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CITY OF ABERDEEN.

REPORT

BY

JAMES CUMMING, Chief Sanitary Inspector,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1932.

CONTENTS.

Public Health Department,
4 Albyn Place,
ABERDEEN, June, 1933.

To
The Department of Health for Scotland,
and
The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and
Town Council of the City of Aberdeen.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department during the year ended 31st December, 1932. The Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

In all branches of the Department's work, the year under review has been a very busy one, but particular reference must be made regarding the amount of work done in connection with housing conditions.

I have again to express my appreciation of the hearty co-operation and valuable services rendered by all the Members of the Staff.

R E P O R T.

COMPLAINTS.

Undernoted is a tabular statement regarding the number of complaints received, all of which were attended to:-

	Complaints Received.	No Action necessary.
(a) Choked or defective drains and sanitary conveniences	577	128
(b) Dampness	200	74
(c) Want of cleanliness	212	101
(d) Overcrowding	252	78
(e) Dwellings infested with vermin	322	85
(f) Nuisances caused by keeping domestic animals ...	93	31
(g) Offensive smells	113	57
(h) Accumulations of Refuse	152	32
(i) Structural Repairs	1,084	51
(j) Other	154	51
Totals ...	3,159	688

The total number of complaints was 3,159, as compared with 2,571 in the previous year, and 2,891 in 1930. As has been the case for several years, the largest proportion of the complaints referred to the need for structural repairs.

DRAINAGE.

During the year, the drainage and sanitary arrangements of 17 properties were examined and fifteen of these were found to be defective. The owners of these 15 houses were called upon to carry out the alterations necessary in order to put the premises in accordance with modern requirements. In fourteen of these cases, the work was completed before the end of the year. In one property, in connection with which a Notice was served in the previous year, the necessary alterations were carried out in the course of the past year.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (A).

The number of choked drains was 842, as compared with 709 in the previous year, and 825 in 1930; while the number of choked w.c.'s was 80, as compared with 92 in the previous year, and 105 in 1930. In no case was it found necessary during the past year to institute legal proceedings against a house proprietor for failure to clear out a choked drain or w.c.

As has been stated in previous reports, there is no doubt that a large percentage of such chokages is due to improper usage on the part of the tenants. Several years ago the Department introduced the policy of sending letters of warning to the tenants in all cases where there was reason to believe that the chokage was due to wilful interference or improper use. During the year 342 letters were sent, as compared with 193 in the previous year, and 315 in 1930.

Fishers' Squares, Footdee.

Nothing has yet been done to improve the sanitary condition of the houses in these Squares.

Sanitary Conveniences, &c. used in common.

In the circular issued by the Department of Health for Scotland relative to Annual Reports, the Sanitary Inspector is called upon to include in his report notes regarding the sanitary conveniences, etc., used in common, including a statement as to the number of (a) water-closets; (b) dry closets; (c) privy middens; and (d) ashpits in use, shewing for each separately the number/

number serving 2, 3, 4 and 5 or more tenants respectively. Information must also be given regarding the number of houses without inside water-supply and sink. The Department desire all local authorities to obtain this information with the view of their making fuller use of their powers to require the introduction, wherever practicable, of water and water-closets into those houses which are at present without these.

In my Annual Report for 1925, information was given regarding these conveniences, but all the tenemented houses in the City have recently been re-visited and the information brought up-to-date.

The following table gives information regarding the proportion of W.Cs. in houses in the various Wards of the City, exclusive of self-contained dwellings and of all houses erected under Corporation Housing Schemes.

			No. of dwelling-houses in which there are W.Cs. in the proportion of one to:-						
Ward.	Total No.of Houses.	No.of Houses visited.	One tenant	Two tenants	Three tenants	Four tenants	Five tenants	Six tenants	More than six tenants.
Torry ...	2,823	2,304	71	1,496	513	192	20	12	-
St. Clements	4,195	3,977	101	498	1,434	1,236	330	228	150
Greyfriars	4,378	4,179	58	664	1,419	1,164	465	276	133
St. Machar	4,417	3,059	161	1,408	1,116	264	50	60	-
Woodside ..	3,702	1,608	48	490	534	408	110	18	-
St. Nicholas	2,617	2,400	117	860	648	468	195	36	76
Rosemount .	2,956	1,877	75	534	783	360	75	42	8
Rubislaw ..	2,815	1,200	90	718	174	208	10	-	-
Gilcomston	3,298	2,844	103	768	864	580	220	144	165
Holburn ...	2,723	2,144	177	744	762	316	95	42	8
Ruthrieston	3,395	1,422	122	408	714	112	35	24	7
Ferryhill .	2,793	2,052	112	806	711	296	95	24	8
Grand Totals,	40,112	29,066	1,235	9,394	9,672	5,604	1,700	906	555
	Percentages		4.3	32.2	33.3	19.3	5.9	3.1	1.9

It will be observed that in 36.5 per cent. of the houses visited there is at least one W.C. to every two tenants. In 33.3 per cent. the proportion is one to three tenants; in 19.3 per cent. one to four tenants; in 5.9 per cent. one to five tenants; while in the remaining 5 per cent. there are more than five tenants to a W.C.

Hitherto, the practice has been to endeavour to obtain at least one W.C. for every three tenants. As, however, will be seen from the Table, there are 8,765 houses in which there are more than three tenants to each W.C. The condition of a large proportion of these houses is such as renders it neither reasonable nor practicable to ask the owners to provide adequate W.C. accommod: :ation. For example, in a Report submitted to the Town Council in 1930 by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector, it was stated that there were at least 2,450 houses in the City which ought to be demolished as being unfit for human habitation. In all these houses the W.C. accommodation is inadequate, and in a number of cases, grossly inadequate. In the majority of the remaining houses however, there is no structural difficulty which would prevent the provision of additional W.Cs. I would suggest therefore, that the Town Council should take advantage of the legislation provided in recent years, and call upon proprietors, in all cases where the fulfilment of the demand would be reasonably practicable, to provide at least one W.C. for every two dwellings.

It is proper to point out that Section 59 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, enacts that "It shall be the duty of the local authority of every burgh to make, with respect to dwelling houses used or intended to be used for occupation by the working classes byelaws with respect to, inter alia, the provision of a separate water-closet, bath, scullery, larder, adequate press accommodation and accommodation for the storage of coal for each house, and facilities for washing and drying clothes." Such byelaws are applicable not only/

only to new houses but also, so far as is reasonably practicable, to existing houses.

Dry Closets, Privy Middens and Ashpits.

There are 91 dry closets, and 1 privy midden within the City Boundary. The majority of the dwelling-houses in connection with which there are dry closets are situated in the outskirts, and in districts in which there are neither water mains nor sewers. There are, however, a number of houses where the ceilings are low, and the light and ventilation inadequate, so that nothing short of re-construction would render such houses fit for human habitation. As these houses are mainly situated in districts where recently a considerable amount of feuing has taken place, the owners would readily demolish the houses if alternative accommodation could be found for the tenants. In all cases where this was not done by the owner, the houses could be dealt with by means of Demolition Orders, but again lack of alternative accommodation prevents this being done meantime.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the situation of the Privies:-

(a) Dry Closets.

Ward.	No. of dwelling-houses in which there are pail privies in the proportion of one to:- One tenant.	Two tenants.	Three tenants.	Four tenants.	Total Privies in Ward.
St. Machar	6	9	3	3	21
Woodside	28	12	1	-	41
Rosemount	11	2	-	-	13
Rubislaw	10	1	1	-	12
Ruthrieston	1	1	-	-	2
Ferryhill.	2	-	-	-	2
Totals	58	25	5	3	91

(b) Privy Middens.

One in Woodside Ward, used by one tenant.

Ashpits.

The total number of ashpits is 19.

Ward.	Used by - One tenant.	Two tenants.	Three Tenants.	Four tenants.
Woodside	7	2	-	-
St. Machar	5	3	1	-
Rosemount	-	-	-	1
	12	5	1	1

Sinks.

Ward.	No. of Houses inspected.	No. of houses in which water is obtained from sinks on stair landings.	No. of houses in which water is obtained from taps in back court.
Torry	2,304	34	20
St. Clements .	3,977	1,306	210
Greyfriars ..	4,179	1,589	97
St. Machar ..	3,011	197	87
Woodside . ..	1,656	443	156
St. Nicholas .	2,400	470	25
Rosemount ..	1,877	153	16
Rubislaw . ..	1,200	17	10
Gilcomston ..	2,844	634	85
Holburn	2,144	172	29
Ruthrieston ..	1,422	95	5
Ferryhill. ..	2,052	194	15
Grand Total .	29,066	5,304	755
	Percentages ..	18.0	0.3

only to new houses but also, so far as is reasonably practicable, to existing houses.

Privies, Ashes Midden and Cesspools.

There are 91 dry closets, and 1 privy midden within the City Boundary. The majority of the dwelling-houses in connection with which there are dry closets are situated in the outskirts, and in districts in which there are neither water mains nor sewers. There are, however, a number of houses where the buildings are low, and the light and ventilation inadequate, so that no expect a re-construction would render such houses fit for human habitation. These houses are mainly situated in districts where recently a considerable amount of fouling has taken place, the owners would readily demolish the houses if alternative accommodation could be found for the tenants. In all cases where this was not done by the owner, the houses could be dealt with by means of Demolition Orders, but owing to lack of alternative accommodation prevents this being done meantime.

Underground are particulars regarding the attention of the Privies-

(a) Dry Closets.

No. of dwelling-houses in which there are dry privies in the proportion of one to-

Ward.	One tenant.	Two tenants.	Three tenants.	Four tenants.	Total Privies in Ward.
St. Helens	4	9	3	3	21
Woodside	22	12	1	-	44
Bevercotes	17	2	-	-	19
Sutcliffe	10	4	1	-	15
Gutterstone	1	1	-	-	2
Barrowhill	2	-	-	-	2
Totals	56	28	5	3	92

(b) Privy Middens.

One in Woodside Ward, used by one tenant.

Ashpits.

The total number of ashpits is 19.

Ward.	Used by - One tenant.	Two tenants.	Three Tenants.	Four tenants.
Woodside	7	2	-	-
St. Helens	3	5	4	-
Bevercotes	-	-	-	1
	12	5	4	1

Sinks.

Ward.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which water is obtained from stand pipes on state land.	No. of houses in which water is obtained from taps in back court.
Sorby	2,705	59	20
St. Helens	3,977	4,306	210
Gutterstone	2,178	1,589	97
Bevercotes	3,017	197	87
St. Helens	1,550	447	156
Woodside	2,400	420	25
Bevercotes	1,877	157	16
Sutcliffe	1,200	17	10
Gutterstone	1,000	631	85
Barrowhill	1,440	126	29
Sutcliffe	1,440	95	5
Gutterstone	1,000	5	15
Barrowhill	1,000	5	15
Totals	20,000	7,455	775

The number of houses without sinks inside the houses is 6,059. In 5,304 of these houses the water supply is obtained from one or more common sinks on the stair landings, and in the remaining 755 houses the only water supply available is from taps provided in the back courts.

My predecessor, immediately after his appointment in 1882, commenced to enforce the powers contained in a Local Act under which the owner of every house was required to fit up a sink in some window recess, or other well-lighted and ventilated place; and in the case of houses occupied by separate families on separate floors, to fit up a sink in a similarly suitable place on each floor of such house.

The Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, which enables a Local Authority to require the owner of every house or part of a house occupied by a separate family, to fit up a sink therein, did not come into operation until 1892. By that time a considerable number of properties had been provided with sinks on each floor of the house. Up to 1914 this policy was continued and consequently there are 6,059 houses where the water supply is obtained either from sinks on the stair landings or from taps immediately adjacent to the property. As already stated there are at least 2,450 dwelling-houses which should be closed as being unfit for human habitation. The properties in which the remainder of the houses are situated are in good condition, are in a good locality and consist of one or two rooms. These properties could, in a large number of cases, best be utilised by being converted into dwellings of three rooms with a W.C. and sink for the use of each house. It is, therefore, not intended meantime to deal with properties of this class, but, whenever the opportunity arises, to communicate with the owners with the view of converting the properties into dwellings containing not less than two rooms, each dwelling having the necessary sanitary conveniences.

HOUSING.

The following table supplied by the Director of Housing, shows the position of the various Housing Schemes as at 31st December last.

Statement/

STATEMENT SHEWING POSITION OF VARIOUS HOUSING SCHEMES as at 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

SITE.	No. of Houses in Scheme.	No. of Houses Completed.	No. of Houses under con-struction.	Numbers of Types of Houses.			Rentals of Houses (Including Rates).			Houses erected with assistance under Act undernoted.
				2-Apart.	3-Apart.	4-Apart.	2-Apart.	3-Apart.	4-Apart.	
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Torry, ...	242	242	...	...	88	154	...	(34: 7: 7 (31: 5:	40:12: 7	1919 Act.
Torry, ...	20	20	...	...	20	...	...	(28:15:	...	1924 "
Cattofield, (First Scheme), .	48	48	...	48	...	...	(25: (23:15:	...	...	1923 "
Hilton, (First Scheme), . .	300	300	...	...	300	...	...	33:15:	...	1924 "
Smithfield,.	40	40	...	...	40	...	...	35:	...	1924 "
Hilton & Cattofield, . . .	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	(28:15 (28:2: 7 (27:10:	...	1924 "
Pittodrie, ...	248	248	...	248	...	...	6/6 weekly	...	...	1924 "
School Road, ...	392	392	...	392	...	...	(6/9 do. (7/- do.	...	...	1924 "
Ruthrieston, ...	256	256	...	156	100	...	(6/9 do. (7/- do.	(8/- weekly (8/3 do.	...	1924 "
Torry, ...	184	184	...	60	124	...	6/9 do.	(8/- do. (8/3 do.	...	1924 "
Torry, (Mansefield Road), . .	258	...	258	...	258	...	not yet determined			1924 "
Slum Clearance.										
Erroll Street, &c. Section, .	96	96	...	56	40	...	6/- weekly	7/6 weekly	...	1925 "
Torry Section, ...	184	184	...	80	104	...	6/- do.	7/6 do.	...	1925 "
	3,268	3,010	258	1,040	2,074	154				

Number of Houses erected since 1919.

It will be observed that, exclusive of 280 houses erected in connection with the Improvement Scheme, the total number of additional houses erected prior to the close of last year in connection with various Housing Schemes is 2,730. No houses, built under Housing Schemes, were completed during the year, but 258 three-roomed houses are in course of erection at Mansefield Road, Torry.

The number of houses erected by private enterprise since 1919 up to 31st December last, with the aid of subsidies under the Housing Acts, is 1,155. This number includes 49 houses erected under the Housing (Financial Assistance to Builders) Scheme (Scotland) 1920. Of these, 213 contained more than four rooms.

I am indebted to the City Engineer for the following information regarding the number of houses erected without the aid of a subsidy since 1919. The total number of dwelling-houses so erected was, 458 and of these 179 consisted of houses of four rooms and under.

It will be seen, therefore, that the total number of dwelling-houses, inclusive of 280 houses under the Slum Clearance Scheme, erected during the period 1919-32 was 4,623, and of these 492 contained more than four rooms.

The total number of dwelling-houses erected during the past year was 221, as compared with:-

685 in 1931;
600 in 1930;
929 in 1929;
727 in 1928;
539 in 1927.

Overcrowding.

The following table gives particulars regarding applicants who are living under overcrowded conditions, or in whose houses there is no provision for the separation of the sexes, and for whom accommodation has still to be provided.

Size of Family.	Total Household Income.											
	Under 30/-	30/- to 40/-	40/- to 50/-	50/- to 60/-	60/- to 70/-	70/- to 80/-	80/- to 90/-	90/- to 100/-	100/- to 110/-	110/- to 120/-	Above 120/-	Total No.
Not more than 3 persons	26	15	15	15	10	5	1	0	1	0	0	88
" 4 "	24	19	34	24	20	9	4	2	1	0	0	137
" 5 "	28	17	36	27	25	13	13	5	3	2	0	169
" 6 "	8	31	45	31	37	16	15	4	7	3	2	199
" 7 "	2	24	21	19	28	17	17	6	11	5	3	153
" 8 "	1	8	11	22	11	15	12	8	2	2	0	92
" 9 "	0	9	7	15	11	9	10	4	3	3	2	73
" 10 "	0	0	1	7	3	5	3	4	5	1	1	30
" 11 "	0	0	3	0	2	3	4	0	1	0	2	15
" 12 "	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	6
" 13 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Totals, ...	89	123	173	160	149	92	80	35	34	16	13	964

All the houses of these applicants have been re-visited within recent months and the information brought up-to-date.

In addition to the 964 applicants enumerated in the table, there is a large number of householders living under overcrowded conditions. Owing to the number of recommended applicants being very considerably greater than the number of houses available, the Factor's Department have not for upwards of two years been issuing application forms except in very urgent cases. Prior to that date, it/

Number of Houses erected since 1919.

It will be observed that, exclusive of 250 houses erected in Gainsborough with the Improvement Scheme, the total number of additional houses erected prior to the close of last year in connection with various Housing Schemes is 2,129. No houses, built under Housing Schemes, were completed during the year, but 298 three-roomed houses are in course of erection at Hampstead Road.

The number of houses erected by private enterprise since 1919 up to 31st December last, with the aid of subsidies under the Housing Acts, was 1,[illegible]. This number includes 49 houses erected under the Housing (Financial Assistance to Building) Scheme (Scotland) 1924. Of these, 214 contained more than four rooms.

I am indebted to the City Engineer for the following information regarding the number of houses erected without the aid of a subsidy since 1919. The number of dwelling-houses so erected was, 6,[illegible] and of these [illegible] contained more than four rooms and under.

It will be seen, therefore, that the total number of dwelling-houses, inclusive of 250 houses under the Improvement Scheme, created during the period 1919-32 was 6,[illegible], and of these 427 contained more than four rooms.

The total number of dwelling-houses erected during the past year was 221, as compared with:-

685 in 1931;
600 in 1930;
929 in 1929;
727 in 1928;
519 in 1927.

Overcrowding.

The following table gives particulars regarding applicants who are living under overcrowded conditions, or in whose houses there is no provision for the separation of the sexes, and for whom accommodation has still to be provided.

Size of Family.	Total Number of Applicants.	Under 20/-	20/- to 30/-	30/- to 40/-	40/- to 50/-	50/- to 60/-	60/- to 70/-	70/- to 80/-	80/- to 90/-	90/- to 100/-	100/- to 110/-	110/- to 120/-	120/- to 130/-	130/- to 140/-
Not more than 3 persons	26	15	15	10	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 4 "	24	15	24	20	9	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 5 "	20	17	22	22	12	7	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
" 6 "	8	7	15	31	27	16	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
" 7 "	2	3	5	21	20	17	6	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
" 8 "	1	8	11	22	17	14	12	8	2	2	0	0	0	0
" 9 "	0	2	7	15	11	9	10	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
" 10 "	0	0	1	7	3	3	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
" 11 "	0	0	2	0	2	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
" 12 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 13 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals, ...	89	167	172	150	105	72	50	25	16	16	12	7	4	2

All the houses of these applicants have been re-visited within recent months and the information brought up-to-date.

In addition to the 89 applicants enumerated in the table, there is a number of homeless families living under overcrowded conditions. Owing to the number of recommended applicants being very considerably greater than the number of houses available, the Housing Department have not for upwards of two years been issuing application forms except in very urgent cases. Prior to that date

it was the practice of the Public Health Department to measure the houses of all applicants likely to be overcrowded, and to recommend such applicants to the Housing Committee as tenants for the cheaper types of houses. The number of houses therefore measured during the past two years has been considerably less than in previous years. The Staff, however, as the result of their routine inspections are aware that many houses are overcrowded, but unless the overcrowding is gross, it has been considered unnecessary meantime to measure such houses and to serve notices upon the occupiers.

It will be observed that in 225 cases the household consists of not more than four persons; in 521 cases, more than four persons, but not more than seven persons; while in the remaining 218 cases, the numbers in the households range from eight to thirteen persons.

It will further be observed that at the time the information from the applicants was revised, the total household income in 89 cases was under thirty shillings - a sum which would not enable the applicant to pay the rent of even the cheapest Corporation House. In 456 cases the income ranged from thirty to sixty shillings; and in 241 cases from £3 to £4. In 115 cases the income ranged from £4 to £5, but in 71 of these cases the numbers in the household ranged from 7 to 13 persons. In the remaining 63 cases, the income was more than £5, and in 13 cases it was more than £6.

As has been stated in previous reports, all the houses let at low rentals have been allocated to applicants whose houses were overcrowded, or in which there was no provision for the separation of the sexes; or to applicants who, for medical reasons, were urgently requiring new houses. There is, however, a large number of persons who have been married within recent years, have never been able to obtain a house, and are living in sub-let rooms. As these persons do not come under either of the afore-mentioned categories, they have not been considered for the new houses.

The following table gives particulars regarding the extent of overcrowding in the afore-mentioned cases:-

No. where excess was not more than ½ adult		160	Brought Forward		798
do.	1 "	178	No. where excess was not more than 4½ adults		11
do..	1½ adults	169	do.	5 "	5
do.	2 "	125	do.	5½ "	1
do.	2½ "	69	do.	6 "	-
do.	3 "	51	do.	6½ "	1
do.	3½ "	24	do.	7 "	-
do.	4 "	22	do.	7½ "	2
Carry Forward		798	Total		818

Number where, although there was no overcrowding there was no provision for the separation of the sexes 146

Grand Total .. 964

It will be observed that in no fewer than 480 of these cases the extent of the overcrowding was more than the equivalent of one adult - an adult being reckoned as a person above the age of ten years, and two persons under the age of 10 being regarded as the equivalent of one adult. In 339 out of the 818 cases, there was, in addition to the overcrowding, no provision for the separation of the sexes.

It will further be observed that in 146 cases there was no provision for the separation of the sexes, although there was no overcrowding. There are, accordingly, 485 out of the 964 cases in which there is no provision for sex separation.

The afore-mentioned 964 houses do not however represent the total number of overcrowded houses known to the Department. In addition, there are 126 houses/

houses - in which the excess ranges from one half adult to five and a half adults - the occupants of which have either not applied for a Corporation house, or the applicants have been rejected as being unsuitable. In 37 of these houses, there is in addition to the overcrowding, no provision for the separation of the sexes. The total number of overcrowded houses is, therefore, 1,090.

The number of overcrowded houses dealt with during the year was 272, and is considerably less than the number (525) in the previous year, and 710 in 1930. This, however, as has already been stated, is due to the fact that the Public Health Department ceased to measure the houses of applicants which there was reason to believe might be overcrowded.

Considerable publicity has been given to the statement that in Aberdeen, out of a population of 160,272 living in private houses, no fewer than 111,000 were living in two rooms or less. This statement is, of course, erroneous. The Census Returns for 1931 show that 110,971 persons are living in houses in which there are not more than two persons per room. The total number of one-roomed houses in the City was 3,086, containing 7,759 persons; while the total number of two-roomed houses was 14,085 containing 55,211 persons. The total number of persons living in houses of one or two rooms was, therefore, 62,970. The Census Report shows that in Edinburgh, the percentage of the population living in houses of one and two rooms was 37.1; in Glasgow, 55.4; in Dundee 56.2; and in Aberdeen 39.3.

Sub-let Houses.

The total number of sub-let houses, as given in the Census Report is 1,429. In the Instructions given to Enumerators it was stated that a Boarder who lives and has his meals with the family is regarded for Census purposes as a member of the family, and should be included in the household Schedule; but a Lodger who has his meals in his own room is regarded as a separate occupier and should have a separate Schedule. A large number of "sub-let" houses in the City are occupied by married sons or daughters of the principal tenants, and in the majority of such cases, the additional household is being accommodated without the consent of the landlord. It can, therefore, be readily understood that such persons were not returned in the Census as occupiers of sub-let houses.

In 1925, an intensive survey of all the tenement houses in the City was made by the Sanitary Staff in order to obtain an accurate measure of the number of sub-let houses. In making the inquiry a distinction was drawn between those persons who should rightly be regarded as lodgers or boarders, and those who were potential householders. From the information thus obtained, supplemented by information supplied by the City Assessor regarding the number of "sub-lets" in self-contained houses, it was found that the number of sub-let houses was 2,232. In 691 two-roomed houses, originally let for the use of a single household, two households were being accommodated; while 719 additional households were accommodated in three-roomed houses originally let for a single family. It is obvious therefore, that in the houses visited, no fewer than 2,101 families were occupying a single room. Although no similar survey has been made since 1925, there is no reason to believe that there has been any decrease in the number of sub-let houses. On the contrary from the observations of the District Inspectors there is every reason to believe that the number has substantially increased.

The rents which are being charged for sub-let houses - the larger proportion of which are furnished almost entirely by the sub-tenant - prove that the persons occupying these sub-let houses are not doing so from choice. Very seldom is the rent of a small room less than five or six shillings per week, and in the majority of cases, the rent is much higher.

Undernoted are particulars of some cases which have recently come under the notice of the Department.

1./

1. A self-contained house, consisting of ten rooms, is entirely sub-let, as the tenant has for some time been living in the country. Three single rooms are let unfurnished at weekly rentals of 5/-, 6/- and 9/-; while five single rooms are let partly furnished at weekly rentals ranging from 4/6 to 7/-. Two of the rooms are let partly furnished as a two-roomed house at a weekly rental of 11/-. As already stated three of the rooms are let unfurnished, but the furniture in the remaining rooms is very meagre.

   The assessed rental of the flat is £44:5:10 (exclusive of rates) whereas the amount collected by the tenant is at the rate of £157:6/- per annum.

2. A property of an inferior type, as let by the owner, consists of eight dwellings of four rooms. Three of the tenants, whose monthly rents are £1:10:11 (inclusive of rates) have each sublet an unfurnished room at a weekly rental of 5/-. A fourth tenant whose monthly rental is 25/- (inclusive of rates) has sub-let an unfurnished room at a weekly rental of 4/-.

3. A property originally let to 13 tenants, is meantime providing accommodation for 19 families. One of the tenants, who rents 4 rooms at the rate of £6:9:2 per quarter (exclusive of rates) has let unfurnished to different parties two of the rooms. The sum of 7/- per week is obtained for one room, and 5/- per week for the other. The principal tenant in this case is, therefore, sitting practically rent free.

   Another tenant of a four-roomed house for which £6:6/- per quarter (exclusive of rates) is paid, has sub-let two rooms - partly furnished - to one sub-tenant and the sum of 8/6 per week is paid.

   Three other tenants have sub-let single rooms at rents ranging from 4/3 to 5/- per week.

4. The tenant of a seven-roomed house for which an annual rental of £27:5:8 (exclusive of rates) is paid, has sub-let six of the rooms - four of the rooms being unfurnished and two furnished - to four sub-tenants. The total weekly sum, viz. 21/- paid by the sub-tenants, is not nearly so excessive as in other cases.

   Another tenant in the same property rents six rooms at an annual rent of £25:16:4 (exclusive of rates). Three of the rooms are occupied by his own household, while the remaining three rooms are let furnished to three separate families - the weekly rentals received being 17/- or at the rate of £44 per annum.

   A third tenant rents 7 rooms for which £19:15:4 (exclusive of rates) is paid per annum. The principal tenant occupies two rooms, and sub-lets singly - one of them unfurnished - the remaining five apartments. The sum of 34/- per week or £88:4/- per annum is paid by the sub-tenants. The furniture in three of the rooms is practically negligible, but the remaining room is well furnished.

   In this property which is let by the proprietors to four tenants, there are meantime accommodated 16 families.

5. The tenant of a four-roomed house, for which an annual rent (exclusive of rates) of £23:8/- is paid, has sub-let, partly furnished, three of the rooms to separate households. The sum of 31/- per week, or £80:12/- per annum, is paid by the sub-tenants.

6. In a building, which was let to the tenant for the purpose of being used as a temperance hotel, seven of the rooms have for a considerable time been let furnished to seven families. The weekly rents charged range from 8/- to 11/- and aggregate 66/- per week, or at the rate of £171:12/- per annum.

7. In another building, which was also let to the tenant for the purpose of being used as a temperance hotel, ten of the rooms have for a considerable time been let furnished to ten families. The weekly rents charged range from 9/- to 14/- and aggregate £5:3:6 per week, or at the rate of £269:2/- per annum.

All the sub-tenants in both the last-mentioned buildings had to vacate the premises on 28th May; and since that date the majority of them have been living in tents.

It/

It is scarcely necessary to mention that in all properties where there are "sub-lets" the W.C. accommodation and water supply is inadequate, and, in a large number of cases, grossly inadequate.

Practically all the sub-letting referred to is being done by tenants, but in a number of the properties, the owners are, when the opportunity arises, breaking down their properties, and thus providing accommodation for a larger number of tenants than can be suitably accommodated so far as sanitary conveniences are concerned.

Aberdeen Improvement Scheme, 1925.

Up to the date of writing this report, 301 of the 317 houses embraced in the Scheme have been vacated, and the majority of these houses have been demolished.

Accommodation however, has still to be found for 16 of the tenants, who, on account of their inability to pay the rent - some of them have only their old-age pension to subsist on - and other reasons, have been unable to occupy the houses erected for them.

Insanitary Dwellings.

It was not found possible to close officially any insanitary dwellings during the year. Three dwelling-houses which were unfit for habitation, were, by arrangement with the owners, voluntarily closed.

In my report for the previous year, it was stated that the Town Council had resolved that:-

(1) The Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector be authorised to have the information regarding 447 houses in the Denburn and vicinity tabulated and the necessary plans prepared with the view of the Local Authority passing a resolution declaring the area to be a Clearance Area;
(2) The question of the erection of the necessary houses for the tenants who would be dispossessed as demolition proceeds should be considered, as early as possible, by the Housing Committee; and
(3) The Director of Housing should be asked to report on the proposal to rebuild in the area.

The necessary information required from the Public Health Department was duly prepared, but great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a suitable site for the erection of the required houses. The Town Council, however, at a meeting held on 17th April, resolved to acquire an area of ground lying on the east side of King Street between School Road and Seaton Place, extending to 27.871 acres. This would be a suitable site for the houses referred to, and if three-storey tenements were erected thereon, about 500 houses could be provided.

In a report submitted to the Town Council in December 1930 by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector, it was stated that, in addition to the area referred to, there were seven other areas in the City which should, whenever the time was opportune, be dealt with by means of Clearance Areas. The total number of dwelling-houses in these eight areas was estimated to be 1,750. It was further stated that there are at least 500 additional dwellings, situated in various parts of the City which should be dealt with by means of Demolition Orders. In addition to the afore-mentioned 2,250 dwellings, there are about 200 insanitary dwellings in Wales Street and Albion Street which fall to be demolished if the Town Council exercise their powers to purchase under the Aberdeen Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1930. If the said powers are not exercised, the 200 dwellings referred to would require to be dealt with as a Clearance Area. The estimated number of insanitary dwellings is, therefore, 2,450.

The condition of a number of these dwelling-houses is, of course, much worse/

worse since the submission of the report referred to. It is, therefore, desirable that the worst of these houses should be demolished as soon as possible.

Present Housing Needs.

In addition to providing houses as replacements for insanitary houses, there is still an acute shortage of houses of the cheaper type in the City. The majority of the houses (1,602) erected by the Council are let at rentals, inclusive of rates, ranging from, approximately, £28 to £42 per annum. The needs of that section of the community who are able to pay these rents have been well met. Moreover, now that building costs have fallen considerably, there is a gratifying desire on the part of a number of citizens to buy or build a house. Since 31st December, 1932, private enterprise has arranged to erect, approximately, 500 houses, suitable for this class of citizen, and there is reason to believe that this number will be considerably augmented in the near future. The houses vacated by the buyers of these houses will, therefore, be available for those who are meantime without a house, i.e., living in a sub-let room or rooms, or who are living under overcrowded conditions.

The number of houses of the cheaper type erected, or in course of erection by the Town Council is, exclusive of slum replacements, 1,386 - 904 being two-roomed, and 482 three-roomed houses. With the exception of 48 two-roomed houses erected in 1925 - the rents of which, inclusives of rates, are, approximately £25 per annum, the rents of the remainder of the two-roomed houses are, inclusive of rates, from £17 to £18; and the rents of three-roomed houses of a similar type are, inclusive of rates, £20:10/-. It is for these types of houses that there is a clamant need. So far, there has been no prospect of private enterprise being able to erect, for letting purposes, houses of these types. Moreover, as will be seen from the Table given in connection with overcrowding, there is urgent need for the erection of a certain number of four-roomed houses capable of being let at a proportionately low rental.

Condition of houses erected under the various Housing Schemes.

In my report for the previous year, it was stated, with respect to the complaints about dampness, that in only 29 cases was evidence of dampness found at time of visit. In 144 cases, however, the householder stated that there was evidence of dampness from time to time. In all these cases, a stamped addressed postcard was sent to the householder, asking him to communicate with the Department whenever there was any recurrence of dampness. Up to date, seven postcards have been returned, and in at least four of the houses we were of opinion that the condition complained of was not caused by any structural defect. During the year, the staff, in the course of their routine inspection of Corporation Houses, discovered dampness caused by leaking roofs, etc., in seven houses. The defects were reported to the Director of Housing and the necessary repairs immediately carried out. During the same period, fresh complaints were received regarding alleged dampness in seven houses, but in none of these houses was any structural defect found.

Conversion and Demolition of Existing Dwelling-Houses for Business Purposes, &c.

Since the revocation of the Housing (Additional Powers) Act in December, 1921, 377 dwelling-houses have either been demolished or have ceased to be used as dwelling-houses. The number thus dealt with during the past year was 41.

REPORT/

REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1932, on PROCEEDINGS TAKEN AS REGARDS THE INSPECTION, IMPROVEMENT, AND DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF DWELLING-HOUSES.

A. - Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928.

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected	None.
2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	None.

B. - Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

1. Number of cases where intimations were given under Section 20 (1) as to insufficient water-closet accommodation:-	Not applicable to Burghs.
(a) cases where requirements complied with by owners;	
(b) cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so;	None.
(c) cases still pending.	
2. Number of houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for the erection of which the consent of the Local Authority has been given in terms of Section One Hundred and Eleven.	(a) None. (b) None.

C. - Housing, Town Planning, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1919.

1. Number of cases where notices were served under Section 40 (1) to provide dwelling-houses with water supply:-	Not applicable to Burghs.
(a) cases where requirements complied with by owners;	
(b) cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so;	None.
(c) cases still pending.	

D. - Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 14 (1)	None, but 1,739 houses dealt with under Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.
2. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation following on notices under Section 14 (1) ...	See answer to No. 1. 1,728 houses rendered fit for human habitation.
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done by the Local Authority under Section 15 (1)	None.
4. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted for a notice under Section 14 (1)	None.
5. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1)	None.
6. Number of dwelling-houses referred to in 5:-	
(a) which have been rendered fit for human habitation; (b) in respect of which undertaking has been given that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit;	None.
(c) in respect of which demolition orders have been made under Section 16 (3); *	
(d) in respect of which closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4).	

7./

7. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by the Local Authority, following upon the houses having been rendered fit for human habitation ... ... None.

8. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced ... ... None.

* If permission to reconstruct a building has been granted, the number of houses existing prior to the reconstruction should be stated (see in this connection, sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930).

NOTE:- Any general information or observations as to the character of defects usually found to exist, as to the extent to which overcrowding was found to prevail and the steps taken to remedy it, or as to the work of inspection generally, should be entered in the space below:-

The defects found to exist consisted of want of repair in regard to roof coverings, floorings, stair treads and balusters, doors, fireplaces and grates, and the plaster work of the walls and ceilings in dwelling-houses. The defects also included want of repair in wash-houses (including boilers, tubs, &c.); W.C. apartments and coal cellars. Defects in drainage systems (including defective W.Cs. and sinks); and nuisances arising from dampness and want of sufficient ventilation were also dealt with.

In addition to the houses specified in Question 6, a complete sanitary survey was made in 288 houses in which Tuberculosis had occurred. In none of these cases was it found necessary to take any action.

Structural Defects and Want of Repair.

Particulars as to the work done will be found in Appendix II. (B).

As has been the practice for a number of years, a complete sanitary survey is made of all houses in which a case of tuberculosis has occured, or to which a person still suffering from that disease has removed.

During the past year, the number of such surveys was 328.

All structural defects and want of repair found in these houses were dealt with. Special attention was paid to the proper ventilation of the sleeping apartments and to their freedom from dampness.

The number of complaints received regarding structural defects and want of repair was 1,084, as compared with 763 in the previous year. In only 51 of these cases was it found that there was no cause for complaint. The Inspectors, in the course of the systematic inspection of their district, pay particular attention to these conditions, with the result that every want of repair coming under their notice is immediately dealt with.

As has been stated in previous reports, a large amount of work has been done by the Department in past years in order to secure that the windows of all sleeping apartments can be easily opened for purposes of ventilation. The result has been that there are now comparatively few windows which do not comply with these requirements, so that during the year only fifteen dwelling apartments required to be dealt with.

As can be readily understood, dampness is a frequent source of complaint in the older type of dwellings, and in this connection 244 dwellings were dealt with. In 82 properties the roof coverings were repaired; in 61, the window rybats/

rybats were repointed; in 38, the external walls were reharled or otherwise repaired; and in 63, other remedial measures were carried out.

In the inspection of houses, careful attention is paid to any want of repair. During the past year, the floors of 57 dwelling apartments were repaired, as were also the floors of 147 lobbies and stair landings (including stair steps). In 177 dwelling apartments, 698 lobbies and staircases, 352 water-closets; 160 wash-houses, and 29 pends, the plaster on the walls and ceilings was repaired. The woodwork around sinks was renewed or repaired in 47 houses; 22 defective chimneys and 65 grates or fire-places were repaired; while the doors of dwelling apartments were renewed or repaired in 61 cases.

As was stated in previous reports, it was found that proprietors are prone to allow wash-houses, w.c.'s, and cellars to fall into a state of disrepair.

I have again to draw attention to the fact that a considerable amount of the want of repair in a number of houses is due to carelessness or malicious mischief. Letters of warning were sent to 28 householders.

During the year 489 windows or roof-lights were reglazed at the instance of the Department, as compared with 346 in the previous year, and 351 in 1930.

Paving of Back Courts and Passages.

There are now comparatively few properties in the City where the back courts are not paved or otherwise suitably surfaced. There is, however, a large number of houses where the passages leading to the outhouses have never been paved, and have been allowed to get into an unsatisfactory condition. During the year, 8 passages were paved, while 35 courts and 23 passages were repaired. The paving of these courts and passages adds greatly to the comfort of the tenants.

Verminous Persons and Houses.

Under the agreement with the Education Committee for dealing with verminous persons and houses, 687 persons suffering from scabies and vermin were removed to the Cleansing Station for treatment. In each of the previous two years, the number of persons so dealt with was 397.

In addition to the foregoing, 92 persons suffering from scabies, and 24 verminous persons were treated at the Cleansing Station. In the previous year the numbers were, respectively, 52 and 31.

The number of bug-infested houses dealt with during the year was 89, as compared with 80 in the preceding year, and 73 in 1930.

Filthy Houses.

During the year, the floors of 101 dwelling apartments, the articles of furniture in 91 apartments, and 95 sets of bed and body clothing were cleaned by the occupants after notices had been served upon them.

There is a considerable number of houses which require to be revisited frequently in order to ensure that a satisfactory standard of cleanliness is being maintained.

I have again to record the great assistance received from the Public Assistance Committee, who are ready at all times to admit into their hospital those of the aged and infirm poor who are no longer able to look after themselves or their homes. Immediately after the removal of such cases to hospital, the houses, bedding and clothing are disinfected by this Department.

Cleansing of Walls and Ceilings of Dwelling Apartments, Lobbies, Staircases, W.C.'s. Wash-houses, &c.

The walls and ceilings of 92 dwelling apartments were distempered or repapered./

repapered. In the previous year the number was 129, and in 1930, 82.

The walls and ceilings of 1,337 lobbies and staircases, 361 passages or pends, 3,076 water-closets, 1,603 wash-houses, and 41 drying-lofts were whitewashed or otherwise cleaned. In the previous year, 1,097 lobbies and staircases, 246 passages or pends, 2,363 water-closets, 1,184 wash-houses, and 36 drying-lofts were similarly cleansed.

Want of Cleanliness of W.C.'s., Lobbies, Staircases, Back Courts, and other parts of Premises used in Common.

Notices were served upon 163 sets of tenants, embracing 920 individual tenants, regarding their failure to clean the parts of the premises used in common by them. Legal proceedings were instituted against nine tenants for failing to keep the seat, floor and basin of the W.C., in a cleanly condition. The case was found "Not Proven."

Accumulations of Ashes, Filth, and other Rubbish.

The number of accumulations of ashes, filth, and other rubbish removed was 204, as compared with 154 in the previous year, and 144 in 1930.

Letters of warning were sent to 343 householders regarding the throwing of refuse from the windows of dwelling-houses on to back courts or on to ground or outhouses connected with adjoining properties. The number of such letters sent in the previous year was 165.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920 and 1923.

Applications for Certificates by Tenants.

Three applications for certificates in terms of Section 2 (2) of the principal Act were received. Two were granted, and one refused.

Applications for Certificates by Owners.

No applications were received in the course of the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Six complaints were received regarding excessive emissions of smoke. Three of these complaints referred to factories or workshops, and three to institutions. In one case, no cause for complaint was found; while in the remaining five cases, letters of warning were sent. On further inspections being made it was found that a considerable improvement had been effected.

Observations were made from time to time of the quantities of smoke emitted from the chimneys of premises which in previous years had been the cause of nuisance. The number of such observations was 38, and the periods of observation ranged from 15 to 80 minutes. No cause for complaint was found in 33 of these cases, and in the remaining 5 cases warnings were given.

A number of visits were paid to the Joint Railway Station and vicinity, and from time to time 132 engines were kept under observation. On 14 occasions it was found that smoke in excessive quantity was being emitted from engines. The Managers of the Railway Companies concerned were communicated with, and on further inspections being made, no cause for complaint was discovered.

As has been the practice for several years, the steam wagons passing along the streets have been kept under observation, and the number of wagons so dealt with in the course of the year was 1,028. In five cases it was found necessary to send letters of warning to the owners of the wagons.

Within recent years, the increasing use of electricity and gas for power purposes/

Prosecuted. In the previous year the number was 129, and in 1910, 92.

The media and collings of 1,327 houses and warehouses, 321 passages or yards, 3,076 water-closets, 1,003 wash-houses, and 41 drying-lofts were whitewashed or cleansed or otherwise cleansed. In the previous year, 1,097 houses and staircases, 205 passages or yards, 2,303 water-closets, 1,158 wash-houses, and 35 drying-lofts were similarly cleansed.

Week of Cleanliness of W.C.'s, Lodging, Shelterhouses, Cook Centres, and other Parts of premises used in common.

Notices were served upon 153 sets of tenants, embracing 720 individual tenants, requiring their premises to allow the parts of the premises used in common by them. Legal proceedings were instituted against nine tenants for failing to keep the sets, floor and beath of the W.C., in a cleanly condition. The case was found "not proven".

Accumulations of Ashes, Rubbish, and other Nuisances.

The number of accumulations of ashes, refuse, and other rubbish removed was 276, as compared with the 241 of the previous year, and 141, in 1910.

Letters of warning were sent to 347 householders regarding the throwing of refuse from the windows of dwelling-houses on to back courts or on to pavements or outhouses occupied with adjoining properties. The number of such letters sent in the previous year was 245.

REPORTS ON BUILDING, STREETS, DRAINAGE, SANITARY (MANUFACTURE) ACTS, 1920 and 1924.

Applications for Certificates by Tenants.

Three applications for certificates in terms of Section 2 (2) of the Building Act were received. Two were granted, and one returned.

Applications for Certificates by Owners.

No applications were received in the course of the year.

Smoke Nuisance.

Six complaints were received regarding excessive emissions of smoke. Three of these complaints arised in Factories or workshops, and three in dwelling-houses. In one case, an order for compliance was issued; while in the remaining five cases, letters of warning were sent. On further inspection being made, it was found that a considerable improvement had been effected.

Observations were made from time to time on the of the quantities of smoke emitted from the chimneys of premises which in previous years had been the cause of nuisance. The number of such observations was 16, and the periods of observation ranged from 15 to 60 minutes. No order for compliance was found in 12 of these cases, and in the remaining 3 cases warnings were given.

A number of visits were paid to the Joint Railway Station and vicinity, and from time to time the 142 engines were kept under observation. In no occasion was found that smoke in excessive quantities was being emitted from engines. The Managers of the Railway Companies concerned are communicated with, and on further inspections being made, no cause for complaint was discovered.

As has been the practice for several years, the street gullies were cleaned in the course of the year ended 1920. In fifty cases it was found necessary to send letters of warning to the owners of the premises.

Within recent years, the introduction and of electricity and gas for power purposes

purposes in factories, and the use of electrical and gas appliances for cooking and heating purposes in dwelling-houses, have been an important factor in connection with smoke abatement.

I am informed by the Electrical Engineer that "the continual depression of trade has naturally made manufacturers very careful about embarking on schemes involving new capital expenditure. Hence, there has been a slowing down in the rate of new power connections, but nevertheless one Works has changed over from private generation to Corporation supply of electricity. The progress in domestic and office connections for heating has been normal, but without any outstanding features."

The Gas Engineer states:- "The Gas Department continues to encourage the use of gas appliances by offering facilities for the free use of gas cookers, and by supplying gas fires and radiators on simple hire terms, fixed free, while the more expensive appliances are available for hire purchase or outright purchase on attractive terms.

An Exhibition of up-to-date gas appliances of every description, which was held for three weeks in September last at the Olympia Hall, Kittybrewster, served the useful purpose of demonstrating to the public, the latest applications of gas for lighting, cooking, and heating.

During the past winter, the Department has installed over 1,800 fires on simple hire, in addition to 430 which have been sold outright, while over 200 enamelled gas cookers of the highest grade have been purchased during the last three months. Gas has now found a place for Central Heating, and during the past year, six installations have been fixed.

The important part played by smokeless fuels in the maintenance of a pure atmosphere is fully recognised by the Gas Department, and the substantial reduction recently made in the price of gas should greatly encourage its further use for cooking, heating, wash-boilers, and other hot water supplies.

While gas as a fuel has continued to make progress, the sale of solid smokeless fuel in the form of gas coke has also been well maintained, upwards of 57,800 tons having been distributed during the past year. Gas coke finds a ready sale for domestic purposes, the heating of greenhouses, bakers' ovens, central heating furnaces, and steam boilers.

The combination of a coke boiler for hot water circulation and a gas cooker, placed in the recess originally occupied by a coal range, continues to find favour; while the gas circulator for providing hot water at every tap throughout the house has, at the low price of gas now obtaining, become a sound economic proposition, and is being adopted in many cases.

The policy of the Gas Department is to give to the public, at the lowest possible cost, every facility for the use of gas, the adoption of which must result in a purer atmosphere, more sunshine, and the abolition of the smoke, dirt and dust which necessarily accompany the use of raw coal - all making for a greater measure of health to the community, and incidentally reducing labour and worry to the housewife."

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Slaughter-Houses.

At the close of 1932, there were 5 slaughter-houses in the City, containing 38 slaughter booths, being an increase of five as compared with the preceding year.

Other Offensive Trades.

At the close of the year there were 22 firms in the City who carry on one or more of the businesses set forth in the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, as/

as coming within the definition of offensive trades.

The following is a list of the offensive businesses carried on:-

Bone Boilers	5	Tripe Boilers	3
Tallow Melters	7	Gut or Tripe Cleaners ...	4
Skinners or Hide Factors	4	Blood Boiler	1
Knacker	1	Soap Boiler	1
Fish Oil Manufacturers .	3	Manufacturer of Albuminoid Substance from Fish ...	1
Manure Manufacturers ...	3		
Fish Meal Manufacturers.	3		

Total - 36.

Applications under Section 32 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

No applications were received in the course of the year.

Complaints.

Complaints were received during the year regarding alleged offensive smells from fish meal factories, fish oil works, a knackery and a soap works. The total number of complaints was 17. Six of these referred to offensive smells observed in the early hours of the morning, and were reported by the Police, who by arrangement, report any offensive smell. All these complaints were immediately investigated, and in every case the proprietors of the works were communicated with.

Six of the complaints referred to offensive smells emanating from one or other of the three fish meal factories. Two of these complaints were verified but the remaining four complaints referred to smells in the early morning. The thermometer and pyrometer charts proved that the requirements of the Byelaws as regards condensation and cremation had been complied with and it was impossible to discover the cause of the smell complained of.

Six of the complaints referred to smells emanating from one or other of the three fish oil factories. In connection with three of these complaints, evidence of the smell had disappeared prior to the vicinity being visited, although this was done almost immediately after the complaints were received.

Four of the complaints referred to the Knackery in the Hardgate, and the remaining complaint referred to a soap work.

Inspections.

All the premises in which offensive trades are carried on are visited frequently - some of them daily - and the total number of inspections, exclusive of slaughter-houses, was 2,329.

PIG-STYES.

At the end of 1932, there were 41 pigstyes on the register as compared with 42 in the previous year.

As regards the twelve pigstyes on the Broadhill, the Public Health Committee had under consideration a Report by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector to the effect that the pigstyes were insufficiently drained, and that the estimated cost of laying a sewer to drain the site would be £600 which would have to be borne either by the owners of the ground or the licencees of the pigstyes. The Committee were of opinion that this expenditure would not be justified, and resolved to recommend that the applications should be granted until 28th May, 1933, and that intimation should be made to the applicants that on and after that date no licences for these pigstyes would be granted.

In order to ensure that the pigstyes were being kept in conformity with the Byelaws, 141 visits were made in the course of the year.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (D).

as coming within the definition of offensive trades.

The following is a list of the offensive businesses carried on:-

Bone Boilers ...	2	Tripe Boilers ...	2
Fish Manure ...	7	Gut or Tripe Cleaners ...	2
Slaughter of Male Animals	4	Blood Boiler ...	1
Smacker ...	1	Soap Boiler ...	1
Fish Oil Manufacturers.	3	Manufacture of Alkanetta	
Bone Manufacturers ...	3	Substance from Fish ...	1
Fish Meal Manufacturers.	3		

Total - 28.

Applications under Section 12 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

No applications were received in the course of the year.

Complaints.

Complaints were received during the year regarding alleged offensive smells from fish meal factories, fish oil works, a tanbody and a soap works. The total number of complaints was 17. Six of these referred to offensive smells observed in the early hours of the morning, and were reported by the Police who by arrangement, inspect any offensive smell. All these complaints were immediately investigated, and in every case the proprietors of the works were communicated with.

Six of the complaints referred to offensive smells emanating from one or other of the three fish meal factories. Two of these complaints were verified but the remaining four complaints referred to smells in the early morning. The thermometer and barometer charts proved that the requirements of the Byelaws regards condensation and ventilation had been complied with and it was impossible to discover the cause of the small complaint of.

Six of the complaints referred to smells emanating from one or other of the three fish oil factories. In connection with three of these complaints, evidence of the smell had disappeared prior to the visitation being visited, although this was done almost immediately after the complaints were received.

Four of the complaints referred to the tanbody in the Burgh, and the remaining complaint referred to a soap work.

Inspections.

All the premises in which offensive trades are carried on are visited frequently - some of them daily - and the total number of inspections, exclusive of slaughter-houses, was 2,159.

Pig-styes.

At the end of 1922, there were 41 pig-styes on the register as compared with 42 in the previous year.

As regards the twelve pig-styes on the Roodmill, the Public Health Committee had under consideration a Report by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector to the effect that the pig-styes were insufficiently drained, and that the estimated cost of laying a sewer to drain the site would be £600, which would have to be borne either by the owners of the premises or the Burgh of the pig-styes. The Committee were of opinion that this expenditure was not justified, and resolved to recommend that the applications should be granted until 25th May, 1923, and that intimation should be made to the proprietors that on and after that date no licences for these pig-styes could be granted.

In order to ensure that the pig-styes were being kept in conformity with the Byelaws, 414 visits were made in the course of the year.

Details of the work done are given in appendix II. (a).

WORKSHOPS (EXCLUDING BAKEHOUSES).

The number of workshops (excluding bakehouses) on the register at the end of 1931 was 694. During the year, there were 39 added, 27 closed, and 10 converted into factories by the introduction of motive power. The number, therefore, at the end of 1932, was 696.

There were 1,725 visits made. Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (E).

Thirteen Notices were received under Section 5 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which requires that the Factory Inspector shall give intimation to the Local Authority of any sanitary defect in the factory or workshop remediable under the Public Health Act. These notices dealt with the want of cleanliness. All received attention.

Two notices - dealing with the provision of sanitary conveniences - were also received. In one case a new W.C. has been provided, and in the remaining case the workshop is meantime closed.

Fifty Notices of Occupation were also received from the Factory Inspector.

As required by Section 107 of the Act, the occupiers of all factories or workshops employing outworkers sent lists of these to the Department twice during the year. Altogether, 10 lists were received, embracing 58 Outworkers. The homes of all the local outworkers were visited.

Inspection of Plans.

The plans of 48 premises - mainly premises in which foodstuffs were manufactured or sold - were reported on by the Medical Officer of Health and myself, and recommendations made and agreed to. The recommendations chiefly referred to the ventilation of the premises, and the provision of W.Cs. and sinks.

BAKEHOUSES.

There were at the end of the year 80 bakehouses in the City, 46 being classed as factories and 34 as workshops. This is an increase of 2 compared with the previous year.

In connection with these, 301 visits were paid. Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (F).

Bakehouse Welfare Order, 1927.

By arrangement with the Factory Inspector, assistance is given by the Sanitary Staff in seeing that the provisions of the above Order are complied with.

Washing Facilities.

In 28 bakehouses, a constant supply of warm water is not laid on to the sinks, but this is readily obtained by means of gas rings.

Suitable Accommodation for Clothing.

As stated in the report for the previous year, the majority of the bakehouses are provided with cloakroom accommodation. In some cases, however, it is impossible on account of lack of space to provide cloakrooms. In such cases the provision of clothes chests, in the form of wardrobes, is recommended, and during the year 5 additional bakehouses have been provided with such chests.

The requirements as regards the exhibition of Dermatitis Notices and the provision of First Aid Treatment are generally complied with.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND RELATIVE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

At the end of the year, there were 636 persons registered to sell milk.

Undernoted are particulars:-

(a) Cowkeepers	8
(b) Retailers of Milk	303
(c) Retailers of milk for consumption on premises only	39
(d) Country farmers retailing milk from carts	53
(e) Retailers of ice cream	225
(f) Retailers of ice cream for consumption on premises only ..	8
Total	636

This is an increase of 44, as compared with the previous year. The greater part of the increase is in connection with retailers of ice cream. Under powers contained in a Local Act, all premises in which ice cream is manufactured or sold have to be registered and to conform to the Byelaws applicable to Dairies and milkshops. During the year, the number of such premises was increased from 186 to 225.

Prior to the present byelaws coming into operation "loose milk" was sold in general provision shops under conditions which were far from satisfactory. At the close of last year there were 246 milk shops in which the only milk or cream sold is milk or cream supplied in the properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it was delivered to the shop. There are, therefore, only 57 shops, apart from the shops in which milk is sold for consumption on the premises only, in which "loose" milk is being sold.

During the year, letters of warning were sent to two dairymen for selling "loose" milk in shops which were not suitable for the purpose. Letters of warning were also sent to the occupants of seven milkshops regarding the opening of milk bottles in shops which are registered to supply milk only in the properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it was delivered to the shop. A letter of warning was also sent regarding the bottling of milk in unsuitable premises.

The recommendations made by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector regarding the nature and quantity of articles which can be kept in a "loose" milk shop and also regarding the nature of any trade or business carried on in such shop are, generally, being loyally adhered to.

An increasing number of retailers of ice cream have now ceased to manufacture ice cream on the premises, and in lieu thereof, are purchasing the ice cream from manufacturers who have suitable premises and proper appliances for the manufacture thereof. This marks a great advance, as a number of shops in which ice cream was previously manufactured could not be regarded as satisfactory for the purpose. In the 317 premises in which ice cream is sold, (including 92 premises which are also registered as milkshops) the ice cream is in 178 cases bought from a manufacturer.

All the dairies, milkshops, and ice cream shops are regularly visited by one of the assistant inspectors, and the number of such visits during the year was, 1,293.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (G).

The number of cowsheds at the end of the year was 8, being 6 less than in the previous year. The herds are regularly examined by the Veterinary Inspector, who is also responsible for the sanitary condition of the premises.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1925.

In a circular issued to all Local Authorities, the Sanitary Inspector was directed/

directed to include in his Annual Report a statement of the extent to which Articles V. to XVI. of the above-mentioned Order were being complied with.

Articles V. to X. deal with the provisions against infection or contamination. No contravention of Articles V., VI., VII., VIII., and X. were discovered.

On two occasions it was found that dairymen were not strictly complying with the requirements of Article IX., which requires that every dairyman shall cause every vessel containing milk to be properly covered, or shall cause the milk contained in any such vessel to be otherwise effectively protected from dust, dirt, flies, and other sources of contamination. Warnings were given.

Article XI., enacts that "no person shall add any colouring or thickening matter to cream, and no person shall sell cream to which any colouring or thickening matter has been added." A similar provision regarding colouring matter in milk is contained in the Milk and Dairies Act, 1914. All the samples of milk and cream analysed by the Public Analyst are examined for the presence of colouring matter. None of the samples were found to contain colouring matter.

Articles XII. to XVI., deal with provisions as to vessels and conveyance of milk. No contraventions of Articles XIII. and XIV., were discovered.

Article XII. requires that "no dairyman shall use any vessel that belongs to any other person for the collection of milk from, or delivery of milk to, any person other than the owner of the vessel, or keep in his possession such vessel, except in either case with the consent of the owner of the vessel."

Every effort was made to see that the requirements of the afore-mentioned Article was complied with. During the year letters of warning were sent to five dairymen who were found using bottles belonging to other dairymen, and to twenty dairymen for having in their possession bottles belonging to other dairymen. It was not found necessary to institute proceedings in any of these cases.

In a recent action in the Court of Session, a Glasgow dairyman sued the Lord Advocate as representing the Department of Health for Scotland and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland for declaration that the above-mentioned Article (No. XII.) was ultra vires, and not binding on the pursuer. It was held that the language of the Order was "wide, vague and unreasonable." Since the date of this decision the practice of warning or prosecuting dairymen for contraventions of the Order has, of course, been discontinued. The owner of the bottles is, however, informed that bottles belonging to him have been found in a certain dairyman's possession, and, so far as I am aware, the owners have had no difficulty in collecting such bottles.

Article XV. requires that vessels containing milk for transit must be sealed by means of a leaden seal or locked. This requirement is being strictly enforced. It was found necessary to communicate with twenty-four dairymen, and in every case the dairyman had been in the habit of properly fastening his cans, but on the occasions referred to he had temporarily run short of seals.

Article XVI. requires that "no person shall sell by retail skimmed milk, separated milk, or cream, except from a vessel labelled or marked in clearly legible letters "Skimmed milk," "Separated milk" or "Cream", as the case may be.

Letters of warning were sent to two dairymen regarding their failure to have vessels from which skimmed milk was being retailed properly labelled. Similar warnings were given to other two dairymen regarding their failure to have vessels from which cream was being retailed properly labelled.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1930.

During the year no additional licences were granted to retailers to sell "Certified" milk. At the end of the year, there were, therefore, fifteen retailers licensed to sell "Certified" milk.

Thd/

The Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd., are licensed to pasteurise milk in their premises at Berryden, and to sell "pasteurised" milk in 33 of their branch shops. Thirteen licences were also granted to other retailers to sell "pasteurised" milk.

No licences were granted during the year for any of the other grades specified in the Order.

Samples were procured weekly from the retailers of "certified" and "pasteurised" milk and analysed by the Public Analyst.

Undernoted is a summary of the results:-

A. - Certified Milk.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Fat. Average %	Other Solids. Average %	Month.	No. of Samples.	Fat. Average %	Other Solids. Average %
January ...	6	3.88	9.03	July ...	2	3.60	8.70
February ...	4	3.88	8.98	August ...	4	4.24	8.73
March	4	3.92	8.89	September .	4	4.34	8.95
April	3	4.02	9.05	October ...	4	3.91	8.93
May	2	4.25	8.90	November ..	4	4.37	9.15
June	4	3.87	8.73	December ..	1	3.85	9.02

Total No. 42. Fat - Average %, 4.02; Other Solids - Average %, 8.93.

None of the samples contained less than 3.5 per cent. Fat.

B. - Pasteurised Milk.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Fat. Average %	Other Solids. Average %	Month.	No. of Samples.	Fat. Average %	Other Solids. Average %
January ...	2	3.47	8.89	July ...	2	3.32	8.71
February ...	1	3.30	8.90	August ...	1	3.50	8.85
March	0	...	...	September .	0	...	...
April	1	3.55	9.07	October ...	0	...	...
May	3	3.56	8.84	November ..	1	3.45	8.80
June	0	...	...	December ..	3	3.55	8.95

Total No. 14. Fat - Average %, 3.48; Other Solids - Average %, 8.87.

C. - Grade A. (T.T.) Milk.

There are no dealers licenced to sell Grade A. (T.T.) Milk, but two samples were procured from consignments in course of delivery to one of the municipal institutions. They contained, respectively, 3.50 and 3.95 per cent. Fat.

All the samples were also examined by the City Bacteriologist. The result of these examinations are given in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report.

SHOPS WHERE FOODSTUFFS ARE SOLD.

Under a local Act, every occupier of any premises used for the sale of any article of food, who does not keep the same clean and in good condition, is liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Altogether, 1,479 shops were inspected during the year, and, in 379 cases, the occupiers were communicated with regarding the condition of their shops. Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (H).

The following table gives particulars as to the shops visited:-

Class of Shop.	Number Inspected.	Found Satisfactory.	Found Unsatisfactory.	No. of Defects dealt with.
Bakers	156	124	32	52
Butchers	211	129	82	143
Chemists	77	66	11	17
Confectioners ...	63	46	17	28
Fishmongers ...	60	35	25	37
Fried Fish Shops .	66	29	37	70
Fruiterers	112	85	27	40
Greengrocers ...	9	6	3	7
Grocers	253	205	48	73
Grain Merchants ..	6	6	0	0
Public Houses ...	111	75	36	51
Restaurants ...	48	40	8	9
Mixed Shops ...	307	254	53	73
Totals, ...	1,479	1,100	379	600

PLACES OF PUBLIC REFRESHMENT.

The following table shows the various classes of shops on the register at the end of 1932:-

Description of Shop.	Number.
Ice Cream, ...	52
Fried Fish, ...	21
Restaurants,...	91
Bakers,..	10
Temperance Hotels, ...	3
Dairies,.	5
Total, ...	182

This is a decrease of fourteen as compared with the previous year.

All these premises were visited from time to time in order to see that the byelaws for regulating the internal construction, lighting, and arrangement of premises, with a view to the orderly conduct and control thereof, are being complied with.

Prosecutions for contraventions of the byelaws for regulating the hours of opening and closing are instituted by the Police.

UNSOUND FOOD.

The total quantity of food seized or destroyed during the year 1932 was 147 tons, as compared with 150 tons in the preceding year.

All the meat seized in the slaughter-houses is examined by one of the Meat Inspectors - the Medical Officer of Health and the Veterinary Inspector - appointed under the Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations (Scotland).

The total number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspector's staff to the various places where foodstuffs are sold was 8,858. Of these 3,009 were made to slaughter-houses, 1,771 to meat marts, 607 to fish-curing premises, 311 to the Fish Market, 124 to wholesale warehouses, 137 to street markets, 244 to the New Market Hall, 179 to shipping sheds, 157 to provision-curing works, and 2,319 to other premises, including all the offal and tallow marts.

The/

Class of Shop.	Number Inspected.	Found Satisfactory.	Served Thereafter.	No. of Infractions Dealt with.
Bakers ...	156	124	32	32
Butchers ...	211	159	52	143
Grocers ...	77	64	13	17
Greengrocers ...	63	46	17	28
Ironmongers ...	60	35	25	37
Fried Fish Shops ...	56	20	36	70
Fruiterers ...	142	85	57	40
Greengrocers ...	9	6	3	7
Grocers ...	253	205	48	72
Dairy Dairymen ...	6	6	0	0
Public Houses ...	111	75	36	71
Restaurants ...	45	40	5	9
Mixed Shops ...	307	254	53	275
Totals. ...	1,420	1,160	372	690

VIOLATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH BYE-LAWS.

The following table shows the various classes of shops on the registers at the end of 1932:-

Description of Shop.	Number.
Ice Cream. ...	26
Fried Fish. ...	24
Restaurants. ...	51
Bakers. ...	10
Temperance Hotels. ...	1
Dairies. ...	3
Total. ...	125

This is a decrease of fourteen as compared with the previous year.

All these premises were visited from time to time in order to see that the byelaws for regulating the internal construction, lighting, and arrangement of premises, with a view to the orderly conduct and control thereof, are being complied with.

Prosecutions for contraventions of the byelaws for regulating the hours of opening and closing are instituted by the Police.

DRAINED MEAT.

The total quantity of food seized or destroyed during the year 1932 was 147 tons, as compared with 150 tons in the preceding year.

All the meat seized in the slaughter-houses is condemned by one of the Meat Inspectors - the Medical Officer of Health and the Veterinary Inspector - appointed under the Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations (Doncaster).

The total number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspector's staff to various places where foodstuffs are sold was 8,238. Of these, 6,00[illegible] were to slaughter-houses, 1,277 to meat markets, 107 to fish-curing premises, 214 to fish markets, 124 to wholesale warehouses, 137 to street markets, 244 to the New Market Hall, 175 to shipping sheds, 257 to provision-dealing premises, 377 to other premises, including all the retail and hawking carts.

The

The quantity of fish landed during the year was 2,289,945 cwts. Of this quantity, 1,769,690 cwts. were landed by British fishing vessels, and 552,463 cwts. by foreign vessels. This is exclusive of 32,308 cwts. of roes from foreign vessels not landing fish. The quantity of fish landed in the previous year was 2,417,038 cwts. The quantity destroyed as unfit for human food was 35,540 lbs., as compared with 18,712 lbs. in the previous year.

There were altogether 1,306 seizures. The majority of the seizures was made in the slaughter-houses, while 233 were made in the meat marts, 87 in warehouses and shops, 41 in offal markets, 5 in the Fish Market, 7 in cold stores, and 2 in curing yards.

Tinned Foods.

Considerable attention continues to be paid to the inspection of tinned foods. All factories where such articles are prepared are regularly visited.

Wholesale warehouses and shops are also visited, and, in these, 76 lots of tinned foods, comprising beef, pork, tongue, ham, peas, fruit, milk and confectionery were dealt with as being unfit for human food.

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations (Scotland) 1932.

The "Oversea Meat" landed at the port during the year consisted of lard, tinned beef and tinned ham, and was all duly labelled.

In December, a consignment, consisting of 2,767 tins of herring were returned to the consigners from New York. The contents of twelve tins were analysed by the Public Analyst and as in the majority of the tins an excessive quantity of tin was found, the entire consignment was, early this year, destroyed.

Prosecutions.

In no case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings against anyone for having in his possession, or having sold or exposed for sale, food which was unfit for human consumption.

A detailed statement of the meat seized during each month of the year, as also a comparative statement of past years, will be found in Appendix III.

Meat Stores.

One certificate for a meat store was granted during the year.

Cold Stores.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, four cold stores are registered. These premises were regularly visited.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Undernoted are particulars as to the samples procured in accordance with the Act:-

ARTICLES.	No. of Samples Procured.			Number not Genuine.			No. of Prosecutions	No. Successful.	Amount of Fines Imposed.
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total			
Sweet Milk . .	319	134	453	4	0	4	3	3	£6: 0: 0
Skimmed Milk .	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	...
Condensed Milk	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	...
Dried Milk . .	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
Cream	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	...
Double Cream .	12	10	22	0	0	0	0	0	...
Ice Cream . .	46	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	...
Butter	0	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	...
Margarine . .	0	41	41	0	2	2	0	0	...
Cheese	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	...
Jams	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	...
Jellies . . .	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
Mince	5	137	142	1	5	6	1	1	1:15: 0
Beef Sausages	12	128	140	5	8	13	5	5	8: 5: 0
Pork Sausages	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
Dripping . . .	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	...
Fresh Fillets	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	...
Smoked Fillets	0	11	11	0	11	11	0	0	...
Annatto . . .	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	...
Pickle	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	...
Dried Fruit .	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	...
Coffee	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	...
Coffee Essence	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	...
Cocoa	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	...
Barley	0	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	...
Cinnamon . . .	0	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	...
Pepper	0	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	...
Gelatin . . .	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	...
Fruit Wines .	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	...
Red Wine . . .	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	...
Whisky	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	...
Brandy	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
Rum	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	...
Gin	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
Cyder	0	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	...
Drugs	0	20	20	0	3	3	0	0	...
Totals, . .	422	823	1,245	10	35	45	9	9	£16: 0: 0

In addition to the above, 2 "unofficial" samples of sweet milk were procured at byres.

The total number of samples analysed was, therefore, 1,247, as compared with 1,489 in the previous year, and 1,411 in 1930.

The following tables give particulars as to the number of official samples of sweet milk procured since 1914, the year in which was commenced the system of "following up" all deficient samples of milk, i.e., in the case of a retailer selling deficient milk, of taking a sample in the course of delivery from the consigner to the consignee; and in the case of a producer, of visiting the byre at the earliest possible date and procuring a sample of the corresponding milk from the cows.

Table/

Table I.,

Giving number of Official Samples procured and showing the number deficient in Fat, Solids other than Fat, and in both Fat and Other Solids.

Year.	Number of Samples.	Number deficient in Fat.	Number deficient in Solids other than Fat.	Number deficient in both Fat and Other Solids.	Total Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.	Number of Prosecutions
1914,	123	21	2	1	24	19.5	21
1915,	207	21	6	5	32	15.6	25
1916,	266	35	4	6	45	17.8	36
1917,	252	36	12	3	51	20.2	37
1918,	240	15	3	1	19	7.9	9
1919,	262	25	3	3	31	11.8	22
1920,	272	10	1	2	13	4.8	6
1921,	431	18	7	2	27	6.3	15
1922,	445	22	3	0	25	5.6	14
1923,	463	15	3	4	22	4.8	9
1924,	536	19	6	2	27	5.0	20
1925,	524	24	2	2	28	5.3	21
1926,	472	20	1	0	21	4.4	11
1927,	437	10	2	0	12	2.7	3
1928,	404	7	3	0	10	2.5	3
1929,	357	7	0	2	9	2.5	4
1930,	309	2	0	1	3	1.0	2
1931,	323	8	2	0	10	3.1	4
1932,	319	4	0	0	4	1.3	3
Totals	6,642	319	60	34	413	6.2	265

It will be observed that the total number of official samples of sweet milk procured during 1932, was 319, of which 4, or 1.3 per cent. were found to be under the standard. In the previous year the corresponding number of samples procured was 323, of which 10, or 3.1 per cent. were under the standard.

The percentage (1.3) of deficient samples is with one exception (1.0) the lowest recorded during the period under review. The corresponding average percentage during the period was 6.2. In the quinquennial period 1914-8, the average percentage of deficient samples was 16.2; in 1919-23 it was 6.7; while in 1924-28 itwas 4.0. During the quaternal period 1929-32, the corresponding percentage was 2.0. The percentage of deficient samples during later years compares favourably with the corresponding percentages in any of the larger cities in the Kingdom.

Table II.,

Giving number of Official Samples procured from Producers, as compared with the number procured from Retailers or Wholesalers. In each case, the Samples found deficient at the byre, or in course of delivery to the Retailer or Wholesaler, are excluded.

Year.	Number of Samples Procured from Producers.	Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.	Number of Samples Procured from Retailers or Wholesalers.	Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.
1914,	60	13	21.7	63	8	12.7
1915,	115	15	13.0	92	12	13.0
1916,	122	22	18.0	144	15	10.4
1917,	143	32	22.4	109	9	8.3
1918,	104	5	4.8	136	9	6.6

Table X.

Giving number of Official Samples procured and showing the number deficient in Fat, Solids other than Fat, and in both Fat and Other Solids.

Year.	Number of Samples.	Number deficient in Fat.	Number deficient in Solids other than Fat.	Number deficient in both Fat and Other Solids.	Total Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.	Number of Producers
1914.	1,25	21	2	1	24	19.5	21
1915.	207	21	0	5	32	15.6	25
1916.	266	35	4	6	45	17.8	36
1917.	252	36	12	3	51	20.2	37
1918.	240	15	3	1	19	7.9	9
1919.	265	25	3	3	31	11.8	22
1920.	272	10	1	2	13	4.8	8
1921.	431	18	7	2	27	6.3	15
1922.	445	22	3	0	25	5.6	14
1923.	465	15	3	4	22	4.8	9
1924.	536	19	6	2	27	5.0	20
1925.	524	24	2	2	28	5.3	21
1926.	472	20	1	0	21	4.4	11
1927.	437	10	2	0	12	2.7	7
1928.	400	7	3	0	10	2.5	5
1929.	357	7	0	2	9	2.5	4
1930.	308	2	0	1	3	1.0	2
1931.	323	8	2	0	10	3.1	4
1932.	319	4	0	0	4	1.3	3
Totals.	5,642	319	60	34	413	6.2	268

It will be observed that the total number of official samples of sweet milk procured during 1932, was 319, of which 4, or 1.3 per cent, were found to be under the standard. In the previous year the corresponding number of samples procured was 323, of which 10, or 3.1 per cent, were under the standard.

The percentage (1.3) of deficient samples is with one exception (1.0) the lowest recorded during the period under review. The corresponding average percentage during the period was 6.2. In the quinquennial period 1914-8, the average percentage of deficient samples was 16.2; in 1919-23 it was 6.7; while in 1924-28 it was 4.0. During the quinquennial period 1929-32, the corresponding percentage was 2.0. The percentage of deficient samples during later years compares favourably with the corresponding percentages in any of the larger cities in the Kingdom.

Table XI.

Giving number of Official Samples procured from Producers, as compared with the number procured from Retailers or Wholesalers. In each case, the Samples found deficient at the bars, or in course of delivery to the Retailer or Wholesaler, are excluded.

Year.	Number of Samples Procured from Producers.	Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.	Number of Samples Procured from Retailers or Wholesalers.	Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.
1914.	60	13	21.7	65	8	12.7
1915.	115	15	13.0	92	12	13.0
1916.	122	22	18.0	144	15	10.4
1917.	143	32	22.4	109	5	8.2
1918.	104	5	4.8	136	9	6.6

Table II., (Contd.)

Year.	Number of Samples Procured from Producers.	Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.	Number of Samples Procured from Retailers or Wholesalers.	Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.
1919,	143	13	9.1	119	9	7.6
1920,	132	4	3.0	140	5	3.6
1921,	240	11	4.6	191	9	4.7
1922,	222	8	3.6	223	8	3.6
1923,	246	9	3.7	217	6	2.8
1924,	260	10	3.8	276	11	4.0
1925,	238	12	5.0	286	12	4.2
1926,	196	10	5.1	276	5	1.8
1927,	184	1	0.5	253	3	1.2
1928,	173	3	1.7	231	4	1.7
1929,	124	2	1.6	233	6	2.6
1930,	112	2	1.8	197	1	0.5
1931,	45	3	6.6	278	7	2.5
1932,	45	1	2.2	274	3	1.1
Totals,	2,904	176	6.1	3,738	142	3.8

The percentage of producers' samples found deficient in 1932 was 2.2, as compared with a percentage of 1.1 for the samples procured from wholesalers or retailers.

In the preceding year the corresponding percentages were, respectively, 6.6 and 2.5. During the quinquennial period 1914-18, the average percentage of producers' samples found deficient was 16.0, as compared with an average percentage of 3.7 for the period 1919-32. The corresponding percentages for samples procured from wholesalers or retailers were, respectively, 10.2 and 2.8.

The number of "official" samples procured from producers during the past year is, as in 1931, considerably less than in any of the previous years under review. This is due to the fact that, for reasons of economy, samples from consignments in course of delivery were taken informally. The number of such "informal" samples was 69, all of which were found genuine. For statistical comparison with former years these "informal" samples from producers should be added to the "official" samples when the percentage of deficient samples is found to be 0.9 instead of 2.2.

Table III.,

Giving information as to the Sources from which the Samples were procured.

Year.	Retail Samples from Shops.			Retail Samples from Carts.			Wholesale Samples in course of Delivery.			Samples taken on Delivery at Institutions.		
	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent age.	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent age.	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent age.	Samples taken.	Found deficient	Per cent age.
1914,	50	8	16.0	35	7	20.0	24	8	33.3	14	1	7.1
1915,	82	14	17.1	64	4	6.2	38	11	29.0	23	3	13.0
1916,	118	19	16.1	82	9	11.0	47	16	34.0	19	1	5.3
1917,	83	11	13.3	54	6	11.1	92	34	37.0	23	0	0.0
1918,	123	8	6.5	66	7	10.6	49	4	8.2	2	0	0.0
1919,	101	14	13.7	36	2	5.5	123	15	12.2	2	0	0.0
1920,	129	6	4.7	32	2	6.3	111	5	4.5	0	0	0.0
1921,	166	10	6.0	87	3	3.4	176	14	8.0	2	0	0.0
1922,	188	10	5.3	86	5	5.8	169	10	5.9	2	0	0.0
1923,	198	6	3.0	86	3	3.5	176	13	7.4	3	0	0.0
1924,	209	10	4.8	129	8	6.2	193	9	4.7	5	0	0.0
1925,	252	16	6.3	105	4	3.8	158	8	5.1	9	0	0.0
1926,	242	9	3.7	121	5	4.1	107	7	6.5	2	0	0.0
1927,	210	4	1.9	103	3	2.9	113	5	4.4	11	0	0.0
1928,	203	6	3.0	125	1	0.8	76	3	4.0	0	0	0.0
1929,	205	6	3.0	77	2	2.6	75	1	1.3	0	0	0.0
1930,	184	2	1.1	55	0	0.0	70	1	1.4	0	0	0.0
1931,	256	7	2.7	52	1	1.9	15	2	13.3	0	0	0.0
1932,	255	2	0.8	62	1	1.6	2	1	50.0	0	0	0.0
Totals,	3,254	168	5.2	1,457	73	5.0	1,814	167	9.2	117	5	4.3

Year.	Number of Samples Procured from "official" producers.	Number defaulting.	Percentage defaulting.	Number of Samples Procured from Retailers or Wholesalers.	Number defaulting.	Percentage defaulting.
1919.	143	4	2.7	149	5	3.3
1920.	172	4	2.3	146	5	3.4
1921.	240	14	5.8	149	5	3.4
1922.	229	8	3.5	225	9	4.0
1923.	246	9	3.7	217	8	3.7
1924.	260	10	3.8	276	4	1.4
1925.	238	12	5.0	286	14	4.9
1926.	196	10	5.1	286	12	4.2
1927.	184	1	0.5	296	5	1.6
1928.	172	3	1.7	263	3	1.1
1929.	124	2	1.6	234	4	1.7
1930.	142	2	1.4	233	6	2.6
1931.	145	5	3.4	197	1	0.5
1932.	145	1	0.8	238	7	2.9
Totals.	2,904	176	6.1	3,172	142	4.5

The percentage of producers' samples found defaulting in 1932 was 2.2, as compared with a percentage of 1.1 for the samples procured from wholesalers or retailers.

In the preceding year the corresponding percentages were, respectively, 6.6 and 2.5. During the quinquennial period 1914-18, the average percentage of producers' samples found defaulting was 16.0, as compared with an average percentage of 3.7 for the period 1919-22. The corresponding percentages for samples procured from wholesalers or retailers were, respectively, 10.2 and 2.8.

The number of "official" samples procured from producers during the past year is, as in 1931, considerably less than in any of the previous years under review. This is due to the fact that, for reasons of economy, samples from consignments in course of delivery were taken informally. The number of such "informal" samples was 69, all of which were found genuine. For statistical comparison with former years these "informal" samples from producers should be added to the "official" samples when the percentage of defaulting samples is found to be 0.9 instead of 2.2.

Table III.

Giving information as to the Sources from which the Samples were procured.

Year.	Total Samples taken.	Total Samples taken.	Total Samples taken.	Total Samples taken.	Total Samples taken.	Total Samples taken.	Total Samples taken.	Total Samples taken.	Total Samples taken.
1914.	50	8	16.0	35	7	20.0	24	8	33.3
1915.	82	14	17.1	83	4	4.8	38	14	36.8
1916.	118	19	16.1	88	5	5.7	44	14	31.8
1917.	83	11	13.3	88	5	5.7	46	14	30.4
1918.	124	8	6.5	96	2	2.1	34	2	5.9
1919.	101	14	13.9	96	7	7.3	34	4	11.8
1920.	129	8	6.2	96	2	2.1	45	5	11.1
1921.	165	10	6.0	87	2	2.3	44	2	4.5
1922.	188	10	5.3	82	4	4.9	46	4	8.7
1923.	198	6	3.0	86	4	4.6	46	4	8.7
1924.	208	10	4.8	82	3	3.7	45	4	8.9
1925.	242	16	6.6	102	4	3.9	46	4	8.7
1926.	242	9	3.7	121	4	3.3	40	4	10.0
1927.	210	4	1.9	105	2	1.9	45	2	4.4
1928.	201	3	1.5	102	2	1.9	45	2	4.4
1929.	158	2	1.3	82	2	2.4	42	2	4.8
1930.	151	2	1.3	91	4	4.4	40	0	0.0
1931.	156	2	1.3	89	2	2.2	40	0	0.0
1932.	153	2	1.3	93	1	1.1	40	0	0.0

During the past year the largest percentage (50.0) of deficient samples was in the samples procured from consignments in course of delivery. Only two "official" samples were, however, procured. As already stated "informal" samples were taken from 69 consignments in course of delivery - all of which were genuine - to the Aberdeen & District Milk Agency. The conditions of contract require that each consignment should contain not less than 3.3 per cent. milk fat. It is of interest to state that only two consignments contained less than 3.3 per cent. fat, the respective percentages being 3.11 and 3.20. If these "informal" samples are included, the percentage of deficient samples is reduced to 1.4. The corresponding percentage in the previous year, when allowance is made for the "informal" samples, was also 1.4. During the period 1914-18, the average corresponding percentage was 28.3, as compared with 6.0 for the 1919-32 period.

The percentage of deficient samples purchased from retail carts was 1.6, as compared with 1.9 in the previous year. During the period 1914-18, the average corresponding percentage was 11.8, as compared with 3.5 for the period 1919-32.

The percentage of deficient samples purchased in retail shops was 0.8 as compared with 2.7 in the previous year. During the period 1914-18, the average was 13.8, while for the period 1919-32, this average has fallen to 3.6.

In the report for the previous year it was stated that seven deficient samples were purchased in retail shops; that in five of these cases the milk was said to have been supplied in the properly closed and unopened bottles in which it had been delivered to the retailers; and that in all five cases samples subsequently procured from consignments in course of delivery to the retailers were found to be above the standard. There was, therefore, reason to believe that the deficiency in fat was due to failure to mix the milk properly before being bottled. Accordingly, a letter of warning was sent to all farmers and dairymen supplying bottled milk. Since the date (30th March, 1931) of the issue of the letter referred to, and the close of last year, 338 samples of bottled milk have been analysed, and it is gratifying to report that all have been certified genuine.

Undernoted are particulars regarding all the deficient samples of sweet milk procured during the past year.

A. Retailers' or Wholesalers' Samples.

No.	Complained of Sample.		Sample taken on delivery.		Remarks.
	Fat.	Other Solids.	Fat.	Other Solids.	
1	2.75	8.50	3.03	8.50	Penalty £1:10:
2	2.95	8.70	2.83	8.84	No Proceedings taken.
3	2.83	8.84	3.45	8.79	Penalty £1:10:

B. Producers' Samples.

No.	Complained of Sample.		Sample taken at byre.		Remarks.
	Fat.	Other Solids.	Fat.	Other Solids.	
4	2.83	8.95	3.21	9.03	Penalty £3.

Despite the fact that we have frequently found that the mixed milk of a herd may fall under the standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations, it is interesting to observe that the average percentages of fat and other solids in all the official samples of sweet milk, including deficient samples, taken in Aberdeen since 1919, are as follows:-

Year./

During the past year the largest percentage (50.6) of deficient samples was in the samples procured from consignments in course of delivery. Only two "official" samples were, however, procured in the course of delivery. Only two samples were taken from 69 consignments in course of delivery - all of which were genuine - to the Aberdeen & District Milk Agency. The conditions of contract require that each consignment should contain not less than 3.5 per cent. milk fat. It is of interest to state that only two consignments contained less than 3.5 per cent. fat, the respective percentages being 3.11 and 3.20. If these "informal" samples are included, the percentage of deficient samples is reduced to 4.4. The corresponding percentage in the previous year, when allowance is made for the "informal" samples, was also 4.4. During the period 1914-18, the average corresponding percentage was 28.3, as compared with 6.0 for the 1919-32 period.

The percentage of deficient samples purchased from retail carts was 4.6, as compared with 4.9 in the previous year. During the period 1914-18, the average corresponding percentage was 44.8, as compared with 3.5 for the period 1919-32.

The percentage of deficient samples purchased in retail shops was 0.8, as compared with 2.7 in the previous year. During the period 1914-18, the average was 13.8, while for the period 1919-32, this average has fallen to 3.6.

In the report for the previous year it was stated that seven deficient samples were purchased in retail shops; that in four of these cases the milk was said to have been supplied in the properly sealed and unopened bottles in which it had been delivered to the retailers, and that in all five cases samples subsequently procured from consignments in course of delivery to the retailers were found to be above the standard. There was, therefore, reason to believe that the deficiency in fat was due to failure to mix the milk properly before being bottled. Accordingly, a letter of warning was sent to all farmers and dairymen supplying bottled milk. Since the date (30th March, 1931) of the issue of the letter referred to, and the close of last year, 338 samples of bottled milk have been analysed, and it is gratifying to report that all have been certified genuine.

Undermoted are particulars regarding all the deficient samples of sweet milk procured during the past year.

A. Retailers' or Wholesalers' Samples.

No.	Complained of Sample.		Sample taken on delivery.		Remarks.
	Fat.	Other Solids.	Fat.	Other Solids.	
1	2.75	8.50	3.05	8.50	Penalty £1:10: No Proceedings taken.
2	2.95	8.70	2.85	8.84	
3	2.89	8.84	3.49	8.79	Penalty £1:10:

B. Producers' Samples.

No.	Complained of Sample.		Sample taken at byre.		Remarks.
	Fat.	Other Solids.	Fat.	Other Solids.	
4	2.89	8.95	3.21	9.03	Penalty £5.

Despite the fact that we have frequently found that the mixed milk of a herd may fall under the standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations, it is interesting to observe that the average percentages of fat and other solids in all the official samples of sweet milk, including deficient samples, taken in Aberdeen since 1919, are as follows:-

Year.	No. of Samples.	Fat.	Other Solids.
1919,	262	3.38	8.95
1920,	272	3.48	8.96
1921,	429	3.50	8.89
1922,	445	3.53	8.91
1923,	462	3.58	8.88
1924,	533	3.55	8.88
1925,	524	3.48	8.92
1926,	472	3.51	8.89
1927,	437	3.56	8.88
1928,	404	3.55	8.87
1929,	357	3.55	8.90
1930,	309	3.61	8.90
1931,	323	3.57	8.87
1932,	319	3.63	8.89

The percentage of fat (3.63) is the highest recorded during the period under review. No similar information is available for the earlier years.

In calculating these averages, no account was taken of abnormal samples. Accordingly, the undernoted samples were omitted:-

Year.	Fat.	Other Solids.
1921	17.24	7.76
1921	8.23	8.69
1923	8.59	8.09
1924	7.55	8.51
1924	7.00	8.72
1924	6.95	8.50
1926	6.75	8.50
1927	7.05	8.50
1930	6.31	8.53
1931	9.56	8.54
1932	7.91	8.61

Informal Samples of Sweet Milk.

The total number of "informal" samples procured during the year, exclusive of the two samples procured at a byre, was 134. All were certified to be genuine.

Skimmed Milk.

Sixteen official samples of skimmed milk were procured in the course of the year, and all were found to be genuine. The quantity of skimmed milk sold in the City is considerably less than in pre-war years.

Year.	No. of Samples.	No. under Standard.	Percentage under Standard.
1914	7	0	0.0
1915	25	0	0.0
1916	58	11	19.0
1917	50	2	4.0
1918	18	1	5.6
1919	17	2	11.8
1920	24	1	4.2
1921	34	0	0.0
1922	40	0	0.0
1923	48	0	0.0
1924	42	0	0.0
1925	45	0	0.0
1926	55	0	0.0
1927	38	2	5.3
1928	29	0	0.0
1929	18	0	0.0
1930	16	0	0.0
1931	13	0	0.0
1932	16	0	0.0
Totals,	593	19	3.2

Year.	No. of Samples.	Fat.	Other Solids.
1914	1	3.30	8.85
1915	25	3.63	8.44
1916	29	3.30	8.39
1917	29	3.51	8.38
1918	28	3.58	8.88
1919	32	3.68	8.88
1920	34	3.68	8.92
1921	27	3.67	8.89
1922	27	3.65	8.88
1923	26	3.65	8.87
1924	27	3.55	8.90
1925	29	3.64	8.90
1926	25	3.57	8.87
1927	24	3.63	8.89

The percentage of fat (3.63) is the highest recorded during the period under review. No similar information is available for the earlier years.

In calculating these averages, no account was taken of abnormal samples. Accordingly, the undermentioned samples were omitted:

Year.	Fat.	Other Solids.
1921	12.34	7.76
1921	8.23	8.69
1923	6.30	8.09
1924	7.55	8.91
1924	7.00	8.72
1924	6.55	8.30
1926	5.75	8.80
1927	7.03	8.80
1930	6.31	8.92
1931	9.45	8.41
1932	7.91	8.61

Informal Sample of Sweet Milk.

The total number of "informal" samples procured during the year, including of the two samples procured as a type, was 134. All were certified to be genuine.

Skimmed Milk.

Sixteen official samples of skimmed milk were procured on the source of the supply, and all were found to be genuine. The quantity of skimmed milk sold in the City is considerably less than in pre-war years.

Year.	No. of Samples.	No. under Standard.	Percentage under Standard.
1914	1	0	0.0
1915	25	0	0.0
1916	29	0	0.0
1917	30	11	19.0
1918	18	3	4.0
1919	17	1	3.5
1920	24	3	11.8
1921	34	4	4.2
1922	40	0	0.0
1923	48	0	0.0
1924	32	0	0.0
1925	45	0	0.0
1926	35	0	0.0
1927	34	0	0.0
1928	29	2	5.3
1929	19	0	0.0
1930	16	0	0.0
1931	15	0	0.0
1932	16	0	0.0

It will be observed that within the last twelve years 394 samples of skimmed milk have been analysed, and only 2 found to be under the standard.

The average percentages of fat and other solids contained in the samples of skimmed milk procured during the last thirteen years were as under:-

Year.	No. of Samples.	Fat.	Other Solids.
1919	17	1.71	8.86
1920	24	1.17	8.91
1921	34	1.39	8.89
1922	40	1.21	8.87
1923	48	1.13	8.92
1924	42	0.76	9.21
1925	45	0.93	9.19
1926	55	0.85	9.20
1927	38	0.89	9.07
1928	29	0.73	9.08
1929	18	0.66	9.13
1930	16	0.95	9.19
1931	13	0.92	9.03
1932	16	0.80	9.11

The greater part of the skimmed milk sold in Aberdeen is "separated." The proportion of "hand-skimmed" milk is steadily decreasing.

Condensed Milk.

Eighteen "informal" samples were purchased in order to determine whether the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations (Scotland) 1930, were being complied with. All the samples were certified to conform with the Regulations.

Undernoted are particulars:-

No.	Nature of Sample.	Total Milk Solids.	Fat.	Stated Pints.	Calculated Pints.
1	Sweetened Machine-Skimmed ..	26.17	0.36	1 3/8	1 3/8
2	Sweetened Full Cream	32.74	9.01	1 3/4	1 3/4
3	Sweetened Machine-Skimmed ..	27.86	0.31	1 1/2	1 1/2
4	" " " ..	26.95	0.25	1 1/2	1 1/2
5	" " " ..	28.15	0.36	1 3/4	1 3/4
6	" " " ..	26.21	0.36	1 1/2	1 1/2
7	" " " ..	26.25	0.27	1 1/2	1 1/2
8	" " " ..	27.40	0.78	1 3/4	1 3/4
9	" " " ..	26.50	0.46	1 1/2	1 1/2
10	Sweetened Full Cream	31.53	9.01	1 3/4	1 3/4
11	Sweetened Machine-Skimmed ..	27.52	0.45	1 1/8	1 1/8
12	Unsweetened Full Cream	31.96	9.08	2	2
13	Sweetened Machine-Skimmed ..	27.95	0.22	1 1/8	1 1/8
14	" " " ..	27.75	0.25	1 3/4	1 3/4
15	" " " ..	27.65	0.23	1 1/2	1 1/2
16	" " " ..	28.05	0.60	1 3/8	1 3/8
17	" " " ..	29.20	0.23	1 1/2	1 1/2
18	Unsweetened Full Cream	31.83	9.06	2	2

Dried Milk.

Three "informal" samples were procured in order to determine whether the requirements of the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations (Scotland) 1930, were being complied with. All the samples were certified to conform with the Regulations.

Undernoted/

It will be observed that within the last twelve years 394 samples of skimmed milk have been analysed, and only 2 found to be under the standard.

The average percentages of fat and other solids contained in the samples of skimmed milk procured during the last thirteen years were as under:-

Year.	No. of Samples.	Fat.	Other Solids.
1919	17	1.74	8.86
1920	24	1.17	8.91
1921	34	1.39	8.89
1922	40	1.21	8.87
1923	48	1.13	8.92
1924	42	0.76	9.21
1925	45	0.93	9.19
1926	55	0.85	9.20
1927	38	0.89	9.07
1928	29	0.73	9.08
1929	18	0.65	9.13
1930	16	0.95	9.19
1931	13	0.92	9.09
1932	16	0.80	9.11

The greater part of the skimmed milk sold in Aberdeen is "separated." The proportion of "hand-skimmed" milk is steadily decreasing.

Condensed Milk.

Eighteen "informal" samples were purchased in order to determine whether the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations (Scotland) 1930, were being complied with. All the samples were certified to conform with the Regulations.

Undermoted are particulars:-

No.	Nature of Sample.	Total Milk Solids.	Fat.	Stated Fat.	Calculated Fat.
1	Sweetened Machine-Skimmed ..	26.17	0.76	1%	1%
2	Sweetened Full Cream ..	32.74	9.01	1%	1%
3	Sweetened Machine-Skimmed ..	27.66	0.31	1%	1%
4	" " " ..	26.95	0.25	1%	1%
5	" " " ..	28.15	0.36	1%	1%
6	" " " ..	26.31	0.36	1%	1%
7	" " " ..	26.25	0.27	1%	1%
8	" " " ..	27.40	0.78	1%	1%
9	" " " ..	26.50	0.45	1%	1%
10	Sweetened Full Cream ..	31.53	9.01	1%	1%
11	Sweetened Machine-Skimmed ..	27.52	0.45	1%	1%
12	Unsweetened Full Cream ..	34.96	9.08	2%	2%
13	Sweetened Machine-Skimmed ..	27.99	0.22	1%	1%
14	" " " ..	27.75	0.25	1%	1%
15	" " " ..	27.65	0.23	1%	1%
16	" " " ..	28.05	0.60	1%	1%
17	" " " ..	29.20	0.23	1%	1%
18	Unsweetened Full Cream ..	34.83	9.06	2	2

Dried Milk.

Three "informal" samples were procured in order to determine whether the requirements of the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations (Scotland) 1930, were being complied with. All the samples were certified to conform with the Regulations.

Undermoted

Undernoted are particulars:-

Nature of Sample.	Fat.	Calculated Pints.	Stated Pints.	Protein.	Lactose.
Full Cream Milk, (Modified) +	25.31	5¾	5¾	...	...
Full Cream Milk, ...	26.21	2	2	...	...
*Milk Food, Half Cream, . ..	14.91	...	...	17.40	58.80

+ Correct when allowance made for added milk sugar.
*(Particularly recommended for infants who do not easily digest full cream milk.) The Analyst stated that the food had been so modified for medical reasons that no declaration of equivalent pints was possible.

Cream.

Twenty-four "official" samples were procured, 12 of these being of "ordinary" cream, and 12 of "double" cream. Half a pint was purchased in each case.

In view of the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee, viz., that "ordinary" cream should contain 10 per cent. butter fat, and "double" cream 40 per cent. butter fat, the undernoted particulars as to prices and quality are of interest.

Ten "informal" samples of "double" cream were also procured from consignments in course of delivery.

Undernoted are particulars:-

A. - Official Samples.

Ordinary Cream.

No.	Price.	Total Solids.	Fat.	No.	Price.	Total Solids.	Fat.
1.	8d.	7.19	21.22	7.	8d.	6.81	28.59
2.	8d.	7.29	22.37	8.	8d.	7.41	19.82
3.	8d.	7.14	21.83	9.	6d.	7.76	16.94
4.	8d.	6.98	24.62	10.	8d.	6.71	25.64
5.	8d.	7.92	15.62	11	8d.	6.64	26.38
6.	8d.	6.85	27.92	12.	4d.	8.51	8.79

A half pint was purchased in each case.

It will be observed, as has been noted in previous years, that even when allowance is made for the difference in the price charged, there were glaring anomalies in the percentages of fat contained in the various samples. Thus, in the ten samples for which 8d. was charged, the percentages of fat ranged from 15.62 to 28.59. One sample which cost 6d. contained 16.94 per cent. fat, while the remaining sample, which cost 4d. contained 8.79 per cent. fat.

Double Cream.

No.	Price.	Total Solids.	Fat.	No.	Price.	Total Solids.	Fat.
1.	1/4	4.70	56.80	7.	1/4	4.49	56.51
2.	1/4	4.35	56.85	8.	1/6	4.50	62.88
3.	1/4	4.09	61.91	9.	1/4	4.30	59.00
4.	1/4	4.37	61.42	10.	1/6	4.15	58.55
5.	1/6	5.39	57.61	11.	1/6	4.31	59.30
6.	1/4	5.21	49.16	12.	1/4	4.78	50.00

A half pint was purchased in each case.

Here,/

Underrated are particulars:-

Nature of Sample.	Fat.	Calculated Fats.	Starch Fats.	Protein.	Lactose.
Full Cream Milk. (Modified) *	25.37	5¼	5¼	...	...
Full Cream Milk.	20.21	5	5	...	...
Milk Food. Half Cream. ..	14.97	...	...	17.40	58.80

* Correct when allowance made for added milk sugar.
(Particularly recommended for infants who do not easily digest full cream milk.)

The Analyst stated that the food had been so modified for medical reasons that no declaration of equivalent price was possible.

Cream.

Twenty-four "official" samples were procured, 12 of those being of "ordinary" cream, and 12 of "double" cream. Half a pint was purchased in each case.

In view of the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee, viz., that "ordinary" cream should contain 18 per cent. butter fat, and "double" cream 40 per cent. butter fat, the undermentioned particulars as to prices and quality are of interest.

Ten "Informal" samples of "double" cream were also procured from consignments in course of delivery.

Underrated are particulars:-

A. - Official Samples.

Ordinary Cream.

No.	Price.	Total Solids.	Fat.	No.	Price.	Total Solids.	Fat.
1.	8d.	7.19	21.22	7.	8d.	6.87	23.54
2.	8d.	7.29	21.37	8.	8d.	7.14	17.02
3.	8d.	7.14	21.83	9.	8d.	7.76	19.94
4.	8d.	6.58	21.29	10.	8d.	6.77	23.02
5.	8d.	7.20	15.82	11.	8d.	6.64	26.18
6.	8d.	6.45	27.92	12.	8d.	8.51	8.72

A half pint was purchased in each case.

It will be observed, as has been noted in previous years, that even when allowance is made for the difference in the price charged, there were glaring anomalies in the percentages of fat contained in the various samples. Thus, in the ten samples for which 8d. was charged, the percentages of fat ranged from 15.82 to 28.39. One sample which cost 8d. contained 18.94 per cent. fat, while the remaining samples, which cost 8d. contained 8.72 per cent. fat.

Double Cream.

No.	Price.	Total Solids.	Fat.	No.	Price.	Total Solids.	Fat.
1.	1/4	6.70	36.80	7.	1/4	4.42	39.54
2.	1/4	4.35	36.85	8.	1/4	5.50	42.84
3.	1/4	4.00	34.91	9.	1/4	4.50	43.00
4.	1/4	4.37	41.42	10.	1/4	4.74	36.55
5.	1/4	5.30	37.01	11.	1/4	5.34	38.30
6.	1/4	5.24	39.16	12.	1/4	4.18	50.03

A half pint was purchased in each case.

Here,

Here, also there were anomalies in the percentages of fat contained in the various samples. Thus, in the eight samples for which 1/4 was charged, the percentages of fat ranged from 49.16 to 61.91; while in the remaining four samples, which cost 1/6, the corresponding percentages ranged from 57.61 to 62.88.

B. Informal Samples.

Double Cream.

No.	Fat.	Other Solids.	No.	Fat.	Other Solids.
1.	51.40	5.31	6.	42.35	5.83
2.	43.71	5.39	7.	50.80	5.10
3.	43.50	5.32	8.	58.90	4.60
4.	48.05	5.25	9.	56.80	4.78
5.	33.20	6.90			

The first seven of these samples were procured in course of delivery to the Milk Agency, while the remaining two were procured in course of delivery to a Bakery. It will be observed that one of the samples contained only 33.20 per cent. Fat. The recommendation of the Inter-Departmental Committee already referred to was, that there should be a legal limit of 40 per cent. fat for double cream.

Ice Cream.

Forty-six "official" samples were analysed and all certified genuine.

Undernoted are particulars:-

No.	Price.	Weight of one-third part of Sample.	Fat.	Total Solids.	Ash.
1.	6d.	4 ozs.	0.19	24.86	0.69
2.	6d.	5 ozs.	0.13	24.60	0.73
3.	6d.	6 ozs.	0.31	25.50	0.65
4.	6d.	4 ozs.	1.03	20.35	0.41
5.	6d.	4 ozs.	0.17	25.55	0.62
6.	6d.	4 ozs.	3.02	21.43	0.47
7.	6d.	4 ozs.	0.72	28.46	0.62
8.	6d.	6 ozs.	1.42	27.65	0.63
9.	6d.	5½ ozs.	1.84	27.65	0.61
10.	6d.	6 ozs.	2.50	23.82	0.61
11.	6d.	5 ozs.	1.31	27.45	0.63
12.	6d.	4½ ozs.	3.75	25.66	0.64
13.	6d.	6 ozs.	0.43	25.50	0.66
14.	6d.	6 ozs.	0.10	23.45	0.64
15.	6d.	5½ ozs.	0.13	23.30	0.64
16.	6d.	4 ozs.	0.62	25.27	0.70
17.	6d.	4 ozs.	3.38	26.77	0.54
18.	6d.	4½ ozs.	11.22	34.45	1.00
19.	6d.	7 ozs.	0.16	24.76	0.70
20.	6d.	3½ ozs.	3.33	22.75	0.65
21.	6d.	3½ ozs.	3.12	28.41	0.59
22.	6d.	5 ozs.	3.10	30.60	0.74
23.	6d.	7 ozs.	3.08	23.89	0.68
24.	6d.	8 ozs.	2.99	28.11	0.61
25.	6d.	6 ozs.	0.32	24.56	0.68
26.	6d.	6 ozs.	2.52	27.24	0.49
27.	6d.	6 ozs.	2.39	28.91	0.61
28.	6d.	6 ozs.	3.20	25.14	0.64
29.	6d.	8 ozs.	2.74	28.10	0.56
30.	6d.	5½ ozs.	2.37	26.35	0.62
31.	6d.	4½ ozs.	2.16	23.40	0.46

32./

No.	Price.	Weight of one-third part of Sample.	Fat.	Total Solids.	Ash.
32.	6d.	4½ ozs.	3.04	28.50	0.63
33.	6d.	6 ozs.	3.02	34.25	0.56
34.	6d.	4½ ozs.	2.33	27.27	0.64
35.	6d.	4½ ozs.	3.10	24.20	0.57
36.	6d.	4½ ozs.	3.46	27.92	0.46
37.	6d.	3½ ozs.	3.22	27.45	0.55
38.	6d.	3½ ozs.	4.05	30.85	0.55
39.	6d.	4½ ozs.	3.41	27.00	0.55
40.	6d.	4 ozs.	3.00	27.98	0.63
41.	6d.	8½ ozs.	1.11	27.95	0.57
42.	6d.	4 ozs.	2.79	31.55	0.57
43.	6d.	4 ozs.	0.12	25.44	0.61
44.	6d.	4 ozs.	3.41	23.55	0.57
45.	6d.	8½ ozs.	3.28	29.00	0.52
46.	6d.	6 ozs.	2.78	27.00	0.52

It will be observed that 12 of the samples contained less than 1 per cent. fat - the percentages ranging from 0.10 to 0.72. In 5 cases, the quantity was more than 1 but less than 2 per cent. - the percentages ranging from 1.03 to 1.84; in 10 cases the quantity was more than 2 but less than 3 per cent. - the percentages ranging from 2.16 to 2.99; while in the remaining 19 cases, the quantity was more than 3 per cent.-the percentages ranging from 3.02 to 11.22.

As has been our experience in previous years, there are several anomalies regarding the quantity supplied and the price charged. All the samples cost 6d. Four weighed 10½ ozs. and the percentages of fat were, respectively, 3.12, 3.22, 3.33 and 4.05; eleven weighed 12 ozs. and the percentages of fat were, respectively, 0.12, 0.17, 0.19, 0.62, 0.72, 1.03 2.79, 3.00, 3.02, 3.38, and 3.41; eight weighed 13½ ozs. and the percentages were 2.16, 2.33, 3.04, 3.10, 3.41, 3.46, 3.75, and 11.22; three weighed 15 ozs. and the percentages were 0.13, 1.31, and 3.10; three weighed 16½ ozs. and the percentages were 0.13, 1.84, and 2.37; eleven weighed 18 ozs. and the percentages were 0.10, 0.31, 0.32, 0.43, 1.42, 2.39, 2.50, 2.52, 2.78, 3.02, and 3.20; two weighed 21 ozs. and contained 0.16 and 3.08; two weighed 24 ozs. and the percentages were 2.74 and 2.99; while two weighed 25½ ozs. and the percentages were 1.11 and 3.28.

Butter.

Thirty-five "informal" samples were analysed, and all were certified genuine. One of the samples consisted of "bread and butter" as a complaint was made that margarine was being supplied instead of butter.

None of the samples contained preservative.

Margarine.

Forty-one "informal" samples were procured. Two of these were certified to contain an excess of moisture, the percentages being, respectively, 16.25 and 16.43. The sellers were communicated with. In the remaining samples the percentages of moisture ranged from 12.06 to 15.99. None of the samples contained preservative.

In fifteen cases it was found that the requirements of the Act as regards labelling etc., were not being strictly complied with, and letters of warning, with an excerpt from the Act giving full particulars as regards these requirements, were sent to all offenders.

Cheese.

Twenty-one "informal" samples were purchased, and all certified genuine.

Undernoted/

No.	Price.	Weight of non-edible part	Fat.	Total Edible.	Ash.
52.	64.10	4 ozs.	3.05	28.35	0.65
53.	64.	6 ozs.	3.02	34.25	0.56
54.	64.	4 ozs.	2.33	27.27	0.50
55.	64.	4 ozs.	3.15	24.20	0.54
56.	64.	1 ozs.	3.46	27.92	0.48
57.	64.	3 ozs.	3.23	27.45	0.49
58.	64.	3 ozs.	4.05	30.25	0.55
59.	64.	4 ozs.	3.41	27.00	0.55
60.	64.	4 ozs.	3.05	27.50	0.43
61.	64.	4 ozs.	1.11	27.95	0.51
62.	64.	1 ozs.	2.75	27.55	0.57
63.	64.	4 ozs.	0.12	25.44	0.61
64.	64.	4 ozs.	3.44	27.65	0.57
65.	64.	4 ozs.	3.28	29.00	0.62
66.	64.	4 ozs.	2.75	27.00	0.52

Undernoted are particulars:-

No.	Price.	Milk Fat.	No.	Price.	Milk Fat.	No.	Price.	Milk Fat.
1.	6d.	40.29	8.	4½d.	31.40	15.	6d.	43.91
2.	6d.	41.40	9.	8d.	37.45	16.	6d.	34.65
3.	5½d.	40.10	10.	6d.	35.40	17.	8d.	20.75
4.	6d.	41.48	11.	6d.	32.86	18.	6d.	37.60
5.	5d.	38.85	12.	6d.	36.40	19.	8d.	33.58
6.	6d.	35.50	13.	5d.	39.21	20.	6d.	46.41
7.	7d.	38.30	14.	6d.	43.75	21.	6d.	38.30

No foreign fat or preservative was found in any of the samples.

Half a pound was purchased in each case.

In addition, a sample of Swiss Gruyere Cheese was analysed in order to determine the quantity of tin present. One portion of the sample contained 0.4 grains per lb., while the remaining portion contained 0.5 grains. The Public Analyst stated that "when the tinfoil was peeled off, small blackened particles of tin stuck to the mouldy parts of the cheese. These were removed to a reasonable extent. The amount of tin would depend very largely on the care taken by the person using the cheese."

Jams and Jellies.

Twenty "informal" samples were analysed. Eighteen of the samples contained no sulphur dioxide, and the quantities in the remaining two samples were, respectively, 30 and 32 parts per million. The maximum quantity permissible is 40 parts per million. No glucose was found in any of the samples.

Mince.

One-hundred and thirty-seven "informal" samples were analysed, and of these 5 were found to contravene the requirements of the Public Health (Preservatives, &c. in Food) Regulations. The only preservative permissible in mince is sulphur dioxide in the proportion of 450 parts per million, and the preservative can only be used during the months of June, July, August and September. In the previous year the number of corresponding samples purchased was 172, and of these 17 were found to contravene the requirements.

During the past year five "official" samples were subsequently procured from the sellers of the non-genuine samples, and one contravention discovered. The sample, which was purchased towards the end of October, contained 166 parts per million sulphur dioxide. Proceedings were instituted and a penalty of 35/- imposed.

Sausages.

One-hundred and thirty-one "informal" samples of beef, and 3 of pork sausages were analysed, when it was found that 8 of the samples of beef sausages contained an excess of sulphur dioxide, the quantities ranging from 467 to 615 parts. The maximum quantity permitted is 450 parts per million. In the previous year the number of corresponding samples was 171, and of these 4 contained an excess of preservative.

Twelve "official" samples were purchased and five of these were certified to contain an excess of preservative, the quantities ranging from 476 to 1,004 parts per million. Convictions were obtained in every case, and penalties ranging from 30/- to 40/- imposed.

It is obvious, therefore, that despite all the warnings which have been given a number of butchers are still contravening the Regulations. The practice of the Department is to buy "informal" samples early in the day, and as the Public Analyst gives information regarding these samples in the course of the day the "official" samples are as a rule purchased on the same day. In 4 cases where/

Preservatives are particulars:-

No.	Fresh.	Milk Fat.	No.	Fresh.	Milk Fat.	No.	Fresh.	Milk Fat.
1.	64.	40.29	8.	64.	34.10	15.	64.	43.91
2.	64.	44.40	9.	64.	37.45	16.	64.	36.22
3.	64.	40.10	10.	64.	35.40	17.	64.	20.75
4.	64.	44.48	11.	64.	39.86	18.	64.	37.62
5.	64.	38.85	12.	64.	36.40	19.	64.	33.35
6.	64.	35.50	13.	64.	39.34	20.	64.	44.41
7.	64.	38.30	14.	64.	43.75	21.	64.	38.30

No foreign fat or preservative was found in any of the samples.

Half a pound was purchased in each case.

In addition, a sample of Swiss cheese was analysed in order to determine the quantity of tin present. The portion of the sample contained 6.4 grains per lb., while the remaining portion contained 0.5 grains. The public analyst stated that "when the tinfoil was peeled off, small blackened particles of tin stuck to the mouldy parts of the cheese. These were removed to a reasonable extent. The amount of tin would depend very largely on the care taken by the person using the cheese."

Cake and Jellies.

Twenty "informal" samples were analysed. Eighteen of the samples contained no sulphur dioxide, and the quantities in the remaining two samples were, respectively, 30 and 32 parts per million. The maximum quantity permissible is 40 parts per million. No glucose was found in any of the samples.

Milk.

One-hundred and thirty-seven "informal" samples were analysed, and of these 5 were found to contravene the requirements of the Public Health (Preservatives, &c. in Food) Regulations. The only preservative permissible in milk is sulphur dioxide in the proportion of 450 parts per million, and the preservative can only be used during the months of June, July, August and September. In the previous year the number of corresponding samples purchased was 172, and of these 17 were found to contravene the requirements.

During the past year five "official" samples were subsequently procured from the sellers of the non-genuine samples, and one contravention discovered. The sample, which was purchased towards the end of October, contained 156 parts per million sulphur dioxide. Proceedings were instituted and a penalty of 10/- imposed.

Beverages.

One-hundred and thirty-one "informal" samples of beer, and 3 of porter beverages were analysed, when it was found that 8 of the samples of beer samples contained as excess of sulphur dioxide, the quantities ranging from 457 to 675 parts. The maximum quantity permitted is 450 parts per million. In the previous year the number of corresponding samples was 171, and of these 4 contained an excess of preservative.

Twelve "official" samples were purchased and five of these were certified to contain an excess of preservative, the quantities ranging from 470 to 1,000 parts per million. Convictions were obtained in every case, and penalties ranging from 10/- to 40/- imposed.

It is obvious, therefore, that despite all the warnings which have been given a number of bakers are still contravening the Regulations. The policy of the Department is to buy "informal" samples early in the day, and as the Public Analyst gives information regarding these samples to the owners of the "official" samples are as a rule purchased on the same day. In a case

where the informal sample was certified to contain an excess of preservative, the official sample was found to be genuine. This indicates that butchers are very careless regarding the quantities of preservative used. The quantities recommended to be used by the manufacturers allow a wide margin of safety.

Dripping.

One "informal" sample was analysed and certified genuine.

Fish Fillets.

Following upon a communication received from the Medical Officer of Health of Poplar to the effect that formaldehyde had been found in fillets supplied by an Aberdeen fishcurer, a number of "unofficial" samples were procured from the fishcurer referred to. Although the complained of fillets were stated not to have been smoked, but only coloured, the fishcurer was emphatic in stating that all the fillets supplied by him are smoked for at least half an hour.

Eleven samples of smoked fillets were analysed, and formaldehyde found in all - the percentages ranging from 37 to 105 parts per million.

Two samples, which had been pickled and coloured, but not smoked, were analysed, and formaldehyde was also present in these, the respective percentages being, 3 and 60 parts per million.

Two samples of "untreated" fillets were analysed and 2 and 4.5 parts per million of formaldehyde found therein.

A sample of the annatto used was found to contain no formaldehyde; as also did a sample of the freshly made pickle. Two samples of pickle taken after fish had been dipped therein contained, respectively, 3 and 6 parts formaldehyde per million.

A sample of the condensate from the wood fuel used in the process of smoking contained 2,200 parts per million formaldehyde.

Dried Fruit.

Twenty-four "informal" samples were analysed. Seventeen of these were certified to contain no preservative.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the samples which contained preservative:-

Name of Article.		Nature and Amount of Preservative.
Dried Apricots	...	895 parts SO_2 per million.
Do.	...	1,114 Do.
Do.	...	1,396 Do.
Sultanas	...	160 Do.
Do.	...	531 Do.
Dried Pears	...	895 Do.
Do.	...	615 Do.

The maximum quantity of preservative permitted in sultanas is 750 parts sulphur dioxide per million, and in apricots and pears, 2,000 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

Coffee.

Seventeen "informal" samples were analysed and all certified genuine. One sample contained Chicory, the percentage being 32.5. The article was, however,/

however, labelled as being a mixture of Coffee and Chicory.

Coffee Essence.

Twelve "informal" samples were analysed, and all certified to contain no preservative. The permissible preservative is Benzoic Acid in the proportion of 250 parts per million.

Cocoa.

Seventeen "informal" samples were analysed, and all certified genuine.

Barley.

Twenty "informal' samples were purchased from retailers, and all certified to contain no sulphur dioxide.

At the request of the consignee, a sample was taken from a consignment in course of delivery. This sample also contained no sulphur dioxide.

Cinnamon.

Twenty-one "informal" samples were analysed, and all were certified genuine.

Undernoted are particulars:-

Total Ash.	Insoluble Ash.	Total Ash.	Insoluble Ash.
%	%	%	%
4.21	0.65	3.88	0.13
3.98	0.27	3.74	0.13
4.05	0.43	4.37	0.96
4.77	1.09	4.35	1.07
3.78	0.18	4.17	0.78
4.01	0.14	3.32	0.14
3.66	0.15	3.33	0.13
4.35	0.87	3.20	0.10
5.51	1.94	3.62	0.38
4.16	0.26	3.20	0.10
4.13	0.73		

Pepper.

Twenty-six "informal" samples - 19 of white and 7 of black - pepper were purchased from retailers. All were certified genuine.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the percentages of fibre:-

White Pepper.

Fibre.	Fibre.	Fibre.	Fibre.	Fibre.
%	%	%	%	%
4.02	6.60	5.72	2.30	6.90
2.18	3.82	8.55	1.45	3.25
2.25	7.89	3.70	11.60	4.79
11.72	7.86	11.50	7.13	

Black/

Black Pepper.

Fibre. %	Fibre. %
18.62	11.94
18.86	24.89
15.92	18.30
23.27	

Gelatin.

Twenty "informal" samples were analysed, and all certified genuine. Three of the samples contained no sulphur dioxide.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the quantities contained in the remaining samples:-

Parts per million.	Parts per million.	Parts per million.	Parts per million.	Parts per million.
272	224	272	96	625
288	128	208	160	304
192	144	208	256	
240	400	176		

The permissible preservative is sulphur dioxide in proportions not exceeding 1,000 parts per million.

Fruit Wines.

Fourteen "informal" samples were analysed. Three of the samples contained sulphur dioxide, the quantities being, respectively, 77, 106, and 156 parts per million. The remaining eleven samples contained benzoic acid, the respective quantities being, 320, 354, 380, 401, 403, 443, 454, 510, 515, 554 and 581 parts per million.

The permissible preservatives are either sulphur dioxide in proportions not exceeding 350 parts per million, or benzoic acid in proportions not exceeding 600 parts per million.

Red Wine.

One "informal" sample analysed at the request of the consignee and certified genuine.

Spirits.

Thirty "informal" samples - 13 of whisky, 11 of rum, 3 of brandy and 3 of gin - were purchased from retailers and all certified genuine.

One sample of whisky, certified to be 47.56 degrees U.P. was purchased in a public house in which was exhibited a Notice in the following terms:- "All Spirits sold here, unless otherwise asked for are reduced to 49 degrees U.P."

The strength of the remaining samples of spirits ranged from 27.22 to 33.95 degrees U.P.

Cyder.

Twenty-nine "informal" samples were analysed. All complied with the Regulations.

Undernoted are particulars:-

$S.O._2$ parts per million.	$S.O._2$ parts per million.	$S.O._2$ parts per million.
107	92	134
80	115	117
77	117	87
61	120	125
195	112	134
64	150	147
88	67	154
118	120	142
63	117	101
122	125	

The only preservative permissible in cyder is sulphur dioxide in the proportion of 200 parts per million.

Drugs.

Twenty "informal" samples of drugs - 2 ammoniated tincture of quinine, 2 almond oil, 2 castor oil, 2 olive oil, 2 camphorated oil, 2 cod liver oil, 4 iron pills, 2 blue pills, and 2 mercury ointment - were analysed.

Seventeen of the samples were certified to be genuine, but two of the samples of iron pills were deficient in Ferrous Carbonate; while one of the samples of blue pills was deficient in Mercury. Letters of warning were sent, and further samples will be procured in the near future.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

So far as is known no artificial cream has been manufactured or sold in the City since the Act came into operation.

THE SALE OF FOOD ORDER, 1921.

The number of inspections made in connection with this Order, which deals with the labelling of imported meat, was 199.

In March, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Local Branch of the National Farmers' Union of Scotland, requesting that a meeting should be arranged between members of the Public Health Committee and representatives of the Union, with a view to the enforcement of the above-mentioned Order. After the meeting was held, a memorandum in the following terms was sent to the Union.

"Ever since the above-mentioned Order came into operation, all the Butchers' shops in the City have been visited annually, and information given to the occupiers regarding the requirements of the Order.

The Order applies only to Imported Meat which is exposed for sale by retail. Moreover, in the Order, 'Meat' is defined as not including cooked, canned or potted meat, sausages, or offals.

Within recent weeks, all the butchers' shops in the City have been visited, when it was found that in only three shops - all belonging to the same Society - is Imported Meat always sold. In these shops Notices in a conspicuous position are exhibited. In another shop, Imported Meat is at times exposed for sale by retail, but it was stated that the required Notice is always exhibited. In one shop it was admitted that occasionally Imported Meat was exposed for sale without the exhibition of the required Notice. Full particulars regarding the requirements of the Order was sent to this butcher and to all butchers who, at any time, deal in Imported Meat.

In fifteen other shops it was admitted that Imported Meat was stocked, but never exposed for sale by retail. The meat was used for fulfilling orders from hotels, restaurants, &c. or for the making of potted meat or sausages.

In/

In six cases, the butcher admitted that occasionally Imported Meat was used for the making of mince, and that the Mince was not labelled 'Imported.' In the opinion of the Procurator Fiscal and Sanitary Inspector, mince made from Imported Meat should be labelled."

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926, AND

THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.

On 17th June, the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 1, Order, 1932, which deals with the labelling of imported butter came into operation. A circular containing particulars of the requirements of the Order was sent to all wholesale and retail dealers in butter.

The total number of inspections made during the year in connection with the above Acts and Orders made thereunder was 2,147. Of these 403 were made to shops where eggs were sold; 448 to shops where apples were sold; 290 to shops where oat products were sold; 338 to shops where currants, raisins and sultanas were sold; 141 to shops where honey was sold; 223 to shops where tomatoes were sold; and 304 to shops where butter was sold.

It was found that, generally speaking, the Acts and Orders were being complied with, failure to have any of the required articles labelled at the time of visit being, as a rule, due to the shopkeeper having failed to replace the Notices after dressing the windows. In 80 cases letters of warning were sent.

Complaints were received to the effect that stallholders in the street markets were improperly labelling Imported Tomatoes. A letter was accordingly sent to all such stallholders reminding them that in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court in November 1930, in a case regarding the improper marking of Jersey Tomatoes, the Sheriff convicted and in giving judgment stated, inter alia, that "It "seemed clear that the proper description which should have been printed on the "card was either Empire Grown Tomatoes or Jersey Tomatoes." Moreover, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries stated recently, in reply to an inquiry that "A seller of Guernsey Tomatoes should label them either 'British Produce Grown in Guernsey', or 'Empire.'" Jersey Tomatoes would require to be labelled in a similar manner.

A representation was received from a Company of Oatmeal Millers regarding the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 5 Order, 1928, which deals with imported oat products. A letter in the following terms was accordingly sent to all Millers in the City and District, and to all Grain Merchants and wholesale dealers in the City.

"It has come to my knowledge that quantities of oat products, consisting of "Imported, or a mixture of Home Grown and Imported Products are being sent to "customers without being marked in the manner prescribed by the above-mentioned "Order.

"You are no doubt aware that the Order requires, inter alia that:- 'The "form of the indication of origin in the case of Imported oat products or blends "or mixtures of Home Grown and Imported Oat products, shall be, at the option of "the person applying the indication either:-

(a) in the case of Imported oat products derived entirely from within the Empire, the word 'Empire' and in the case of oat products derived entirely from Foreign imports, the word 'Foreign,' or
(b) a definite indication of all countries of origin of the oat products forming the blend or mixture, or
(c) the words 'Blended Imported.'

"Provided that the indication 'Blended Imported' shall be applicable to any "blend or mixture of oat products containing imported oat products, even though "it also contains oat products produced in the United Kingdom.'

"If imported oat products are ground in this country or put through any "process/

"process and blended with Home Grown oat products, such imported oat products "that have been ground in this country and blended with Home Grown come under "the above Act.

"I therefore think it proper to communicate with all persons interested, "informing them that the requirements of the Order must be strictly complied "with, otherwise I shall, in the event of my discovering any contravention, "have no alternative but to communicate with the Procurator Fiscal with the "view of proceedings being instituted against offenders."

The complainers also referred to the impossibility of any inspector or other person being able to say whether a sample of oatmeal consisted entirely of Imported Oat Products, or partly Imported Oat Products and partly milled in this country from Home Grown Grain, and desired that the Order should be so amended as to give inspectors power to insist that millers and others dealing with Imported Products should give information as to the quantities of the imported article purchased, and also give particulars as to the method of disposal of the Imported Oat Products. As this is a matter which cannot be dealt with by a Local Authority, the complainers were advised to communicate with the Government Department concerned.

Premises at the Cold Store in Green, have been duly registered for the cold storage of eggs.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

Twenty-five "official" samples were procured under the above Acts, and duly analysed. Twenty of the samples were procured from upholsterers, three from rag flock manufacturers, and two from bedding manufacturers.

Two of the samples contained an excess of chlorine. Proceedings were instituted, and a penalty of 40/- imposed in each case.

Undernoted are particulars:-

No. of Sample.	Chlorine (of Chlorides) per 100,000 parts of Flock.
1.	12
2.	16
3.	12
4.	13
5.	11
6.	12
7.	14
8.	17
9.	16
10.	26
11.	13
12.	14
13.	10
14.	12
15.	14
16.	16
17.	12
18.	12
19.	15
20.	63
21.	128
22.	14
23.	14
24.	12
25.	14

The standard is 30 parts Chlorine (of Chlorides) per 100,000 parts of flock.

POISONS & PHARMACY ACT, 1908.

No additional application was received from occupiers of premises for licence to sell substances to be used exclusively in agriculture or horticulture. Applications for the renewal of existing licences were made and granted. The total number of premises licensed is seven. The arrangements for keeping poisonous substances were found to be satisfactory.

One additional application was received from an assistant in the employment of one of the licensees. The total number of assistants licensed is eleven.

The question was raised by one of the licensees as to whether the sale of "Agrosan G" and "Ceresan" fell to be dealt with under the Act. The point was referred to the Department of Health for Scotland who stated that "although "these substances are both individually extremely poisonous - probably just as "poisonous as mercuric chloride itself - yet neither of them can be described "as mercuric chloride. Part I of the Schedule prescribes corrosive sublimate "(mercuric chloride) but does not extend the definition to any derivatives of "mercuric chloride. It is thus obvious that neither body comes within the "Part I Schedule, and they can, therefore, be sold without restriction."

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

No requests to procure samples were received from consignees.

Twenty-five "official" samples - 10 of fertilisers and 15 of feeding stuffs - were analysed.

Undernoted are particulars:-

A. FERTILISERS.

No.	Description of Sample.	ANALYSIS AS GUARANTEED.				ANALYSIS AS FOUND.			
		Nitrogen.	Soluble Phosphate.	Insoluble Phosphate.	Potash.	Nitrogen.	Soluble Phosphate.	Insoluble Phosphate.	Potash.
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1.	Corn & Clover Manure	4.50	8.00	4.00	5.00	4.30	7.77	4.25	5.50
2.	Special Grain Fertiliser	2.50	10.00	3.00	4.00	2.41	9.65	2.57	4.28
3.	Special Grain Manure	5.00	9.00	3.00	3.50	5.06	9.50	2.72	3.80
4.	Special Turnip Manure	2.25	8.50	6.00	3.50	2.00	8.05	5.75	3.77
5.	Grass Manure	5.00	6.00	5.00	6.00	4.83	6.25	5.15	6.33
6.	Potato Manure	4.00	8.00	4.50	7.50	3.77	7.55	4.79	7.36
7.	Potato Manure	4.40	7.25	2.00	11.00	4.08	7.03	1.64	11.75
8.	Grain & Grass Manure	4.40	8.00	3.25	5.25	4.00	8.02	3.34	6.00
9.	Turnip Manure	2.25	8.25	5.00	4.50	1.95	8.35	4.87	5.00
15.	Bone Meal	4.25	...	21.00	...	4.14	...	21.80	...

When allowance is made for the "limits of error" provided by the Act, it was found that all the samples complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

B. FEEDING STUFFS.

No.	Description of Sample.	ANALYSIS AS GUARANTEED.					ANALYSIS AS FOUND.				
		Oil.	Albs. Protein.	Phos. Acid.	Salt.	Fibre.	Oil.	Albs. Protein.	Phos. Acid.	Salt.	Fibre.
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10.	Poultry Meal	3.50	16	...	...	7	3.66	16.03	...	...	7.32
11.	Poultry Meal	3.50	16	...	...	6	4.97	18.13	...	...	4.23
12.	White Fish Meal	3.50	64	8	2	...	3.85	64.63	6.77	3.85	...
13.	Poultry Meal	2	12	...	...	13.5	3.32	11.01	...	...	13.5
14.	White Fish Meal	5	60	9	3	...	4.5	63.51	8.45	2.70	...
16/											

B. FEEDING STUFFS (Contd.)

No.	Description of Sample.	ANALYSIS AS GUARANTEED.					ANALYSIS AS FOUND.				
		Oil.	Albs. Protein.	Phos. Acid.	Salt.	Fibre.	Oil.	Albs. Protein.	Phos. Acid.	Salt.	Fibre.
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
16.	Grass Cubes ..	6	18	...	...	12	6.60	18.13	...	...	10.84
17.	Special Feeding Cake Nuts ..	8	25	...	...	9	8.60	25.64	...	...	8.00
18.	Linseed Compound Calf Nuts ..	8	25	...	...	8	8.42	22.50	...	...	8.33
19.	Linseed Compound Cake Nuts ..	8	25	...	...	8½	8.80	23.45	...	...	8.91
20.	Special Dairy Cake Nuts ..	6	22½	...	...	8	6.37	22.60	...	...	7.17
21.	Poultry Meal ..	4	17	...	...	5	4.25	16.60	...	...	4.73
22.	Pig Meal, No. 1.	3½	14	...	...	7	3.27	15.40	...	...	6.30
23.	Maize Germ.Meal	10	11	...	...	...	9.78	10.93	...	...	...
24.	Linseed Cake ..	10	28	...	...	...	10.06	26.30	...	...	....
25.	Decorticated Ground Nut Cake	8	42	...	...	8	7.50	46.15	...	...	8.86

With the exception of Nos. 11 and 13, all the samples were, when allowance is made for the "limits of error" found to comply with the requirements of the Regulations.

As regards Sample No. 11, the poultry meal contained 1.47 per cent. excess oil, 2.13 per cent. excess albuminoids, and was 1.77 per cent. deficient in fibre, in excess of the "limits of variation" prescribed by the Act.

Sample No. 13 - which also consisted of poultry meal - contained 1.32 per cent. excess oil and was 4.19 per cent. deficient in fibre.

The facts were in each case communicated to the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, who stated that "While it is an offence under Section 4 (3) of "the Act to apply false particulars of analysis to parcels of fertilisers and "feeding stuffs prepared for sale or consignment, the Department take the view "that, as the incorrect particulars given in the guaranteed analysis of the "poultry meals referred to were not false to the prejudice of the purchasers, "no proceedings should be taken against the firms in question."

SHOPS ACT, 1912, AND THE SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

The provisions of these Acts, and the Half-Holiday Orders and Closing Orders made under the principal Act, have been regularly enforced. In all, 10,606 inspections were made by the Sanitary Staff during the year. Of these inspections, 2,601 were made to shops where full inquiry was made as to whether the various requirements of the Shops Act, 1912, were being complied with. In, 2,403 or 92 per cent. of the shops visited no contravention was discovered. In the previous year similar inquiries were made in 2,194 shops, and in 1,916 or 87 per cent. no contrevention was discovered. In 1930, 1,673 shops were similarly visited, and in 1,288 or 77 per cent. no contravention was discovered.

Forty-six complaints regarding alleged contraventions of the Act were received during the year. All these complaints were immediately attended to and, when necessary, steps taken to see that the requirements of the Act were fully complied with. Nineteen of the complaints related to the conditions of employment of the shop assistants, and in 13 of these cases no contravention was discovered. In the remaining six cases letters of warning were sent. Twenty-seven of the complaints related to the selling of non-exempted articles after the prescribed evening closing hour or on the afternoon of the weekly half holiday.

In the previous year the number of complaints was 36; in 1930, 37; and in 1929, 41.

Half-Holiday Orders.

There are sixteen Half-Holiday Orders in force in the City. No additional Order was made in the course of the year.

The Aberdeen Shops (Weekly Half-Holiday) Amendment Order, 1914, provides that, during the weeks in which Christmas Day and New Year's Day occur, the half-holiday for the shops affected shall be such day as the occupier may specify in a notice affixed in his shop, as provided by Section 4 (3) of the Shops Act, 1912.

During Christmas and New Year weeks, all shops were inspected in order to see that the requirements of Acts and of the aforementioned Order were complied with. In two cases it was found that the shopkeepers had failed to comply strictly with the requirements of the Act or Order. As in each case the shopkeeper maintained that the contravention was due to a misunderstanding on his part, and as the shops were closed immediately after the contraventions were discovered, no further action was taken.

Two complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions by occupiers of "mixed" shops. The shopkeepers were warned.

Closing Order under Section 5 (for Fixing the Closing Hour for the Several Days of the Week).

There are seven Closing Orders in force, viz., for chemists, boot and shoe dealers, hairdressers, drapers, ironmongers, butchers, and watchmakers and jewellers.

Six complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions. In two cases there was no cause for complaint, as the Closing Orders were in abeyance at the time complained of. In the remaining four cases letters of warning were sent.

Section 1 (1) and (2) - Shop Assistants' Half-Holiday.

Seven complaints were received regarding assistants not receiving the prescribed weekly half-holiday. In three cases there was no cause for complaint, while in the remaining four cases the contraventions were not of a serious nature, and letters of warning were sent.

In four out of the 2,601 shops inspected, it was found that the requirements as regards the weekly half-holiday were not being strictly complied with. Letters of warning were sent in every case.

In 124 shops it was found that the assistants weekly half-holiday notice was not being exhibited or was not properly filled up. Letters of warning were sent in every case.

Section 1 (3) - Intervals for Meals.

In the course of making the routine inspections referred to, 8 irregularities in respect of the dinner interval and 10 in connection with the tea interval were discovered. Letters of warning were sent in all these cases, and, on subsequent inspections being made, it was found that the requirements of the Act were being strictly complied with.

In one case it was found that an assistant was being employed for more than six hours without an interval of at least twenty minutes being allowed during the course thereof. A letter of warning was sent, and the irregularity ceased.

Section 2 (1) and (3) - Hours of Employment of Young Persons under the Age of 18 years.

Two complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions of this Section/

Section, which requires that young persons must not be employed more than 74 hours, including meal times, in one week. In one case no contravention was discovered, and in the remaining case the hours of employment were re-adjusted.

Four contraventions of this Section were also discovered by the Inspectors. In these cases there were extenuating circumstances, and, after consultation with the Procurator Fiscal, it was decided to send the offenders letters of warning.

In 82 shops where "young persons" were being employed, it was found that the prescribed notice was not being exhibited. Letters of warning were sent.

Subsequent inquiries disclosed that in all these cases the warnings had been attended to.

Section 3 - Seats for Female Shop Assistants.

This Section requires that in all rooms of a shop where female assistants are employed in the serving of customers, the occupier of the shop shall provide seats behind the counter or in such other positions as may be suitable for the purpose, the seats to be in the proportion of not less than one seat to every three assistants.

No complaints were received regarding any contravention of this Section, but in three shops it was found that the requirements of the Section were not being strictly complied with. Letters of warning were sent, and on subsequent inspection, it was found that seats had been provided.

Section 4 (1) and (3) - Half-Holiday Closing of Shops.

Three complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions of this Section. The arrangements made by the shopkeepers complained of were, however, such as complied with the requirements of the Act.

It is the practice of the Department to issue warning circulars to all new occupiers of "mixed" shops, and, during the year, 118 such circulars were issued.

Section 9 - Proceedings as to Trading elsewhere than in Shops.

Two complaints were received regarding dairymen selling milk from their carts after the prescribed closing hour. No satisfactory evidence of contraventions was discovered, but letters of warning were sent.

A complaint was also received regarding a fish hawker selling fish from his cart on the afternoon of the weekly half-holiday. No contravention was discovered.

Section 10 (1) - Conditions for Mixed Shops remaining open on Weekly Half-Holiday.

The attention of 44 shopkeepers was drawn to the fact that the notices required under this Section were not being exhibited. The Act requires that on the afternoon of the weekly half-holiday these notices must be exhibited both on the interior and on the exterior of the shop. In the majority of the cases referredto, only one notice was being exhibited. After warning, the notices required were in each case exhibited.

Shops (Hours of Closing)Act, 1928.

Eight complaints were received from shopkeepers regarding alleged contraventions. In one case proceedings were instituted against a jeweller for selling goods by auction, during the period the Jewellers Closing Order was in abeyance, and a penalty of 25/- was imposed.

Communications/

Section, which requires that young persons must not be employed more than 74 hours, contravening such a term, in one week. In one case no contravention was discovered, and in the remaining case the hours of employment were re-adjusted.

Non-observations of this Section were also discovered by the Inspector. In three cases there were extenuating circumstances, and, after consultation with the Procurator Fiscal, it was decided to send the offenders letters of warning.

In 82 shops where "young persons" were being employed, it was found that the prescribed notice was not being exhibited. Letters of warning were sent.

Subsequent inquiries disclosed that in all these cases the warnings had been attended to.

Section 5 - Seats for Female Shop Assistants.

This Section requires that in all rooms of a shop where female assistants are employed in the serving of customers, the occupier of the shop shall provide seats behind the counter by in such other positions as may be suitable for the purpose, the seats to be in the proportion of not less than one seat to every three assistants.

No complaints were received regarding any contravention of this Section, but in three shops it was found that the requirements of the Section were not being strictly complied with. Letters of warning were sent, and on subsequent inspection, it was found that seats had been provided.

Section 6 (1) and (2) - Half-Holiday Closing of Shops.

Three complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions of this Section. The arrangements made by the employers complained of were, however, such as complied with the requirements of the Act.

It is the practice of the Department to issue warning circulars to all new occupiers of "mixed" shops, and, during the year, 118 such circulars were issued.

Section 9 - Procedures as to Trading elsewhere than in Shops.

Two complaints were received regarding hawkers selling milk from their carts after the prescribed closing hour. No satisfactory evidence of contraventions was discovered, but letters of warning were sent.

A complaint was also received regarding a fish hawker selling fish from his cart on the afternoon of the weekly half-holiday. No contravention was discovered.

Section 10 (4) - Conditions for Mixed Shops remaining open on Weekly Half-Holiday.

The attention of 14 shopkeepers was drawn to the fact that the notices required under this Section were not being exhibited. The Act requires that on the afternoon of the weekly half-holiday these notices must be exhibited both on the interior and on the exterior of the shop. In the majority of the cases referred, only one notice was being exhibited. In the majority of the notices required were in each case exhibited. After warning, the

Sunday Closing of Shops Act, 1934.

Eight complaints were received from shopkeepers regarding alleged contraventions. In one case proceedings were instituted against a tobacconist for selling goods by auction, during the period the Tobacco Closing Order was in abeyance, and a penalty of £5/- was imposed.

Communications.

Communications were also received from two Trades Associations regarding the necessity of making fuller arrangements for the detection of contraventions regarding the selling of non-exempted articles after the prescribed closing hours at night and on the afternoon of the weekly half-holiday. The communications were remitted to a sub-committee for consideration and report, but no report has yet been made.

Six contraventions discovered by the Police were reported to the Department, and proceedings instituted. In 5 of these cases, penalties ranging from 11/6 to 30/- were imposed. In the remaining case the complaint was withdrawn.

Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1930.

No contravention of this Act was discovered during the year.

EXTERMINATION OF RATS.

The agreement entered into in 1917 between a number of citizens - mainly the proprietors of food warehouses and similar premises - under which the services of the two Corporation ratcatchers were made available to the contributors to the scheme, has, since August 1931, been carried on direct by the Town Council. The number of contributors at the end of 1932, was 42, being 3 more than in the previous year. The number of visits paid to their premises during the year was 2,689, as compared with 2,269 in the previous year.

The services of the ratcatchers were also made available, on request, for 106 citizens' premises which were found to be infested with rats, on payment of the charges fixed by the Committee in charge of the Scheme. The number of similar premises dealt with in the previous year was 92.

The ratcatchers periodically visit all open places, such as rubbish tips, railway embankments, burns, etc., and also all premises belonging to the Town Council which are known to be infested with rats.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the number of poisoned baits laid during the year:-

	Contributors' Premises.	Non-Contributors' Premises.	Town Council Premises.	Total.
Number of pieces of Poison Feed laid, ...	78,080	24,091	12,322	114,493
Number of pieces of Poison Feed eaten, ...	21,335	5,871	3,595	30,801
Liquid Poison Laid,	10½ pints	-	12 pints	22½ pts.
Liquid Poison Consumed,	¼ pint.	-	¼ pint	½ pt.
Number of pieces of Dry Poison Feed (mice) laid	111	25	27	163
Number of pieces of Dry Poison Feed (mice) eaten	9½	-	4	13½

Following upon a suggestion made by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, a "Rat Week" was, as in previous years, held during the week commencing 4th April. The only poison sold was red squill, which is non-injurious to human beings and domestic animals. Each purchaser was supplied with a set of instructions giving full information as to how the poison was to be used, and was also supplied with a stamped post card, on which he was asked to give particulars as to the results obtained. It was recommended that baits should be laid at least three times. Between 2,000 and 3,000 leaflets, inviting the occupiers of all rat-infested premises to take part in the campaign, were distributed. Advertisements were also inserved in the local Press. During "Rat Week" the Department's ratcatchers were solely employed in laying poisoned baits in rubbish tips, burns, sewers, and other public places. Mice poison, in the form of red squill "safe" biscuits, was sold. These biscuits, like red squill, are/

Communications were also received from the Canada Associations regarding the [illegible] of making [illegible] arrangements for the detection of sorts dangerous to air [illegible] damaged and [illegible] after the weekend [illegible] hours of [illegible] afternoon of the weekly half-holiday. The communications were remitted to a sub-committee for consideration and report, but no report has yet been made.

Six contraventions discovered by the Police were reported to the Department and proceedings instituted. In 5 of these cases, penalties ranging from 11/6 to 30/- were imposed. In the remaining case the complaint was withdrawn.

Butchers' and Bakers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1920.

No contravention of this Act was discovered during the year.

EXTERMINATION OF RATS.

The Agreement entered into in 1917 between a number of citizens - namely the proprietors of food warehouses and similar premises - under which the services of the two Corporation rat-catchers were made available to the contributors to the scheme, has, since August 1921, been carried on direct by the Town Council. The number of contributors at the end of 1922, was 62, being 3 more than in the previous year. The number of visits paid to their premises during the year was 2,088, as compared with 2,389 in the previous year.

The services of the rat-catchers were also made available, on request, for 164 citizens' premises which were found to be infested with rats, on payment of the charges fixed by the Committee in charge of the Scheme. The number of similar premises dealt with in the previous year was 92.

The rat-catchers periodically visit all open places, such as rubbish tips, railway embankments, burns, etc., and also all premises belonging to the Town Council which are known to be infested with rats.

Undertaken are particulars regarding the number of poisoned baits laid during the year:-

	Contributors' Premises.	Non-Contributors' Premises.	Town Council Premises.	Total.
Number of places of Poison Food laid, ...	78,040	24,094	12,122	114,492
Number of places of Poison Food eaten, ...	21,435	5,271	3,595	30,301
Liquid Potato laid,	10½ pints	-	12 pints	22½ pts.
Liquid Poison Consumed,	8 pints.	-	½ pint	8 pts.
Number of places of Dry Poison Food (Meat) laid -	444	25	27	493
Number of places of Dry Poison Food (Meat) eaten	94	-	4	98

Following upon a suggestion made by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, a "Rat Week" was, as in previous years, held during the week commencing 14th April. The only phase of the work was the distribution of leaflets to human beings and domestic animals. Each purchaser was supplied with a set of instructions giving full information as to how the poison was to be used, and was also supplied with a stamped post card, on which he was asked to give particulars as to the results obtained. It was recommended that this should be held at least three times. Between 2,000 and 3,000 leaflets, dealing with the occupiers of all rat-infested premises to take part in the campaign, were distributed. Advertisements were also inserted in the local Press. During "Rat Week" the Department's rat-catchers were solely employed in laying poisoned baits in rubbish tips, burns, sewers, and other public places. More poison, in the form of red squill "safe" biscuits, was used. These biscuits, like red squill

are harmless to human beings and domestic animals. Eighteen sales were made - 15 to City purchasers and 3 to country purchasers. The biscuits were made up in packets of 20 and 4 , the sales being 10 and 8 respectively. Unfortunately, only three purchasers returned the post cards.

As a supplement to the work done by the Department in connection with the extermination of rats, red squill is continuously on sale in the Public Health Office.

Undernoted are particulars as to the quantities of poison sold during "Rat Week" and also during the remainder of the year.

	RAT WEEK.			DURING REMAINDER OF YEAR.		
	City Purchasers.	Country Purchasers.	Total.	City Purchasers.	Country Purchasers.	Total.
5 oz. bottles.	66	40	106	122	77	199
10 oz. bottles.	30	27	57	92	51	143
25 oz. bottles.	8	5	13	20	17	37
Totals, ...	104	72	176	234	145	379

The quantity of poison sold during "Rat Week" was slightly more than in the corresponding week in the previous year, the number of City purchasers being 104, and of country purchasers, 72, as compared with 77 and 88 respectively. There was, however, a considerable decrease in the quantity sold in the Public Health Office during the remainder of the year, the number of individual purchasers being 379, as compared with 537 in the previous year, and 520 in 1930.

The number of packets of red squill "safe" biscuits sold during the remainder of the year to City purchasers was 30 packets of 20 biscuits and 15 packets of 40 biscuits, and to country purchasers, 12 packets of 20 and 20 packets of 40. One postcard was returned.

Undernoted is a summary of the information contained in the post cards:-

RAT WEEK- 4th to 9th April.

CITY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued	Returned	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
104	23	672	341	672	249	356	58
Percentage of Baits missing ...		51 per cent.		37 per cent.		16 per cent.	

No. of baits laid by ratcatchers in public places 9,949
No. of such baits taken away 4,322
Percentage taken away ... ... 43 per cent.

COUNTRY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued	Returned	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
72	11	316	207	259	135	211	51
Percentage of Baits missing ...		66 per cent.		52 per cent.		24 per cent.	

are harmless to human beings and domestic animals. Eighteen sales were made to city purchasers and 3 to country purchasers. The biscuits were made up in packets of 20 and 4, the selling price being 10 and 4 respectively. Unfortunately only 4 purchasers returned the post cards.

As a supplement to the work done by the Department in connection with the extermination of rats, red squill is continuously on sale in the Public Health Offices.

Undertook six particulars as to the quantities of poison sold during "Rat Week" and also during the remainder of the year.

	"RAT WEEK."				DURING REMAINDER OF YEAR.			
	City Purchasers.	Country Purchasers.	Total.	Quantity.	City Purchasers.	Country Purchasers.	Total.	Quantity.
5 ozs. bottles.	66	40	106		122	27	149	
10 ozs. bottles.	20	27	47		32	51	83	
25 ozs. bottles.	8	5	13		20	12	32	
Totals. ...	104	72	176		234	145	379	

The quantity of poison sold during "Rat Week" was slightly more than in the corresponding week in the previous year, the number of city purchasers being 104, and of country purchasers, 72, as compared with 77 and 68 respectively. There was, however, a considerable decrease in the quantity sold in the Public Health Office during the remainder of the year, the number of individual purchasers being 379, as compared with 537 in the previous year, and 520 in 1910.

The number of packets of red squill "safe" biscuits sold during the remainder of the year to city purchasers was 30 packets of 20 biscuits and 15 packets of 40 biscuits, and to country purchasers, 12 packets of 20 biscuits and 20 packets of 40. One postcard was returned.

Undertook to a summary of the information contained in the post cards:-

RAT WEEK - 4th to 9th April.

CITY PURCHASERS.						
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.
Issued.	Returned.	Laid Missing.	Laid Missing.	Laid Missing.	Laid Missing.	Laid Missing.
104.	23	672	341	672	249	396	96
Percentage of baits missing ...		51 per cent.		37 per cent.		16 per cent.

No. of baits laid by ratcatchers in public places 3,249
No. of such baits taken away 1,352
Percentage taken away ... ... 43 per cent.

COUNTRY PURCHASERS.						
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.
Issued.	Returned.	Laid Missing.	Laid Missing.	Laid Missing.	Laid Missing.	Laid Missing.
72	11	316	207	259	135	214	54
Percentage of baits missing ...		65 per cent.		52 per cent.		24 per cent.

Office Sales during remainder of Year.

CITY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued	Returned	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
234	14	215	148	177	84	130	48
Percentage of Baits missing ...		69 per cent.		47 per cent.		37 per cent.	

COUNTRY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued	Returned	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
145	6	141	99	141	56	104	42
Percentage of Baits missing ...		70 per cent.		40 per cent.		40 per cent.	

As part of their routine duty, all the District Inspectors keep a look-out for rat-infested premises, and, when such are found and sufficient steps are not being taken to exterminate the rats, a notice is served under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, upon either the occupier or owner. The number of such notices served during the past year was 76. The corresponding number in each of the five preceding years was, respectively, 50 in 1931, 82 in 1930, 81 in 1929, 60 in 1928, and 65 in 1927.

There is no doubt that the continuous work which has been carried on in the City during the past fourteen years in connection with the extermination of rats is having good effect. Nevertheless, it is necessary in certain premises, on account of the difficulty in making such premises rat-proof, to carry on ceaselessly the work of extermination. Whenever possible, every effort is made to prevent re-infestation.

Valuable assistance continues to be rendered by the City Engineer's Department in raising the pavements and closing up the rat runs.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of 1932 there were only two common lodging-houses in the City, viz., the Sailors' Home and the Home for Deep Sea Fishermen. Ten day visits and six night visits were made.

The number of houses let in lodgings on the register at the end of the year was 23. This number includes three houses which were formerly registered as common lodging houses, but which, on account of the charge per night having been, in 1920, increased beyond the sum of 6d., were transferred to the register of houses let in lodgings.

The number of day visits was 308, and night visits 167. The houses were kept in good repair and in a cleanly condition. Particular attention is paid to the cleanliness of the bedding.

The Corporation Lodging-House continues to be maintained in a satisfactory condition. The number of lodgers ranged from 123 to 172.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (I).

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, CINEMAS, &c.

Following upon the circular letter from the Scottish Board of Health, dated 6th December, 1920, all the places of public entertainment were periodically/

Office Sales during remainder of Year.

Number of Post Cards.							
Issued	Returned	First Operation.		Second Operation.		Third Operation.	
		Late	Missing	Late	Missing	Late	Missing
254	14	215	142	177	84	137	48
Percentage of Dates missing		69 per cent.		47 per cent.		22 per cent.	

Number of Post Cards.							
Issued	Returned	First Operation.		Second Operation.		Third Operation.	
		Late	Missing	Late	Missing	Late	Missing
145	6	141	99	141	56	104	42
Percentage of Dates missing		70 per cent.		48 per cent.		40 per cent.	

As part of their routine duty, all the District Inspectors keep a look-out for rat-infested premises, and, when such are found and sufficient steps are taken to exterminate the rats, a notice is served under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, upon either the occupier or owner. The number of notices served during the past year was 76. The corresponding number in each of the five preceding years was, respectively, 50 in 1926, 82 in 1925, 81 in 1924, 60 in 1923, and 65 in 1922.

There is no doubt that the continuous work which has been carried on in the City during the past fourteen years in connection with the extermination of rats is having good effect. Nevertheless, it is necessary in certain premises, on account of the difficulty in making such premises rat-proof, to carry on seasonably the work of extermination. Wherever possible, every effort is made to prevent re-infestation.

Valuable assistance continues to be rendered by the City Engineer's Department in relaying the pavements and closing up the rat runs.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of 1932 there were only two common lodging-houses in the City, viz., the Sailors' Home and the Home for Deep Sea Fishermen. Ten day visits and six night visits were made.

The number of houses let in lodgings on the register at the end of the year was 23. This number includes three houses which were formerly registered as common lodging houses, but which, on account of the charge per night having been, in 1920, increased beyond the sum of 6d., were transferred to the register of houses let in lodgings.

The number of day visits was 300, and night visits 167. The houses were kept in good repair and in a cleanly condition. Particular attention is paid to the cleanliness of the bedding.

The Corporation Lodging-House continues to be maintained in a satisfactory condition. The number of lodgers ranged from 125 to 172.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (I).

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, CINEMAS, &c.

Following upon the circular letter from the Scottish Board of Health, dated 6th December, 1920, all the places of public entertainment were

periodically visited during the year. The number of licensed places of amusement is 54, and the number of visits paid was 145.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (K).

BILLIARD SALOONS.

Acting on the instructions of the Magistrates, all the Billiard Saloons (21), in the City were inspected, and any cleaning or repairs carried out before the licences were renewed.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (L).

PORT SANITARY INSPECTION.

In accordance with the Scheme of Port Sanitary Administration prepared by the Local Authority and approved by the Department of Health for Scotland, 309 vessels - 254 foreign and 55 British - were inspected during the year. Of these, 3 were found to be unsatisfactory.

Careful inquiry is made regarding the presence of rats. Preventive measures were taken on board all vessels arriving from plague suspected ports. These consisted of the provision of rat-guards for all mooring ropes and hawsers to prevent the escape of rats on shore, and the taking of destructive measures on board. Specimens of rats secured were submitted for bacteriological examination, and in all cases negative results were obtained.

Undernoted are particulars as to the vessels visited:-

Foreign:-	Number Visited.	Found Satisfactory.	Found Unsatisfactory.	Number of Notices Issued.
Steamers	229	226	3	3
Motor	25	25	-	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-
Total Foreign	254	251	3	3
Coastwise:-				
Steamers	47	47	-	-
Motor	8	8	-	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-
Total Coastwise	55	55	-	-
Total Foreign and Coastwise	309	306	3	3

Nuisances and Defects Discovered.

Forecastles, Rooms, &c.

Floors dirty	2	Table dirty	1
Food Locker dirty ...	1	Accumulation of refuse.	1
Port-lights defective ..	2		

W.Cs., Wash-Houses, &c.

Seats or basins dirty ..	2	Floors dirty	2

PUBLIC/

PUBLIC HEALTH (DERATISATION OF SHIPS) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1929.

These Regulations came into operation on 1st January, 1930.

The Regulations require that on the arrival of a ship from a foreign port the medical officer of health or a duly authorised officer of the local authority acting on his behalf shall require the master to produce a valid deratisation certificate or a valid deratisation exemption certificate.

A "valid certificate" means a certificate issued under these Regulations or at an approved foreign port which has not been current for more than six months or in the case of a ship proceeding to her home port more than seven months from the date of the last inspection.

Undernoted are particulars of the work done:-

No. of ships inspected	145
No. of visits made	252
No. of Deratisation certificates produced	28
No. of Deratisation Exemption certificates produced	92
No. of ships having no certificate	2
No. of ships where it was found that certificate had expired ...	14
No. of Deratisation Certificates issued	-
No. of Deratisation Exemption certificates issued	9

In all cases where no valid certificate was produced, the captain was informed that it would be necessary to obtain a certificate without delay; and in all cases where the vessel was going to another port in Great Britain, the Public Health Authorities were communicated with.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There were in all 1,403 cases of infectious disease removed to, or treated in, the various hospitals, and 128 cases were removed to the Reception House. In addition, 162 cases of marasmus were admitted to the Municipal Hospitals. The number of cases of infectious disease supervised at home was 4,359. There were 1,562 cases of measles, 1,340 of chickenpox, 752 of whooping cough, 627 of pneumonia (including 20 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia), 365 of German measles, 318 of scarlet fever, 205 of diphtheria, 140 of pulmonary tuberculosis, 95 of dysentery, 95 of puerperal pyrexia (including 71 of puerperal sepsis), 94 of erysipelas, 87 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 60 of ophthalmia neonatorum, 11 of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5 of typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 3 of malaria, 2 of encephalitis lethargica, and 1 of acute poliomyelitis.

The usual notices were in every case served under Section 50 (2) and Section 53 (2) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

There were 5,306 intimations made to school teachers, 4227 houses and 5,185 sets of clothing and bedding disinfected and 176 chaff beds destroyed.

INTERMENTS.

Applications were received in 30 cases, under Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, to bury unclaimed bodies or the bodies of persons whose relatives were unable to do so. This is 12 more than in the previous year.

Twenty-nine of the applications were granted, at a cost to the Department of £51:12:6, of which £3 was refunded by relatives and others. The sum of £1:1:6 was also recovered in respect of an interment carried out in 1931.

The ages of the interred were:- 19 under one year of age; 3 between one and/

PUBLIC HEALTH (DERATISATION OF SHIPS) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1929.

These regulations came into operation on 1st January, 1930.

The Regulations require that on the arrival of a ship from a foreign port the medical officer of health or a duly authorised officer of the local authority acting on his behalf shall require the master to produce a valid deratisation certificate or a valid deratisation exemption certificate.

A "valid certificate" means a certificate issued under these Regulations or as an approved foreign port which has not been current for more than six months from the date of the last inspection.

Underrated are particulars of the work done:-

No. of ships inspected	1145
No. of visits made	2202
No. of Deratisation certificates produced	28
No. of Deratisation Exemption certificates produced	22
No. of ships having no certificate	2
No. of ships where it was found that certificate had expired ...	14
No. of Deratisation Certificates issued	-
No. of Deratisation Exemption certificates issued	5

In all cases where no valid certificate was produced, the captain was informed that it would be necessary to obtain a certificate without delay; and in all cases where the vessel was going to another port in Great Britain, the Public Health Authorities were communicated with.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There were in all 1,401 cases of infectious disease removed to, or treated in, the various hospitals, and 128 cases were removed to the Parkside Hospital. In addition, 162 cases of measles were admitted to the Municipal Hospitals. The number of cases of infectious disease supervised at home was 4,359. There were 1,302 cases of measles, 1,140 of chickenpox, 752 of whooping cough, 527 of pneumonia (including 20 cases of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia), 365 of German measles, 318 of scarlet fever, 205 of diphtheria, 140 of pulmonary tuberculosis, 95 of dysentery, 92 of puerperal pyrexia (including 71 of puerperal sepsis), 84 of erysipelas, 82 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 60 of ophthalmia neonatorum, 44 of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3 of typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 3 of malaria, 2 of poliomyelitis infantile, and 1 of acute poliomyelitis.

The usual notices were in every case served under Section 32 (2) and Section 33 (2) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

There were 5,306 intimations made to school teachers, 4227 houses and 3,395 sets of clothing and bedding disinfected and 176 cloth beds destroyed.

DISTRESS.

Applications were received in 10 cases, under Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. In four instances bodies or the bodies of persons relatives were unable to do so. This is 12 more than in the previous year.

Twenty-nine of the applications were granted, at a cost to the Corporation of £112.12.6, of which £3 was refunded by relatives and others. The sum of £7.16 was also recovered in respect of an interment carried out in 1931.

The ages of the interred were:- 12 under one year of age; 2 between one

and twelve years of age; and 7 from twelve years of age and upwards.

Twenty-three of the interments were carried out in Trinity Cemetery; 3 in Grove Cemetery; 2 in St. Peters Cemetery. The remaining interment was carried out in Macduff.

PROSECUTIONS.

Particulars as to the prosecutions instituted by the Department in the course of the year will be found in Appendix V.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient servant,

J A M E S C U M M I N G,

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER ACTS DURING 1932.

	Number.
Subordinate Sanitary Inspectors employed, ...	12

I. - Nuisances.

Complaints received, ...	3,159
Intimations under Section 19, ...	5,589
Notices served under Section 20, ...	215
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	1
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were successful, ...	0

II. - Factories and Workshops (Including Bakehouses).

Inspections, ...	2,294
Notices served, ...	185
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	0

III. - Tents and Vans.

Inspections, ...	202

IV. - Underground Dwellings.

Reported to Local Authority,.	0
Notices to owners (Section 74), ...	0

V. - Common Lodging-Houses.

On Register at 31st December, 1932, ...	2
* Common Lodging-Houses belonging to the Local Authority, .	1
Inspections between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m., ...	10
Inspections between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m., ...	6
Intimations of Irregularities sent to Keepers, ...	0
Cases of Infectious Disease reported to Medical Officer, (Section 97), ...	0
Unregistered Premises dealt with, ...	0
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken (Breaches of Byelaws, &c.)., ...	0

* Meantime registered as a "House Let in Lodgings."

VI. - Houses Let in Lodgings.

On Register at 31st December, 1932, ...	23
Inspections between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m., ...	308
Inspections between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m., ...	167
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	0

VII. - Infectious Diseases.

Visits of Inquiry, &c., ...	16,096
Patients removed to Hospital, ...	1,623
Persons removed to House of Reception, ...	125
Notices served under Section 50 (2), ...	3,577
Notices served under Section 53 (2), ...	3,577
Intimations to Education Authorities, Teachers, &c., ...	5,306
Houses and Premises disinfected, ...	4,227
Sets of Clothing, Bedding, &c., disinfected or destroyed, .	5,185
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	0

VIII./

VIII. - Burials.

	Number.
Burials undertaken in terms of Section 69, ...	29

IX. - Slaughter-Houses and Offensive Trades.

Applications under Section 32 for sanction to establish, ..	0
Applications granted, ...	0
Applications under Section 33 for Licence or Renewal of Licence,	6
Applications granted, ...	6
Public Slaughter-Houses (if any) belonging to Local Authority,	0
Private Slaughter-Houses, ...	5
Unlicensed Slaughter-Houses dealt with, ...	0
Inspections of Slaughter-Houses, ...	3,009
Inspections of other Offensive Businesses, ...	2,329
Number of such other Offensive Businesses at 31st Decr.1932,	37
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken (Breaches of Byelaws, &c.), ...	0

X. - Unsound Food.

Inspections under Section 43,	(a) Meat, ...	0
	(b) Other Foods, ...	4,078
Seizures of Unsound Food,	(a) Meat, ...	0
	(b) Other Foods, ...	92
Animals or Carcases or Articles of Food destroyed with Owner's Consent by or at the instance of the Sanitary Inspector, ...		92
Cases in which Owners of Unsound Food were prosecuted, ...		0
Convictions in connection with above cases, ...		0

XI. - Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

Samples procured for Analysis, ...	1,245
Certified to be Genuine, ...	1,200
Certified to be Adulterated, ...	45
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	9
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were successful, ...	9

XII. - Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Samples procured for Analysis, ...	25
Certified to conform to standard, ...	23
Certified not to conform to standard, ...	2
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	2

XIII.- Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

Samples procured for Analysis, ...	25
Certified correct, ...	23
Certified deficient, ...	2

XIV. - Bye-Laws.

Inspections in carrying out Bye-Laws relating to -

(a) Pigstyes, ...	141
(b) Dairies & Milkshops, ...	1,293

APPENDIX II.

DETAILS OF WORK DONE DURING YEAR.

A - Drainage.

Defective drains made good, ...	15
Drains properly ventilated, ...	5
Additional water-closets fitted up, ...	2
New pails provided for privies, ...	6
Defective water-closets replaced, ...	10
Defective water-closets repaired, ...	56
Soil-pipes of water-closets renewed or repaired, ...	28
Ventilation pipes renewed or repaired, ...	14
Water-closet cisterns repaired, ...	179
Overflow pipes from cisterns repaired, ...	6
Pulls for cisterns provided, ...	7
Defective flushpipes repaired, ...	90
Basins of water-closets replaced or repaired, ...	50
Additional water supplies provided for water-closets, ...	3
Defective sinks replaced or repaired, ...	12
Water supply pipes repaired, ...	55
Water taps repaired, ...	9
Bath repaired, ...	1
Defective wash-hand basins replaced, ...	4
Waste or rain-water pipes replaced or repaired, ...	161
Defective grid traps replaced, ...	6
New gratings provided for grid traps, ...	32
Eaves gutters renewed or repaired, ...	217
Defective inspection covers renewed, ...	19
Cesspool emptied, ...	1
Choked drains and pipes cleared out, ...	842
Choked water-closets cleared out, ...	80
Drains flushed, ...	9

B - Structural Defects, &c.

Accumulations of ashes, filth, and other rubbish removed,	204
Accumulations of stagnant water removed, ...	15
Accumulations of manure removed, ...	8
Manure pits repaired, ...	2
Passages paved, ...	8
Bleachgreen re-surfaced, ...	1
Courts repaired, ...	35
Passages repaired, ...	23
Overcrowding abated, ...	62
Improved window ventilation for dwelling apartments, ...	15
Improved window ventilation for W.C. apartment, ...	1
Broken sashcords renewed, ...	69
Broken quadrants renewed or repaired, ...	2
Sash fasteners repaired or renewed, ...	11
Roller for blind provided, ...	1
Windows of dwelling apartments reglazed or repaired, ...	147
Roof-lights of dwelling apartments reglazed or repaired,.	7
Windows or roof-lights of lobbies or staircases reglazed or repaired,.	121
Windows or roof-lights of water-closets reglazed, ...	91
Windows or roof-lights of wash-houses reglazed, ...	123
Walls of dwelling-houses repaired, ...	24
Walls of dwelling-houses re-harled or repointed, ...	38
Window rybats re-pointed, ...	61
Damp dwelling-houses remedied, ...	49
Sub-floor ventilators provided, ...	14
Roof-coverings of dwelling-houses repaired, ...	82
Plaster on walls and ceilings of dwelling-houses repaired,	177
Plaster on walls and ceilings of lobbies and staircases repaired, ...	698

Plaster/

Plaster on walls and ceilings of pends and passages repaired, ...	29
Plaster on walls and ceilings of water-closets repaired,.	352
Plaster on walls and ceilings of wash-houses repaired, ..	160
Plaster on walls and ceilings of drying-lofts repaired, .	19
Walls and ceilings of dwelling apartments whitewashed or repapered, ...	92
Walls and ceilings of lobbies and staircases whitewashed or otherwise cleaned, ...	1,337
Walls and ceilings of passages whitewashed, ...	302
Walls and ceilings of private pends limewashed, ...	59
Walls and ceilings of water-closets whitewashed, ...	3,076
Walls and ceilings of privies cleaned, ...	10
Walls and ceilings of wash-houses whitewashed, ...	1,603
Walls and ceilings of drying-lofts whitewashed, ...	41
Floors of dwelling apartments repaired, ...	57
Floors of drying-lofts repaired, ...	2
Floors of lobbies, landings, and stair-steps repaired, ..	147
Wash-house provided, ...	1

Wash-houses repaired -

Roofs, ...	135
Walls, ...	20
Floors, ...	38
Doors, ...	36
Tubs, ...	39
Gantries, ...	17
Brickwork of boilers, ...	125
Furnaces, ...	50
Boilers repaired or renewed, ...	28
Boiler lids repaired or renewed, ...	34
Flues, ...	27
Windows, ...	51

Water-closet apartments repaired -

Roofs, ...	136
Walls, ...	38
Floors, ...	18
Doors, ...	76
Seats, ...	125
Windows, ...	29

Cellars repaired -

Roofs, ...	224
Walls, ...	22
Doors, ...	164

Locks for water-closet apartments provided or repaired, .	35
Woodwork around sinks renewed or repaired, ...	47
Defective chimneys repaired, ...	22
Grates and fire-places repaired, ...	65
Doors of dwelling-houses repaired or provided, ...	61
Door furniture renewed or repaired, ...	56
Mantel shelves repaired, ...	9
Back gates repaired, ...	5
Woodwork of cupboards repaired, ...	6
Stair handrails or balustrades repaired or renewed, ...	57
Linoleum coverings of lobbies, stairsteps, &c. repaired or renewed, ...	23
Clothes poles renewed or repaired, ...	4
Boundary walls repaired, ...	11
Palings repaired, ...	29
Back courts and areas cleaned, ...	38
Passages cleaned, ...	44

Lanes/

Lanes cleaned, ...	3
Entrance lobbies, stairsteps, and landings cleaned, ...	41
Floors, seats, and basins of water-closets cleaned, ...	81
Floors of wash-houses cleaned, ...	13
Floors of drying-lofts cleaned, ...	9
Floors of dwelling apartments cleaned,.	101
Dwelling apartments in which articles of furniture were cleaned, ...	91
Sets of bed and body clothing cleaned,.	95
Nuisances caused by domestic animals abated, ...	44
Offensive smells in dwelling apartments abated, ...	19
Houses cleared of bugs, ...	89
Workmen's privies cleaned out, ...	14

C - Smoke Abatement.

(a) Factories, &c. -

Number of observations made, ...	38
Number of cases where notices were served or warnings given, ...	5
Number of prosecutions, ...	0

(b) Steam Wagons -

Number of observations made, ...	1,028
Number of cases where warnings were given, ...	5
Number of prosecutions, ...	0

(c) Railway Engines -

Number of observations made, ...	132
Number of cases where warnings were given, ...	14
Number of prosecutions, ...	0

D - Pig-Styes.

Walls and ceilings of pig-styes limewashed, ...	212
Walls and ceilings of boiling-houses limewashed, ...	18
Walls of pig-styes repaired, ...	58
Roofs of pig-styes repaired, ...	19
Floors of pig-styes repaired, ...	14
Floors of boiling-houses repaired, ...	3
Doors of pig-styes repaired, ...	9
Partition walls repaired, ...	12
Boiling-houses repaired, ...	2
Courtyard repaired,..	1
Passages repaired, ...	4
Manure pits repaired, ...	2
Feeding troughs repaired or renewed, ...	10
Boilers cleaned, ...	2
Improved means of drainage provided, ...	6
Cesspools repaired, ...	2
Cesspool emptied, ...	1
Accumulation of manure removed, ...	1
Windows and roof-lights reglazed, ...	4
Improved lighting and ventilation provided, ...	10

E - Workshops.

On register at beginning of year, ...	694
Added during year, ...	39
Closed during year, ...	27
Converted into factories, ...	10
On register at end of year, ...	696
Number of visits paid, ...	1,725

Walls/

Walls and ceilings of workshops limewashed or otherwise cleaned, ...	56
Walls and ceilings of water-closets limewashed or otherwise cleaned, ...	24
Basins of water-closets cleaned, ...	24
Floors of water-closets cleaned, ...	11
Seats of water-closets cleaned, ...	8
Window cleaned, ...	1
Floors of staircases or passages cleaned, ...	4
Offal stances cleaned, ...	8
Seat of water-closet repaired, ...	1
Door of water-closet repaired, ...	1
Defective water-closets repaired, ...	5
Choked drains or pipes cleared out, ...	5
Intervening ventilating space provided, ...	1
Additional ventilation provided for workshops, ...	4
Window reglazed, ...	1
Courtyards cleaned, ...	25
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ...	24
Accumulations of manure removed, ...	5
Accumulations of fish offal removed, ...	5
Other complaints removed, ...	28

F - Bakehouses.

On register at beginning of year, ...	78
Added during year, ...	4
Closed during year, ...	2
On register at end of year, ...	80
Number of visits paid, ...	301
Bakehouses limewashed, ...	39
Glazed walls cleaned, ...	3
Pastry rooms limewashed, ...	5
Stores or cellars limewashed, ...	18
Water-closets limewashed, ...	16
Passage and staircase limewashed, ...	1
Cloakrooms limewashed, ...	5
Floors of bakehouses cleaned, ...	20
Floors of stores cleaned, ...	4
Floors of pastry rooms cleaned, ...	3
Floors of cloakrooms cleaned, ...	5
Stairstep and passage &c. cleaned, ...	1
Floors of water-closets cleaned, ...	7
Basins of water-closets cleaned, ...	13
Seats of water-closets cleaned, ...	6
Windows cleaned, ...	9
Sinks or wash-hand basins cleaned, ...	12
Ovens and hot-plates cleaned, ...	4
Baking Machines cleaned, ...	19
Steam presses cleaned, ...	21
Bakehouse tables cleaned, ...	24
Baking utensils cleaned, ...	9
Fittings cleaned, ...	20
Woodwork of doors cleaned,.	13
Floors of bakehouses repaired, ...	7
Table repaired, ...	1
Cords provided for windows and roof-lights, ...	3
Seats of water-closets repaired, ...	2
Plaster on walls and ceilings of bakehouses repaired, ...	4
Windows repaired orreglazed, ...	12
Accumulations of rubbish and manure removed, ...	20
Covers provided for food receptacles, ...	8
Water-closet cisterns repaired, ...	2
Additional ventilation provided for bakehouses, ...	3
Premises cleared of beetles, ...	4

G/

Walls and ceilings of workshops limewashed or otherwise
[illegible]
Walls and ceilings of water-closets limewashed or
otherwise cleaned, ...
Seats of water-closets cleaned, ...
Floors of water-closets cleaned, ...
Seats of water-closets cleaned, ...
Windows cleaned, ...
Floors of staircases or passages cleaned, ...
Urinal troughs cleaned, ...
Seat of water-closet repaired, ...
Door of water-closet repaired, ...
Defective water-closets repaired, ...
Choked drains of pipes cleared out, ...
Intervening ventilating space provided, ...
Additional ventilation provided for workshops, ...
Window repaired, ...
Courtyards cleaned, ...
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ...
Accumulations of manure removed, ...
Accumulations of fish offal removed, ...
Other complaints removed, ...

P - Bakehouses.

On register at beginning of year, ...
Added during year, ...
Closed during year, ...
On register at end of year, ...
Number of visits paid, ...
Bakehouses limewashed, ...
Dirty walls cleaned, ...
Pastry room limewashed, ...
Stores or cellars limewashed, ...
Water-closets limewashed, ...
Passage and staircase limewashed, ...
Cloakrooms limewashed, ...
Floors of bakehouses cleaned, ...
Floors of stores cleaned, ...
Floors of pastry room cleaned, ...
Floors of cloakrooms cleaned, ...
Staircase and passage do. cleaned, ...
Floors of water-closets cleaned, ...
Seating of water-closets cleaned, ...
Seats of water-closets cleaned, ...
Windows cleaned, ...
Stoves or wash-hand basins cleaned, ...
Ovens and hot-plates cleaned, ...
Baking machines cleaned, ...
Steam presses cleaned, ...
Bakehouse tables cleaned, ...
Baking utensils cleaned, ...
Fittings cleaned, ...
Woodwork of doors cleaned, ...
Floors of bakehouses repaired, ...
Table repaired, ...
Cords provided for windows and top-lights, ...
Seats of water-closets repaired, ...
Plaster on walls and ceilings of bakehouses repaired, ...
Windows repaired, cleaned, ...
Accumulations of rubbish and manure removed, ...
Covers provided for food receptacles, ...
Water-closet cisterns repaired, ...
Additional ventilation provided for bakehouses, ...
Premises cleaned of beetles, ...

G - Milkshops.

Walls of milkshops cleaned, ...	95
Ceilings of milkshops cleaned, ...	87
Walls of back rooms cleaned, ...	77
Ceilings of back rooms cleaned, ...	77
Walls and ceilings of W.Cs. whitewashed, ...	7
Walls of cellars whitewashed, ...	6
Shelves, counters and other fittings cleaned, ...	10
Milk vessel cleaned,.	1
Stairsteps cleaned, ...	2
Floors cleaned, ...	18
Window cleaned, ...	1
General cleanliness improved, ...	45
Floor coverings renewed or repaired, ...	35
Floors repaired, ...	5
Plaster repaired, ...	10
Covers for milk vessels renewed, ...	4
Cover for milk vessel repaired, ...	1
Warnings given regarding covers not being used, ...	14
Windows reglazed or repaired, ...	14
Gauze over windows renewed, ...	2
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ...	6
Roof covering repaired, ...	1
Woodwork around sink repaired, ...	1
Waste pipes repaired, ...	3
Choked drains cleared, ...	2
Gas pipes repaired, ...	4
Shops from which unsuitable articles were removed, ...	9
Unsuitable premises in which the manufacture or sale of ice cream was prohibited, ...	8
Other complaints removed, ...	19

H - Foodshops.

Walls and ceilings of shops cleaned, ...	141
Walls and ceilings of back rooms cleaned, ...	136
Walls and ceilings of stores cleaned, ...	23
Walls and ceilings of cloakrooms cleaned, ...	6
Walls and ceilings of staircases cleaned, ...	3
Walls and ceilings of cellars cleaned,.	49
Walls and ceilings of water-closets cleaned, ...	35
Walls and ceilings of urinals cleaned,.	5
Floors of shops cleaned,...	14
Floors of cellars cleaned, ...	3
Floors, seats and basins of water-closets cleaned, ...	10
Fittings cleaned, ...	20
Plaster on walls and ceilings repaired, ...	20
Counters repaired, ...	3
Floors repaired, ...	23
Stairsteps repaired, ...	2
Floor coverings repaired or renewed, ...	39
Woodwork around sinks repaired, ...	22
Windows of shops reglazed or repaired, ...	5
Basin of W.C. replaced, ...	1
Urinal repaired, ...	1
Waste pipes repaired,.	4
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ...	13
Additional sink fitted up, ...	1
Seats of W.Cs. repaired, ...	4
Lock provided for W.C. door, ...	1
Other complaints removed, ...	6

I - Common Lodging Houses & Houses Let in Lodgings.

Walls and ceilings of rooms cleaned, ...	56
Walls and ceilings of passages and staircases whitewashed,	9

Walls/

Walls and ceilings of W.C. apartments cleaned, ...	12
Floors cleaned, ...	11
Windows cleaned, ...	17
Wash-houses cleaned, ...	4
Plaster on walls and ceilings repaired, ...	8
Windows reglazed or repaired, ...	18
Floors repaired, ...	5
Door furniture repaired, ...	19
Grates and fireplaces repaired, ...	6
Gas pipes and fittings repaired, ...	3
Woodwork around sink repaired, ...	1
Waste pipes cleared or repaired, ...	2
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ...	2
Nuisance caused by domestic animals abated, ...	2
Verminous bedding disinfected, ...	21
Unsatisfactory bedding and bedclothing replaced, ...	21
Verminous persons cleansed, ...	9
Other complaints removed, ...	9

K - Places of Public Amusement.

Number of inspections, ...	145
Sashcord for window renewed, ...	1
Cords for ventilators renewed, ...	4
Premises in which seats were cleaned, ...	8
Premises in which seats were repaired, ...	5
Walls of halls cleaned, ...	17
Walls of heating chambers cleaned, ...	2
Walls and ceilings of dressing-rooms cleaned, ...	33
Walls and ceilings of staircases and passages cleaned, ..	12
Walls and ceilings of water-closets cleaned, ...	52
Walls and ceilings of urinals cleaned, ...	14
Urinal stalls cleaned, ...	4
Floor coverings renewed or repaired, ...	4
Water-closet seats repaired or renewed, ...	2
Plaster on walls and ceilings repaired, ...	4
Additional W.C. provided, ...	1
Additional urinal provided, ...	1
Other complaints removed, ...	16

L - Billiard Saloons.

Number of inspections, ...	50
Walls and ceilings of billiard rooms cleaned, ...	11
Walls and ceilings of stairs and passages cleaned, ...	2
Walls and ceilings of W.Cs. cleaned, ...	8
Walls and ceilings of urinals cleaned, ...	2
Urinal stalls cleaned, ...	2
Floors of billiard rooms cleaned, ...	5
Floors of W.Cs. cleaned, ...	4
Stairsteps and landings cleaned, ...	2
Premises in which seats were repaired, ...	3
Floor coverings renewed or repaired, ...	4
Floor repaired, ...	1
W.C. seats repaired or renewed, ...	4
Plaster on walls and ceilings repaired, ...	3
Windows repaired or reglazed, ...	7
Sashcords renewed, ...	8
Door repaired, ...	1

APPENDIX III.

INSPECTIONS OF FOOD.

Number and Place of Inspections of Food during Year 1932.

Fish Market, ...	311	Wholesale Warehouses, ...	124
Shipping Sheds, ...	179	Fleshers' Shops, ...	37
Fish-curing Premises, ..	607	New Market Hall, ...	244
Slaughter-houses, ...	3,009	Street Markets, ...	137
Meat Marts, ...	1,771	Other Premises, ...	2,266
Provision Curing Works,.	157		
Grocers' Shops, ...	16	Total, ...	8,858

Unsound Food Seized or Destroyed During Year 1932.

Weight in Lbs.

	No. of Seizures.	Beef.*	Veal.*	Mutton.*	Pork.*	Offal.	Poultry and Game.	Tinned Foods.	Vegetables.	Butter and Eggs.	Confectionery.	Fish.
Jany., ...	105	21,305	-	610	994	347	-	691	-	-	-	8,288
Feby., ...	96	21,602	43	424	791	310	-	258	-	7	-	16,430
March, ...	183	37,261	222	1004	960	711	-	1108	1008	-	-	-
April, ...	100	21,109	304	614	674	394	-	212	-	-	-	-
May, ...	118	21,212	186	990	553	408	28	542	-	-	-	4,368
June, ...	101	24,625	66	444	492	234	-	495	-	-	-	-
July, ...	92	13,948	80	533	968	305	182	1362	-	-	-	1,450
Augt., ...	102	15,894	-	1390	798	184	255	795	-	90	80	-
Septr., ...	110	21,409	-	913	645	254	134	1404	-	-	-	3,104
Octr., ...	75	17,625	-	349	590	108	59	812	-	-	-	1,900
Novr., ...	132	24,498	18	688	1723	650	316	826	8	-	54	-
Decr., ...	92	17,493	56	315	638	412	-	750	-	-	-	-
Total, ..	1,306	257,981	975	8274	9826	4317	974	9255	1016	97	134	35,540

* Including offal where forming only part of seizure.

Food Inspections - Summary for Years 1923 to 1932.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932
Number of Inspections,	8,123	9,654	10,645	9,877	10,018	10,230	9,909	9,155	8,922	8,858
Number of Seizures,	1,398	1,616	1,552	1,329	1,295	1,237	1,135	1,386	1,333	1,306
Weight of Food Seized (Tons), ...	132	177	155	139	134	151	151	151	150	147
Number of Cases dealt with by Magistrates,	...	...	...	...	...	*2	...	...	...	...
Legal Proceedings instituted, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Fines Imposed, ...	...	...	...	...	...	£25	...	...	...	...

* Proceedings instituted by the Meat Inspector.

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF REGISTERED WORKSHOPS IN ABERDEEN AT 31st DECEMBER, 1932, WITH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

Description of Workshop.	Number.	No. of Male Employees.	No. of Female Employees.
Bakers, ...	34	42	41
Basketmakers, ...	2	11	-
Blacksmiths, ...	15	21	-
Blindmakers, ...	2	2	-
Bootmakers, ...	9	8	-
Bottlers, ...	3	6	1
Cartwrights, ...	2	2	-
Carvers, ...	2	-	-
Confectioners, ...	7	1	3
Coopers, ...	5	6	-
Corset Maker, ...	1	-	-
Cycle Repairers, ...	15	16	-
Dentists (Mechanical), ...	2	3	-
Embroiderer, ...	1	-	2
Engravers, ...	5	4	-
Firelighter Manufacturer, ...	1	2	-
Fishcurers, ...	73	225	309
Fishdriers, ...	3	23	-
Fishing Net Makers, ...	4	17	63
Fish Packers, ...	111	271	162
Fish Box Washers, ...	15	34	-
Fishing Tackle Makers, ...	2	3	23
Florist, ...	1	-	7
Furniture, Makers of	29	77	49
Furriers, ...	2	-	2
Gold Paint Manufacturer, ...	1	1	1
Golf Club Repairer, ...	1	1	-
Gut or Tripe Cleaners, ...	2	12	30
Health Salt Manufacturer, ...	1	-	1
India Rubber Merchant, ...	1	1	-
Jam Makers, ...	2	1	-
Japanner, ...	1	1	-
Joiners, ...	13	9	-
Laundries, ...	3	-	1
Milliners, ...	28	-	56
Motor Repairers, ...	13	22	-
Oil Manufacturer, ...	1	2	-
Optician, ...	1	1	-
Onion Bunching, ...	4	3	-
Painters, (including Glass Stainers), ...	35	286	2
Paper Bag Maker, ...	1	-	4
Photographers, ...	16	3	43
Picture Frame Makers, ...	6	9	2
Plaster Casters and Tile Fixers, ...	4	6	-
Plumbers, ...	26	83	-
Rag and Metal Merchants, ...	12	16	14
Riggers, ...	2	9	-
Rope Makers, ...	2	5	-
Sack Repairer, ...	1	3	-
Saddlers, ...	8	11	6
Sailmakers, ...	2	3	2
Saw Trimmers, ...	2	5	-
Scale Repairers, ...	2	8	-
Sheet Metal Workers, ...	2	-	-
Shirt Maker, ...	1	-	5
Stonecutters, ...	6	13	-

Tailors,/

Description of Workshop.	Number.	No. of Male Employees.	No. of Female Employees.
Tailors, ...	99	124	135
Tinsmiths, ...	6	15	-
Typewriter Repairers, ...	3	3	-
Undertakers, ...	3	3	-
Watchmakers and Jewellers, ...	13	15	-
Wearing Apparel, Makers of	55	-	167
Wigmakers, ...	3	4	3
Wireworkers, ...	2	5	-
Totals, ...	730	1,457	1,134

APPENDIX V. - PROCEEDINGS FOR CONTRAVENTIONS OF STATUTES IN YEAR 1932.

Date.	Court.	Act.	Offence.	Penalty or Decision.
1932.				
Jan. 8	Sheriff	Shops Act, 1912	Failing to give four assistants the prescribed weekly half-holiday.	Penalty £2:10/-.
" 20	do.	Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.	Selling cigarettes after the prescribed closing hour.	Penalty 11/6.
Feby. 16	do.	Do.	Selling confectionery after the prescribed closing hour.	Penalty 25/-.
" 17	do.	Shops Act, 1912.	Failing to give assistants the prescribed half-holiday.	Case withdrawn.
March 5	do.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling sweet milk containing not more than 2.75 per cent. Fat.	Penalty 30/-.
" 14	do.	Do.	Selling sweet milk containing not more than 2.95 per cent. Fat.	No proceedings taken as milk supplied was found under standard.
" 14	do.	Do.	Selling sweet milk containing not more than 2.83 per cent. Fat.	Penalty 30/-.
" 22	do.	Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.	Selling biscuits after the prescribed closing hour.	Penalty 14/-.
April 22	do.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling sausages containing 476 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 30/-.
" 22	do.	Do..	Selling sweet milk containing not more than 2.83 per cent. Fat.	Penalty £3.
" 29	do.	Do.	Selling sausages containing 1,004 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 30/-.
June 2	do.	Do.	Selling sausages containing 520 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 40/-.
Septr. 14	do.	Do.	Selling sausages containing 483 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 30/-.
" 28	do.	Shops Act, 1912.	Failing to close shop for weekly half holiday.	Penalty £3:5/-.
Novr. 10	do.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling sausages containing 608 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 35/-.
" 10	do.	Do.	Selling mince containing 166 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 35/-.
" 14	do.	Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.	Selling milk after the prescribed closing hour.	Penalty 25/-.
" 15	Police	Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.	Nine tenants failed to keep the floor, basin, and seat of the W.C. in a cleanly condition.	Charge against all the tenants found "Not Proven."
" 26	Sheriff	Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.	Selling margarine and cigarettes beyond prescribed closing hour.	Penalty 30/-.
" 29	do.	Do.	Selling confectionery beyond prescribed closing hour.	Case withdrawn. Letter of warning sent.
Dec. 19	Police	Rag Flock Acts, 1911 & 1928.	Supplying rag flock which did not comply with the Regulations.	Penalty 40/-.
" 19	do.	Do.	Supplying rag flock which did not comply with the Regulations.	Penalty 40/-.
1933.				
Jan. 12	Sheriff	Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.	Failing to close shop at the prescribed closing hour.	Penalty 25/-.