Conditions

8th July 1946-5th October 1946

In terms of the Minute of meeting of the Joint Sub-Committee of Housing, Public Health and Streets and Buildings Committees of 13th June 1946, we have the honour to submit the following Report.

The Survey was commenced on 8th July 1946 and was completed on 5th October 1946—a period of 13 weeks. A staff of 128 enumerators was engaged through the Ministry of Labour, comprised approximately equally of persons on the unemployed roll and of University Under-graduates who had made application for temporary employment during the Summer vacation.

In order to prepare the way for the Survey the Sub-Committee thought it advisable that the citizens should be given some detailed information on the subject and accordingly a statement was prepared for the Press by the Town Clerk. This statement and the helpful co-operation of the Press proved to be most successful and facilitated the work of the enumerators. It was explained in the statement that, amongst other things, the object of the survey was to enable the Corporation to plan its long-term housing policy, and give the Town Planning Department detailed information for a comprehensive scheme of town planning. It was also explained that there was no question of prying into the personal affairs of the citizens and none of the questions being asked would give rise to any offence. In spite of this it is to be regretted that approximately 3,000 house-holders refused to give information: we are certain, however, that this number would have been much higher if this public statement had not been given.

The enquiry form (a copy of which is in the Appendix) included questions as to the number of apartments in the house, the total number of occupants, their ages, occupations, period of residence in the City; the extent of overcrowding; sub-letting. Information was also obtained as to sanitary accommodation and where the occupier required new housing accommodation he was asked to say whether he desired to purchase a house or to rent one.

Owing to the large quantity of detailed statistics and tabular statements to be compiled from the Enquiry Forms, the Sub-Committee decided that this information should be taken out by a "punch-card" system and the work was put in the hands of the Powers-Samas Accounting Machines, Ltd., London. Punch cards have been prepared for every family including sub-tenant families and these cards will be available for the abstraction of detailed information at any time. In terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, a Register is kept by the Sanitary Department of all houses with a rental of £45 and under and the opportunity was taken to bring this Register up to date, new visual record cards being prepared.

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY.

The information obtained from the survey is summarised in the following paragraphs; the analysis, however, is restricted to matters of fact only, questions of policy being left for determination by the Local Authority:—

THE EXTENT OF THE SURVEY.

The survey differed from that carried out in 1935 in so far as all the houses in the City were visited, whereas only houses of £45 rental and under were visited in 1935. In order to have information comparable with the previous survey, the statistics have been prepared to show the results in (a) houses with a rental of £45 and under; (b) houses over £45 rental; and (c) the two groups combined.

The houses have been further classified into 3 groups, namely:—(1) Privately owned and let; (2) Owner-occupied; and (3) Corporation houses. These groups have again been subdivided to show (a) fit houses; (b) substandard houses; and (c) unfit houses.

The houses in the "Fit" group are those which comply with full modern standards of housing accommodation.

Those in the "Unfit" group are the houses listed in terms Section 5 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1925 and Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928, and of which records are kept in the files of the Sanitary Department.

The remaining "Substandard "houses are those not included in either of the foregoing groups.

SIZE OF HOUSES, CLASSIFIED AS TO OWNERSHIP AND STANDARD OF FITNESS.

Tables 1-3 in the appendix show that 120,265 houses were surveyed; 106,011 of £45 rental and under; and 14,254 over £45 rental, and give details of size of houses, ownership and standard of fitness. 7

The following summary indicates the ownership of the houses surveyed: —

Ownership	Under £45 Rental	Inder £45 Rental Rental	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Privately owned and let	58.24	19.29	53.62
Owner-Occupied	27.17	80.44	33.48
Corporation	14.59	0.27	12.90

The fitness or otherwise of the houses surveyed is shown in the following summary:—

Slandard of Fitness	Under £45 Rental	Over £45 Rental	All Rentals
a part of the brown in the	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Fit Houses	57.16	96.72	61.84
Sub-standard houses	36.45	3.26	32.52
Unfit houses	6.39	0.02	5.64

Types of Buildings in which Houses are Situated.

Table 4 in the appendix shows the types of buildings in which the houses are situated. An effort was made to keep the classification as simple as possible and accordingly the following definitions were given to the enumerators to assist them in the classification of the properties.

"Tenement" means a building of 2 or more storeys where the houses enter off a common stair and includes houses on the ground flat within the confines of the building but entered from the street.

"Flatted" means a 2-storey block containing four houses as a general rule. The houses may have individual entrance from the street, *i.e.*, 2 in front and 2 on the ends of the building or there may be a common stair giving access to the houses on the upper flat.

"Villa" means one house of two or more storeys and may be "self-contained," "semi-detached" or one of a "continuous row" sometimes referred to as the "terraced" type. It also includes large houses or mansions in their own grounds.

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"Bungalow" means a house of one storey and may be self-contained " or " semi-detached."

" Cottage " means a building of one storey of the rural type.

"Miscellaneous" refers to houses attached to other premises such as houses attached to or built over garages in Mews or Lanes: caretakers houses, etc.

The survey showed (Table 4) that 64.63 per cent of the houses were situated in "tenements"; 13.87 per cent. were in "flatted" buildings; 12.09 per cent. were "villas"; 7.61 per cent. were "bungalows"; 1.83 per cent. were "cottages"; and 0.47 per cent. in the "miscellaneous" group.

SUBLETTING AND FAMILIES PER HOUSE.

The survey showed that there were 133,261 families resident in the 120,265 houses surveyed, indicating that 12,996 families were residing in sublet apartments.

Of the sublet families 10,575 were in houses with a rental of $\pounds 45$ and under, and 2,421 were in houses over $\pounds 45$ rental.

107,269 or approximately 89.19 per cent. of the houses in the City have one family in occupation; 11,438 or 9.51 per cent. have two families; 1,200 or 1.00 per cent. have three families; 179 or 0.15 per cent. have four families; 83 or 0.07 per cent. have five families; 49 or 0.04 per cent. have six families; 26 or 0.02 per cent. have seven families; 15 or 0.012 per cent. have eight families; and 6 or 0.005 per cent. have nine families.

Tables Nos. 5-19 in the appendix give details of the number of apartments occupied by principal tenants and sub-tenants and the number of persons therein.

The following summary shows the number of apartments occupied by the sublet families throughout the City:--

Nil.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	6 Apts.	7 Apts.	8 Apts.	9 Apts.	10 Apts.	Total.
33	9,056	2,885	717	224	50	13	9	б	1	2	12,996

The 33 families shown as having no apartment were either living in a single apartment dwelling-house along with the principal tenant or in houses where there are more sub-tenant families than there are rooms, e.g., 3 families in a 2 apartment house.

Approximately 70 per cent. of the sublet families were living in one apartment and approximately 22 per cent. were in two apartments, thus indicating that 11,941 or 92 per cent. were living in sublet apartments of two rooms or less.

These figures, however, do not give a true picture of the problem especially in the sublet rooms of 1 apartment. For statistical purposes sublet families have been credited with the use of the room when they were using it for sleeping purposes and in many instances it is only during the night that they have the exclusive use of the apartment. During the day the subtenants have to share the accommodation with the other members of the household. In other cases they do not even have the exclusive use of the apartment during the night as members of the principal tenant's family have to share the accommodation for sleeping purposes.

It was known that subletting of houses had increased during the War years and the immediate post-war years, and it is interesting to compare the present figures with those obtained in the survey of 1935. That survey showed that there were 3,845 subtenant families in houses with a rental of £45 and under whereas the present survey shows that there are now 10,575, an increase of 6,730. It is not possible to make a comparison for the remaining 2,421 families in houses with a rental over £45 as the survey of 1935 was limited by the Housing Acts to the houses of lower rentals.

The subletting of houses was the cause of 3,468 houses being overcrowded and the provision of new houses for the sub-tenant families will be an immediate alleviation of that overcrowding.

In the sublet apartments 2,992 families or 23.02 per cent. were living in overcrowded conditions. Proportionately, there was more overcrowding in the sublet rooms of houses under £45 rental than in the houses over £45 rental (see Tables 6 and 12) and it would appear that families with young children are not permitted to the same extent in the larger houses.

From the afore-mentioned Tables 6 and 12 it will be observed that there are 1,665 single persons living in sublet rooms. These persons cannot be classed as lodgers as they look after themselves and their rooms and in many cases have furnished the apartments they occupy. Many are desirous of obtaining a house of their own and there would appear to be a need for the erection of specially appointed dwellings or "service flats" for this section of the population.

In addition to the houses in which subletting was taking place there were 4,231 houses where lodgers were kept. These did not affect the overcrowding problem to any great extent as in only 171 instances was the keeping of lodgers the cause of overcrowding. The following summary shows the size of the houses in which lodgers were kept:—

$1 \\ Apt.$	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 & 3\\ Apts. & Apts. \end{array}$		4 Apts.	5 Apts.	6 Apts.	7 + Apts.	Total.	
57	699	1,263	1,302	638	194	78	4,231	

Assessment of Overcrowding.

In assessing the extent of overcrowding, the standard laid down in Table I. of the First Schedule of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, was applied. This standard classifies persons over 10 years of age as " units "; children between 1 year and 10 years of age are reckoned as " half units "; and children under one year are not taken into account when computing the number of persons in a house. The table is as follows:—

Where a house consists of—

<i>(a)</i>	One room			2 units
<i>(b)</i>	Two rooms			3 units
(c)	Three rooms			5 units
(d)	Four rooms			$7\frac{1}{2}$ units
(<i>e</i>)	Five rooms a	or more	e	10 units, w

units, with an additional 2 in respect of each room in excess of five.

Tables 5-19 in the appendix, with particular reference to Tables 7 and 13 give details of the extent of overcrowding among families in the various sizes of "houses" in the City. For the purposes of these Tables where a "house" is occupied by more than one family, each family is entered according to the number of apartments occupied, e.g., a four-apartment house occupied by a principal tenant and two sub-tenants appears in the table as 3 "houses"; (a two-apartment "house" occupied by the principal tenant and each sub-tenant in a one-apartment "house").

These tables, therefore, show the extent of overcrowding in the 133,261 families occupying the 120,265 houses surveyed.

There were 18,431 families or 13.83 per cent. overcrowded in houses of all rentals; 18,220 overcrowded families or 15.71 per cent. of families residing in houses under £45 rental; and 211 overcrowded families or 1.26 per cent. of families residing in houses of over £45 rental.

The percentage overcrowding in families resident in houses of $\pounds 45$ rental and under is slightly lower than that obtained in the 1935 survey, viz., a reduction of 3.93 per cent.

Houses .--

Families .---

Tables 20-30 in the appendix give details of the houses overcrowded as distinct from families overcrowded. These tables also indicate how the overcrowding may be abated; either by the removal of sub-tenant families, or removal of lodgers, or provision of a larger house for the principal tenant and his family.

They also show the extent of overcrowding of houses in the following classifications: —" Privately Owned and Let " (shown as "Rented " on the Tables); " Owner-occupied "; and " Corporation." Each classification is further sub-divided into " Fit," " Substandard " and " Unfit." Table 20 shows the position in the 120,265 houses surveyed. There were 16,831 overcrowded houses; and 11,543 or 17.90 per cent. of the "Rented" houses were overcrowded; 918 or 2.28 per cent. of the "Owner-occupied" houses; and 4,370 or 28.17 per cent. of the "Corporation" houses.

Table 30 shows the number and percentage of overcrowded houses under the classification of "Fit"; "Substandard"; and "Unfit." From this Table it will be observed that 15.74 per cent. of the houses with a rental of £45 and under were overcrowded and 1 per cent. of the houses over £45 rental.

The foregoing assessment of overcrowding, as already stated, was based on the standard laid down in the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, but in a Circular (D.H.S. 149/44) issued to Local Authorities by the Department of Health for Scotland it was recommended that a higher standard should be adopted in the letting of new houses. The following is an extract from that circular:—

"Broadly speaking, the existing requirement is that "houses provided with State assistance by local authorities "in Scotland must not be occupied below the statutory "standard of overcrowding laid down in the Housing (Scot-"land) Act, 1935. The effect of this is that a living-room "counts as a sleeping place, two children under 10 years of "age are reckoned as equivalent to one adult, and infants "under one year are discounted altogether.

"The Secretary of State agrees with the Scottish Housing "Advisory Committee that this is too low a standard and "has decided that, in future, local authority houses should "be occupied on the basis that only bedrooms will be counted "as sleeping places, that all children will be treated "as individual persons, and that the maximum accommoda-"tion capacity of a house will be determined as follows:—

"Two-bedroom house (Three apartments)-4 persons.

" Three-bedroom house (Four apartments)-6 persons.

"Four-bedroom house (Five apartments)-8 persons.

The opportunity was taken, therefore, to apply this suggested standard for "new" houses to the "existing" houses in the City and Tables 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 show the number of persons per family and the size of houses occupied.

Table 19 shows the position for the whole City. Living-rooms or kitchens have been disregarded as sleeping apartments in the compilation of this table with the exception of one-apartment houses occupied by single persons. From this table it will be observed that the number of overcrowded families is 43,583 and

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exceeds by 25,152 the number overcrowded in terms of the standard laid down in the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935. This means that 32.70 per cent. of the families in the City are overcrowded under this presumptive standard.

It is not known whether this standard will be incorporated in any future consolidation of the Housing Acts but it is recommended that the application of it in the present survey should be kept in view in the promulgation of a long term housing policy for the City. Table 39 (discussed later in the Report) indicates the re-housing needs on this basis.

Bathrooms .---

Table 31 in the appendix shows that 73,632 houses or 61.22 per cent. have bathrooms which are lighted and ventilated to the outer wall; 4,793 or 3.99 per cent. have bathrooms which are internally situated, i.e., without direct light or ventilation to the outer wall; and 41,840 or 34.79 per cent. have no bathroom. The Table also indicates the position in houses under £45 and over £45 rental, and also in "Rented" houses. "Owneroccupied " houses and " Corporation " houses.

Water-closet Accommodation .---

Table 32 in the appendix shows the houses with or without individual water-closet accommodation in the same classification as afore-mentioned.

107,679 houses or 89.53 per cent. have individual waterclosets; 12,526 houses or 10.42 per cent. have water-closets which are used in common with other houses; and 60 or 0.05 per cent. have the use of "dry-closets" only. The houses in the last-mentioned category are situated in the rural parts of the City.

The Table also shows the distribution of these common water-closets to the houses.

Sink Accommodation.

Table 33 in the appendix shows the houses with or without individual sink accommodation in the same classification as afore-mentioned.

118,284 or 98.35 per cent. have individual sinks; 1,801 or 1.50 per cent. have sinks which are used in common with other houses; and 180 have no sink and obtain their water supply from taps situated outside the house.

The Table also shows the distribution of these common sinks to the houses.

The statistics relating to sanitary facilities apply solely to houses and not to families. In most houses where subletting is taking place the subtenant families have to use these facilities in common with the principal tenants. In many instances they obtain their water-supply from the wash-hand basin in the bathroom and in others they obtain a limited supply which is stored in vessels in their living or sleeping apartments.

POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS.

The population in the 120,265 houses surveyed was 426,318 comprising 196,652 males and 229,666 females. This shows an average of 3.55 persons per house and applying this average to the number of houses (approximately 3,000), the occupants of which refused to co-operate in the survey; and allowing for a resident population in hotels, boarding houses, lodging houses and institutions it is estimated that the population in the City at the time of the survey (1946) was 459,068. The estimate of the population made by the Registrar General at that time was 459,430.

For the purposes of the survey the population was divided into 9 age groups, namely :-- (1) under one year; (2) one to two years; (3) two to three years; (4) three to four years; (5) four to five years; (6) five to sixteen years; (7) sixteen to twenty-one years; (8) twenty-one to sixty-five years; and (9) over 65 years.

The following summary shows the percentage of population in each group:-

Age Group	(1) Under 1 Year.	(2) 1–2 Years.	(3) 2-3 Years.	(4) 3-4 Years.	(5) 4–5 Years.	(6) 5–16 Years.	(7) 16–21 Years.	(8) 21-65 Years.	(9) Over 65 Yrs.
Percen- tage	1.44	1.17	1.55	1.20	1.47	15.00	7.29	61.85	8.73
		12-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-1	7 13		-				

Tables 34 and 35 in the appendix give details of the population, male and female in each of the Wards of the City.

YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN CITY.

It was not feasible to obtain information regarding the number of years resident in the City for each individual of the population as the Enquiry Forms and "Punched-cards" related solely to families and it would have necessitated a duplication of cards, viz., one for each family and one for each individual, to do so. It was possible, however, to collate information for the " head " of each household and Table 36 in the Appendix gives details of "How long resident in the City " and " Where from," for these persons.

It will be observed that in 123,604 families or 92.75 per cent. of the total, the head of the household was a native of Edinburgh. In the remaining 9,657 families or 7.25 per cent., the head of the household had been resident in Edinburgh for periods varying from one to over 20 years. 5,955 came from other parts of Scotland; 2,556 from England; 108 from Wales; 204 from Ireland; and 834 from abroad.
In an endeavour to ascertain the possible permanency of residence in Edinburgh, all householders or heads of families were asked whether they desired to remain in Edinburgh or to move to some other place either in this country or abroad. In 117,866 instances or 88.45 per cent. of the total families, the answer was that they hoped to remain in Edinburgh; 5,262 or 3.95 per cent. were definitely intending to leave the City; and 10,133 or 7.60 per cent. had not come to a decision and presumably might go elsewhere if an opportunity arose.

NATIONALITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Table 37 in the appendix gives details of Nationality and shows that in 132,736 families or 99.6 per cent. of the total, the head of the household was of British Nationality.

This table does not give an indication of the nationality of all persons in the City as the same difficulties of collation apply as for the previous paragraph. For example, there are many single persons of foreign nationality living as lodgers and most children are of the same nationality as their parents.

RENT OR PURCHASE OF NEW HOUSE WHERE REQUIRED.

This question was asked of those families living under overcrowded conditions and who required larger houses and also of all sub-tenant families.

In 24,419 instances, the desire was to obtain a house to rent and in 1,273 instances the occupiers expressed a preference to purchase a new house.

This indicates that approximately 95 per cent. of the persons asked desire to rent a house and approximately 5 per cent. desire to purchase a house.

The application of this percentage to all the houses in the City at present let, results in a figure of approximately 3,200 houses.

Sub-Standard Houses .--

Table 1 in the appendix shows that there were 39,108 sub-standard houses at the time of the survey.

The following summary shows the sizes and ownership of these houses :-

Ownership.	l Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	6 Apts.	7+ Apts.	Total.
Privately owned and let	2,367	19,783	8,187	2,713	632	214	86	33,982
Owner occupier	47	654	1,475	1,285	456	234	140	4,291
Corporation	241	430	132	32				835
	2,655	20,867	9,794	4,030	1,088	448	226	39,108

These substandard houses may be graded into 3 categories, namely:-

- "A "-where the houses are provided with bathrooms which are internally situated and have no window for light and ventilation to the outer wall. Many of these houses are provided with small sculleries and the hot-water supply is limited to a direct supply from a small boiler in the kitchen range;
- "B"-where the houses have no bathrooms but are provided with an individual water-closet and sink. In many cases there is no hot-water supply.
- "C"-where the houses have no bathroom and where the water-closet facilities are used on common. These houses are on the " border-line " of being classified as " Unfit."

The foregoing classification is on very broad lines and indicates where improvements may be made in the modernisation of the houses by the provision of sculleries and bathrooms. In category "A" this may be a simple matter of converting one of the rooms into a scullery and bathroom; Category "B" may be done in this way or two houses may have to be combined and in Category "C" the combination of houses will be essential.

It is estimated that approximately 5,000 or 12.74 per cent. of the substandard houses are in Category " A "; 27,750 or 70.70 per cent. are in Category "B"; and 6,500 or 16.56 per cent. are in Category " C."

This classification does not take into account defects of structure, as this can be ascertained only by a detailed inspection of each house by a qualified staff. In addition to the improvement to the houses by the introduction of sculleries and bathrooms there are many houses which will require to have dampness remedied; windows enlarged to comply with the Building Rules; floors renewed or repaired and broken or defective plasterwork remedied.

The necessity of combining two or three small houses to create a modern house of reasonable size is fraught with many problems. One, which will be difficult to overcome, unless new legislation is passed, is the question of multiple ownership in a tenement. There are many instances where adjoining houses are owned by different owners and neither may be prepared to relinquish his ownership.

It is, therefore, difficult to state at this time how many reconstructed houses can be obtained from the existing substandard houses, but it is estimated that, taking all things into consideration, it should be possible to get approximately 12,000 houses of a modern standard.

Re-housing Requirements-

Tables 38 and 39 show the re-housing requirements based on the different standards.

In the preparation of Table 38, the size of house required (1) to abate overcrowding; (2) to re-house all sub-tenant families; and (3) to re-house families living in unfit houses, was based on the recommendations contained in the Department of Health Circular, D.H.S. 149/44. The assessment of overcrowding in existing houses was based on the standard laid down in the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935.

In this table allowance was made on an arithmetical basis for the occupation of decrowded houses by overcrowded families from smaller houses, but many of the houses vacated may not be suitable to needs of those persons, especially those at present in sublet rooms of large houses where they have at least the joint use of a bath and supplies of hot water. Many of the houses to be vacated will be "substandard" and, therefore, cannot be given a long life for use as housing accommodation.

The net re-housing requirements shown in this Table are 19,774 houses and it is interesting to note that this estimate is 6,180 higher than the estimate made in the report of 1935. This increase is accounted for by the greater number of families who are now living in sublet apartments.

To rehouse families residing in "substandard" houses and making allowance for the overcrowded families in these houses whose needs have been included in the re-housing requirements for all overcrowded families, it is estimated that a further 31,000 houses will be required. (From this figure the estimated number of "reconstructed" houses namely 12,000 falls to be deducted so that the estimated total re-housing requirements is approximately 39,000 "new" houses plus 12,000 "reconstructed" houses—a total of 51,000 houses.)

In the preparation of Table 39, the size of house required and assessment of overcrowding in existing houses were based on the afore-mentioned recommendations contained in D.H.S. Circular 149/44.

This standard gives a truer picture of the extent of overcrowding in the City as all persons, irrespective of age, are taken into account in assessing the overcrowding and the living-room is excluded as a sleeping apartment.

Allowance was made in this Table, as in the previous Table, for the occupation of decrowded houses by overcrowded families from smaller houses and this shows that 30,902 new houses are required and that there would be a surplus of 11,128 vacant oneand two-apartment houses.

To the estimated number of new houses, however, there falls to be added the 31,000 houses required for families in "substandard" houses and the estimated 11,128 vacant houses will be incorporated in the 12,000 "reconstructed" houses.

The total re-housing requirements, adopting the presumptive

standard of overcrowding, are estimated, therefore, as 50,000 "new" houses plus 12,000 " reconstructed " houses—a total of 62,000 houses.

The afore-mentioned estimates are based on the assumption that as each family in an overcrowded house is rehoused the vacated house will not be reoccupied by a family of such a size as to cause the house to be re-overcrowded, but experience has shown that under present legislation this is not attainable.

Under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, a Local Authority cannot enforce the overcrowding provisions until the "Appointed Day" which is fixed by the Department of Health and comes into force when the Local Authority have provided the greater part of the additional housing accommodation shown by the report made under Section 1 (1) of that Act.

It is to be hoped that any new Housing legislation will include a clause to enable Local Authorities to control overcrowding in so far as the re-letting of decrowded houses is concerned.

In conclusion we should like to emphasise that this report does not attempt to take into account the amount of new housing resulting from the application of the planning proposals for the City shortly to be submitted.

The detailed work for the preparation of this report has been carried out by Mr James Robertson, the Chief Assistant Sanitary Inspector, who arranged for and supervised the survey with his usual zeal and efficiency.

> W. G. CLARK, Medical Officer of Health.

ALLAN W. RITCHIE, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

M. MURCHISON, Housing Executive Officer.

D. W. PLUMSTEAD, Town Planning Officer.

	APPENI	DIX A.	URGH Ref	No / / / .
Date CHIY P	SOCIAL BUR	SURVEY.	No. of Apar	tments
DDRESS	FL	.AT	SITUATION	J
CUPIER'S NAME	Tenement (9) Fl	Rate	(4) Bungalow.	(5) Cottage.
TATEGORY-(1) Fit.	(2) Sub-Standard	. (3) Unfit.	Res. Distri	ict No
ccupier's Family Sex Ag	Rela- Occupa- tionship tion	Place of Work Dist.	How long in City From	Nationality
o of Apartments				
occupied				
etal Occupants :				
the occupants .				
111CS				
ersons				
ub-Tenants (a)				
amily	•••••			
to. of Apartments	•••••		•••••	•••
occupied				
otal Occupants :				
nits				••••
ersons				
amily				
to. of Apartments				
occupied				
"etal Occupants :				
Inite				
Damage		30		
OVERCROWDING —Oc Will Overcrowding in hou Will Overcrowding in hou Will Overcrowding in hou (3) (a) BATHROOM—(1) Exter WATER CLOSET (1)	cupier Yes/No. Si se be relieved by re- use be relieved by re- principal Tenant. (2) Internal Individual Con-	ub-Tenant (a) Yes moval of Sub-Ten emoval of Lodgers rovision of Extra (4) (b l. (3) Nil.	/No. Sub-Tenan ants (1) Yes/No. s (2) Yes/No. Accommodation fo) Sub-Tenants. ,Houses.	nt (b) Yes/No
SINK-(1) Individual.	Common to	Houses.		
If new Housing Accom	modation needed do	pes Occupier/Sub-	Tenant—	
(a) Desire to Purcha	se a house-(1) Yes/	No. (b) Desire	to Rent a house-	-(2) Yes/No.
Does Occupier intend to	reside permanently to reside permanent	7 in Edinburgh—(tly in Edinburgh–	(1) Yes/No. -(2) Yes/No.	
Dues Sub-renativ meend				
For Office Use-				-
For Office Use	rd Completed	I. R	House Ownership ented	
For Office Use- Record Ca Date	rd Completed	1 1. R 2. 0	House Ownership ented wner/Occupier	
For Office Use Record Ca Date Name	rd Completed	1 1. R 2. 0 3. C	House Ownership ented wner/Occupier orporation House	

W. F. CLARK, STRAIN

TABLE 1.

SIZE AND CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSES.

All Rentals.

		1		-2-1172	11000		-	11	-
n fi India India India	Grand Total	4.640	80.594	40 004	24.369	061.01	001401	6,846	120,265
	Total	301	2.202	10.557	2.245	166	15	53	15,509
RATION	Unfit	98	45	24	9	1	1	1	III
CORPO	Sub- Stan- ard	241	430	132	32	1	-	1	83.5
	Fit	24	1,727	10,401	2,207	* 166	15	23	14,563
3R	Total	63	1,586	8,662	13,186	7,407	3,753	5,613	40,270
OCCUPII	Unfit	16	126	20	26	22	63	1	226
WNER-C	Sub- Stan- ard	47	654	1,475	1,285	456	234	140	4,291
0	Fit	1	806	7,137	11,875	6,946	3,517	5,472	35,753
	Total	4,285	26,736	19,665	8,938	2,557	1,095	1,210	64,486
TED	Unfit	1,918	3,454	822	210	33	2	61	6,444
REN	Sub- Stan- ard	2,367	19,783	8,187	2,713	632	214	86	33,982
	Fit.	1	3,499	10,656	6,015	1,892	876	1,122	24,060
	Size of House	1 Apt	2 Apts	3 Apts	4 Apts	5 Apts	6 Apts	7 Apts. & Over	Тотм

TABLE 2.

SIZE AND CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSES.

Under £45.

		REN	TED	161	0	WNER-O	CCUPIE	R	1	CORPOR	IATION		
	L'AND					THE PART							Grand
Size of House	Fit	Sub- Stan- ard	Unfit	Total	Fit	Stan- Stan- ard	Unfit	Total	Fit	Sub- Stan- ard	Unfit	Total	Total
1 4.4		798 0	1.918	4.285	1	47	16	63	24	241	36	301	4,649
1 Apt	9 400	10 783	3.454	26.736	806	654	126	1,586	1,727	430	45	2,202	30,524
2 Apts	10.656	8.187	822	19,665	7,137	1,475	50	8,662	10,401	132	24	10,557	38,884
4. Ante	4 401	0.680	208	8.418	10.876	1,275	26	12,177	2,207	32	9	2,245	22,840
Ants	1.977	577	32	1.886	4,479	389	5	4,873	150	1	1	150	6,909
6 Ants	419	147	04	571	960	125	67	1,087	9	t	1	9	1,664
7 Apts. &	128	46	69	176	308	47	-	356	6	1	1	6	541
Over Torat	21,500	33,796	6,441	61,737	24,566	4,012	226	28,804	14,524	835	ш	15,470	106,011

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TABLE 3.

SIZE AND CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSES.

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	1	The second				Over	\$45				ţ		
		REN	TED	MUR	0	WNER-C	CCUPIE	R		CORPOI	NOITAS	10	
iouse	Fit	Sub- Stan- ard	Unfit	Total	Fit	Sub- Stan- ard	Unfit	Total	Fit	Sub- Stan- ard	Unfit	Total	Grano Total
pts	494	24	5	520	666	10	1	1,009	1	1	1	1	1.529
pts	615	3 5	1	113	2,467	19	Ì	2,534	16	1	l	16	3,22
ots	457	29	1	524	2,557	109	1	2,666	9	1	1	6	3.199
pts	325	20	-	345	1,880	53	I	1,933	4	1	and and	4	2.282
ots	251	12	1	263	1,364	23	Ţ	1,387	00	1	1	6	1 649
ots	154	4	1	158	656	10	1	999	6	1	1	0 0	00011
pts. &	264	4	1	268	1,264	ì-	- Li A	1,271	5	1	1	04 ¥	1,544
н н	2,560	186	60	2,749	11,187	279	1	11,466	39	1	1	30	14.054

TABLE 4.

23

TYPES OF BUILDINGS.

Number of Houses in Tenements	77,727
Number of Houses in Flatted Buildings	16,687
Number of Houses in Villas (including Mansions)	14,541
Number of Houses in Bungalows	9,154
Number of Houses in Cottages	1,603
Number of Houses in Miscellaneous Buildings	553

Total ... 120,265

FAMILIES overcrowded (PRINCIPUTENANT) in Houses UNDER £45 Rental.

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										and the second second			1000							_												
Size of				100	Numbe	r of fai	milies*	contain	ing the	e numb	per of	" Adu	la in e	ach j	(amil	y sho	wn o	at he	ad of	f eac	h co	lumn	ı her	cund	ler.						ital vilies	oer- oded vilies
House*	1	11/2	2	21	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	412	5	51/2	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	100	8	81	9	9 <u>1</u>	10	10 <u>1</u>	11	1112	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$	13	131	14	141	15	15 <u>1</u>	16+	Fam	On crou Fam
1 Apt	3,235	77	2,020	829	910	219	293	64	89	25	31	10	3	2	1		1														7,822	2,490
2 Apts	4,481	225	9,240	3,107	6,958	1,983	3,360	974	1,331	452	517	171	1172	60	20	22	9	7	4	2											33,189	9,178
3 Apts	2,664	83	8,231	2,959	8,291	2,034	5,193	1,327	2,570	811	1,063	371	93	166	75	66	42	18	13	9	4	3	2								36,653	3,301
4 Apts	1,563	121	5,229	1,243	4,756	855	2,938	498	1,288	268	674	208	141	183	74	86	32	25	15	13	5	3	3	1							20,582	440
5 Apts	432	5	1,535	262	1,491	233	976	127	495	55	180	36	1 24	30	4	17	9	6	2	1				1	1		••+	+			5,987	5
6 Apts	200		249	45	291	40	232	41	105	30	61	11	110	14	3	6	1	1		2				2					1		1,378	3
7 Apts	14	1	60	1	51	10	48	7	26	8	14	2	1	3	2	4				3						1					262	
8 Apts	2		12	2	20		17	2	14	5	10	2	2	3				2							+++						100	g a tool
9 Apts			4	1	4	1	2	1	4		2			1	***	1															23	
10 Apts. & Over			·	1	2		2		2		3					. 1		3			•••	••••						••••		1	15	
TOTALS	12,591	512	26,580	8,450	22,774	5,375	13,061	3,041	5,924	1,654	2,555	811	1,1446	462	179	203	94	62	34	30	9	6	5	4	1	1			1	1	106,011	15,417

* Where a house is occupied by more than one family, each family is entered according t [†] "Adult" means a person 10 years of age and over; or two children between 1 and under 10 years. Infants under one year disregarded (standard laid down by Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935).

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FAMILIES overcrowded (SUB-TE, INTS) in Houses UNDER £45 Rental.

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S	lize of					Numbe	r of fa	milies*	contain	ing th	e numt	per of	" Ad	ults '	i in ec	ich f	amil	y sho	non a	at he	ad oj	f eac	ch co	lum	ı her	eund	ler.		1	5			al lies	ar- ded lies
H	Iouse*	1	11/2	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	31/2	4	41/2	5	ā₫	6	61/2	7	78	8	81/2	9	9 ¹ / ₂	10	101/2	11	111	12	121	13	131	14	141/2	15	151	16 +	Tot Fami	Ove crowe Fami
1 A	Apt	1,064	195	4,441	1,685	570	120	83	35	20	5	8	1	2		2																	8,231	- 2,531
21	Apts	92	21	865	499	332	78	83	28	20	6	11	3		-++	1		2															2,041	232
3 /	1pts	6		62	46	45	18	26	11	9	3	1	2	1																			230	7
4 I	Apts	1		3	5	14	4	7			1		1	1																			37	
5 I	Apts,	····		1								1					+•••													+.			2	
6 I	1 pts							1																									. 1	
7 1	Apts	×																																
8 A	Apts	196							,																									
9 /	Apts																																	
‡Nil	Λpt	· ···		18	12	1	1		1																	·							33	33
Тот	MLS	1,163	216	5,390	2,247	962	221	200	75	49	15	21	7	4		3		2															10,575	2,803

* Where a house is occupied by more than one family, each family is entered according to num er of apartments occupied.

* "Adult" means a person 10 years of age and over; or two children between 1 and under 1 years. Infants under one year disregarded (standard laid down by Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935).

‡ "Nil Apt." means sub-tenant families without separate apartments, e.g., 3 families in2-apartment house.

TAB

FAMILIES overcrowded (PRINCIPAL @UB-TENANT) in Houses UNDER £45 Rental.

		_											E.				_	_		_	_	_	_		1000				2019			
Size of					Numbe	r of fa	milies*	contain	ing th	e numl	ber of	" Ad	ults	each j	amily	sho	wn a	t he	ad o	f eac	h co	lumn	n her	eund	ler.				Della		otal nilies	ver- vded nilies
110use"	1	11/2	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	41/2	5	5 ¹ / ₂	6	61/2		8	81	9	91	10	10½	11	111	12	12 <u>1</u>	13	135	14	141/2	15	151	16+	Fan	Cron Far
1 Apt	4,299	272	6,461	2,514	1,480	339	376	99	109	30	39	11	1	4	1		1											·			16,053	5,021
2 Apts	4,573	246	10,105	3,606	7,290	2,061	3,443	1,002	1,351	458	528	174	12	61	20	24	9	7	4	2	····										35,230	9,410
3 Apts	2,670	83	8,293	3,005	8,336	2,052	5,219	1,338	2,579	814	1,064	373	-18	166	75	66	42	18	13	9	4	3	2								36,883	3,308
4 Apts	1,564	121	5,232	1,248	4,770	859	2,945	498	1,288	269	674	209	= 0	183	74	86	32	25	15	13	5	3	3	1							20,629	440
5 Apts	432	5	1,536	262	1,491	233	973	127	495	55	181	36	1.34	30	4	17	9	6	2	1				1	1						5,989	5
6 Apts	200		249	45	291	40	233	41	105	30	61	11	0	14	3	6	1	i		2				2			200		1		1,379	3
7 Apts	14	1	60	1	51	10	48	7	26	8	14	2		3	2	4				3						1					262	
8 Apts	2		12	2	20		17	2	14	5	10	2	- 2	3				2													100	
9 Apts			4	1	4	1	2	1	4	1	2		144	1		1													····		23	
10 Apts. & Over				1	2		2		2		3					1		3												1	15	•••
‡Nil Λpt			18	12	1	1		1													<i>.</i>										33	33
TOTALS	13,754	728	31,970	10,697	23,736	5,596	13,261	3,116	5,973	1,669	2,576	818),1 H	465	179	205	94	62	34	30	9	6	5	4	1	1			1	1	116,586	18,220

* Where a house is occupied by more than one family, each family is entered according number of apartments occupied.

† "Adult " means a person 10 years of age and over; or two children between 1 and und years. Infants under one year disregarded (standard laid down by Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935).

‡ "Nil Apt." means sub-tenant families without separate apartments, e.g., 3 families "apartment house.

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TABLE 8.

FAMILIES overcrowded (PRINCIPAL TENÁNTS) in Houses UNDER 245 Rental.

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səŋ pəŋ -4	onoro onoro onoro	4,587	20,105	8,098	1,340	99	4	Γ			:	34,201
səŋ lp	toT impA	7,822	33,189	36,653	20,582	5,987	1,378	262	100	33	15	106,011
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	15	:	:	1	61	:	:	:	:	:	:	~
	14		1	5	~	I		1			:	=
mily	13	:	1	10	11	1	61		:	:	÷	25
h fa	12	:	4	16	28	ŝ	:	:	:	:	:	51
in eac	Ξ	I	15	33	44	9	2	3	1			105
ons "	10	1	49	86	115	20	5		1	1	~	281
" Pers	6	4	16	157	214	35	10	7	•••	2	1	524
er of olumn	8	16	240	413	- 342	54	29	4	œ	:		1,106
numb each co	Ŀ	40	605	1,051	581	123	36	14	5	I	:	2,456
ning the vead of	9	115	1,336	2,104	994	336	104	23	16	3	~	õ,034
** contai	0	307	- 2,957	4,222	I,972	682	159	29	15	4	5	10,349
families sh	4	707	5.922	7,839	4,169	. 1,210	269	62	15	80	4	20,200
umber of		1,319	8.884	10,319	5,806	1,693	334	48	22	5	4	28,431
N_{I}	5	2,077	8,603	7,733	4,738	1,391	227	. 57	12	4		24,842
	T	3,235	4,481	2,664	1,563	432	200	14	5	4.32		12,591
f	*	:	:		:	:	:	:	:		3	:
iize a	Iouse	Apt.	Apts.	Apts.	Apts.	Apts.	Apts.	Apts.	Apts.	Apts.	Apts.	ALS
1	-	1 /	50	3	4	5 1	9	1 1	8	9 4	10	Tor

* Where a house is occupied by more than one family, each family is entered according to number of apartments occupied.

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families* sho	ŧ	578	218	43	14	:	1	:	:	:	:	1	855
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unN	61	4.016	728	59	33	1		:	11		:	16	4,823
	1	1,064	92	9	1.51		1.1.2	:			:	:	1,163
Size of	House*	1 Apt	2 Apts	3 Apts	4 Apts	5 Apts	6 Apts	7 Apts	8 Apts	9 Apts	10 Apts. & Over	‡Nil Apt	TOTALS

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* Where a house is occupied by more than one family, each family is entered according to number of apartments occupied.

t "Nil Apt." means sub-tenant families without separate apartments, e.g., 3 families in 2-apartment house.

TABLE 10.

tal.	801	limoA	33	54	26	28	42	99	4				1. Contraction	4
Ren	pə 	pmo.10 19aO		11.7	21.3	8.1	1.3					:		42,68
£45	səi lı	toto TimpA	33	16,053	35,230	36,883	20,619	5,989	1,379	262	100	93	15	116,586
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ï	n eaci	I	:	1	17	33	44	9	2	60	1	:	:	101
NT)	ins " i	10	:	3	50	86	115	20	5	:	1	1	eo	284
ENA	" Perso	6	:	9	64	157	214	35	10	1~	~	5	1	529
B-T	er of lumn	x	:	19	244	415	342	54	29	4	00	:	:	1,115
I SI	numb ach co	5	:	51	619	1,053	583	123	36	14	5	-	:	2,485
ano	ting the cad of o	9	:	171	1,381	2,109	966	337	104	23	16	3	~	5,143
CIPAI	* contair	ũ	01	99 1	3,070	4,243	1,973	682	159	29	15	4	5	10,645
PRIN	families	4	1	1,258	6,140	7,882	4,183	1,210	270	62	15	ŝ	4	21,055
ded (1	mber of	eo	14	3,659	9,705	10,411	5,820	1,693	334	48	32	5.	1	31,712
ercrow	Nu	5	16	6,093	9,331	7,792	4,741	1,392	227	57	12	4	:	29,665
ES ov		1	4	4,299	4,573	2,670	1,564	432	200	14	61		:	13,754
FAMILI	Size of	House*	‡Nil Apt	1 Apt	2 Apts	3 Apts	4 Apts	5 Apts	6 Apts	7 Apts	8 Apts	9 Apts	10 Apts. & Over	TOTALS

FAMILIJ

* Where a house is occupied by more than one family, each family is entered according to number of apartments occupied.

t "Nil Apt." means sub-tenant families without separate apartments, e.g., 3 families in 2-apartment house.

TABLE II

FAMILIES OVERCROWDED (PRINCIPAL TENANT) IN HOUSES OVER £45 RENTAL.

TABN L

FAMILIES overcrowded (PRINCIPAENANT) in Houses OVER £45 Rental.

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Size of	·				Numbe	r of fa	milics*	contair	ing th	e numb	per of	" A d	ultæ	each .	famil	y sh	own	at he	ead c	of eac	ch co	lumı	ı her	eund	ler.						lies	r- led lies
House*	1	11/2	2	21	3	3 ¹ / ₂	4	41/2	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	61	-110	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	91	10	101/2	11	111	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$	13	131	14	141/2	15	$15\frac{1}{2}$	16+	Tot. Fami	Ove crowc Fami
1 Apt								+++					-	+++																		
2 Apts				1119																												
3 Apts	114	1	217	27	131	11	29	6	13	1	9]	1		1														565	16
4 Apts	211	3	538	117	373	54	235	19	60	12	20	8	1	1	1	2															1,666	4
5 Apts	258	5	1,028	131	874	113	491	60	163	10	43	7	H	4	2	2	-++				15										3,207	1
6 Apts	241	3	838	85	799	138	525	75	209	36	73	7	" 8	13	3	5	1		2												3,085	
7 Apts	119	1	554	46	579	97	404	58	212	26	76	16	- 3	13		5	2	4		1				2				1	+++		2,240	1000
8 Apts	63		337	30	330	51	301	65	194	27	63	9	= 13	14	2	10		6				1				1	+++				1,545	and the second
9 Apts	43	1	155	13	184	16	151	35	108	20	49	15	514	11	2	8		4			1			1			***				846	
10 Apts. & Over	58		153	16	186	23	197	30	165	32	89	22	9	22	8	11	2	12	2	3		1	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	6	1,100	
TOTALS	1,107	14	3,820	465	3,456	503	2,333	348	1,124	164	422	84	178	78	19	43	6	26	4	4	2	2	1	5	1	2	1	6	1	6	14,254	22

* Where a house is occupied by more than one family, each family is entered according # "Adult " means a person 10 years of age and over; or two children between 1 and under 10 years. Infants under one year disregarded (standard laid down by Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935).

TAB:

FAMILIES overcrowded (SUB-TENTS) in Houses OVER £45 Rental.

	_																															
Size of					Number	r of fai	milies* a	contain	ing th	e numt	per of	" Ad	ult.' e	ach j	famil	y she	non o	at he	ad of	eac	h col	lumn	here	eund	er.						ital vilies	ser- vded vilies
110080	1	11/2	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	41/2	5	51	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	12	8	81	9	91	10	101	11	111	12	121	13	181	14	141	15	154	16+	Tc Fan	O1 croi Fan
1 Apt	336	10	337	90	36	7	6	1		1	1							1++													.825	142
2 Apts	123	18	439	127	91	14	15	4	5	1	6		-																		844	46
3 Apts	30	6	203	82	102	10	31	6	16	1																					487	1
4 Apts	.8		64	37	43	5	12	2	12	2	2		-				+++														187	
5 Apts	4	1	12	7	10	2	3	3	4	1				1														•••			48	
6 Apts	1		1	2	2	1	3		1		1																				12	
7 Apts	5		2	2	2			1						1											+••						9.	
8 Apts	a				1		1							1				1		1										+ • •	6	
9 Apts					•••						1																				1	1.000
10 Apts. & Over					1		1						·								1										2	1041
TOTALS	502	35	1,058	347	288	39	71	17	38	6	11			3				1		1	1										2,421	189

36

* Where a house is occupied by more than one family, each family is entered according "Adult" means a person 10 years of age and over; or two children between 1 and under 10 years. Infants under one year disregarded (standard laid down by Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935).

TAE

FAMILIES overcrowded (PRINCIPAL alB-TENANT) in Houses OVER £45 Rental.

	1																	-		-	-			·								
Size of					Numbe	er of fa	ımilies*	contai	ining tl	he num	aber oj	f " A	dult_	each	∫amil	y sha	own	at he	ead o	f cae	ch co	lumn	her	eund	ler.						tal ilies	er- ded ilies
House*	1	11/2	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	31/2	4	41/2	5	51/2	6	61/2		8	81	9	91	10	101	11	1]1	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$	13	131	14	$14\frac{1}{2}$	15	151	16+	Fam	Ov crow Fam
1 Apt	336	10	337	90	36	7	6	1		1	1																				825	142
2 Apts	123	18	439	127	91	14	15	4	5	1	6																				844	46
3 Apts	144	7	420	109	233	21	60	12	29	2	9				1		1														1,052	17
4 Apts	219	3	602	154	416	59	247	21	72	14	22	8	1	1	1	2							.+.								1,853	4
5 Apts	262	6	1,040	138	884	115	494	63	167	11	43	7	1	5	2	2					1		• • •	•••							3,255	1
6 Apts	242	3	839	87	801	139	528	75	210	36	74	7	2	8 13	3	5	1		2							***	••••	• •••			3,097	
7 Apts	119	1	556	48	581	97	404	59	212	26	76	16	25	3 14		5	2	4		1				2				1			2,249	1
8 Apts	63		337	30	331	51	302	65	194	27	63	9	3	15	2	10		7		.1		1		•••		1					1,551	
9 Apts	43	1	155	13	184	16	151	35	108	20	50	15	25	4 11	2	8		4			1			1	+••						847	***
10 Apts. & Over	58		153	16	187	23	197	30	165	32	89	22	4 II I	9 22	8	11	2	12	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	6	1,102	
TOTALS	1,609	49	4,878	812	3,744	542	2,404	365	1,162	170	423	84	177	8 81	19	43	6	27	4	5	3	2	1	5	1	2	1	6	1	6	16,675	211

38

* Where a house is occupied by more than one family, each family is entered according to "Adult" means a person 10 years of age and over; or two children between 1 and under number of apartments occupied. "Adult" means a person 10 years of age and over; or two children between 1 and under 10 years. Infants under one year disregarded (standard laid down by Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935).

TABLE 14.

TENANT) in Houses OVER £45 Rental. FAMILIES overcrowded (PRINCIPAL

pop -13	anons anons anons	:	:	39	29	9	e	63	:	:		19
səili səili	und 10 T	:	:	565	1,666	3,207	3,085	2,240	1,545	846	1,100	14,254
Sale of	16+	:	:	:		:	I	:		:	1~	00
- Land	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	ũ	9
	14	:		19:1	:		:	:	1	11:	er	4
mily	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1	4	9
h fa	12	:	:	-1	:	1			:	1	61	0
in eac	Ш	:	:	:	:	:	6	3	5	2	5	14
ons " der.	10		•		1	٢	5	ũ	10	1-	16	45
" Pers	6	:	:	1	9	4	2	6	12	6	24	11
er of lumn	x	:	:	1	1-	12	22	22	26	16	36	142
numb ach co	1	:	:	ũ	16	29	42	39	. 53	48	62	294
ving the	9	:	:	13	38	73	136	132	112	79	122	705
* contain own at h	ũ	:	:	18	105	274	319	299	268	143	186	1,612
families	4	:	:	56	304	636	670	494	330	162	229	2.881
mber of	3	:	:	157	478	992	863	598	363	187	211	3,849
nN ·	2		:	199	501	927	111	518	305	148	130	3,505
	1	:	:	114	211	258	241	119	63	43	58	1,107
Size of	House*	1 Apt	2 Apts	3 Apts	4 Apts	5 Apts	6 Apts	7 Apts	8 Apts	9 Apts	10 Apts. & Over	TOTALS

* Where a house is occupied by more than one family, each family is entered according to number of apartments occupied.

TABLE 15.

.

FAMILIES overcrowded (SUB-TENANTS) in Houses OVER £45 Rental.

		and the second second	m max	100	test in	2.0	and particular	-	1000	and a little		100	-	1	1000
sə p	apa -19a	Ean cro O	489	000	070	36	Inge	-			:			:	849
80	ilin ilin	ro ^A	825		544	487	187	48	12	c	ימ	9	-	61	2,421
	T	+91	:		:	:	:	:			-	:	:	:	
		15	-		:	:	:	:			:		:	.:	:
		14				:	:				:	:	:		
nily		13	:			:	:	- :	101		:	:	:		:
h far		12	:		:	:	:				:	:	:	-	1
in each		Ξ			:						:	-	:		I
1 Sur	der.	10	0								:.	1	:	:	1
" Perse	hereund	6			1	-						:	:,	:	1
r of	lumn l	00	1	1	2			Ι.	9	-	L	1	:		9
numbe	nch co	2	-	T	5		T	Sec.			I	I	:		9
ma the	ad of e	9	0	2	5	Q	5	ar -				:	1	:	20
contain	wn at he	5	2	C	12	31	17			27	1	1			76
familino*	sho	4	~	46	76	66	20	2 01	21	Ŧ			· · · · ·		222
han af	to root	S	011	110	225	167	74		+T	67	5	1	:	-	600
Wann	un M	61		324	398	188	69	3 =	TT	1	1	:	:		985
		1		336	123	30	s a	2	4	1	:	:	:		502
1		*								:	:	:	:	. &	:
	Vian -	o azic	the second	Apt.	Apts.	Ante	Ante	- min	Apts.	Apts.	Apts.	Apts.	Apts.	Apts	OTALS
1			-	1	0	1 0	4 0	P 4	0	9	2	00	6	16	H

41

* Where a house is occupied by more than one family, each femily is entered according to number of apartments occupie.

TABLE 16.

FAMILIES overcrowded (PRINCIPAL and SUB-TENANT) in Houses OVER £45 Rental.

səili səbi əb	und voro voro	489	323	75	30	9	3	61	:			928
lot səili	oT mpA	825	844	1,052	1,853	3,255	3,097	2,249	1,551	847	1,102	16,675
	16+	1	:	:	:	÷	1	:	:	:	1.	00
116	15	:	:	:		:	:	1	:	::	or	9
	14	F :	:	:	:	:	:	:	Г	:	ŝ	4
mily	13.	:	:	:	:	:	94	Ч	:	٦	4	6
h fan	12		:	ŀ	:	1	:	:	:	-	ŝ	6
in eacl	п		:	:	:	:	2	3	3	2	5	15
ons "	10			:	1	1	. 5	5	11	1-	16.	46
" Perso	6	:	-	1	10	4	7	6	12	6	24	72
to a fumn	œ	:	61	1	4	13	23	23	27	16	36	148
numb ach co	7	1	2	5	- 17	29	42	40	54	48	62	300
ing the ead of e	9	3	5	18	5 7	74	136	132	112	80	122	725
contain wn at h	QL	ũ	12	43	122	281	321	300	269	143	186	1,688
families* sho	4	46	76	122	324	646	674	494	330	162	229	3,103
ber of	3	110	225	324	552	1,006	866	603	364	187	212	4,449
Num	2	324	398	387	563	. 938	778	519	305	148	130	4,490
	1	336	123	144	219	262	242	119	63	43	58	1,609
Size of	House*	1 Apt	2 Apts	3 Apts	4 Apts	5 Apts	6 Apts	7 Apts	8 Apts	9 Apts	10 Apts. & Over	TOTALS

* Where a house is occupied by more than one family, each family is entered according to number of apartments occupied.

TABLE 17.

FAMILIES overcrowded (PRINCIPAL TENANTS) in Houses ALL RENTALS.

tə bəbə tə	aO evo np ³	4,587	20,105	8,137	1,369	72	80	3				34,281
lota soilin	uv _d PL	7,822	33,189	37,218	22,248	9,194	4,463	2,502	1,645	869	1,115	120,265
	16+	:	:	. :	:	÷	61	1	:	:	x	10
	15	:	:	I	61	:	:	F	:	:	5	6
	14	i	-	ũ	~	Ŧ	÷	-	1	:	3	15
amily	13	:		10	Ξ	I.	67	1	:	-1	4	31
ch fo	12	:	4	17	28	4	:	:	:	1	61	56
in ea	=	1	15	33	44	9	4	9	3	2	01	119
ions "	10	-	49	86	116	12	10	0	П	8	19	326
" Per	6	4	- 91	158	219	39	17	16	15	11	25	595
er of olumn	ø	16	240	414	349	99	51	26	34	16	36	1,248
each c	-1	40	605	1,056	597	152	78	53	. 58	49	62	2,750
ning the iead of	9	115	1,336	2,117	1,032	409	240	155	128.	82	125	5,739
* contai	5	307	2,957	4,240	2,077	956	478	328	283	147	188	11,961
families sh	4	707	5,922	7,895	4,473	1,846	939	556	345	165	233	23,081
umber of	60	1,319	8,884	10,476	6,384	2,685	1,197	646	385	192	212	32,280
N	63	2,077	8,603	7,932	5,239	2,318	1,004	575	317	152	130	28,347
	1	3,235	4,481	2,778	1,774	690	441	133	65	43	58	13,698
t	*	:	:	:	:		3	-	:	:	. &	:
Size of	House	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	6 Apts.	7 Apts.	8 Apts.	9 Apts.	10 Apts	TOTALS
	Number of families* containing the number of "Persons" in each family Size of Size of Column hereunder.	Size of House* Number of families* containing the number of "Persons" in each family Image: Size of House* 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 12 15 14 15 15 16 16 10 17 10 18 11 19 15 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 10 11 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 11 10 11 12 13	Size of House*Number of families* containing the number of "Persons" in each familyach familySize of House*12345678910111213141516+767651Apt3,2352.0771,319707307115401641117,8224,587	$ Number of families^* containing the number of "Persons"" in each family family for a family family for a family family for a family family family family for a family fam$		$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Number of families* containing the number of "Persons"" in each family Size of House* Number of families* containing the number of under. Size of House* Number of families* containing the number of each column hereunder. Image family Top is and the family I Apt. 3,935 2.077 1,319 707 307 115 40 16 4 1 1 12 13 14 15 16 76<	Number of families* containing the number of "Persons" in each family Size of House* Number of families* containing the number of under. Number of families* containing the number of under. flows 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16+ 707 2.077 1,319 707 307 115 40 16 4 1 </td <td>$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td> <td>Number of families* containing the number of "t Persons"" in each family Size of House* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 164 House* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 164 Apts 4,481 8,603 8,884 5,992 2,957 1,336 605 240 91 49 15 1 7,822 4,583 133,189 20,105 3 Apts 4,481 8,603 4,473 2,077 1,056 414 158 86 33 17 10 5 1 33,189 20,105 4 Apts 4,481 5,299 6,384 4,473 2,077 1,056 414 158 8 133,189 20,105 5</td> <td>Size of House* Number of families* containing the number of "Persons" in each family Size of House* I approxement of the shown at head of each column hereunder. I app. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16+ Towse* 1 2 3 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16+ Apps 3,235 2.077 1,319 707 307 115 40 16 4 1 1 1 7,822 4,583 5.057 1,336 605 240 91 40 15 44 13 1 1 7,822 4,583 1,318 20,105 3 Apts 4,473 2,077 1,038 597 349 219 116 44 28 1 3 2 2 <t< td=""><td>Size of shown at head of each column heremder. Number of families* containing the number of " Persons" in each family Size of House* I Apt: 1 2077 11 2 30 multies* containing the number of " Persons" in each family Size of House* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16+ 2 3235 2.077 1,336 605 240 91 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 33,189 20,105 3 Apts 4,431 5,939 6,938 4,4473 2,077 1,036 414 158 86 31 <t< td=""></t<></td></t<></td>	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Number of families* containing the number of "t Persons"" in each family Size of House* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 164 House* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 164 Apts 4,481 8,603 8,884 5,992 2,957 1,336 605 240 91 49 15 1 7,822 4,583 133,189 20,105 3 Apts 4,481 8,603 4,473 2,077 1,056 414 158 86 33 17 10 5 1 33,189 20,105 4 Apts 4,481 5,299 6,384 4,473 2,077 1,056 414 158 8 133,189 20,105 5	Size of House* Number of families* containing the number of "Persons" in each family Size of House* I approxement of the shown at head of each column hereunder. I app. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16+ Towse* 1 2 3 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16+ Apps 3,235 2.077 1,319 707 307 115 40 16 4 1 1 1 7,822 4,583 5.057 1,336 605 240 91 40 15 44 13 1 1 7,822 4,583 1,318 20,105 3 Apts 4,473 2,077 1,038 597 349 219 116 44 28 1 3 2 2 <t< td=""><td>Size of shown at head of each column heremder. Number of families* containing the number of " Persons" in each family Size of House* I Apt: 1 2077 11 2 30 multies* containing the number of " Persons" in each family Size of House* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16+ 2 3235 2.077 1,336 605 240 91 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 33,189 20,105 3 Apts 4,431 5,939 6,938 4,4473 2,077 1,036 414 158 86 31 <t< td=""></t<></td></t<>	Size of shown at head of each column heremder. Number of families* containing the number of " Persons" in each family Size of House* I Apt: 1 2077 11 2 30 multies* containing the number of " Persons" in each family Size of House* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16+ 2 3235 2.077 1,336 605 240 91 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 33,189 20,105 3 Apts 4,431 5,939 6,938 4,4473 2,077 1,036 414 158 86 31 1 <t< td=""></t<>

43

* Where a house is occupied by more than one family, each family is entered according to number of apartments occupied.

42

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TABLE 18.

										-	-			-
	tə bəb səili	шъ <u>Л</u> толэ 20	33	7,656	1,544	99	ŝ				:	:	:	9.302
	lod səili	mpA mpA	33	9,056	2,885	717	224	50	13	6	9	1	5	12.996
	-	16+	:	:	.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	
		15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:
		14	:	:	÷	:	:	÷	÷	1.1	:		:	:
AND IN	mily	13	:	:	:	:	1	:	:		:	:	:	:
Contraction of the local distance	h fa	12	:	:	1	:	:	:		:	:	:	1	-
and and a	in eac	П	:	:	c1	:	:			:	1			ŝ
Station in	ons "	10	:	5	1	:	4			:	. 1	:	1	4
No. of Street, or	" Pers	6	:	2	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		9
And and a state of the	er of olumn	s	:	3	9	61	:	1	1	1	1	:		15
and and the	numb each ce	5		12	16	61	3			-	1	:	:	35
Alling to the second	uing the ead of	9		59	50	10	7	5			:	1	:	129
The second second	* contain own at h	5	5	164	125	52	18	7	61	ľ	l	:	:	372
No. Second	families sh	+	I	624	294	109	34	10	2			:		1,077
小田小山の	mber of	en	14	2,450	1,046	259	88	14	3	. 5	1	::	1	3,881
And the second second	Nu	53	16	4,340	1,126	247	65	12	1	I	:			<i>5</i> ,808
Contraction of the second	An-14	1 m		1,400	215	36	6	4	1	· · · · ·	::	:	:	1,665
the second	ize of	touse*	Apt	\pt	Apts	Apts	Apts	vpts	Apts	vpts	Apts		Apts. &	S.IA
	S	H	‡Nil	1 A	2 A	3 A	4 8	5 A	6 A	7 A	8 A	9. A	10	Tor

FAMILIES overcrowded (SUB-TENANTS) in Houses ALL RENTALS.

* Where a house is occupied by more than one family, each family is entered according to number of apartments occupied.

3 1 9,302

129 35 15

" Nil Apt." means sub-tenant families without separate apartments, e.g., 3 families in 2-apartment house.

TABLE 19.

TOTAL FAMILIES OVERCROWDED IN CITY.

		and the second se			-		-		-		The Part of the	a second a second	and the second second	and a state of
N. Sources and	səilin bəbu -rəa	ыл сло О	33	12,243	21,649	8,203	1,372	72	80	3				43,583
State of the state	lato s9ilin	Ear L	33	16,878	36,074	37,935	22,472	9,244	4,476	2,511	1,651	870	1,117	133,261
11000		16	:	:	:		:	;	67	:	:		∞	10
		15	:	:	•	1	67			1	:	:	5	6
		14	:	:	1	5	3	1	:	-	1	:	8	15
	mily	13	:	÷	1	10	П	-	57	-	:	1	4	31
	ch fa	12	:	0	4	17	• 28	4	:			-	~	57
	in eac	11		1	17	33	44	9	4	9	4	61	0	122
	ons " der.	10		3	50	86	116	21	10	5	12	30	19	330
	" Pers	6	:	9	95	158	219	39	17	16	15	ш	25	601
	er of lumn	œ	:	19	246	416	349	67	52	27	35	16	36	1,263
	numb ach co	1		52	621	1,058	600	152	7.8	54	59	49	62	2,785
	ing the ead of	9		174	1,386	2,127	1,039	llŧ	240	155	128	83	125	5,868
	* contain	5	2	471	3,082	4,292	2,095	963	480	329	284	147	188	12,333
	families' sh	4	1	1,331	6,216	8,004	4,507	1,856	944	556	345	165	233	24,158
	mber of	3	14	3,769	9,930	10,735	6,372	2,699	1,200	651	386	192	213	36,161
	Nui	CI	16	6,417	9,729	8,179	5,304	2,330	1,005	576	317	152	130	34,155
		1		4,635	4,696	2,814	1,783	694	442	133	65	43	58	15,363
			:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	S.	:
	ze of	ouse*	Apt.	pt.	pts.	pts.	.pts.	.pts.	.pts.	pts.	Apts.	Apts.	Apts.	SIN.
	Si	H	;Nil	1 A	2 A	3 A	4 A	5 A	6 A	T A	8 4	9 A	10	Tor
			ACCRET AND ADDRESS OF							1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A ST L PT P.J.			

45

* Where a house is occupied by more than one family, each family is entered according to number of apartments occupied.

577

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‡" Nil Apt." means sub-tenant families without separate apartments, e.g., 3 families in 2-apartment house.

TABLE 20.

OVERCROWDED HOUSES.

.

All Rentals.

		-		0.010		100	-	and the second	-
The second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se	Grand Total	1,549	8,742	4,806	1,338	196	73	127	16,831
	Total	78	873	2,717	686	15	L'IU-L	1	4.370
RATION	Unfit	10	18	4	1			.1	32
CORPOI	Sub- Stan- ard	68	165	29	30	1	1	1	265
	Fit	Ļ	069	2,684	683	15	1	1	4,073
IR	Total	14	237	303	181	75	33	69	918
CCUPIE	Unfit	8	26	10	3	1	6	1	48
WNER-O	Sub- Stan- ard	9	121	18	43	14	5	5	275
0	Fit	- 30	66	212	142	19	26	64	595
100	Total	1,457	7,632	1,786	465	106	40	57	11,543
TED	Unfit	694	1,185	175	27	11	1	1	2,093
REN	Sub- Stan- ard	763	5,679	923	213	42	17	16	7,653
8	Fit	1	268	889	225	53	22	41	1,797
	House	1 Apt	2 Apts	3 Apts	4 Apts	5 Apts	6 Apts	7 Apts. & Over	TOTAL

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TABLE 21.

OVERCROWDING REMEDIES.

		Grand Total	1,549	8,742	4,806	1,338	196 -	73	127	16,831
	a	Total	712	1,229	189	29	п	3	1	2,173
	FIT	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant	702	1,118	144	15	80	1	1	1,982
	NN	Re- moval of Lodgers	E.	30	5	1	1	1	1	14
Hu W	K	Re- moral of Sub- Tenants	10	103	40	14	æ	2	1	117
	5	Total	837	5,965	1,033	249	56	22	21	8,193
entals	NDARD	Provision of Larger House for Tenant	827	5,223	613	101	13	3	. 3	6,783
A U R	SUB-STA	Re- moval of Lodgers	61	47	33	4	5	L.		88
	01	Re- moval of Sub- Tenants	œ	695	387	154	41	19	18	1,322
		Total	I I	1,548	3,584	1,050	129	48	106	6,465
	T	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant	Ì	1,382	2,523	488	24	3	œ	4,427
	FI	Re- moval of Lodgers		П	33	16	5	2	63	69
	101	Re- moral of Sub- Tenants	1	155	1,028	546	100	44	96	1,969
	The second	Size of House	1 Apt	2 Apts	3 Apts	4 Apts	5 Apts	6 Apts	7 Apts. & Over	TOTAL

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-

TABLE 22.

OVERCROWDED HOUSES.

Under £45.

1

100	Grand Total	1,549	8,742	4,806	1,320	179	- 57	35	16,688
191	Total	78	873	2,717	189	15	1	1	4,364
ATION	Unfit	10	18	4	1	1	1	1	32
CORPOR	Sub- Stan- ard	68	165	29	3	1	1	1	265
	Fit	1	069	2,684	818	15	ĺ	1	4,067
R	Totál	14	237	303	184	68	24	14	844
CCUPIE	Unfit	8	26	10	68	1	62	ALC: NO	48
WNER-C	Sub- Stan- ard	9	121	18.	42	14	5	6	512
0	Fit		90	212	140	54	17	п	524
	Total	1,457	7,632	1,786	455	96	33	21	11,480
TED	Unfit	694	1,185	175	27	п	1	1	2,093
REN	Sub- Stan- ard	763	5,679	923	213	40	15	6	7,642
	Fit	1	768	688	215	45	17	12	1,745
The second second	Size of House	1 Apt	2 Apts	3 Apts	4 Apts	5 Apts	6 Apts	7 Apts	TOTAE

TABLE 23.

OVERCROWDING REMEDIES.

Rented Houses Under £45.

				211	man	- CHOI							
1. 18 a	4	FI	T			SUB-STA	NDARD			INU	FIT		
Size of House	Re- moval of Sub- Tenants	Re- moval of Lodgers	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant	Total	Re- moval of Sub- Tenants	Re- moval of Lodgers	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant	Total	Re- moval of Sub- Tenants	Re- moval of Lodgers	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant	Total	Grand Total
1 Apt	1	-		1	8	61	153	763	10	Contract of the	684	694	1,457
2 Apts	78	7	683	768	665	44	4,970	5,679	76	8	1,080	1,185	7,632
3 Apts	264	12	412	688	346	30	547	923	35	4	136	175	1,786
4 Apts	136	2-	72	215	127	4	83	213	14	i	13	27	455
5 Apts	41	4	L 1	45	30	67	8	40	œ	1	9	п	96
6 Apts	15	1	1	17	14	l	I	15	I	1	1	I	33
7 Apts. & Over	12	1		12	L	and the	61	6	1	1	1	1	16
TOTAL	546	31	1,168	1.745	1.197	82	6,363	7,642	165	19	1,916	2,093	11,480

49

TABLE 24.

OVERCROWDING REMEDIES. Owner-Occupier Under £45.

Na li an		1		General State	-				1
	Grand Total	14	237	303	184	89	24	14	844
	Total	00,	26	10	61	1	63	1	48
FIT	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant	80	21	9	61	1	1	1 and	37
NN	Re- moval of Lodgers	I I I I	I	1	1	1	1	I	63
	Re- moval of Suo- Tenants	H	5	တ	1	1	1	1	6
	Total	9	121	81	42	14	5	3	272
NDARE	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant	9	105	45	18	9	2	1 1	182
SUB-STA	Re- moval of Lodgers	1	1	3	1	1	1		4
	Re- moval of Sub- Tenants	ŀ	15	33	24	6	60	67	86
	Total	1	90	212	140	54	IΓ	II	524
II	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant	1	85	108	32	II	1	1	237
F	Re- moval of Lodgers	-	1	4	9	1	I	1	Π
H.S.	Re- moval of Sub- Tenants	1	2	100	102	43	15	п	276
	Size of House	1 Apt	2 Apts	3 Apts	4 Apts	5 Apts	6 Apts	7 Apts. & Over	Total

TABLE 25.

OVERCROWDING REMEDIES. Corporation Houses Under £45.

		Grand Total	78	873	2,717	189	15	1	1	4,364
tert and a		Total	10	18	4	Ī	1	1	1	32
	FIT .	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant	10	17	61	l	TIN	1	1	59
	INU	Re- moval of Lodgers	l I	Ĺ	A L	1	1	1	1	Ĩ
		Re- moval of Sub- Tenants	1	1	63	1	1	1	1	00
		Total	68	165	29	ရာ	L	ľ	1	265
	NDARD	Provision of Larger House for Tenant	89	148	21	Ι	1	L	- L	238
	SUB-STA	Re- moval of Lodgers	1	5	1	1	1	L	1	62
	31	Re- moval of Sub- Tenants	1	15	œ	63	I	1	-1	25
		Total	1	069	2,684	818	15	1	1	4,067
	Т	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant	I.M.	614	2,003	378	13	1	ŀ,	3,008
and the second	FI	Re- moval of Lodgers	l		17	60	1	I	1	24
		Re- moval of Sub- Tenants	I	72	664	297	63	1	1	1,035
and marker the he	いまた	Size of House	1 Apt	2 Apts	3 Apts	4 Apts	5 Apts	6 Apts	7 Apts. & Over	TOTAL

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TABLE 26. OVERCROWDED HOUSES.

0ver £45.

24	Grand Total	BI 1	117 117 92	143
	Total	1	I º I	9
ATION	Unfit	1		1
CORPOI	Sub- Stan- ard	1		1
	Fit	1	- 0 -	9
R	Total	1	° 1 . 6 . 29	74
CCUPIE	Unfit	1		I
WNER-C	Sub- Stan- ard	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	60
0	Fit	1	1 1 6 22	п
	Total	1	10 10 36	63
TED	Unfit	41		1
REN	Sub- Stan- ard	1	1 1 0 0 1	II
	Fit	1	29 5, S 10	52
in the state	Size of House	1 Apt	2 Apts 3 Apts 5 Apts 6 Apts 7 Apts. &	Тотм

TABLE 27. OVERCROWDING REMEDIES.

Rented Houses Over £45.

	Grand Total	01 01 r 88	63
	Total	1	1
II	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant		1
INU	Re- moral of Lodgers		1
	Re- moval of Sub- Tenants		1
	Total		II
NDARD	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant		
SUB-STA	Re- moral of Lodgers		I
01	Re- moval of Sub- Tenants		11
	Total	29 5. 8 29	52
H	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant		4
FI	Re- moval of Lodgers	1111-11	-
	Re- moval of Sub- Tenants	88 00 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	47
1. 4. F. M	Size of House	1 Apt 2 Apts 3 Apts 5 Apts 6 Apts 7 Apts. &	Uver
	-		

53

TABLE 28.

OVERCROWDING REMEDIES.

Owner-Occupier Over £45.

	Grand Total	1	. 1		3			55 25	74
	Total		1	1		1			1
FIT	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant	1	Pit-	- Longe	-			1	1
UN	Re- moval of Lodgers	1	Total I	1	1	l	1	1	1
	Re- moral of Sub- Tenants	Also intro	1		1		1	1	1
1471	Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	60
NDARD	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant	Thur Th	l	In the second	1	10 to 10	1	1	1. In
SUB-STA	Re- moral of Lodgers	- Ales	1	l	1	1 11	1	I I I	1
	Re- mcval of Sub- Tenants	- Times	1	1	1	1	1	63	00
	Total	Tant	1	-1	63	t-	9	53	ш
E	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7
F	Re- moval of Lodgers	-	1	_1	-1	1	1	63	63
	Re- moval of Sub- Tenants	1	1	1	63	r	6	44	62
the state of the	Size of House	1 Apt	2 Apts	3 Apts	4 Apts	5 Apts	6 Apts	7 Apts. & Over	Тотм

TABLE 29. OVERCROWDING REMEDIES.

Corporation Houses Over £45.

e moval of Tenants	142.1						and the second s	and the second	-	-		
	Re- moval of Lodgers	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant	Total	Re- moval of Sub- Tenants	Re- moral of Lodgers	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant	Total	Re- moval of Sub- Tenants	Re- moval of Lodgers	Provi- sion of Larger House for Tenant	Total	Grand Total
A TE WIND	No. 10	and the state	- Inte	North To	MX I			New -		1	1	ľ
1	1	1	1	1	I			221	Property in			1
 :	-	1	Ĩ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	တ	20	ï	1	1	1	Ĩ	1.	l	ł	5
1	1	1	I	I	I	1	1	Ì	Ţ	1	ł	1
1	1	1	1	1	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
& 1	1	1	I	1	1	- 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0		o	U.	THE C	- and	N. N.	1	i	1	1	1	9

55

TABLE 30. OVERCROWDING SUMMARY.

	Totals	106,011	16,688	15.74	99,233	14,515	14.63	60,590	6,336	10.45	38,643	8,179	21.16	6,778
	7 & over	541	35	6.47	538	35	6.50	445	23	5.17	93	12	12.89	60
81	9	1,664	57	3.42	1,657	54	3.25	1,385	34	2.45	272	20	7.35	2
Apartment	5	6,909	179	2.59	6,872	168	2.44	5,906	114	1.93	996	54	5.59	37
Vumber of	4	22,840	1,320	5.78	22,600	1,291	5.71	18,604	1,033	5.55	3,996	258	6.45	240
I	3	38,884	4,806	12.36	37,988	4,617	12.15	28,194	3,584	12.71	61,794	1,033	10.55	968
and the	3	30,524	8,742	28.64	26,899	7,513	27.93	6,032	1,548	25.66	20,867	5,965	28.58	3,625
-	1	4,649	1,549	33.32	2,679	837	31.24	24	l	1	2,655	837	31.52	1,970
T	Sasaut	Surveyed (Under £45 Rental, Fit, Sub-Standard) and Unfit	Overcrowded (do.)	Percentage Overcrowded (do.)	Surveyed {Under £45 Rental.}	Overcrowded (do.)	Percentage Overcrowded (do.)	Surveyed (Under 245 Rental.)	Overcrowded (do.)	Percentage Overcrowded (do.)	Surveyed {Under £15 Rental, } (Sub-Standard)	Overcrowded (do.)	Percentage Overcrowded (do.)	Surveyed (Under £45 Rental.)

1	-	-	- Harden		1000 mg 1		-	_	-		-	-	-		-	-			-
2,173	32.06	14,254	143	1.00	14,251	143	1.00	13,786	129	0.94	465	14 J. A.	3.01	60	1	1	120,265	16,831	13.99
1	1	6,305	92	1.46	6,305	92	1.46	6,172	83	1.34	133	6	6.76	1	.1	1	6,846	127	1.85
3	42.85	3,199	16	0.50	3,199	16	0.50	3,023	14	0.46	176	61	1.14	1	Ľ	T	4,863	73	1.50
п	29.73	3,221	17	0.53	3,220	11	0.53	3,098	15	0.48	122	5	1.64	I	l	Ţ	10,130	196	1.93
29	12.08	1,529	18	1.17	1,527	18	1.17	1,493	11	1.14	34	1	3.94	61	1	I	24,369	1,338	5.49
189	21.09	1	ľ	1	1		1	I	1	1	Cue II	1	1	1	1	I	38,884	4,806	12.36
1,229	33.90	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	-	L	1	1	i I	1	-	30,524	8,742	28.64
712	36.14	1	ĺ	-	1	1	1	1	1	4	Ì	1	1		1	1	4,649	1,549	33.32
Overcrowded (do.)	Percentage Overcrowded (do.)	Surveyed { Fit, Sub-Standard }	Overcrowded (do.)	Percentage Overcrowded (do.)	Surveyed (Dver £45 Rental.)	Overcrowded (do.)	Percentage Overcrowded (do.)	Surveyed {Over £45 Rental,}	Overcrowded (do.)	Percentage Overcrowded (do.)	Surveyed {Over £45 Rental.}	Overcrowded (do.)	Percentage Overcrowded (do.)	Surveyed {Over £45 Rental,}	Overcrowded (do.)	Percentage Overcrowded (do.)	Surveyed (All Rentals, All)	Overcrowded (do.)	Percentage Overcrowded (do.)

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TABLE 31.

BATHROOMS (Numbers).

Under 245 R Rented Occupier
21,428
2,398
37,911
61,737

BATHROOMS (Percentages).

	Total for all Rentals	61.22 per cent.	3.99 per cent.	34.79 per cent.
	Total	95.77 per cent.	3.61 per cent.	.62 per cent.
Rental	Corporation	94.87 per cent.	5.13 per cent.	1
Over £45	Owner- Occupier	96.86 per cent.	2.84 per cent.	.30 per cent.
110-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0	Rented	91.23 per cent.	6.80 per cent.	1.97 per cent.
	Total	56.58 per cent.	4.04 per cent.	39.35 per cent.
Rental	Corporation	93.23 per cent.	1.29 per cent.	5.48 per cent.
Under £45	Owner- Occupier	83.74 per cent.	5.87 per cent.	10.39 per cent.
	Rented	35.03 per cent.	3.89 per cent.	61.08 per cent.
	Bathroom	Lighted and Ventilated to Outer Wall	Internal Situa- tion, not Lighted and Ventilated to Outer Wall	No Bathroom

59

TABLE 32.

WATER CLOSET ACCOMMODATION Numbers).

	Total	107,679	12,526	09		120,265
al	Corporation	39	1		39	
ver £45 Rent	Owner- Occupier	11,466	1	1	11,466	14,254
0	Rented	2,749	L	11	2,749	
ital	Corporation	15,050	420	ł	15,470	(contrates)
nder £45 Ren	Owner- Occupier	28,650	154	-	28,804	106,011
D	Rented	49,725	11,952	09	61,737	HAMMO
A STATE OF A STATE OF		Houses with Individual Water Closets	Houses using Common Water Closets	Houses with Dry Closets	and the second se	TOTALS

WATER CLOSET ACCOMMODATION (Percentages).

Total for all	Řentals	89.53 per cent.	10.42 per cent.	.05 per cent.
	Total	100 per cent.	II.	
5 Rental	Corporation	100 per cent.	1	ALL NO.
Over £4	Owner- Occupier	100 per cent.	1	industrie -
	Rented	100 per cent.	in the second se	I
	Total	88.13 per cent.	11.81 per cent.	.06 per cent.
45 Rental	Corporation	97.29 per cent.	2.71 per cent.	1
Under £	Owner- Occupier	99.47 per cent.	.53 per cent.	1
	Rented	80.54 per cent.	19.36 per cent.	.10 per cent.
		Houses with Individual Water Closets	Houses using Common Water Closets	Houses with Dry Closets

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COMMON WATER CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

	1 Water Closet to 2 Houses	1 Water Closet to 3 Houses	1 Water Closet to 4 Houses	1 Water Closet to 5 Houses	1 Water Closet to 6 Houses	1 Water Closet to 7 Houses	1 Water Closet to 8 Houses	Total
Number of Houses	7,822	2,523	1,780	. 245	126	14	16	12,526
Number of Water Closets	3,911	841	445	49	21	3	63	5,271

TABLE 33.

SINK ACCOMMODATION (Numbers).

	Di	uder £45 Ren	tal	0	ver £45 Rent	al	
ALL AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS A	Rented	Owner- Occupier	Corporation	Rented	Owner- Occupier	Corporation	Total
Houses with Individual Sinks	59,824	28,793	15,413	2,749	11,466	39	118 984
Houses using Common Sinks	1,733	п	57	1	1	1	1 801
Houses without Water within the House or use of Common Sink	180	and Tung	1		1	L and	180
	NOT THE REAL			2 400 C		the second	
Totals	61,737	28,804	15,470	2,749	11,466	39	120.265
		106,011			14,254)	

62

r					111 A 198 1	1	
and the second se		Total for all Rentals		1.50 per cent.	.15 per cent.		Total
The Charles of		Total	100 per cent.	J			1 Sink to 7 Houses
AN UT HILL WAY	al	Corporation	100 per cent.	- I - I 	1 1	A MARK	1 Sink to 6 Houses
ercentages	ver £45 Rent	Owner- Occupier	100 per cent.	L.	L.	DATION.	1 Sink to 5 Houses
TIUN (FO	0	Rented	100 per cent.	1	1	CCOMMOI	1 Sink to 4 Houses
OMMUDA		Total	98.13 per cent.	1.70 per cent.	.17 per cent.	SINK A	1 Sink to 3 Houses
INK ACC	ital	Corporation	99.63 per cent.	.37 per cent.	l.	COMMON	1 Sink to 2 Houses
S	nder £45 Ren	Owner- Occupier	99.96 per cent.	.04 per cent.	18 million		
	U	Rented	96.90 per cent.	2.81 per cent.	.29 per cent.		
			Houses with Individual Sinks	Houses u s i n g Common Sinks	Houses without Water within the House or use of Com- mon Sink		

63

1,801 748

14

90 15

130 26

488 244

471 157

608 304

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::

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Number of Houses ... Number of Sinks ...

TABLE 34. POPULATION-AGE GROUPS-MALE.

1

14

														1											12		
Total	000	0,043	012'1	8,100	8,195	6,608	12,972	6,322	9,006	7,466	4.951	010 6	026.9	8 990	6 600	7 168	010 11	11 030	6 141	110 2	162 1	10164	11,2/9	6,368	21,894		196.652
Over 65 years	err	110	020	100	931	899	892	616	688	624	428	170	528	651	200	493	1.050	2967	514	703	544	210	040	192	1,108		14.971
21-65 years	5 004	4 905	5 096	5.955	1 970	4,3/0	0,000	3,921	5,519	4,749	3,160	1,896	3,723	4.930	4.256	4.295	10.928	6.780	3.566	4.354	2.883	11.4 2	0,041	3,511	12,569		119,638
16-21 years	538	483	909	009	106	100 1	1,290	IRE	714	530	310	179	442	532	457	558	1,548	845	502	470	341	010 1	100	00+ ·	1,751		15,114
5-16 years	1.172	1.185	1.114	1.007	222	1 320	1,209	000	1,491	1,047	632	400	1,060	1,398	951	1,205	3,180	1,720	1,033	1,129	776	2.815	920	010	4,502	,	31,753
4-5 years	153	108	117	96	80	100	00	20	111	108	93	48	112	151	101	114	240	120	110	120	69	220	195	CIT	244		3,126
3-4 years	126	134	104	104	75	010	85	105	120	104	83	51	81	154	104	133	263	184	106	102	80	212	121	Alt	OTT		3,165
2-3 years	141	141	112	74	16	906	68	191	Ter	ent	4A	55	121	145	95	116	284	189	113	H	15	22.5	113	067			3,255
1-2 years	711	117	98	86	14	145	09	103	200	10	100 C	03	RI.	THI .	11	110	154	0/T	8	96	40	143	97	319			2,545
Under 1 year	115	125	128	120	86	190	81	611	101	101	10	10	211	100	61	144	233	001	601	021	66	OKI	96	365			3,085
Ward No.	1	63	00	4	5	9	2	x	0	01		OL .	10	01	14	10	11	11	0	an o	02	12	32	23			Total

TABLE 35. POPULATION-AGE GROUPS-FEMALE.

Grand Total Male and Female	$\begin{array}{c} 17,602\\ 15,181\\ 15,181\\ 15,181\\ 18,985\\ 20,775\\ 16,263\\ 11,467\\ 18,446\\ 19,816\\ 11,209\\ 6,441\\ 11,427\\ 11,209\\ 6,441\\ 11,427\\ 11,427\\ 11,427\\ 11,427\\ 11,427\\ 11,427\\ 11,427\\ 11,427\\ 11,427\\ 11,427\\ 11,6617\\ 9,511\\ 23,181\\ 14,058\\ 45,955\\ 45,955\\ 12,705\\ 1$	426,318
Total	$\begin{array}{c} 9,559\\ 7,965\\ 10,885\\ 10,885\\ 10,885\\ 13,965\\ 8,3319\\ 8,742\\ 8,742\\ 8,742\\ 8,742\\ 8,742\\ 8,742\\ 8,742\\ 8,742\\ 8,742\\ 6,564\\ 8,934\\ 7,043\\ 8,934\\ 7,049\\ 7,061\\ 11,902\\ 7,690\\ 11,902\\ 7,690\\ 7,$	229,666
Over 65 years	921 794 794 1,445 2,013 1,185 1,185 1,002 1,002 882 882 882 882 882 663 1,066 1,063 1,066	22,254
21-65 years	6,062 4,918 7,097 6,084 6,024 6,024 6,024 6,024 6,902 5,630 6,902 6,902 5,630 6,902 6,902 5,630 6,902 6,902 7,501 6,902 7,501 6,902 7,501 6,902 7,501 7,501 7,501 7,501 7,501 7,501 7,501 7,501 7,501 7,501 7,501 7,501 7,501 7,502 7,602 7,502 7,501 7,501 7,502 7,602 7,502 7,502 7,502 7,502 7,502 7,502 7,502 7,502 7,502 7,502 7,502 7,502 7,502 7,501 7,502 7	144,038
16-21 years	741 497 705 570 570 570 570 835 773 617 872 519 548 519 548 519 548 519 548 519 548 519 548 519 519 511 411 411 411 1,706	15,975
3rears	$\begin{array}{c} 1,175\\ 1,175\\ 1,0132\\ 1,0132\\ 877\\ 820\\ 877\\ 820\\ 877\\ 1,079\\ 1,079\\ 1,056\\ 1,055\\ 1,258\\ 1,055\\ 1,258\\ 1,258\\ 1,258\\ 1,258\\ 1,258\\ 1,258\\ 2,829\\ 9999\\ 1,131\\ 2,832\\ 2,832\\ 820\\ 8,820\\$	32,182
4-5 years	131 131 131 136 136 136 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138	3,157
3-4 years	121 135 135 114 118 118 118 117 118 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	3,207
2-3 years	113 113 113 113 113 113 113 114 113 113	3,354
1-2 years	295 295 295 295 295 295 295 295 295 295	2,450
Under 1 year	1174 1174 1178 1178 1778 1778 1778 1778	3,049
Ward No.	- 0.0 2 8 4 9 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Total

1

65

9,657

TABLE 36.

TABLE No. 37.

67

NATIONALITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

British		 132,736
British Colonies		 23
American		 16
French or Belgian or Dutch		 25
Norwegian or Swedish or Danish		 21
German or Austrian or Russian		 26
Polish		 304
Italian	1.0	 63
Other Countries	· ···	 47
will start the second of the s		

133,261

TABLE 38.

TABLE SHOWING RE-HOUSING REQUIREMENTS.

Size of House required based on recommendations contained in Department of Health Circular D.H.S. 149/44, i.e., only bedrooms counted as sleeping places; all children counted as persons; maxi-mum of 2 persons per bedroom. Overcrowding of present accommodation based on standard laid down in Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935.

3,023
00 00 7
and the second second second

68

TABLE SHOWING NET RE-HOUSING REQUIREMENTS.

ded houses by Overcrowded Families from smaller houses.

Allowing for occup	ation of	aecrowaca	a chemon					a last of
	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	6 Apts.	7 + Apts.	Total
						No. Con State		
		- 00 0	301 0	680	37	5	II	11,210
Houses to be Vacated Houses Required	827 1,757	0,000 6,984	0,150 12,389	6,647	2,489	614	104	30,984
			10110101		The second secon		Contraction of the second	
Net Requirements	930	379	9,253	6,058	2,452	609	93	19,774
out the strate with the same		A PARTICIPATION OF AN					- otto	and the second second

HOUSING REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING RECONDITIONING OF SUB-STANDARD HOUSES. 39,108 : : ÷ : Number of " new " houses required to abate overcrowding and Sub-letting Number of " sub-standard " houses to be vacated … … … …

58,882 8,193 :

50,689 : Deduct " overcrowded sub-standard " houses included in estimate above

30,915 19,774 Total 7+ Apts. 93 205 6 Apts. 609 426 5 Apts. 2,452 1,032 4 Apts. 6,058 3,771 9,253 3 Apts. 8,761 16,720 2 Apts. 379 I Apt. 930 To Abate Overcrowding and Sub-Letting To Re-house Families from Sub-Standard Houses Houses Required

50,689

298

1,035

3,484

9,829

18,014

17,099

930

÷

Total ...

12,000 51,000

÷

:

Total

1

:

: :

: :

Estimated " new " houses required … … … … … … Estimated " reconstructed " houses from sub-standard houses

39,000

TABLE 39.

TABLE SHOWING RE-HOUSING REQUIREMENTS.

Size of House required and Overcrowding of present accommodation based on recommendations contained in Department of Health Circular D.H.S. 149/44.

otal	ana	0,937	2,996	2 099	6,778		0,711
L	-	ñ	. 1		43		
7+ Apts.		209	4	213 13			226
6 Apts.	and the second second	184	10	794	121	TO ALL AND	915
5 Apts.	and the state of the	3,221	50	3,271	202		3,978
4 Apts.	11 11 11 11	10,605	201	11,106	1,646	and the second	12,752
3 Apts.	THE SHOULD	14,041	4,958	18,999	3,023		22,022
2 Apts.	and and and and and and and and and and	2,077	5,808	7,885	. 1,176		9,061
1 Apt.		L	1,665	1,665	92		1,101
	THUNDERSON - Friday I.	Required to Abate Over- crowding in Houses	Required to Re-house all Sub-Tenants	Total	Required to Re-house Fami- lies Living in Unfit Houses	Total House Dominal	Dalimbart sasnort imor

TABLE SHOWING NET RE-HOUSING REQUIREMENTS.

Allowing for occupation of decrowded houses by Overcrowded Families from smaller houses.

Total	30,937				30,902 11,128				
ar Ante	7+ Apts.			220			1		
	6 Aprs.		5	915			1		
The second	5 Apts. 61			3,978 e 014			.1		
	4 Apts.			1,290			11,462		
	1 Apt. 2 Apts. 3 Apts.			18,091 7,624 9,061 22,022			14,398 —		
							9,030		
				3,855 1,757			2,098		
I TOT SITIMOITY				Houses to be Vacated	Houses Remired	hour exenor	Net Requirements	Surplus	

HOUSING REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING RE CONDITIONING OF SUB-STANDARD HOUSES.

39,108 : : : : Number of " new " houses required to abate overcrowding and sub-letting Number of " sub-standard " houses to be vacated … … … …

: Deduct " overcrowded sub-standard " houses included in estimate above

70,010 8,193 61,817 :

71

61,817 30,902 30,915 Total 7+ Apts. 215 205 420 1,336 910 426 6 Apts. 5 Apts. 3,917 1,032 4,949 15,233 11,462 3,771 4 Apts. 23,159 14,398 8,761 3 Apts. 16,720 16,720 2 Apts. 1 Apt. 1 To Abate Overcrowding and Sub-Letting To Re-house Families from Sub-Standard Houses Houses Required

12,000 62,000 50,000 1 1 Total : : : : : : Estimated '' new '' houses required Estimated '' reconstructed '' houses from sub-standard houses

.

Total ...

:.





