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# ANNUAL REPORT

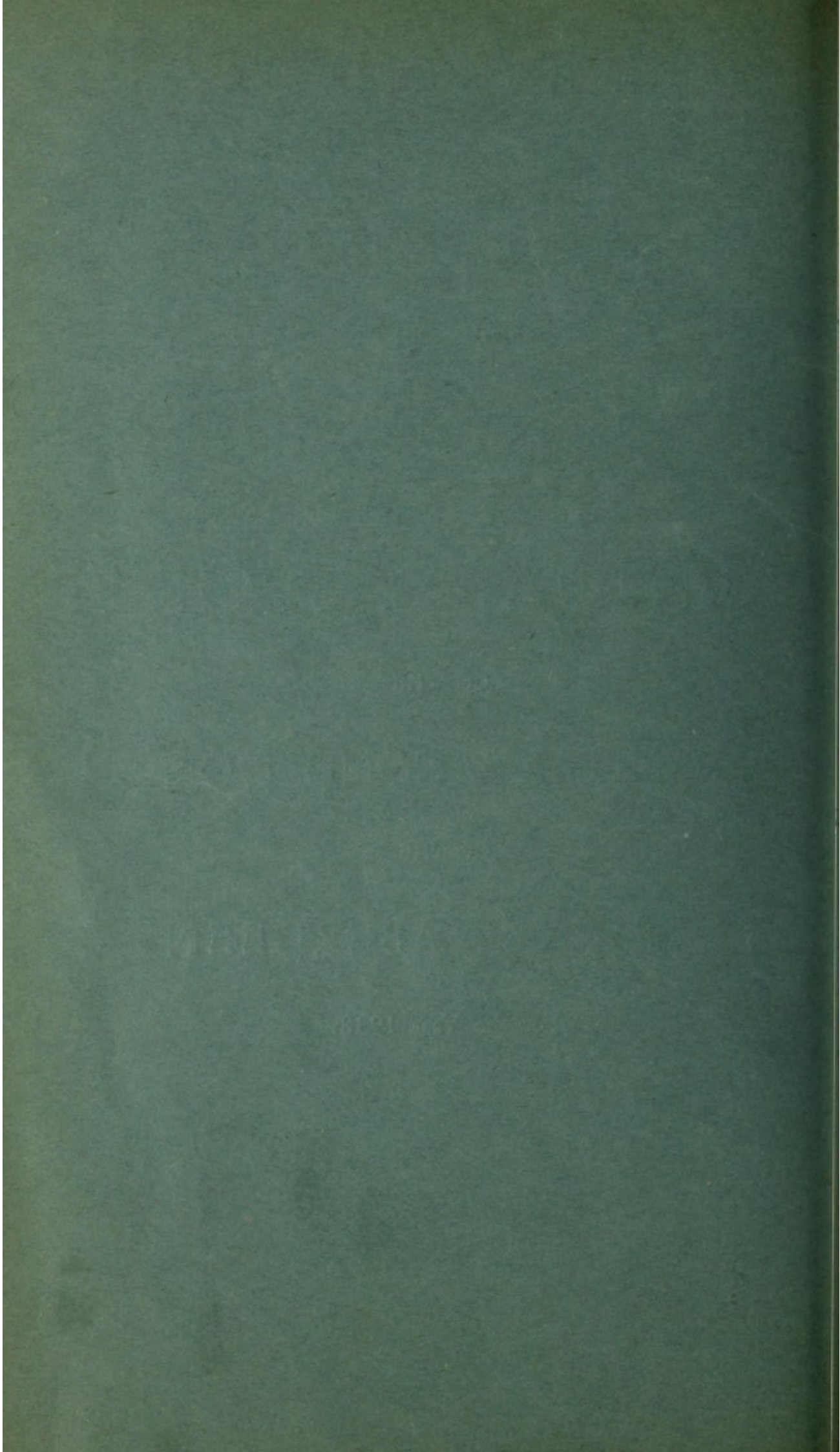
ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

CITY OF ABERDEEN

For the Year 1938.



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Public Health Department,  
4 Albyn Place,  
ABERDEEN ..... May, 1939.

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, 1938. The Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

As my predecessor, who retired on 31st December last, was responsible for the administration of the Department throughout the whole year, the Report has been prepared by him.

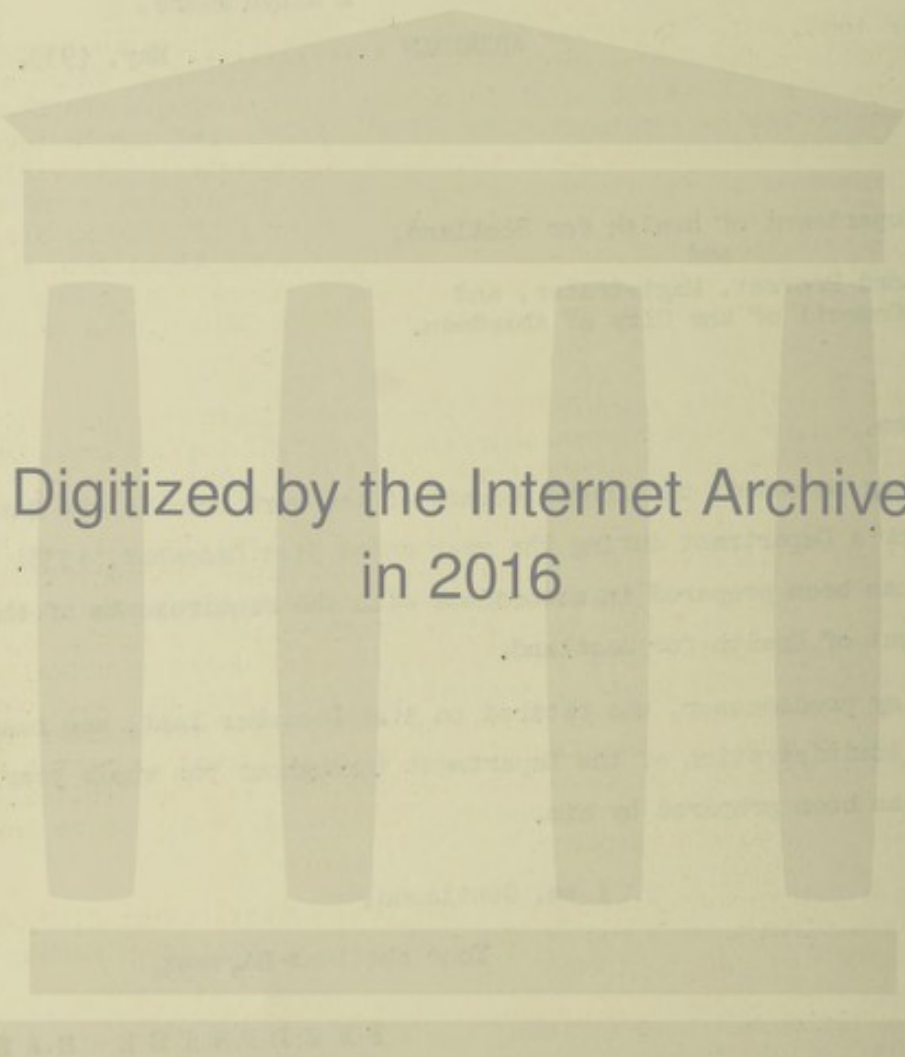
I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F R E D E R I C K R A E,

SANITARY INSPECTOR.





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## RETROSPECT.

### (a) HOUSING.

It is appropriate on the present occasion to include in this Report a brief review of the housing conditions during, approximately, the last fifty years.

In common with nearly all large towns, Aberdeen carried out several important town improvement schemes in pre-war times. These schemes were partly, and often mainly, for the provision of new streets or accesses, and partly for the simultaneous removal of old or slum property. Undernoted are particulars of those schemes carried out during the years preceding the war.

In 1883, a local Act was passed authorising the carrying out of a considerable number of street improvements, the chief of which was the formation of a new access by an important viaduct across the Denburn to the Rosemount or north-western district of the City. The scheme involved the demolition of some old or more or less slum property in the vicinity of Upper Denburn - one of the oldest parts of the City outside the original city wall. This Act also authorised the widening of Justice Street - the upper part of the main thoroughfare to the Links. Along with this widening, an old over-populated area of considerable size, with much slum property, and lying between Justice Street and East North Street, was removed or thinned out.

In a later local Act of 1900, power was obtained to carry out several important street improvements, including the widening of Union Bridge, but these did not involve the removal of much old or slum property.

Under an important local Act of 1904, the Town Council obtained power to widen the Gallowgate, one of the older principal thoroughfares of the City. Along with the widening, practically the whole of the highly congested area lying to the east of the Gallowgate was completely cleared, and new streets laid out for feuing purposes, although practically none of it has yet been built upon. A part of this area has been laid out as a children's playground, and is fitted up with swings and similar appliances. This Act also gave the Town Council power to construct in part a new main thoroughfare from Holburn Street to the suburban Railway Station, and to lay out certain new streets to the south of Holburn Street. These involved the demolition of some old property.

These improvement schemes cost the Town Council about £250,000 - which figure is exclusive of a sum of about £44,000 spent in connection with the provision of new public parks.

In addition to these schemes, there was one other which the Town Council promoted primarily in the interests of the extension of Marischal College, but which had also in view the widening of part of Broad Street, and the removal of a considerable area of slum property to the east of Broad Street. About £60,000 to £70,000 was expended by the University and the Town Council in the acquisition of old, and mostly slum property. The Town Council's contribution to the University building scheme, in money and in property, was about £30,000.

Nearly all the dwelling-houses demolished under these schemes were in such a condition as to make it more or less desirable that they should have been removed on account of their own condition, apart from the improvement schemes with which they were associated. The number of dwellings demolished was about 830, and the displaced population was about 3,600.

Some difficulty arose in connection with certain of these clearances, more especially the clearance for the extension of Marischal College, in finding suitable houses for the displaced population. Some old houses which had/

It is proposed that the present situation of affairs in the region  
be maintained as long as possible, and that the necessary steps be taken  
to ensure that the situation remains stable.

The present situation in the region is such that it is necessary  
to take immediate steps to ensure that the situation remains stable.  
It is proposed that the necessary steps be taken to ensure that  
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had previously been closed by the Town Council as unfit for human habitation, or had been acquired by the Council in connection with other schemes, had to be reopened temporarily for the reception of some of the displaced families. The difficulty arose as much from the unwillingness of landlords to let better-class houses to the displaced families as from the scarcity of houses.

It may be of interest to mention that a considerable number of families displaced at these times found their way into comparatively new properties in a western district of the City, in which there happened at the time to be a considerable number of vacant houses. The result was that owing mainly to the habits of the occupants, the condition of these properties became distinctly inferior to that of the surrounding properties.

Apart from the improvement schemes carried out by the Town Council, a considerable clearance was also made of old property in connection with the extension of the Joint Railway Station. There was also a large clearance in connection with the preparation of a site for the new Training College, but some of the dwelling-houses removed for this purpose were of a more modern type. Adjacent to this site, there was also a clearance of properties, mostly of an old type, in connection with the building of a new out-department of the Royal Infirmary. The preparation of these two sites led to the removal of 147 dwellings, with about 650 occupants.

In addition to the foregoing schemes, action was taken by the Town Council under Parts I, II and III of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (as amended and extended by the Housing Town Planning &c. Act. 1909).

#### Unhealthy Areas.

In 1883, previous to the consolidation of the Housing and Working Classes Acts, a scheme was carried through under the Artisans' & Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Acts for dealing with a much congested and insanitary area in the vicinity of the Docks, and embracing the streets known as Sugarhouse Lane, Water Lane, Pork Lane and Watt's Court - all lying between Regent Quay and Virginia Street. This scheme was known as the Shorelands Improvement Scheme. The dwellings dealt with were about 140 in number, with a population of 714. A new street - Mearns Street - was constructed through the cleared area. The total gross cost of acquiring the properties demolished and the necessary ground, and of constructing the street, was £15,800. The capitalised value of the fees subsequently given off was put at £6,500. The net cost was, therefore, about £9,200, exclusive of any allowance for interest upon loans. This area was regarded as one of the most insanitary in the City at that period, and had been subjected repeatedly to outbreaks of typhus fever and other diseases believed to be especially associated with insanitary conditions. The buildings erected on the cleared ground consist partly of dwelling-houses of the usual tenement type, partly of warehouses, and partly of an extension of the Sailors' Home, which is primarily a lodging house for sailors.

The only scheme undertaken directly under Part I of the Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890 was that known as the Exchequer Row Area Scheme. This scheme, as in the case of the Shorelands Scheme, was based on a report by the Medical Officer of Health as to the unhealthy character of the area. The relative Provisional Order was enacted in 1895. The scheme dealt with a closely populated area lying between Exchequer Row, Shiprow and Chapel Lane. In order to obtain fuller control of the ground, and for facilitating the construction of possible new streets, the Town Council included within the limits of the Scheme, some comparatively open ground - with a few distinctly poor houses in addition to the subjects reported on as unhealthy by the Medical Officer of Health. The total extent of the area included in the scheme was about one and one-fifth acres, of which about three-fourths applied to the part referred to in the representation by the Medical Officer. The dwellings in the whole area numbered 136, including 7 common lodging houses; and had a population of 736. Several of the houses within the area had in earlier times been the residence of well-to-do merchants, but had been converted/

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country at the end of 1933. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year, and a summary of the results achieved.

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Summary

The summary of the work done during the year is as follows: The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country at the end of 1933. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year, and a summary of the results achieved. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done during the year, and a summary of the results achieved. It is followed by a summary of the results achieved, and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work. The third part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done during the year, and a summary of the results achieved. It is followed by a summary of the results achieved, and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done during the year, and a summary of the results achieved. It is followed by a summary of the results achieved, and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

The only other noteworthy feature of the report is the list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work. This list is given in the appendix to the report, and is arranged in alphabetical order. It is followed by a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work, and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

converted into tenements of small houses, and were latterly occupied by some of the poorest of the working classes. Fully one-third of the houses were one-roomed, and their average annual rental was £4:4/-. Nearly one half were two-roomed, with an average rental of £5:9:6. The chief reason for dealing with this area was the overcrowding of the houses, with consequent deficiency of light and ventilation, and lack of sufficient space for the provision of sanitary conveniences, although many such conveniences had been erected in the preceding years at the instance of the Sanitary Department. All the houses were old, and many of them were kept in a bad state of repair.

The cost of purchasing the ground and properties comprised in the area amounted to £28,817. This figure includes the cost of the Provisional Order, and the expense of clearing the area. A few of the houses still remain in the area, but these have recently been dealt with by means of a Clearance Resolution, although accommodation has still to be provided for a number of the occupants.

These two schemes were the only schemes carried out prior to the war under the Housing Acts.

#### Insanitary Dwellings.

No proceedings have been taken in Aberdeen under Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890. It was found much simpler, in dealing with insanitary dwellings, to take action under the Aberdeen Corporation Act of 1881.

A considerable number of closures of insanitary dwellings have been made under the afore-mentioned Local Act on certificates signed jointly by the Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector. This Act gave full power of closure to the Local Authority, without any provision for an appeal to an outside authority as was the case under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts. Although no procedure was prescribed in the Act beyond the presentation of a certificate of uninhabitableness, and the issue of a Closing Order by the Town Council, the usual practice was for the Public Health Committee to visit each certified house, and thereafter to give an opportunity to the owner of the house, or his agent, at a meeting of the Committee, to state any reason that he may have to urge against the proposed closure. The findings of the Committee were practically always accepted by the Council without discussion.

No power was given in the Act of 1881 for demolishing a house closed under Section 72 of that Act. In order to obtain this power, a clause was introduced into the Aberdeen Police & Improvement Act of 1900, conferring the same power on the Town Council in regard to houses closed under the Act of 1881, as was contained in the Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890. As the powers in regard to demolition were somewhat modified in the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909, the Town Council in 1914 obtained a corresponding modification of their power.

Under the local Act of 1881, 66½ dwellings, with a population of about 2,800, were closed. A large proportion of these houses was closed after a systematic survey of all the poorer parts of the City by the Medical Officer and the Sanitary Inspector in the early nineties. The carrying out of certain of the Improvement Schemes already referred to made it advisable for some years not to proceed too rapidly with the closure of houses under the Local Act, as there arose after a time a considerable scarcity of houses of sufficiently low rent for the displaced occupants.

Of the 66½ dwellings so closed, 70 were subsequently made fit by the owners for human habitation, and the Closing Orders were accordingly revoked by the Town Council.

The power of demolition already referred to as being obtained in 1900 was sparingly used, particularly because the terms of the Statute appeared to/



to contemplate the demolition of a house only when it could be shown that the condition of the house was such as to render it dangerous or injurious to the health of the public or of the inhabitants of the neighbouring dwelling-houses. Only 22 dwellings were formally demolished under the Act of 1900. A number of the closed houses were, however, demolished by the owners of their own accord; and a considerable number were also demolished on the advice or at the request of the Public Health Department. Such advice was given in every case where it appeared desirable in the interests of health to have the houses demolished. Altogether of the 664 dwellings closed under the 1881 Act, 423, excluding the 22 houses demolished in terms of the 1900 Act, have since been demolished in the manner explained. Some of those houses that have not been demolished are now used for other than dwelling purposes.

In addition to the houses closed directly under the local Act of 1881, a considerable number of old and inferior houses were closed indirectly as the result of requirements stipulated by the Public Health Department - the owners choosing to close the houses rather than incur considerable expenditure in meeting the sanitary requirements. The number of dwellings thus closed during the period 1905-14, including some old dwellings which the owners had shut up mainly because of the trouble in securing suitable tenants, amounted to 437, with an estimated population of 2,000. Of these dwellings 103 have been demolished. At the time referred to, there was no scarcity of dwelling-houses in the City. Since that time, however, a number of the remaining 334 dwellings were, after certain repairs had been carried out, again let as dwelling-houses. Within recent years, however, the majority of such dwelling-houses have either been closed or demolished.

If a summary be made of all the houses closed in Aberdeen during the thirty years ending 1913, under Improvement Schemes, the Housing Acts, the Local Act and otherwise, it is found that they amount to upwards of 2,354, of which, 1,799 have subsequently been demolished. The displaced population is estimated at about 10,500.

Early in 1914, a survey was commenced of all the older parts of the City with the view of dealing by means of Closing Orders under the local Act with all the insanitary houses. This work was continued until 1916 and during that time 37 dwelling-houses were closed.

During the period 1917-34 only 7 dwelling-houses were formally closed under the local Act. A number of Clearance Areas, and a large number of insanitary dwellings, have, however, been dealt with under the Housing (Scotland) Acts.

Undernoted are particulars:-

#### Clearance Areas.

##### Guestrow, Shuttle Lane & Shoe Lane Clearance Area.

On 2nd September, 1924, the Town Council passed a Clearance Resolution dealing with 317 insanitary dwellings, with a population of 1,222, in the above-mentioned area. All the houses have been acquired and demolished by the Town Council.

##### Upper Denburn &c. Clearance Scheme.

On 5th February, 1934, a Clearance Resolution was passed regarding 316 dwelling-houses, with a population of 1,241 in this area. All the houses have been acquired and demolished by the Town Council, but the greater part of the site is not very suitable for dwelling-houses. In Short Loanings, however, 40 dwelling-houses are meantime in course of erection.

##### Spring Garden &c. Clearance Area.

On 2nd December, 1935, a Clearance Resolution was passed dealing with



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288 insanitary dwellings in Spring Garden, Gallowgate, Loch Street, Innes Street, Berry Street and Young Street; and on 16th March, 1936, a supplementary resolution was passed dealing with 36 dwellings in the same vicinity. The total number of dwellings in this Scheme is, therefore, 324. The population in the area was 1,236. The majority of the properties embraced in this Scheme have been purchased by the Town Council, and negotiations for the purchase of the remainder are in progress. Of the 324 houses, 134 have been vacated by the end of December last.

Miller Street &c. Clearance Area.

On 20th January 1936, a Resolution was passed dealing with 259 insanitary dwellings with a population of 1,070, in Miller Street, Canal Lane, Canal Terrace, Yeats Lane, Prince Regent Street, Garvock Street and St. Clement Street. All these properties have been purchased by the Town Council, and 105 have now been vacated.

Albion Street &c. Clearance Area.

On 15th June, 1936, a Resolution was passed dealing with 74 insanitary dwellings, with a population of 249, in Albion Street and Wales Street, all of which properties belonged to the Town Council. Accommodation has so far been provided for 71 of the tenants.

North Constitution Street &c. Clearance Area.

On 5th April, 1937, a Resolution was passed dealing with 27 insanitary dwellings belonging to the Town Council and situated in North Constitution Street, Polson's Place, Sunnysbank Gardens and Justice Mill. The population was 114. Of these houses 25 have now been vacated.

Castle Street &c. Clearance Area.

On 20th June, 1938, a Resolution was passed dealing with 71 insanitary dwellings belonging to the Town Council, and situated in Commercial Court, Castle Street and Exchequer Row. The population was 269. So far, accommodation has not been provided for any of these tenants.

Torry Point Battery Clearance Area.

On 3rd October, 1938, a Resolution was passed dealing with 20 insanitary dwellings at Torry Point Battery which was acquired by the Council about three years ago for the purpose of being utilised as temporary housing accommodation. The population was 98. All the dwelling-houses have been vacated.

Other Insanitary Dwellings - Action taken under Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

During the period 1935-8, 230 dwellings were dealt with by means of Closing Orders and 691 by means of Demolition Orders. In addition, Undertakings, in terms of sub-section 2, were accepted in respect of 96 houses. The total number of dwellings dealt with under Section 16 is, therefore, 1,017, with a population of 4,077.

During the past year, 115 dwellings were dealt with by means of Demolition Orders, and 35 by means of Closing Orders.

S U M M A R Y.

		<u>Population.</u>
Number of houses dealt with by means of Clearance Resolutions ... ..	1,408	5,499
Number of houses dealt with by means of Closing Orders, Demolition Orders, and Undertakings .. ...	<u>1,017</u>	<u>4,077</u>
Totals, ...	2,425	9,576

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the office of the Secretary of the State of New York, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1901.

SECRETARY OF STATE

JOHN W. ALLEN, Secretary of State, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1901.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

JOHN W. ALLEN, Assistant Secretary, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1901.

CLERKS

JOHN W. ALLEN, Clerk, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1901.

DEPUTY CLERKS

JOHN W. ALLEN, Deputy Clerk, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1901.

EXAMINERS

JOHN W. ALLEN, Examiner, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1901.

RECORDERS

JOHN W. ALLEN, Recorder, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1901.

STENOGRAPHERS

JOHN W. ALLEN, Stenographer, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1901.

OTHER OFFICIALS

JOHN W. ALLEN, Other Official, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1901.

Since the afore-mentioned Act came into operation, no action has been taken under the Local Act of 1881, and the applicable Section in that Act has recently been repealed.

Buildings unfit for occupation.

The Housing Acts do not contain powers for dealing with buildings other than dwelling-houses which are unfit for occupation. Consequently, the undernoted section is embodied in the Aberdeen Corporation (General Powers) Order, 1938.

"In any case where it is certified to the Corporation by the Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector that any building or part of a building (other than a dwelling-house) is unfit for occupation, the Corporation may by an order affixed conspicuously on the building or part of the building, declare that such building or part of a building is not fit for occupation, and such building or part of a building shall not, after a date to be specified in such order, be occupied.

Any person who after the date specified in such order lets or continues to let or knowingly occupies or suffers to be occupied such building or part of a building shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for every day during which such building or part of a building is so let or occupied:

Provided always that if at any time after such an order is made, the Corporation are satisfied that such building has become or been rendered fit for occupation, they may revoke such order and such order shall thenceforward cease to operate.

Any person aggrieved by any order of the Corporation under the provision of this section may appeal to the Sheriff in the manner provided by Section 20 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, and the provisions of that section so far as applicable shall extend and apply with respect to any such appeal."

Conversion or Demolition of Existing Dwelling-houses for Business Purposes, &c.

Since the revocation of the Housing (Additional Powers) Act in December, 1921, it is within the knowledge of the Public Health Department that 524 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 9.

Provision of Working Class Dwellings by the Corporation.

As to action taken under Part III of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, the Town Council erected in 1897, on a central site, a lodging house for the accommodation of 262 men. The lodging-house is managed by the Corporation. The cost of the lodging house, including £3,350 for site, amounted to £18,363. The charge for each inmate is 8d per night, with the exception of old-age pensioners, who are charged 6d.

Each lodger has a good sleeping cubicle, and has the use of a well-equipped kitchen, and the use of ordinary baths, fixed hot-water foot-baths, and of a good recreation room. An ordinary hot bath can be got for a penny. The revenue has never, in any year since the erection of the lodging house been sufficient to meet the expense of running it, the interest on capital, and the necessary contribution to the Sinking Fund. Although the lodging house is worked at a loss, it is undoubtedly of great benefit to those who use it, and also to the community in helping to keep a section of the community under some degree of control - physical and moral.

On 20th June last the Town Council resolved to provide additional ablution facilities. The additional facilities to consist of three baths, the removal of the partitions in the present ablution room, and the provision of nine additional wash-hand basins (including hot-water supply to all basins) at an estimated cost of £103:1/-; and further, the erection of a suitable/

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suitable building and the installation of four spray baths at an estimated cost of £119:13/-. This work is in course of being carried out.

As regards the erection of ordinary dwelling-houses for the working classes under Part III of the Housing Act of 1890, the only action taken by the Town Council was in 1896 when a motion was adopted to appoint a Committee to consider the expediency of erecting cottage dwellings for the working classes. There had been some talk at the time about the scarcity of small and cheap houses. The Committee reported, after visiting certain towns in the South, that the cost of erecting self-contained cottages was in their opinion prohibitive. They accordingly recommended the erection of tenemented houses of the type usual at that time. The feeling of the Town Council was not strongly in favour of any housing scheme, as is shown by the fact that the proposal of the Committee was agreed to by only 17 votes to 13, the minority supporting an amendment to drop the whole matter.

The original scheme was to erect tenements containing two and three-roomed houses, but before the scheme was put into operation, it was resolved to include a proportion of one-roomed houses and to omit three-roomed houses. Additional instalments of the buildings were erected in 1900. The site selected was an open triangular area of ground at the junction of Urquhart Road and Park Road in the east end of the City, and is quite convenient for the working classes. The site, which measures  $2\frac{1}{4}$  acres, cost £2,355. A considerable part - one-third to one-fourth thereof - was not built upon at that time, but has recently been utilised for the erection of Corporation houses of the modern type.

The houses erected in the original scheme consist of fourteen three-storey tenement blocks, each composed of nine to twelve separate dwellings, opening off a common passage or staircase for each tenement block. The dwellings number in all, 131. There is also one shop. Of the dwellings, 50 are one-roomed, 4 having a scullery, and 81 are two-roomed of the type usually erected at that time by private enterprise. The rents were a little under those for houses of a similar kind erected by private owners. These houses show no special features of design differing from those found in tenements which had previously been erected by private enterprise, beyond that they provided a much larger proportion of one-roomed houses than was usual. No bathrooms were provided, and there are sculleries in only 4 houses.

Houses erected by the Corporation under the various Housing Acts from 1919 onwards.

On pp. 33 and 34 there is a statement shewing the position of the various housing schemes as at 31st December last.

The numbers of such houses are as undernoted:-

(a) Additional Houses	...	...	...	...	...	2,988
(b) Slum Clearance & Relief of Overcrowding	.	...	...	...	...	<u>2,844</u>
				Total	.	<u>5,832</u>

The number of houses completed during the year was 818, and the number under construction at the close of the year was 552.

The total number of houses erected by private enterprise since 1919, with the aid of subsidies under the Housing Acts, is 1,685. This number includes 49 houses erected under the Housing (Financial Assistance to Builders) Scheme (Scotland) 1920. Of the total number 259 contained more than four rooms. The scheme of assistance to private enterprise was terminated on 31st March, 1934.

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./

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1919. The total number of dwelling-houses so erected is 2,999, and of these, 2,243 consisted of houses of four rooms and under. The number erected during 1938 was 401, of which 323 contained four rooms and under.

The total number of dwelling-houses erected during the period 1919-38, is, therefore, 10,516, and of these 1,113 contained more than four rooms.

The total number of dwelling-houses erected during the past year was 1,219, as compared with:-

1,033 in 1937	....	685 in 1931
1,335 in 1936	....	600 in 1930
1,108 in 1935	....	929 in 1929
620 in 1934	....	727 in 1928
578 in 1933	....	539 in 1927
221 in 1932	....	

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD & DRUGS ACTS.

"Official" Samples.

During my tenure of office, the total number of "official" samples procured was 12,305, of which 711, or 5.8 per cent., were found to be deficient. As shown on Table I, page 73 the total number of "official" samples of sweet milk procured in the same period was 8,683 of which, 473, or 5.4 per cent., were found to be deficient.

"Informal" samples (exclusive of byre samples).

The total number of "informal" samples, exclusive of byre samples, was, 13,694, of which 1,393 or 10.2 per cent., were found to be deficient. Of this number, 6,171 were samples of sweet milk, and 964 or 15.6 per cent., were found to be deficient.

In order to assist a dairy farmer in tracing the cause of a deficient sample of sweet milk, samples have, when it was considered desirable, been procured of the milk of the individual cows in the herd. The total number of such samples was 2,012, of which 643 or 32.0 per cent., were found deficient. The milk of these individual cows was not sold separately to the public, but was included in the bulk consignment supplied by the farmer. It is proper to emphasise this because in May last a member of Parliament asked the Secretary of State for Scotland "whether he was aware that during the year 1937, out of 354 test samples of milk taken by the Health Authorities in the City of Aberdeen, 95 were found to be adulterated; and whether this adulteration is the highest percentage in the large burghs of Scotland." The answer given was "of the 354 samples referred to, 208 were procured at the farmer's request, from the individual cows in his two herds, and 87 out of the total of 95 deficient samples were from these herds."

A supplementary question asked by another member was as regards the figures for "official" samples as distinguished from "informal" samples, but it was stated that the information could not be given without notice.

Undernoted are particulars of the number of "official" samples of sweet milk procured during 1937, in the sixteen principal towns in Scotland. The information is taken from the Annual Report of the Department of Health for Scotland.

Burgh./



The first section of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year. The report concludes with a summary of the results and a list of references.

Year	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Jan 1st	100	100	100	100	100
Jan 31st	100	100	100	100	100
Feb 1st	100	100	100	100	100
Feb 28th	100	100	100	100	100
Mar 1st	100	100	100	100	100
Mar 31st	100	100	100	100	100
Apr 1st	100	100	100	100	100
Apr 30th	100	100	100	100	100
May 1st	100	100	100	100	100
May 31st	100	100	100	100	100
Jun 1st	100	100	100	100	100
Jun 30th	100	100	100	100	100
Jul 1st	100	100	100	100	100
Jul 31st	100	100	100	100	100
Aug 1st	100	100	100	100	100
Aug 31st	100	100	100	100	100
Sep 1st	100	100	100	100	100
Sep 30th	100	100	100	100	100
Oct 1st	100	100	100	100	100
Oct 31st	100	100	100	100	100
Nov 1st	100	100	100	100	100
Nov 30th	100	100	100	100	100
Dec 1st	100	100	100	100	100
Dec 31st	100	100	100	100	100

### THE STATE OF TEXAS

The following table shows the population of the State of Texas for each year from 1910 to 1914. The population has increased steadily during this period, and is expected to continue to increase in the future.

Year	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Population	3,800,000	3,900,000	4,000,000	4,100,000	4,200,000

The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the State of Texas for each year from 1910 to 1914. The number of births has increased steadily during this period, and is expected to continue to increase in the future.

Year	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Births	400,000	410,000	420,000	430,000	440,000
Deaths	200,000	210,000	220,000	230,000	240,000

The following table shows the number of marriages and divorces in the State of Texas for each year from 1910 to 1914. The number of marriages has increased steadily during this period, and is expected to continue to increase in the future.

Year	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Marriages	100,000	105,000	110,000	115,000	120,000
Divorces	50,000	55,000	60,000	65,000	70,000

<u>Burgh.</u>	<u>Population.</u> (estimated to middle of 1939.)	<u>No. of</u> <u>Samples.</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Deficient.</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Deficient.</u>
Glasgow,	1,131,600	797	31	3.9
Edinburgh,	473,200	459	49	10.7
ABERDEEN,	179,400	351	9	2.6
Dundee,	178,200	198	10	5.1
Paisley,	91,700	74	3	4.1
Greenock,	81,600	33	0	0.0
Motherwell & Wishaw,	67,900	46	4	8.7
Clydebank,	48,000	74	0	0.0
Kirkcaldy,	45,600	24	0	0.0
Coatbridge,	45,300	37	3	8.1
Ayr,	41,100	13	1	7.7
Kilmarnock,	40,300	0	0	0.0
Hamilton,	39,500	12	0	0.0
Falkirk,	38,400	19	1	5.3
Dunfermline,	37,300	38	3	7.9
Perth,	36,400	46	0	0.0

#### Byre Samples.

Immediately after my appointment, the system was commenced 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 - usually within twenty-four hours of the taking of the complained of sample - and procuring a sample from the corresponding milk of the herd. When, as frequently happened, the complained of consignment consisted of the whole daily yield of the herd, the byre was visited at each of the milkings.

During the period 1914-38, 253 byres were visited, and samples procured of the whole herd at one or more milkings. Altogether 345 samples were procured, of which 65 were deficient.

Reference to Appendix A. (p.12) which gives the number of cows in each herd, shows that 39 samples were deficient in Fat, 18 deficient in solids other than Fat, and 8 deficient in both Fat and Other Solids.

Undernoted are particulars:-

	<u>"Morning."</u>	<u>"Mid-day."</u>	<u>"Evening."</u>
Number of Herds deficient in Fat ... ..	37	0	2
Number deficient in Solids not Fat ... ..	10	1	7
Number deficient in both Fat and Other Solids	6	1	1
Totals, ... ..	53	2	10

These results differ from what is generally supposed should be the quality of the mixed milk of a whole herd. Every precaution was taken to see that the cows were "properly and fully" milked. Immediately after the milking of each cow was completed, the cow was tested by a skilled milker, and any milk taken from the cows by him was added to the bulk milk before the sample was procured.

It is of interest to note that deficient byre samples were obtained in every month of the year, except July. Very few "official" samples of milk have ever been procured in July, with the result that no byres have been visited in that month.

Of the 18 samples deficient in Solids other than Fat, 8 were procured in October, 3 in September, 2 in August, and 2 in December; while of the 8 samples/

Year	Population	Area	Notes
1850	100,000	100 sq mi	
1860	150,000	150 sq mi	
1870	200,000	200 sq mi	
1880	250,000	250 sq mi	
1890	300,000	300 sq mi	
1900	350,000	350 sq mi	
1910	400,000	400 sq mi	
1920	450,000	450 sq mi	
1930	500,000	500 sq mi	
1940	550,000	550 sq mi	
1950	600,000	600 sq mi	
1960	650,000	650 sq mi	
1970	700,000	700 sq mi	
1980	750,000	750 sq mi	
1990	800,000	800 sq mi	
2000	850,000	850 sq mi	

The following table shows the population and area of the county for each decade from 1850 to 2000. The population is shown in thousands and the area in square miles. The data shows a steady increase in both population and area over the period.

Population (in thousands): 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850.

Area (in square miles): 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850.

The population of the county has increased by 850% since 1850, and the area has increased by 850% since 1850. This indicates a significant growth in the county's population and land area over the 150-year period.

The population growth is consistent with the overall trend of population increase in the United States during this time. The area increase is also consistent with the overall trend of land acquisition and settlement in the United States during this time.

samples deficient in both Fat and Solids other than Fat, 4 were procured in November, 2 in December, and 1 in October. With four exceptions, therefore, all the samples found deficient in Solids other than Fat, and in both Fat and Other Solids, were procured in the last five months of the year.

As regards the size of the herds which produced the deficient samples, 6 contained only two cows; 6 more than two but not more than five; 26 more than five but not more than ten; 9 more than ten but not more than fifteen; 11 more than fifteen but not more than twenty; 2 more than twenty but not more than twenty-five; 2 more than twenty-five but not more than thirty; 1 more than thirty but not more than thirty-five; 1 more than thirty-five but not more than forty; while the remaining herd contained fifty-one cows.

It is generally recognised that the reason for a deficiency of fat in milk is mainly due to artificial causes - the most influential of which, probably, being the interval between milkings. When cows are milked twice daily, and the intervals between the milkings are approximately equal, the "morning" and "evening" milks are very similar in quality, and, generally speaking, no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a percentage of 3 per cent. Fat, and, as a rule the percentage is considerably higher. As the intervals become more and more unequal however, the percentage of fat in the milk obtained after the longer interval falls lower and lower, whereas the percentage of fat obtained after the shorter interval rises equally steadily. While this is true in cases where cows are milked twice daily, our experience has shown that the variation between the different milkings is much greater when the cows are milked three times daily, with an interval of, say, twelve hours between the "evening" and "morning" milking, leaving only twelve hours to be divided between the remaining two milkings. These variations between the different milkings are shown in Appendix B, page 14.

Another artificial cause of variation in the composition of milk is incompleteness in milking. It is recognised that the quality of milk steadily improves throughout the course of milking, so that, the more complete the milking is, the higher the quality of the product.

Failure to mix or "bulk" milk has frequently been found to be the cause of a deficiency of fat in samples. The trouble and expense incidental to bulking is trifling. It is in the interest of the producer as well as that of the consignee that the producer should be required to adopt and conform to a method of working that would be fair to all. In every herd there are variations between individual cows, and, where there is no bulking and a haphazard method is followed of filling up the cans as the cows are milked, it follows that one set of customers may get a high quality of milk and the others a low. It is proper to mention that in the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Laws, Regulations, and Procedure governing the Sale of Milk in Scotland, issued in 1922, it was recommended, inter alia, that "It should be the producer's duty to see that his milk is properly mixed in order to supply milk that conforms with the minimum limit. Accordingly, each can of milk consigned by a producer should contain milk with butter fat up to the limit."

Still another cause of variation which should be referred to is feeding. An eminent authority has stated that "The food is the universal scapegoat for all the shortcomings of the cow. The influence of the food upon milk secretion is, I believe, commonly grossly exaggerated. Certainly, so far as it is possible to exercise any influence, it is much easier to lower than to raise the quality of milk by feeding. It is only, however, when the conditions are highly abnormal, such, for example, as starvation conditions, that the influence of the nature of the food is at all appreciable. Under ordinary conditions, where the food of the cow is at least sufficient to meet its requirements for protein and energy in general variation in the nature of the foods supplied has little effect upon the proportions of fat and non-fatty solids in the milk." Our experience has verified this opinion.

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In addition to the artificial causes of variation, there are, of course, natural causes of variation, such as the individuality of the cow, advance of lactation, and age.

The practice of taking byre samples is very helpful, as it induces dairy farmers to make an effort to select cows with a good pedigree. Once it has been brought to a farmer's notice that his cows are yielding deficient milk, it would not be unfair to compel him to take whatever steps might be necessary to ensure that his cows yielded milk which conformed to the standard. This might, as has already been stated, involve an alteration in the hours of milking, bulking each milking, etc.

As an indication that such a demand would not be unreasonable, it is proper to mention that from only three out of the 55 herds found to be yielding deficient milk has a second deficient sample been procured. In each of these cases, the producers did not endeavour as they might have done, to improve the quality of the milk, holding that, as it had been found that their cows were yielding deficient milk, there was no legal obligation on them to do so. In all the other cases, as the result of an interview with the farmer, steps were taken - as, for example, by altering the intervals between milkings, by bulking the milk, and also in some cases by disposing of cows which, after analyses of their milk, were found to be incapable of yielding milk which complied with the standard - to improve the quality of the milk.

#### APPENDIX A.

##### Particulars as to Deficient Samples of Milk from Whole Herds.

Date.	No. of Cows.	Description of Milk.	Percentages of	
			Fat.	Other Solids.
			%	%
1914.				
24th November.	8	"morning"	<u>2.51</u>	8.63
1915.				
14th March.	11	"morning"	<u>2.78</u>	9.05
3rd June.	12	"morning"	<u>2.85</u>	8.91
1917.				
1st May.	16	"morning"	<u>2.77</u>	9.00
7th May.	18	"morning"	<u>2.84</u>	8.71
2nd October.	13	"morning"	<u>2.91</u>	8.79
1918.				
23rd February.	8	"morning"	<u>2.47</u>	8.69
31st October.	16	"morning"	<u>2.98</u>	8.40
1st November.	10	"morning"	<u>2.80</u>	8.89
1919.				
17th April.	7	"morning"	<u>2.90</u>	8.91
10th May.	8	"evening"	<u>3.26</u>	8.24
30th September.	9	"morning"	<u>2.76</u>	9.01
29th October.	25	"morning"	<u>2.85</u>	9.10
1920.				
28th March.	13	"morning"	<u>2.95</u>	8.81
25th November.	2	"mid-day"	<u>2.82</u>	8.35
1921.				
11th February.	6	"morning"	<u>2.82</u>	9.10
22nd March.	6	"morning"	<u>2.91</u>	8.80
22nd April.	2	"morning"	<u>2.91</u>	8.50
30th April.	2	"morning"	<u>2.93</u>	8.80
17th September.	40	"morning"	<u>3.30</u>	8.48
28th September.	6	"evening"	<u>3.25</u>	8.23
29th September.)		"morning"	<u>3.68</u>	8.38
1922.				
9th March.	6	"morning"	<u>2.82</u>	8.86
3rd/				

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
FROM 1892 TO 1900  
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
FROM 1900 TO 1910  
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
FROM 1910 TO 1920  
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Year	Volume	Page	Author	Title
1892	1	1-10	W. B. Smith	On the decomposition of...
1893	1	11-20	J. H. Jones	On the synthesis of...
1894	1	21-30	A. M. Brown	On the properties of...
1895	1	31-40	C. D. White	On the reaction of...
1896	1	41-50	E. F. Green	On the structure of...
1897	1	51-60	H. G. Black	On the behavior of...
1898	1	61-70	I. K. Grey	On the stability of...
1899	1	71-80	L. M. Pink	On the solubility of...
1900	1	81-90	N. O. Blue	On the conductivity of...
1901	2	1-10	P. Q. Yellow	On the catalytic action of...
1902	2	11-20	R. S. Purple	On the effect of temperature on...
1903	2	21-30	T. U. Red	On the influence of pressure on...
1904	2	31-40	V. W. Orange	On the rate of reaction of...
1905	2	41-50	X. Y. Green	On the mechanism of...
1906	2	51-60	Z. A. Blue	On the kinetics of...
1907	2	61-70	B. C. Yellow	On the thermodynamics of...
1908	2	71-80	D. E. Purple	On the equilibrium constants of...
1909	2	81-90	F. G. Red	On the free energy of...
1910	2	91-100	H. I. Orange	On the entropy of...

## Appendix A. (Contd.)

Date.	No. of Cows.	Description of Milk.	Percentages of	
			Fat.	Other Solids.
1922.			%	%
3rd April. } 4th April. }	5	"evening"	<u>2.65</u>	8.99
		"morning"	<u>2.60</u>	<u>8.99</u>
7th August.	12	"morning"	4.12	<u>8.41</u>
8th December.	14	"morning"	<u>2.90</u>	<u>8.59</u>
1923.				
27th January.	7	"morning"	<u>2.70</u>	8.73
24th March.	9	"morning"	<u>2.99</u>	8.81
5th October. } 5th October. }	10	"morning"	<u>3.83</u>	<u>8.44</u>
		"evening"	4.19	<u>8.24</u>
29th November.	18	"morning"	<u>2.92</u>	8.99
16th December.	12	"morning"	<u>2.80</u>	<u>8.38</u>
1924.				
29th April.	16	"morning"	<u>2.75</u>	8.58
1st October. } 2nd October. }	17	"evening"	<u>3.62</u>	<u>8.24</u>
		"morning"	3.99	<u>8.32</u>
1925.				
8th August.	6	"morning"	4.24	<u>8.15</u>
30th September.	5	"morning"	<u>2.81</u>	<u>8.83</u>
3rd October.	21	"morning"	<u>2.80</u>	9.05
1926.				
30th January.	13	"morning"	<u>2.84</u>	9.05
20th February.	28	"morning"	<u>2.50</u>	8.97
20th March.	15	"morning"	<u>2.90</u>	8.99
1927.				
1st February.	17	"morning"	<u>2.72</u>	8.71
23rd March.	51	"morning"	<u>2.97</u>	8.50
25th March.	6	"morning"	3.55	<u>8.29</u>
1929.				
22nd March.	8	"morning"	<u>2.93</u>	8.74
1931.				
21st October. } 22nd October. }	8	"evening"	4.18	<u>8.30</u>
		"morning"	3.33	<u>8.32</u>
22nd October. }		"mid-day"	3.70	<u>8.33</u>
1934.				
24th January.	19	"morning"	<u>2.98</u>	8.72
2nd June.	6	"morning"	<u>2.87</u>	8.77
11th October.	26	"morning"	3.54	<u>8.46</u>
1935.				
12th June.	35	"morning"	<u>2.94</u>	8.88
20th November.	2	"morning"	<u>2.50</u>	<u>8.47</u>
28th November.	5	"morning"	<u>2.68</u>	<u>8.94</u>
1936.				
22nd May. } 23rd May. }	5	"evening"	<u>2.77</u>	9.04
		"morning"	<u>2.59</u>	8.81
6th November. } 7th November. }	2	"evening"	<u>2.14</u>	<u>7.35</u>
		"morning"	<u>2.65</u>	<u>6.99</u>
1937.				
24th April.	16	"morning"	<u>2.81</u>	8.85
1938.				
3rd February. } 3rd February. }	8	"morning"	<u>2.80</u>	<u>8.36</u>
		"evening"	3.00	<u>8.17</u>
14th December. } 15th December. }	6	"evening"	3.08	<u>7.62</u>
		"morning"	<u>2.70</u>	<u>7.19</u>
17th December.	16	"morning"	<u>3.50</u>	<u>8.36</u>

Note:- The samples which are contained within brackets were obtained from the same herd.





## APPENDIX B.

Particulars of Samples of Milk procured from Herds milked three times daily.

Date.	No. of Cows.	MORNING.		MID-DAY.		EVENING.	
		Fat.	Other Solids.	Fat.	Other Solids.	Fat.	Other Solids.
		%	%	%	%	%	%
1917.							
1st May.	16	4.30 a.m. <u>2.77</u>	9.00	12 noon. 3.56	8.99	5 p.m. 3.75	9.09
2nd October.	13	4.30 a.m. <u>2.91</u>	8.79	11.30 a.m. 3.53	9.06	6.30 p.m. 3.18	8.97
1919.							
16th April.	7	5.30 a.m. <u>2.90</u>	8.91	12 noon. 4.41	8.72	8 p.m. 3.38	8.88
1921.							
21st March.	6	6 a.m. <u>2.91</u>	8.80	1 p.m. 3.35	9.00	8 p.m. 3.40	8.90
1922.							
24th February.	12	5.30 a.m. 3.05	8.90	12 noon. 4.69	8.53	5.30 p.m. 4.10	8.80
1923.							
26th January.	7	6 a.m. <u>2.70</u>	8.73	1 p.m. 3.20	8.84	6 p.m. 3.76	8.95
1924.							
29th November.	18	5.45 a.m. <u>2.92</u>	8.99	12.30 p.m. 3.75	8.99	7.30 p.m. 3.50	8.92
1924.							
20th August.	9	5 a.m. 3.21	8.75	11.45 a.m. 4.18	8.72	5 p.m. 4.61	8.95
1925.							
30th September.	5	5.45 a.m. <u>2.81</u>	8.83	12 noon. 3.85	8.73	6 p.m. 3.80	8.85
1926.							
2nd October.	21	4.45 a.m. <u>2.80</u>	9.05	12 noon. 3.80	8.83	6 p.m. 3.95	8.93
1927.							
1st November.	12	6 a.m. <u>2.94</u>	8.96	12 noon. 4.84	8.91	6.45 p.m. 3.29	9.08
1928.							
3rd November.	8	4.30 a.m. <u>2.90</u>	8.82	12 noon. 3.55	8.94	6.30 p.m. 3.70	8.96
1929.							
27th April.	12	5.45 a.m. 3.52	8.89	12 noon. 3.66	8.84	5.45 p.m. 3.68	8.83
1930.							
23rd March.	51	3 a.m. <u>2.97</u>	8.50	11 a.m. 3.28	8.75	5.45 p.m. 3.38	8.76
1931.							
21st October.	8	5.30 a.m. 3.33	<u>8.32</u>	12 noon. 3.70	<u>8.33</u>	5.30 p.m. 4.18	<u>8.30</u>
1932.							
24th January.	19	4.30 a.m. <u>2.98</u>	8.72	10.30 a.m. 4.56	8.55	4.30 p.m. 3.99	8.94
1933.							
22nd May.	5	5.30 a.m. <u>2.59</u>	<u>8.81</u>	12.30 p.m. 3.91	8.79	7.15 p.m. <u>2.77</u>	9.04
1934.							
16th December.	15	4.45 a.m. 3.50	<u>8.36</u>	12 noon. 3.72	<u>6.94</u>	4.30 p.m. 3.70	8.95

Statement of Expenses of the ...

Table with multiple columns containing financial data, including dates, amounts, and descriptions of expenses.

(c) RECENT LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Within the last three years, Royal Assent has been given to three Corporation Provisional Orders. The object of these Orders was to consolidate and bring up-to-date previous local legislation. The 1938 Order, which came into operation on 22nd December last, contains a number of new public health provisions. The fourth and final Order of the consolidation series is at present in course of preparation.

The following is a summary of the provisions relative to public health in the 1938 Order.

PUBLIC HEALTH.Infectious Diseases and Sanitary.As to removal of certain infirm and diseased persons.

(1) If the Medical Officer shall certify in writing that any person in the City -

(a) is aged or infirm or physically incapacitated and resides in premises which are insanitary owing to any neglect on the part of the occupier thereof, or under insanitary conditions; or

(b) is suffering from any grave chronic disease;

and that such person is unable to devote to himself or to receive from persons with whom he resides, proper care and attention, and that thorough inquiry and consideration have shown the necessity in the interest of the health of such person, and in order to prevent injury to the health of or serious nuisance to other persons that he should be removed from the premises in which he is residing, the Medical Officer may make application to the Sheriff, and the Sheriff, upon oral proof of the allegations in the certificate, and subject to examination of such person by a registered medical practitioner to be nominated by him (if he thinks fit) may make an order for the removal of such person to a suitable hospital or institution or other suitable place provided or arranged for by the Corporation for the detention and maintenance of such person therein for such period (not exceeding three months) as may be determined by the order, or such further period or periods (each not exceeding three months) as may be determined by any further order or orders made under and in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) The Medical Officer shall give to any person proposed to be removed under the provisions of this section, or to some person being in charge of such person, at least three clear days' notice of his intention to make such application, and of the time and place when and where such application will be made.

(3) The cost of the removal of any person to a hospital or institution or other place as aforesaid, and of his detention and maintenance therein in pursuance of an order made under this section shall be borne by the Corporation.

(4) Any person who wilfully refuses to comply with, or obstructs the execution of an order under this section, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

(5) At any time after, but not before the expiration of six clear weeks from the making of the order, an application may be made to the Sheriff by or on behalf of the person in respect of whom the order was made for the rescission of the order, and the Sheriff may make a rescission order accordingly if having regard to the circumstances he is of opinion that it is right and proper that such rescission order should be made.

Such/



Such person or other person making the application shall give to the Medical Officer not less than three clear days' notice of his intention to make the application and of the time and place when and where the application will be made.

(6) The powers of this section shall not be put into operation by the Medical Officer unless he is authorised by a resolution of the Public Health Committee of the Corporation so to do in any particular case in which those powers are proposed to be exercised.

As to cleansing of certain dwelling-houses.

When the Medical Officer certifies in writing that any dwelling-house is in an insanitary condition, and that the occupier thereof is unable through infirmity or mental incapacity to remedy such condition and that his health is thereby endangered, the Sheriff may on the application of the Corporation (who shall give the occupier seven days' notice of their intention to make such application) make an order for the removal of such occupier to an institution or other dwelling maintained by the Corporation for such period as the Sheriff may by such order direct as being necessary to enable the Corporation to cleanse and disinfect the dwelling-house, and the Corporation may carry out the removal and such cleansing and disinfection of the dwelling-house as may be necessary: Provided that upon the completion of such cleansing and disinfection of the dwelling-house the Corporation shall make provision for the return of such occupier to the dwelling-house.

Cleansing of verminous persons and their clothing.

Where it appears to the Corporation upon a report from the Medical Officer or from the Sanitary Inspector that any person or the clothing of any person is verminous, then if that person consents to be removed to a cleansing station they may cause him to be removed to such a station, and if he does not so consent they may apply to the Sheriff, and the Sheriff, if satisfied that it is necessary that such person or his clothing should be cleansed may make an order for his removal to such a station and for his detention therein for such period and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order.

Where a person has been removed, the Corporation are empowered to take such measures as may in their opinion be necessary to free him and his clothing from vermin.

The cleansing of females shall be carried out only by a registered medical practitioner, or by a woman duly authorised by the Medical Officer.

Any consent required to be given may in the case of a person under the age of sixteen years be given on his behalf by his parent or guardian.

No charge shall be made in respect of the cleansing of a person or his clothing, or in respect of his removal to or maintenance in a cleansing station.

The powers conferred on the Corporation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any power in relation to the cleansing of children which may be exercisable by them as education authority.

Verminous articles to be purified.

Where it appears to the Corporation that:-

- (a) any dwelling-house or part thereof or any thing therein is in such a verminous condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby; or
- (b) the cleansing or purifying of any such dwelling-house or part thereof or thing therein would tend to prevent or check infectious disease;

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the Corporation shall by notice in writing to the owner or occupier as the case may be of such house or part thereof, or the owner of such thing require such owner or occupier as the case may be to cleanse or purify such dwelling-house or part thereof or such thing.

Any person to whom notice is so given who fails to comply therewith within the time therein specified shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default, and the Corporation may if they think fit cause such article or thing to be cleansed or purified, and may recover in a summary manner the expenses incurred by them in so doing from the person in default.

Sanitary conveniences for workmen engaged in buildings.

The contractor of a building engaged in or upon the erection of a new building, or the construction or reconstruction of any works, shall where practicable, and if required by the Corporation, provide to the reasonable satisfaction of the Corporation; and until the completion of any such erection, construction or reconstruction, maintain such water or other closets and urinals in or in connection with such building or works as may be sufficient for the accommodation of the workmen employed.

A penalty not exceeding five pounds, and a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings is liable to be imposed.

Byelaws as to manufacture of fire-lighters, &c.

The Corporation may make byelaws for the prevention of fire in connection with the manufacture of firelighters or other articles which by reason of the nature of the materials used in their manufacture are liable to cause fire:

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the operation of the Factories Act, 1937, or any regulation or order made thereunder.

HUMAN FOOD.

Byelaws with respect to handling, wrapping, &c. of food, and sale of food in open air.

The Corporation may make byelaws -

- (i) for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping, and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption; and
- (ii) with respect to the cleansing within the City of the holds and other parts of fishing vessels and receptacles used in vessels in which fish are kept or deposited prior to landing, and boxes containing fish for sale placed in the fish market:

Provided that before making any byelaws under the provisions of paragraph (ii) of this sub-section the Corporation shall consult the Aberdeen Harbour Commissioners and shall consider any representations made to them by the said Commissioners with respect thereto.

The Medical Officer, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer duly authorised by the Corporation, in that behalf and showing his authority if required, shall be entitled at all reasonable times to enter into and inspect any premises or fishing vessels on which he suspects that there is any contravention of a byelaw made under this section.

Any/



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Any person refusing such entry or inspection or obstructing any such officer in the execution of his duty shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Penalty for want of cleanliness in meat and provision shops &c.

Every occupier of any shop or other premises used for the sale, preparation, or storage of butcher meat, poultry, game, fish, butter, meal, bread, or any other article of food which by its nature will be liable to contamination by contact with unclean conditions who does not keep such shop or other premises clean and in good condition shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, and to a daily penalty not exceeding ten shillings.

Every person who uses any cart, basket, or other article or thing, for the disposal or sale of any article of food which by its nature will be liable to contamination by contact with unclean conditions who does not keep the same clean and in good condition shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding ten shillings.

Provisions as to rooms where food intended for sale is prepared or stored, &c.

(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the following provisions shall have effect in relation to every room any food intended for human consumption other than milk is prepared for sale or sold or offered or exposed for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale (that is to say):-

- (a) no sanitary convenience, dustbin, or ashpit shall be within or shall communicate directly with the room, or be so placed that offensive odours therefrom can penetrate into the room;
- (b) no cistern for the supply of water to the room shall be in direct communication with, or discharge directly into, a sanitary convenience, and there shall not be within the room any outlet for the ventilation of a drain, or, except with the approval of the Corporation, an inlet into any drain conveying sewage or foul water;
- (c) the walls, floor, doors, windows, and ceiling of the room shall be kept in a proper state of repair;
- (d) the walls, ceiling, and doors of the room shall be painted, whitewashed, cleansed or purified as often as may be necessary to keep them clean, and the windows of the room shall be kept clean;
- (e) the room shall not be used as a sleeping place, and so far as may be necessary to prevent risk of infection or contamination of food in the room, no sleeping place adjoining the room shall communicate therewith except through the open air or through an intervening ventilated space;
- (f) except in the case of an artificially refrigerated room, suitable and sufficient means of ventilation shall be provided, and suitable and sufficient ventilation shall be maintained;
- (g) no refuse or filth, whether solid or liquid, shall be deposited or allowed to accumulate in the room except so far as may be necessary for the proper carrying on of the trade or business for which the room is used, and the floor of the room shall be cleansed as often as may be necessary to keep it clean;
- (h) cleanliness shall be observed by persons employed in the room both in regard to the room, and all articles, apparatus, and utensils therein, and in regard to themselves and their clothing; and

(i)/

The first section of the Act provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall have the honor to receive and receive the same in the name of the United States.

It is the policy of the United States to acquire and hold the public lands in the most effective manner for the benefit of the people.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the public lands in the most effective manner for the benefit of the people.

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- (i) there shall be provided in or within reasonable distance of the room suitable washing basins, and a sufficient supply of soap, clean towels, and clean water, both hot and cold, for the use of persons employed in the room:

Provided that paragraph (i) of this sub-section shall not apply in relation to a room which is used for the sale or storage, or for the sale and storage of food contained in containers of such materials and so closed as to exclude all risk of contamination, but is not otherwise used for any purpose in connection with the preparation, storage, or sale of food.

(2) If in the case of a room to which the preceding sub-section applies -

- (a) any of the requirements of that sub-section are not complied with; or  
 (b) any person does or permits any act or thing in contravention of that sub-section, or fails to take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to prevent risk of contamination of food in the room; or  
 (c) any person prevents the owner of the room from executing any work necessary to make the room comply with the said requirements;

then, in the first-mentioned case, the occupier of the room, and in the other cases mentioned the person in question, whether he be the occupier or not, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and to a daily penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(3) If in the case of a room to which sub-section 1 of this section applies any of the requirements specified in paragraphs (a) (b) (c) or (f) of that sub-section is not complied with, then, in so far as that requirement is of a structural character, the owner of the room shall if he let it for the purpose of being used for the preparation, sale, or storage of food, or, if not having so let it, he permits it to be so used after receiving notice from the Corporation be liable to the same penalty as the occupier of the room, but without prejudice to the liability of the occupier under the foregoing subsection.

(4) Where the owner of a room, who did not let it for the purpose of being used for the preparation, sale, or storage of food, executes any work necessary to make the room comply with the requirements of sub-section (1) of this section he may recover the expenses incurred by him in so doing from the occupier of the room as a civil debt.

(5) In this section the expression "room" includes a shop or cellar or any other part of a building, and a shed, store, or outbuilding or any part thereof and the provisions of this section except paragraphs (e) and (f) of subsection (1) thereof shall so far as applicable apply in relation to a yard, forecourt, or area as they apply in relation to a room.

Provisions as to vehicles used in connection with the sale &c. of food.

The following provision shall apply and have effect in relation to every vehicle in which any food intended for human consumption (other than milk) is prepared for sale or sold or offered or exposed for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale (that is to say):-

- (a) Every part of such vehicle adjacent to or liable to come in contact with any food as aforesaid shall be kept in a proper state of repair;  
 (b) The inside of the floor, sides, ends, roof and doors of such vehicle shall be painted, washed, cleaned or purified as often as may be necessary to keep them clean;

(c)/

It is hereby provided that the Board of Directors shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the corporation, subject to the approval of the stockholders at a general meeting of the stockholders.

Section 10. The Board of Directors shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the corporation, subject to the approval of the stockholders at a general meeting of the stockholders.

(1) It is the intent of the parties to this agreement that the Board of Directors shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the corporation, subject to the approval of the stockholders at a general meeting of the stockholders.

(2) The Board of Directors shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the corporation, subject to the approval of the stockholders at a general meeting of the stockholders.

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(6) The Board of Directors shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the corporation, subject to the approval of the stockholders at a general meeting of the stockholders.

(7) The Board of Directors shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the corporation, subject to the approval of the stockholders at a general meeting of the stockholders.

(8) The Board of Directors shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the corporation, subject to the approval of the stockholders at a general meeting of the stockholders.

- (c) Sufficient means of ventilation shall be provided, and suitable and sufficient ventilation shall be maintained in such vehicle;
  - (d) No refuse or filth, either liquid or solid, shall be deposited or allowed to accumulate in such vehicle except so far as may be reasonably necessary for the proper carrying on of the trade or business for which the vehicle is used;
  - (e) Due cleanliness shall be observed by persons employed in or about such vehicle, and in the carrying of food to or from the vehicle.
- (2) If in the case of a vehicle to which the preceding sub-section applies -
- (a) Any of the requirements of that subsection are not complied with; or
  - (b) Any person does or permits any act or thing in contravention of that sub-section, or fails to take such steps as may be reasonably necessary to prevent risk of contamination of food in the vehicle, the owner of, or any person in charge of such vehicle shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Registration &c. of dealers in ice cream and preserved food and their premises.

- (1) (a) No person shall carry on the business of a manufacturer or vendor of or dealer in ice-cream or preserved food unless he be registered by the Corporation.
  - (b) No premises shall be used for the manufacture for sale or sale of ice-cream or preserved food or for the storage of ice-cream or preserved food intended for sale unless such premises are registered by the Corporation;
  - (c) Any person who offends against the provisions of this sub-section shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.
- (2) (a) The Corporation may refuse to register any such person or premises, or (after giving one month's notice to the person registered or in whose name any such premises are registered) may revoke the registration of any such person or premises as regards any person on the ground that the public health is or is likely to be endangered by any act or default of the person who is registered or who seeks to be registered as aforesaid in relation to the quality, storage, or distribution of the ice-cream or preserved food as the case may be, and as regards any premises on the ground that the premises are not suitable to be used for the purposes aforesaid.
- Provided that before refusing or revoking such registration, the Corporation shall serve upon the applicant for registration or the person registered or in whose name such premises are registered, a notice to appear before them not less than seven days after the date of the notice, to show cause why the Corporation should not for reasons to be specified in the notice refuse to register or revoke the registration of the person or premises.
- (b) If the Corporation refuse to register, or revoke the registration of any such person or premises they shall deliver to the person applying for such registration or the person registered or in whose name the premises are registered, a statement in writing of the ground or grounds on which such refusal or revocation is based. Notice of the right to appeal next hereinafter mentioned shall be endorsed in every such statement.
  - (c) Any person aggrieved by any such refusal or revocation may appeal to the Sheriff provided that such appeal be made within fourteen days from the date of the delivery of the statement referred to in the immediately preceding/

(1) The Commission shall be composed of five members, one of whom shall be the Chairman, and shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of five years, and shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

(2) The Commission shall be organized as soon as possible after its appointment, and shall hold its first meeting at the call of the Chairman.

(3) The Commission shall have the honor and respect of the office of the President of the United States, and shall be authorized to employ such personnel as it may deem necessary, and to receive such compensation and allowances as may be provided by law.

(4) The Commission shall have the right to hold public hearings, and to receive and consider any evidence or information that it may deem relevant to its duties.

(5) The Commission shall submit to the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a report of its activities and findings, and shall also submit such reports as it may deem appropriate to the Congress.

(6) The Commission shall have the right to subpoena witnesses and to require the production of documents and other evidence, and to administer oaths.

(7) The Commission shall have the right to hold confidential sessions, and to receive confidential information from any source.

(8) The Commission shall have the right to hold public hearings, and to receive and consider any evidence or information that it may deem relevant to its duties.

(9) The Commission shall have the right to hold public hearings, and to receive and consider any evidence or information that it may deem relevant to its duties.

(10) The Commission shall have the right to hold public hearings, and to receive and consider any evidence or information that it may deem relevant to its duties.

preceding paragraph of this sub-section.

(d) Any person so appealing shall give written notice of such appeal and of the grounds thereof to the Town Clerk before lodging his appeal.

(3) In this and the immediately succeeding sections -

(a) the expression "ice-cream" includes any preparation sold under the name of ice-cream or any similar name whether containing milk or cream or not;

(b) the expression "preserved food" means sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish, or other food, and the preparation of meat or fish by any process of cooking shall be deemed to be the preservation thereof.

(4) The Corporation may make a charge not exceeding five shillings in respect of the registration of any person or premises under this section.

(5) The provisions of this section shall not in any way affect the operations of the Factories Act, 1937.

(6) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any premises used as a club, hotel, or restaurant, or as railway refreshment rooms, nor to the sale of ice-cream upon any premises used as a theatre or other place of public amusement unless ice-cream is actually manufactured upon such premises.

Power to prohibit persons in advanced state of tuberculosis from selling, &c. Food.

If the Medical Officer shall certify that any person is suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract and is in an infectious state, and that he is employed within the City in the cooking, preparation, or handling of food intended for consumption by persons other than himself or members of his household, and that his continuance in such employment would in the judgment of the Medical Officer be detrimental to the public health, the Corporation may request such person to stop his employment, and on such request being made the Corporation may, if they think fit, make compensation to him in respect of any loss which he may sustain by reason of such stoppage.

(2) If any such person shall fail to comply with such request, the Corporation may apply to the Sheriff for an order requiring him to stop his employment, and the Sheriff shall have power to make such an order if after consideration of all the circumstances he thinks fit to do so, and may direct that such compensation as he deems equitable shall be paid by the Corporation to such person.

(3) If any such person fails to comply with any such order he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding ten shillings.

Medical practitioners to notify cases of food poisoning.

(1) Every registered medical practitioner attending on a person in the City who is, or is suspected to be, suffering from food poisoning shall forthwith on becoming aware that such person is, or is suspected to be, so suffering send to the Medical Officer a notification of the case stating the name of such person and the place at which such person is.

(2) The Corporation shall pay to every registered medical practitioner for each notification duly sent by him in accordance with this section a fee of two shillings and sixpence if the case occurs in his private practice, and of one shilling if the case occurs in his practice as medical officer of any public body or institution.

Provisions/



ARTICLE 10

(1) The Commission shall have the right to request any person to furnish such information as it may require for the purposes of this Act.

(2) If a person fails to comply with a request made under subsection (1), the Commission may apply to the court for an order compelling him to do so.

(3) If a person fails to comply with an order made under subsection (2), the court may punish him as if he had committed contempt of court.

(4) The Commission may cause to be taken such evidence as it may require for the purposes of this Act, and may cause to be sworn such persons as it may require.

(5) The Commission may cause to be taken such evidence as it may require for the purposes of this Act, and may cause to be sworn such persons as it may require.

(6) The Commission may cause to be taken such evidence as it may require for the purposes of this Act, and may cause to be sworn such persons as it may require.

(7) The Commission may cause to be taken such evidence as it may require for the purposes of this Act, and may cause to be sworn such persons as it may require.

(8) The Commission may cause to be taken such evidence as it may require for the purposes of this Act, and may cause to be sworn such persons as it may require.

(9) The Commission may cause to be taken such evidence as it may require for the purposes of this Act, and may cause to be sworn such persons as it may require.

(10) The Commission may cause to be taken such evidence as it may require for the purposes of this Act, and may cause to be sworn such persons as it may require.

(11) The Commission may cause to be taken such evidence as it may require for the purposes of this Act, and may cause to be sworn such persons as it may require.

(12) The Commission may cause to be taken such evidence as it may require for the purposes of this Act, and may cause to be sworn such persons as it may require.

(13) The Commission may cause to be taken such evidence as it may require for the purposes of this Act, and may cause to be sworn such persons as it may require.

(14) The Commission may cause to be taken such evidence as it may require for the purposes of this Act, and may cause to be sworn such persons as it may require.

(15) The Commission may cause to be taken such evidence as it may require for the purposes of this Act, and may cause to be sworn such persons as it may require.

(16) The Commission may cause to be taken such evidence as it may require for the purposes of this Act, and may cause to be sworn such persons as it may require.

Provisions as to suspected food.

(1) If the Medical Officer, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer duly authorised by the Corporation in that behalf, has reasonable ground for suspecting that any food of which he has procured a sample is likely to cause food poisoning he may give notice to the person in charge of the food that until his investigations are completed the food or any specified portion thereof is not to be removed, or is not to be removed except to some place specified in the notice.

(2) If, as the result of his investigations, the Medical Officer, the Sanitary Inspector, or such other officer is satisfied that the food in question may safely be used for human consumption, he shall forthwith withdraw his notice, but if he is satisfied that such food or any portion thereof is likely to cause food poisoning, he may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by the magistrate, and shall inform the person in whose possession it was found of his intention to have it dealt with by the magistrate, and such person shall be entitled to appear before the magistrate and to be heard and call witnesses.

(3) If it appears to the magistrate that any food brought before him, whether seized under the provisions of this section or not, is unfit for human consumption, he shall condemn it and order it to be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent it from being used for human consumption.

(4) A person who removes any food in contravention of the requirements of a notice given under sub-section (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

(5) If a notice given under sub-section (1) of this section is withdrawn by the Medical Officer, the Sanitary Inspector, or other such officer, or if the magistrate before whom any food is brought under this section refuses to condemn it, the Corporation shall compensate the owner of the food to which the notice related for any depreciation in its value resulting from the action taken by the Medical Officer, Sanitary Inspector, or such other officer.

OFFENCES IN STREETS, &C.Penalty for keeping poultry or pigeons.

Any person who keeps any poultry or pigeons near any dwelling-house so as to be a nuisance or an annoyance to the occupiers of adjoining premises is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

Penalty for burning rubbish in or near streets.

Any person who -

- (a) in any street; or
- (b) near any street and (in any premises the domestic refuse from which the Corporation are required to collect and remove under the provisions of this Order) to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the public;

burns rubbish, refuse, debris, or waste materials shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

NUISANCES.Dogs or other animals if a nuisance or annoyance to be removed or restrained.

Any person who has or keeps or suffers to be kept within any premises any dog or other animal which is a nuisance or annoyance to any of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, and does not prevent the continuance of such/

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and verified. The text continues to describe the various methods used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the need for consistency and precision in the reporting process.

In the second section, the author details the specific procedures followed during the data collection phase. This includes the use of standardized forms and the implementation of quality control checks to ensure the reliability of the information gathered. The importance of regular communication and collaboration among team members is also stressed.

The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It outlines the statistical techniques employed to identify trends and patterns, and discusses the challenges associated with drawing meaningful conclusions from complex datasets. The author concludes by summarizing the key findings and providing recommendations for future research and practice.

such nuisance or annoyance by removing such dog or other animal or otherwise within such time as the magistrate shall determine, which he is hereby authorised to do in a summary manner, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Nuisance by dogs.

Any person in charge of a dog in any street and having the dog on a lead, who allows or permits such dog to deposit its excrement upon a public pavement or footway shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Nuisance arising from pigeons or rooks.

(1) For the purpose of abating or mitigating any nuisance, annoyance, or damage caused by the congregation in any place in the City of pigeons or rooks having or believed by the Corporation to have no owner, or of preventing or minimising any such nuisance, annoyance or damage which might in the opinion of the Corporation be so caused, the Corporation may destroy or may seize and sell or otherwise dispose of, or cause to be destroyed or seized and sold or otherwise disposed of, any pigeons or rooks in excess of such number as the Corporation may consider reasonable, and take such other steps as they may deem necessary for any such purpose.

Provided that the Corporation shall not in the exercise of the powers conferred by this section -

- (a) enter upon any building or land (other than a street) without the consent (which shall not be unreasonably withheld) of the occupier or the authority, body, or person having the exclusive control and management of such building or land;
- (b) execute or do any work or thing affecting the structure of such building or the use of such land without the consent (which shall not be unreasonably withheld) of the authority, body, or person in whom such building or land is vested; or
- (c) knowingly destroy, sell, or otherwise dispose of or cause to be destroyed, sold or otherwise disposed of, any pigeon or rook belonging to any person.

(2) Any question arising under this section as to whether any consent has been unreasonably withheld shall be determined by the Sheriff.

Noise nuisance.

(1) A noise nuisance shall be liable to be dealt with summarily in the manner provided in Part II of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, in the same way, and to the same effect as in cases under sub-section 6 of Section 16 of that Act, and the Corporation shall have all the powers, and duties with reference to a noise nuisance which a local authority has with reference to a nuisance under the said Act.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a noise nuisance shall be deemed to exist where any person makes or continues or causes to be made or continued any excessive or unreasonable or unnecessary noise, and where such noise is (a) injurious or dangerous to health and (b) is capable of being prevented or mitigated having due regard to all the circumstances of the case;

Provided that if the noise is occasioned in the course of any trade, business, or occupation it shall be a good defence that the best practicable means of preventing or mitigating it having regard to the cost have been adopted.

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall apply to a railway company or their servants exercising statutory powers.

Prevention/

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress.

The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the various causes of the depression. It is found that the principal causes are the failure of the harvest, the high price of food, and the want of employment.

The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which have been taken to relieve the distress. It is found that the Government has taken several measures, such as the issue of food tickets, the establishment of public works, and the provision of relief funds.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to prevent a recurrence of the depression. It is found that the principal measures are the improvement of agriculture, the establishment of a public works system, and the provision of a more liberal system of relief.

The fifth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to improve the condition of the people. It is found that the principal measures are the improvement of education, the establishment of a more liberal system of relief, and the provision of a more liberal system of public works.

The sixth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to improve the condition of the country. It is found that the principal measures are the improvement of agriculture, the establishment of a more liberal system of relief, and the provision of a more liberal system of public works.

The seventh part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to improve the condition of the country. It is found that the principal measures are the improvement of agriculture, the establishment of a more liberal system of relief, and the provision of a more liberal system of public works.

The eighth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to improve the condition of the country. It is found that the principal measures are the improvement of agriculture, the establishment of a more liberal system of relief, and the provision of a more liberal system of public works.

The ninth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to improve the condition of the country. It is found that the principal measures are the improvement of agriculture, the establishment of a more liberal system of relief, and the provision of a more liberal system of public works.

Prevention of nuisance arising from smoke.

Any person who so uses or causes or permits or suffers to be used any furnace or fire (except a household fire) so that black or brown smoke issues therefrom unless he proves that he uses the best practicable means for preventing such smoke, and has carefully attended to and managed such furnace or fire so as to prevent as far as possible the escape of such smoke therefrom shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings in respect of any such act or omission, and to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds in respect of every day or part of a day during which such act or omission continues after the imposition of the first-mentioned penalty, or in respect of every act or omission of a like nature which occurs within one month after such imposition:

Provided that where the emission of black or brown smoke from any furnace or fire is caused by careless or inefficient firing or by the mismanagement of any furnace or fire, the liability for the said penalty shall be incurred on conviction without service of any notice or requirement for its discontinuance or remedy being necessary.

(2) Nothing in this Order contained shall affect prejudicially the operation of the Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) Act, 1857, or the Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) Act, 1865, or the provisions of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, relating to the prevention of nuisance arising from smoke, and all offences under the said Act or this Order in regard to the prevention of smoke may be tried by the Magistrates, and the penalties may be recovered and applied in the same way as penalties are recovered and applied under this Order.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not extend and apply to motor vehicles as defined in Section 1 of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, on any street.

MISCELLANEOUS.Power to provide camping ground.

The Corporation may as part of any of their undertakings or services utilise any land belonging to them for camping grounds, or may acquire or lease lands for this purpose, and they may in connection with any such camping grounds (a) provide such facilities for camping purposes as they think proper, and (b) make such reasonable charges for camping sites, and impose such conditions and make and enforce such regulations for the use of such sites and with respect to any such camping grounds as they think fit.

Byelaws as to premises &c. of hairdressers, barbers, &c.

(1) The Corporation may make byelaws for the purpose of securing that any premises used or to be used for the purpose of carrying on the business of a hairdresser, barber, manicurist, or chiropodist, are suitable and adequate for such purpose, and of securing the cleanliness of such premises and of the instruments, towels, and materials used by hairdressers, barbers, manicurists, and chiropodists in such premises or elsewhere where a charge is made for attendance or service.

(2) Any person using any such premises shall keep exhibited in a suitable place a copy of the byelaws made by the Corporation under this section.

(3) Any person who acts or offends against any byelaw made under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Byelaws,

SECTION 1

The first part of the document is a general introduction to the subject matter. It discusses the importance of the work and the objectives of the study. The text is written in a formal, academic style and provides a clear overview of the project's scope and goals.

The second part of the document details the methodology used in the study. It describes the data collection methods, the sample size, and the statistical techniques employed to analyze the results. This section is crucial for understanding the reliability and validity of the findings.

The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the data. The text provides a detailed interpretation of these results, highlighting the key findings and their implications for the field of study.

The final part of the document is a conclusion that summarizes the main findings of the study. It discusses the limitations of the research and offers suggestions for future work. The conclusion is written in a clear and concise manner, providing a final perspective on the study's contributions.

SECTION 2

This section provides a detailed analysis of the data presented in the previous section. It explores the relationships between different variables and discusses the underlying causes of the observed trends. The text is supported by numerous references to the data, ensuring that the analysis is grounded in the study's findings.

The following section discusses the broader context of the study and its relevance to the current state of knowledge in the field. It compares the results of this study with those of previous research, highlighting both similarities and differences. This comparison helps to situate the study within the larger academic landscape.

The final section of the document is a discussion of the study's implications and its potential impact on the field. It considers the practical applications of the findings and offers insights into how they might be used to inform policy or practice. The discussion is thoughtful and provides a clear vision of the study's long-term significance.

Byelaws in respect of fried fish shops.

The provisions of Section 32 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, so far as relating to byelaws as to offensive businesses shall within the City extend to the trade or business of a fish frier notwithstanding that such trade or business may not have been declared to be an offensive business in pursuance of the provisions of the Public Health Acts.

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Section on Control of Food and Drugs

The provisions of Section 17 of the Public Health (Food and Drugs) Act, 1937, as far as relating to persons or to articles to which the Act applies, shall extend to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and shall have effect as if they were contained in the Act of 1937 as amended by the provisions of the Public Health (Food and Drugs) Act, 1938.

REPORT.COMPLAINTS.

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

	<u>Complaints Received.</u>	<u>No Action necessary.</u>
(a) Choked or defective drains and sanitary conveniences	607	105
(b) Dampness ... ..	137	96
(c) Want of cleanliness ... ..	238	140
(d) Overcrowding . ... ..	596	42
(e) Dwellings infested with vermin . ... ..	502	187
(f) Nuisances caused by keeping domestic animals ...	117	42
(g) Offensive smells ... ..	229	179
(h) Accumulations of Refuse .. ... ..	116	37
(i) Structural Repairs . ... ..	1,339	111
(j) Other . ... ..	<u>148</u>	<u>88</u>
Totals .. ...	<u>4,029</u>	<u>1,027</u>

The total number of complaints was 4,029, as compared with 4,296 in the previous year, and 4,531 in 1936. As has been the case for a number of years, the largest proportion of the complaints referred to the need for structural repairs .

As was the case in 1937, there has been a decrease in the number of complaints.

IRAINAGE.

During the year, the drainage and sanitary arrangements of 9 properties were examined, and in all cases found to be defective. The owners were called upon to carry out the alterations necessary in order to put the premises in accordance with modern requirements, and in all cases the work was completed before the end of the year.

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

The number of choked drains was 645, as compared with 723 in the previous year, 695 in 1936, and 676 in 1935; while the number of choked w.c.'s was 19, as compared with 28 in the previous year, 46 in 1936, and 29 in 1935. 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. The number of choked w.c.s is the lowest on record.

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. A number of 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 54 letters were sent, as compared with 135 in the previous year, 70 in 1936, and 109 in 1935.

During the year, 19 letters were also sent regarding the misuse of sinks used in common.

Fishers' Squares, Footdee.

The matter of the improvement of the sanitary condition of the houses in/

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in these Squares has been repeatedly before the Town Council, and various suggestions have been made, but the majority of the houses continue to be without an adequate supply of sanitary conveniences. On 17th December, 1934, the following motion was submitted to, and accepted by, the Council:- "That it be remitted to the Streets and Works and Public Health Committees to consider and report upon the whole question of sewerage and drainage in the Squares at Footdee, with a view to bringing the same up to the standards of modern requirements." The motion, however, had no practical outcome for the improvement of the sanitary conditions.

The number of separate dwellings in these Squares is at present 157, of which 48 are one-roomed, 74 are two-roomed, 25 are three-roomed, 9 are four-roomed and 1 is five-roomed, with a population of 205 males, 227 females, and 98 children under the age of 10 years - a total of 530 persons. The houses, which are in good structural condition, and at all times kept in a very cleanly condition, were built at a time when waterclosets and sinks were practically unknown. In course of time, three public water-closets for the use of males were erected in the vicinity of the Squares; and the water supply was obtained from a few standpipes in the Squares.

The greatest difficulty has been experienced in getting the proprietors of the houses to introduce the necessary sanitary conveniences. Only 56 of the dwellings are as yet provided with a private water-closet, or, a share of such closet; and only 72 of the dwellings are provided with a sink inside the house, although in 19 dwellings there is a sink on the stair or entrance lobby. There is also a great deficiency in proper wash-house accommodation. A number of the properties are occupied by only one householder, who in most cases is the owner.

It is appropriate on this occasion to give the history of these houses.

The Town Council, in the last years of the eighteenth century, received a petition from fishermen at the north side of the Dee-mouth, stating that their houses were in a dilapidated and uninhabitable condition, and praying the Council to provide them with proper houses, either there or at Torry on the south side of the Dec, for which they were willing to pay suitable rents. The Town Council eventually in 1808, resolved to provide houses on the north side, at Footdee, and planned two squares, known as the Fishers' Squares. This was apparently done without any parliamentary sanction, the money being obtained from the Common Good. The Council appeared to have been partly moved by the desirability of providing convenient houses for pilots. The Council began with the erection of 46 houses at a cost which is left blank in the Council's Minutes. The houses were apparently one-storey houses of one room with a ceiling, and another room without a ceiling, used mainly as a store for nets and similar articles. The roofs were originally thatched, but the thatch was after some years replaced by tiles, and subsequently by slates. In 1837, further houses were erected by the Town Council, the cost being estimated at £50 per house. In later years, up to 1873, still further instalments of houses were erected by the Council, until the two Squares were completed, but the last instalments were provided with the intention of the houses being immediately sold to the occupants for cash or deferred payments.

There are many references from time to time in the Council's Minutes regarding the provision and improvement of water supply, drains, and footpaths, as also in later years to raising of the walls and the re-roofing of the houses. These houses were obviously a source of considerable trouble to the Council, but the Council acted as if they recognised some special obligation to provide houses for fishermen and pilots. In 1874, the Council began, on the request of certain of the occupants, to offer the houses for sale, but this was not extensively done until 1880. In that year a large number of the dwelling-houses were sold by roup at prices ranging from £65 to £180. The last of the houses were sold in 1881.

In the great majority of cases, the tenant became the proprietor, and was assisted in doing so by the easy conditions of the sale. The present occupants/

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and the plans for the future.

The second part of the report deals with the financial statement of the organization. It shows the income and expenditure for the year and the balance sheet at the end of the year. It also includes a statement of the assets and liabilities of the organization.

The third part of the report deals with the administrative work of the organization. It describes the various departments and the work done by each of them. It also includes a list of the members of the organization and the names of the staff members.

The fourth part of the report deals with the social work of the organization. It describes the various social services provided by the organization and the results achieved. It also includes a list of the beneficiaries of these services.

The fifth part of the report deals with the future plans of the organization. It describes the various projects and programs planned for the next year and the resources required for their implementation.

The sixth part of the report deals with the conclusions and recommendations of the organization. It summarizes the main findings of the report and provides suggestions for the improvement of the organization's work.

The seventh part of the report deals with the appendixes. It includes a list of the various documents and reports referred to in the main text of the report.

occupants of the houses are in many cases descendants of the owners, and they plead that they are small wage earners, and cannot meet the expense of providing the necessary sanitary conveniences.

There is also difficulty in regard to the finding of suitable sites for water-closets and wash-house accommodation on account of the irregular way in which the ground in the middle of the Squares has hitherto been utilised for temporary erection by the owners of the houses, and also because of the ground belonging in part to the Town Council and not being wholly at the disposal of the owners of the houses.

As regards the contention by the owners that they are financially unable to meet the cost of the required work, it is proper to point out that Section 15 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, provides that "where a local authority has served a notice under sub-section (1) of Section 14 of the Act requiring the execution of works for the purpose of rendering a dwelling-house fit for human habitation, and the notice has not been complied with, then after the expiration of the time specified in the notice, or if an appeal has been made against the notice, and the Sheriff upon that appeal has confirmed the notice with or without variation, after the expiration of twenty-one days from the determination of the appeal, or of such longer period as the sheriff in determining the appeal may fix, the local authority may themselves do the work required to be done by the notice, or by the notice as varied by the Sheriff, as the case may be; and in addition the authority may execute any further works which are found to be necessary for the purpose of rendering the house fit for human habitation, but which could not reasonably have been ascertained to be required at the examination prior to the service of the aforesaid notice. Any question as to whether further works are necessary, or could not have been reasonably ascertained as aforesaid, shall be determined by the Sheriff, whose decision shall be final."

"Any expenses incurred by the local authority under this section, together with interest, at such rate as the Department may with the approval of the Treasury from time to time by order fix, from the date when a demand for the expenses is served until payment, may, subject as hereinafter provided, be recovered by them in a summary manner or otherwise from the person having control of the dwelling-house, or if he receives the rent of the house as trustee, tutor, curator, factor, or agent, for some other person, then either from him or from that other person, or in part from him and, as to the remainder from that other person:

Provided that if the person having control of the dwelling-house proves that he:-

- (i) is receiving the rent merely as trustee, curator, factor, or agent for some other person; and
- (ii) has not, and since the date of the service on him of the demand has not had, in his hands on behalf of that other person sufficient money to discharge the whole demand of the authority,

his liability shall be limited to the total amount of the money which he has, or has had, in his hands as aforesaid."

"The local authority may by order declare any such expenses to be payable by weekly, monthly, half yearly or annual instalments within a period not exceeding thirty years, with interest at such rate as the Department may, with the approval of the Treasury, from time to time by order fix, from the date of the service of the demand until the whole amount is paid, and any such instalments and interest, or any part thereof, may be recovered in a summary manner from any owner or occupier of the dwelling-house, and, if recovered from an occupier, may be deducted by him from the rent of the house."

"No action taken under this section, or the afore-mentioned Section 14 shall/

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shall prejudice or affect any other powers of the local authority or any remedy available to the tenant of a dwelling-house against his landlord, either at common law or otherwise."

In view of the fact that such a large proportion of the houses in the Fishers' Squares have no water-closet or sink accommodation, and in view also of the fact that the Town Council have been enforcing the requirements of the local Act (which deals with the provision of W.Cs. and sinks), in other parts of the City, it is desirable that steps should now be taken to compel the provision of W.Cs. and sinks in the houses referred to.

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 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.

The following table, which has been brought up-to-date, 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.
Torry, ...	3,847	2,294	85	1,944	114	124	15	12	-
St. Clements,	3,843	3,642	112	1,011	958	977	289	180	115
Greyfriars,	3,985	3,985	61	995	1,175	1,002	427	250	75
St. Machar,	5,860	3,025	170	2,084	498	169	45	59	-
Woodside, ..	5,115	1,601	55	548	488	390	103	17	-
St. Nicholas,	2,585	2,395	127	1,184	415	386	178	30	75
Rosemount, .	3,438	1,855	113	1,247	232	198	34	24	7
Rubislaw, ..	3,418	1,186	90	973	67	46	10	-	-
Gilcomston,	3,130	2,757	130	1,156	562	423	215	122	149
Holburn, ...	2,774	2,102	189	1,481	153	146	83	42	8
Ruthrieston,	4,518	1,419	165	1,005	173	20	25	24	7
Ferryhill, .	3,329	2,045	152	1,315	319	142	85	24	8
* Grand Totals,									
	45,842	28,306	1,449	14,943	5,154	4,023	1,509	784	444
	Percentages		5.1	52.8	18.2	14.2	5.3	2.8	1.6

\*The above-mentioned figure is the number of inhabited houses appearing in the Valuation Roll as at 8th September last, being an increase of 710 as compared with the previous year. The number of inhabited houses in September, 1914, was 36,664.

It will be observed that in 5.1 per cent., of the houses visited, each tenant has a separate W.C., while in 52.8 per cent., there is at least one W.C. to every two tenants. In 18.2 per cent., the proportion is one to three tenants; in 14.2 per cent., one to four tenants; in 5.3 per cent., one to five tenants; while in the remaining 4.2 per cent., there are more than five tenants to a W.C.



Small quantities of water are also present in the ... of the ... of the ... of the ...

Table I. Physical Constants

The above table shows the results of the measurements of the physical constants of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ...

The following table shows the results of the measurements of the physical constants of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ...

In the preceding table the values are given in ...

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The following table shows the results of the measurements of the physical constants of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ...

The above table shows the results of the measurements of the physical constants of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ...

Acting upon instructions received from the Town Council a commencement was made in 1936 with the task of calling upon owners to provide W.Cs. in the proportion of at least one W.C. to every two tenants. During 1936 the number of additional W.Cs. provided was 365, and during 1937 the number was 534.

The number of additional W.Cs. provided during the past year was 281, and, in addition, orders had been given for the provision of 98 W.Cs., but the tradesmen had been unable to provide these before the close of the year.

Up to the end of last year, therefore, the total number of additional W.Cs. provided is 1,180. Some considerable time must still elapse before all the properties in the City can be dealt with, but the work is being undertaken as speedily as possible. Due regard, however, must be paid to the rate at which architects and tradesmen are able to carry out the work. The staff are working in several parts of the City - going from house to house and from street to street - and it is again gratifying to be able to report that no difficulty is being experienced in getting the required work carried out.

Although there is no power to compel the provision of bathrooms, the owner of a six-tenement property - in connection with which the existing W.Cs. were situated in the back court - when called upon to provide an additional W.C., resolved to scrap the outside W.Cs., and provide each of the six dwellings with a bathroom, W.C., and wash-hand basin. The property was worth the additional expenditure, and owners of a similar type of property would be well advised to consider the desirability of providing bathrooms. Unfortunately, the number of tenement properties in the City where it would be practicable to provide a bathroom without utilising an existing room is comparatively small. The large majority of the houses in the older tenements contain two and three rooms. Consequently, apart from the question of expense, it is not desirable to convert these houses into one and two-roomed houses, which would require to be done if one of the existing rooms were to be utilised for a bathroom.

Opportunity is also being taken to get rid of all obsolete W.Cs. During 1937, the number of such W.Cs. replaced was 115, as compared with 194 in the previous year, and 380 in 1936.

No action is, of course, being taken in connection with these properties which ought to be demolished as soon as possible.

#### Dry Closets, Privy Middens and Ashpits.

There are 69 dry closets, and 1 privy midden known to the Department, being the same number as in the previous year. Owing to pressure of work it has so far been found impossible to make a survey of the district added to the City in 1934, but it is hoped to be able to have this done in the near future. In this district there are a number of dry closets and ashpits.

As stated in previous reports, 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 other 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)/

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved.

The second part of the report deals with the financial statement of the organization. It shows the income and expenditure for the year and the balance sheet at the end of the year.

The third part of the report deals with the administrative work of the organization. It describes the various departments and the work done by each of them. It also mentions the various committees and the work done by them.

The fourth part of the report deals with the future plans of the organization. It mentions the various projects that are being planned for the next year and the steps that are being taken to carry them out. It also mentions the various committees and the work done by them.

The fifth part of the report deals with the general remarks of the organization. It mentions the various projects that are being planned for the next year and the steps that are being taken to carry them out.

The sixth part of the report deals with the general remarks of the organization. It mentions the various projects that are being planned for the next year and the steps that are being taken to carry them out.

General Remarks

The organization has been successful in carrying out its various projects and in achieving its objectives. It has also been successful in raising funds and in maintaining its financial stability.

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(a) Dry Closets.

<u>Ward.</u>	No. of dwelling-houses in which there are pail privies in the proportion of one to:-				<u>Total Privies in Ward.</u>
	<u>One tenant.</u>	<u>Two tenants.</u>	<u>Three tenants.</u>	<u>Four tenants.</u>	
St. Machar, ...	4	7	2	2	15
Woodside, . ...	21	8	-	-	29
Rosemount, ...	7	4	-	-	11
Rubislaw, . ...	10	1	1	-	12
Ferryhill, ...	2	-	-	-	2
Totals, ...	44	20	3	2	69

(b) Privy Middens.

One in Woodside Ward, used by one tenant.

Ashpits.

The total number of ashpits is 18, being the same number as in the previous year.

<u>Ward.</u>	Used by:-		
	<u>One tenant.</u>	<u>Two tenants.</u>	<u>Three tenants.</u>
Woodside, ...	7	2	-
St. Machar, ..	5	3	1
Totals, ..	12	5	1

Sinks.

<u>Ward.</u>	<u>No. of Houses Inspected.</u>	<u>No. of houses in which water is obtained from sinks on stair landings.</u>	<u>No. of houses in which water is obtained from taps in back court.</u>
Torry, ...	2,294	34	7
St. Clements,	3,642	1,060	103
Greyfriars, .	3,985	1,394	64
St. Machar, .	3,025	163	67
Woodside, ...	1,601	408	120
St. Nicholas,	2,395	436	14
Rosemount, ..	1,855	113	7
Rubislaw, ...	1,186	8	-
Gilcomston, .	2,757	492	27
Holburn, ...	2,102	108	24
Ruthrieston,	1,419	85	4
Ferryhill, ..	2,045	152	13
Grand Total,	28,306	4,453	450
	Percentages	15.7	1.6

The number of houses without sinks inside the houses is 4,903, being 220 less than in the previous year. In 4,453 houses the water supply is obtained from one or more common sinks on the stair landings, and in the remaining 450 houses the only water supply available is from taps provided in the back courts.

The number of sinks provided during the year was 78.

The/

Table 1. Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the different factors.

Source of Variation	df	Mean Square	F	P
Replication	1	...	...	...
Treatment	...	...	...	...
Error	...	...	...	...

Table 2. Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the different factors.

Source of Variation	df	Mean Square	F	P
Replication	1	...	...	...
Treatment	...	...	...	...
Error	...	...	...	...

Table 3. Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the different factors.

Source of Variation	df	Mean Square	F	P
Replication	1	...	...	...
Treatment	...	...	...	...
Error	...	...	...	...

Table 4. Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the different factors.

Source of Variation	df	Mean Square	F	P
Replication	1	...	...	...
Treatment	...	...	...	...
Error	...	...	...	...

The majority of houses without sinks are situated in properties which should be demolished as soon as possible.

#### H O U S I N G.

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

Statement/

The quantity of boxes which are situated in positions  
which should be described as such as follows.

TABLE

The following table shows the  
positions of the various items as at the present time.

TABLE

## STATEMENT SHEWING POSITION OF VARIOUS HOUSING SCHEMES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

SITE.	No. of houses in Scheme.	No. of houses completed.	No. of houses under construction.	Numbers of Types of Houses.					Houses erected with assistance under Act undernoted.
				2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	5 apt.	
<u>Additional Houses.</u>									
Torry, ...	242	242	...	...	88	154	...	...	1919 Act.
Torry, ...	20	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	1924 "
Torry, ...	184	184	...	...	124	...	...	...	1924 "
Torry (Mansefield Road), ...	258	258	...	...	258	...	...	...	1924 "
Cattofield (1st Scheme), ...	48	48	...	...	48	...	...	...	1923 "
Hilton (1st Scheme), ...	300	300	...	...	300	...	...	...	1924 "
Smithfield, ...	40	40	...	...	40	...	...	...	1924 "
Hilton & Cattofield, ...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1924 "
Pittodrie, ...	248	248	...	...	248	...	...	...	1924 "
School Road, ...	392	392	...	...	392	...	...	...	1924 "
Ruthrieston, ...	256	256	...	...	156	...	...	...	1924 "
Totals, ...	2,988	2,988	...	...	904	1,930	154	...	
<u>Slum Clearance &amp; Relief of Overcrowding.</u>									
Erroll Street & Co. Section, ...	96	96	...	...	56	40	...	...	1923 Act.
Torry Section, ...	184	184	...	...	80	104	...	...	1923 "
School Road North, ...	258	258	...	...	...	258	...	...	1930: 1935 Acts.
School Road North (2nd Development), ...	216	216	...	...	...	180	36	...	Do.
Seaforth Road - Roslin Street etc., ...	84	84	...	...	...	72	12	...	Do.
Frogghall, ...	192	192	...	...	...	132	60	...	Do.
Linksfield Place, ...	18	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	Do.
Grampian Place - Tullos Place, ...	90	90	...	...	...	78	12	...	Do.
Frogghall (2nd Development), ...	42	42	...	...	...	...	42	...	Do.
Craiginches, ...	192	192	...	...	...	144	48	...	Do.
Hilton Drive, ...	44	44	...	...	...	44	...	...	Do.
Willowbank, ...	66	66	...	...	...	...	66	...	Do.
Tanfield, ...	48	48	...	...	...	...	48	...	Do.
Roslin Street - Park Road, ...	18	18	...	...	...	6	6	...	Do.
Woodside (1st Section), ...	86	86	...	...	...	36	42	...	Do.
Carry Forward ..	4,622	4,622	...	...	1,040	3,042	526	14	



Date	Description	Particulars	Balance
1880	Jan 1	Balance forward	100.00
	Jan 10	To Cash	50.00
	Jan 20	By Cash	25.00
	Jan 30	To Cash	75.00
	Feb 1	By Cash	30.00
	Feb 15	To Cash	60.00
	Feb 25	By Cash	40.00
	Mar 1	To Cash	80.00
	Mar 10	By Cash	50.00
	Mar 20	To Cash	90.00
	Mar 30	By Cash	60.00
	Apr 1	To Cash	100.00
	Apr 10	By Cash	70.00
	Apr 20	To Cash	110.00
	Apr 30	By Cash	80.00
	May 1	To Cash	120.00
	May 10	By Cash	90.00
	May 20	To Cash	130.00
	May 30	By Cash	100.00
	Jun 1	To Cash	140.00
	Jun 10	By Cash	110.00
	Jun 20	To Cash	150.00
	Jun 30	By Cash	120.00
	Jul 1	To Cash	160.00
	Jul 10	By Cash	130.00
	Jul 20	To Cash	170.00
	Jul 30	By Cash	140.00
	Aug 1	To Cash	180.00
	Aug 10	By Cash	150.00
	Aug 20	To Cash	190.00
	Aug 30	By Cash	160.00
	Sep 1	To Cash	200.00
	Sep 10	By Cash	170.00
	Sep 20	To Cash	210.00
	Sep 30	By Cash	180.00
	Oct 1	To Cash	220.00
	Oct 10	By Cash	190.00
	Oct 20	To Cash	230.00
	Oct 30	By Cash	200.00
	Nov 1	To Cash	240.00
	Nov 10	By Cash	210.00
	Nov 20	To Cash	250.00
	Nov 30	By Cash	220.00
	Dec 1	To Cash	260.00
	Dec 10	By Cash	230.00
	Dec 20	To Cash	270.00
	Dec 30	By Cash	240.00
	1881	Jan 1	Balance forward
	Jan 10	To Cash	50.00
	Jan 20	By Cash	25.00
	Jan 30	To Cash	75.00
	Feb 1	By Cash	30.00
	Feb 15	To Cash	60.00
	Feb 25	By Cash	40.00
	Mar 1	To Cash	80.00
	Mar 10	By Cash	50.00
	Mar 20	To Cash	90.00
	Mar 30	By Cash	60.00
	Apr 1	To Cash	100.00
	Apr 10	By Cash	70.00
	Apr 20	To Cash	110.00
	Apr 30	By Cash	80.00
	May 1	To Cash	120.00
	May 10	By Cash	90.00
	May 20	To Cash	130.00
	May 30	By Cash	100.00
	Jun 1	To Cash	140.00
	Jun 10	By Cash	110.00
	Jun 20	To Cash	150.00
	Jun 30	By Cash	120.00
	Jul 1	To Cash	160.00
	Jul 10	By Cash	130.00
	Jul 20	To Cash	170.00
	Jul 30	By Cash	140.00
	Aug 1	To Cash	180.00
	Aug 10	By Cash	150.00
	Aug 20	To Cash	190.00
	Aug 30	By Cash	160.00
	Sep 1	To Cash	200.00
	Sep 10	By Cash	170.00
	Sep 20	To Cash	210.00
	Sep 30	By Cash	180.00
	Oct 1	To Cash	220.00
	Oct 10	By Cash	190.00
	Oct 20	To Cash	230.00
	Oct 30	By Cash	200.00
	Nov 1	To Cash	240.00
	Nov 10	By Cash	210.00
	Nov 20	To Cash	250.00
	Nov 30	By Cash	220.00
	Dec 1	To Cash	260.00
	Dec 10	By Cash	230.00
	Dec 20	To Cash	270.00
	Dec 30	By Cash	240.00

SITE.	No. of houses in Scheme.	No. of houses completed.	No. of houses under construction.	Numbers of Types of Houses.					Houses erected with assistance under Act undernoted.
				2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	5 apt.	
Brought Forward ..	4,622	4,622	...	1,040	3,042	526	14	1930: 1935 Acts.	
Woodside (2nd Section), ...	90	90	...	...	12	54	24	Do.	
Woodside (3rd Section), ...	96	96	...	...	48	48	...	Do.	
Woodside (4th Section), ...	126	120	6	...	54	72	...	Do.	
Woodside (5th Section), ...	18	18	...	...	6	12	...	Do.	
King Street - Erroll Street, ...	20	20	...	...	...	20	...	Do.	
Hayton Road, ...	156	156	...	...	62	94	...	Do.	
Tanfield (2nd Section), ...	100	100	...	...	30	54	16	Do.	
Powis (1st Section), ...	126	126	...	...	18	96	12	Do.	
Powis (2nd Section), ...	122	100	22	...	42	72	8	Do.	
Powis (3rd Section), ...	44	...	44	...	12	24	8	Do.	
Powis (4th Section), ...	30	...	30	...	10	20	...	Do.	
Middlefield (1st Section), ...	150	150	...	...	96	54	...	Do.	
Middlefield (2nd Section), ...	82	82	...	...	18	48	16	Do.	
Middlefield (3rd Section), ...	88	88	...	...	60	24	4	Do.	
Middlefield (4th Section), ...	50	2	48	...	...	50	...	Do.	
Middlefield (5th Section), ...	26	22	4	...	...	18	8	Do.	
Middlefield (6th Section), ...	20	...	20	...	...	20	...	Do.	
Grampian Road, ...	12	12	...	...	...	12	...	Do.	
Sunnybank Road, ...	22	22	...	...	6	12	4	Do.	
Walker Road, ...	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	Do.	
Kainhill Scheme (1st Section), ...	66	...	66	...	...	66	...	Do.	
Kainhill Scheme (2nd Section), ...	66	...	38	...	...	36	30	Do.	
Kainhill Scheme (3rd Section), ...	68	...	38	...	20	48	...	Do.	
Holburn Street, ...	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	Do.	
Short Loanings, ...	40	...	40	...	40	...	...	Do.	
Polwarth Road, ...	56	...	52	...	32	24	...	Do.	
Anderson Drive North (1st Section), ...	44	...	28	...	24	20	...	Do.	
Tullos (1st Section), ...	86	...	36	...	8	78	...	Do.	
Tullos (2nd Section), ...	56	...	32	...	32	24	...	Do.	
Tullos (3rd Section), ...	52	...	10	...	...	52	...	Do.	
Tullos (4th Section), ...	52	...	...	...	...	36	16	Do.	
Anderson Drive South, ...	48	...	20	...	28	20	...	Do.	
Specimen Timber Houses, ...	6	...	6	...	4	2	...	Do.	
Totals, ..	6,658	5,832	552	1,040	3,704	1,754	160		

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Estimate of Housing Requirements and Building Proposals during  
the five years 1939-43.

Housing Form No. 41.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND.

Local Authority of Burgh of Aberdeen.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930: (Section 22 (2)).

I. (A) Estimated number of Houses:-

	Number of Apartments.						Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
(a) Unfit for human habitation but not overcrowded, ...	No details available.						2,982
(b) Unfit for human habitation and overcrowded, ...					Do.		2,839
± (c) Required to abate overcrowding in fit houses, ...					Do.		3,639

± Substituted for the purpose of clarity for the following original heading - (c) Overcrowded but not unfit for human habitation.

(B) Estimated number of houses required to meet the \*general needs of the working-class population, ...

	Number of Apartments.*						Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
	No details available.						3,100

12,560

Deduct estimated surplus referred to in attached Memorandum, 1,800

Net estimate of houses required, ... 10,760

± Note:- The policy of the Town Council is to erect houses in the proportion of -

3 apartments, 30%; 4 apartments, 60%; 5 apartments, 10%.

\* The housing needs of married persons living with relatives or in sub-lets or in lodgings; persons desirous of getting married for whom accommodation is not likely to be available, &c.

II. (A) Estimated number of new houses likely to be erected by the Local Authority during the five years, 1939-1943:-

* (a) Houses for which tenders have already been submitted to the Department but which are not likely to be completed till after 31st December, 1938, ...	826
* (b) Houses for which tenders have yet to be submitted to the Department, ...	<u>3,674</u>
Total, ..	<u>4,500</u>

\* Excluding single rooms in hostels which should be separately entered here, . . . . .

The Town Council have not yet come to a decision in respect of the provision of hostel accommodation.

(B) Estimated number of new houses likely to be provided for the working-classes during the five years, 1939-1943, otherwise than by the Local Authority, 2,000

Since/

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(1) Chapter I  
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Since this Estimate was submitted, the Town Council have resolved to make application to the Department of Health for permission to provide a hostel or hostels for 60 aged persons living alone.

The following Memorandum was submitted along with the Estimate.

ESTIMATE OF HOUSING REQUIREMENTS & BUILDING PROPOSALS DURING  
THE FIVE YEARS, 1939-1943.

Date from which the information given in the afore-mentioned Estimate was obtained.

-----  
Memo. by Sanitary Inspector.

A. Uninhabitable and Overcrowded Houses.

Uninhabitable Houses.

Lists have been compiled of all the uninhabitable houses known to the Sanitary Inspector and his Staff. As no part of the complete Survey prescribed by the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, has yet been undertaken, it must be understood that these Lists do not include all the uninhabitable houses in the City.

Moreover, until the afore-mentioned Survey has been completed, it is impossible to give accurate information under the three headings enumerated by the Department of Health.

As the result of the preliminary survey - a full report regarding which was submitted on 16th March, 1936 - it was found that the total number of unfit houses included in the Survey was 3,014, and in these houses were living 3,211 families, 1,566 of which, or 48.77 per cent. were overcrowded.

The number of unfit houses known to the Department at 31st October, 1938 - after deducting all the houses which have already been dealt with by Clearance Resolutions, Demolition Orders, Closing Orders, and Undertakings - is 5,821.

In order to arrive at the estimated number of unfit houses which are also overcrowded, it has been considered that the only reliable way of making up this estimate was to apply the percentage referred to:- viz., 48.77 to the total number of unfit houses. This has, accordingly, been done, with the result that of the 5,821 unfit houses, 2,839 are estimated to be overcrowded.

Undernoted is a summary of the uninhabitable houses which still require to be dealt with in the 9 Clearance Areas, agreed upon some years ago by the Town Council; as also a summary of the houses in the various Wards of the City which are unfit for human habitation.

Clearance Areas.

<u>Designation of Area.</u>	<u>Size of House.</u>						<u>Total.</u>
	<u>One room.</u>	<u>Two rooms.</u>	<u>Three rooms.</u>	<u>Four rooms.</u>	<u>Five rooms.</u>	<u>Six + rooms.</u>	
(1) Upper Denburn & Vicinity, ..	44	52	20	7	2	-	125
(2) Kidd Street & Vicinity, ...	39	71	13	-	-	-	123
(3) St. Andrew Street & Vicinity, 2	2	15	9	1	-	-	27
(4) Miller Street & Vicinity, ..	-	10	7	-	-	-	17
(5) Shiprow & Vicinity, .. ...	20	20	2	-	-	-	42
(6) Spring Garden & Vicinity, ..	6	3	-	1	-	-	10
(7) East North Street & Vicinity, 14	14	35	5	2	-	-	56
(8) West North Street & Vicinity, 34	34	47	10	1	-	-	92
(9) Wales Street & Albion Street Area, ... ..	5	15	3	1	-	-	24
Totals, . ...	164	268	69	13	2	-	516



\* Excludes a House Let in Lodgings providing accommodation for male and female lodgers.

\*\* Excludes a House Let in Lodgings providing accommodation for male lodgers.

Uninhabitable Houses in Various Wards.

<u>Name of Ward.</u>	<u>Size of House.</u>						<u>Total.</u>
	<u>One room.</u>	<u>Two rooms.</u>	<u>Three rooms.</u>	<u>Four rooms.</u>	<u>Five rooms.</u>	<u>Six + rooms.</u>	
Torry, .. ...	10	38	6	-	-	-	54
St. Clements, .	278	630	276	31	2	3	1,220
Greyfriars, ...	453	696	257	38	5	1	1,450
St. Machar, ...	77	202	72	25	8	5	389
Woodside, ...	93	243	99	23	2	4	464
St. Nicholas, .	170	335	124	13	-	-	642
Rosemount, ...	46	113	27	6	3	-	195
Rubislaw, ...	-	-	1	2	1	-	4
Gilcomston, ...	126	249	62	15	2	-	454
Holburn, ...	40	101	29	7	-	-	177
Ruthrieston, ..	27	58	25	8	-	-	118
Ferryhill, ...	37	61	28	11	-	1	138
Totals, ...	1,357	2,726	1,006	179	23	14	5,305

The total number of uninhabitable houses, therefore, which still require to be dealt with is 5,821, of which 2,839 are estimated to be overcrowded.

It has to be kept in mind, however, that accommodation has still to be provided for 570 tenants whose houses have already been dealt with by means of Clearance Resolutions, Demolition Orders, Closing Orders, and Undertakings. These houses, therefore, have not been included in the afore-mentioned houses.

Overcrowding in Fit Houses.

The preliminary Survey disclosed that in order to abate the overcrowding detailed in the Report, it would be necessary to erect 5,368 houses, comprising 2,232 three-roomed houses; 2,648 four-roomed houses; 479 five-roomed houses, and 9 houses of 6 rooms and upwards.

Since that date, 1,878 families have been decrowded by transference to houses owned by the Local Authority; while 113 families are known to have been decrowded by transference to houses in private ownership. The total number of families decrowded as at 31st October - directly or indirectly by the operations of the Local Authority - was, therefore, 1,991.

Undernoted are details:-

	<u>To L.A. Houses.</u>	<u>To privately owned Houses.</u>
1936, ... ..	480	32
1937, ... ..	601	38
1938 (up to 31st October), ..	<u>797</u>	<u>43</u>
Totals, . ...	1,878	113

A large number of cases of overcrowding have, however, been discovered since the Survey.

Undernoted are particulars:-

1936,/



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1936, ... ..	120
1937, ... ..	180
1938 (up to 31st October), ..	<u>211</u>

Total, .. 511 of which it was estimated that 249 were unfit for human habitation.

S U M M A R Y.

No. of houses estimated in 1936 as necessary to abate overcrowding, ... ..	5,368
Minus	
No. of houses decrowded, . ... ..	<u>1,991</u>
	3,377
Plus	
Estimated number of additional "Fit" houses found overcrowded since Survey, ... ..	<u>262</u>
Estimated total number of houses still required to abate overcrowding, ... ..	3,639

B. Estimated number of houses required to meet the <sup>#</sup>general needs of the working-class population.

<sup>#</sup>The housing needs of married persons living with relatives or in sub-lets or in lodgings; persons desirous of getting married for whom accommodation is not likely to be available, etc.

Married persons living with relatives, or in sub-lets or in lodgings.

The Preliminary Survey revealed that the total number of sub-let houses was 2,635, of which number 1,294 were overcrowded. There is no doubt that houses have been obtained for a number of these sub-let tenants since that date, but there is no means of obtaining information regarding this number. On the other hand, it is well known, from the frequent inquiries made at the Sanitary Department that there are a number of persons who have been married since the date of the Survey and who, on account of being unable to rent a house are living either in sub-let rooms or with relatives. As regards these cases also it is impossible to obtain information as to the number. I am of opinion, however, that it can be assumed that the proportion of the 2,635 sub-lets who have been able to obtain houses is approximately balanced by the number of persons who were not living in sub-lets at the time of the Survey, but who have since that date been compelled to live in sub-let rooms.

Consequently a reasonable estimate of the number meantime living in sub-let rooms would be 2,500.

Persons desirous of getting married for whom accommodation is not likely to be available.

Undernoted are particulars of the number of marriages - in connection with which the male was resident within the City - which took place during each of the years, 1933-37.

1933, ... ..	1,094
1934, ... ..	1,199
1935, ... ..	1,279
1926, ... ..	1,230
1937, ... ..	<u>1,168</u>
	5,970
Average	1,194

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I think it can be assumed that it is the intention and desire of all these couples to reside within the City. Of course to get the correct number of marriages of males ordinarily resident in Aberdeen, there should be added to the afore-mentioned figures the number of males ordinarily resident in the City who were married outwith the City. This number, of course, cannot be obtained.

It will be observed that the annual average number of such marriages is 1,194. For the purpose of arriving at the number of houses which would be required annually for such persons, and having regard to other means of accommodation available, or likely to be available, I have estimated that at least 10 per cent., or, say, 120 houses per annum would require to be provided.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

Estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation, but not overcrowded, ... ..	2,982
Estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation, and overcrowded, ... ..	2,839
Estimated number of houses required to abate overcrowding in fit houses, ... ..	3,639
Estimated number of houses required to meet the general needs of the working-class population, ... ..	<u>3,100</u>
Total, ... ..	12,560
Deduct as being estimated surplus, ... ..	<u>1,800</u>
* Net estimate of houses required, ... ..	<u>10,760</u>

\*From the total of the above-mentioned 12,560 houses, there will fall to be deducted such two-roomed houses as may be found, on the completion of Slum Clearance & Decrowding operations, to be surplus to requirements. This number, as the result of the Preliminary Survey on Decrowding, was estimated at 3,583.

When the information from the Final Survey is available, it is expected that this estimated surplus will be substantially reduced - probably by half. On this assumption, there will fall to be deducted, say, 1,800 houses, leaving the estimated net requirements as 10,760 houses.

#### Re-housing of Aged Persons.

The Report of the Scottish Housing Advisory Committee regarding the above was, along with a memorandum by the City Chamberlain, considered by the Finance Committee, who recommended as follows:-

- (a) That, with a view to ascertaining more definitely the number of two-roomed houses which might reasonably be expected to be surplus to requirements on the completion of Slum Clearance and Overcrowding operations, the Sanitary Inspector be instructed to make a complete survey, in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, of all houses in the City with rentals of £15 per annum and under;
- (b) That application be made to the Department of Health for authority to erect 200 additional two-roomed houses for the accommodation of aged couples;
- (c) That, so far as possible, tenants of two-roomed Council houses, whose families consist of only husband, wife, and two children under 10 years of age, be transferred to three-roomed houses;
- (d)/

I wish to say that I am interested and desire of all those who... to get the... number of... of... in the... of... to be...

It will be observed that the... of... which would be... and... to be... at least to... provided.

### Statement of...

Estimated number of hours with...	1,000
Estimated number of hours with...	2,000
Estimated number of hours with...	3,000
Estimated number of hours with...	4,000
Estimated number of hours with...	5,000
Estimated number of hours with...	6,000
Estimated number of hours with...	7,000
Estimated number of hours with...	8,000
Estimated number of hours with...	9,000
Estimated number of hours with...	10,000
Estimated number of hours with...	11,000
Estimated number of hours with...	12,000
Estimated number of hours with...	13,000
Estimated number of hours with...	14,000
Estimated number of hours with...	15,000
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Estimated number of hours with...	23,000
Estimated number of hours with...	24,000
Estimated number of hours with...	25,000
Estimated number of hours with...	26,000
Estimated number of hours with...	27,000
Estimated number of hours with...	28,000
Estimated number of hours with...	29,000
Estimated number of hours with...	30,000

From the total of the above-mentioned... to be... of... This number... estimated...

### Statement of...

The report of the... which... and... which... (a) that with a view to... (b) that... (c) that... (d) that...

- (d) That the City Treasurer be granted powers to instruct the Town Clerk to institute appropriate legal proceedings, where considered expedient, in the case of tenants in State-aided houses refusing to be transferred under (c) above;
- (c) That the letting of two-roomed houses becoming vacant in Council Housing Schemes be restricted to:-
- (i) Aged couples;
  - (ii) Non-aged single persons living alone;
  - (iii) Husband and wife who cannot be classified as aged; and
  - (iv) Families consisting of husband, wife and one child.
- (f) That application be made to the Department of Health for permission to provide a hostel or hostels for 60 aged persons living alone;
- (g) That, in the meantime, the tenants at present living in one-roomed houses in Urquhart Road and Park Road, who come within the following categories, be allowed to remain in occupation thereof, viz.:-
- (i) Non-aged single persons living alone;
  - (ii) Husband and wife who cannot be classified as aged; and
  - (iii) Families consisting of husband, wife, and one child.
- (h) That the City Treasurer be granted powers to instruct the Town Clerk to institute appropriate legal proceedings, where considered expedient, in the case of tenants in State-aided houses where overcrowding to the extent of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  adults and over exists, and who refuse to remove to larger houses.

The Town Council unanimously approved of the Committee's recommendations.

The scope of the remit to the Scottish Housing Advisory Committee was confined to the question of the re-housing of aged persons living under insanitary or overcrowded conditions. On receiving the remit the Committee considered whether they should not ask the Department to widen its terms to enable them to review the housing of aged persons as a whole, so that they might suggest a comprehensive scheme which would not be prejudiced by recommendations dealing with only part of the problem. The Committee were informed, however, that an inquiry of this kind would have involved the consideration of matters other than those arising in connection with the execution of the Housing Acts, and would, therefore, have carried them beyond the limits of their statutory functions.

In these circumstances, the Committee could merely express their belief that, while the need for making suitable provision for the accommodation of aged persons living under insanitary or overcrowded conditions is both urgent and important, there are other aged persons, outside this particular class, who for one reason or another are also in clamant need of more suitable accommodation than they now occupy. The Committee accordingly wished to record their view that an inquiry into the housing conditions of the aged in general should be made as soon as possible.

#### Accommodation for Seasonal and Agricultural Workers.

A communication was received from the Department of Health for Scotland enclosing a copy of Model Byelaws for the provision of proper accommodation for Seasonal Workers; and also a copy of Model Byelaws with respect to bothies, chaumers, and similar premises which are used for the accommodation of agricultural workers and are not part of a farmhouse. The Local Authority were requested to prepare byelaws for each of the afore-mentioned purposes.

#### Bothies, Chaumers, &c.

So far as is known, there is a total of 16 bothies or chaumers within the City. In none of these are females housed. Undernoted are particulars regarding/

(b) That the City Council be granted power to contract with the Board of Health to purchase legal proceedings, when considered expedient, in the case of persons in tenement houses...

(c) That the power of the Board of Health to contract with the Board of Health to purchase legal proceedings...

- (1) That the Board of Health be granted power to contract with the Board of Health to purchase legal proceedings...
- (2) That the Board of Health be granted power to contract with the Board of Health to purchase legal proceedings...
- (3) That the Board of Health be granted power to contract with the Board of Health to purchase legal proceedings...

(d) That the Board of Health be granted power to contract with the Board of Health to purchase legal proceedings...

(e) That the Board of Health be granted power to contract with the Board of Health to purchase legal proceedings...

- (1) That the Board of Health be granted power to contract with the Board of Health to purchase legal proceedings...
- (2) That the Board of Health be granted power to contract with the Board of Health to purchase legal proceedings...
- (3) That the Board of Health be granted power to contract with the Board of Health to purchase legal proceedings...

(f) That the Board of Health be granted power to contract with the Board of Health to purchase legal proceedings...

(g) That the Board of Health be granted power to contract with the Board of Health to purchase legal proceedings...

The Board of Health be granted power to contract with the Board of Health to purchase legal proceedings...

In these circumstances, the Board of Health be granted power to contract with the Board of Health to purchase legal proceedings...

Resolution for the Board of Health to purchase legal proceedings

A resolution was adopted by the Board of Health to purchase legal proceedings...

Printed and Published by the Board of Health

In the year 1888, there is a total of 10 million...

regarding the number of males in each bothy:-

No. where one male is housed ...	6
No. where two males are housed ..	5
No. where three males are housed .	4
No. where four males are housed ..	<u>1</u>
Total number of Bothies ...	16

#### Accommodation for Seasonal Workers.

There is no sleeping accommodation for seasonal workers within the City, but in three premises accommodation is provided for the workers heating and taking their mid-day meal.

The preparation of the required Byelaws is receiving consideration.

#### Provision of Furniture to tenants of Corporation Houses.

On 6th February last, the Town Council resolved in terms of Section 43 (2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, to supply - on hire purchase terms, to tenants removed from overcrowded or unfit houses to Town Council houses and making application for the same - one wood bedstead 6 feet by 4 feet, one spring mattress, one flock mattress, one bolster, two pillows, and one linoleum square, it being understood that only one room in a house is to be supplied at a time; and further remitted to the City Chamberlain to take in offers for the supply of the said furnishings, and to report on the detailed working out of the scheme.

#### Overcrowding.

A summary of a detailed report on a preliminary survey of all houses with a rateable value of £45 and under, was contained in the Report for 1935. The number of overcrowded families discovered at this survey which was completed in February, 1936, was 10,915. Since that date, and up to the close of the year, 534 additional cases of overcrowding were discovered, 120 of these being during 1936, 180 during 1937, and 234 during the past year. Full information regarding these cases was sent to the City Chamberlain, by whose Department all Corporation houses are let.

During the year 995 families were decrowded by transference to houses owned by the Local Authority; while 56 families are estimated to have been decrowded by transference to houses in private ownership. The total number of families decrowded was, therefore, 1,051.

#### Tents and Vans.

In December, 1937, the number of such tents, vans, etc., was 65. Of these 42, containing 141 persons, were occupied by persons who desire to obtain a house.

At a census taken in December last, it was found that although accommodation for a number of these tent and van dwellers had been provided in the course of the year, the number of families living in tents, vans, etc., was 58. Of these 17, containing 58 persons, were occupied by itinerants, or by persons who do not wish to obtain a house in the City. The remaining 41, containing 152 persons, were occupied by persons who desire to obtain a house.

It will be observed, therefore, that between December 1937, and December 1938, there was a decrease in the total number of structures of 7, and also a decrease of 1 in the number of structures occupied by persons who desired to obtain a house.



Reporting the number of cases in each category

The number of cases in each category is reported in the following table:

Total number of patients

Recommendations for the Board of Health

There is no changing recommendation for the Board of Health. The Board should continue to monitor the situation and take such action as may be necessary.

The preparation of the report is completed and the Board is requested to take such action as may be necessary.

Statistics of patients in each category

In the following table, the total number of patients in each category is reported. The number of patients in each category is reported in the following table:

Summary

A summary of the data is given in the following table. The number of patients in each category is reported in the following table:

During the year 1921, 100 patients were reported by physicians to have been cured by the use of the following treatment. The total number of patients reported as cured is 100.

Table of cases

In 1921, the number of cases in each category is reported in the following table:

As a result of the treatment, the number of cases in each category is reported in the following table:

It will be seen from the above that the number of cases in each category is reported in the following table:

I am informed by the Factorial Department that during the period which has elapsed between 6th July 1936 - the date of a letter to the Department of Health for Scotland - and the present date, 28 households have been removed from the various camping grounds and provided with accommodation by the Corporation. Seventeen of these were removed to Jute Buildings, 6 to Castlehill Barracks, 4 to Torry Battery, and 1 to a new Housing Scheme at Hayton.

Owing, however, to the acute shortage of houses, a number of additional households have been compelled to find accommodation in these camping grounds.

During the year no huts or similar structures were dealt with under Section 71 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, which enacts that "The provisions of Part I of the Act of 1930 relating to buildings included in an area to which a clearance order relates, and of Part II of that Act relating to dwelling-houses, shall have effect in relation to any hut, tent, caravan or other temporary or movable form of shelter which is used for human habitation, and has been on the same site or a site in the immediate vicinity for a period of two years next before action is taken under those provisions in like manner as if it had been a building or dwelling-house."

#### Summer Campers.

There are a number of pieces of ground, principally in the Kincorth District, which have, for a number of years been let to summer campers. These grounds - twelve in number - were regularly visited during the summer months. During one week in July, there were 8 huts, 29 tents, 4 caravans and 191 bivouacs occupied by 538 persons - 446 men, 47 women and 45 children. The lessees of five of these grounds were called upon to keep the camping grounds, and the conveniences provided in connection therewith, at all times in a satisfactory condition. These camping grounds, however, cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and the Town Council are considering the advisability of laying out ground belonging to them as a summer camping ground. This ground has, however, not yet been procured, although legal powers have now been obtained for doing so.

The number of inspections made in connection with tents, vans, etc., was 777.

#### Bug Infestation of new houses.

During the past year, 45 Council houses were found to be bug infested. In the previous year the corresponding number was 20; in 1936, 21; in 1935, 11; and in 1934, 11.

The number of Council houses found to be bug-infested has every year since their erection been small. So far, however, no systematic inspection of these houses is made, and judging by the experience in other Cities, not only is such inspection necessary, but it would be the means of discovering a larger proportion of bug-infested houses.

#### Temporary Dwellings in Jute Buildings.

The Buildings are periodically visited by the District Inspector, and every effort is being made to keep the Buildings in as satisfactory a condition as is possible.

There have been 17 changes of occupancy during the period from 1st January 1937, to 31st December 1938. The walls of all vacated houses were distempered prior to a new tenant taking occupation, and where there was any history of the presence of bugs, the houses were sprayed with insecticide. In addition, the walls and ceilings of all the other dwellings were distempered in the course of the year.

Rat/

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Rat Infestation.

There has been no evidence of rat infestation during the year.

Bug Infestation.

Only one of the dwelling-houses was found to be bug infested.

Temporary dwellings at Torry Fort Battery and Castlehill Barracks.

The premises at Torry Fort; consisting of 13 one-roomed houses; 6 two-roomed houses and a house for the caretaker, have now been vacated, and accommodation provided for all the occupants.

The premises at Castlehill Barracks, consisting of 27 one-roomed houses; 79 two-roomed, and 5 three-roomed, and a house for the caretaker, are still fully occupied.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND.

Form Housing No. 31.

SLUM CLEARANCE AND DECROWDING DURING THE YEAR 1938, BY  
THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OF BURGH OF ABERDEEN.

Clearance of Unfit Houses.	Number of	
	Houses Vacated.	Persons Displaced.
As a result of action under:-		
<u>The Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930:</u>		
(1) Part I of the Act -		
Clearance Areas, ... ..	196	878
(2) Part II of the Act -		
Other than Clearance Areas:-		
(a) Unfit Houses under Demolition Orders, ...	115	389
(b) Unfit Houses under Closing Orders, ...	35	104
(c) Unfit Houses under Undertakings (Section 16 (2)), ... ..	Nil.	Nil.
<u>The Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935:</u>		
Part I of the Act -		
Re-development Areas - Unfit Houses, ... ..	Nil.	Nil.
Total, ... ..	346	1,371

## Decrowding of Fit Houses.

Number of families decrowded from <u>fit</u> Houses:	
(a) by transference to houses owned by Local Authority, ...	995
(b) by transference to houses in private ownership (estimated),	56
(c) by any other means (e.g. by enlargement of houses with aid of grant under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931), . . . . .	Nil.
Total, ... ..	1,051

1918

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, for the year 1918.

The names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, for the year 1918, are as follows:

The names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, for the year 1918, are as follows:

The names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, for the year 1918, are as follows:

Name	Position
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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, for the year 1918.

The names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, for the year 1918, are as follows:

The names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, for the year 1918, are as follows:

The names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, for the year 1918, are as follows:

HOUSING (REPORTS ON OVERCROWDING) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1937.REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1938.Name of Local Authority Burgh of Aberdeen.

- A. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority - and number of persons concerned, from date of survey to end of 1938 ... .. 2,202 Cases.  
13,985 Persons.
- B. (a) No. of houses of each size (i.e. one apartment, two apartment, etc.) in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period as a result of action taken by the Local Authority, distinguishing between (1) privately-owned houses, and (2) Local Authority houses ... ..
- |                            | Houses.          |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                            | Privately-owned. | Local Authority. |
| one-apartment              | 581              | 134              |
| two-apartment              | 717              | 398              |
| three-apartment            | 77               | 279              |
| four-apartment             | 5                | 11               |
| (1) privately-owned houses | 1,380            | 822              |
| (2) Local Authority houses |                  |                  |
- (b) Total number of overcrowded families included in (1) and (2) who have been rehoused in privately owned houses . 126
- C. No. of known cases in which dwelling-houses - Information not available as in respect of which the Local Authority have relieved overcrowding have again become overcrowded ... .. so far it has been impossible to arrange for the visitation of the houses referred to.
- D. Are steps taken to secure that the rehousing of families living under the worst conditions as regards overcrowding or otherwise living under unsatisfactory housing conditions is provided for first? Yes. A scale of points for the purpose of determining relative degree of urgency of cases of overcrowding is in operation. Regard is however had to the desirability or otherwise of certain tenants.
- If so, give details of system under which families are selected for occupation of new or vacated Local Authority houses .
- E. Any observations with regard to the general position of overcrowding in the district . Since the preliminary Survey was completed, 534 cases of overcrowding have been discovered, 120 of these being during 1936; 180 during 1937; and 234 during 1938.

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REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31st DECEMBER, 1938, ON PROCEEDINGS TAKEN WITH REGARD TO THE INSPECTION,  
IMPROVEMENT, AND DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF DWELLING-HOUSES.

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

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected:-

(a) during year, ... ..	1,880
(b) since 1st January 1931, ... ..	5,821

2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:-

(a) during the year, . . . . .	136
(b) since 1st January 1931, . . . . .	2,314

B. - Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892.\*

- Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient watercloset, ... .. 262
- Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year, ... .. 255 including 137 from previous year.
- Number of houses where works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so, . . . Nil.
- Number of houses for which water-closets were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246, ... .. 6
- Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink, ... .. 147
- Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year, ... .. 69 including 35 from previous year.
- Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so, . . . Nil.
- Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246, .. . . . 2

\* Not applicable to Aberdeen, but Section 78 of the Aberdeen Corporation (Streets, Buildings, Sewers, &c.) Order, 1936, is in similar terms.

C. - Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

- Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14 (1), . . . None, but 1,652 dwellings dealt with under Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.
- Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14 (1), . . . . . See answer to No.1. Repairs carried out in 1,532 dwellings, 177 of these being in connection with Notices served in previous year.



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3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during year by Town Council under Section 15 (1), Nil.
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 during year for a notice under Section 14 (1), ... .. Nil.
5. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16 (1), ... .. 45<sup>‡</sup>
6. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1):-
- (a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit, . . . . . (a) Nil.
- (b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit, . . . . . (b) Nil.
- (c) demolition orders have been made during year under Section 16 (3)\*, . . . . . (c) 59<sup>‡</sup>
- (d) closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4), . . . . . (d) 12
7. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2), .. . . . Nil.
8. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, ... .. Nil.
9. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by Town Council during year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation, ... .. Nil.
10. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during year in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced, ... .. Nil.

<sup>‡</sup> As regards 26 dwelling-houses, the Notices under Section 16 (1) were served during 1937 and the numbers were included in the return for that year. The Demolition Orders, however, for these 26 dwellings were not made until 1938.

\* 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, etc.), 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 1 (c), a complete sanitary survey was made in 94 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 occurred, or to which a person still suffering from that disease has removed.

During the past year the number of such surveys was 97.

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 1,339, as compared with 1,392 in the previous year. In only 111 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 three 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 278 dwellings were dealt with. In 139 properties the roof coverings were repaired; in 33 the window rybats were repointed; in 14, the external walls were reharled or repointed; and in 92, 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 130 lobbies and stair landings (including stair steps.) In 164 dwelling apartments, 579 lobbies and staircases, 254 water-closets, 168 wash-houses, and 39 pends, the plaster on the walls and ceilings was repaired. The woodwork around sinks was renewed or repaired in 51 houses; 27 defective chimneys and 33 grates or fire-places were repaired; while the doors of dwelling apartments were renewed or repaired in 87 cases.

During the year 534 windows or rooflights were reglazed at the instance of the Department, as compared with 530 in the previous year, 565 in 1936, and 559 in 1935.

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.

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, 32 courts and 9 passages were repaired; while 9 passages were paved. The paving of these courts and passages adds greatly to the comfort of the tenants.

Within recent years the Town Council have laid with car-pave or tar macadam, the passages in connection with 2,194 of the Corporation houses. The number of houses thus dealt with during the past year was 300.

Verminous/

Particulars as to the year 1930 will be found in Appendix II.

It has been the practice for a number of years, a complete summary to be made of all houses in which a case of tuberculosis has occurred in a given year, and the following facts have been recorded:

During the year 1930 the number of cases was 21.

All tubercular patients and cases of special interest in these houses were dealt with special attention and care in the proper ventilation of the sleeping arrangements and in their feeding and clothing.

The number of tubercular patients recorded in the tubercular houses and cases of special interest was 2,357, as compared with 1,750 in the previous year. In only 11 of these cases was it found that there was no case of tubercular infection in the house of the tubercular patient. The tubercular infection was traced to the patient's previous stay in a hospital or to other tubercular cases in the house, and the results of special care during their stay in the house are recorded in the Appendix.

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 tubercular patients and their families are well cared for, and the results of this work are recorded in the Appendix. The results have been that the tubercular patients have been well cared for and that the results are recorded in the Appendix.

It can be readily understood, however, that a tubercular patient of special interest in the other type of building, and in this connection the buildings are dealt with in the Appendix. The results of the work done in this connection are recorded in the Appendix.

In the tubercular houses, special attention is given to the ventilation of the houses, and the results of this work are recorded in the Appendix. The tubercular patients are well cared for, and the results of this work are recorded in the Appendix. The tubercular patients are well cared for, and the results of this work are recorded in the Appendix.

During the year 1930 the number of tubercular patients in the tubercular houses was 21, as compared with 21 in the previous year. The results of this work are recorded in the Appendix.

It has been stated in previous reports, it was found that tubercular patients are well cared for, and the results of this work are recorded in the Appendix.

Index of Tubercular Cases

There are two separate lists of tubercular patients, one list of tubercular patients in the tubercular houses, and another list of tubercular patients in the other type of building. The results of this work are recorded in the Appendix.

The number of tubercular patients in the tubercular houses was 21, as compared with 21 in the previous year. The results of this work are recorded in the Appendix.

Verminous Persons and Houses.

Under the agreement with the Education Committee for dealing with verminous persons and houses, 1,399 persons suffering from scabies and 24 verminous persons were removed to the Cleansing Station for treatment. In the previous year, the number of persons so dealt with was 1,126, and, in 1936, 1,069.

In addition to the foregoing, 323 persons suffering from scabies, and 40 verminous persons were treated at the Cleansing Station. In the previous year the numbers were, respectively, 213 and 27.

The number of bug-infested houses dealt with during the year was 88, as compared with 109 in the preceding year, 107 in 1936, 137 in 1935; 201 in 1934; and 158 in 1933.

Filthy Houses.

During the year, the floors of 110 dwelling apartments, the articles of furniture in 100 apartments, and 101 sets of bed and body clothing were cleaned by the occupants after notices had been served upon them. The numbers in the previous year were, respectively, 119, 112, and 118.

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.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting a house, and the bedding, articles of furniture, etc., therein, cleaned. Every effort was made to persuade the occupant - an old lady - to arrange for having the house cleaned, and an offer was made to remove her to a local institution during the time the cleaning was being carried out. All these efforts, however, failed, and eventually the case had to be brought before the Court. The Magistrate adjourned the case on two occasions in the hope that the occupant, who was not without means, would arrange to have the necessary cleaning carried out. His effort, however, also failed, and eventually a penalty of £3 was imposed. The fine was immediately paid, and thereafter arrangements were made to have the house thoroughly cleaned and kept clean.

As stated on page 16, more ample powers have now been obtained for dealing with a case of this nature.

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 141 dwelling apartments were distempered or repapered. In the previous year the number was 115, as compared with 115 in 1936; 85 in 1935; 192 in 1934; and 175 in 1933.

The walls and ceilings of 1,057 lobbies and staircases, 325 passages or pends, 2,277 water-closets, 1,505 wash-houses, and 56 drying-lofts, were whitewashed or otherwise cleaned. In the previous year, 844 lobbies and staircases, 245 passages or pends, 1,928 water-closets, 1,254 wash-houses, and 43 drying-lofts were similarly cleansed.

It was found that a large number of lobbies and staircases were being disfigured or otherwise damaged, and accordingly 928 letters of warning were sent - 908 of these being to occupants of Corporation houses.

Want/

Under the agreement with the Education Committee for dealing with  
various persons and persons, 1937 persons with the free section and 22  
various persons with various to the Education Committee for dealing  
in the previous year, the number of persons on staff was 1,112, and  
in 1936, 1,082.

In addition to the foregoing, 253 persons with various free section, and  
40 various persons were treated at the Dispensing Station. In the previous  
year the numbers were respectively 212 and 31.

The number of persons on staff with various free section was 22,  
as compared with 19 in the previous year, 201 in 1935, 151 in 1934, 201  
in 1933 and 192 in 1932.

Yeast Infection

During the year, the focus of the yeast infection, the attention  
further in 1937 persons and 101 persons of both sexes and children were  
diagnosed by the committee after various had been treated with yeast. The  
numbers in the previous year were, respectively, 107, 111 and 118.

There is a considerable amount of work which ought to be undertaken  
frequently in order to ensure that a satisfactory standard of cleanliness  
is being maintained.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting a house, and the  
padding, cleaning of furniture, etc., thorough, clean, and bright was  
made to purchase the carpet - in all cases - in order to get the  
house cleaned, and in order to make the house as a local institution  
during the time the cleaning was being carried out. All these efforts,  
however, failed, and eventually the case had to be referred to the  
The Hygiene Officer and the case on the occasion in the year that the  
person, who was not without means, would arrange to have the necessary  
cleaning carried out. His efforts, however, also failed, and eventually  
possibly of it was referred. The case was transferred to the  
arrangement was made to have the house thoroughly cleaned and kept clean.

As stated on page 16, some yeast infection has been reported in  
dealing with a case of this nature.

I have again to thank the great assistance rendered from the Health  
Department, who are ready at all times to assist in such cases.  
Hospital cases of the kind and nature given are so common that it is  
after treatment of their houses. Immediately after the removal of such  
cases to hospital, the houses, bedding and clothing are disinfected by  
this department.

Diagnosis of Yeast Infection and Disease of Various Sections, Statistics

The table and column of the following table shows the diagnosis of  
reported. In the previous year the number was 112, as compared with 117  
in 1935, 112 in 1934, 112 in 1933, and 112 in 1932.

The table and column of 1937 shows the diagnosis and statistics. The number of  
persons, 1,112 persons, 1,107 persons, and 1,107 persons, were  
diagnosed in various diseases. In the previous year, the number was  
1,107 persons, 1,107 persons, and 1,107 persons, as compared with  
and 1,107 persons were respectively diagnosed.

It was found that a large number of persons had various diseases being  
diagnosed in various diseases, and the number of persons  
was 1,107 persons, 1,107 persons, and 1,107 persons, as compared with  
1,107 persons, 1,107 persons, and 1,107 persons, respectively.

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

Notices were served upon 59 sets of tenants, embracing 283 individual tenants, regarding their failure to clean the parts of the premises used in common by them. In the previous year the numbers were, respectively, 70 and 323.

The bye-laws for the cleansing of common stairs, lobbies, passages, areas, sinks and water-closets, by the tenants in rotation have proved very helpful. In no case was it necessary to institute legal proceedings, but letters of warning were sent to eight tenants regarding their failure to clean a common lobby.

Accumulations of Ashes, Filth, and other Rubbish.

The number of accumulations of ashes, filth, and other rubbish removed was 115, as compared with 118 in the previous year, and 120 in 1936.

Letters of warning were sent to 21 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, and regarding the dumping and burning of garden rubbish. The number of such letters sent in the previous year was 102, in 1936, 172, and in 1935, 331.

As will be seen on page 22 power has now been obtained regarding the burning of rubbish in or near streets.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS 1920 to 1938.

The Inter-Departmental Committee, who were appointed "To inquire into and report upon the present working of the Rent Restrictions Acts, and to advise what steps should be taken to continue or terminate or amend those Acts" made numerous recommendations. Among these was a recommendation that Section 18 (1) of the Rent & Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1923, be amended to omit the requirement that a sanitary certificate issued by the local authority shall specify what works (if any) require to be executed in order to put the dwelling-house into "a reasonable state of repair." This recommendation has been given effect to in the Increase of Rent & Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1938, which came into operation on 26th May last.

The recommendation was based upon evidence laid before the Committee to the effect that some local authorities had difficulty in issuing sanitary certificates in respect of houses included in the local authority's programme of slum clearance as being unfit for human habitation owing to the requirements that the certificate shall specify what works require to be executed in order to put the dwelling-house into a reasonable state of repair. In such cases, it was quite impossible to put the houses into a reasonable state of repair, and, therefore, equally impossible to specify the works required for the purpose. The result was that local authorities were no longer willing to issue sanitary certificates in respect of such houses, and the tenants were being deprived of the benefit to which they were entitled under the Acts by being compelled to pay the full rent for houses which were not reasonably fit for habitation.

The Rent Restriction Acts are to continue in force until 28th May, 1942.

Applications for Certificates by Tenants.

Two-hundred and fifty-eight applications for Certificates in terms of Section 2 (2) of the principal Act were received, but 15 applications were subsequently withdrawn. In 242 cases certificates were granted. In the remaining case the necessary repairs had been carried out prior to the application being considered by the Committee; consequently no action required to be taken. In the previous year, 168 applications were received, and/



Part of Proceedings of U.S. Fish Commission, 1902

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REPORT ON THE ...

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and 164 certificates granted.

Applications for Certificates by Owners.

No applications were received in the course of the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Four complaints were received regarding excessive emissions of smoke and grit from a Paper Mill. Steps are being taken by the owners, by the provision of additional boiler accommodation and the erection of a new chimney stalk, to abate the nuisance. Some time must elapse, however, before the work can be completed.

Letters of warning were sent to the proprietors of four other business premises regarding excessive emissions of smoke.

With regard to the smoke nuisance from the box-making factory in Torry, referred to in previous reports, communications had on two occasions during the year, viz., 13th and 20th September, to be sent to the Company regarding excessive emissions of grit and smoke. Generally speaking, however, the steps taken to abate the nuisance have proved satisfactory. The factory continues to be kept under observation.

Altogether 146 observations were made from time to time of the quantities of smoke emitted from the chimneys complained of, and also from the chimneys of premises which, in previous years, had been the cause of complaint. These observations ranged from 10 to 60 minutes.

A number of visits were paid to the Joint Railway Station and vicinity, and from time to time 74 engines were kept under observation. On no occasion was it necessary to take any action.

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 107, as compared with 109 in the previous year, 146 in 1936, and 245 in 1935. In no case was it necessary to take any action. The number of steam wagons has been greatly reduced in recent years, these wagons having been replaced by petrol-driven vehicles.

I am informed by the Electrical Engineer that:- "During the year there have been the usual extensions of electrically driven plant by manufacturers, and one firm have replaced steam drive by electricity. There are very few firms in the City now using steam for power production and I think that a survey would show that a very large proportion of the industrially produced smoke arises from plant where steam is required for process and heating purposes. There have, however, been cases where electrically produced heat is being used in process work on account of its ease and accuracy of control.

Electricity is progressing equally when cold instead of heat is required, and the installation of increasing numbers of refrigerators and cold chambers is of national service in reducing the amount of waste of perishable foods."

The Gas Engineer states:- "It is gratifying to note that year by year more attention is paid to the problem of atmospheric pollution and its elimination, a problem which the Gas Department by manufacturing and supplying both solid and gaseous smokeless fuel, is assisting, in a large measure, to solve.

Much of the smoke and soot which pollutes the air of our City is produced by the burning of raw coal in domestic grates and ranges in a manner not only dangerous to health, but wasteful of one of the most valuable raw materials produced in this country.

As/

ANALYSIS OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REVENUE

The following table shows the results of the various items...

REVENUE

The total revenue for the year 1917 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of \$100,000,000 over the year 1916. This increase was due to the following items:...

The increase in revenue was due to the following items:...

With regard to the various items, the following table shows the results...

Altogether the increase in revenue was \$100,000,000, or 9.1% over the year 1916. This increase was due to the following items:...

A number of other items were also included in the report, but they were not included in the table...

It has been the practice of the committee to report the results of the various items...

I am indebted to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury for the information...

The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury is requested to forward a copy of this report...

The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury is requested to forward a copy of this report...

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Signature]

As in previous years, the use of gas and coke in domestic premises extends, while in addition, gas is now being more extensively employed for the firing of central heating plant.

Recent legislation requires improved heating conditions in shops and workshops, and for this purpose gas is finding considerable favour.

The use of gas as an industrial fuel is increasing, and this, together with its employment in bakehouses and catering establishments, is a valuable contribution to public health."

Alleged nuisance caused by noxious fumes and smoke from the grit factory in Ruthricston Road.

This factory, which is only in operation two days weekly, continues to be kept under close observation, being visited once daily when working. There is no doubt that, as stated in the report for the previous year, with reasonable care, the cupola in which scrap iron is melted for the manufacture of grit, can be operated so as to prevent any cause for complaint. No complaints were received during the year, and on no occasion was it found necessary to take any action.

Nuisance from dust emanating from stone crushing plant at Rubislaw Quarries.

Every effort is being made by the owners to reduce the nuisance to a minimum. No complaints were received during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Slaughter-Houses.

At the close of 1938, there were 4 slaughter-houses in the City, containing 37 slaughter booths.

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 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	
Manure Manufacturers, ...	3	Substance from Fish, ...	1
Fish Meal Manufacturers,	3		

Total - 36.

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

Application by Murray's Animal By-Products Company. This application, dated 16th December, 1937, for sanction to establish the businesses of Knacker, Skinner, Hide Factor, Bone Boiler, Tallow Melter and Manufacturer of Meat Meal and Bone Meal, on ground near the extreme end of Point Law, was disposed of in June last. The Committee considered the objections made at the Council meeting when parties were heard in regard to the application; and had also before them the plans referred to in the application, and a Report by the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, and the City Engineer. After discussion the Committee recommended that as, in their opinion there is no necessity for additional facilities of the nature proposed being provided, and that it is undesirable from the public health view-point to/

As in previous years, the use of gas has been in domestic production...

Recent legislation regarding improved housing conditions in slums and...

The use of gas as an industrial fuel is increasing and this, together...

Alfred Hitchcock's... by...

This factory, which is only in operation for two days weekly, continues...

Business that has been... from...

Every effort is being made by the owners to reduce the amount of...

EXHIBIT

Exhibitions

At the close of 1937, there were 2 exhibitions in the city...

Other Exhibitions

At the close of the year there were 23 fairs in the city...

The following is a list of the effective exhibitions...

1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10

Total 23

Exhibitions at... of...

Exhibitions at... of... The exhibition...

to have an offensive trade of this type on this site, the Council should withhold their sanction to the establishment of the businesses referred to.

The Committee's recommendation was unanimously agreed to.

Application, dated 31st January, 1938, by Messrs. William Sim & Co., for sanction to the enlargement of the premises at Nos. 86-90 Hardgate, in which the businesses of bone boiler, tallow melter, knacker, skinner or hide factor, and manufacturer of meat meal or manure or other like products are carried on.

The Committee considered the objections made when parties were heard in regard to the application, and had before them, the plans lodged with the application, and also the following report from the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, and the City Engineer.

"With reference to the application, dated 31st January, 1938, by William Sim & Company under Section 32 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and the Bye-laws made by the Town Council under Section 32 (3) and (4) of the Act before mentioned, for the sanction of the Local Authority to the enlargement of the premises at Nos. 86-90 Hardgate, in which the business of knackers, &c., is carried on by the Company, we beg to report as follows:-

There are submitted herewith -

- (1) Application by William Sim & Company (See Appendix No. I).
- (2) General description (see Appendix No. II) of the business or manufacture proposed to be carried on and of the raw material to be used in the manufacture.
- (3) Section of the 25 inch Ordnance Survey map indicating the site of the existing premises and of the proposed enlargement showing a circle with a radius of 400 yards drawn round the premises.

#### I. Plans.

A full description of the proposed plant and building is given in Appendix No. III.

Briefly, the premises cover an area of 2,516 square yards, and the existing buildings are mostly all in a dilapidated condition. The reconstructed and enlarged building is to be erected against the north boundary wall of the existing premises.

The existing plant which is to be retained consists of a Cornish boiler and two digesters, and the new plant proposed to be installed consists of the following:-

- (1) Electric lifting tackle for raw material.
- (2) Two No. 2a "Iwel-laabs" molters.
- (3) Two No. 2a receiving and percolating tanks.
- (4) Underground fat tank.
- (4a) Fat pump.
- (5) Two No. 4x turbine centrifugal fat extractors.
- (6) Electric lifting tackle for extractor baskets.
- (7) "Iwel" pulverizing, screening and sacking unit.
- (7a) "Iwel" heavy type pulverizer.
- (7b) Elevator.
- (7c) Screening and sacking machine.
- (8) Two 150 gallon fat settling tanks (with provision for an extra two).
- (9) Two "Iwel" fume condensers (in series).
- (9a) Motor-driven fume exhaust fans (in duplicate).
- (9b) Chlorine deodorising control apparatus.
- (9c) Chlorine gas cylinders.

The/

The Commission's recommendations are hereby approved in full.

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The Commission's recommendations are hereby approved in full.

The Commission's recommendations are hereby approved in full.

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The Commission's recommendations are hereby approved in full.

The Commission's recommendations are hereby approved in full.

The Commission's recommendations are hereby approved in full.

1. Title

A full description of the proposed plan and whether it is...

The Commission's recommendations are hereby approved in full.

The Commission's recommendations are hereby approved in full.

The Commission's recommendations are hereby approved in full.

The applicants state that water will be obtained from the Town's water mains, and there will be a water storage tank with a capacity of 6,000 gallons.

II. Present Facilities for carrying on the Business of Knacker, &c. referred to above.

The only factory of this description within the City of Aberdeen is that owned and operated by the applicants. At present, this factory occupies a site of 2,516 square yards in area, and is bounded as follows:- On the north by premises occupied by the 51st (Highland) Divisional Royal Engineers; on the east by the Hardgate; on the south by Union Glen; and on the west by a plasterer's yard, occupied by Messrs. Scott & Son, Plasterers. Reference is made to the application of Murray's Animal By-Products Company for the sanction of the Local Authority to the establishment of the business of knackers, &c., presently under consideration by the Town Council. A copy of the report relative thereto is issued of even date.

The area served by the factory is generally the north-eastern area, that is, Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire, Kincardine, and Banff, and possibly a small amount of raw material from outwith that area. Within that area and outside the City there are two knackeries, one at Turriff, operated by Mr. Murray, and another at Kintore, operated by Dundas Brothers. It is understood that these two knackeries are sufficiently large to cope with the material of the whole of the areas above referred to, and Murray's Animal By-Products Company propose to establish a similar business at the extreme east end of Point Law.

III. General Considerations.

On 29th June, 1937, in virtue of the powers contained in Section 32 (3) and (4) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, the Town Council made Bye-laws for regulating the business of blood boiler, bone boiler, tallow melter, knacker, tanner, gut or tripe cleaner, skinner or hide factor, and manufacturer of meat meal or manure or other like products, which Bye-laws were confirmed by the Department of Health for Scotland, and came into operation on 25th January, 1938. The conduct of the business of knackers, &c., carried on by the applicants at Nos. 86-90 Hardgate, is regulated by the Bye-laws.

The plans are in conformity with the Bye-laws, subject to the drainage being to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

Water will be obtained from the Town's water mains, and there will be a water storage tank with a capacity of 6,000 gallons.

Section 22 of the Bye-laws made by the Town Council with regard to the Water Supply, dated 17th October, 1892, confirmed by the Sheriff of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff on 29th December, 1892, and which came into operation on 1st January, 1893, is in the following terms, viz.:- "All public works shall have cisterns of sufficient capacity to hold not less than six hours' supply, so as to permit of alterations or repairs being done." It will accordingly be necessary for the applicants to make adequate provision for a six hours' supply of water being available.

The existing premises at Nos. 86-90 Hardgate, are within the Aberdeen and District Joint Town Planning Scheme. Under the Scheme it is proposed to establish industrial areas in the Tullos and Hayton districts where no dwelling-houses were to be erected which would be likely to be affected by any nuisance caused by the establishment there of such a business as is now carried on at Nos. 86-90 Hardgate. In point of fact, a housing scheme has been established on the boundary of the Hayton site. It may further be pointed out that it has been suggested that agricultural auction marts be centralised in the Hayton district, and the establishment there of such a knackery would obviate, to a certain extent, the transport of the raw hides, skins, &c., through the City, thereby minimising any nuisance during transit.



The applicant states that water will be obtained from the Town, and there will be a total storage tank with a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons.

The only factory of this description within the City of Portland is owned and operated by the applicant. It is located at the corner of 12th and 13th streets, and is situated on the west side of the street. The factory is situated on the west side of the street, and is situated on the west side of the street.

The area covered by the factory is generally the same as the area covered by the factory. The area covered by the factory is generally the same as the area covered by the factory.

III. General Description

On July 1st, 1911, in view of the general condition of the factory and the fact that the factory is situated on the west side of the street, and is situated on the west side of the street.

The area covered by the factory is generally the same as the area covered by the factory.

Water will be obtained from the town, and there will be a total storage tank with a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons.

Section 22 of the Code of the City of Portland, Oregon, is hereby amended to read as follows: "The applicant shall be required to provide a total storage tank with a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons."

The applicant hereby certifies that the information furnished herein is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that he is not aware of any facts which would render the same misleading or incomplete.

The supply of raw material will come from a wide area, and very largely from outside the City. From this, it will be obvious that the raw material, most of which is in the form of carcasses, will have to be transported through the City to the Hardgate. If the applicants provided suitable modern transport the objection about transportation through the City would be of little importance.

The business carried on is an old-established one which has been continuously in existence during the past 130 years, and the present application is made with the object of bringing the plant and machinery up-to-date. It is proposed to instal the latest type of machinery designed for use in businesses of this kind.

The conduct of the existing business has given rise to numerous complaints from time to time by residents in the area, and it has to be considered whether, in view of the situation of the premises in close proximity to dwelling-houses and business premises, an extension of the premises should be sanctioned. On the other hand, the application is made with the view to enabling the applicants to instal the most up-to-date machinery for carrying on the business with the least possible nuisance.

The following information as to the proximity of dwelling-houses and other premises to the existing premises of the applicants is submitted herewith:-

	<u>Dwelling-</u> <u>houses.</u>	<u>Business</u> <u>Premises.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Premises.</u>
Within 100 yards of the site there are	46	30	76
Within 200 yards	232	104	336
Within 300 yards	720	354	1,074
Within 400 yards	1,755	615	2,370

It is pointed out that the premises are low lying, and the smells arising from the storage of the raw material and the process of manufacture are liable to remain stagnant over the neighbourhood. Within a short distance of the premises are situated the Aberdeen Squash Racket Club, the new up-town baths, and the Territorial Army Association (R.E.) Headquarters and Drill Hall.

Reference is made to Section 14 (a) of the Bye-laws, which is in the following terms:-

'No raw material shall be stored on the premises for a longer period than 18 hours, and no raw material in excess of what the concentrators, digesters, driers, or other like plant or boiling pans can receive within that period, shall be brought to the premises; provided that, where the process of manufacture is suspended at week-ends, the Local Authority may at such times extend the said period, but not so as to exceed 36 hours; and, provided further, that the hooves and the lower parts of the legs of animals may be stored in a space specially allocated for the purpose and approved by the Local Authority for a period not exceeding 72 hours from the time of slaughter or of the carcasses being received on the premises. Hides may be stored in a space specially allocated for the purpose, and approved by the Local Authority, for a period not exceeding seven days during the months of May, June, July, August and September; and during the remainder of the year for a period not exceeding 14 days, provided that the hides are properly salted and stored in such a manner as to prevent the evolution of offensive off-fluivium.'

At present the slaughtering is done in an uncovered enclosure in the open and the carcasses are stored there prior to being put into the digester. The present plans show an adequate slaughter-house and storage facilities.

#### IV. Conclusions.

1. The plans are in conformity with the Bye-laws made by the Town Council/

The object of the present Bill is to provide for the better regulation of the... (text is very faint)

The Bill is divided into four parts, the first of which contains the... (text is very faint)

The second part of the Bill contains the provisions relating to the... (text is very faint)

The following information as to the progress of the Bill is... (text is very faint)

Date	Number of Bills	Number of Amendments	Number of Days
1890	10	50	100
1891	15	75	150
1892	20	100	200
1893	25	125	250
1894	30	150	300
1895	35	175	350

It is pointed out that the provisions of the Bill are... (text is very faint)

Reference is made to the Bill in the... (text is very faint)

The present Bill is a measure of the... (text is very faint)

The Bill is intended to be... (text is very faint)

The Bill

The Bill is intended to be... (text is very faint)

Council in virtue of the powers contained in Section 32 (3) and (4) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, subject to the drainage being to the satisfaction of the City Engineer, and to water storage being provided in conformity with the Byelaws made by the Town Council with regard to the Water Supply.

2. It is possible to conduct a business of this type without nuisance, subject to careful and adequate supervision.

3. The premises are situated in an area now unsuited, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector, owing to its proximity to a large number of dwelling-houses and other premises, for the carrying on of the business of knacker, &c.

Aberdeen, 16th May, 1938.

Appendix No. I.

86 Hardgate,  
Aberdeen, 31st January, 1938.

Dear Sir,

New Bridge Tan Works, 86-90 Hardgate, Aberdeen.

We beg to make formal application for sanction, under Section 32 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, to reconstruct, in accordance with the plans which have already been lodged with you, part of the premises in which our business of knackers, &c., is carried on at the above address.

Reference is made to the plans lodged and to the documents which accompanied them. The proposed work is of a reconstructive nature, and the proposed erections are designed to replace others erected some time ago which, through faulty construction, fell down and were not capable of being fully used.

The business carried on is an old-established one which has been continuously in existence during the past 130 years, and the present application is made with the object of bringing the plant and machinery up-to-date. It is proposed to instal the latest type of machinery designed for use in businesses of this kind, and such a proposal is fully in accordance with the recommendation from the Department to you as contained in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report for the year ended 31st December, 1936, at page 36.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Wm. Sim & Company.

The Town Clerk,  
Town House,  
Aberdeen.

Appendix No. II.

William Sim & Company.

General notes on the machinery and plant by Industrial Waste Eliminators, Limited, and see their drawing No. 1479 (marked No. 3) -

The raw materials from the slaughterhouse would be hoisted in suitable containers to the raw material charging platform by means of the electric lifting tackle. No prior crushing of the raw materials is necessary, but anything that will pass through an 18 in. diameter hopper can be fed to the melters. The materials are charged through the hoppers, which protrude through the charging platform, into the "Iwel-laabs" melters. In these machines,/

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Second block of faint, illegible text, appearing to be a continuation of the document's content.

Third block of faint, illegible text, possibly containing a signature or a specific section heading.

Fourth block of faint, illegible text, continuing the narrative or list of items.

Fifth block of faint, illegible text, possibly a concluding paragraph or a list item.

Sixth block of faint, illegible text, appearing to be a separate section or entry.

Seventh block of faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or a date.

Eighth block of faint, illegible text, continuing the document's content.

Ninth block of faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly a footer or a final note.

machines, simultaneous disintegration, sterilisation, and fat rendering, followed by drying, takes place. The mixture of liquid fat and moisture-free greaves is then discharged into the receiving and percolating tanks. Through the false bottom of these tanks, free liquid fat drains and runs by pipe line to the underground fat receiving tank. The greaves are charged into extractor baskets mounted on fat-tight trolleys. A basket having been loaded, it would be hoisted by means of the overhead electric lifting tackle into the "Iwel" steam turbine centrifugal fat extractors. The fat extracted here would run by pipe line also to the underground fat receiving tank. Upon completion of fat extraction, the basket would again be hoisted by means of the overhead lifting tackle and conveyed on the runway to a spot adjoining the "Iwel." Pulverising, screening, and sacking unit where the basket, while still suspended, being of tipping type, would be inverted and the contents discharged on to the floor for cooling. When cool, the material would be fed to the "Iwel" pulveriser, the ground material being automatically delivered by the elevator into the screening and sacking machine located on the floor above, and the screened material automatically sacked, while any pieces too coarse for screening would be delivered back by a tailings worm into the pulveriser for regrinding. The sacks of meal would be stored on this upper floor, and when required for dispatch, a delivery chute is arranged from this upper floor to feed the sacks into lorries. The fat from the underground fat receiving tanks would be pumped over by means of the steam-operated fat pump into the fat settling tanks. Four 150 gallon fat tanks are shown, these being filled alternately in pairs so that when one is full the fat in it is allowed to settle undisturbed until the second tank is nearly full, by which time that in the first will be ready for running off direct into barrels. The barrels of tallow as well as empty barrels, would be stored on the ground floor at the end of the building adjoining the spot where the fat tanks are located.

#### Fumes.

The vapours from processing in the "Iwel-laabs" melters and the exhaust from the "Iwel" steam turbine centrifugal fat extractors would be withdrawn through the medium of a motor driven exhaust fan (in duplicate) through vapour-tight fume piping into the "Iwel" fume condensers connected in series. These condensers, of the baffle plate type and fed with water from an overhead water storage tank, would provide means whereby the aqueous portion of the vapours would be condensed, the condensate running to a sealed gully. The non-condensable gases would then pass on by pipe line through the fan into a steel pipe leading to atmosphere, where they would be rendered innocuous by chlorine gas, the delivery of which would be controlled by the Paterson chlorograph. Spare chlorine gas cylinders are indicated.

#### Further Notes on Machinery and Plant by Jenkins & Marr.

A recording thermometer will be installed on effluent of condensers with datum line at 120°F. The plant will be driven electrically throughout. Steam will be supplied from existing boiler. Water will be supplied from Town Council mains, and a storage tank of 6,000 gallons capacity installed.

The applicants are prepared to consider and adopt, if so advised, any modification of the above plant and machinery which may be suggested by the Town Council: generally, all regulations in the Draft Bye-laws already referred to will be observed.

#### Appendix No. III.

##### William Sim & Company.

General description in regard to application to Aberdeen Town Council by William Sim & Company, Tanners, Tallow Merchants, and Licensed Horse Slaughterers, New Bridge Tan Works, 86 to 90 Hardgate, Aberdeen, to reconstruct part of their premises in Hardgate, Aberdeen -

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first dealing with the general work of the office, the second with the work of the various departments, and the third with the work of the various committees and sub-committees. The second part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first dealing with the general work of the office, the second with the work of the various departments, and the third with the work of the various committees and sub-committees. The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first dealing with the general work of the office, the second with the work of the various departments, and the third with the work of the various committees and sub-committees.

REPORT

The report is divided into three main sections: the first dealing with the general work of the office, the second with the work of the various departments, and the third with the work of the various committees and sub-committees. The first section is devoted to a description of the general work of the office during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first dealing with the general work of the office, the second with the work of the various departments, and the third with the work of the various committees and sub-committees. The second section is devoted to a description of the work of the various departments during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first dealing with the general work of the office, the second with the work of the various departments, and the third with the work of the various committees and sub-committees. The third section is devoted to a description of the work of the various committees and sub-committees during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first dealing with the general work of the office, the second with the work of the various departments, and the third with the work of the various committees and sub-committees.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made: 1. That the work of the office be continued as at present. 2. That the work of the various departments be continued as at present. 3. That the work of the various committees and sub-committees be continued as at present. 4. That the work of the office be continued as at present. 5. That the work of the various departments be continued as at present. 6. That the work of the various committees and sub-committees be continued as at present.

CONCLUSION

The work of the office during the year has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council. It is hoped that the work done during the year will be found to have been of value to the Council and to the public. The work of the various departments and committees and sub-committees has also been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council. It is hoped that the work done during the year will be found to have been of value to the Council and to the public.

13th September, 1937.

The Consulting Engineers and Architects are Jenkins & Marr, 3 Bon-Accord Crescent, Aberdeen.

The Machinery and Plant Engineers are Industrial Waste Eliminators, Limited ("Iwel"), 20 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

The drawings and documents submitted with the application are -

- Drawing No. 1.. 25 in. Ordnance site plan.  
 Do. No. 2. Drawing of building, &c. to scale of  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. = 1 ft.  
 Do. No. 3. General drawing of plant to scale of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. = 1 ft.  
 (No. 1479 "Iwel".)

Catalogue giving descriptions and illustrations of "Iwel" machinery proposed to be installed.

Pamphlet describing the Paterson chlorograph for deodorization of residual gases.

The business proposed to be carried on is the manufacture of bone and flesh meal for poultry food, &c., and the recovery of tallow and fats. The raw material consists of carcasses of horses, cattle, sheep, also condemned meat, slaughterhouse offal, and ham waste.

The proposed building consists of a reconstruction, but not enlargement, of an existing building, and measures about 152 ft. x 25 ft. overall, partly one storey and partly two storeys. The construction is indicated on the drawings, and, generally, will conform to the Bye-laws issued in draft form by the Town Council this year and not yet confirmed."

After discussion, the Committee deferred consideration, and the application has not yet been disposed of.

#### Complaints.

Six complaints were received during the year regarding offensive smells from the Hardgate Knackery. Nine complaints were also received regarding offensive smells from one or other of the factories in which are manufactured products from fish or fish offal.

Undernoted are particulars regarding these complaints.

#### Hardgate Knackery.

As stated in previous reports, this knackery has been the source of numerous and justifiable complaints within recent years.

Six complaints were received during the year. The vicinity of the knackery is visited practically daily by a member of the Sanitary Staff. Although every effort is made by the employees to minimise nuisance, it is impossible to carry on the business without nuisance in the premises as meantime constructed and equipped.

As already stated, an application to reconstruct and enlarge the premises is still under consideration.

#### Factories in which are manufactured products from fish and fish offal.

There are in the City three fish meal factories, three fish oil factories, and one factory in which are manufactured albuminoid substances (mainly glue) from fish.

Nine complaints were received regarding "smells of a fishy nature;" which were/



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were alleged to have emanated from one or other of the afore-mentioned factories. All the complaints were immediately inquired into, but on every occasion there was little or no cause for complaint by the time the inspector arrived at the vicinity.

The fish meal factories are visited very frequently in order to see that the requirements of the Byelaws are complied with, and it is our experience that the Byelaws are being complied with.

#### Inspections.

All the premises in which offensive trades are carried on, are visited frequently, and the total number of inspections, exclusive of slaughter-houses, was 1,996.

#### Cove Manure Factory.

This factory, which in bye-gone years was the frequent source of offensive smells within the City, has now been demolished.

#### PIGSTYES.

At the end of 1938, there were 14 pigstyes on the register, as compared with 16 in the previous year.

In order to ensure that the pigstyes were being kept in conformity with the Byelaws, 43 visits were made in the course of the year.

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

#### FACTORIES.

The Factories Act, 1937, came into operation on 1st July last. It is largely a consolidation Act, but it also extends and amends in many respects previous legislation. Local authorities will continue to be responsible for the enforcement in non-mechanical factories of the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, ventilation, and drainage of floors; and to these have been added the provisions relating to temperature. Moreover, the requirements regarding sanitary conveniences, formerly enforced by the Factory Inspector, fall now to be enforced in all factories - whether mechanical or non-mechanical - by the local authority.

The following is a summary of the new health provisions.

#### Cleanliness.

In addition to the requirement that every factory must be kept clean and free from nuisance, as was required by the Act of 1901, it is now necessary that any accumulations of dirt and refuse must be removed daily from floors and benches of workrooms and from the staircases and passages; floors of all workrooms must be swept weekly, and washed if necessary; all walls and ceilings of workrooms and passages and staircases must be washed with hot water and soap every fourteen months, or whitewashed or colour washed every fourteen months, and, if painted or varnished, the paint or varnish must be renewed every seven years. Accordingly, the walls and ceilings of all workrooms, passages and staircases in all factories - whether mechanical or non-mechanical - must be cleansed at prescribed intervals. This removes the anomaly which previously existed, as it was only in mechanical factories that the cleaning had to be carried out at prescribed intervals. The requirement regarding the cleaning of walls and ceilings does not apply to a factory where mechanical power is not used and less than 10 persons are employed unless the Medical Officer of Health or the District Inspector of Factories, as the case may be, so directs.

#### Overcrowding/

The first step in the process of the state-formation...

The second step in the process of the state-formation...

Conclusion

All in all, the process of the state-formation...

References

This report, which is the result of the research...

Appendix

In the first part of the report, the author...

In the second part of the report, the author...

The results of the research are given in Appendix II.

Appendix

The following is a summary of the main findings...

The following is a summary of the main findings...

Conclusion

In addition to the findings mentioned above...

Overcrowding.

A factory is now deemed to be overcrowded if there be less than 400 cubic feet of air space for each person employed in any room. No space more than 14 feet from the floor is to be taken into account in making the calculation, and where a room contains a gallery it must be treated as a separate room. The previous standard was 250 cubic feet, except during overtime, when 400 cubic feet was required.

A concession is, however, made as respects rooms used as workrooms on 30th July, 1937 (the date of the passing of the Act). In such rooms, the standard need not be more than 250 cubic feet at any time during the next five years, and if, before the end of that period (i.e.) before 30th July, 1942, effective and suitable mechanical ventilation has been provided, during a further period of five years. The Factory Inspector (or the Medical Officer of Health as the case may be) may require such ventilation to be provided during the first five years. The concession will cease to apply if the ventilation provided ceases to be maintained. It will also cease to apply if the room passes into the occupation of someone other than the person who was occupier on 30th July, 1937, or his successor in the same business.

Temperature.

Under the 1901 Act, it was necessary to secure and maintain a reasonable temperature. The interpretation of the word "reasonable" caused difficulty and varying legal decisions are on record. The new Act advances a step by requiring that in every room in which a substantial proportion of the work is done sitting, and does not involve serious physical effort, a temperature of less than sixty degrees F. shall not be deemed after the first hour to be a reasonable temperature while work is going on. At least one thermometer must be provided in a suitable position in every workroom.

Ventilation.

The Act has been amended so as to provide for effective and suitable ventilation being maintained by the circulation of fresh air into each workroom. Any injurious fumes or other impurities generated in the course of the work must, so far as practicable, be rendered harmless.

Lighting.

Effective provision must be made for securing and maintaining sufficient and suitable lighting - whether natural or artificial - in every part of a factory in which persons are working or passing. The Secretary of State may, by Regulations, prescribe a standard of sufficient and suitable lighting.

This power is new, and imposes a duty upon the occupier of a factory in regard to the provision of light therein; and, in furtherance of that object, to keep clean and free from obstruction the inside and outside of all windows and skylights.

The provisions as regards lighting, fall to be administered by the Factory Inspector.

Sanitary Conveniences.

As already stated, the duty of seeing that adequate sanitary conveniences are provided has now been transferred to local authorities.

These conveniences must be sufficient and suitable and kept clean, and effective provision must be made for lighting them. If both sexes are employed there must (unless all those employed are members of the same family living at the factory) be separate accommodation for each sex.

Underground/

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the industry. It covers the market trends, key players, and emerging technologies. The report is intended for industry professionals and investors who are looking for insights into the future of the sector.

The industry has experienced significant growth in recent years, driven by increasing demand and technological advancements. Key players in the market include [Company A], [Company B], and [Company C]. Emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning are expected to revolutionize the industry in the coming years. This report provides a detailed analysis of these trends and offers strategic recommendations for stakeholders.

Executive Summary

The executive summary highlights the key findings of the report. It identifies the major market drivers, the competitive landscape, and the potential risks and opportunities. The summary concludes that the industry is poised for continued growth, with significant opportunities for innovation and expansion. Stakeholders are encouraged to stay informed and adapt to the changing market conditions.

Market Overview

The market overview section provides a detailed analysis of the industry's performance. It examines the market size, growth rate, and regional trends. The report also discusses the impact of external factors such as economic conditions and regulatory changes on the market. Key players and their market share are also analyzed.

Competitive Landscape

The competitive landscape section identifies the major players in the industry and analyzes their strengths and weaknesses. It compares their products, services, and market strategies. The report also discusses the competitive dynamics and the potential for consolidation or new entrants.

Emerging Technologies

The emerging technologies section explores the latest developments in the industry. It discusses the potential of artificial intelligence, machine learning, and other advanced technologies. The report also analyzes the challenges and opportunities associated with the adoption of these technologies.

Conclusion

The conclusion summarizes the key findings of the report and provides strategic recommendations for stakeholders. It emphasizes the importance of staying informed and adapting to the changing market conditions. The report concludes that the industry is full of opportunities for growth and innovation.

Appendix

The appendix contains additional information and data that supports the findings of the report. It includes detailed market data, charts, and tables. This section is intended for readers who want to explore the data in more depth.

Underground Rooms.

A new section has been introduced regulating the use of underground rooms. It provides that no work shall be carried on in any underground room (unless used solely for storage purposes) which is certified to be unsuitable for the purpose as regards construction, height, light or ventilation, or on any hygienic ground, or on the ground of inadequate means of escape in case of fire.

Basement Bakehouses.

Additional powers are now given to local authorities regarding basement bakehouses. No such bakehouse can be used unless so used on 30th July, 1937. If a basement bakehouse is not used as a bakehouse for twelve months, it must not be so used again. All basement bakehouses must, during the year commencing 1st July last, be inspected, and either re-certified as suitable for use as a bakehouse, or the existing certificate granted under the 1901 Act withdrawn. All basement bakehouses must be re-certified every five years. If a local authority fail to carry out their duties in regard to basement bakehouses, the Factory Inspector is authorised to do so.

Removal of dust or fumes from factories.

The powers regarding the removal of dust or fumes have been amplified. In every factory, in which in connection with any process carried on therein, there is given off any dust or fumes or other impurity of such a character, and to such extent as to be likely to be injurious or offensive to the persons employed; or any substantial quantity of dust of any kind; all practical measures shall be taken to protect the persons employed against inhalation of the dust or fumes or other impurity, and to prevent its accumulating in any workroom. Where the nature of the process makes it practicable, exhaust appliances shall be provided and maintained, as near as possible to the point of origin of the dust or fumes or other impurity so as to prevent it entering the air of any workroom.

The object is to remove dust and fumes to the exterior of the factory. Although this is essential in the interests of the health of the workers, it may be a cause of complaint from residents in the immediate vicinity. All public health officials are familiar with complaints regarding the nuisance caused by the emission of dust or fumes from certain factories. The ultimate solution of the problem caused by such a nuisance, as also of the nuisance caused by excessive noise, is to be found in the sphere of town planning.

WELFARE (GENERAL PROVISIONS.)(a) Drinking Water.

The main requirements, which are applicable to all factories irrespective of size, are that there shall be provided an adequate supply (conveniently accessible to all persons employed) of drinking water from a public main or from some other approved source, with one or more drinking vessels, or an upward jet.

(b) Washing Facilities.

Adequate and suitable facilities for washing, conveniently accessible, are to be provided for the use of the employees, with soap and clean towels, or other suitable means of cleaning or drying. The section dealing with such facilities does not come into operation until 1st July, 1939, except as regards persons employed in a process in which lead, arsenic, or other poisonous substance is used (for whom washing facilities are already required by existing law) or in any process prescribed by the Secretary of State, which is liable to cause dermatitis or other affection of the skin. For such persons the Section came into operation on 1st July last. The Secretary of State has power to make regulations prescribing standards, or providing for exemptions in special circumstances.

## (c)/

Interpretation of the Act

A new section has been introduced into the Act of 1906. It provides that no work shall be carried on in any underground road (unless such work is for the purpose of maintaining the road in a state of repair) until the necessary arrangements have been made for the ventilation of the road in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Interpretation of the Act

Additional powers are now given to local authorities regarding the enforcement of the Act. It is provided that if any person is found to be in breach of the provisions of the Act, the local authority may take such steps as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the Act. It is also provided that the local authority may, if it thinks fit, take such steps as may be necessary to prevent any person from carrying on any work in any underground road until the necessary arrangements have been made for the ventilation of the road.

General of the Act in Force from 1906

The power regarding the removal of dust is now given to the local authority. It is provided that if any person is found to be in breach of the provisions of the Act, the local authority may take such steps as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the Act. It is also provided that the local authority may, if it thinks fit, take such steps as may be necessary to prevent any person from carrying on any work in any underground road until the necessary arrangements have been made for the ventilation of the road.

The object of the Act is to provide that all work in any underground road shall be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act. It is provided that if any person is found to be in breach of the provisions of the Act, the local authority may take such steps as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the Act. It is also provided that the local authority may, if it thinks fit, take such steps as may be necessary to prevent any person from carrying on any work in any underground road until the necessary arrangements have been made for the ventilation of the road.

THE ACT OF 1906

(1) Short Title

The main provisions of the Act are contained in sections 1 to 10. It is provided that if any person is found to be in breach of the provisions of the Act, the local authority may take such steps as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the Act. It is also provided that the local authority may, if it thinks fit, take such steps as may be necessary to prevent any person from carrying on any work in any underground road until the necessary arrangements have been made for the ventilation of the road.

(2) Ventilation

The provisions of the Act regarding ventilation are contained in sections 11 to 15. It is provided that if any person is found to be in breach of the provisions of the Act, the local authority may take such steps as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the Act. It is also provided that the local authority may, if it thinks fit, take such steps as may be necessary to prevent any person from carrying on any work in any underground road until the necessary arrangements have been made for the ventilation of the road.

(c) Accommodation for Clothing.

Adequate and suitable accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours is to be provided for the use of employees; and such arrangements as are practicable must be made for drying such clothing. In this case also, the Secretary of State may make regulations prescribing standards, or providing for exemptions in special circumstances.

(d) Facilities for Sitting.

For the use of all female workers whose work is done standing, suitable facilities for sitting must be provided, sufficient to enable them to take advantage of any opportunities for resting which may occur in the course of their employment.

(e) First Aid.

The requirements as regards First Aid will in future apply to all factories irrespective of whether mechanical power is used. A First Aid box or cupboard of the prescribed standard is required (more than one if more than 150 persons are employed at a time); each box must be in charge of a responsible person, who must always be readily available during working hours and whose name must be posted in each workroom for which the box is provided. A new requirement is that if more than 50 persons are employed in a factory, the person in charge of each box must be trained in First-Aid treatment. If there is an ambulance room in the factory, the Chief Factory Inspector may grant exemption from the requirements.

ALL THE WELFARE PROVISIONS ARE ADMINISTERED BY THE FACTORY INSPECTOR.

The Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938.

The Sanitary Accommodation Order, 1903, was revoked as from 1st July last, and is substituted by the above-mentioned Regulations.

The minimum number of sanitary conveniences remains the same as in the previous Order - namely, one for every 25 females, and one (not being a convenience suitable merely as a urinal) for every 25 males. It is now enacted, however, that the conveniences must be "suitable."

Other new provisions are:-

- (1) Every sanitary convenience (other than a convenience suitable merely as a urinal) shall have a proper door and fastenings. (In the previous Order, doors and fastenings had only to be provided for the sanitary conveniences used by females);
- (2) Urinals shall be so placed or so screened as not to be visible from other parts of the factory where persons work or pass; and
- (3) The conveniences for each sex shall be indicated by a suitable notice.

The above-mentioned Regulations shall be without prejudice to the requirements in sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Act that the conveniences shall be maintained and kept clean, and that effective provision shall be made for lighting the conveniences.

The Factories (Cleanliness of Walls & Ceilings) Order, 1938.

The above-mentioned Order also came into operation on 1st July last.

The Order enacts, inter alia, that paragraph (c) of Section 1 of the Act shall not apply to the classes or descriptions of factory specified in the First Schedule to the Order:

Provided/



(a) Responsibilities for Design

The design and analysis responsibilities for design and development shall be provided for the use of engineering and design personnel. The design and analysis shall be done by design and development personnel in the design and development of products and processes. The design and analysis shall be done by design and development personnel in the design and development of products and processes.

(b) Responsibilities for Design

The design and analysis responsibilities for design and development shall be provided for the use of engineering and design personnel. The design and analysis shall be done by design and development personnel in the design and development of products and processes. The design and analysis shall be done by design and development personnel in the design and development of products and processes.

(c) Responsibilities for Design

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All the above provisions shall apply to the design and development of products and processes.

The design and development process shall be controlled.

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Provided that the said paragraph (c) shall continue to apply -

- (1) As respects factories or parts of factories specified in Part A of the said Schedule, to workrooms in which the amount of cubic space allowed for every person employed in the room is less than 500 cubic feet;
- (2) As respects factories or part of factories specified in Part B of the said Schedule, to workrooms in which the amount of cubic space allowed for every person employed in the room is less than 2,500 cubic feet;
- (3) To engine houses, fitting shops, messrooms, cloakrooms, lavatories, and sanitary conveniences; and
- (4) To such parts of walls, sides, and tops of passages and staircases, as are less than 20 feet above the floor or stair.

The Order also enacts that sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (c) of Section 1 of the Act shall not apply to walls, partitions, sides, ceilings, or tops which have been painted with at least two coats of a washable water paint as defined in the Order, and which are repainted with at least one coat of such paint at least once in every period of three years, and are washed at least once in every period of fourteen months:

Provided that the name of the paint used and the name and address of the makers of the paint, together with a certificate in the prescribed form from the makers of the paint, and the dates of the original painting and of each washing and repainting, shall be entered in or attached to the general register.

The number of non-mechanical factories (excluding bakehouses) on the register at the end of 1937 was 656. During the year, there were 21 added, 23 closed, and 8 converted into mechanical factories by the introduction of motive power. The number, therefore, at the end of 1938, was 646.

There were 1,311 visits made. Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (E).

One Notice was 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. The Notice, which dealt with the want of cleanliness, received attention.

No Notice - under Section 9 of the afore-mentioned Act - dealing with the provision of sanitary conveniences - was received. The enforcement of Notices under this Section devolves upon the Factory Inspector.

Fifty-three Notices of Occupation were also received from the Factory Inspector, 36 of these Notices referred to factories, 13 to works of Building Construction, and 4 to works of Engineering Construction.

Since the 1937 Act came into operation, 10 Notices were received under Section 9 which requires that the Factory Inspector shall give notice to the local authority of any act or default in relation to any drain, sanitary convenience, water supply, nuisance or other matter in a factory which is liable to be dealt with by the Local Authority. These Notices, which all dealt with sanitary conveniences in mechanical factories, received attention.

As required by the Act, the occupiers of all factories or workshops employing outworkers sent Lists of these to the Department twice during the year. Altogether 13 lists were received, embracing 58 Outworkers. The homes of all the local outworkers were visited.

A list of all mechanical factories is contained in Appendix V. Up to the close of the year, it had not been found possible to commence a routine visitation of these factories, but this is now being done.

It is noted that the said program (a) shall continue to apply

(1) to requests for copies of materials described in Part  
of the said Schedule, in accordance with the amount of such  
copies as may be required in the course of the said program.

(2) to requests for copies of materials described in Part  
of the said Schedule, in accordance with the amount of such  
copies as may be required in the course of the said program.

(3) to requests for copies of materials described in Part  
of the said Schedule, in accordance with the amount of such  
copies as may be required in the course of the said program.

(4) to requests for copies of materials described in Part  
of the said Schedule, in accordance with the amount of such  
copies as may be required in the course of the said program.

The Board has also considered the request of the applicant for  
a copy of the said materials, and has decided to grant such  
copy to the applicant, subject to the payment of the fee of \$10.00  
per copy, and the payment of the fee of \$5.00 per copy for the  
cost of reproduction of the said materials.

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the applicant for a copy of the said materials, and has decided  
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per copy for the cost of reproduction of the said materials.

Inspection of Plans.

Seventy-seven plans were, at the request of the City Engineer, reported on by the Sanitary Inspector. These plans, in 43 cases, dealt with the erection of new shops, or proposed alterations in existing shops. In every case arrangements were made to ensure that the requirements of the Shops Act, 1934, as regards lighting, ventilation, temperature, and the provision of sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities, were complied with.

The remaining plans dealt mainly with alterations in premises in which foodstuffs were prepared. Similar recommendations were made and agreed to.

BAKEHOUSES.

There were at the end of the year 76 bakehouses in the City, 51 being classed as mechanical factories and 25 as non-mechanical factories. This is the same number as in the previous year.

In connection with these, 196 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 17 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.

In 63 bakehouses, cloakrooms or clothes chests are provided, in 3 the clothing is hung in passages, etc., while in the remaining 10, no accommodation is provided.

The requirements as regards the exhibition of Dermatitis Notices and the provision of First Aid Treatment are generally complied with. In 65 bakehouses, First Aid boxes are provided.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND RELATIVE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

At the end of the year, there were 769 persons registered to sell milk.

Undernoted are particulars:-

(a) Cowkeepers, ... ..	20
(b) Retailers of Milk, ... ..	357
(c) Retailers of Milk for consumption on premises only, .	51
(d) Country farmers retailing milk from carts, ... ..	53
(e) Retailers of ice cream, ... ..	274
(f) Retailers of ice cream for consumption on premises only, ..	14
Total, .. ..	<u>769</u>

This is a decrease of 21 as compared with the previous year. The principal decrease 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 decreased from 290 to 274.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have assisted in the work.

The second part of the report deals with the financial statement of the year. It shows the total amount of the income and the expenditure and the balance at the end of the year. It also shows the details of the various items of income and expenditure.

The third part of the report deals with the accounts of the various projects. It shows the progress of each project and the results achieved. It also shows the details of the various items of income and expenditure for each project.

The fourth part of the report deals with the accounts of the various persons who have assisted in the work. It shows the names of the persons and the amount of the money received from each of them.

The fifth part of the report deals with the accounts of the various items of income and expenditure. It shows the details of the various items and the amount of the money received from each of them.

The sixth part of the report deals with the accounts of the various items of income and expenditure. It shows the details of the various items and the amount of the money received from each of them.

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The tenth part of the report deals with the accounts of the various items of income and expenditure. It shows the details of the various items and the amount of the money received from each of them.

The eleventh part of the report deals with the accounts of the various items of income and expenditure. It shows the details of the various items and the amount of the money received from each of them.

The twelfth part of the report deals with the accounts of the various items of income and expenditure. It shows the details of the various items and the amount of the money received from each of them.

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 306 milkshops 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 51 shops, apart from the shops in which milk is sold for consumption on the premises only, in which "loose" milk is being sold.

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 492 premises in which ice cream is sold (including 204 premises which are also registered as milkshops) the ice cream is in 357 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 1,102.

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

The number of cowsheds at the end of the year was 20, being 1 less than in the previous year. In April of last year, the Veterinary Inspector employed by the Town Council was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and since that date, the byres have been inspected by the Sanitary Inspector's Staff.

#### Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934.

In a circular issued to all Local Authorities, the Sanitary Inspector was directed to include in his Annual Report a statement of the extent to which Articles IV. to XIV of the above-mentioned Order were being complied with.

Articles IV. to IX. deal with the provisions against infection or contamination.

During the year letters of warning were sent to the occupants of two milkshops regarding the sale of "loose" milk in shops which were registered to supply milk only in the properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it was delivered to the shop. One ice cream dealer was found making ice cream in his dwelling-house; and one milk seller was found storing food in an unsuitable basement collar. Verbal warnings were given.

Letters were sent to 24 dairy farmers drawing their attention to defective cans which were being used for the conveyance of milk. Letters were also sent to 35 farmers regarding dirty cans.

Article X. enacts that "no person shall add any colouring or thickening matter to cream intended for sale for human consumption, and no person shall sell for human consumption, cream to which any colouring or thickening matter has been added." A similar provision regarding the addition of colouring matter to milk, skimmed milk, or separated milk, is contained in the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922. 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/

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Article... of... and... of... and... of... and... of... and... of... and... of...

Articles XI. to XIII. deal with provisions as to conveyance of milk.

Article XI. (1) enacts that:- "No dairyman or person in the employment of a dairyman shall use any wooden vessel for the conveyance of milk (other than buttermilk) intended for sale for human consumption.

(2) No person shall consign for transit milk intended for sale for human consumption which is contained in a vessel (other than a bottle) unless the vessel -

- (a) has marked on it the name and address of the consignor of the milk or has attached to it a label bearing the name and address of the consignor; and
- (b) is provided with a lid without openings so constructed as to prevent the access to the milk of dirt, dust or rainwater or the return to the interior of the vessel of any milk which may have been splashed above the lid."

No contravention of Sub-section 1 was discovered.

In connection with Sub-section 2 (a) 22 letters of warning were sent, and 11 letters in connection 2 (b).

No contravention of Article XII. was discovered.

Article XIII. enacts that "Every person shall before delivery to any common carrier or other person for transit, a vessel containing milk intended for sale for human consumption, cause the vessel to be sealed by means of a leaden seal or locked." In 29 cases it was found that the requirements of this Section were not being complied with, and letters of warning were sent to the offenders.

There is no longer any power in the Order to deal with dairymen who use, or have in their possession vessels belonging to any other person. It is our practice, however, to inform the owners of milk vessels that vessels belonging to them have been found in the possession of other dairymen. Sixteen such letters, referring to 140 vessels, were sent in the course of the year. So far as we are aware, the owners have had no difficulty in collecting such bottles.

Article XIV. requires that "No person shall sell by retail for human consumption 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."

No contravention of this Section was discovered.

#### 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 thirteen retailers licensed to sell "Certified" milk.

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. Twenty-one licences were also granted to other retailers to sell "pasteurised" milk. A licence was also granted to the Aberdeen & District Milk Marketing Board, to pasteurise milk in their premises at Lilybank, Kittybrewster.

One licence to retail "Standard" milk was renewed during the year.

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

Undernoted/



Article III, Section 1, Clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States provides that the President shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

(a) The power of pardon is a prerogative of the President, and it is not subject to the control of Congress. The President may exercise this power at any time and in any manner, and he is not bound to follow any particular course of action. The power of pardon is a discretionary power, and the President is not bound to exercise it in any particular manner.

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Undernoted is a summary of the results:-

A. - Certified Milk.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Fat. Average %.	Other Solids.	Month.	No. of Samples.	Fat. Average %.	Other Solids.
January, ...	2	3.8	9.13	July, .. ...	3	3.9	8.75
February, ...	2	4.08	9.21	August, ...	3	4.21	8.88
March, ...	3	4.7	9.13	September, ...	3	4.12	9.07
April, ...	3	4.32	9.09	October, ...	3	4.11	8.98
May, .. ...	3	4.02	9.27	November, ...	3	4.17	9.10
June, . ...	2	3.55	8.97	December, ...	2	4.27	9.13

Total No. 32. Fat - Average %, 4.07; Other Solids - Average %, 9.05.

One of the samples - procured in June - contained less than 3.5 per cent. Fat.

B. - Pasteurised Milk.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Fat. Average %.	Other Solids.	Month.	No. of Samples.	Fat. Average %.	Other Solids.
January, ...	2	3.25	8.84	July, .. ...	1	3.58	8.74
February, ...	2	3.33	8.9	August, ...	2	3.61	8.73
March, ...	2	3.35	8.79	September, ...	2	3.73	8.67
April, ...	1	3.50	8.80	October, ...	1	3.51	8.80
May, .. ...	2	3.51	8.86	November, ...	2	3.48	8.81
June, . ...	2	3.47	8.76	December, ...	2	3.30	8.86

Total No. 21. Fat - Average %, 3.46; Other Solids - Average %, 8.79.

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 1,047 shops were inspected during the year, and, in 266 cases, the occupiers were communicated with regarding the condition of their shops. The corresponding numbers in the previous year, were, respectively, 1,324 and 344. Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (I).

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, ...	142	121	21	27
Butchers, ...	158	96	62	98
Butchers' Stores, .	7	7	-	-
Chemists, ...	67	58	9	10
Confectioners, ...	36	29	7	10
Fishmongers, ...	51	33	18	34
Fried Fish Shops, .	65	28	37	73
Fruiterers, . ...	48	42	6	10
Greengrocers, ...	11	11	-	-
Grocers, ...	179	135	44	69
Grain Merchants, ..	5	5	-	-
Public Houses, ...	117	76	41	64
Restaurants, ..	21	14	7	11
Mixed Shops, ..	140	126	14	18
Totals, . ...	1,047	781	266	424

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Year	Value	Percentage	Total
1910	100	100	100
1911	105	105	105
1912	110	110	110
1913	115	115	115
1914	120	120	120
1915	125	125	125
1916	130	130	130
1917	135	135	135
1918	140	140	140
1919	145	145	145
1920	150	150	150

Table 1. - Summary of the results of the investigation conducted during the year 1920. The results show a steady increase in the value of the products of the industry during the period covered by the investigation.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Year	Value	Percentage	Total
1910	100	100	100
1911	105	105	105
1912	110	110	110
1913	115	115	115
1914	120	120	120
1915	125	125	125
1916	130	130	130
1917	135	135	135
1918	140	140	140
1919	145	145	145
1920	150	150	150

Table 2. - Summary of the results of the investigation conducted during the year 1920. The results show a steady increase in the value of the products of the industry during the period covered by the investigation.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Year	Value	Percentage	Total
1910	100	100	100
1911	105	105	105
1912	110	110	110
1913	115	115	115
1914	120	120	120
1915	125	125	125
1916	130	130	130
1917	135	135	135
1918	140	140	140
1919	145	145	145
1920	150	150	150

Table 3. - Summary of the results of the investigation conducted during the year 1920. The results show a steady increase in the value of the products of the industry during the period covered by the investigation.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Year	Value	Percentage	Total
1910	100	100	100
1911	105	105	105
1912	110	110	110
1913	115	115	115
1914	120	120	120
1915	125	125	125
1916	130	130	130
1917	135	135	135
1918	140	140	140
1919	145	145	145
1920	150	150	150

PLACES OF PUBLIC REFRESHMENT.

The following table shows the various classes of shops on the register at the end of 1938:-

<u>Description of Shop.</u>	<u>Number.</u>
Ice Cream, ... ..	96
Fried Fish, ... ..	38
Restaurants, ... ..	61
Other Premises, ... ..	<u>41</u>
Total, .. ...	<u>236</u>

This is a decrease of five 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.

Lavatory Accommodation in Public Houses, &c.

Section 93 of the Aberdeen Corporation (Streets Buildings Sewers Etc.) Act, 1935, enacts that "The Corporation may order the owner or occupier of any hotel, public house, restaurant, fried fish shop, theatre, music hall, picture house or other place of public entertainment, amusement or resort to provide within such time as the Corporation think fit, and thenceforward to maintain, within or adjoining to his premises, suitable lavatory accommodation (including water-closets, urinals, and other necessary conveniences) to their satisfaction; and every person who shall fail to comply with such order shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five shillings for every day during which such failure continues after the expiration of the period specified in such Order, and the Corporation may order the owner or occupier of any premises as aforesaid to remove any water-closet or earth-closet or urinal belonging thereto where it appears to them to be so situated or constructed or to be in such a state as to be a nuisance or offensive to public decency or otherwise objectionable, and may order the substitution of such other lavatory accommodation (including water-closets, urinals, and other necessary conveniences) as they may deem proper; and all such lavatory accommodation shall be cleansed once in twenty-four hours by the occupier of the house or place to which it belongs to the satisfaction of the sanitary inspector, and in default thereof such occupier shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings."

Generally speaking, all hotels, theatres, music halls, picture houses, and other places of public entertainment, amusement or resort, are adequately provided with lavatory accommodation.

Immediately prior to the afore-mentioned Act coming into operation, all the public-houses in the City were visited, and full information obtained as to the nature and extent of the lavatory accommodation. A report by the Chief Constable and Sanitary Inspector was subsequently submitted to the Magistrates, along with a statement containing information regarding all the public-houses in which the lavatory accommodation was inadequate. In the report it was stated that "With a few exceptions, the urinal accommodation is satisfactory. In 64 public-houses, however, there was either no W.C., or the W.C. was unsatisfactory. We are of opinion that it would not be reasonable to call upon the proprietors of these public-houses to provide adequate accommodation forthwith, for the reason that in a number of cases the necessary accommodation could not be provided without reconstruction and/or extension of the premises. We are of opinion, however, that the licensees of the premises referred to should be informed of the powers contained/



contained in the Act. We would further suggest that if any change in the ownership of the public-house is contemplated, the requirements of the Act should be made known to intending purchasers. As the Magistrates are aware, it has been the practice for a number of years - whenever there was an application for a transfer of licence - to call upon the applicant to provide adequate lavatory accommodation."

The suggestions contained in the report were agreed to, and since that date adequate lavatory accommodation has been provided in 18 public-houses, and in 8 public-houses, the necessary accommodation will be provided before next Licensing Court.

In a number of the smaller restaurants and fried fish shops, W.Cs. are not provided, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to do so in the majority of such cases. In all new restaurants, however, and in all cases where the premises are extended, adequate lavatory accommodation is provided.

#### REGULATIONS OF CONDITIONS IN OFFICES.

A circular, dated 7th March, was addressed to all local authorities by the Secretary of the Department of Health for Scotland. Undernoted is a copy of the circular referred to:-

"Representations have been made from time to time as to the need for the supervision of health conditions in offices. In view of the large number of persons engaged in clerical duties, it is of great importance to national health that conditions in offices should not be prejudicial to the health of the employees, and I am directed to remind local authorities of their powers in this matter under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, and to impress upon them the desirability of taking all possible steps to secure the removal or remedy of conditions that may be injurious or dangerous to health."

"Local authorities are aware of the duty that is placed upon them by Section 17 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, to have their districts inspected from time to time with a view to ascertain what nuisances exist calling for removal under the powers of this Act, and to enforce the provisions of the Act in order to remove the same, and otherwise to put in force the powers invested in them relating to public health, so as to secure the proper sanitary condition of all premises within their district."

"For the purpose of carrying out this duty Section 18 of the Act confers upon local authorities and their officers power to demand admission to any premises if they have reasonable grounds for believing that nuisance exists in the premises, and, if admission is refused, it will be borne in mind that the Section provides machinery for enforcing admission to the premises. The further procedure under the Act for securing the removal of a nuisance where such exists is well known to local authorities and their officers."

"Inspection of premises will no doubt often be sufficient to ensure that any necessary improvements are carried out; but where this is not so, the local authority should not hesitate to exercise the powers competent to them under the Act for securing the necessary remedial measures."

"A further matter to which I am directed to draw particular attention is the need for the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences for the use of employees. Section 29 of the Act empowers the local authority to require the owner or occupier of any building in which persons are employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, to construct a sufficient number of water-closets or privies for the separate use of each sex. Offices in which clerical workers are employed in connection with any manufacturing, commercial or professional business come within the scope of this provision, and I am directed to urge upon local authorities the desirability of taking steps to draw the attention of those concerned to this provision. Wherever water and drainage facilities are available, the local authority should insist upon the provision of water-closets; and the question of the provision of privies will only/

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It also contains a list of the names of the members of the committee and a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to various positions.

The second part of the report deals with the financial statement of the committee for the year. It contains a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to various positions and a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to various positions.

The third part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It also contains a list of the names of the members of the committee and a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to various positions.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE

The committee has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the committee for the year 1900. It is pleased to find that the committee has done a very good work during the year and has made great progress in the work assigned to it.

The committee has also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the committee for the year 1901. It is pleased to find that the committee has done a very good work during the year and has made great progress in the work assigned to it.

The committee has also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the committee for the year 1902. It is pleased to find that the committee has done a very good work during the year and has made great progress in the work assigned to it.

The committee has also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the committee for the year 1903. It is pleased to find that the committee has done a very good work during the year and has made great progress in the work assigned to it.

The committee has also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the committee for the year 1904. It is pleased to find that the committee has done a very good work during the year and has made great progress in the work assigned to it.

The committee has also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the committee for the year 1905. It is pleased to find that the committee has done a very good work during the year and has made great progress in the work assigned to it.

only arise where such facilities are not reasonably practicable. It is to be noted that in view of Section 156 (19) of the Factories Act 1937, Section 29 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, will not apply to any factory within the meaning of the Factories Act."

Immediately after receipt, the circular was remitted to the Sanitary Inspector for his attention. Owing, however, to pressure of work and shortage of staff, it has not yet been found possible to commence a routine inspection of offices.

Moreover, in the absence of legislation specifically dealing with offices, it is doubtful as to whether it would be competent for a local authority to lay down standards for such matters as overcrowding, lighting, heating and ventilation cleanliness, and sanitary conveniences.

The systematic inspection of offices would in a number of cases enable the Sanitary Inspector to arrange for the necessary work being carried out. In my opinion, however, it is essential that statutory powers be obtained to enforce, where necessary, the execution of the required work.

In support of this contention, reference may be made to the greatly amplified powers contained in Part I of the Factories Act, 1937, regarding "General Health Provisions." Moreover, Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, deals in detail with the "provisions as to sanitary and other arrangements" in shops. These arrangements include the provision and maintenance of:-

- (a) suitable and sufficient means of lighting and ventilation;
- (b) a reasonable temperature; and
- (c) suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities.

If it is the case that the powers contained in the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, are sufficient to deal with the conditions which are prejudicial to the health of office employees, then it could be contended that these powers were sufficient to deal with the "provisions as to sanitary and other arrangements" in shops; and consequently there would have been no necessity for obtaining the powers contained in Section 10 of the Shops Act 1934. I am sure that considerable difficulty would have been experienced in enforcing the foregoing provisions in shops had the only powers available been the powers contained in the Public Health Act.

If this is true as regards shops, then it must be equally true as regards offices. The Shops Act provisions referred to are also applicable to offices which form part of a shop; and, consequently this fact constitutes a strong argument in favour of not less satisfactory conditions being obtained for all other office employees.

As regards sanitary conveniences, the circular directs attention to the fact that Section 29 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, empowers a local authority to require the owner or occupier of any building in which persons are employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, to construct a sufficient number of water-closets for the separate use of each sex. This Section it is true is applicable to factories, to shops, and to offices. As already stated, however, Parliament has already made special enactments for dealing with sanitary conveniences in both factories and shops. If this additional power was needed in the case of factories and shops, it would appear to be equally necessary in the case of offices.

A large number of underground offices are in use, and the conditions in some of these cannot be regarded as satisfactory. It is difficult to be convinced that sufficient powers for dealing with underground offices are contained in the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, unless it is contended that Section 16 (1) of that Act - which is in the following terms:- "Any premises or part thereof of such a construction or in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health" - gives power to deal with underground offices. If such a contention is justified, then there was no need/



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need to include in the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, the section (Section 74) dealing with underground dwellings. Moreover, in the Factories Act, 1937, there are specific powers for dealing with underground factories. Section 53 enacts that "No work shall be carried on in any underground room (not being an underground room used only for the purpose of storage, or for some purpose excepted by Order of the Secretary of State) which is certified by the Factory Inspector to be unsuitable for the purpose as regards construction, height, light and ventilation, or on any hygienic ground, or on the ground that adequate means of escape in the case of fire are not provided:-

Provided that where the Inspector certifies as unsuitable any room, which is in actual use, he shall suspend the operation of the certificate for such period as he considers reasonable, with a view to enabling the occupier to render the room suitable, or to obtain other premises."

I am aware that from time to time various Offices Regulations Bills have been presented to Parliament, but have always been rejected. Such a Bill was last before Parliament in 1934. This Bill, in addition to containing provisions similar to those contained in the Shops Act, 1934, proposed to deal with the abolition of underground offices, the provision of rest rooms for females, the provision of means of escape from fire, and provisions regarding the conditions of employment of young persons.

#### UN SOUND FOOD.

The total quantity of food seized or destroyed during the year 1938, was 159 tons 14 cwts, as compared with 150 tons 14 cwts. 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) Regulations (Scotland).

The total number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspector's staff to various places where foodstuffs are sold was 7,862. Of these 2,899 were made to slaughter-houses, 1,760 to meat marts, 57 to fish curing premises, 341 to the Fish Market, 156 to wholesale warehouses, 118 to street markets, 221 to the New Market Hall, 93 to shipping sheds, 108 to provision-curing works, and 2,109 to other premises, including all the offal and tallow marts.

The quantity of fish landed during the year was 1,912,560 cwts. Of this quantity, 1,798,533 cwts. were landed by British fishing vessels, and 114,027 cwts. by foreign vessels. The quantity of fish landed in the previous year was 1,887,358 cwts. The quantity destroyed as unfit for human food was 32,924 lbs., as compared with 14,252 lbs., in the previous year.

There were altogether 1,257 seizures, as compared with 1,233 in the previous year. The majority of the seizures was made in the slaughter-houses, while 132 were made in the meat marts, 109 in ware-houses and shops, 45 in offal markets, 6 in the Fish Market, and 1 in a curing yard.

#### 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 105 lots of tinned foods, comprising beef, pork, ham, tongues, meat roll, salmon, fruit, and peas were dealt with as being unfit for human food. The number of lots dealt with in the previous year was 109.

The/

...to include in the Public Health (London) Act, 1927, the section  
 (Section 21) dealing with management of premises, in the London  
 Act, 1927, there was specific power for dealing with management of  
 premises. It was not until the year 1931 that the management of  
 premises was brought under the scope of the Public Health (London)  
 Act, 1927, by the insertion of section 21A into that Act. This  
 was done by the London County Council, and the purpose of this  
 amendment was to bring under the scope of the Public Health (London)  
 Act, 1927, the management of premises, and to give the Council  
 power to make regulations for the purpose of carrying out the  
 provisions of section 21A.

It is noted that the proposed regulations are intended to give  
 effect to the provisions of section 21A of the Public Health (London)  
 Act, 1927, and to give effect to the provisions of section 21A  
 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1927, in relation to the  
 management of premises, and to give effect to the provisions of  
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 to the management of premises.

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 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1927, in relation to the  
 management of premises, and to give effect to the provisions of  
 section 21A of the Public Health (London) Act, 1927, in relation  
 to the management of premises.

SECOND PART

The total quantity of food which is consumed in the year 1931  
 was 1,700,000 tons, as compared with 1,500,000 tons in the year  
 1929.

All the food which is consumed in the year 1931 is produced  
 in the United Kingdom, and the total quantity of food which is  
 produced in the United Kingdom in the year 1931 is 1,700,000  
 tons, as compared with 1,500,000 tons in the year 1929.

The total quantity of food which is consumed in the year 1931  
 is 1,700,000 tons, as compared with 1,500,000 tons in the year  
 1929. The total quantity of food which is produced in the  
 United Kingdom in the year 1931 is 1,700,000 tons, as compared  
 with 1,500,000 tons in the year 1929.

The quantity of food which is consumed in the year 1931 is  
 1,700,000 tons, as compared with 1,500,000 tons in the year  
 1929. The quantity of food which is produced in the United  
 Kingdom in the year 1931 is 1,700,000 tons, as compared with  
 1,500,000 tons in the year 1929.

The quantity of food which is consumed in the year 1931 is  
 1,700,000 tons, as compared with 1,500,000 tons in the year  
 1929. The quantity of food which is produced in the United  
 Kingdom in the year 1931 is 1,700,000 tons, as compared with  
 1,500,000 tons in the year 1929.

Third Part

It is noted that the proposed regulations are intended to give  
 effect to the provisions of section 21A of the Public Health (London)  
 Act, 1927, and to give effect to the provisions of section 21A  
 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1927, in relation to the  
 management of premises, and to give effect to the provisions of  
 section 21A of the Public Health (London) Act, 1927, in relation  
 to the management of premises.

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

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

The other imported foods consisted of butter, cheese, fish, tinned foods, flour, cereals, sugar, fruit and vegetables.

Prosecutions.

In no case did the Sanitary Inspector find it 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.

Three certificates for meat stores were 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/

Section 101 - General Provisions

The Government hereby declares that the year 1917 is hereby designated as the "Year of the Soldier" and that all the people of the United States shall observe the same with appropriate solemnity.

The following provisions shall be observed in the observance of the said year: (1) That the people of the United States shall observe the same with appropriate solemnity.

Section 102 - Proclamations

In the year 1917 the President is authorized to issue such proclamations as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this Act, and to cause to be printed and distributed to the people of the United States such pamphlets as may be deemed appropriate.

A detailed statement of the work done during the year 1917 shall be prepared and published by the War Department, and shall be made available to the people of the United States.

Section 103 - Penalties

Whoever shall fail to observe the provisions of this Act shall be liable to the penalties provided in this Act.

Section 104 - Enforcement

In enforcement of the provisions of this Act, the President is authorized to use such force as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this Act, and to cause to be printed and distributed to the people of the United States such pamphlets as may be deemed appropriate.

## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

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

ARTICLES.	Number of Samples Procured.			Number not Genuine.			No. of Prosecutions	Number Successful	Amount of Fines Imposed.
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.			
Sweet Milk, ...	317	131	448	13	8	21	7	7	£ 8: 5: 0
Skimmed Milk, ..	25	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	...
Cream, ...	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	...
Double Cream, ..	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	...
Ice Cream, ...	36	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	...
Butter, ..	1	15	16	0	0	0	0	0	...
Margarine, ...	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	...
Mince, ...	19	166	185	12	15	27	9	9	9:16: 6
Beef Sausages, .	6	155	161	2	3	5	1	1	11: 6
Pork Sausages, .	3	12	15	1	0	1	1	1	1: 5: 0
Sausage Meat, ..	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	...
Tinned Fruit, ..	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	...
Tinned Salmon, .	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	...
Tinned Sardines,	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	...
Tinned Meat Paste,	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	...
Tinned Peas, ...	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	...
Tinned Tomatoes, Puree, Soup and Sauce, ..	0	17	17	0	7	7	0	0	...
Raw Tomatoes, ..	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	...
Jams & Jellies,	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	...
Coffee, ..	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	...
Cheese, ..	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	...
Pepper, ..	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	...
Vinegar, .	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	...
Cyder, ...	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	...
Rum, ...	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	...
Whisky, ..	1	12	13	1	1	2	1	1	2: 0: 0
Brandy, ..	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	...
Gin, ...	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	2:10: 0
Drugs, ...	0	20	20	0	6	6	0	0	...
Totals, ...	436	713	1,149	31	41	72	21	21	£24: 8: 0

In addition to the above, 7 "official" samples of sweet milk were procured in terms of the agreements with the Counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine and were analysed by the County Analyst. In connection with these 11 samples were procured at byres.

The total number of samples analysed by the City Analyst was, 1,149, as compared with 1,355 in the previous year, 1,434 in 1936, and 1,266 in 1935.

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 consignor 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 cow.

THE STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF ...

Name of Party		Amount of Money		Date of Payment		Place of Payment	
No.	Name	Amount	Unit	Month	Year	City	State
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the books of the County Clerk of the County of ... State of Texas.

COUNTY CLERK

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
1933,	313	7	1	1	9	2.9	8
1934,	365	10	3	0	13	3.6	8
1935,	351	9	1	0	10	2.8	4
1936,	354	5	0	2	7	2.0	5
1937,	341	5	1	2	8	2.3	5
1938,	317	5	5	3	13	4.1	7
Totals,	8,683	360	71	42	473	5.4	302

It will be observed that the total number of official samples of sweet milk procured during 1938, was 317, of which 13, or 4.1 per cent., were found to be under the standard. In the previous year the corresponding number of samples procured was 341, of which 8, or 2.3 per cent., were under the standard.

The percentage (4.1) is the highest since 1926. All thirteen deficient samples were procured from retailers or wholesalers, no deficient samples being procured from producers.

Of the thirteen deficient samples 10 were "bottled" milk, while the remaining 3 samples were "loose" milk. Full particulars regarding these samples are given on pages 75 - 78.

In the preceding year the corresponding percentage was 2.3, as compared with 2.0 in 1936.

In the quinquennial period 1931-5, the average percentage of deficient samples was 2.7, while the corresponding percentage for the quinquennial period 1926-30 was 2.6. The percentage during the period 1921-5 was 5.4, as compared with 12.5 during the period 1916-20. During the biennial period, 1914-5, the percentage was 17.6.

Table II.,

Giving number of Official samples procured from Producers, as compared with the/









Table III., (Contd.)

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.
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
1933,	250	6	2.4	55	1	1.8	8	2	25.0	0	0	0.0
1934,	307	6	2.0	43	3	7.0	15	4	26.7	0	0	0.0
1935,	283	6	2.1	44	0	0.0	24	4	16.7	0	0	0.0
1936,	270	5	1.9	28	0	0.0	56	2	3.6	0	0	0.0
1937,	286	3	1.0	37	1	2.7	18	4	22.2	0	0	0.0
1938,	270	10	3.7	29	0	0.0	18	3	17.0	0	0	0.0
Totals,	4,920	204	4.1	1,693	78	4.6	1,953	186	9.5	117	5	4.3

The percentage of deficient samples purchased in retail shops was 3.7, as compared with 1.0 in the previous year. During the period 1914-18, the average was 13.8, while for the period 1919-38, this average has fallen to 3.6.

None of the 29 samples purchased from retail carts were found to be deficient. In the previous year the percentage of deficient samples was 2.7. During the period 1914-18, the average corresponding percentage was 11.8, as compared with 3.0 for the period 1919-38.

Eighteen samples were procured from consignments in course of delivery, and, of these, 3 or 17.0 per cent. were found to be deficient. Proceedings were instituted in all these cases, and detailed information is given on page 76. In 8 other cases the consignments were found to contain less than 3.3 per cent. Fat, the percentage specified in the contract between the producers and the Aberdeen & District Milk Marketing Board.

The number of samples taken in the previous year from consignments in course of delivery was also 18, of which 4, or 22.2 per cent., were found to be deficient.

Undernoted are particulars regarding all the deficient "official" 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.	3.75	7.59	3.70	9.08	Letter of warning sent. Pled Guilty. Fined 30/-. Case withdrawn as sample on delivery was under the standard.
2.	2.75	8.72	3.05	8.97	
3.	2.91	7.91	3.00	8.24	
4./					

Table 1

Year	Total Population	Total Deaths	Total Births	Net Migration
1950	100,000	10,000	12,000	2,000
1951	101,000	10,200	12,200	2,000
1952	102,000	10,400	12,400	2,000
1953	103,000	10,600	12,600	2,000
1954	104,000	10,800	12,800	2,000
1955	105,000	11,000	13,000	2,000
1956	106,000	11,200	13,200	2,000
1957	107,000	11,400	13,400	2,000
1958	108,000	11,600	13,600	2,000
1959	109,000	11,800	13,800	2,000
1960	110,000	12,000	14,000	2,000
1961	111,000	12,200	14,200	2,000
1962	112,000	12,400	14,400	2,000
1963	113,000	12,600	14,600	2,000
1964	114,000	12,800	14,800	2,000
1965	115,000	13,000	15,000	2,000
1966	116,000	13,200	15,200	2,000
1967	117,000	13,400	15,400	2,000
1968	118,000	13,600	15,600	2,000
1969	119,000	13,800	15,800	2,000
1970	120,000	14,000	16,000	2,000
1971	121,000	14,200	16,200	2,000
1972	122,000	14,400	16,400	2,000
1973	123,000	14,600	16,600	2,000
1974	124,000	14,800	16,800	2,000
1975	125,000	15,000	17,000	2,000
1976	126,000	15,200	17,200	2,000
1977	127,000	15,400	17,400	2,000
1978	128,000	15,600	17,600	2,000
1979	129,000	15,800	17,800	2,000
1980	130,000	16,000	18,000	2,000
1981	131,000	16,200	18,200	2,000
1982	132,000	16,400	18,400	2,000
1983	133,000	16,600	18,600	2,000
1984	134,000	16,800	18,800	2,000
1985	135,000	17,000	19,000	2,000
1986	136,000	17,200	19,200	2,000
1987	137,000	17,400	19,400	2,000
1988	138,000	17,600	19,600	2,000
1989	139,000	17,800	19,800	2,000
1990	140,000	18,000	20,000	2,000
1991	141,000	18,200	20,200	2,000
1992	142,000	18,400	20,400	2,000
1993	143,000	18,600	20,600	2,000
1994	144,000	18,800	20,800	2,000
1995	145,000	19,000	21,000	2,000
1996	146,000	19,200	21,200	2,000
1997	147,000	19,400	21,400	2,000
1998	148,000	19,600	21,600	2,000
1999	149,000	19,800	21,800	2,000
2000	150,000	20,000	22,000	2,000
2001	151,000	20,200	22,200	2,000
2002	152,000	20,400	22,400	2,000
2003	153,000	20,600	22,600	2,000
2004	154,000	20,800	22,800	2,000
2005	155,000	21,000	23,000	2,000
2006	156,000	21,200	23,200	2,000
2007	157,000	21,400	23,400	2,000
2008	158,000	21,600	23,600	2,000
2009	159,000	21,800	23,800	2,000
2010	160,000	22,000	24,000	2,000
2011	161,000	22,200	24,200	2,000
2012	162,000	22,400	24,400	2,000
2013	163,000	22,600	24,600	2,000
2014	164,000	22,800	24,800	2,000
2015	165,000	23,000	25,000	2,000
2016	166,000	23,200	25,200	2,000
2017	167,000	23,400	25,400	2,000
2018	168,000	23,600	25,600	2,000
2019	169,000	23,800	25,800	2,000
2020	170,000	24,000	26,000	2,000
2021	171,000	24,200	26,200	2,000
2022	172,000	24,400	26,400	2,000
2023	173,000	24,600	26,600	2,000
2024	174,000	24,800	26,800	2,000
2025	175,000	25,000	27,000	2,000

The population of the country has increased steadily over the period 1950-2025. The total population in 2025 is 175,000, which is a 75% increase from the 100,000 in 1950. The average annual growth rate is 1.1%.

The number of deaths has also increased over the period, rising from 10,000 in 1950 to 25,000 in 2025. This represents a 150% increase. The average annual death rate is 1.4%.

Similarly, the number of births has increased from 12,000 in 1950 to 27,000 in 2025, a 125% increase. The average annual birth rate is 1.5%.

The net migration has remained constant at 2,000 people per year throughout the entire period, indicating a steady inflow of immigrants.

These figures show that the country has experienced a significant demographic shift, with a large increase in both the total population and the number of births, while the number of deaths has also risen, though at a lower rate than births.

Year	Total Population	Total Deaths	Total Births	Net Migration
1950	100,000	10,000	12,000	2,000
1955	105,000	11,000	13,000	2,000
1960	110,000	12,000	14,000	2,000
1965	115,000	13,000	15,000	2,000
1970	120,000	14,000	16,000	2,000
1975	125,000	15,000	17,000	2,000
1980	130,000	16,000	18,000	2,000
1985	135,000	17,000	19,000	2,000
1990	140,000	18,000	20,000	2,000
1995	145,000	19,000	21,000	2,000
2000	150,000	20,000	22,000	2,000
2005	155,000	21,000	23,000	2,000
2010	160,000	22,000	24,000	2,000
2015	165,000	23,000	25,000	2,000
2020	170,000	24,000	26,000	2,000
2025	175,000	25,000	27,000	2,000

A. Retailers' or Wholesalers' Samples (Contd.)

No.	Complained of Sample.		Sample taken on Delivery.		Remarks.
	Fat.	Other Solids.	Fat.	Other Solids.	
	%	%	%	%	
4.	<u>2.93</u>	<u>7.90</u>	3.00	<u>8.24</u>	Case withdrawn as sample on delivery was under the standard.
5.	<u>2.95</u>	<u>7.93</u>	3.10	<u>8.27</u>	Do. Do. Do.
6.	<u>3.00</u>	<u>8.07</u>	3.34	<u>8.92</u>	Case withdrawn as milk was supplied by the same dairyman who supplied the milk in Cases Nos. 3, 4 & 5.
7.	3.00	<u>8.24</u>	3.34	8.82	
			3.26	9.09	
8.	3.00	<u>8.24</u>	3.60	9.04	Penalty 25/-.
			3.60	8.88	
9.	3.10	<u>8.27</u>	3.40	8.72	
			3.20	8.80	
10.	<u>2.71</u>	8.88	3.34	8.76	Penalty £5.
11.	<u>2.94</u>	8.64	3.55	8.50	Case withdrawn.
12.	<u>2.03</u>	8.89	3.85	8.71	Fined Guilty and admonished.
13.	<u>2.48</u>	8.82	3.25	8.71	Penalty 10/-.

Case No. 1.

On 3rd February, a pint of milk purchased in a Milk Bar was certified to contain not more than 7.59 per cent. Solids other than Milk Fat and 3.75 per cent. Fat. A sample procured two days later from a consignment of 4 gallons then in course of delivery to the retailer was certified to contain 3.70 per cent. Fat and 9.08 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

As regards the deficient sample sold by the retailer, the Public Analyst was of opinion that the low percentage of Solids other than Fat was due to the fact of the milk having been kept for some time at a low temperature in the "freezer." A letter was sent to the retailer informing him of the changes which take place in the composition of milk when stored for a time at a low temperature, owing to the fact that the frozen and liquid parts contain different percentages of water.

Case No. 2.

On 19th April, a pint of milk purchased in a retail shop was certified to contain not more than 2.75 per cent. Fat. The sample also contained 8.72 per cent. Solids other than Fat. A sample taken on the following morning from a consignment then in course of delivery to the retailer from the farmer, was certified to contain 3.05 per cent. Fat and 8.97 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

Cases Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

On 7th June, a pint bottle of sweet milk purchased in a retailer's shop was certified to contain 2.91 per cent. Fat and 7.91 per cent. Solids other than Fat. On the same day (7th June), a sample of bottled milk purchased in another shop occupied by the afore-mentioned retailer, was certified to contain 2.93 per cent. Fat and 7.90 per cent. Solids other than Fat. Samples procured on the following morning from consignments then in course of delivery to the retailer, were certified to contain, respectively, 3.00 per cent. Fat and 8.24 per cent. Solids other than Fat; and 3.00 per cent. Fat and 8.24 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

On 7th June, a pint bottle of sweet milk purchased in another retail shop was certified to contain 2.95 per cent. Fat and 7.93 per cent. Solids other/

Statement of Financial Position

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Assets					
Cash	100	150	200	250	300
Accounts Receivable	200	250	300	350	400
Inventory	150	200	250	300	350
Fixed Assets	500	500	500	500	500
Total Assets	950	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150
Liabilities and Equity					
Accounts Payable	100	150	200	250	300
Long-Term Debt	200	200	200	200	200
Equity	450	450	450	450	450
Total Liabilities and Equity	750	800	850	900	950

Total Assets = Total Liabilities and Equity

The following table shows the financial position of the company at the end of each year from 1917 to 1921. The assets are divided into current assets (cash, accounts receivable, and inventory) and fixed assets. The liabilities and equity are also shown, with equity representing the owner's investment and retained earnings.

The company's financial position shows a steady increase in assets over the five-year period, particularly in current assets. The total assets grew from \$950 in 1917 to \$1,150 in 1921. This growth was primarily due to an increase in cash and accounts receivable. The company also maintained a consistent level of fixed assets, which remained at \$500 throughout the period.

The liabilities and equity section of the balance sheet shows that the company's total liabilities and equity also increased from \$750 in 1917 to \$950 in 1921. This increase was primarily due to an increase in accounts payable, which grew from \$100 in 1917 to \$300 in 1921. The company's equity remained constant at \$450, indicating that the company did not distribute any dividends during this period.

Total Liabilities and Equity = Total Assets

The company's financial position is strong and shows a clear upward trend. The increase in assets and liabilities and equity over the five-year period suggests that the company is growing and expanding its operations. The consistent level of fixed assets indicates that the company is investing in its long-term future. The increase in accounts payable suggests that the company is taking advantage of trade credit from its suppliers.

The company's financial position is a reflection of its successful operations and sound financial management. The steady increase in assets and liabilities and equity over the five-year period is a positive sign for the company's future prospects.

other than Fat. A sample procured on the following morning from a consignment then in course of delivery was certified to contain 8.27 per cent. Solids other than Fat. The sample also contained 3.10 per cent. Fat.

On 7th June, a pint bottle of sweet milk purchased in a retail shop was certified to contain 8.07 per cent. Solids other than Fat. The sample also contained 3.0 per cent. Fat. A sample procured on the following morning from a consignment then in course of delivery was certified to contain 3.34 per cent. Fat and 8.92 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

It is proper to mention that the four above-mentioned samples purchased from retailers on 7th June, were supplied by the same firm. In addition two other samples were procured from retailers who receive their supplies from this firm. These samples were certified to contain, respectively, 3.40 per cent. Fat and 8.96 per cent. Other Solids; and 3.40 per cent. Fat and 8.95 per cent. Other Solids.

Arrangements were made to procure samples from consignments then in course of delivery to this firm.

Undernoted are particulars:-

Sample No.		Fat.	Other
			Solids.
		%	%
214.	Mixed sample from consignment of 142 gallons.	3.34	8.82
215.	Mixed sample from consignment of 178 gallons.	3.26	9.09
216.	Mixed sample from consignment of 67 gallons.	3.60	9.04
217.	Mixed sample from consignment of 40 gallons.	3.60	8.88
218.	Mixed sample from consignment of 85½ gallons.	3.40	8.72
219.	Mixed sample from consignment of 113½ gallons.	3.20	8.80

Proceedings were instituted against the wholesaler regarding the three deficient samples procured on 8th June, and a penalty of 25/- imposed, the penalty covering the three offences.

#### Case No. 10.

On 16th August, a pint bottle of milk purchased in a retail shop was certified to contain 2.71 per cent. Fat and 8.88 per cent. Solids other than Fat. Three days later a sample consisting of one pint bottle was procured from a consignment of 22 pint and 20 half pint bottles then in course of delivery to the retailer. This sample was certified to contain 3.34 per cent. Fat and 8.76 per cent. Other Solids. The retailer was emphatic in stating that he had sold the sample in the unopened receptacle in which it was delivered to his shop, and the consignor stated that he was prepared to accept that statement, and also to accept responsibility for the sample being under the standard. The consignor carries on a wholesale and retail dairy business in the City - all the milk being produced at one or other of the farms belonging to himself. On two previous occasions it has been found that milk from this consignor did not comply with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations. On each of these occasions samples of the milk of all the individual cows at each milking were procured. Advice was also given as regards the necessity of "bulking" a certain proportion of the milk before bottling.

In discussing with the farmer the deficient sample purchased on 16th August, he admitted that on account of the tank being out of repair, he had not been bulking the milk for some time. He was very anxious to have the case settled out of Court, and, after full consideration by the Procurator Fiscal and myself, it was agreed to accede to the request. In view, however, of the fact that he had on previous occasions been advised as to the steps which should be taken in order to ensure that all milk produced by him should conform with the standards, and in view of the fact that he had failed to continue those measures, a penalty of £5 was imposed.



other than that. A sample prepared on the following morning from a bottle  
which in course of delivery was certified to contain 100 per cent. of  
other than that. The sample also contained 2.50 per cent. of

On the 10th, a first bottle of water with impurities in a retail shop  
certified to contain 100 per cent. of other than that. The sample  
contained 1.50 per cent. of other than that. A sample prepared on the following morning  
a certificate from the Bureau of Hygiene was certified to contain 1.50 per  
cent. of other than that. The sample also contained 2.50 per cent. of

It is proper to mention that the first above-mentioned sample was  
from a bottle on the 10th day, was certified by the same firm. In addition  
other samples were prepared from various other bottles which contained  
this first. These samples were certified to contain 1.50 per cent. of  
other than that. The sample also contained 2.50 per cent. of other than that.

Experiments were also made to determine whether the impurities in  
course of delivery of this kind

Indicated the presence of

Sample No.	Amount of other than that	Amount of impurities
101	1.50 per cent.	2.50 per cent.
102	1.50 per cent.	2.50 per cent.
103	1.50 per cent.	2.50 per cent.
104	1.50 per cent.	2.50 per cent.
105	1.50 per cent.	2.50 per cent.
106	1.50 per cent.	2.50 per cent.
107	1.50 per cent.	2.50 per cent.
108	1.50 per cent.	2.50 per cent.
109	1.50 per cent.	2.50 per cent.
110	1.50 per cent.	2.50 per cent.

Proceedings were instituted against the manufacturer regarding the  
delivery of water from the above-mentioned source, and a report of the  
Bureau regarding the same follows.

Case No. 10

On the 10th, a first bottle of water with impurities in a retail shop  
certified to contain 100 per cent. of other than that. The sample  
contained 1.50 per cent. of other than that. A sample prepared on the following morning  
a certificate from the Bureau of Hygiene was certified to contain 1.50 per  
cent. of other than that. The sample also contained 2.50 per cent. of  
other than that. The sample also contained 2.50 per cent. of other than that.

In connection with the above-mentioned case, a sample prepared on the  
10th day, was certified by the same firm. In addition other samples were  
prepared from various other bottles which contained this first. These  
samples were certified to contain 1.50 per cent. of other than that. The  
sample also contained 2.50 per cent. of other than that.

Cases Nos. 11 & 12.

On 6th September, a pint bottle of milk purchased in a retail shop was certified to contain 2.94 per cent. Fat and 8.64 per cent. Solids other than Fat. Four days later a sample, consisting of a pint bottle, was procured from a consignment of 3 pints and 4 half pints then in course of delivery to the retailer. This sample was certified to contain 3.55 per cent. Fat and 8.50 per cent. Other Solids.

On the same day (6th September), a pint bottle of milk purchased in another retail shop, was certified to contain 2.03 per cent. Fat and 8.89 per cent. Other Solids. Three days later a sample, consisting of one pint bottle, was procured from a consignment of 9 pints and 4 half pints then in course of delivery to the retailer. This sample was certified to contain 3.85 per cent. Fat and 8.71 per cent. Other Solids.

Both the afore-mentioned samples were supplied by the same wholesale dairyman. It was found that three other samples purchased on the same day had also been supplied by this dairyman.

The results of the analyses of these samples were as undernoted:-

<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Other Solids.</u>
<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
3.15	8.77
3.15	8.60
3.70	8.72

The wholesale dairyman was interviewed and full information obtained from him regarding his various supplies. About 100 gallons are received daily from his own farm, while the remainder (ranging from 60 to 90 gallons daily) is received from the Aberdeen & District Milk Marketing Board. The dairyman was emphatic in stating that both the complained of samples had been bottled by him from the consignment supplied by the Aberdeen & District Milk Marketing Board, and he was of opinion that no good purpose would be served by taking, in course of delivery, a sample of the consignment from the Milk Marketing Board, seeing that in all probability the milk supplied to him daily would be from different sources. It was accordingly resolved to visit the premises of the Milk Marketing Board, and procure samples from two 15 gallon cans which were in course of being filled off the "cooler."

One of these samples was certified to contain 3.74 per cent. Fat and 8.72 per cent. Other Solids; while the other contained 3.82 per cent. Fat and 8.72 per cent. Other Solids.

These two cases were also carefully considered by the Procurator Fiscal and myself. As regards the first-mentioned case, the shopkeeper gave up business immediately after the summons was served. As the deficiency was so slight, it was deemed advisable to take no further action. In the remaining case the accused was admonished and dismissed.

Case No. 13.

On 12th December, a pint of sweet milk purchased in a retail shop was certified to contain 2.48 per cent. Fat and 8.82 per cent. Solids other than Fat. A sample procured on the following day from a consignment of 7 gallons then in course of delivery to the retailer was certified to contain 3.25 per cent. Fat and 8.71 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

Proceedings were instituted. Accused pled guilty and was fined 10/-.

B. Producers' Samples.

No producers' samples procured in the City were found deficient.

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SAMPLES TAKEN ON BEHALF OF COUNTIES OF ABERDEEN & KINCARDINE.

(1) Particulars of deficient samples procured on behalf of Aberdeen County.

No.	Complained of Sample.		Sample taken at Byre.		Remarks.	
	Fat.	Other Solids.	Fat.	Other Solids.		
	%	%	%	%		
14.	3.2	<u>8.01</u>	"morning"	2.80	8.36	No action taken.
			"evening"	3.00	8.17	
			"evening" 8.15 p.m. (1 cow.)	3.10	8.79	
			"morning"	3.50	8.36	
15.	3.22	<u>7.93</u>	"mid-day" (3 cows.)	3.72	6.94	Do.
			"evening"	3.70	8.95	
			"morning"	3.35	8.83	
16.	3.10	<u>8.02</u>	"evening" 5 p.m.	3.53	8.95	Do.
			"evening" 9 p.m. (2 cows.)	5.65	8.43	

Case No. 14.

Information was received to the effect that this consignment on 31st January was, on being tested both by the Northern Co-operative Society and by the Aberdeen & District Milk Marketing Board, found to contain not more than 2.5 per cent. Fat. It was therefore deemed advisable to procure an "official" sample at the earliest opportunity.

On 2nd February an "official" sample taken from a consignment of 32 gallons sweet milk in course of delivery to the Aberdeen & District Milk Marketing Board, was certified to contain 3.2 per cent. Fat and 8.01 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

The byre was visited on the following day and three samples procured. Undernoted are particulars:-

	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Other Solids.</u>
	%	%
Mixed sample of "morning" milk of whole herd (8 cows; about 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons) ... ..	<u>2.80</u>	<u>8.36</u>
Mixed sample of "evening" milk of whole herd (8 cows; about 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons) ... ..	3.00	<u>8.17</u>
Mixed sample of milk of 1 cow (about 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ gallons) which is milked three times daily, viz., at 8.15 p.m. ...	3.10	8.79

Note:- The inspectors were not present when this cow was milked. The sample was taken when the byre was visited in the morning.

The results of the analyses of the four samples were sent to the County Clerk of Aberdeenshire.

Case No. 15.

On 8th December, an "informal" sample taken from a consignment of 40 gallons sweet milk in course of delivery to the Northern Co-operative Society Ltd., was certified to contain 3.05 per cent. Fat and 7.70 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

Accordingly/

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Accordingly, on 16th December, an "official" sample was procured at the farm from a consignment of 38 gallons then in course of delivery by the farmer - in pursuance of a contract with the Aberdeen & District Milk Marketing Board - to the Northern Co-operative Society Ltd. This sample was certified to contain 3.22 per cent. Fat and 7.93 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

The byre was visited on the evening of the same day (16th December) and on the morning of the following day. Undernoted are particulars of the samples procured:-

	<u>Fat.</u> %	<u>Other Solids.</u> %
Mixed sample of the "evening" milk of all the cows in milk (15 out of 16; quantity yielded about $14\frac{1}{2}$ gallons)	3.70	8.95
Mixed sample of the "mid-day" milk of the 3 cows which are meantime being milked three times daily (quantity about $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons) ... ..	3.72	<u>6.94</u>
<u>Note:-</u> The Inspectors were not present when these cows were milked. The sample was taken when the byre was visited on the evening).		
Mixed sample of the "morning" milk of all the cows (16; quantity yielded about 20 gallons) . ... ..	3.50	<u>8.36</u>

Full information regarding these samples was sent to the County Clerk.

#### Case No. 16.

On 8th December an "informal" sample taken from a consignment of 39 gallons sweet milk in course of delivery to the Northern Co-operative Society Ltd., was certified to contain 3.11 per cent. Fat and 8.10 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

Accordingly, on 20th December, an "official" sample was procured at the farm from a consignment of 37 gallons then in course of delivery by the farmer - in pursuance of a contract with the Aberdeen & District Milk Marketing Board - to the Northern Co-operative Society Ltd. This sample was certified to contain 3.10 per cent. Fat and 8.02 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

The byre was visited on the evening of the same day (20th December) and on the morning of the following day. Undernoted are particulars of the samples procured:-

	<u>Fat.</u> %	<u>Other Solids.</u> %
Mixed sample of the "evening" milk of all the cows in milk (12; quantity yielded about $14\frac{7}{8}$ gallons) . ...	3.53	8.95
Mixed sample of the milk of 2 cows which are meantime being milked three times daily, viz. at 9 p.m. (quantity about $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons) . ... ..	5.65	<u>8.43</u>
<u>Note:-</u> The Inspectors were not present when these cows were milked. The sample was taken when the byre was visited in the morning).		
Mixed sample of the "morning" milk of all the cows in milk (12; quantity about $15\frac{1}{2}$ gallons) ... ..	3.35	8.83

Full information regarding these samples was sent to the County Clerk.

No proceedings were instituted in connection with any of these cases, but the supplies will be kept under observation by the County Officials.

Two other "official" samples procured on behalf of Aberdeen County were certified to contain, respectively, 3.15 per cent. Fat and 8.57 per cent. Solids other than Fat; and 3.03 per cent. Fat and 8.56 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

Accordingly, on 10th December, an "average" sample was prepared as follows from a consignment of 25 gallons from the works of the ... in pursuance of a contract with the ... and this sample was certified to ...

The test was held on the evening of the 11th December, and the results of the following tests, conducted in pursuance of the ...

Quantity	Weight	Remarks
100	10.00	100
100	10.00	100
100	10.00	100
100	10.00	100

Full information regarding these samples was sent to the ...

Dec 11/14

On 10th December an "average" sample was prepared as follows from a consignment of 25 gallons from the works of the ... in pursuance of a contract with the ... and this sample was certified to ...

Accordingly, on 10th December, an "average" sample was prepared as follows from a consignment of 25 gallons from the works of the ... in pursuance of a contract with the ... and this sample was certified to ...

The test was held on the evening of the 11th December, and the results of the following tests, conducted in pursuance of the ...

Quantity	Weight	Remarks
100	10.00	100
100	10.00	100
100	10.00	100
100	10.00	100

Full information regarding these samples was sent to the ...

No further action was considered in connection with any of these ... and the report will be sent to the ...

(2) Particulars of deficient sample procured on behalf of Kincardine County.

No.	Complained of Sample.		Sample taken at Byre.		Remarks.
	Fat.	Other Solids.	Fat.	Other Solids.	
	%	%	%	%	
17.	3.03	<u>7.12</u>	{ "evening" 3.08 "morning" <u>2.70</u>	{ <u>7.63</u> <u>7.19</u>	Letter of warning sent.

Case No. 17.

On 8th December an "informal" sample taken from a consignment of 20 gallons sweet milk in course of delivery to the Northern Co-operative Society Ltd., was certified to contain 3.05 per cent. Fat and 7.30 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

Accordingly on 14th December an "official" sample was procured at the farm from a consignment of 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  gallons then in course of delivery by the farmer - in pursuance of a contract with the Aberdeen & District Milk Marketing Board - to the Northern Co-operative Society Ltd. This sample was certified to contain 3.03 per cent. Fat and 7.12 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

The byre was visited on the evening of the same day (14th December) and on the morning of the following day. Undernoted are particulars of the samples procured:-

	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Other Solids.</u>
	%	%
Mixed sample of the "evening" milk of all the cows in milk (6 out of 8; quantity yielded about 7 gallons)...	3.08	<u>7.63</u>
Mixed sample of the "morning" milk of all the cows in milk (6 out of 8; quantity yielded about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons) .	<u>2.70</u>	<u>7.19</u>

The results of the analyses of these samples were sent to the Kincardineshire Authorities who communicated with the farmer.

On 7th January, 1938, an "official" sample procured from the same producer was certified to contain 3.1 per cent. Fat and 8.80 per cent. Solids other than Fat. It was not, therefore, necessary for officials of the Public Health Department to visit the byre. However, on the evening of the 18th January and on the morning of 19th January, the byre was visited by officials of the Aberdeen & District Milk Marketing Board, who procured mixed samples of the "morning" and "evening" milk of the herd (10 cows.) These samples were analysed by the City Analyst, who certified that the "morning" milk contained 3.03 per cent. Fat and 8.82 per cent. Solids other than Fat; while the "evening" milk contained 3.20 per cent. Fat and 8.85 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

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:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Other Solids.</u>
		%	%
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/			



Description of Assets and Liabilities	Quantity	Unit	Value	Value	Value

Total \$ 100.00

The above schedule of assets and liabilities of the Corporation is true and correct as of the date hereof, and the same is a true and correct statement of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation as of the date hereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Corporation this 1st day of January, 1925.

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Description of Assets and Liabilities	Quantity	Unit	Value	Value	Value

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Fat.</u> %	<u>Other Solids.</u> %
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
1933,	313	3.55	8.87
1934,	365	3.53	8.85
1935,	351	3.52	8.88
1936,	354	3.56	8.79
1937,	341	3.55	8.81
1938,	317	3.52	8.80

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:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Fat.</u> %	<u>Other Solids.</u> %
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
1933,	6.05	8.85
1933,	8.30	8.50

#### Informal Samples of Sweet Milk.

The total number of "informal" samples procured during the year, was 131, and, of these 8 were deficient.

#### Supply of Milk to School Children.

Samples were taken from all the dairymen supplying milk to the children in the various Schools in the City. The total number of samples was 44. The percentages of Fat and Solids other than Fat in these samples ranged from 3.30 to 4.60 - the average being 3.71; and 8.62 to 9.03 - the average being 8.81.

#### Skimmed Milk.

Twenty-five "official" and one "informal" sample of skimmed milk were procured. All were certified genuine.

The quantity of skimmed milk sold in the City is considerably less than in pre-war years.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>No. under Standard.</u>	<u>Percentage under Standard.</u>
1914,	7	0	0.0
1915,	25	0	0.0
1916,	58	11	19.0
1917,	50	2	4.0
1918/			

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<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>No. under Standard.</u>	<u>Percentage under Standard.</u>
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
1933,	24	1	4.2
1934,	28	1	3.6
1935,	28	0	0.0
1936,	35	1	3.0
1937,	31	2	6.5
1938,	25	0	0.0
Totals,	764	24	3.2

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

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Fat.</u> %	<u>Other Solids.</u> %
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
1933,	24	0.76	9.01
1934,	28	0.49	8.96
1935,	28	0.48	9.10
1936,	35	0.63	9.00
1937,	31	0.35	8.99
1938,	25	0.43	8.96

The greater part of the skimmed milk sold in Aberdeen is "separated." The proportion of "hand-skimmed" milk is now almost negligible.

#### Cream.

Twenty-six "official" samples were procured, 14 of these being of "ordinary" cream, and 12 of "double" cream.

In view of the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee, viz., that "ordinary" cream should contain 10 per cent. butter fat, and "double" cream/



cream 40 per cent. butter fat, the undernoted particulars as to prices and quality are of interest.

Undernoted are particulars:-

Ordinary Cream.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Price.</u>	<u>Fat.</u> %	<u>Other Solids.</u> %	<u>No.</u>	<u>Price.</u>	<u>Fat.</u> %	<u>Other Solids.</u> %
1.	8d.	54.70	4.40	8.	6d.	25.66	7.00
2.	8d.	18.62	7.32	9.	8d.	24.80	6.82
3.	7d.	24.25	7.34	10.	8d.	17.75	7.54
4.	7d.	37.50	6.20	11.	4d.	11.86	8.08
5.	6d.	10.85	7.43	12.	6d.	15.38	7.42
6.	6d.	21.30	7.24	13.	8d.	27.56	6.67
7.	6d.	25.02	6.73	14.	8d.	19.52	6.82

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 six samples for which 8d. was charged, the percentages of fat ranged from 17.75 to 54.70; while in the two samples which cost 7d., the percentages were, respectively, 24.25 and 37.50; and in the five samples which cost 6d., the percentages ranged from 10.85 to 25.66. In the remaining sample which cost 4d., the percentage of fat was 11.86.

Double Cream.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Price.</u>	<u>Fat.</u> %	<u>Other Solids.</u> %	<u>No.</u>	<u>Price.</u>	<u>Fat.</u> %	<u>Other Solids.</u> %
1.	1/4	57.80	4.15	7.	1/-	53.65	4.86
2.	1/4	53.00	4.70	8.	1/2	54.35	4.34
3.	1/-	53.00	4.40	9.	1/4	53.90	4.39
4.	1/2	51.10	4.80	10.	1/4	58.65	3.37
5.	1/6	58.00	4.50	11.	1/6	59.52	4.50
6.	1/4	52.90	4.50	12.	1/6	53.62	4.08

A half pint was purchased in each case.

Here, also there were anomalies in the percentages of fat contained in the various samples. Thus, in the three samples which cost 1/6, the percentages of fat were, respectively, 53.62, 58.00 and 59.52; while in the five samples which cost 1/4, the percentages were, respectively, 52.90, 53.00, 53.90, 57.80 and 58.65. Two samples cost 1/2, and contained, respectively, 51.10 and 54.35 per cent. Fat; while in the remaining two samples, which each cost 1/-, the percentages of fat were, respectively, 53.00 and 53.65.

None of the samples of cream contained any preservative.

Ice Cream.

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

Undernoted are particulars:-

No./

...the following results are given:

Experimental results

Table I

Run	Temp	Time	Vol	Other
1	100	10	100	100
2	100	10	100	100
3	100	10	100	100
4	100	10	100	100
5	100	10	100	100
6	100	10	100	100
7	100	10	100	100
8	100	10	100	100
9	100	10	100	100
10	100	10	100	100

A half liter was prepared in each case.

It will be observed that the results show a constant percentage of the various components in the various samples. This is the case for the first six samples, which were prepared from the same material. The percentage of the various components in the remaining samples is also constant, but the total percentage is lower, due to the presence of a certain amount of water in the samples.

Table II

Run	Temp	Time	Vol	Other
11	100	10	100	100
12	100	10	100	100
13	100	10	100	100
14	100	10	100	100
15	100	10	100	100
16	100	10	100	100
17	100	10	100	100
18	100	10	100	100
19	100	10	100	100
20	100	10	100	100

A half liter was prepared in each case.

These results also show a constant percentage of the various components in the various samples. This is the case for the first six samples, which were prepared from the same material. The percentage of the various components in the remaining samples is also constant, but the total percentage is lower, due to the presence of a certain amount of water in the samples.

Table III

...the following results are given:

Experimental results

No.	Price.	Weight of one-third part of Sample.	Total Solids. %	Fat. %	Ash. %	Deposit.
1.	6d.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	29.65	3.09	0.74	
2.	6d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	29.20	3.50	0.68	
3.	6d.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	23.85	3.06	0.65	
4.	6d.	6 ozs.	24.48	1.54	0.75	
5.	6d.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	31.45	2.37	0.50	
6.	6d.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	27.50	3.34	0.63	
7.	6d.	3 ozs.	28.90	2.82	0.61	
8.	6d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	22.80	7.66	0.78	
9.	6d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	28.20	2.84	0.64	
10.	6d.	4 ozs.	27.85	2.72	0.68	
11.	6d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	25.45	2.78	0.60	
12.	6d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	27.30	2.81	0.64	
13.	6d.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	36.20	10.70	0.87	
14.	6d.	7 ozs.	30.40	3.39	0.71	
15.	6d.	4 ozs.	28.85	3.71	0.69	
16.	6d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	30.45	3.46	0.64	
17.	9d.	2 ozs.	37.21	13.98	0.76	
18.	6d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	30.32	2.50	0.58	
19.	6d.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	25.46	0.76	0.65	
20.	6d.	7 ozs.	28.00	0.89	0.62	
21.	6d.	7 ozs.	27.56	1.27	0.74	
22.	6d.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	27.56	0.69	0.63	"A few metal flakes."
23.	6d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	29.17	3.76	0.89	
24.	6d.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	26.25	3.17	0.62	
25.	6d.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	26.13	0.33	0.66	
26.	3d.	4 ozs.	25.31	0.32	0.59	
27.	3d.	4 ozs.	26.74	1.23	0.63	
28.	3d.	3 ozs.	23.97	1.18	0.62	
29.	6d.	7 ozs.	27.46	0.93	0.63	
30.	3d.	5 ozs.	25.10	1.36	0.69	
31.	3d.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	22.94	0.67	0.66	
32.	3d.	5 ozs.	30.80	0.73	0.75	"A few metal flakes."
33.	6d.	6 ozs.	28.90	1.05	0.59	
34.	6d.	3 ozs.	30.14	6.09	0.94	
35.	6d.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	25.40	1.27	0.66	
36.	6d.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	28.14	1.21	0.63	

It will be observed that 8 of the samples contained less than 1 per cent. Fat - the percentages ranging from 0.32 to 0.93; 8 contained more than 1 but less than 2 per cent. - the percentages ranging from 1.05 to 1.54 per cent; 7 contained more than 2 but less than 3 per cent. - the percentages ranging from 2.37 to 2.84 per cent; while 13 contained more than 3 per cent. - the percentages ranging from 3.06 to 13.98 per cent.

As has been our experience in previous years, there are several anomalies regarding the quantity supplied and the price charged. Six of the samples cost 3d. Two weighed 15 ozs., and the percentages of fat were, respectively, 0.73 and 1.36; one weighed 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs., and the percentage of fat was 0.67; two weighed 12 ozs., and the percentages of fat were 0.32 and 1.23; while the remaining sample weighed 9 ozs., and the percentage of fat was 1.18. Twenty-nine of the samples cost 6d. One weighed 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs., and contained 0.33 per cent. Fat; one weighed 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs., and contained 3.17 per cent. Fat; four weighed 21 ozs., and the percentages were 0.89, 0.93, 1.27 and 3.39; one weighed 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs., and the percentage was 0.76; two weighed 18 ozs., and the percentages were 1.05 and 1.54; eight weighed 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs., and the percentages were 2.50, 2.78, 2.81, 2.84, 3.46, 3.50, 3.76 and 7.66; five weighed 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs., and the percentages were 1.21, 1.27, 2.37, 3.06 and 3.34; two weighed 12 ozs., and the percentages were 2.72 and 3.71; one weighed 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs., and the percentage was 0.69; two weighed 9 ozs., and the percentages were, respectively, 2.82 and 6.09; one weighed 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs., and the percentage was 3.09; while one weighed 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs., and the percentage/



Date	Weight of			Total
	Wet	Dry	Loss	
1902.11.10	...	...	...	...
1902.11.11	...	...	...	...
1902.11.12	...	...	...	...
1902.11.13	...	...	...	...
1902.11.14	...	...	...	...
1902.11.15	...	...	...	...
1902.11.16	...	...	...	...
1902.11.17	...	...	...	...
1902.11.18	...	...	...	...
1902.11.19	...	...	...	...
1902.11.20	...	...	...	...
1902.11.21	...	...	...	...
1902.11.22	...	...	...	...
1902.11.23	...	...	...	...
1902.11.24	...	...	...	...
1902.11.25	...	...	...	...
1902.11.26	...	...	...	...
1902.11.27	...	...	...	...
1902.11.28	...	...	...	...
1902.11.29	...	...	...	...
1902.11.30	...	...	...	...
1902.12.01	...	...	...	...
1902.12.02	...	...	...	...
1902.12.03	...	...	...	...
1902.12.04	...	...	...	...
1902.12.05	...	...	...	...
1902.12.06	...	...	...	...
1902.12.07	...	...	...	...
1902.12.08	...	...	...	...
1902.12.09	...	...	...	...
1902.12.10	...	...	...	...
1902.12.11	...	...	...	...
1902.12.12	...	...	...	...
1902.12.13	...	...	...	...
1902.12.14	...	...	...	...
1902.12.15	...	...	...	...
1902.12.16	...	...	...	...
1902.12.17	...	...	...	...
1902.12.18	...	...	...	...
1902.12.19	...	...	...	...
1902.12.20	...	...	...	...
1902.12.21	...	...	...	...
1902.12.22	...	...	...	...
1902.12.23	...	...	...	...
1902.12.24	...	...	...	...
1902.12.25	...	...	...	...
1902.12.26	...	...	...	...
1902.12.27	...	...	...	...
1902.12.28	...	...	...	...
1902.12.29	...	...	...	...
1902.12.30	...	...	...	...
1903.01.01	...	...	...	...
1903.01.02	...	...	...	...
1903.01.03	...	...	...	...
1903.01.04	...	...	...	...
1903.01.05	...	...	...	...
1903.01.06	...	...	...	...
1903.01.07	...	...	...	...
1903.01.08	...	...	...	...
1903.01.09	...	...	...	...
1903.01.10	...	...	...	...
1903.01.11	...	...	...	...
1903.01.12	...	...	...	...
1903.01.13	...	...	...	...
1903.01.14	...	...	...	...
1903.01.15	...	...	...	...
1903.01.16	...	...	...	...
1903.01.17	...	...	...	...
1903.01.18	...	...	...	...
1903.01.19	...	...	...	...
1903.01.20	...	...	...	...
1903.01.21	...	...	...	...
1903.01.22	...	...	...	...
1903.01.23	...	...	...	...
1903.01.24	...	...	...	...
1903.01.25	...	...	...	...
1903.01.26	...	...	...	...
1903.01.27	...	...	...	...
1903.01.28	...	...	...	...
1903.01.29	...	...	...	...
1903.01.30	...	...	...	...
1903.01.31	...	...	...	...

It will be observed that B of the series numbered from 1902.11.10 to 1902.11.30, the percentages ranging from 0.15 to 0.17, and that C of the series numbered from 1902.12.01 to 1902.12.31, the percentages ranging from 0.15 to 0.17, but that B and C are not directly comparable, since B is the percentage of the wet weight, while C is the percentage of the dry weight, and the percentages of the wet weight are higher than those of the dry weight.

In the case of experiment 10, the results are given in the table on page 33, and it will be observed that the percentages of the wet weight are higher than those of the dry weight, and that the percentages of the wet weight are higher than those of the dry weight.

percentage was 10.70. The remaining sample which cost 9d, weighed 6 ozs., and contained 13.98 per cent. Fat.

Two of the samples were certified to contain "a few metal flakes." The manufacturers were communicated with.

#### Butter.

Fifteen "informal" samples were analysed. None of the samples contained foreign fat or preservative. The percentages of moisture ranged from 13.02 to 15.66.

One "official" sample, which contained 12.10 per cent. moisture was also analysed.

#### Margarine.

Twenty-four "informal" samples were procured, and all were certified genuine. The percentages of moisture ranged from 14.10 to 15.98.

None of the samples contained preservative.

In six 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 the offenders.

#### Mince.

One-hundred and sixty-six "informal" samples were analysed, and of these 15 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. The quantities of sulphur dioxide ranged from 64 to 980 parts per million.

In the previous year, the number of corresponding samples purchased was 172, and of these 7 were found to contravene the requirements. In 1936, the corresponding figures were 190 and 9.

Nineteen "official" samples were subsequently purchased from the sellers of the adulterated "informal" samples, but only twelve of these were found to contain preservative. The quantities were, respectively, 57, 75, 103, 110, 144, 182, 214, 226, 236, 241, 308 and 663 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide. Convictions were obtained in each case, the penalties ranging from 10/- to 25/-.

The offences all occurred during the months in which no preservative can be used.

#### Sausages.

One-hundred and fifty-five "informal" samples of beef, and 12 of pork sausages were analysed. Three of the samples of beef sausages were certified to contain, respectively, 530, 601 and 1,004 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide. The permissible maximum is 450 parts. None of the pork sausages were found to contain an excess of preservative.

Nine "official" samples - 6 of beef and 3 of pork - were analysed. Two samples of beef sausages were certified to contain 478 and 672 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide; while one sample of pork sausages contained 545 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide. A penalty of 11/6 was imposed for two offences - beef sausages and pork sausages being supplied by the same butcher. A letter of warning was sent to the other offender.

#### Sausage Meat.

One "official" sample was analysed and certified to contain 549 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide. A penalty of 25/- was imposed.

percentage was 10.70. The remaining sample which was 24; weighed 1.00  
and contained 1.25 per cent fat.  
Two of the samples were analyzed to compare a few other samples.  
The results were as follows:

Sample

Two samples were analyzed. One of the samples was  
found to be 10.70 per cent fat. The percentage of relative weight was 12  
to 13.00.

The "official" sample, which contained 11.10 per cent, was  
also analyzed.

Sample

Two samples were analyzed. One of the samples was  
found to be 10.70 per cent fat. The percentage of relative weight was 12  
to 13.00.

Notes of the samples contained in the report

In six cases it was found that the percentages of the fat in reports  
of the samples were not being strictly compared with the results of the  
analysis. It was found that the percentages of the fat in reports  
of the samples were not being strictly compared with the results of the  
analysis.

Notes

One sample was analyzed and the results were as follows:  
It was found to contain 10.70 per cent fat. The percentage of relative weight was 12  
to 13.00. The only percentage comparable in this  
sample to the percentage of the fat in reports of the samples was 12  
to 13.00. The only percentage comparable in this  
sample to the percentage of the fat in reports of the samples was 12  
to 13.00.

In the remaining part, the number of samples analyzed was  
12, and of these 7 were found to contain the percentage of fat in reports  
of the samples.

Number of samples analyzed was 12. The results were as follows:  
of the samples analyzed, but only 7 were found to contain the percentage  
of the fat in reports of the samples. The percentage of relative weight was 12  
to 13.00. The only percentage comparable in this  
sample to the percentage of the fat in reports of the samples was 12  
to 13.00.

The above list contains the results of the analysis of the samples  
in which the percentage of fat in reports of the samples was 12  
to 13.00.

Sample

One sample was analyzed and the results were as follows:  
It was found to contain 10.70 per cent fat. The percentage of relative weight was 12  
to 13.00. The only percentage comparable in this  
sample to the percentage of the fat in reports of the samples was 12  
to 13.00.

Two samples were analyzed. One of the samples was  
found to be 10.70 per cent fat. The percentage of relative weight was 12  
to 13.00. The only percentage comparable in this  
sample to the percentage of the fat in reports of the samples was 12  
to 13.00.

Sample

One sample was analyzed and the results were as follows:  
It was found to contain 10.70 per cent fat. The percentage of relative weight was 12  
to 13.00.

Tinned Fruit.

Thirteen "informal" samples were analysed. All the samples were certified to contain tin, the quantities ranging from 0.5 to 1.8 grains per lb.

Tinned Sardines.

Thirty "informal" samples were analysed. All the samples were certified to contain lead, the quantities ranging from 1 to 14 parts per million.

Tinned Salmon.

Ten "informal" samples of salmon were analysed. With the exception of one sample, which contained 1.4 grains of tin per lb., the quantities found in the remaining nine samples ranged from 0.1 to 0.3 grains per lb.

Tinned Meat Paste.

Eight "informal" samples were analysed. Three of the samples were certified to contain no tin, while the quantities in the remaining five samples ranged from 0.06 to 0.2 grains per lb.

Tinned Peas.

Ten "informal" samples were analysed. All were certified to contain no copper.

Tinned Tomatoes, Tomato Puree, Tomato Soup, Tomato Sauce and Foreign Tomatoes.

Following upon the receipt of a communication from the Department of Health, 23 "informal" samples were analysed.

Four of the samples consisted of tinned tomatoes, and the quantities of copper were, respectively, 0.4, 0.4, 0.5 and 2.3 parts per million.

Eight samples consisted of tomato puree, and the quantities of copper were, respectively, 3.4, 4.5, 6.8, 7.2, 12.4, 12.5, 12.5 and 23.5 parts per million. As the Public Analyst was of opinion that all samples which contained not more than 5 parts per million could be considered normal, six of these samples were regarded as being non-genuine.

The four samples of tomato soup contained, respectively, 0.4, 0.5, 1.9 and 2.3 parts per million of copper.

The one sample of tomato sauce contained 21.4 parts per million of copper.

Six samples of foreign tomatoes were certified to contain, respectively, 0.3, 0.35, 0.35, 0.4, 0.4 and 0.4 parts per million of copper.

The results of the analyses of these samples, as also of a number of samples taken through Great Britain, were considered at a Conference of Port Medical Officers and representatives of the Ministry of Health and of the Department of Health for Scotland, held in London in January 1938, when it was resolved that Port Medical Officers should, after 1st January, 1939, take action in regard to consignments of concentrated tomato produce containing more than 50 parts of copper per million of dry total solids.

At a subsequent Conference, held in October, it was reported that representations had been received from various bodies to the effect (1) that the proposed limit was too stringent, and (2) that the date of its coming into operation was too early. The Conference was of opinion that a case had not been made out for any alteration of the proposed limit of 50 parts per million in the dried total solids, but that in the circumstances it might be equitable to postpone its date of operation for another twelve months to allow/

Final Test

The "control" samples were analyzed. All the samples were  
found to contain the quantity ranging from 0.2 to 0.8 grains  
per lb.

Final Test

The "control" samples were analyzed. All the samples were  
found to contain the quantity ranging from 0.2 to 0.8 grains  
per lb.

Final Test

The "control" samples of zinc were analyzed. With the exception  
of one sample, which contained 1.4 grains of zinc per lb., the quantity  
in the remaining zinc samples ranged from 0.1 to 0.2 grains per lb.

Final Test

The "control" samples were analyzed. Three of the samples were  
found to contain the quantity in the remaining zinc  
samples ranged from 0.05 to 0.2 grains per lb.

Final Test

The "control" samples were analyzed. All were found to contain  
no copper.

Final Test

Following upon the receipt of a communication from the Department of  
Health, U. S. National samples were analyzed.

Four of the samples contained no lead, copper, and the quantities  
of zinc were respectively, 0.1, 0.1, 0.2 and 0.7 grains per lb.

Eight samples contained no lead, copper, and the quantities of zinc  
were respectively, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1 and 0.1 grains per  
lb. In the fifth sample no zinc was found and all samples were  
not more than 2 grains per lb. In one sample, six of the  
samples were reported as being non-existent.

The four samples of zinc were analyzed, respectively, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1  
and 0.1 grains per lb. of copper.

The two samples of zinc were analyzed 0.1 grains per lb. of  
copper.

The samples of zinc samples were analyzed to contain, respectively,  
0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1 and 0.1 grains per lb. of copper.

The results of the analysis of zinc samples, as also of a number of  
samples from other sources, were compared with the quantity of zinc  
in the Department of Health for lead, zinc, and copper in 1910, when it  
was found that the zinc samples contained 0.1 grains per lb. of zinc,  
and the results in regard to copper and lead were as follows: zinc  
was less than 2 grains per lb. of zinc.

At a subsequent Department, held in October, it was reported that  
the samples had been analyzed for zinc and found to contain 0.1 grains  
per lb. of zinc, and the results of the zinc  
analysis were as follows: The Department was of opinion that a zinc  
sample was not in the Department of Health, but in 30 grains per  
lb. in the Department of Health, but that in the Department of Health  
the results in regard to zinc were as follows: zinc was less than 2  
grains per lb.

allow for alterations in the concentrating plant and the adoption of other necessary precautions. It was, therefore, resolved that a tolerance of not more than of 100 parts per million of copper in the dried total solids should be allowed from 1st January 1939, until 1st January 1940, and that meanwhile, where the dried total solids were found to contain between 50 and 100 parts per million, the Port Authorities should inform the Importers and warn them that after 1st January 1940, such goods would be liable to be refused admission, and that the standard of 50 parts per million in the dried total solids should be enforced on and after 1st January 1940.

It was also agreed to continue the examination of samples, and it was suggested that particulars should be noted of the exact kind of sample, with the trade designation, and the results given of the copper content on the dry basis.

#### Jams & Jellies.

Fourteen "informal" samples of jams and jellies were analysed and certified genuine. Four of the samples were certified to contain no preservative, while the remaining ten contained Sulphur Dioxide, the quantities ranging from 10 to 36 parts per million.

#### Coffee.

Fourteen "informal" samples of coffee were analysed. All were certified genuine.

#### Cheese.

Nine "informal" samples were analysed and all certified genuine. The percentages of fat ranged from 26.15 to 40.90.

#### Pepper.

Twelve "informal" samples were analysed and all certified genuine. The percentages of fibre ranged from 1.62 to 19.70.

#### Vinegar.

Ten "informal" samples were analysed. All the samples were certified to contain no mineral acid or preservative.

#### Cyder.

Thirteen "informal" samples were analysed, and all were certified to comply with the requirements of the Public Health (Preservatives &c. in Food) Regulations. All the samples contained sulphur dioxide, the quantities ranging from 64 to 184 parts per million. The maximum permissible quantity is 200 parts per million.

#### Spirits.

Twenty-three "informal" samples - 12 of whisky, 5 of rum, 2 of brandy, and 4 of gin - were analysed. One sample of whisky was certified to be 35.90 degrees under proof, while a sample of gin was certified to be 35.90 degrees under proof. The strength of the remaining 21 samples ranged from 28.56 to 35.00 degrees under proof.

Official samples were subsequently purchased from the sellers of the deficient samples. The sample of whisky was certified to be 36.25 degrees under proof, while the sample of gin was certified to be 37.15 degrees under proof. The seller of the whisky was fined £2; while the seller of the gin was fined £2:10/-.

#### Drugs./



Drugs.

Twenty "informal" samples - 4 of sodamint tablets, 2 of formalin throat tablets, 2 of compound bismuth lozenges, 2 fluid magnesia, 2 liquid paraffin, 2 of blue pills, 2 of Epsom Salts, 2 of Glauber Salts, and 2 of ammoniated tincture of quinine - were analysed.

All the samples were certified genuine, with the exception of the four samples of sodamint tablets, one of the samples of fluid magnesia, and one of the samples of blue pills.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the four samples of sodamint tablets:-

One contained 1 milligram of Ammonium Bicarbonate per tablet;  
 One contained no Ammonium Bicarbonate;  
 One contained 0.5 milligrams Ammonium Bicarbonate per tablet;  
 One contained 0.17 milligrams Ammonium Bicarbonate per tablet, and .259 grms. Sodium Bicarbonate per tablet. The formula on the label of this sample stated "Sodii Bicarb. 259 grams. and Ammonii Bicarb. q.s."

The British Pharmacopoeia Codex Formula requires 8 milligrams of Ammonium Bicarbonate per tablet.

The sellers were in each case warned. Letters were subsequently received from the Wholesale Drug Trade Association and from the British Drug Houses Ltd. In these letters disagreement was expressed regarding the formula in the B.P. Codex, and it was stated that the B.P. Codex Authorities have been asked either to withdraw the formula in their next publication or to remove the synonym "which is the case of all the trouble."

The sample of fluid magnesia contained 0.89 per cent. Magnesium Bicarbonate as compared with the B.P. minimum of 2.5 per cent. A letter of warning was sent to the seller.

The sample of Blue Pills contained 30.7 per cent. of Mercury, whereas the B.P. prescribes that the limits must be between 32 and 34 per cent.

A letter of warning was also sent in this case.

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 MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926 ANDORDERS MADE THEREUNDER,A N DTHE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING & MARKING) ACT, 1928.

The total number of inspections made during the year in connection with the above Acts, and Orders made thereunder, was 2,160. Of these 477 were made to shops where eggs were sold; 282 to shops where apples were sold; 368 to shops where oat products were sold; 245 to shops where currants, raisins and sultanas were sold; 161 to shops where honey was sold; 130 to shops where tomatoes were sold; 400 to shops where butter was sold; and 97 to shops where bacon and ham were sold.

The total number of inspections made during the year in connection with the labelling of imported meat was 380, but at the times of inspection imported/



The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year.

The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

RESULTS OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR

The results of the work done during the year are as follows: The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year.

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imported meat was being sold in only 12 shops.

Letters of warning were sent to two butchers for failing to label imported meat.

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 42 cases letters of warning were sent.

In addition, during the month of June an inspection was made of all shops (364) in the City in which tomatoes were being sold at that time, on account of complaints having been received regarding a number of shopkeepers failing to mark properly their tomatoes. In 160 of these it was found that the requirements of the Order were not being complied with. Letters of warning were sent to all offenders.

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

#### RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

Twelve "official" samples were procured under the above Acts, and duly analysed. Six of the samples were procured from upholsterers, and six from bedding manufacturers.

Undernoted are particulars:-

<u>No. of Sample.</u>	<u>Chlorine (of Chlorides) per 100,000 parts of Flock.</u>	<u>No. of Sample.</u>	<u>Chlorine (of Chlorides) per 100,000 parts of Flock.</u>
1.	8	7.	<u>212</u>
2.	8	8.	7
3.	7	9.	8
4.	7	10.	9
5.	7	11.	6
6.	8	12.	<u>161</u>

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

Proceedings were instituted against the sellers of the samples which contained 161 and 212 parts Chlorine. The charge in connection with Sample No. 7 was withdrawn, as it was found that flock supplied by the manufacturer (Sample No. 12) did not comply with the requirements of the Regulations. The manufacturer was fined £2.

#### PHARMACY & POISONS ACT, 1933.

Ninety-eight applications were received for renewal of licences.

All registered premises were visited in order to see that the requirements of the Act were being complied with.

#### FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Seventeen "official" samples - 4 of fertilisers and 13 of feeding stuffs - were analysed.

Undernoted are particulars:-

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## A. FERTILISERS.

Description of Sample.	ANALYSIS AS GUARANTEED.				ANALYSIS AS FOUND.			
	Nitro-	Soluble	Insoluble	Potash.	Nitro-	Soluble	Insoluble	Potash.
	gen.	Phosph- ate.	Phosph- ate.		gen.	Phosph- ate.	Phosph- ate.	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Slag Turnip Manure	3.0	...	16.0	4.0	2.7	...	16.5	3.93
Potato Manure ...	4.0	8.0	4.5	8.0	3.84	7.75	4.9	7.38
Special Turnip Manure	2.5	8.0	7.5	4.0	2.64	7.5	8.0	3.85
Bone Meal .. ...	4.0	...	21.0	...	3.92	...	21.12	...

Nine "informal" samples of fertilisers were also analysed.

Undernoted are particulars:-

Vine Plant & Vegetable Manure	3.25	5.5	4.5	5.0	3.55	5.0	4.65	5.5
Carmona Rose Fertiliser ...	5.06	1.19	6.87	2.5	5.45	1.69	6.76	2.8
Ichthemic Guano ..	3.5	4.12	1.38	1.1	3.58	3.62	1.88	1.4
Radioliser Plant Energiser . ...	4.11	3.16	6.19	5.4	4.24	2.74	6.45	5.34
Special Garden Manure	4.41	6.75	4.5	9.82	4.24	6.25	4.46	10.57
Potato Manure ...	4.25	7.0	2.75	9.0	4.70	7.5	2.5	8.25
Rose Manure ...	4.0	6.8	1.8	8.0	4.3	7.3	2.3	8.15
Clays Fertiliser .	4.43	...	8.0	0.21	4.93	...	8.5	0.38
Sangral ... ..	Water Soluble material				Water Soluble material.			
	12.5		80		12.75		80	

When allowance is made for the "limits of variation" provided by the Act, it was found that all the samples - both "official" and "informal" - complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

## B. FEEDING STUFFS.

Description of Sample.	ANALYSIS AS GUARANTEED.			ANALYSIS AS FOUND.		
	Oil.	Album- inoids.	Fibre.	Oil.	Albur inoids.	Fibre.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Pig Meal No. 2 ... ..	3.5	15.5	5.0	3.38	14.26	4.4
Pig Meal No. 3 ... ..	3.0	13.0	5.0	2.98	12.14	5.05
Pig Meal No. 1 ... ..	6.0	14.25	5.5	6.24	14.26	4.85
Pig Meal No. 3 ... ..	2.5	15.25	5.0	2.75	14.6	4.41
Growers' Meal ... ..	5.0	15.0	6.0	5.19	15.4	6.34
"Make-Em-Lay" Poultry Meal	4.0	16.0	5.0	4.4	17.6	5.6
No. 2 Poultry Laying Mach	4.0	17.5	6.5	4.4	18.16	5.7
Special Dairy Cake Nuts ..	4.0	23.0	8.0	4.4	23.7	9.0
Special Grass Feeding Nuts	4.0	12.0	11.0	4.26	13.20	10.17
Calf Nuts ... ..	6.5	26.5	8.0	7.14	28.4	7.45
Dry Food Dairy Mixture ...	6.0	18.0	5.0	5.61	18.5	4.44
Dairy Meal ... ..	6.0	18.0	6.0	6.59	19.8	6.01
Linseed & Fish Meal Supplement Cubes . ... ..	7.0	25.0	4.0	7.7	27.0	4.5

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

A. TABLE

Description of Property	1910		1911		1912	
	Value	Area	Value	Area	Value	Area
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

This table shows the value and area of the property...

The following table shows the value and area of the property...

Description of Property	1910		1911		1912	
	Value	Area	Value	Area	Value	Area
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

This table shows the value and area of the property...

B. TABLE

Description of Property	1910		1911		1912	
	Value	Area	Value	Area	Value	Area
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

This table shows the value and area of the property...

SHOPS ACTS.Administration.

One assistant is wholly employed in seeing that the requirements of the above-mentioned Acts are complied with. When necessary, the services of other members of the staff are utilised.

As regards contraventions for failure to exhibit Forms and Notices, it is the practice to send letters of warning in every case. As regards contraventions in connection with the conditions of employment of shop assistants and young persons, every contravention is considered by the Procurator Fiscal and Sanitary Inspector, and thereafter it is determined whether prosecutions should be instituted against offenders or letters of warning sent. The number of prosecutions was 17. Information regarding all prosecutions is contained in Appendix VI. It will be observed that ten of the prosecutions were in connection with the conditions of employment of "young persons."

The total number of complaints received during the year regarding alleged contraventions of any of the Acts was 49, as compared with 44 in the previous year, 45 in 1936; 31 in 1935; 31 in 1934; and 43 in 1933. All these complaints received immediate attention.

Shops Act, 1912.

The provisions of this Act, and the Half-Holiday Orders and Closing Orders made thereunder, have been regularly enforced. In all 5,730 inspections were made by the Sanitary Staff during the year.

Of these inspections, 3,294 were made to shops where full inquiry was made as to whether the various requirements of the Act were being complied with. In 3,078 or 93.4 per cent. of the shops visited, no contravention was discovered. In the previous year similar inquiries were made in 1,893 shops, and in 1,762 or 93.1 per cent. no contravention was discovered. In 1936, 3,035 shops were visited, and in 2,735 or 90 per cent. no contraventions were discovered; while in 1935, 2,078 shops were visited, and in 2,027 or 98 per cent. no contravention was discovered. The contraventions consisted mainly of failure to exhibit the statutory notices.

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.

No contravention of any of the Half-Holiday Orders was discovered.

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. During the year, an application was made to alter the closing hours in the Drapers' & Clothiers' Closing Order, but, owing to insufficient votes in favour of the proposed change, no alteration was made.

Six complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions. The complaints were sent to the Chief Constable.

Section/

Administration

The committee is deeply indebted to the members of the Board of Directors for their kind and generous assistance in every way.

The committee has the honor to acknowledge the valuable assistance of the following persons: Mr. J. H. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

The total number of copies of the report is 1000. The cost of printing is \$100.00. The report is available for sale at the rate of \$0.10 per copy.

General Information

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the activities of the organization during the year 1912.

The report is divided into several sections: Administration, General Information, and Financial Statement. Each section contains detailed information regarding the respective area.

Financial Statement

The financial statement shows a total income of \$10,000.00 and a total expenditure of \$8,000.00, resulting in a net surplus of \$2,000.00.

The surplus is being used for the purchase of new equipment and the improvement of the office facilities. It is hoped that this will result in more efficient operations in the future.

The committee is confident that the members of the organization will be satisfied with the results of the year's work.

Very respectfully,  
The Committee

The committee is pleased to report that the organization has achieved its goals for the year and is looking forward to a successful future.

The report is available for sale at the rate of \$0.10 per copy. It is also available for loan to members of the organization.

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

In only 14 of the 3,294 shops visited, was it found that the requirements of the Section were not being strictly complied with. In every case the contraventions were with regard to the shop assistants being employed for a short time after 1.30 p.m. Letters of warning were sent in five cases.

Nine contraventions were reported for prosecution.

In 177 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, six irregularities were discovered in respect of the dinner interval, and in four cases it was found that the requirements as regards the tea interval were not being strictly complied with.

Letters of warning were sent in every case.

No contraventions were discovered in connection with the requirement that an assistant must not be employed for more than six hours without the prescribed interval.

Eleven contraventions in connection with intervals for meals, were reported for prosecution.

While inspecting public-houses it was found that in some cases the requirements of the Act as regards the dinner interval of the assistants were not being strictly complied with. The Act requires that the dinner interval should commence not later than 2.30 p.m. In Aberdeen public-houses are open from 10.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m., and if, as is the general practice, the assistant did not receive the dinner interval before 2.30 p.m., the interval should commence not later than 2.30 p.m. Although a few shopkeepers admitted that the dinner interval did not commence until after 2.30 p.m., there was reason to believe that this practice was quite common. Accordingly, I thought it proper to communicate with the Secretary of the Aberdeen Excise Licenseholders' Association, who communicated with all publicans in the following terms:-

Dear Sir or Madam,

SHOP ASSISTANTS' MEAL HOURS.

Referring to the Memorandum which I sent you a short time ago, dealing with the above, I desire to bring to your notice that any difficulty you may have in complying with the Provisions of the Shops Act of 1912 with regard to meal hours, can be got over, if you so wish, by conforming to the Provisions laid down in the Shops Act of 1913, which specially apply to shop assistants employed in premises for the sale of refreshments (licensed or unlicensed) for consumption on the premises. These Provisions give Licenseholders an alternative to the meal intervals stipulated for in the First Schedule to the 1912 Act, as set forth in said Memorandum. The essentials required to comply with the 1913 Act are as follows:-

HOURS.

- (1) No assistant to be employed for more than 65 hours in any week exclusive of meal times.

Note:- Under the Agreement with the Barmen's Union, assistants employed over 54 hours per week have to be paid overtime.

HOLIDAYS & HALF-HOLIDAYS.

- (2) 32 whole holidays on week days in every year made up as follows:-



Section 1 (1) - General

In order to be eligible for the award, the applicant must be a citizen of the United Kingdom or a person who has been domiciled in the United Kingdom at the date of his death. The award is payable to the person who is entitled to it under the will of the deceased or to the person who is entitled to it under the intestacy laws of the United Kingdom.

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Section 1 (2) - Intestacy

In the case of intestacy, the award is payable to the person who is entitled to it under the intestacy laws of the United Kingdom. The award is payable to the person who is entitled to it under the intestacy laws of the United Kingdom.

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Section 1 (3) - Intestacy

Section 1 (4) - Intestacy

In the case of intestacy, the award is payable to the person who is entitled to it under the intestacy laws of the United Kingdom. The award is payable to the person who is entitled to it under the intestacy laws of the United Kingdom.

Section 1 (5) - Intestacy

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6 Consecutive days of holiday on full pay and 26 other whole days or 52 half-days of which at least 2 or 3 respectively shall be given each month. On his half-day an assistant must not be employed for more than 6 hours including meal times and must cease his employment not later than 3 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

- (3) 26 whole holidays on Sunday distributed so that at least one out of every three consecutive Sundays shall be a holiday. This provision relates to 7 day Licences only.

MEAL INTERVALS.

- (4) Intervals for Meals. On assistant's half-holiday not less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, for example 2.15 to 3 p.m. Every other day not less than 2 hours, for example 3 to 5 p.m., but no assistant to be employed for more than 5 hours without interval of half-hour. The employer may fix these hours most convenient for himself.

This last Provision does not apply where the only persons employed are members of the family of the occupier of the premises, maintained by him and dwelling in his house.

There is no provision in the 1913 Act for part-time workers and therefore their meal hours must be regulated by the 1912 Act, as previously circularised.

If you are to avail yourself of the provisions of the 1913 Act, it is necessary that you shall affix and constantly maintain in a conspicuous position in your premises a notice in the prescribed form referring to the provisions of this Section. I have now obtained copies of these Schedules from H.M. Stationery Office and a print is enclosed herewith for your use.

The following is an example of what may or could be entered in the Schedule to comply with the provisions under the heading:-

"Week Day Holidays."

6 Consecutive whole days.  
One whole day in one week. 50 weekly half-holidays  
in remainder of year.  
Assistant No. 1 (or insert name) Half-Holiday on Monday.  
etc. etc.

It should be specially noted that such notice can only be withdrawn at the expiry of a year from the date it was given and thereafter at the expiry of any succeeding year. Upon such withdrawal, Section 1 of the 1912 Act (as previously circularised) shall apply in the same manner as before the notice was given. Great care should therefore be taken in mapping out your intended scheme for the ensuing year of the terms of employment, holidays, etc.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS (under 18.)

It has to be kept in view that under the Shops Act, 1934, the maximum number of hours which a Young Person under 18 years of age can be employed is 48 hours per week and that he cannot be employed between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

YOUNG PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1938.

This new Act will come into force on 1st January, 1939. Generally speaking, so far as "On" Licenseholders are concerned, it only affects Young Persons (under 18) employed in residential hotels or clubs, curtailing the hours of employment of those under 16 years of age to 44 hours per week as from 1st January, 1940. The local authority proposes early in the New Year to/

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to circularise shopkeepers setting forth the terms of the new Act.

If any further information or guidance is desired, please communicate with me.

Yours faithfully,

.....

SECRETARY.

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.

Four contraventions were discovered, and letters of warning sent. Seats were duly provided.

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

No contravention of this Section was discovered.

It is the practice of the Department to issue warning circulars to all new occupiers of "mixed" shops, and, during the year 105 such circulars were issued.

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

No contravention was discovered, nor any complaint received, regarding the requirements of this Section.

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

The attention of 38 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 to, only one notice was being exhibited. After warning, the notices required were in each case exhibited.

Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.

As stated in previous reports, the inspection of shops which remain open for the sale of certain commodities after the closing hours prescribed in the various Half-Holiday and Closing Orders, and in the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, is now undertaken by the Chief Constable. During the year, 4 prosecutions were instituted by the Police, and convictions were obtained in each case. Penalties ranging from 10/- to 40/- were imposed.

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

No complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions of the above Act.

Shops Act, 1934.

This Act regulates the hours of employment of persons under the age of 18 years, who are employed about the business of wholesale or retail shops, or employed elsewhere in connection with wholesale trade or business; and makes provision as to the arrangements in shops and warehouses for the health and comfort of workers.

Section/

to the... of the...

If any further information is required, please contact...

Yours faithfully,

Section 1 - Notes for the...

This section contains... in all cases...

The... were... and...

Section 2 (1) & (2) - Half-Holiday...

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Section 3 - Provisions...

No... was... nor...

Section 4 - Provisions...

The... of 20... was... on the...

Section 5 (1) & (2) - Provisions...

As stated in... the... of...

Section 6 (1) & (2) - Provisions...

No... was... of...

Section 7 (1) & (2) - Provisions...

This... the... of...

Section 1 - Employment of persons under the age of Eighteen Years.

The maximum number of working hours during which a "young person" can be employed about the business of a shop is now 48 hours per week.

Prosecutions were instituted in 10 cases; and letters of warning were sent in 32 cases. In each case where a letter of warning was sent, the shopkeeper was informed that in the event of any recurrence of the contravention, proceedings would be instituted.

Section 3 - Restrictions on night employment.

This Section provides that no "young person" can be employed between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., except that in the case of male persons between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years who are employed in connection with the collection or delivery of milk or bread or newspapers, employment can commence at 5 a.m.

Five prosecutions were instituted for contraventions of this Section; and one letter of warning sent.

Section 7 - Records.

The occupier of any shop about the business of which "young persons" are employed shall in the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner, keep a record of the hours worked by, and of the intervals allowed for rest and meals to every young person employed about the business of the shop and particulars of all employment overtime shall be entered in the records.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the number of warnings given re failure to keep the prescribed Forms:-

Form F. (Record of Daily hours to be worked by young persons)	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
Form G. (Record of overtime)	.	...	...	...	...	...	0
Form H. (Abstract of Provisions of Act for retail shops)	140						
Form J. (Abstract of Provisions of Act for wholesale shops and warehouses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Form K. (Seats for Female Shop Assistants)	...	...	...	...	...	...	152

On the shops being re-visited, it was found that the necessary Forms had been provided.

Section 9 - Weekly Half-Holidays and intervals for meals for young persons.

Sub-Section (1). Any young person employed as a shop assistant for more than twenty-five hours in a week must not, on at least one week day in each week be employed about the business of a shop after half-past one o'clock in the afternoon.

One prosecution was instituted, and one letter of warning sent regarding contraventions of this sub-section.

Sub-Section 5. Intervals for meals shall be so arranged as to secure that no young person shall be employed for more than five hours without an interval of at least twenty minutes being allowed during the course thereof. On the day of the weekly half-holiday, five and a half hours is substituted for five hours.

Four prosecutions were instituted and one letter of warning sent regarding contraventions of this sub-section.

Section 10 - Provision as to sanitary and other arrangements in shops.(a) Light and ventilation.

In/

Section 1 - Description of various items and of Station 10

The various items of clothing were found which a "young person" was equipped about the business of a shop in the 10 hours per week. Investigation was conducted in 10 days, and history of clothing was made in 10 cases. In each case where a history of clothing was made, the photographs were referred to in the event of any occurrence of the investigation, proceedings were to be taken.

Section 2 - Investigation of other persons

This Section provides that no "young person" can be assigned before 10 p.m. and 5 a.m., except that in the case of such persons between the of station and within 1000 feet the are required to cooperate with the collection or delivery of milk or bread or newspapers, department and consent of 5 a.m.

The provisions are limited for enforcement of this Section and one person of clothing case.

Section 3 - Penalties

The number of any shop about the business of which "young person" are engaged shall be the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner, a record of the hours worked by, and of the persons employed, shall be kept and made to every young person engaged about the business of the shop and particulars of all employees working shall be entered in the records.

Substantive and penal provisions regarding the matter of clothing shall be taken to keep the prescribed form.

- Form 1 (Record of daily hours to be worked by young person)
- Form 2 (Record of employees)
- Form 3 (Statement of business of shop and persons employed)
- Form 4 (Statement of business of shop and persons employed)
- Form 5 (Form for Shop Inspectors)

In the above being re-stated, it was found that the necessary forms had been provided.

Section 4 - Power of Inspectors and officers for enforcement of provisions

Sub-Section (1). Any young person engaged in a shop or business for a longer period than in a week shall not be at least one week in any one week in which about the business of a shop other than the shop in which the afternoon.

The provisions are limited, and one form of clothing was referred to in the sub-section.

Sub-Section 2. Inspectors for shops shall be so arranged as to ensure that no young person shall be engaged for longer than 10 hours without an interval of at least 1000 minutes between the hours of work. On the day of the week's half-holiday, there shall be a half hour in addition for the hour.

The provisions are limited and one form of clothing was referred to in the sub-section.

Section 5 - Extension of provisions to other persons and shops

(a) This Act shall apply to

In previous reports particulars were given regarding the number of shops in which the lighting and ventilation might be regarded as not being "suitable and sufficient." In view of the fact that in the majority of these shops no assistants are employed, and as in practically all cases the shops are small, with the result that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to provide more adequate light and ventilation, no action has been taken.

(b) Temperature.

During the year, letters were sent to the occupiers of 132 shops pointing out that it was necessary in every part of a shop in which persons are employed about the business of the shop, that suitable and sufficient means shall be provided to maintain a reasonable temperature.

The visitation of all shops in the City, as regards the necessity of providing means of heating in every part of the shop in which persons are employed has now been completed. In practically all shops in which assistants are employed, means of heating, which can be regarded as satisfactory, have been provided and are being used when necessary.

Sanitary Conveniences.

The Department are in possession of information regarding the W.C. accommodation available for the employees in all shops in the City. The Public Health Committee decided to defer consideration of this matter meantime. As stated in the Report for 1936, it would, in order to secure uniformity in the administration of Section 10, be helpful if a Government Department were, in supplement to the definition of "suitable and sufficient" as defined in the Act, to suggest standard requirements.

In connection with the provision of W.Cs. in shops, in view of the absence of a standard of W.C. accommodation for shops, it is proper to mention that the Sanitary Accommodation Order 1903, which deals with the provision of W.Cs. in factories, has now been revoked, and replaced by the Sanitary Accommodation Order 1938. The standard however has not been altered, namely, there must be separate accommodation for the sexes in the proportion of at least one W.C. for every twenty-five males, and one W.C. for every twenty-five females.

In existing W.Cs., 60 defects were discovered and dealt with.

Washing Facilities and Facilities for taking meals.

It has not been found necessary to take any action regarding the above.

The total number of inspections made in connection with the 1934 Act was 3,306.

Shops Act 1936.

This Act which came into operation on 1st January 1937, provides for the application of the Shops Acts 1912 to 1934, to premises and places where the business of lending books or periodicals is carried on for purposes of gain.

No contraventions were discovered, nor complaints made, regarding the requirements of this Act.

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 1938 was 35, being/



In general, the ventilation system was found to be satisfactory in all respects. The air flow was adequate and the temperature was maintained at a level consistent with the requirements of the contract. The system was found to be reliable and efficient.

2.1.2. Ventilation

The ventilation system was found to be satisfactory in all respects. The air flow was adequate and the temperature was maintained at a level consistent with the requirements of the contract. The system was found to be reliable and efficient.

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2.1.3. Heating

The heating system was found to be satisfactory in all respects. The air flow was adequate and the temperature was maintained at a level consistent with the requirements of the contract. The system was found to be reliable and efficient.

The heating system was found to be satisfactory in all respects. The air flow was adequate and the temperature was maintained at a level consistent with the requirements of the contract. The system was found to be reliable and efficient.

In order to ensure that the system was operating at the required level, the following measures were taken:

2.1.4. Maintenance and Repairs

The maintenance and repair work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the contract. The system was found to be reliable and efficient.

2.1.5. Conclusion

The system was found to be satisfactory in all respects. The air flow was adequate and the temperature was maintained at a level consistent with the requirements of the contract. The system was found to be reliable and efficient.

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2.2. CONCLUSION

The system was found to be satisfactory in all respects. The air flow was adequate and the temperature was maintained at a level consistent with the requirements of the contract. The system was found to be reliable and efficient.

being 8 less than in the previous year. The number of visits paid to their premises during the year was 1,695, as compared with 1,767 in the previous year.

The services of the ratcatchers were also made available, on request, for 127 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 139, and in 1936, 160.

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, ... ..	59,274	36,780	25,253	121,307
Number of pieces of Poison Feed eaten, ... ..	14,181	6,973	4,862	26,016
Number of pieces of Dry Poison Feed (mice) laid,	145	42	-	187
Number of pieces of Dry Poison Feed (mice) eaten,	28	1	-	29

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 28th March. 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 postcard 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 3,000 and 4,000 leaflets, inviting 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 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 harmless to human beings and domestic animals. Sixteen sales were made - 14 to City purchasers and 2 to Country purchasers. The biscuits were made up in packets of 20 and 40, the sales being 11 and 5 respectively. Unfortunately, none of the purchasers returned the postcards.

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.	41	14	55	151	29	180
10 oz. bottles.	27	11	38	81	36	117
25 oz. bottles.	10	4	14	29	7	36
Totals, ...	78	29	107	261	72	333

The quantity of poison sold to City purchasers during "Rat Week" showed  
a/

Table 1 shows that in the present year, the number of visits to the...

The number of the visitors was also available in regard to the...

The statistics presented in the following tables, such as visits,...

Information is presented regarding the number of persons...

Year	Number of persons of Polish...	Number of persons of Polish...	Number of persons of Polish...
1937	20,000	20,000	20,000
1938	20,000	20,000	20,000
1939	20,000	20,000	20,000
1940	20,000	20,000	20,000

Following is a description of the situation in the...

is a summary of the work done by the...

Statistics are presented in the following tables...

Year	Number of persons...	Number of persons...	Number of persons...
1937	20,000	20,000	20,000
1938	20,000	20,000	20,000
1939	20,000	20,000	20,000
1940	20,000	20,000	20,000

The statistics of persons...

a considerable decrease as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year, while the sales to country purchasers were also slightly reduced. The number of City purchasers was 78, and of country purchasers 29, as compared with 121 and 40 respectively. The quantity sold in the Public Health Office during the remainder of the year was also considerably less than in the previous year, the number of individual purchasers being 333 as compared with 394 in the previous year, and 408 in 1936.

The number of packets of red squill "safe" biscuits sold during the remainder of the year to City purchasers was 33 packets of 20 biscuits and 10 packets of 40 biscuits. One sale was made to a country purchaser.

Undernoted is a summary of the information contained in the postcards:-

RAT WEEK - 28th March to 2nd April.

CITY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Postcards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued.	Returned.	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
78	19	608	199	582	175	419	93
Percentage of Baits missing, ... ..		33 per cent.		30 per cent.		22 per cent.	

No. of baits laid by ratcatchers in public places	...	9,196
No. of such baits taken away, ... ..	...	3,731
Percentage taken away, .. ...	...	41 per cent.

COUNTRY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Postcards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued.	Returned.	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
29	2	44	33	44	25	42	2
Percentage of Baits missing, ... ..		75 per cent.		57 per cent.		5 per cent.	

Office Sales during remainder of year.

CITY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Postcards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued.	Returned.	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
261	3	104	85	192	114	20	-
Percentage of Baits missing, ... ..		82 per cent.		59 per cent.		Nil.	

COUNTRY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Postcards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued.	Returned.	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
72	1	24	12	18	6	18	6
Percentage of Baits missing, ... ..		50 per cent.		33 per cent.		33 per cent.	

It is disappointing to find that so few purchasers return the postcards given them. If all, or the majority, of the postcards were returned, valuable data would be available.

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/

A statistical account is prepared with the corresponding work of the year, while the sales in country purchases are also slightly reduced. The number of 1917 purchases was 17, and of country purchases 17, as compared with 17 and 17 respectively. The quantity sold in the United States during the period of the year was also considerably less than in the previous year, the number of individual purchases being 11, as compared with 11 in the previous year, and 11 in 1917.

The number of pounds of red wax sold during the period of the year to 1917 purchases was 11 pounds, as compared with 10 pounds of red wax in 1917. The sales were in a country purchase.

TABLE 1000 - Sales of Red Wax

UNIT PURCHASES			
Year	Number of Purchases	Total Quantity Sold	Percentage of Sales
1917	17	11	17 per cent.
1916	17	11	17 per cent.
1915	17	11	17 per cent.

No. of purchases by individuals in public places  
No. of purchases in public places  
Percentage of sales

COUNTRY PURCHASES			
Year	Number of Purchases	Total Quantity Sold	Percentage of Sales
1917	17	11	17 per cent.
1916	17	11	17 per cent.
1915	17	11	17 per cent.

TABLE 1001 - Sales of Red Wax

UNIT PURCHASES			
Year	Number of Purchases	Total Quantity Sold	Percentage of Sales
1917	17	11	17 per cent.
1916	17	11	17 per cent.
1915	17	11	17 per cent.

COUNTRY PURCHASES			
Year	Number of Purchases	Total Quantity Sold	Percentage of Sales
1917	17	11	17 per cent.
1916	17	11	17 per cent.
1915	17	11	17 per cent.

It is to be noted that the total quantity of red wax sold during the year 1917 was 11 pounds, as compared with 11 pounds in 1916, and 11 pounds in 1915.

The number of pounds of red wax sold during the period of the year to 1917 purchases was 11 pounds, as compared with 10 pounds of red wax in 1917. The sales were in a country purchase.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, upon either the occupier or owner. The number of such notices served during the past year was 75. The corresponding number in each of the five preceding years was, respectively, 100 in 1937; 94 in 1936; 110 in 1935; 98 in 1934; and 82 in 1933.

There is no doubt that the continuous work which has been carried on in the City during the past twenty 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.

The poisons used by the ratcatchers are liquid red squill and arsenic - the use of the latter being restricted to places where human beings and domestic animals cannot obtain access. A "Cyanogas" Foot Duster is also used where the conditions are suitable. The gas is released by the moisture in the atmosphere - the residue being entirely non-poisonous. The Cleansing Department possess two "Cyanogas" Dusters which are periodically used in the refuse dumps belonging to them.

#### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of 1938 there were only two common lodging-houses in the City, viz., the Sailors' Home and the Home for Deep Sea Fishermen. Sixteen day and two night visits were made.

The number of houses let in lodgings on the register at the end of the year was 18, being the same number as in the previous year. 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 250, and night visits 169. 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 178 to 252. In the previous year the number ranged from 185 to 261.

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

#### 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 55, and the number of visits paid was 102.

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

#### BILLIARD SALOONS.

Acting on the instructions of the Magistrates, all the Billiard Saloons (19), in the City were inspected, and any cleaning or repairs carried out before the licences were renewed. The number of inspections was 40.

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

#### PORT/

There is no doubt that the... (mirrored text)

... (mirrored text)

... (mirrored text)

... (mirrored text)

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

... (mirrored text)

... (mirrored text)

... (mirrored text)

... (mirrored text)

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II.

REFERENCES

... (mirrored text)

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II.

APPENDIX I

... (mirrored text)

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II.

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, 647 vessels - 310 foreign and 337 coastwise - were inspected during the year. Of these, 83 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:-

	<u>Number</u> <u>Visited.</u>	<u>Found</u> <u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Found</u> <u>Unsatisfactory.</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Notices issued.</u>
<u>Foreign:-</u>				
Steamers ...	232	222	10	10
Motor . ...	49	49	-	-
Sailing ...	-	-	-	-
Fishing ...	29	25	4	4
Total Foreign .	310	296	14	14
<u>Coastwise:-</u>				
Steamers ...	31	29	2	2
Motor . ...	6	6	-	-
Sailing ...	-	-	-	-
Fishing ...	300	233	67	64
Total Coastwise	337	268	69	66
Total Foreign and Coastwise	647	564	83	80

Nuisances and Defects Discovered (other than in Fishing Vessels.)Forecastles, Rooms, &c.

Bug Infestation, ...	1	Floors defective, ...	3
Rat Infestation, ...	3	Leaking Deck, ..	1
Inadequate Ventilation, ...	1	Floors of rooms dirty, ...	2
Drainage scupper choked, ...	1		

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

Defective W.Cs., ...	2	Seats and basins of W.Cs.	
Defective flush, ...	1	dirty, ...	5

Nuisances and Defects Discovered (Fishing Vessels.)Forecastles, Cabins, Galleys, &c.

	<u>Number</u> <u>Found.</u>	<u>No. Remedied before</u> <u>close of year.</u>
Rat infestation, ...	15	12
Bug infestation, ...	2	1
Cockroach infestation, ...	1	1
Leakage, . ...	5	4
Gear stored in forecastles, ...	11	8
Walls and woodwork of rooms dirty, ...	10	6
Floors of rooms dirty, ...	16	12
Pantry/		



TABLE I

It was found that the amount of water absorbed by the soil during the experiment was 100 grams. The amount of water absorbed by the soil during the experiment was 100 grams. The amount of water absorbed by the soil during the experiment was 100 grams.

The amount of water absorbed by the soil during the experiment was 100 grams. The amount of water absorbed by the soil during the experiment was 100 grams. The amount of water absorbed by the soil during the experiment was 100 grams.

TABLE II

Year	Amount of water absorbed (grams)	Amount of water absorbed (grams)	Amount of water absorbed (grams)	Amount of water absorbed (grams)
1910	100	100	100	100
1911	100	100	100	100
1912	100	100	100	100
1913	100	100	100	100
1914	100	100	100	100
1915	100	100	100	100
1916	100	100	100	100
1917	100	100	100	100
1918	100	100	100	100
1919	100	100	100	100
1920	100	100	100	100

TABLE III

Year	Amount of water absorbed (grams)	Amount of water absorbed (grams)	Amount of water absorbed (grams)
1910	100	100	100
1911	100	100	100
1912	100	100	100
1913	100	100	100
1914	100	100	100
1915	100	100	100
1916	100	100	100
1917	100	100	100
1918	100	100	100
1919	100	100	100
1920	100	100	100

The amount of water absorbed by the soil during the experiment was 100 grams. The amount of water absorbed by the soil during the experiment was 100 grams. The amount of water absorbed by the soil during the experiment was 100 grams.

TABLE IV

Year	Amount of water absorbed (grams)	Amount of water absorbed (grams)	Amount of water absorbed (grams)	Amount of water absorbed (grams)
1910	100	100	100	100
1911	100	100	100	100
1912	100	100	100	100
1913	100	100	100	100
1914	100	100	100	100
1915	100	100	100	100
1916	100	100	100	100
1917	100	100	100	100
1918	100	100	100	100
1919	100	100	100	100
1920	100	100	100	100

	Number Found.	No. Remedied before close of year.
Pantry dirty, . . . . .	1	1
Lockers dirty, . . . . .	5	5
Forecastles require repainting, . . . . .	8	6
Drinking water tanks dirty, . . . . .	2	2
Woodwork of rooms defective, . . . . .	1	-
Seats and cushions in cabin defective, . . . . .	1	1
Floor of cabin defective, . . . . .	1	1
Totals, . . . . .	79	60

W.C. Accommodation.

	Number Found.	No. Remedied before close of year.
W.Cs. defective, . . . . .	2	2
Gear stored in W.C. apartments, . . . . .	2	2
W.C. soil pipe choked, . . . . .	1	1
Funnel of heating stove defective, . . . . .	1	1
Defective steps of ladders leading to rooms, . . . . .	3	2
Inadequate ventilation of rooms, . . . . .	2	2
Fish hold dirty, . . . . .	1	1
Totals, . . . . .	12	11

PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1933.

These Regulations require, *inter alia*, 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, . . . . .	171
No. of visits made, . . . . .	287
No. of Deratisation certificates produced, . . . . .	17
No. of Deratisation Exemption certificates produced, . . . . .	129
No. of ships having no certificate, . . . . .	2
No. of ships where it was found that certificate had expired, . . . . .	11
No. of Deratisation certificates issued, . . . . .	-
No. of Deratisation Exemption certificates issued, . . . . .	12

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 DISEASES.

During 1938, 4,798 cases of infectious disease were notified. Of these 2,123 cases were removed or treated in the various hospitals, and 313 cases were removed to the Reception House. The number of cases of infectious disease/

Number	No. of cases	Percentage
1	1	100
2	2	200
3	3	300
4	4	400
5	5	500
6	6	600
7	7	700
8	8	800
9	9	900
10	10	1000
Total		

Table 2

Number	No. of cases	Percentage
1	1	100
2	2	200
3	3	300
4	4	400
5	5	500
6	6	600
7	7	700
8	8	800
9	9	900
10	10	1000
Total		

Table 3

These results show that the majority of cases are of the mild type, and that the disease is more common in the summer months. The results also show that the disease is more common in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

The results also show that the disease is more common in the urban areas than in the rural areas. This is probably due to the fact that the urban areas have a higher population density and a higher level of sanitation.

Table 4

Number	No. of cases	Percentage
1	1	100
2	2	200
3	3	300
4	4	400
5	5	500
6	6	600
7	7	700
8	8	800
9	9	900
10	10	1000
Total		

In all cases where the disease was reported, the patients were treated with antibiotics. The results show that the disease is more common in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

Table 5

The results show that the disease is more common in the urban areas than in the rural areas. This is probably due to the fact that the urban areas have a higher population density and a higher level of sanitation.

disease nursed at home was 2,675. There were 1,477 cases of measles, 883 of scarlet fever, 567 of diphtheria, 458 of whooping cough, 446 of dysentery, 381 of pneumonia (including 4 of influenzal pneumonia), 149 of tuberculosis (92 pulmonary and 57 non-pulmonary), 143 of erysipelas, 102 of puerperal pyrexia (including 50 of puerperal sepsis), 82 of ophthalmia neonatorum, 63 of chickenpox, 23 of infective jaundice, 7 of cerebro-spinal fever, 6 of acute poliomyelitis, 4 of typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 4 of encephalitis lethargica, 3 of malaria and 1 of continued fever.

There were 3,171 notices served under Section 50 (2) and Section 53 (2) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

There were 4,349 intimations made to school teachers, 3,713 houses and 4,039 sets of clothing and bedding disinfected and 78 chaff beds destroyed.

#### INTERMENTS.

Applications were received in 18 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, being 5 less than in the previous year. One application was subsequently withdrawn and the interment carried out by relatives.

Seventeen of the applications were granted at a cost to the Department of £35:3:6, of which £7:17:6 was refunded by relatives and others.

The ages of the interred were:- 6 under one year of age, 1 between one and twelve years of age, and 10 adults.

Twelve of the interments were carried out in Grove Cemetery; 3 in Trinity Cemetery; 1 in Nellfield Cemetery, and 1 in St. Peter's Cemetery.

#### PROSECUTIONS.

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

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

On demitting office I wish to record my appreciation of the co-operation and assistance which I have invariably received from all Corporation Officials, including members of the Sanitary Staff, throughout the period I have been Chief Sanitary Inspector of the City. On this occasion, I also desire to place on record an expression of my gratitude for the advice and guidance so willingly given on every occasion by the Officials of the Department of Health for Scotland.

JAMES CUMMING.

There were 2,175 notices served under Section 50 (2) and Section 51 (2) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1927.

There were 2,175 notices served under Section 50 (2) and Section 51 (2) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1927.

There were 2,175 notices served under Section 50 (2) and Section 51 (2) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1927.

APPLICATIONS

Applications were received in 1938, under Section 50 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1927, for the purpose of the bodies of persons whose relatives were liable to be kept in the institution. One application was subsequently withdrawn and the interest ceased by relatives.

Seventeen of the applications were granted as a result of the report of the Committee of which notice was served by relatives and others.

The ages of the persons were - 5 under one year of age, 1 between one and twelve years of age, and 10 adults.

Twelve of the notices were served in Great Britain, 1 in Trinity County, 1 in Belfast County, and 1 in the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1927.

PROSECUTIONS

Prosecutions as to the provisions contained in the Act, 1927, in course of the year will be found in Appendix VI.

GENERAL

In the course of the year I had to attend at the residence of the co-ordinator and assistance which I have invariably received from all quarters of the public health department. I have also had to attend at the residence of the co-ordinator and assistance which I have invariably received from all quarters of the public health department. I have also had to attend at the residence of the co-ordinator and assistance which I have invariably received from all quarters of the public health department.

JAMES GUNN

APPENDIX I.STATEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND  
OTHER ACTS DURING 1938.

	<u>Number.</u>
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors employed, ... ..	13
<u>I. - Nuisances.</u>	
Complaints received, ... ..	4,029
Intimations under Section 19, ... ..	3,936
Notices served under Section 20, ... ..	139
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ... ..	1
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were successful, . ... ..	1
<u>II. - Factories and Workshops (Including Bakehouses).</u>	
Inspections, .. ... ..	1,713
Notices served, ... ..	347
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ... ..	0
<u>III. - Tents and Vans.</u>	
Inspections, .. ... ..	777
<u>IV. - Underground Dwellings.</u>	
Reported to Local Authority, ... ..	0
Notices to owners (Section 74), . ... ..	0
<u>V. - Common Lodging Houses.</u>	
On Register at 31st December, 1938, ... ..	2
* Common Lodging Houses belonging to the Local Authority, ... ..	1
Inspections between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m., ... ..	16
Inspections between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m., ... ..	2
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."	
<u>VI. - Houses Let in Lodgings.</u>	
On Register at 31st December, 1938, ... ..	18
Inspections between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m., ... ..	250
Inspections between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m., ... ..	169
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ... ..	0
<u>VII. - Infectious Diseases.</u>	
Visits of Inquiry, &c., .. ... ..	8,640
Patients removed to Hospital, ... ..	2,282
Persons removed to House of Reception, ... ..	438
Notices served under Section 50 (2), .. ... ..	3,171
Notices served under Section 53 (2), .. ... ..	3,171
Intimations to Education Authorities, Teachers, &c., ... ..	4,349
Houses and Premises disinfected, ... ..	3,713
Sets of Clothing, Bedding, &c., disinfected or destroyed, ... ..	4,039
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ... ..	0

VIII./

# STATEMENT OF INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE ACT, 1914

No.	Case	Investigation	Result	Remarks
1	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	...
26	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...
29	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	...
31	...	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	...
33	...	...	...	...
34	...	...	...	...
35	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	...	...
37	...	...	...	...
38	...	...	...	...
39	...	...	...	...
40	...	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	...
42	...	...	...	...
43	...	...	...	...
44	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	...	...
47	...	...	...	...
48	...	...	...	...
49	...	...	...	...
50	...	...	...	...

VIII. - Burials.

Burials undertaken in terms of Section 69, .. ... 17

IX. - Slaughter-Houses and Offensive Trades.

≠ Applications under Section 32 for sanction to establish, ...	1
Applications granted, ... .. not disposed of.	
Applications under Section 33 for Licence or Renewal of Licence,	5
Applications granted, ... ..	4
Public Slaughter-Houses (if any) belonging to Local Authority,	0
Private Slaughter-Houses, . ... ..	4
Unlicensed Slaughter-Houses dealt with, ... ..	0
Inspections of Slaughter-Houses, ... ..	2,899
Inspections of other Offensive Businesses, .. ...	1,996
Number of such other Offensive Businesses at 31st December, 1937,	36
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken (Breaches of Byelaws, &c.), ... ..	0

≠ One application, received in the previous year, was refused.

X. - Unsound Food.

Inspections under Section 43, (a) Meat, ... ..	0
(b) Other Foods, ... ..	3,203
Seizures of Unsound Food, (a) Meat, ... ..	0
(b) Other Foods, ... ..	116
Animals or Carcasses or Articles of Food destroyed with Owner's Consent by or at the instance of the Sanitary Inspector, ...	116
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, .. ...	1,149
Certified to be Genuine, .. ...	1,077
Certified to be Deficient, ... ..	72
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ... ..	26
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were successful, . ... ..	19

XII. - Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Samples procured for Analysis, .. ...	12
Certified to conform to standard, ... ..	10
Certified not to conform to standard, . ... ..	2
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ... ..	1

XIII. - Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

Samples procured for Analysis, .. ...	26
Certified correct, .. ...	26
Certified deficient, ... ..	0

XIV. - Bye-Laws.

Inspections in carrying out Bye-Laws relating to -

(a) Pigstyes, ... ..	43
(b) Dairies & Milkshops, ... ..	1,102
(c) Fish Meal Factories, ... ..	406
(d) Cleaning of Common Stairs, &c., ... ..	243



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2. Applications under Section 13 for license to breed or license  
 Applications granted 110

3. Public Sanitation (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20)  
 Public Sanitation 111

4. Public Sanitation (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30)  
 Public Sanitation 112

5. Public Sanitation (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40)  
 Public Sanitation 113

6. Public Sanitation (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50)  
 Public Sanitation 114

7. Public Sanitation (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60)  
 Public Sanitation 115

8. Public Sanitation (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70)  
 Public Sanitation 116

9. Public Sanitation (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80)  
 Public Sanitation 117

10. Public Sanitation (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90)  
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11. Public Sanitation (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)  
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1. Applications under Section 11 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)  
 Applications under Section 11 120

2. Applications under Section 11 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)  
 Applications under Section 11 121

3. Applications under Section 11 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)  
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4. Applications under Section 11 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)  
 Applications under Section 11 123

5. Applications under Section 11 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)  
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7. Samples prepared for analysis 131

8. Samples prepared for analysis 132

9. Samples prepared for analysis 133

10. Samples prepared for analysis 134

XII - Milk and Cream

1. Samples prepared for analysis 135

2. Samples prepared for analysis 136

3. Samples prepared for analysis 137

4. Samples prepared for analysis 138

5. Samples prepared for analysis 139

6. Samples prepared for analysis 140

7. Samples prepared for analysis 141

8. Samples prepared for analysis 142

9. Samples prepared for analysis 143

10. Samples prepared for analysis 144

XIII - Fertilizers and Soils

1. Samples prepared for analysis 145

2. Samples prepared for analysis 146

3. Samples prepared for analysis 147

4. Samples prepared for analysis 148

5. Samples prepared for analysis 149

6. Samples prepared for analysis 150

7. Samples prepared for analysis 151

8. Samples prepared for analysis 152

9. Samples prepared for analysis 153

10. Samples prepared for analysis 154

XIV - Pesticides

1. Inquiries in carrying out the law relating to 155

2. Inquiries in carrying out the law relating to 156

3. Inquiries in carrying out the law relating to 157

4. Inquiries in carrying out the law relating to 158

5. Inquiries in carrying out the law relating to 159

6. Inquiries in carrying out the law relating to 160

7. Inquiries in carrying out the law relating to 161

8. Inquiries in carrying out the law relating to 162

9. Inquiries in carrying out the law relating to 163

10. Inquiries in carrying out the law relating to 164

APPENDIX II.DETAILS OF WORK DONE DURING YEAR.A - Drainage.

Defective drains made good, ... ..	9
Drains properly ventilated, ... ..	11
Additional water-closets fitted up, ... ..	281
Workmen's privies reconstructed, ... ..	2
Unsatisfactory W.C. apartments improved, ... ..	117
Defective water-closets replaced, ... ..	115
Defective water-closets repaired, ... ..	75
Soil-pipes of water-closets renewed or repaired, ..	26
Ventilation pipes renewed or repaired, ... ..	17
Water-closet cisterns repaired, . ... ..	94
Overflow pipes from cisterns repaired, ... ..	11
Pulls for cisterns provided, ... ..	6
Defective flushpipes repaired, .. ... ..	62
Additional water supplies provided for water-closets, ...	2
Additional water supplies provided for wash-houses, ...	3
Additional sinks provided, ... ..	78
Defective sinks replaced or repaired, . ... ..	19
Water supply pipes repaired, ... ..	40
Water taps repaired, ... ..	7
Bathrooms provided, . ... ..	7
Bath repaired, ... ..	1
Washtubs provided, .. ... ..	27
Waste or rain-water pipes replaced or repaired, ... ..	107
Defective grid traps replaced, .. ... ..	11
New gratings provided for grid traps, . ... ..	31
Eaves gutters renewed or repaired, ... ..	150
Inspection chambers repaired, ... ..	3
Defective inspection covers renewed, .. ... ..	20
Choked drains and pipes cleared out, .. ... ..	645
Choked water-closets cleared out, ... ..	19
Drains flushed, .... ..	3

B - Structural Defects, &c.

Accumulations of ashes, filth, and other rubbish removed,	115
Accumulations of stagnant water removed, ... ..	23
Accumulations of manure removed, ... ..	5
Manure pits repaired, ... ..	2
Courts repaired, ... ..	32
Passages paved, ... ..	9
Passages repaired, .. ... ..	39
Overcrowding abated, ... ..	1,051
Improved window ventilation for dwelling apartments, ...	3
Improved window ventilation for W.C. apartments, ..	39
Broken sashcords renewed, . ... ..	56
Broken quadrants renewed or repaired, . ... ..	49
Sash fasteners repaired or renewed, ... ..	11
Windows of dwelling apartments reglazed or repaired, ...	116
Roof-light of dwelling apartment reglazed, . ... ..	1
Windows or roof-lights of lobbies or staircases reglazed or repaired, . ... ..	164
Windows or roof-lights of water-closets reglazed, . ...	87
Windows or roof-lights of wash-houses reglazed, ... ..	166
Walls of dwelling-houses repaired, ... ..	11
Walls of dwelling-houses re-harled or repointed, ..	14
Window rybats re-pointed, . ... ..	33
Damp dwelling-houses remedied, .. ... ..	92
Roof-coverings of dwelling-houses repaired, . ... ..	139
Plaster/	

CHAPTER II

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and expansion. It begins with the first European settlers in the early 17th century, who established colonies along the Atlantic coast. These colonies were founded for various reasons, including the search for religious freedom and economic opportunity. Over time, the colonies grew in number and size, and they began to assert their independence from British rule. The American Revolution, which began in 1775, was a pivotal moment in the nation's history. It resulted in the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the establishment of the United States as a sovereign nation. The new nation faced many challenges, including the need to define its government and to expand its territory. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 was a major event that doubled the size of the United States. The westward expansion of the United States was driven by a variety of factors, including the desire for land, the search for new markets, and the belief in Manifest Destiny. The Mexican-American War of 1846-1848 resulted in the acquisition of vast territories in the southwestern United States. The Civil War, which began in 1861, was a defining moment in the nation's history. It was fought over the issue of slavery and resulted in the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery. The Reconstruction period, which followed the Civil War, was a time of great change and challenge for the newly freed slaves. The United States continued to expand its territory and influence in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Spanish-American War of 1898 resulted in the acquisition of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. The United States emerged as a major world power in the early 20th century. The Great Depression of the 1930s was a major economic crisis that led to the New Deal program. The United States entered World War II in 1941, and its victory over the Axis powers in 1945 established it as a superpower. The Cold War, which began in the late 1940s, was a period of tension and competition between the United States and the Soviet Union. The United States played a leading role in the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO). The Vietnam War, which began in 1955, was a major conflict that ended in 1975. The United States withdrew its troops from Vietnam in 1973. The 1970s and 1980s were a period of economic growth and technological advancement. The United States continued to expand its influence in the world. The end of the Cold War in 1991 marked the beginning of a new era of international relations. The United States remains a major world power and a leader in the global economy.

CONCLUSION

The history of the United States is a story of growth and expansion. It begins with the first European settlers in the early 17th century, who established colonies along the Atlantic coast. These colonies were founded for various reasons, including the search for religious freedom and economic opportunity. Over time, the colonies grew in number and size, and they began to assert their independence from British rule. The American Revolution, which began in 1775, was a pivotal moment in the nation's history. It resulted in the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the establishment of the United States as a sovereign nation. The new nation faced many challenges, including the need to define its government and to expand its territory. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 was a major event that doubled the size of the United States. The westward expansion of the United States was driven by a variety of factors, including the desire for land, the search for new markets, and the belief in Manifest Destiny. The Mexican-American War of 1846-1848 resulted in the acquisition of vast territories in the southwestern United States. The Civil War, which began in 1861, was a defining moment in the nation's history. It was fought over the issue of slavery and resulted in the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery. The Reconstruction period, which followed the Civil War, was a time of great change and challenge for the newly freed slaves. The United States continued to expand its territory and influence in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Spanish-American War of 1898 resulted in the acquisition of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. The United States emerged as a major world power in the early 20th century. The Great Depression of the 1930s was a major economic crisis that led to the New Deal program. The United States entered World War II in 1941, and its victory over the Axis powers in 1945 established it as a superpower. The Cold War, which began in the late 1940s, was a period of tension and competition between the United States and the Soviet Union. The United States played a leading role in the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO). The Vietnam War, which began in 1955, was a major conflict that ended in 1975. The United States withdrew its troops from Vietnam in 1973. The 1970s and 1980s were a period of economic growth and technological advancement. The United States continued to expand its influence in the world. The end of the Cold War in 1991 marked the beginning of a new era of international relations. The United States remains a major world power and a leader in the global economy.

Plaster on walls and ceilings of dwelling-houses repaired,	164
Plaster on walls and ceilings of lobbies and staircases repaired, ... ..	579
Plaster on walls and ceilings of ponds and passages repaired, ... ..	39
Plaster on walls and ceilings of water-closets repaired,	254
Plaster on walls and ceilings of wash-houses repaired, ..	168
Plaster on walls and ceilings of drying-lofts repaired, .	10
Plaster on walls and ceiling of bathroom repaired, ...	1
Walls and ceilings of dwelling apartments whitewashed or repapered, ... ..	141
Walls and ceilings of lobbies and staircases whitewashed or otherwise cleaned, ... ..	1,057
Walls and ceilings of passages whitewashed, .	283
Walls and ceilings of private ponds limewashed, ...	42
Walls and ceilings of water-closets whitewashed, ..	2,277
Walls and ceilings of privies cleaned, ... ..	6
Walls and ceilings of wash-houses whitewashed, ... ..	1,505
Walls and ceilings of drying-lofts whitewashed, ... ..	56
Floors of dwelling apartments repaired, ... ..	57
Floors of drying-lofts repaired, ... ..	2
Floors of lobbies, landings and stair-steps repaired, ...	130

## Wash-houses repaired -

Roofs, ... ..	140
Walls, ... ..	32
Floors, ... ..	58
Doors, ... ..	54
Tubs, ... ..	59
Gantries, ... ..	16
Brickwork of boilers, ... ..	98
Furnaces, ... ..	77
Boilers repaired or renewed, ..	25
Boiler lids repaired or renewed, ... ..	60
Flues, ... ..	33
Windows, ... ..	44
Ventilator repaired, ... ..	1

## Water-closet apartments repaired -

Roofs, ... ..	107
Walls, ... ..	70
Floors, ... ..	14
Doors, ... ..	92
Seats, ... ..	154
Windows, ... ..	28

## Cellars repaired -

Roofs, ... ..	362
Walls, ... ..	105
Floors, ... ..	12
Doors, ... ..	163

Locks for water-closet apartments provided or repaired, .	59
Woodwork around sinks renewed or repaired, ..	51
Defective chimneys repaired, ... ..	27
Grates and fire-places repaired, ... ..	33
Doors of dwelling-houses repaired or renewed, ... ..	87
Door furniture renewed or repaired, ... ..	54
Mantel shelves repaired, ..	12
Gas brackets renewed or repaired, ... ..	4
Back gates repaired, ... ..	11
Woodwork of cupboards repaired, .	8
Stair/	

TABLE I

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF SOILS AND CULTURES OF BACTERIA

Soil No.	Soil Description	Soil pH	Soil Moisture (%)	Soil Temperature (°C)	Soil Fertility (ppm)	Culture No.	Culture Description	Culture pH	Culture Temperature (°C)	Culture Fertility (ppm)	Notes
1	Topsoil, garden	6.5	15	15	100	1	Bacterial culture	7.2	25	100	Normal growth
2	Subsoil, garden	7.0	10	15	100	2	Bacterial culture	7.5	25	100	Normal growth
3	Topsoil, field	6.8	20	15	100	3	Bacterial culture	7.0	25	100	Normal growth
4	Subsoil, field	7.2	15	15	100	4	Bacterial culture	7.8	25	100	Normal growth
5	Topsoil, forest	5.5	10	15	100	5	Bacterial culture	6.0	25	100	Normal growth
6	Subsoil, forest	6.0	5	15	100	6	Bacterial culture	6.5	25	100	Normal growth
7	Topsoil, desert	8.5	5	25	100	7	Bacterial culture	8.0	25	100	Normal growth
8	Subsoil, desert	9.0	5	25	100	8	Bacterial culture	8.5	25	100	Normal growth

TABLE II

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF SOILS AND CULTURES OF FUNGI

Soil No.	Soil Description	Soil pH	Soil Moisture (%)	Soil Temperature (°C)	Soil Fertility (ppm)	Culture No.	Culture Description	Culture pH	Culture Temperature (°C)	Culture Fertility (ppm)	Notes
1	Topsoil, garden	6.5	15	15	100	1	Fungal culture	6.8	25	100	Normal growth
2	Subsoil, garden	7.0	10	15	100	2	Fungal culture	7.2	25	100	Normal growth
3	Topsoil, field	6.8	20	15	100	3	Fungal culture	7.0	25	100	Normal growth
4	Subsoil, field	7.2	15	15	100	4	Fungal culture	7.5	25	100	Normal growth
5	Topsoil, forest	5.5	10	15	100	5	Fungal culture	6.0	25	100	Normal growth
6	Subsoil, forest	6.0	5	15	100	6	Fungal culture	6.5	25	100	Normal growth
7	Topsoil, desert	8.5	5	25	100	7	Fungal culture	8.0	25	100	Normal growth
8	Subsoil, desert	9.0	5	25	100	8	Fungal culture	8.5	25	100	Normal growth

TABLE III

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF SOILS AND CULTURES OF PLANTS

Soil No.	Soil Description	Soil pH	Soil Moisture (%)	Soil Temperature (°C)	Soil Fertility (ppm)	Plant No.	Plant Description	Plant pH	Plant Temperature (°C)	Plant Fertility (ppm)	Notes
1	Topsoil, garden	6.5	15	15	100	1	Tomato plant	6.8	25	100	Normal growth
2	Subsoil, garden	7.0	10	15	100	2	Tomato plant	7.2	25	100	Normal growth
3	Topsoil, field	6.8	20	15	100	3	Tomato plant	7.0	25	100	Normal growth
4	Subsoil, field	7.2	15	15	100	4	Tomato plant	7.5	25	100	Normal growth
5	Topsoil, forest	5.5	10	15	100	5	Tomato plant	6.0	25	100	Normal growth
6	Subsoil, forest	6.0	5	15	100	6	Tomato plant	6.5	25	100	Normal growth
7	Topsoil, desert	8.5	5	25	100	7	Tomato plant	8.0	25	100	Normal growth
8	Subsoil, desert	9.0	5	25	100	8	Tomato plant	8.5	25	100	Normal growth

Stair handrails or balustrades repaired or renewed, ...	99
Linoleum coverings of lobbies, stairsteps, &c., repaired or renewed, .. ...	8
Clothes poles renewed or repaired, ...	20
Boundary walls repaired, .. ...	8
Palings repaired, ...	58
Door locks renewed or repaired, . ...	4
Hearths repaired, ...	2
Sub-floor gratings provided, ...	3
Back courts and areas cleaned, .. ...	11
Passages cleaned, ...	6
Sinks cleaned, ...	3
Entrance lobbies, stairsteps, and landings cleaned, ...	27
Floors, seats, and basins of water-closets cleaned, ...	18
Floors of drying-lofts cleaned, . ...	6
Floors of dwelling apartments cleaned, ...	110
Dwelling apartments in which articles of furniture were cleaned, ...	100
Sets of bed and body clothing cleaned, ...	101
Nuisances caused by domestic animals abated, ...	47
Offensive smells in dwelling apartments abated, ...	23
Houses cleared of bugs, ...	88
Houses cleared of rats, ...	75

C - Smoke Abatement.

(a) Factories, &c. -

Number of observations made, ...	146
Number of cases where notices were served or warnings given, .. ...	19
Number of prosecutions, ...	0

(b) Steam Wagons -

Number of observations made, ...	107
Number of cases where warnings were given, ...	0
Number of prosecutions, ...	0

(c) Railway Engines -

Number of observations made, ...	74
Number of cases where warnings were given, ...	0
Number of prosecutions, ...	0

D - Pigstyes.

Walls and ceilings of pig-styes limewashed, . ...	178
Walls and ceilings of boiling-houses limewashed, .. ...	6
Walls of pig-styes repaired, ...	11
Floors of pig-styes repaired, ...	7
Feeding troughs repaired or renewed, .. ...	6
Accumulations of manure removed, ...	4
Floor of pig-sty cleaned, . ...	1
Floors of boiling-houses cleaned, ...	2
Cesspool cleaned out, ...	1

E - Non-mechanical Factories.

On register at beginning of year, ...	656
Added during year, .. ...	21
Closed during year, . ...	23
Converted into factories, . ...	8
On register at end of year, ...	646
Number of visits paid, ...	1,311
Walls/	



Walls and ceilings of workrooms limewashed or otherwise cleaned, ... ..	49
Walls and ceilings of water-closets limewashed or otherwise cleaned, . ... ..	25
Walls and ceiling of staircase limewashed, ..	1
Basins of water-closets cleaned, ... ..	10
Floors of water-closets cleaned, ... ..	10
Seats of water-closets cleaned, . ... ..	5
Cloakrooms cleaned, . ... ..	2
Floors of staircases or passages cleaned, ... ..	4
Defective floors repaired, ... ..	2
Plaster on walls and ceiling repaired, ... ..	1
Additional ventilation provided for workroom, ... ..	1
Seats of water-closets repaired, ... ..	6
Doors of water-closets repaired, ... ..	2
Defective water-closets repaired, ... ..	9
Defective water-pipe repaired, ..	1
Choked drains or pipes cleared out, ... ..	8
Courtyards cleaned, . ... ..	15
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ... ..	28
Other complaints removed, . ... ..	6

F - Bakehouses.

On register at beginning of year, ... ..	76
Added during year, .. ... ..	5
Closed during year, . ... ..	5
On register at end of year, ... ..	76
Number of visits paid, ... ..	196
Bakehouses limewashed, ... ..	44
Glazed walls cleaned, ... ..	4
Pastry rooms limewashed, .. ... ..	3
Stores or cellars limewashed, ... ..	19
Water-closets limewashed, . ... ..	15
Passages and staircases limewashed, ... ..	3
Cloakrooms limewashed, ... ..	5
Floors of bakehouses cleaned, ... ..	13
Floors of stores cleaned, . ... ..	5
Floors of pastry rooms cleaned, . ... ..	4
Floor of cloakroom cleaned, ... ..	1
Stairsteps and passages &c. cleaned, ..	3
Floors of water-closets cleaned, ... ..	3
Basins of water-closets cleaned, ... ..	7
Seats of water-closets cleaned, . ... ..	6
Ovens and hot-plates cleaned, ... ..	7
Baking Machines cleaned, .. ... ..	8
Steam presses cleaned, ... ..	4
Bakchouse tables cleaned, . ... ..	10
Baking utensils cleaned, .. ... ..	4
Fittings cleaned, ... ..	19
Windows cleaned, ... ..	7
Sinks of wash-hand basins cleaned, ... ..	2
Woodwork of doors cleaned, ... ..	14
Floors of bakehouses repaired, ..	8
Plaster on walls and ceilings of bakehouses repaired, ...	2
Windows repaired or reglazed, ... ..	2
Cords provided for windows and rooflights, ..	4
Accumulations of rubbish and manure removed, ... ..	6
Covers provided for food receptacles, . ... ..	2
Premises cleared of rats, . ... ..	4
Premises cleared of mice, . ... ..	1
Premises cleared of beetles, ... ..	3

G - Byres.

Walls of byres cleaned, ... ..	18
Ceilings/	



Vertical text on the left margin, possibly a page number or reference.

Main body of text, appearing as a list or index with multiple columns of entries.

Vertical text on the right margin, possibly a page number or reference.

Ceilings of byres cleaned, ... ..	18
Walls of milkhouse cleaned, ... ..	1
Ceiling of milkhouse cleaned, .. ...	1
Walls of dairy wash-house cleaned, ... ..	1
Ceilings of dairy wash-houses cleaned, . ...	2
Cement work around feeding trough repaired, ... ..	1
Trevisses cleaned, . ... ..	1
Plaster repaired, .. ...	3
Cover of well renewed, ... ..	1
Pump repaired, ... ..	1
Drains cleared, ... ..	1

H - Milkshops.

Walls of milkshops cleaned, ... ..	14
Ceilings of milkshops cleaned, . ... ..	20
Walls of back rooms cleaned, ... ..	43
Ceilings of back rooms cleaned, ... ..	44
Ceiling of milk store lined with plywood, .. ...	1
Walls of milkstore rendered with cement, ... ..	1
Walls and ceilings of W.Cs. whitewashed, ... ..	10
Walls of cellars whitewashed, .. ...	2
Stores cleaned and tidied, ... ..	13
Shelves, counters and other fittings cleaned, ... ..	1
Freezer cleaned, ... ..	1
General cleanliness improved, .. ...	23
Floors cleaned, ... ..	20
Floor coverings renewed or repaired, . ... ..	18
Floors repaired, ... ..	10
Plaster repaired, .. ...	8
Water pipes repaired, ... ..	2
Ventilation improved, ... ..	2
Warnings given regarding covers not being used for ice cream vessels, ... ..	15
Warnings given regarding covers not being used for milk vessels, ... ..	6
Warnings given re loose milk being sold in shops which do not comply with dairy byelaws, ... ..	2
Warnings given to remove food from unsuitable basement cellars, ... ..	2
Windows reglazed or repaired, .. ...	6
Windows made to open easily, ... ..	7
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ... ..	3
Woodwork or zinc around sinks repaired, ... ..	3
Gas pipes repaired, ... ..	6
Drain removed from floor of ice creamery, .. ...	1
W.C. seats repaired, ... ..	3
Shops from which unsuitable articles were removed, ... ..	8
Coal bunker provided, ... ..	1
Ice cream being sold in unsuitable premises, ... ..	12
Nuisance caused by domestic animals abated, ... ..	2
Warning given to cease making ice-cream in dwelling-house, ... ..	1
Doors leading to living rooms closed, ... ..	4
Door leading to domestic wash-house closed, ... ..	1
Applications to sell ice cream refused, ... ..	12
Other complaints removed, ... ..	3
Covers provided, or renewed, for milk tanks, ... ..	4
Lid provided for refuse bin, ... ..	1

I - Foodshops.

Walls and ceilings of shops cleaned, . ... ..	59
Walls and ceilings of back rooms cleaned, .. ...	86
Walls and ceilings of stores cleaned, ... ..	32
Walls and ceilings of cloakrooms cleaned, .. ...	7
Walls and ceilings of staircases cleaned, .. ...	3
Walls and ceilings of cellars cleaned, ... ..	48
Walls and ceilings of water-closets cleaned, ... ..	28
Walls/	

101 ... ..  
 102 ... ..  
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111 - 112

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 160 ... ..

Walls and ceilings of urinals cleaned, ... ..	6
Floors of shops cleaned, . . . . .	13
Floors of cellars cleaned, ... ..	10
Floors, seats and basins of water-closets cleaned, ...	6
Fittings cleaned, .. ....	14
Fittings repaired, . . . . .	11
Plaster on walls and ceilings repaired, ... ..	16
Floors repaired, .. ....	12
Stairsteps repaired, ... ..	2
Floor coverings repaired or renewed, . . . . .	16
Woodwork around sink repaired, . . . . .	1
Windows of shops reglazed or repaired, ... ..	10
Basin of W.C. replaced, .. ....	1
Waste pipes repaired, ... ..	2
Sink repaired, ... ..	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ... ..	18
Seats of W.Cs. repaired, . . . . .	5
Other complaints removed, ... ..	5

K - Common Lodging Houses & Houses Let in Lodgings.

Walls and ceilings of rooms cleaned, . . . . .	44
Walls and ceilings of passages and staircases whitewashed,	9
Walls and ceilings of W.C. apartments cleaned, ... ..	21
Walls and ceilings of urinal apartments cleaned, . . . . .	4
Walls and ceilings of pantries cleaned, ... ..	3
Floors cleaned, ... ..	6
Sink cleaned, ... ..	1
Plaster on walls and ceilings repaired, ... ..	11
Windows reglazed or repaired, .. ....	21
Floors repaired, ... ..	5
Floor covering repaired, . . . . .	1
Seats of W.Cs. repaired, . . . . .	2
Cupolas renewed, ... ..	2
Sashcords renewed, . . . . .	9
Chairs repaired, ... ..	3
Door repaired, ... ..	1
Stair handrails repaired, ... ..	1
Woodwork around sinks repaired, ... ..	2
Wooden sink tops renewed, ... ..	3
Grate repaired, ... ..	1
Chimneys swept, ... ..	3
Wash-hand basins provided, ... ..	9
Hot water laid on to existing basins, ... ..	11
Shower baths provided, ... ..	4
Urinals renewed, ... ..	3
Gas pipes and fittings repaired, ... ..	7
Water pipes and fittings repaired, ... ..	3
Accumulation of rubbish removed, ... ..	1
Verminous bedding disinfected, . . . . .	20
Unsatisfactory bedding and bedclothing replaced, . . . . .	19
Additional sheets or blankets provided, ... ..	13
Verminous persons cleansed, ... ..	9
Rooms cleared of bugs, ... ..	6
Rooms cleared of rats, ... ..	3
Roof coverings repaired, . . . . .	6
General cleanliness improved, .. ....	5
Nuisance caused by domestic animals abated, ..... .	3
Warning given to cease using loft as sleeping apartment,	1
Other complaints removed,. . . . .	4

L - Places of Public Amusement.

Number of inspections, ... ..	102
Sashcords for windows renewed, . . . . .	3
Cords for ventilators renewed, . . . . .	2
Premises/	

The first section of the report deals with the general situation in the country and the progress made during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done in each of the various departments. The report concludes with a summary of the results and a statement of the financial position.

*(Faint section header or title)*

This section contains the body of the report, detailing the activities and achievements of the various departments. The text is organized into paragraphs, with some sections starting with a topic sentence. The language is formal and professional, typical of an annual report.

Premises in which seats were cleaned, ... ..	4
Premises in which seats were repaired, ... ..	2
Walls of halls cleaned, .. ... ..	11
Walls and ceilings of dressing-rooms cleaned, ... ..	7
Walls and ceilings of kitchens cleaned, ... ..	3
Walls and ceilings of staircases and passages cleaned, .	12
Walls and ceilings of water-closets cleaned, ... ..	30
Walls and ceilings of urinals cleaned, ... ..	5
Floor covering renewed, .. ... ..	1
Windows repaired and reglazed, . ... ..	6
Water-closet seats repaired or renewed, ... ..	4
Urinal stalls cleaned, ... ..	1
Pull provided for W.C. cistern, ... ..	1
Choked wastepipes cleared out, . ... ..	2
Floors and basins of W.Cs. cleaned, .. ... ..	2
Plaster on walls and ceilings repaired, ... ..	5
Accumulation of rubbish removed, ... ..	1
Other complaints removed, ... ..	11

M - Billiard Saloons.

Number of inspections, ... ..	40
Walls and ceilings of billiard rooms cleaned, ... ..	9
Walls and ceilings of stairs and passages cleaned, ... ..	5
Walls and ceilings of W.Cs. cleaned, . ... ..	8
Walls and ceilings of urinals cleaned, ... ..	5
Floors of billiard rooms cleaned, ... ..	4
Floor of W.C. cleaned, ... ..	1
Premises in which seats were cleaned, ... ..	2
Premises in which seats were repaired, ... ..	2
Stairsteps and landing cleaned, ... ..	1
Floor coverings renewed or repaired, . ... ..	2
Window reglazed, ... ..	1
W.C. seat repaired, ... ..	1
Plaster on walls repaired, ... ..	3
Floor of Billiard room repaired, ... ..	1
W.C. repaired, ... ..	1

100	...	...	...	...
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## APPENDIX III.

INSPECTIONS OF FOOD.Number and Place of Inspections of Food during Year 1938.

Fish Market, ... ..	341	Wholesale Warehouses, ... ..	156
Shipping Sheds, .. ...	93	New Market Hall, ... ..	221
Fish-curing Premises, ..	57	Street Markets, ... ..	118
Slaughter-houses, ... ..	2,899	Other Premises, ... ..	2,074
Meat Marts, ... ..	1,760		
Provision Curing Works,	108		
Retail Shops, ... ..	35	Total, ... ..	<u>7,862</u>

Unsound Food seized or Destroyed During year 1938.Weight in Lbs.

	No. of Seizures.	Beef. *	Veal. *	Mutton. *	Pork. *	Offal.	Cooked Ham.	Game and Poultry.	Tinned Foods.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.
Jan., ... ..	108	32,559	-	332	305	314	-	-	998	2,828	-
Feb., ... ..	100	28,911	28	204	210	176	-	32	783	1,344	-
March, ... ..	129	37,358	127	525	295	366	-	-	603	-	-
April, ... ..	100	25,198	-	355	348	144	-	-	418	616	-
May, . ... ..	119	25,595	144	184	446	418	-	-	1,043	4,144	-
June, ... ..	100	20,822	-	571	561	210	-	-	949	1,344	-
July, ... ..	85	22,785	-	427	321	258	-	-	64	-	-
August, ... ..	133	20,913	-	144	373	1,168	12	174	2,013	248	-
Sept., ... ..	94	18,913	231	661	50	479	7	14	1,169	-	-
Oct., ... ..	99	22,725	-	613	897	283	-	65	212	-	-
Novr., ... ..	96	22,380	292	159	536	350	-	18	866	22,400	1,120
Decr., ... ..	94	21,486	43	231	488	126	-	-	165	-	-
Total, ... ..	<u>1,257</u>	<u>299,645</u>	<u>865</u>	<u>4,406</u>	<u>4,830</u>	<u>4,292</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>9,283</u>	<u>32,924</u>	<u>1,120</u>

\* Including offal where forming only part of seizure.

Food Inspections - Summary for Years 1929 to 1938.

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Number of Inspections,	9,909	9,155	8,922	8,858	8,741	8,486	7,998	8,099	8,108	7,862
Number of Seizures,	1,135	1,386	1,333	1,306	1,125	1,263	1,226	1,196	1,233	1,257
Weight of Food seized (Tons), ... ..	151	151	150	147	121	132	133	156	151	160
Number of Cases dealt with by Magistrates,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2	...	...
Legal Proceedings instituted, . ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Fines Imposed, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£8	...	...

\* Proceedings instituted by the Meat Inspector.



STATE OF TEXAS

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

WHEREAS the following lands are owned by the State of Texas...

ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

SECTION 1

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data and text, likely representing land survey details.

Section 2 of the order, providing further details or instructions.

SECTION 3

Main body of text in the lower section, detailing the order's provisions.

Final concluding text or signature line at the bottom of the page.

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF REGISTERED NON-MECHANICAL FACTORIES IN ABERDEEN  
AT 31st DECEMBER, 1938, WITH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

<u>Description of Factory.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>No. of Male Employees.</u>	<u>No. of Female Employees.</u>
Bakers, ... ..	25	29	30
Basketmakers, ... ..	2	10	-
Blacksmiths, ... ..	12	16	-
Blindmaker, . ... ..	1	2	-
Bootmakers, . ... ..	5	4	-
Bottlers, ... ..	3	4	5
Cartwright, . ... ..	1	1	-
Carver, ... ..	1	-	-
Confectioners, ... ..	4	1	1
Concrete Slab Makers, ... ..	3	5	-
Coopers, ... ..	5	5	-
Corset Maker, ... ..	1	-	-
Cycle Repairers, .. ...	13	14	-
Dentists (Mechanical), .. ...	2	3	-
Embroiderer, ... ..	1	-	1
Engravers, .. ...	5	2	-
Fishcurers, . ... ..	75	235	337
Fishdrier, .. ...	1	-	-
Fishing Net Makers, ... ..	4	14	57
Fish Packers, ... ..	103	246	246
Fish Box Washers, . ... ..	14	38	-
Fishing Tackle Makers, .. ...	2	3	37
Florist, ... ..	1	-	8
Furniture, Makers of ... ..	28	93	52
Furriers, ... ..	3	-	5
Gold Paint Manufacturer, ... ..	1	1	1
Golf Club Repairer, ... ..	1	1	-
Gut or Tripe Cleaners, .. ...	2	10	25
Health Salt Manufacturer, ... ..	1	-	1
India Rubber Merchant, .. ...	1	2	-
Jam Maker, .. ...	1	-	1
Japanners, .. ...	2	3	-
Joiners, ... ..	11	17	-
Laundry, ... ..	1	-	-
Milliners, .. ...	23	-	40
Motor Repairers, .. ...	20	24	-
Oil Manufacturer, . ... ..	1	2	-
Optician, ... ..	1	2	-
Onion Bunching, ... ..	2	3	-
Painters (including Glass Stainers), ..	29	275	2
Paper Bag Makers, . ... ..	2	-	6
Photographers, ... ..	14	6	19
Picture Frame Makers, ... ..	6	14	-
Plaster Casters and Tile Fixers, ...	4	6	-
Plumbers, ... ..	38	137	-
Rag and Metal Merchants, ... ..	14	28	10
Riggers, ... ..	3	10	-
Sack Repairer, ... ..	1	2	-
Saddlers, ... ..	7	8	5
Sailmakers, . ... ..	2	3	1
Scale Repairer, ... ..	1	4	-
Sheet Metal Workers, ... ..	3	3	-
Shirt Maker, ... ..	1	-	5
Stonecutters, ... ..	3	4	-
Tailors, ... ..	73	57	79
Tinsmiths, .. ...	5	17	-
Typewriter/			

APPENDIX

LIST OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES IN AMSTERDAM  
AND NEARBY, FROM THE YEAR 1800 TO 1850

No.	Name of Building	Year	Architect
1	St. Nicholas Church	1800	...
2	St. Andrew Church	1801	...
3	St. George Church	1802	...
4	St. James Church	1803	...
5	St. Peter Church	1804	...
6	St. Paul Church	1805	...
7	St. John Church	1806	...
8	St. Mary Church	1807	...
9	St. Elizabeth Church	1808	...
10	St. Anne Church	1809	...
11	St. Catharine Church	1810	...
12	St. Agatha Church	1811	...
13	St. Ursula Church	1812	...
14	St. Barbara Church	1813	...
15	St. Vitus Church	1814	...
16	St. Modestus Church	1815	...
17	St. Godefridus Church	1816	...
18	St. Eusebius Church	1817	...
19	St. Severinus Church	1818	...
20	St. Praxedis Church	1819	...
21	St. Pothinus Church	1820	...
22	St. Pancras Church	1821	...
23	St. Servatius Church	1822	...
24	St. Apollonia Church	1823	...
25	St. Felix Church	1824	...
26	St. Adolphus Church	1825	...
27	St. Lambertus Church	1826	...
28	St. Basil Church	1827	...
29	St. Constantine Church	1828	...
30	St. Helen Church	1829	...
31	St. Margaretha Church	1830	...
32	St. Walburga Church	1831	...
33	St. Gertrude Church	1832	...
34	St. Elizabeth Church	1833	...
35	St. Anne Church	1834	...
36	St. Catharine Church	1835	...
37	St. Agatha Church	1836	...
38	St. Ursula Church	1837	...
39	St. Barbara Church	1838	...
40	St. Vitus Church	1839	...
41	St. Modestus Church	1840	...
42	St. Severinus Church	1841	...
43	St. Praxedis Church	1842	...
44	St. Pothinus Church	1843	...
45	St. Pancras Church	1844	...
46	St. Servatius Church	1845	...
47	St. Apollonia Church	1846	...
48	St. Felix Church	1847	...
49	St. Adolphus Church	1848	...
50	St. Lambertus Church	1849	...
51	St. Basil Church	1850	...

<u>Description of Factory.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>No. of Male Employees.</u>	<u>No. of Female Employees.</u>
Typewriter Repairers, ... ..	4	12	-
Undertakers, ... ..	3	4	-
Watchmakers and Jewellers, ... ..	11	13	-
Wearing Apparel, Makers of ... ..	56	-	157
Wigmakers, .. ... ..	2	1	1
Wireworkers, ... ..	2	5	-
Wireless Repairers, ... ..	4	8	-
		<hr/>	
Totals, . ...	671	1,407	1,132
		<hr/>	

No. of Days	No. of Cases	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths
1	1	0	0.00
2	1	0	0.00
3	1	0	0.00
4	1	0	0.00
5	1	0	0.00
6	1	0	0.00
7	1	0	0.00
8	1	0	0.00
9	1	0	0.00
10	1	0	0.00
11	1	0	0.00
12	1	0	0.00
13	1	0	0.00
14	1	0	0.00
15	1	0	0.00
16	1	0	0.00
17	1	0	0.00
18	1	0	0.00
19	1	0	0.00
20	1	0	0.00
21	1	0	0.00
22	1	0	0.00
23	1	0	0.00
24	1	0	0.00
25	1	0	0.00
26	1	0	0.00
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80	1	0	0.00
81	1	0	0.00
82	1	0	0.00
83	1	0	0.00
84	1	0	0.00
85	1	0	0.00
86	1	0	0.00
87	1	0	0.00
88	1	0	0.00
89	1	0	0.00
90	1	0	0.00
91	1	0	0.00
92	1	0	0.00
93	1	0	0.00
94	1	0	0.00
95	1	0	0.00
96	1	0	0.00
97	1	0	0.00
98	1	0	0.00
99	1	0	0.00
100	1	0	0.00
Total	100	0	0.00

100%

APPENDIX V.Mechanical Factories.

(List as supplied by H. M. Inspector of Factories.)

<u>Description.</u>	<u>Number.</u>
Aerated Waters, ... ..	9
Agricultural Implements, ..	5
Air Compressor, ... ..	1
Alterations, . ... ..	1
Artificial Stone, ... ..	1
Art Stone, ... ..	1
Bacon curing, . ... ..	1
Bakers, Etc., . ... ..	40
Barrel Making, . ... ..	3
Baskets, Mats, Etc., ... ..	1
Beer Bottling, Etc., ... ..	6
Biscuit Baking, ... ..	1
Blacksmiths, . ... ..	15
Bleaching, Etc., ... ..	1
Boatbuilders, . ... ..	1
Bobbin Turning, ... ..	1
Boiled Sugar Sweets, ... ..	1
Boiler Composition, . ... ..	1
Boilermakers, . ... ..	1
Bookbinding, Etc., .. ... ..	3
Boot Repairs, . ... ..	50
Boots and Shoes, ... ..	4
Boxes and Packing Cases, ..	1
Box Making, .. ... ..	1
Brake Linings, ... ..	1
Brass & Aluminium Foundry,	1
Brass finishing, ... ..	2
Brass Founding, ... ..	3
Brushes, ... ..	1
Brushmakers, .. ... ..	1
Bus Bodies, Etc., ... ..	1
Butter, Spices, Etc., ... ..	1
Cabinetmaking, ... ..	2
Cabinets, ... ..	19
Cardboard boxes, ... ..	1
Carpenters, Etc., ... ..	5
Cartridges, Etc., ... ..	3
Cartwrights, Etc., .. ... ..	2
Chemicals, Manures, Etc., .	1
Chromium Plating, Etc., ...	2
Coach Building, ... ..	2
Coal Screening, ... ..	8
Coffee Essence, ... ..	1
Coffins, ... ..	1
Cold Storage, . ... ..	1
Comb Composition, ... ..	1
Comb Making, .. ... ..	1
Concrete Blocks, Etc., ... ..	6
Concrete Pipes, ... ..	1
Confectioners, ... ..	2
Coopers, ... ..	2
Coppersmiths, . ... ..	1
Cork Cutting, . ... ..	1
Corn Bruising, ... ..	1
Creamery, ... ..	7
Cycles, Etc., . ... ..	2
Cycle Repairs, ... ..	2
Dairy/	

APPENDIX

Geographical Locations

(List as recorded by E. M. Lavett in 1931)

Number	Location
1	Alameda County
2	Alameda County
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100	Alameda County

	<u>Number.</u>
Dairy, .. ... .. .	1
Developing, Etc. Films, ... .. .	3
Dressmaking, Etc., .. ... .. .	3
Dress, Mantles, Millinery, Etc., .. ... .. .	2
Dry Cleaning, . ... .. .	5
Dynamo Repairs, Etc., ... .. .	1
Earthenware, .. ... .. .	1
Egg Boxes, ... .. .	1
Electric & Acetylene Welding, ... .. .	1
Electrical Engineers, ... .. .	13
Electroplating, ... .. .	1
Engineers, Etc., ... .. .	30
Engravers, ... .. .	1
Envelopes, Etc., ... .. .	2
Fancy Bread, .. ... .. .	2
Fancy Cakes, Etc., .. ... .. .	1
Firelighters, . ... .. .	1
Firewood, ... .. .	8
Fishcuring, Etc., ... .. .	37
Fish Glue, ... .. .	1
Fish Gutting Machines, ... .. .	1
Fish Manure, .. ... .. .	1
Fish Meal, ... .. .	2
Fish Oils, Paint, Etc., ... .. .	1
Fishing Rods, . ... .. .	1
Flaked Maize, . ... .. .	1
Flax Weaving, Etc., . ... .. .	2
Flock Making, . ... .. .	1
Flocks, . ... .. .	1
Floor Polish, Etc., . ... .. .	1
Forage, . ... .. .	1
Fruit Preserving, Etc., ... .. .	1
Furriers, ... .. .	2
Gas, ... .. .	1
Generating Electricity, ... .. .	6
Generating Steam, ... .. .	1
Glass Bevelling, ... .. .	2
Grain Cleaning, ... .. .	6
Grain Milling, Etc., ... .. .	5
Granite, ... .. .	54
Hamcuring, ... .. .	1
Hats & Caps, Etc., .. ... .. .	1
Hosiery, Gloves, Etc., ... .. .	7
Ice Cream, ... .. .	3
Ice Factory, .. ... .. .	3
Ironfounders, . ... .. .	4
Jewellery, Etc., ... .. .	10
Job Dyeing, ... .. .	1
Joiners, ... .. .	45
Laundry, ... .. .	15
Lead Pipes, ... .. .	1
Leather Belting, ... .. .	1
Leather Braces, Etc., ... .. .	1
Lens Grinding, Etc., ... .. .	1
Locomotive Repairs, . ... .. .	2
Maize Milling, ... .. .	1
Manufacturing Chemists, ... .. .	1
Manures, ... .. .	1
Mattresses, ... .. .	2
Meal Sausages, ... .. .	1
Metal Sorting, ... .. .	1
Milk Pasteurising, Etc., .. ... .. .	1
Millinery, ... .. .	1
Motor/	



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	<u>Number.</u>
Motor Body Building, ... ..	2
Motor Body Painting, ... ..	1
Motor Engineers, ... ..	7
Motor Repairs, ... ..	65
Nautical Instruments, ... ..	1
Net Repairs, . ... ..	1
Net Rigging, Etc., . ... ..	1
Oat Cleaning, ... ..	1
Oilcake, Etc., ... ..	4
Oil Blending, ... ..	1
Oil Extracting, ... ..	1
Oil & Paint Mixing, ... ..	1
Opticians, ... ..	1
Organ Building, ... ..	1
Overhead Doors, ... ..	1
Packing Cases, ... ..	3
Paints & Oils, ... ..	2
Paper Bags, .. ... ..	1
Papermaking, . ... ..	1
Paper Sorting, ... ..	1
Pastry baking, ... ..	1
Patternmakers, ... ..	1
Peel Cutting, ... ..	1
Photography, ... ..	4
Pianos, ... ..	1
Piano Repairs, Etc., ... ..	3
Picture Postcards, . ... ..	1
Pleating, Etc., ... ..	1
Plumbers, Etc., ... ..	4
Preserved Provisions, ... ..	3
Printing, Etc., ... ..	35
Provender, ... ..	1
Rag Grinding, ... ..	1
Rag Sorting, . ... ..	3
Repairs to Agricultural Machines, ... ..	1
Rope & Net Making, . ... ..	3
Rubber Rings, ... ..	1
Sack Repairing, ... ..	2
Saddler, ... ..	1
Sailmaking, .. ... ..	2
Salt making, . ... ..	1
Sauces & Pickles, . ... ..	1
Sausages, ... ..	148
Saw Cutting, . ... ..	1
Sawmilling, .. ... ..	13
Saw Sharpening, Etc., ... ..	2
Scale Repairs, ... ..	1
Scientific Instruments, ... ..	3
Seed Cleaning, ... ..	3
Sheet Metal Work, .. ... ..	1
Shipbuilding, ... ..	3
Ship Repairs, Etc., ... ..	9
Shipwrights, ... ..	2
Soap, Candles, Etc., ... ..	1
Stationery, .. ... ..	1
Steel Dies, .. ... ..	1
Steel Grit, .. ... ..	2
Stone Dressing, ... ..	1
Sugar Boiling, ... ..	1
Surgical Instruments, ... ..	1
Tailors, Etc., ... ..	11
Tallow, ... ..	1
Tarpaulins, .. ... ..	1
Tea Blending, ... ..	1
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1890

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Telephone Repairs, . . . . .	1
Textile Fabrics, . . . . .	1
Ticket Writing, . . . . .	1
Tile Slabbing, . . . . .	1
Tinplate Workers, . . . . .	1
Tin Scrap Sorting, Etc., . . . . .	1
Tinsmiths, . . . . .	6
Tobacco Pipe Tops (Tin), . . . . .	1
Tramway Car Repairs, . . . . .	1
Tyre Repairing, . . . . .	3
Tyre Vulcanizing, Etc., . . . . .	1
Underclothing, . . . . .	3
Undertakers, Etc., . . . . .	3
Upholstery, . . . . .	4
Wagon & Carriage Repairs, . . . . .	1
Watch & Clock Repairs, . . . . .	2
Waterproofs, . . . . .	1
Weighing Machine Repairs, . . . . .	1
Wheelwrights, . . . . .	1
Whisky, . . . . .	1
Whisky Blending & Bottling, . . . . .	1
White Fish, . . . . .	3
Wholesale Tailors, . . . . .	1
Wincey Weaving, . . . . .	1
Winding, Knitting, Etc., . . . . .	1
Wire Mattresses, Etc., . . . . .	1
Wire Rope & Net Repairs, . . . . .	1
Wireworker, . . . . .	1
Wood Boxes, . . . . .	2
Wooden Display Cards, . . . . .	1
Wooden Huts, . . . . .	1
Wood Turners, . . . . .	2
Woodworking, . . . . .	1
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Total, . . . . .	976
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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
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Total

## APPENDIX VI. - PROCEEDINGS FOR CONTRAVENTIONS OF STATUTES IN YEAR 1938.

Date.	Court.	Act.	Offence.	Penalty or Decision.
1938. Feb. 2	Sheriff.	Shops Act, 1912.	Failing to give an assistant the prescribed weekly half-holiday.	Admonished & Dismissed.
"	Do.	Do.	Failing to give two assistants the prescribed weekly half-holiday.	Do.
"	Do.	Shops Acts 1912 & 1934.	Employing two "young persons" for more than 48 hours per week; employing a "young person" after 10 p.m.; failing to give seven assistants the prescribed weekly half-holiday and dinner interval; and failing to exhibit certain forms.	Fined 45/-.
March 4	Do.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling whisky which was 36.25 degrees under proof.	Fined 40/-.
"	Do.	Do.	Selling gin which was 37.15 degrees under proof.	Fined 50/-.
" 18	Do.	Shops Acts 1912 & 1934.	Employing 35 "young persons" for more than 48 hours per week; failing to give 4 assistants the prescribed weekly half-holiday; failing to give 19 assistants the prescribed dinner interval; and failing to give 3 assistants the prescribed tea interval.	Fined £25.
April 21	Do.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling steak mince containing 663 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Fined 25/-.
"	Do.	Do.	Selling steak mince containing 241 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide; and heart mince containing 214 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Fined 25/-.
"	Do.	Do.	Selling beef mince containing 75 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide; and steak mince containing 57 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Fined 25/-.
"	Do.	Do.	Selling beef mince containing 308 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Fined 11/6.
"	Do.	Do.	Selling beef mince containing 226 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Fined 25/-.
"	Do.	Do.	Selling beef sausages containing 672 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide; and pork sausages containing 545 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Fined 11/6.
"	Do.	Do.	Selling heart mince containing 103 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide; and beef mince containing 144 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Fined 25/-.
"	Do.	Do.	Selling beef mince containing 182 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Fined 25/-.
May/				

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## APPENDIX VI. (Contd.)

Date.	Court.	Act.	Offence.	Penalty or Decision.
1938. May 4	Sheriff.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling beef mince containing 236 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Fined 25/-.
" 14	Do.	Do.	Selling beef sausages containing 478 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Letter of warning sent.
" 18	Do.	Do.	Selling sausage meat containing 54.9 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Fined 25/-.
" "	Do.	Do.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.75 per cent. Fat.	Fined 30/-.
June 4	Do.	Shops Acts 1912 & 1934.	Employing five "young persons" for more than 48 hours per week; failing to give two assistants the prescribed weekly half-holiday; failing to give two assistants the prescribed dinner interval; and failing to give one assistant the prescribed tea interval.	Letter of warning sent.
" 7	Do.	Do.	Employing a "young person" for more than 48 hours per week; employing the aforesaid "young person" before 6 a.m.; failing to give the aforesaid person the prescribed weekly half-holiday and dinner interval; and failing to exhibit certain Forms.	Letter of warning sent.
" 8	Do.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling steak mince containing 110 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Fined 10/-.
" 16	Do.	Do.	Selling milk containing 2.91 per cent. Fat and 7.91 per cent. Other Solids.	No proceedings taken as milk supplied found to be under standard.
" "	Do.	Do.	Selling milk containing 2.93 per cent. Fat and 7.90 per cent. Other Solids.	Do.
" "	Do.	Do.	Selling milk containing 2.95 per cent. Fat and 7.93 per cent. Other Solids.	Do.
July 22	Do.	Do.	Supplying milk containing not more than 8.24 per cent. Solids other than Fat.	Fined 25/-.
" "	Do.	Do.	Supplying milk containing not more than 8.24 per cent. Solids other than Fat.	
" "	Do.	Do.	Supplying milk containing not more than 8.27 per cent. Solids other than Fat.	
" 29	Police.	Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.	Permitting the floors of two rooms, bedding, bedclothing, wearing apparel and articles of furniture in the rooms to remain in a filthy or unwholesome condition.	Fined £3.
Sept./				



Page	Date	Location	Remarks	Remarks	Remarks
100	1880	...	...	...	...
101	1880	...	...	...	...
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## APPENDIX VI. (Contd.)

Date.	Court.	Act.	Offence.	Penalty or Decision.
1938.				
Sept. 2	Sheriff.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Supplying milk containing not more than 2.71 per cent. Fat.	Settled out of Court on payment of £5.
" 19	Do.	Do.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.94 per cent. Fat.	Case dismissed.
Oct. 25	Do.	Do.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.03 per cent. Fat.	Admonished & Dismissed.
" "	Do.	Shops Acts 1912 & 1934.	Employing a "young person" for more than 48 hours; employing the aforementioned person after 10 p.m.; failing to give the aforementioned person the prescribed dinner interval and interval of 20 minutes; failing to give three assistants the prescribed dinner interval; and failing to exhibit certain Forms and Notices.	Pled guilty and fined £5.
Dec. 9	Do.	Shops Act 1912.	Failing to give an assistant the prescribed weekly half-holiday; failing to give the afore-mentioned assistant the prescribed dinner interval; and failing to exhibit certain Forms and Notices.	Fined 25/-.
" "	Do.	Shops Acts 1912 & 1934.	Employing a "young person" for more than 48 hours per week; failing to give the aforementioned person the prescribed tea interval and twenty minute interval; and failing to exhibit certain Forms and Notices.	Fined 30/-.
" 17	Do.	Rag Flock Acts 1911 & 1928.	Supplying rag flock containing 212 parts per 100,000 Chlorine of Chlorides.	No proceedings taken as flock supplied to accused was found to be under standard. Fined £2.
" "	Do.	Do.	Supplying rag flock containing 161 parts per 100,000 Chlorine of Chlorides.	Case dismissed.
" 19	Do.	Shops Acts 1912 & 1934.	Employing a "young person" for more than 48 hours per week; failing to give the afore-mentioned person the prescribed tea interval; and failing to exhibit certain Forms and Notices.	Letter of warning sent.
" "	Do.	Do.	Employing a "young person" for more than 48 hours; and failing to fill up and exhibit certain Forms and Notices.	Fined 30/-.
" "	Do.	Shops Act 1912.	Failing to give three assistants the prescribed dinner interval.	Case withdrawn.
1939.				
Janv. 6	Do.	Do.	Failing to give an assistant the prescribed weekly half-holiday.	Fined £1.
" "	Do.	Do.	Failing to give seven assistants the prescribed weekly half-holiday.	Fined £1:10/-.
" "	Do.	Do.	Failing to give an assistant the prescribed weekly half holiday; and to exhibit certain Forms and Notices.	Fined 15/-.
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1870-1900

## APPENDIX VI. (Contd.)

Date.	Court.	Act.	Offence.	Penalty or Decision.
1939. Jany. 20.	Sheriff.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1926.	Selling milk containing 2.48 per cent. Fat.	Fined 10/-.
Feby. 15	Do.	Shops Acts 1912 & 1934.	Employing 23 "young persons" for more than 48 hours; employing 13 "young persons" after 10 p.m., failing to give 4 assistants the prescribed weekly half-holiday; failing to give 2 assistants the prescribed tea interval; failing to give 13 "young persons" the prescribed interval of twenty minutes; and entering false information on a specified Form.	Fined £15.
"	Do.	Do.	Employing 4 "young persons" for more than 48 hours; employing 4 "young persons" after 10 p.m.; failing to give 14 assistants the prescribed weekly half-holiday; and failing to give two "young persons" the prescribed interval of twenty minutes.	Sentence deferred for one year.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, 4 PROSECUTIONS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE SALE OF ARTICLES AFTER THE PRESCRIBED CLOSING HOURS WERE INSTITUTED BY THE POLICE. THE PENALTIES RANGED FROM 10/- to 40/-.

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540 EAST 57TH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

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100	1950	[Faint name]	[Faint title]
100	1950	[Faint name]	[Faint title]
100	1950	[Faint name]	[Faint title]
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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO





