COUNTY OF ABERDEEN

NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County of Aberdeen

FOR THE YEAR

1933

N I N T H

A N N U A L R E P O R T

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STATISTICAL SUMMMARY

(For the Districts and all the Burghs).

	Districts.	Burghs.	Total.
1. Acreage	1,251,735	3,917	1,255,652
2. Population (estimated) ...	108,308	39,442	147,750
3. Density of population per acre.	.086	10.0	.12
4. Birth-rate	19.04	20.5	19.4
5. Infantile Mortality ...	67.9	56.8	64.4
6. Death-rate	11.9	14.2	12.5

PREFACE.

I herewith submit my Ninth Annual Report, for the year ended 31st December, 1933, on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County of Aberdeen. There are also incorporated reports by the County Bacteriologist, by the Veterinary Inspector on the operation of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, and by the District and Burgh Sanitary Inspectors.

CO-ORDINATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

In 1933, negotiations were in progress which subsequently brought about far-reaching changes, namely, the amalgamation of the County bacteriological services with those controlled by the Aberdeen Town Council, the co-ordination of the veterinary services of the County and the Town, and the internal re-organisation of the Sanitary Department whereby the County was divided into four sectors - similar to those of the Roads Department - each having a Divisional Sanitary Inspector and an Assistant Sanitary Inspector. These re-organisations did not take effect until 1934 and will be dealt with in detail in the Report for that year.

It is opportune to take stock of the co-ordination of our medical services. Within the County, a concentration of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals was effected in 1932 when these were reduced in number from twelve to five. The hospitals situated at Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Huntly, Inverurie and Aboyne, were retained as infectious diseases hospitals; those at Summerfield, Alford, Ellon, Turriff, Ballater and Braemar ceased to function as infectious diseases hospitals; Strichen Hospital was converted into a Tuberculosis Institution. The concentration of the infectious diseases hospitals has caused no inconvenience, although, in the second half of 1933, scarlet fever incidence was abnormally high. The only complaint made has been the difficulty experienced by relatives - usually parents - in visiting comparatively distant hospitals, but distance is all to the good as experience has shown that a set-back often occurs after visiting day, the patients showing rise of temperature and general malaise.

With regard to the abandoned infectious diseases hospitals, it was hoped that several would be converted into "cottage hospitals" and be managed by voluntary organisations, preferably by the local District Nursing Associations. None of these hospitals has yet been re-opened and the local authority has itself no power to conduct hospitals for ordinary sick persons; it may, however, subsidise voluntary institutions in respect of beds ear-marked for statutory cases and of maintenance and treatment of such cases. But a useful function may yet be found for certain of these institutions. It is now recognised that the former practice of accommodating able-bodied poor persons, sick persons, maternity cases, mental defectives and lunatics together in Public Assistance Institutions is not defensible. It is true that, whenever possible, maternity cases are now transferred to existing Cottage Hospitals within the County. It is generally realised that for proper administration and treatment the "one-purpose institution" is the ideal to be aimed at and it would appear that this change cannot be long delayed. When the "one-purpose" method is adopted use will probably be made of one or more of the abandoned infectious diseases hospitals.

With/

With regard to the general co-ordination of the medical services, it will be remembered that, in 1929, proposals were made as to the co-ordination of the medical services of the County and City of Aberdeen. Conferences took place between representative members of the County and Town Councils with the result that, in May, 1930, both Councils approved the principles of co-ordination. Later Kincardine County Council intimated their willingness to join in this scheme, but, whilst the Town Council and the County Council of Aberdeen are equal partners in the scheme, the County Council of Kincardine have, for a preliminary period at least, been admitted on a customer basis. This Regional Scheme has now been in operation for three years. There has been team-work - both medical and lay - and the result has been economy both in life and money. The increased efficiency produced by such a scheme cannot be gainsaid. Difficult cases that could not be properly treated in the County Council's own hospitals are transferred to the Town Council's hospitals where specialist services in every branch of medicine and surgery are available. The transference of patients to central institutions is now rendered easy and safe by modern methods of transport.

POPULATION.

According to the estimate of the Registrar-General to the middle of 1933, the population of the eight Districts was 108,308, and, of the ten Burghs, 39,442. The Registrar-General estimates that, since the last census was taken on 26th April, 1931, the population has increased by 885 and 1,264 in the Districts and Burghs respectively.

BIRTH-RATE.

In 1933, there were 2,062 births in the Districts - 159 fewer than in 1932. The birth-rate was 19.04 per 1,000 of population as compared with 17.6 for the whole of Scotland. In the Burghs, the birth-rate was 20.5.

DEATH-RATE.

In the Districts, the number of deaths was 1,291, which equals a death-rate of 11.9 per 1,000 of population. The Scottish death-rate was 13.2. As regards the Burghs, the death-rate was 14.2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

From June until the end of the year, there was a marked increase in the number of scarlet fever cases notified. This was general throughout Scotland, the number of notifications received being 38,887 as compared with an average of 18,817 for the years 1923-32. The number of cases notified in Aberdeenshire in 1933 was 660 and remarks on the peculiarities of the epidemic will be found in the text of this Report. The summer of 1933 was exceptionally fine, and thus good weather and freedom from the ordinary infections do not necessarily go hand in hand.

In 1930, shortage of medical staff necessitated the suspension of testing and subsequent active immunisation of those found to be susceptible to diphtheria and scarlet fever. The results obtained from intensive preventive work in the County of Aberdeen between 1925 and 1930 showed the undoubted value of Schick-testing and of injections of toxoid-antitoxin mixture given as a means of preventing diphtheria. The value of similar measures against scarlet fever was found to be more debatable. It would ultimately pay the Council to sanction the temporary appointment of a small ad hoc medical staff to Schick-test school children and to immunise/

immunise the susceptibles and children of the pre-school age period (in whom the mortality is highest and who are practically all Schick-positive).

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the whole County was 99. Sixty-seven of the deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis and 32 to non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis was .67 per 1,000 of population - .45 for pulmonary tuberculosis and .22 for non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The Scottish death-rate was .80 for all forms - .60 for pulmonary tuberculosis and .20 for non-pulmonary forms of the disease.

The intensive physical examination of dairy cows by the veterinary staff will undoubtedly diminish the incidence of and death-rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

MOTHER AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme continues to develop. Theoretically, this scheme has, as one of its aims, the care and supervision of the child from birth until it attains school age. In practice, however, the child is efficiently supervised only until the end of the first or at most the second year. From the age of two to five years, there is no proper machinery and the result is that 20 per cent. of school entrants show physical and mental defects, many of them preventable. The remedy for this chink in the public health armour is to extend the School Medical Services so as to include children from two to five years of age.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

The scheme for the medical inspection and treatment of school children has been carried out in the same satisfactory manner as in previous years. No official arrangements have yet been made for the operative treatment of enlarged tonsils and adenoids; this work is carried out either by the voluntary hospitals or by the family doctors. Dental treatment is so gaining in popularity that, if all the schools in the County are to be visited each year, additional dental staff will require to be appointed. The Dental Board of the United Kingdom again sent a Dental Exhibit, accompanied by a trained demonstrator to certain County schools. The demonstrations, to which adults were invited, were of great educational value and were highly appreciated.

HOUSING.

The general housing position in the County is explained in Section I. 3 of this Report. Special attention is directed to the extent to which the Council have availed themselves - more than most local authorities - of the advantageous provisions of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931. These Acts have done more than any other Housing Acts to conserve housing in rural areas and to prevent rural depopulation. Now, the Council, having developed a progressive housing policy under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, will demolish houses unfit for human habitation and incapable of reconstruction as soon as alternative accommodation can be provided. It cannot be too strongly stressed that the intention of the Council is to provide new houses only where adequate water supply and drainage facilities exist. Through a judicious decanting process, few cases have been encountered where real difficulty has been experienced in meeting increased rental.

The Council have so far been compelled, for financial reasons/

reasons, to confine their activities mainly to dealing with the reconditioning or the demolition of unfit properties. They have been unable to tackle the problem of overcrowding. A survey is meantime being made of overcrowded houses in the villages and hamlets in the County. It is useless to make a survey of overcrowding in cottar houses as many farm servants, irrespective of the size of their families, form a "floating" population.

Then again, the question of Bye-laws for tents, vans and sheds calls for action, but local bye-laws might be oppressive and it is, therefore, likely that the Department of Health for Scotland will issue bye-laws applicable to the whole of Scotland. Bye-laws which should be applied to the permanent tent or van dweller could not, with equal stringency, be applied to persons who spend their annual holidays of a week or two in a tent or in a van attached to a motor car. On the other hand, a great number of old railway carriages have been purchased and attempts have been made to occupy them as permanent dwellings, no regard being had to availability of water or to provision of sanitary conveniences. These carriages may, from the point of view of health, be suitable as summer dwellings, but, as permanent residences, their use should be disallowed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I desire to thank the members of the Public Health Committee and of the County Council for the keen interest that they have taken in the work of the Department. Opportunity is also taken to express appreciation of the services of the medical and clerical staffs.

HARRY J. RAE,

Medical Officer of Health.

County Public Health Department,
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Aberdeen.

24th July, 1934.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE DISTRICTS.

1. Vital Statistics.

The population of the eight Districts of the County, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1933 was 108,308. The population of the Districts, as ascertained at the last four decennial censuses, was as follows:-

In 1901	the	population	was	124,007
In 1911	"	"	"	119,209
In 1921	"	"	"	113,567
In 1931	"	"	"	107,423

In 1933, the natural increase in the population, that is, the excess of births over deaths, was 771, as compared with 893 in 1932.

Marriages.

In 1933, 448 marriages were registered as against 506 in 1932. The marriage-rate - the number of marriages per 1,000 of population - was 4.1, as compared with 4.7 in 1932.

Births.

The total number of births, corrected for inward and outward transfers, was 2,062. Of these 1,058 were males and 1,004 females. There were 159 fewer births than in 1932. The Scottish birth-rate in 1933 was 17.6 per 1,000 of population and the County District birth-rate 19.04. The corresponding figures in 1932 were 18.6 and 20.6 respectively.

From 1924 to 1931, the birth-rates in the Districts were:-
22.3 in 1924; 22.02 in 1925; 20.02 in 1926; 21.2 in 1927; 21.9 in 1928; 20.3 in 1929; 20.4 in 1930; 19.35 in 1931.

Of the total births, 312 were illegitimate. The illegitimate birth-rate was 15.1 in 1933. In 1932, it was 16.03; in 1931, 17.17; in 1930, 16.7; and in 1929, 17.3.

Deaths and Death-rate.

After making corrections for transfers, it was found that the net number of deaths in the Districts was 1,291, equivalent to a death-rate of 11.9 per 1,000 of population. The death-rate in 1932 was 12.3.

In the Burghs, there were 559 deaths, representing a death-rate of 14.2 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 12.8 in 1932.

The total number of deaths registered in Scotland was 64,848, representing a death-rate of 13.2.

Causes of Death.

The principal causes of death in the Districts and in the Burghs, together with the number of deaths attributable to the various well-defined diseases, appear in Table I.

TABLE/

TABLE I.

Causes of Death.	Districts	BURGHS.										Total for Burghs.
		Ballater	Ellon	Fraserburgh	Huntly	Inverurie	Kintore	Oldmeldrum	Rosehearty	Turriff	Peterhead	
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.	263	2	2	24	7	15	-	1	3	6	26	86
Respiratory Diseases -												
Bronchitis ...	60	-	3	3	7	2	1	-	2	2	8	28
Pneumonia ...	47	-	1	8	4	1	-	-	1	3	13	31
Other ...	11	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	8
Cancer	142	2	3	8	11	9	2	3	2	1	17	58
Tuberculosis -												
Pulmonary ...	47	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	3	1	10	20
Non-pulmonary ...	20	1	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	12
Kidney Diseases ...	63	1	5	2	1	7	1	1	-	2	9	29
Chief Epidemic Diseases -												
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	15	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	8
Diphtheria ...	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appendicitis ...	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Influenza ...	59	-	5	4	3	3	2	-	1	4	3	25
Puerperal Sepsis &c.	11	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
Diseases of early infancy	84	2	2	7	5	4	-	1	-	2	8	31
Violence ...	64	-	1	3	3	3	-	-	2	-	10	22

With regard to the causes of death, the following facts are worthy of note:-

(1) Diseases of the heart and blood vessels caused 349 deaths, 20 fewer than in 1932.

(2) In 1933, there were 200 deaths from cancer, as compared with 208 in 1932.

(3) Pneumonia was the cause of death in 78 cases, a diminution of 26 as compared with 1932.

(4) Influenza caused 84 deaths in 1933. In 1932, the number of deaths due to this cause was only 27.

(5)/

(5) In 1932, puerperal sepsis caused only 6 deaths, whereas in 1933 it caused 17 deaths.

2. Morbidity and Mortality from Infectious Diseases.

(a) Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Under this heading the numbers of infectious cases notified and treated include - unless otherwise stated - both the Districts and the Burghs.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified from the Districts and Burghs since 1925 was as follows:-

1925	398	cases.
1926	627	"
1927	603	"
1928	577	"
1929	356	"
1930	296	"
1931	223	"
1932	317	"
1933	660	"

The number of cases notified in the Districts was 500, and in the Burghs, 160. The corresponding figures in 1932, were 211 and 106 - an increase of 289 in the Districts and 54 in the Burghs.

The fewest cases since 1925 occurred in the year 1931, when there were 223 notified cases from the Districts and Burghs. In 1932, a slight increase in prevalence was noted, but, in the following year, the number mounted to 660 which was the highest figure during these nine years. Only one death, however, was attributable to scarlet fever.

This epidemic of scarlet fever had certain marked characteristics. For example, the number of "return" cases - that is, cases infected by patients discharged from hospital apparently cured but again becoming infectious after return home - was much greater than usual. Not infrequently, the hospital authorities are blamed for these "return" cases on the ground that the infecting cases have been discharged from hospital before infective discharges have disappeared. The real cause is often the fact that, when patients are discharged to their homes, the home environment and mode of life differ so materially from those obtaining in the hospital that a nasal or other discharge appears and this is usually infectious. It is absolutely impossible to retain patients indefinitely in hospital, and, in point of fact, experience shows that, if they are retained for an abnormal period, infection is more likely to arise from them when they go home.

Then again, in the course of school medical inspection, the medical officers had to exclude children who were actually desquamating and who, previous to this process, had been potential sources of infection. This mildness of the disease in many cases has undoubtedly led to an continuance and aggravation of the epidemic. Some of the cases were so mild that, apart from slight sore throat and evanescent rash - which would escape observation unless looked for - no symptoms appeared sufficiently grave to cause parents to call in medical advice or to suspect the presence of infectious disease. It is not that these individuals may suffer from failure to recognise the disease, but that others who come in contact with them may become infected with a more virulent type of the disease.

Age Incidence:- Of the 500 notifications from the Districts, 312 or 62.4 per cent., were of school age and 106 or 21.2 per cent., were under school age.

The ages of the notified cases are given in Table II.

Table/

TABLE II.

Scarlet Fever.

Age Incidence of Cases (Districts).

Districts	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Deer	5	44	124	13	11	1	-	198
Ellon	1	8	22	3	5	2	-	41
Garioch	-	6	30	5	6	-	-	47
Deeside	-	6	28	3	5	-	-	42
Turriff	-	5	25	5	2	-	-	37
Aberdeen	-	19	56	5	4	2	-	86
Alford	1	5	17	2	3	-	-	28
Huntly	-	6	10	-	5	-	-	21
Totals	7	99	312	36	41	5	-	500
Percentage	1.4	19.8	62.4	7.2	8.2	1	-	100

Seasonal Prevalence:- The monthly prevalence in the Districts and Burghs is shown in Table III.

TABLE III.

Scarlet Fever.

Monthly Incidence of Cases (Districts and Burghs).

Month	Districts	Burghs	Total
January	19	12	31
February	22	10	32
March	18	8	26
April	15	10	25
May	22	15	37
June	44	13	57
July	24	9	33
August	40	17	57
September	62	7	69
October	60	19	79
November	79	18	97
December	95	22	117
Total	500	160	660

During the first five months of the year, the incidence in both Districts and Burghs could not be termed abnormal, but, in June, there was a very decided rise, a slight abatement in July and a marked increase in August. From August until the end of the year there was a steep rise in prevalence, the number notified in December being 117.

Institutional Treatment:- Of the 660 notified cases 613 or 93 per cent./

cent., were treated in Infectious Diseases Hospitals. In Table IV. are given details relating to the cases treated institutionally. Under the heading, "areas served", those districts underlined denote extensions of areas necessitated by the hospital re-organisation which took place on 16th May, 1932.

The method of infection in scarlet fever is usually by direct contact, but it sometimes occurs that there are definite small outbreaks due to milk infected by infected persons who, at some stage, handle the milk before its distribution to the consumer. A case in point occurred in the Deer District where a score of cases were proved, on close investigation, to have become infected through a milk supply from a dairy where one of the milkers was found to be a "carrier". As there was nothing to lead to suspicion of the milker in question, no action could be taken to prevent infection of others until a certain number of cases had actually occurred. These cases were notified within two days of one another, and, following on immediate investigation, it was discovered that there was a common milk supply; the infected milker was detected and steps were taken to prevent his handling the milk by the substitution of an unaffected person from an outside area. The result was that no other cases, due to this source, occurred. It should be noted that stoppage of the milk in such cases is never resorted to, the usual efficient method being immediately to change the milkers and to retain these milkers until such time as the previous milkers can be certified to be free from infection.

TABLE IV./

TABLE IV.

SCARLET FEVER - DISTRICTS and BURGHS.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Hospital.	Areas served.	Number of admissions to Hospital.	Total Period of institutional treatment in days of completed cases.	Number discharged during year.	Number of days in Hospital per completed case.	Number of deaths.
Inverurie.	District of Garioch and Burghs of Inverurie, Kintore, and Oldmeldrum. Part of Aberdeen District.	125	4,470	104	43	-
Aboyne.	Deeside District. Part of Aberdeen and Alford Districts.	72	1,758	41	42.8	-
Huntly.	Huntly District and Burgh. Turriff Burgh and part of Turriff District and remainder of Alford District.	65	2,113	51	41.4	-
Fraserburgh.	Fraserburgh Burgh. Rosehearty Burgh. Part of Deer, Ellon and Turriff Districts.	172	6,114	159	38.5	-
Peterhead.	Peterhead Burgh. Part of Deer and Ellon Districts.	162	5,618	146	38.4	1
City Hospital, Aberdeen.	Oldmachar and Peterculter. (from Bieldside eastwards).	17	609	17	35.8	-
	Total	613	20,682	518	39.7	1

Diphtheria.

There was a decrease of diphtheria cases notified, there being 179 notifications in 1933 as compared with 217 in 1932. In the Districts, 91 cases were notified as against 71 in 1932. In the Burghs, 88 cases were notified as compared with 146 in 1932.

The age incidence, monthly incidence and details relating to institutional cases are shown in Tables V., VI., and VII. respectively.

TABLE V.

Diphtheria.

Age Incidence of Cases (Districts).

Districts	Under 1 year.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Deer	-	4	19	7	11	1	-	42
Ellon	-	2	13	3	5	-	-	23
Garioch	-	2	10	1	-	-	-	13
Deeside	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Turriff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aberdeen	-	-	5	1	2	-	-	8
Alford	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Huntly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	10	50	12	18	1	-	91
Percentage	-	11	54.9	13.2	19.8	1.1	-	100

TABLE VI.

Diphtheria.

Monthly Incidence (Districts and Burghs).

Month		Districts		Burghs		Totals
January	...	4	...	6	...	10
February	...	9	...	4	...	13
March	...	4	...	12	...	16
April	...	3	...	7	...	10
May	...	3	...	9	...	12
June	...	5	...	2	...	7
July	...	3	...	10	...	13
August	...	15	...	7	...	22
September	...	13	...	5	...	18
October	...	12	...	6	...	18
November	...	11	...	9	...	20
December	...	9	...	11	...	20
Totals	...	91	...	88	...	179

TABLE/

TABLE VII.

Diphtheria.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT (Districts & Burghs).

Hospital	Number of admissions to Hospital.	Period of Institutional treatment in days per completed case.	Number discharged during year.	Number of days in Hospital per completed case.	Number of deaths.
Inverurie	12	385	12	32	-
Aboyne	9	333	9	37	-
Huntly	2	87	4	22	-
Fraserburgh	56	1,462	54	28.6	1
Peterhead	78	2,321	79	18.6	2
City Hospital, Aberdeen.	18	750	16	41.6	2
Totals	175	5,338	174	29.9	5

Mortality:- Five deaths occurred amongst the 175 cases, representing a case mortality of 2.8 per cent., as compared with 3.7 per cent. in 1932, 5.8 per cent. in 1931, 3.6 per cent. in 1930, and 2.7 per cent. in 1929.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers.

Thirteen cases of typhoid and para-typhoid fever were notified, as compared with 15 in 1932. The cases were distributed as follows:-

Deer District	.....	6 cases.
Deeside "	.....	2 "
Turriff "	.....	1 case.
Kintore Burgh	.....	2 cases.
Fraserburgh Burgh	.....	1 case.
Peterhead "	.....	1 "

The number of notifications and of deaths from the "enterica" group since 1914 is given in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII./

TABLE VIII.

Year	Notifications	Deaths	Percentage Case Mortality
1914 ...	25	3	12
1915 ...	19	4	21
1916 ...	17	-	-
1917 ...	22	4	18.2
1918 ...	26	4	15.4
1919 ...	16	3	18.8
1920 ...	28	2	7.1
1921 ...	23	4	17.4
1922 ...	19	1	5.3
1923 ...	13	1	7.7
1924 ...	3	-	-
1925 ...	22	2	9.1
1926 ...	3	-	-
1927 ...	22	1	4.5
1928 ...	16	2	12.5
1929 ...	40	3	7.5
1930 ...	22	3	13.6
1931 ...	17	1	5.9
1932 ...	15	2	13.3
1933 ...	13	-	-
Totals	381	40	10.5

Of the 13 cases notified, 4 suffered from typhoid fever and five from para-typhoid fever. In four of the notified cases, the diagnosis was later changed to pneumonia in 2 cases, to streptococcal meningitis in another and to pyelitis in another.

Since 1925, a record has been kept of the actual number of cases of typhoid and para-typhoid; the highest case mortality occurred in 1930, namely, 13.6, and in 1926 and 1933 there were no deaths from these diseases.

Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

There were 10 notifications of this disease. The cases were sporadic. Nine were removed to the Aberdeen City Hospital. One patient, aged 6 months, was retained at home.

Encephalitis Lethargica (Sleepy Sickness).

Encephalitis Lethargica, epidemic encephalitis, or sleepy sickness was made compulsorily notifiable in 1925. No case was notified during the year.

Polio-encephalitis.

There was no notification received in 1933.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Six cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were notified. The diagnosis was confirmed in 5 cases, but the sixth, a fatal case, was proved to be suffering from Cohen's Bacillary Meningitis. Four of the five true cases of cerebro-meningitis were treated in Hospital, and, in spite of serum therapy, three of them died.

Undulant/

Undulant Fever.

One case of undulant fever was notified, and received treatment in Huntly Jubilee Cottage Hospital. Dr. John Smith, Regional Bacteriologist, has continued his important investigations into the incidence of the causal organism - Brucella Abortus - in the milk of individual cows. He has also examined various milk products, such as butter, margarine, cheese and ice cream with a view to determining the possible sources of infection in undulant fever.

Bovine contagious abortion is widely distributed and the relative paucity of human cases is said to be due to the fact that the illness may be so slight that medical aid is not sought and that a large proportion of the population is insusceptible to the disease.

Acute Infective Jaundice.

One case of this disease was notified but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Erysipelas.

Eighty-one cases of erysipelas were notified, as compared with 102 in 1932. Nineteen cases were treated in Hospital. There were two deaths from this disease.

Pneumonia.

Pneumonia, if acute and primary, is a notifiable disease. Thus, acute primary pneumonia, influenzal pneumonia, and broncho-pneumonia - if not secondary to such diseases as measles and whooping-cough - are all notifiable.

In 1933, 303 cases of pneumonia were notified from the Districts and Burghs, and, of these 234 received institutional treatment. Pneumonia is a disease where special nursing and specific treatment in certain cases have done much to diminish the death-rate. Early notification and immediate removal thereafter to an approved institution give most satisfactory results.

Accommodation for cases of pneumonia is available in most of the Cottage Hospitals in the County, but, if the patient is fit for the journey, it is highly advisable that he should be transferred to Woodend (Municipal) Hospital, Aberdeen, where special wards are allocated for this disease. With contiguous laboratory facilities, it is possible in this Institution to give to selected cases specific treatment in the form of anti-pneumococcic serum. This practice has been in operation for the past four years.

It is, with justice, claimed that the early administration of serum to cases suffering from certain types of the disease leads to (1) a diminution of the distressing complications, (2) a hastening of the crisis and thus conservation of the heart's action, (3) a shortening of the period of convalescence, and (4) a reduction in mortality. For successful serum therapy, the two essentials are that the origin of the disease should be certain types of pneumococci and that, where applicable, the serum should be administered as early as possible.

Malaria.

Eight cases of Malaria were notified. In every case, the disease was contracted abroad.

Dysentery.

Eighteen cases of dysentery were notified, as compared with 14 in 1932. Three cases were treated in institutions - 2 in Aboyne Hospital and 1 in Aberdeen City Hospital. The other cases were treated at home.

Small-pox.

No case was notified during the year.

(b) Non-notifiable Diseases.

The four principal non-notifiable diseases are measles, whooping-cough, mumps and chicken-pox. Chicken-pox ceased to be a compulsorily notifiable disease as from 31st December, 1932. The fact that these diseases need not be notified to the Medical Officer of Health results in an absence of knowledge as to the measure of their actual incidence. Information as to their incidence amongst school children is obtained from Head Teachers. These diseases are usually not in themselves dangerous, but when severe complications ensue - and these are usually respiratory - arrangements are made, at the request of family doctors, for transference to appropriate institutions.

3. Housing.

In 1933, 231 new houses were completed and 65 were in course of erection at the end of the year. During the past eight years, the total number of new houses provided in the Districts was 1,036. The following are the particulars for each year since 1926:-

Year.	New Houses.	In course of erection at end of year.
1926	124	69
1927	111	107
1928	149	70
1929	169	33
1930	82	58
1931	93	25
1932	77	177
1933	231	65

In Table IX. are given the numbers of new houses completed in 1933 or in course of erection at the end of the year in each of the eight Districts. The number of applications made under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts is also given.

TABLE/

TABLE IX.

HOUSING IN COUNTY DISTRICTS - 1933.

	Deer	Ellon	Garioch	Deeside	Turriff	Aberdeen	Alford	Huntly	Total
A. - Completed during 1933.									
1. With aid of Subsidy -									
(a) By Local Authority.	-	-	-	12	-	134	-	-	146
(b) By private enterprise.	-	-	7	3	-	28	1	1	40
2. By unassisted private enterprise.	2	1	6	5	4	24	-	3	45
B. - In course of erection at 31st December, 1933.									
1. With aid of Subsidy -									
(a) By Local Authority.	-	-	2	4	8	4	6	-	24
(b) By private enterprise.	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	6
2. By unassisted private enterprise.	-	1	1	-	-	32	-	1	35
Totals ...	4	2	16	24	12	226	7	5	296
Number of applications lodged during 1933 under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts. ...	53	10	9	13	23	27	7	3	145

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts 1926 and 1931.

One of the most important housing enactments in rural areas has been proved to be the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926. The Housing (Rural Workers) (Amendment) Act, 1931, enabled Local Authorities to continue to give grants or loans up to 1st October, 1936.

In 1933, 145 applications for assistance under these Acts through which there is available a grant of two-thirds of the estimated cost of the works or a maximum sum of £100 in respect of each dwelling were made. Two stipulations have to be observed, namely, that the cost of the works must be at least £50 and that the house on completion does not exceed £400 in value. The accompanying Table shows the position as at 31st December, 1933. Since 1926, no fewer than 1,600 applications for assistance have been made and the total amount paid out in grants amounts to £118,809. 3. 2d. In this expenditure, the Government assist the County Council by granting 50 per cent. of the principal and interest expended by them by way of grants. In addition, £2,003. 12. 2d., was advanced by way of loan on 12 dwellings.

Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931.

By this Act, liberal State Assistance was given to County Councils for the provision, in rural areas, of houses for agricultural workers or for persons of similar economic status. The Aberdeen County Council made application for 400 houses but only 40 were granted. On account of difficulties with regard to site, only 36 houses were proceeded with, and at the date of writing this Report they had been completed.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

In August, 1933, a Report was submitted, detailing the condition of 393 houses which were classified in four groups as follows:-

(1)	Capable of being made habitable, if extensive repairs carried out.	38
(2)	Capable of being made habitable if reconstructed.	156
(3)	Incapable of reconstruction and should be demolished.	165
(4)	Incapable of reconstruction and should be demolished when present tenants vacate.	34
	Total	393

The Council decided that (a) the owners of houses included in group (1) should be called upon, in terms of Section 14 of the above named Act, to carry out the necessary repairs, and (b) that notice of intention to make Demolition Orders, under Section 16, be served in respect of the houses included in groups (2), (3) and (4) at such time as it was practicable to provide alternative accommodation, and that any representations by the parties interested should be heard and dealt with by the whole Public Health Committee. Taking into account the number of houses that might not be reconstructed, the Council determined that 200 houses should be built to meet the present needs.

In September, consideration was given to a further Report dealing with the estimated housing requirements during the five years 1934-38. The Council agreed to provide 362 additional houses within the next five years, the work to proceed as speedily as practicable, having regard to material and labour available.

The/

TABLE X.

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931.

Position as at 31st December, 1933.

	Number of -				Amount of grants promised.	Total Amount of grants paid.
	Applications for Assistance.	Applications Refused.	Houses where work completed.	Houses where work in progress.		
1. Conversion of buildings - not previously used as dwellings - into dwellings.	66	1	60	2	£6,529.11. 9	£5,829.11. 9
2. Improvement of existing dwellings.	1,534	32	1,325	119	£130,258.17. 8	£112,979.11. 5
Totals	1,600	33	1,385	121	£136,788. 9. 5	£118,809. 3. 2

The following allocation of the houses was approved:-

District.	Number of houses to be built.	Supplementary number to complete five years' requirements.	Total.
Deer	48	80	128
Ellon	20	26	46
Garioch	20	20	40
Deeside	12	24	36
Turriff	22	36	58
Aberdeen	28	114	142
Alford	26	44	70
Huntly	24	18	42
	200	362	562

It was finally determined that the locations of the new houses should be as follows:-

District.	First Report.	Second Report.	Total.
DEER -			
New Pitsligo	16	12	28
Longside	8	6	14
Old Deer	6	2	8
Fetterangus	6	-	6
New Aberdour	4	6	10
Stuartfield	4	6	10
Strichen	4	4	8
Boddam	-	8	8
St. Fergus	-	8	8
New Deer	-	8	8
Crimond	-	4	4
Sandhaven	-	4	4
For Fishing Villages.	-	12	12
	48	80	128
ELLON -			
Newburgh	4	2	6
Pitmedden	2	2	4
Udny Station	2	-	2
Tarves	2	6	8
Collieston	2	2	4
Methlick	2	2	4
Cruden Bay	2	4	6
Hatton	2	6	8
Udny Green	2	2	4
	20	26	46
GARIOCH -			
Insch	12	8	20
Kemnay	8	6	14
Daviot	-	4	4
Burnside of Kintore	-	2	2
	20	20	40

DEESIDE/

District.	First Report	Second Report.	Total.
DEESIDE -			
Tarland	4	2	6
Kincardine O'Neil	4	4	8
Birse	2	4	6
Coull	2	2	4
Torphins	-	4	4
Lumphanan	-	4	4
Logie-Coldstone	-	4	4
	12	24	36
TURRIFF -			
Cuminestown	6	10	16
New Byth	6	6	12
Garmond	4	-	4
Auchterless	4	-	4
Fyvie	2	6	8
Rothienorman	-	8	8
Badenscoth	-	4	4
Fisherie	-	2	2
	22	36	58
ABERDEEN -			
Kirkton of Skene	8	-	8
Dyce	4	4	8
Blackburn	4	-	4
Hatton of Fintray	4	-	4
Echt	4	-	4
Newhills	-	50	50
Peterculter	-	20	20
Cults	4	16	20
Oldmachar	-	20	20
Belhelvie	-	4	4
	28	114	142
ALFORD -			
Lumsden	10	12	22
Alford	6	6	12
Kirkhill of Kennethmont	4	4	8
Tough	2	6	8
Hardgate of Clatt	2	2	4
Bridge of Alford	2	2	4
Leochel-Cushnie	-	4	4
Towie, Glenkindie	-	4	4
Strathdon	-	4	4
	26	44	70
HUNTLY -			
Forgue	8	-	8
Drumblade	4	4	8
Ruthven	4	-	4
Gartly Station	4	4	8
Largue School District	2	4	6
Rhynie	2	6	8
	24	18	42

In/

In dealing with the number of houses required during the next five years, it was assumed that private enterprise would not appreciably affect the position so far as houses to be let to the working classes was concerned. Allowance was, however, made for houses which might be improved by owners with assistance from the Local Authority under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

4. Disinfections.

The number of official disinfections carried out by the several Sanitary Inspectors appears in Table XI.

TABLE XI.

	Deer	Ellon	Garioch	Deeside	Turriff	Aberdeen	Alford	Huntly	Total
After Scarlet Fever	133	48	46	38	32	86	19	25	427
" Diphtheria	40	21	12	2	1	8	3	-	87
" Enteric Fever	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
" Tuberculosis	3	1	7	3	6	7	-	1	28
" Other Infections	-	1	6	3	6	8	2	4	30
Totals ...	181	71	71	46	45	109	24	30	577

It must again be emphasised that in the vast majority of infectious cases, infection is conveyed by personal contact, the diseased organisms passing from one individual to another. It is gradually being recognised that the spraying of rooms with solutions of gaseous disinfectants is a waste of time, labour and money. With the exception of such diseases as small-pox and pulmonary tuberculosis, efficient disinfection of the room consists of thorough cleansing of the bed clothes and premises and of free exposure of the rooms to the sun and air

Several requests were made during the year to have school-rooms sprayed. In such instances, it is pointed out that, where such diseases as scarlet fever and diphtheria have occurred, the only method of disinfection that will be used is the use of soap and water and free aeration of the rooms.

5. Factory and Workshops Act.

In 1933, there were 970 factories and workshops on the register. Details as to their number, the number of inspections, of notices served and of defects found and remedied, appear in the following Table:-

TABLE XII.

	Deer	Ellon	Garioch	Deeside	Turriff	Aberdeen	Alford	Huntly	Total
Number on Register	260	106	109	131	85	143	74	62	970
" of Inspections	64	76	99	120	126	111	101	44	741
Notices served under Section 2 (3), &c.	-	-	7	2	2	5	-	4	20
Defects found ...	4	3	8	2	2	5	2	4	30
" remedied ..	4	3	7	2	2	4	2	4	28

SECTION II.

THE HEALTH OF THE BURGHS.

Population. - The population of the Burghs, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1933, was 39,442.

As compared with the estimated population in 1932, there is an increase of 352.

The population of the Burghs is given in Table I.

TABLE I.

BURGHS	Population, as estimated to middle of 1932.	Population, as estimated to middle of 1933.	Estimated increase.
Ballater	1,218	1,219	1
Ellon	1,323	1,344	21
Fraserburgh	9,966	10,065	99
Huntly	3,910	3,916	6
Inverurie	4,566	4,630	64
Kintore	774	778	4
Oldmeldrum	991	1,007	16
Rosehearty	1,130	1,140	10
Turriff	2,367	2,376	9
Peterhead	12,845	12,967	122
Totals	39,090	39,442	352

Marriages. - There were 283 marriages, representing a marriage-rate of 7.2 per 1,000 of population. The marriage-rate in 1932 was 7.9.

Births. - In Table II. are given the total number of births, the corrected birth-rate, the number of illegitimate births and the illegitimate birth-rates.

TABLE II./

TABLE II.

	Number (including illegitimate births).	Birth-rate (corrected).	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 total births.
Ballater	20	16.4	2	10
Ellon	27	20.08	4	14.8
Fraserburgh	226	21.3	29	12.8
Huntly	67	17.1	6	8.9
Inverurie	71	15.3	10	14
Kintore	13	16.7	-	-
Oldmeldrum	18	17.8	3	16.6
Rosehearty	24	21.05	-	-
Turriff	37	15.5	4	10.8
Peterhead	307	23.6	15	4.9
Totals	810	20.5	73	9
Corresponding figures for 1932.	873	22.3	92	10.5

Deaths and Death-rates. - There were 559 deaths, representing a death-rate of 14.2 per 1,000 of population, as against 12.8 in 1932.

The number of deaths and the death-rates in each of the Burghs is shown in Table III.

TABLE III.

BURGHS.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Ballater ...	14	11
Ellon ...	32	23.7
Fraserburgh ...	116	11.5
Huntly ...	72	18.4
Inverurie ...	65	14
Kintore ...	11	14.1
Oldmeldrum ...	10	9.9
Rosehearty ...	19	16.6
Turriff ...	36	15.1
Peterhead ...	184	14.2
Total. ...	559	14.2

INCIDENCE of the COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In 1933, there were notified 160 cases of scarlet fever and 88 cases of diphtheria. In 1932, 106 cases of scarlet fever and 146 of diphtheria were notified.

Four cases of typhoid fever were notified and were treated institutionally/

institutionally. Two occurred in Kintore, 1 in Fraserburgh and 1 in Peterhead.

Particulars relating to the incidence of infectious diseases are contained in Section I. of the Report.

HOUSING.

The progress made in housing is set out in Table IV. Excluding houses reconstructed under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 398 new houses either had been built during 1933 or were in course of construction at the end of the year.

TABLE IV.

HOUSING IN THE BURGHS - 1933.

	Ballater	Ellon	Fraser-burgh.	Huntly	Inverurie	Kintore	Oldmeldrum	Rose-hearty	Turriff	Peterhead	Total
A. - Completed during 1933.											
1. With aid of Subsidy											
(a) By Local Authority	-	-	120	22	22	-	8	4	30	60	266
(b) By private enterprise	1	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	8
2. By unassisted private enterprise.	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	2	-	7
B. - In course of erection at 31st December, 1933.											
1. With aid of Subsidy.											
(a) By Local Authority	-	-	28	6	-	12	4	2	10	40	102
(b) By private enterprise	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2. By unassisted private enterprise.	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	13
Totals ...	1	4	150	32	30	14	12	6	42	107	398
Population ...	1,219	1,344	10,065	3,916	4,630	778	1,007	1,140	2,376	12,967	39,442
Number of new houses completed in 1933, or in course of erection, per 1,000 of population ...	.8	2.9	14.9	8.2	6.5	18	11.9	5.3	17.6	8.2	10.09
Number of applications lodged during 1933 under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	7

SECTION III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme embraces the eight Districts and ten Burghs within the County. The Scheme continues to flourish with the help of the general practitioners, district nurses and voluntary workers.

The Women's Rural Institutes, the V.A.D. and other voluntary organisations, as before, have done valuable preventive work.

In the County, there are five Child Welfare Clinics. The Clinics in Huntly and Inverurie were established in 1926 and that at Bucksburn in 1928. In 1929 a Child Welfare Clinic was started in Ellon. The Peterhead Child Welfare Clinic has been in operation for several years. The enthusiastic co-operation of the local medical practitioners, so necessary to the success of the Clinics, has been maintained in the various areas. At these Clinics, periodic lectures are given by medical men, nurses, Red Cross workers, and others.

Births and Birth-rates.

The population of the County, including the Burghs, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1933, was 147,750. The number of births registered was 2,872, and the birth-rate 19.4. In 1932, the birth-rate was 21.1. Of the 2,872 births, 385 were illegitimate, giving an illegitimate birth-rate of 13.3 per 100 births.

Infantile Mortality.

"Infantile Mortality" means the number of children who die under one year of age. In 1933, the infantile mortality was 185 and the infantile mortality rate - the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 registered births - was 64.4, as compared with 67 in 1932.

The causes of the 185 infantile deaths are shown in the following table:-

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.
Measles	Nil.
Whooping Cough	1
Other Epidemic Diseases ...	3
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	3
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Nil.
Bronchitis	7
Influenza	6
Pneumonia	17
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	11
Nephritis	Nil.
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformations ...	112
Violent Deaths	2
Other Defined Diseases ...	20
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown.	2
Total	185

Maternal/

Maternal Mortality.

During 1933, there were 19 deaths of women from causes associated with pregnancy or child-birth. Of these 19 deaths, 17 were classified by the Registrar-General as due to pregnancy or child-birth. Details regarding all of these deaths were obtained from the attending medical practitioners.

In 1 case, death took place during pregnancy. In 5 cases, death followed abortion. Sixteen cases were attended by private practitioners, one by a midwife, and 2 were treated in public institutions.

Six of the patients died at home and 13 in public institutions.

Forty-three cases of puerperal fever were notified. The number notified in 1932 was 37. Thirty-six of the 43 cases were treated in the special Puerperal Wards of the Aberdeen City Hospital, 1 at Maternity Hospital, 1 at Huntly Hospital, 1 at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, and of these 9 died. Four were treated at home, and of these 1 died.

Seven cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. The number notified in 1932 was 11. Of the 7 cases notified, 2 were treated in institutions in Aberdeen. The remaining 5 were treated at home, and of these 1 died.

The Regional Medical Officer for Mother and Child Welfare made a special enquiry into all the cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia, and in several cases was called into consultation by the practitioners in attendance.

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

The report for the year 1933 under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, is herewith submitted.

The number of midwives who, during the year, intimated their intention to practise in the district was seven.

Births in Area or District.

Total Number of Births during 1933.	Total Number of Deaths of New-born Children (within ten days) during 1933.	Actual Number of Births attended by Midwives during 1933.	Actual Number of Deaths of New-born Children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1933.	Actual Number of Cases not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1933.	
				Births	Deaths
2,872	66	254	6	-	-

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Total Number of Cases during 1933.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1933.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1933.
8	Nil.	Nil.

Cases/

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

Total Number of cases during 1933.	Total Number of deaths during 1933 (corrected for Transfers)	Actual Number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1933.	Actual Number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1933.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1933.	
				Cases	Deaths
43	10	1	1	-	-

Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Total Number of cases during 1933.	Total Number of deaths during 1933.	Actual Number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1933.	Actual Number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1933.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1933.	
				Cases	Deaths
7	1	-	-	-	-

Cases of Still-Birth (Dead Born)

Total Number of Cases during 1933.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1933.
45	6

Cases of Emergency.

Notifications were received from midwives of having in 57 cases sent for medical assistance. In all cases medical assistance was obtained. In 51 cases, the assistance was required for the mother and in 6 cases for the child.

Summary of Cases.

1.	During Pregnancy	3
2.	During parturition	46
3.	After parturition	2
4.	For infant	6
		57

£106. 8. 6 was paid to doctors for the above services.

Provision of Foods.

During 1933, foods and milk were granted to 50 mothers and to 112 children. A considerable amount of Virol and Glaxo was supplied at cost price. The total sum expended on foods was £132.10.10½, as compared with £120.10.11, in 1932.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

There is no definite arrangement for the institutional treatment of County children contracting these diseases. Where the home circumstances/

circumstances do not permit of the patient being properly nursed and attended to at home, accommodation is obtained either in one of the County Infectious Diseases Hospitals or in the City Hospital, Aberdeen.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Eight cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, as compared with 9 in 1932. All of these belonged to the landward area, and were all notified by general practitioners. Four of the cases received institutional treatment in the Aberdeen City Hospital, the remaining 4 being treated at home. In none of the cases was vision impaired.

Epidemic Diarrhoea.

Eleven deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis occurred amongst children under one year of age. During the year under review, there was no outbreak of epidemic diarrhoea in the County.

Provision for Sick Children.

Ailing children under five years of age may be admitted to (1) the Royal Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children, (2) the special Children's Wards of the Aberdeen City Hospital, and (3) Thorngrove. In 1933, the Town Council vacated Burnside Home, and, in its stead, have purchased Thorngrove, Mannofield. A limited number of beds is set aside in Linn Moor Convalescent Home, Culter, for the reception of pre-school children.

Home-Helps.

One home-help was supplied by the County Council during 1933.

Maternity Hospital and Ante-Natal Annexe.

The arrangements made some years ago between the County Council and the Maternity Hospital Directors are still in operation. The County patients are admitted to this institution at a weekly charge of 30s.

In 1933, 63 County patients were treated in the Maternity Hospital and 38 in the Ante-Natal Annexe. The cost to the County was £109.13. 8.

The following Table shows the attendances, during the year, at the various Child Welfare Clinics:-

	Huntly	Inverurie	Bucksburn	Ellon	Peterhead
Enrolled:-					
Mothers	72	69	99	29	139
Babies (-1 year)	72	28	74	14	139
Children (1-5 years)	66	67	40	27	56
Total Attendances:-					
Mothers	681	639	680	295	3,475
Babies (- 1 year)	554	448	510	126	1,934
Children (1-5 years)	353	420	408	264	818

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

Number of Schools and Pupils.

The number of schools in the area is 235. The number of children on the register as at 31st July, 1933, was 26,964. The percentage of attendance was 91.9 as compared with 92.1 in the previous year.

Number of Visits to Schools.

The number of visits by the Medical Officers to schools for routine or systematic examination was 529. The number of special visits, that is, visits other than for purposes of systematic examination, was 382. The corresponding figures for 1931-32 were 515 routine and 390 special examinations.

THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A. Total Number of Children examined -

(a) Systematic Examination -

Beginners.	2,613	
Nine-year-olds	2,677	
Twelve-year-olds ...	2,709	
Sixteen-year-olds ...	203	
		8,202
(b) Special cases examined at special visits and re-examinations.		7,396
		15,598

B. Number of children notified to parents as suffering from defects. 1,517

Number placed under observation for re-examination at subsequent visits, without treatment being recommended. 3,455

C. Out of 1,698 defects in children, 1,032 i.e. 61% received attention during the year.

In the following statements 8,202 is the number of pupils who underwent the full systematic examination, the only exception being the statement relating to visual acuity. The eyesight of entrants is not tested, and the total number of systematic cases whose eyesight was tested was 5,589 as compared with 5,979 in the previous year.

D. Clothing -

Clothing was found to be insufficient, dirty, or in bad repair in only 21 or .2 per cent. One special case was found to be unsatisfactory in this respect.

E. Footgear -

Footgear was found to be unsatisfactory in 6 or .07 per cent and in one special case.

F. Average Height and Weight of Children -

Table/

TABLE I.

Boys.

No. of Children.	Average Age in years.	Average Height in inches.	Average Weight in lbs.
85	4 9/12	41.6	40.7
790	5 5/12	42.3	43
406	6 3/12	44.4	46.1
32	7 1/12	45.7	47.3
670	8 6/12	47.9	51.6
675	9 4/12	49.1	57.4
779	11 7/12	51.3	68.3
584	12 4/12	55.5	74.2
62	15 5/12	64.6	119.6
31	16 3/12	65.5	124.1

Girls.

No. of Children.	Average Age in years.	Average Height in inches.	Average Weight in lbs.
67	4 8/12	40.4	39.4
810	5 6/12	42.5	42.8
398	6 3/12	44.5	44.2
25	7 3/12	45.4	47.6
734	8 7/12	47.3	50.8
598	9 2/12	51.9	59.9
772	11 5/12	53.4	69.5
574	12 4/12	55.7	75.6
69	15 3/12	62.7	110.2
41	16 2/12	63.6	119.7

G. Cleanliness of Head and Body -

(a) Head -

Dirty or Nits	... ...	285 or 3.4 per cent.
Verminous Cases	... ...	13 or .1 " "
Special Cases	... ...	158

(b) Body -

Dirty	... ...	38 or .4 per cent.
Verminous	... ...	3 or .03 " "
Special Cases	... ...	14

H. Condition of Skin -

(a) Head -

Ringworm	... ...	4 or .04 per cent.
Impetigo	... ...	42 or .5 " "
Favus	... ...	- -
Other diseases	... ...	8 or .09 " "
Special cases	... ...	12

(b) Body -

Ringworm	... ...	1 or .01 per cent.
Impetigo	... ...	2 or .02 " "
Scabies	... ...	11 or .1 " "
Other diseases	... ...	8 or .09 " "
Special Cases	... ...	8

I/

I. Nutrition -

Above Average	574 or 6.9 per cent.
Average	7,397 or 90.1 per cent.
Below Average	228 or 2.7 " "
Very Bad	3 or .03 " "
Special Cases	53

J. Teeth -

Sound	890 or 10.8 per cent.
1-4 decayed	5,875 or 71.6 per cent.
5 or more decayed	1,432 or 17.4 " "
Oral Sepsis	5 or .05 " "
Special Cases	45

K. (a) Nose -

Catarrh	454 or 5.5 per cent
Obstruction	31 or .3 " "
Other diseases	- -
Special Cases	43

(b) Throat -

Tonsils -

Slightly enlarged ...	779 or 9.4 per cent.
Markedly " ...	249 or 3.03 " "

Adenoids -

Probably present ...	117 or 1.4 per cent.
Present	15 or .1 " "
Other diseases ...	3 or .03 " "

(c) Lymphatic Glands -

1. Submaxillary -

Palpably enlarged ...	1,210 or 14.7 per cent.
Markedly " ...	13 or .1 " "
Suppurating ...	- -
Cicatrices ...	44 or .5 per cent.
Special Cases ...	48

2. Cervical -

Palpably enlarged ...	708 or 8.6 per cent.
Markedly " ...	12 or .1 " "
Suppurating ...	- -
Cicatrices ...	40 or .4 per cent.
Special Cases ...	52

L. External Eye Disease -

Blepharitis	132 or 1.6 per cent.
Conjunctivitis	22 or .2 per cent.
Corneal Opacities	6 or .07 " "
Squint	131 or 1.5 per cent.
Other diseases	31 or .3 " "
Special Cases	120

M. Visual Acuity (number examined 5,589)

Good Vision	5,280 or 94.6 per cent.
Fair Vision	216 or 3.8 " "
Bad Vision	93 or 1.6 " "
Special Cases	164

(The vision of entrants is not tested)

N/

N. Ears -

Otorrhoea	33 or .4 per cent.
Wax	13 or .1 " "
Other diseases	1 or .01 " "
Special cases	21

O. Hearing -

Slightly deaf	11 or .1 per cent.
Markedly deaf	1 or .01 " "
Special Cases	14

P. Speech -

Defective Articulation ..	44 or .5 per cent.
Stammering	24 or .2 per cent.
Special Cases	28

Q. Mental Condition -

Backward	48 or .5 per cent.
Mentally Defective	14 or .1 " "
Special Cases	69

R. Heart and Circulation -

Acquired organic disease .	31 or .3 per cent.
Congenital	12 or .1 " "
Functional disease	165 or 2.0 per cent.
Anaemia	98 or 1.1 " "
Special cases	39.

S. Lungs -

Chronic Bronchitis ...	43 or .5 per cent.
Tuberculosis	- -
Suspected Tuberculosis ..	1 or .01 " "
Other diseases	13 or .1 " "
Special Cases	20

T. Nervous System -

Epilepsy	3 or .03 per cent.
Chorea	3 or .03 " "
Paralysis	15 or .1 " "
Other diseases	2 or .02 " "
Special cases	8

U. Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)

Glandular	2 or .02 per cent.
Bones and Joints	3 or .03 per cent.
Abdominal	- -
Skin	- -
Other forms	- -
Special Cases	3

V. Rickets -

Slight Rickets	15 or .1 per cent.
Marked Rickets	- -
Special Cases	-

W. Deformities -

Congenital	58 or .7 per cent.
Acquired	8 or .09 " "
Special Cases	3

X. Infectious and Contagious Diseases - 33 or .4 per cent.

Special Cases 20

Y/

Y.	Other Diseases and Defects	149
	Special Cases	61

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

	Whole-time Dentists.	Part-time Dentists.
Inspection -		
Number of schools inspected ...	85	17
Number of scholars inspected ...	6,998	2,391
Number of scholars with sound teeth.	2,783	627
Percentage with sound teeth ...	40%	26%
Number of cases where parents were notified	4,215	1,764
Number of Consents.	2,657	1,007
Percentage of Consents	63%	57%
Treatment -		
Number of centres visited ...	85	5
Number of scholars recommended and treated.	2,641	-
Total number treated including "specials"	2,748	856
Number of extractions -		
Temporary	2,925	1,376
Permanent	1,460	379
Number of Fillings -		
Temporary	685	36
Permanent	1,479	302

Amount of Fees received - £65. 6. 6.

DENTAL EXHIBITION - The demonstrations given last year were so successful that the offer of the Dental Board to repeat demonstrations of the Exhibit this year was gladly accepted. Bookings of the Exhibit for other areas were so heavy that only a week could be given to Aberdeenshire Schools but provisional arrangements were made for a programme covering a fortnight next year when the remaining schools with a sufficiency of pupils to justify the visit will be overtaken.

The trained demonstrator explained the Exhibit in detail after an introductory talk to the audience who were mostly school children in the senior classes. Those adults who attended were impressed with the importance of the formation and preservation of a sound set of teeth and with the intimate association between this and good health.

The centres visited were, New Pitsligo, Strichen, Kennay, Alford, Rhynie, Insch, Fyvie, Monquhitter and Culter. The afternoon of the last day was given to Banchory Secondary School in Kincardineshire.

Eye Treatment.

Centres/

Centres Visited.	Number of Cases treated.
Aberdeen	70
Turriff	69
Huntly	59
Insch	37
Peterhead	66
Oldmeldrum	27
Ellon	32
Inverurie	58
Kemnay	17
Strichen	19
Maud	20
Alford	29
Fraserburgh	138
Bucksburn	22
Aboyne	20
Ballater	13
Total -	696

Analysis of Cases -

Spectacles ordered	563
Glasses satisfactory or unnecessary	124
Old retinal haemorrhage ...	1
Strumous Ophthalmia	3
Conjunctivitis	1
Macular Atrophy (Right Eye) .	1
Blepharitis	1
Corneal Nebulae	1
Tubercular Iritis(?)	1
	696

In those children for whom spectacles were prescribed, the various errors occurred in the following proportions:-

Hypermetropia	275 - 48.85 per cent.
Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	105 - 18.65 " "
Myopia	70 - 12.43 " "
Myopic Astigmatism	73 - 12.96 " "
Mixed Astigmatism	40 - 7.10 " "

Convergent Strabismus was noted in 17.82 per cent. of the cases of Hypermetropia, and in 4.76 per cent. of the cases of Hypermetropic Astigmatism.

Associated with refractive errors the following affections were found:- 1 case each of sequelae of ophthalmia neonatorum; mental deficiency; adherent leucoma (one eye); old iritis; nystagmus; ptosis and epicanthus; infantile paralysis; old penetrating wound (one eye); coloboma of iris and choroid.

An interesting case was seen in a girl of 11 years, who was quite helpless, stumbled, and fell when her glasses were taken off, whereas she was quite normal when she had them on. She had high myopia Right - 12D; Left - 9D with vision of 6/24 only. Fields were rather contracted, discs rather pale and she had a central scotoma for green. She was referred for further examination.

Sixty-seven/

Sixty-seven of the refraction cases were marked specially urgent. Of three children 5 years of age, one had - 14D of Myopia, another - 7D, and the third - 5D in each eye.

An interesting case of Retinitis pigmentosa also occurred - a boy of 6 years (D.G.) who suffers from night blindness, has moderate myopia (R -2D; L-3D) and some fine peripheral retinal pigmentation; his elder brother (G.G.) is seriously affected, and is in a blind Institution at the age of 18 years. There are three sisters in the same family unaffected. For further particulars of this Retinitis pigmentosa pedigree see my Annual Report (1932-33) for the City of Aberdeen Eye Clinic.

SECTION V.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES.

Sufficient figures are now available for a review of the position as regards the incidence of tuberculosis in the County of Aberdeen. The incidence of Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis in the County over a period of twenty years is shown graphically (p. 41). There is no doubt that the notification of cases becomes more complete as facilities for dealing with them become available. Few counties are in the fortunate position of Aberdeenshire in possessing so many beds and hospitals so well equipped for dealing with all kinds of Tuberculosis cases. Whatever satisfaction may be experienced in noting the dramatic fall in the incidence of pulmonary disease must be tempered by the increase in non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The majority of these non-pulmonary cases are infected from milk containing large numbers of tubercle bacilli and it is imperative that Aberdeenshire ensures a reasonably pure milk supply for its rural population, unless it is to occupy an unenviable position in this respect. The dangers of this eminently preventable form are well shown in the following example. A child aged 1 year, 3 months died of tuberculous meningitis (confirmed post-mortem) on 22nd February, 1933. Formerly a very healthy child, he had for the preceding four months received milk from one cow at a dairy farm. Another child aged 6 months from the same neighbourhood died on 21st February, 1933. At the post-mortem examination, the cause of death was found to be abdominal tuberculosis. This child had been fed on milk from the same dairy farm.

On referring the case to the Veterinary Officer, it transpired that on the 23rd November of the previous year, he had observed and condemned a cow from this dairy said to be a good milker, suffering from gross tuberculosis of the udder.

In few instances is it possible to ascribe so accurately the source of the infection since months or even years may elapse before the disease manifests itself, but there is no doubt that much disability and loss of life could be prevented by the rigorous supervision of all farms supplying milk to families in rural areas where the treatment of raw milk is impossible.

The decline in pulmonary tuberculosis follows closely the fall general to the whole country but it is gratifying to note that the death rate is well below the average. In a recent review of the causal factors in pulmonary tuberculosis* overcrowding and malnutrition appear to be of first importance. In Aberdeen County the latter is more obvious and the increased expenditure on special food allowances has been more than justified since the class of patient who formerly required periodic institutional treatment now maintains his health at home with the help of the additional diet.

STATISTICS.

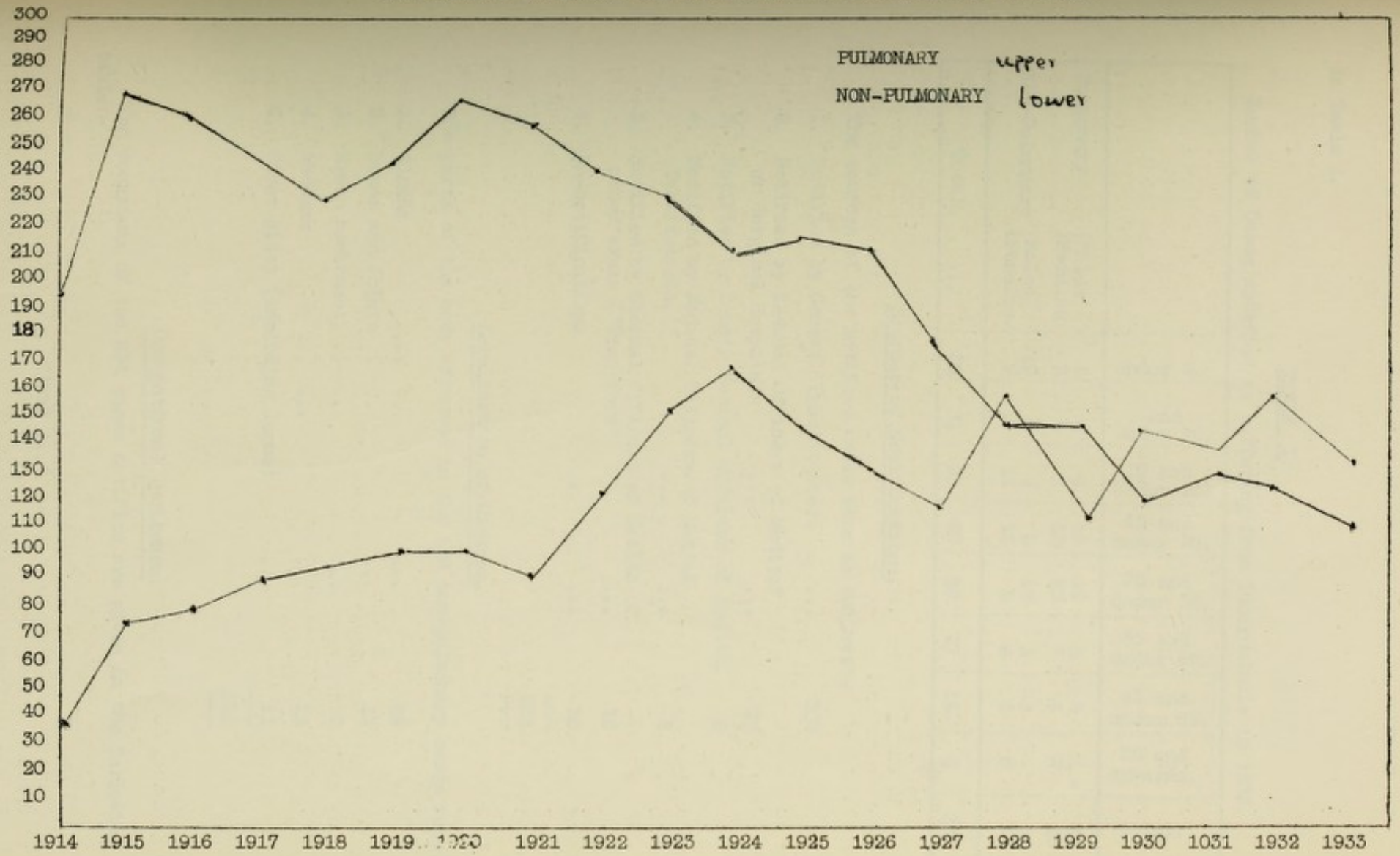
During the year 1933, 234 new cases were notified as compared with 278 in 1932 and 261 in 1931. In addition to the 234 primary notifications, 13 cases were found to have been previously notified to the Medical Officers of Health of the areas where they previously resided and were thus "transfer" cases. There were in addition 18 re-notifications of cases who had been previously notified in the County or had been notified by more than one practitioner. Of the 234 cases notified, 106 suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis and 128 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The distribution of these cases in age and sex groups appears in/

*Causal Factors in Tuberculosis. Bradbury, F.C.S., London. May 1934, p.99.

COUNTY OF ABERDEEN -

INCIDENCE OF PULMONARY and NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1914-1933.



in Table I.

TABLE I.

Number of Cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis in 1933.

		Under 5.	5 and Under 10.	10 and Under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
Pulmonary	Males	2	4	4	16	12	3	6	1	48
	Females	2	4	1	18	20	7	4	2	58
Non-Pulmonary	Males	19	5	7	9	12	3	3	-	58
	Females	9	18	11	16	5	4	1	6	70
Total ...		32	31	23	59	49	17	14	9	234

Sources of Notifications.

The sources of the notified cases were as follows:-

1.	Notified by General Practitioners ...	202
2.	Notified by Medical Officers of Medical or Surgical Hospitals	23
3.	Notified by County Medical Officers of Health.	5
4.	Notified by Medical Officers of Mental Institutions.	4
5.	Notified by Medical Officers of Health of other areas ("Transfers") ...	13
6.	Re-notifications	18
		265

Localisation of Disease.

The parts of the body affected in the 128 non-pulmonary cases were:-

1.	Glands	82
2.	Bones and Joints	13
3.	Brain membranes.	7
4.	Abdomen	15
5.	Other sites (including lupus) ...	11
		128

Occupational Incidence.

The vocations of the 234 cases notified are given in the following table:-

TABLE II./

TABLE II.

Occupation.	Number of Cases.		
	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Housewives	28	22	6
No occupation	15	12	3
Domestic Servants	19	11	8
Schoolboys	21	8	13
Fishermen	7	6	1
Schoolgirls	33	5	28
Farm Servants	18	4	14
Children	34	4	30
At Home	13	3	10
Bakers	2	2	-
Farmers	8	2	6
Nurses	2	2	-
Shop Assistants	4	2	2
Typists	3	2	1
Miscellaneous	27	21	6
Total ...	234	106	128

In the report for the previous year, mention was made of the relatively high incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in housewives and domestic servants in the 15-35 year age groups. This is again a feature of the year under review for the County and elsewhere in Great Britain, and for this no explanation has yet been advanced.

Tuberculosis affecting the neck glands of children forms the bulk of the non-pulmonary cases and reference has already been made to the important rôle played by milk in these infections.

MORTALITY.

The number of cases who were notified in 1933, and who died before the end of the year, was 31. The percentage of deaths to notifications within the year was 13.2, as compared with 10.8 in 1932, 15 in 1931, 11 in 1930 and 9.8 in 1929.

All forms of tuberculosis accounted for 99 deaths, of which 67 were pulmonary and 32 non-pulmonary. The total number of deaths in 1932 was 104; in 1931, 104; in 1930, 108; in 1929, 113; and in 1928, 139.

The total number of deaths from tuberculosis in the County, namely 99, represents a death-rate of 0.67 per 1,000. The 67 deaths attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis represent a death-rate of 0.45 per 1,000.

Throughout Scotland, in 1933, deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 3,910, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.80 per 1,000. Of the 3,910 deaths, 2,930 were ascribed to tuberculosis of the lungs, and this number equals a death-rate of 0.60 per 1,000. It will be seen that the death-rates for both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the County are considerably lower than the average death-rate for Scotland as a whole, and it is probable that the very adequate hospital facilities are largely responsible for the low mortality.

In Table III. are given the ages at death, in five age-groups, amongst pulmonary deaths during the past six years.

TABLE III.

Age Groups	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Under 15 years	2	6	7	5	5	3
15 - 25 years	12	11	13	18	13	31
25 - 45 "	34	33	32	26	37	44
45 - 65 "	16	17	18	17	20	21
Over 65 years	3	4	4	-	5	3
Totals	67	71	74	66	80	102

TREATMENT.

1. Institutional Treatment.

The distribution of the 234 primary cases is shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
A. Admitted to approved institutions.	70	59
B. Not admitted to approved institutions because:-		
(1) Treated in Private Nursing Homes.	1	2
(2) Refused to go to institutions.	3	1
(3) Died before commencement of institutional treatment.	4	5
(4) Inmates of Asylum, &c.	3	1
(5) Inmates of Voluntary Hospitals.	2	21
(6) Visitors or left area.	-	-
(7) Unsuitable for institutional treatment or such treatment not required.	19	35
(8) Awaiting institutional treatment at end of year.	4	3
Total	106	127

It will be seen that 129 of the notified primary cases received institutional treatment.

In addition, several patients received treatment who had been notified previous to 1933; and others were admitted for diagnostic purposes only. A large number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis now attends as out-patients at Woodend and the City Hospitals for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

In the following Table is given the distribution in Sanatoria and Hospitals of the cases primarily notified in 1933, of those who were notified prior to 1933 but who received treatment for the first time in that year, and of observation and pre-tuberculous cases:-

TABLE V.

Institutions	Insured		Uninsured		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Sanatoria ..	6	1	2	5	14
Hospitals ..	34	16	29	57	136
Linn Moor Convalescent Home ..	-	-	17	25	42
Totals ..	40	17	48	87	192

Duration of Treatment.

The average duration of stay in institutions was 175 days.

Dental Treatment.

The whole-time County Dental Surgeons visit certain tuberculosis institutions and treat annually a number of patients. The scope of their work during 1933 is shown in the following Table.

TABLE VI.

Name of Institution	Treatment carried out			Total number of "Treatments"	Total number of patients treated.
	Extraction	Filling	Scaling		
Newhills Sanatorium	13	2	8	15	26
Noranside Sanatorium	-	-	-	-	-
Linn Moor Convalescent Home. ..	12	1	-	13	9
Thomas Walker Hospital, Fraserburgh ..	-	-	-	-	-
Peterhead Burgh Hospital ..	-	-	-	-	-
Strichen Hospital	16	6	3	22	28
Totals	41	9	11	50	63

2. Domiciliary Treatment.

Special foods to the value of £430. 6.10½d, and drugs costing £257.17. 3½d, were supplied to 77 patients. Fifty-six selected patients had the use of open air shelters.

3. Dispensary Treatment.

Six dispensaries serve the County and are conducted at the following centres:- The Central Dispensary at 4, Albyn Place, Aberdeen, and branch dispensaries at Huntly, Inverurie, Peterhead, Fraserburgh and Bucksburn. At the Central Dispensary, patients are examined every Friday, and at the branch dispensaries clinics are conducted fortnightly. In Table VII. are given the numbers who/

who attended the individual clinics and also the total number of visits to these clinics:-

TABLE VII.

Dispensary	Number of Patients	Total Number of visits.
1. Central	166	200
2. Huntly	26	88
3. Inverurie	26	112
4. Peterhead	37	133
5. Fraserburgh	43	88
6. Bucksburn	30	159
Totals	328	780

There is a tendency to centralisation especially as regards patients attending for the first time at the clinic at 4, Albyn Place, Aberdeen, since special diagnostic methods, X-rays, &c., are there available and most areas are now connected to Aberdeen by cheap and easy transport. In necessitous cases, travelling expenses are advanced to patients attending this clinic.

During 1933, 194 radiograms of the chest and 121 of other parts of the body of patients, referred by the Tuberculosis Medical Officers, were taken at Woodend Hospital.

SECTION VI.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL SERVICES.

Buchan Combination Home.

The annual report of Dr. James Ritchie, Clinical Medical Officer to the Buchan Combination Home is herewith appended:-

"I beg to submit my annual report, on the medical work of the Home, for the year ended 31st December, 1933.

The Institution is in a good state of preservation both outside and inside.

The accommodation in the Sick wards has been in no way taxed during the year; this is largely due to the fact that the more acute cases are sent to other hospitals which are regarded as more appropriate for their medical condition, but we have still to deal with cases of trivial and transitory illness. With all due respect to Hospital reorganisation and the raising of the standard of hospital treatment of the sick poor, from an economical consideration and otherwise, I am of opinion that it would be contrary to the interests of the general public to tax the accommodation of specialised hospitals, with such as certain cases of senility which do not require modern specialised treatment, and the treatment of which consists in the most part of rest, suitable diet, cleanliness and comfort. Such cases could be quite well and more economically accommodated here.

During the year 66 inmates were treated in the sick wards, comprising 28 men, 34 women, 3 boys and 1 girl. There were 45 discharged, comprising 20 men, 25 women. There were 11 deaths, 6 males and 5 females.

The cases under treatment with the exception of the maternity cases were chiefly of the chronic type and may be classified as follows:-

Disease or Disorder of the Nervous system ...	14
" " " " " Circulatory System ..	4
" " " " " Respiratory " ...	3
" " " " " Urinary " ...	5
" " " " " Digestive " ...	2
Infectious or Parasitic Disease	11
Senility	5
Injury	4
Cancer and other tumours	3
Other ailments	3
Obstetrical cases	12
Total ...	66

Obstetrical cases are seen and examined in the maternity ward before confinement, and treated as required. It was found that all cases were normal in every respect prior to parturition, during and after confinement. One case only required instrumental assistance. All newly born children have their eyes bathed with boracic solution and then a drop or two of one per cent. solution of nitrate of silver is dropped into the eyes.

One occasionally observes reference made to the stigmatization attached to children born in Poor Law Hospitals.

Dr. Rae the administrative medical officer of the Home in his observations on my last year's report says:-

"As the Sick will cease to be treated in the Home, it follows that other more suitable arrangements should be/

be made for lying-in cases. For example, they could be sent to the Thomas Walker Hospital or to the several County Cottage Hospitals in which the Local Authority have reserved beds under the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme. This procedure is most desirable, as one of the ideas underlying the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, was that no stigma of pauperism should be attached to any sick person."

In 1919, the House Committee adopted the designation - 20 Bulwark Road, Maud - for the purpose of the registration of children born in the Home, thus obviating the possibility of any future stigma in this respect for the children so born.

The majority of the maternity cases admitted to the Home belong to the multi-parturient single woman of sexual irresponsibility, and it would seem that the treatment in a Poor Law Hospital is not good enough for her, and that expenditure should be lavished on such a case much beyond that which the honest, hard working labouring man can afford for his wife on a similar occasion, and who has to share in the contributions which go to bear this expense.

The inmates are classified according to physical condition; there is no special period for the revision of their classification but any inmate found to be requiring extra attention is transferred to the appropriate class. There is one nurse who attends to both the male and female sick wards. She is supervised by the matron who is a trained nurse. I feel that the time the nurse has to remain on duty at times is much too long for efficient work, but the present facilities do not permit of any change.

The Home is heated by low pressure hot water circulation, which is comparatively modern, and maintains an equable temperature throughout the building. The Home is now lit by electric light which has proved a great boon in many respects. The ventilation is by means of a natural system, which receives regular attention so as to make it as effective as possible. The majority of the rooms are so arranged as not to permit of a through current of air, the windows serve as the chief fresh air inlets and the vitiated air is extracted by the chimneys. In addition there are square boxes about 16 inches in width passing along the ceiling. There are also valved openings into the chimney.

The Home is visited by me on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, when the sick inmates are seen and attended to; at the same time any other inmate complaining of any ailment is seen, examined and removed to the sick ward, if necessary. In addition I visit the Home at any time when specially sent for.

Medicine and medical appliances are sufficient and are supplied as required.

The supply of hot and cold water is quite adequate.

Cases requiring special treatment such as the radical cure of hernia are treated by special arrangement at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary or Woodend Hospital. The sick are bathed weekly and oftener if necessary. Cases unable to go to the bathroom are sponge bathed.

There is a good system of sewage disposal; the drains are in good order and are effectively trapped. The water closets - a number of which have been recently installed - are of a modern type.

There is no isolation ward, and the rooms adjoining the Porter's Lodge, which were formerly used for this purpose, were much utilised this year, owing to the admission of a large number of verminous cases, and the necessity of their isolation until properly cleaned.

The dietary of the inmates both in the ordinary and sick wards is quite sufficient and satisfactory both for adults and young children.

With reference to the suggested improvement referred to in my previous/

previous report, nothing in the way of improvement has been carried out, but if the intention is to discontinue sending cases for confinement to the Home, the necessity for the suggested improvement does not arise."

The ideal system of treatment of the sick, whether the illness be physical or mental, is to have "one-purpose" institutions. Under such a scheme one institution would provide accommodation for able-bodied poor, another for harmless lunatics and another for mental defectives. The sick poor - excluding those requiring surgical treatment - could be treated in those Hospitals belonging to the Council which are now no longer used for the reception of cases suffering from infectious diseases and which are meantime vacant. From the viewpoint of efficiency of treatment and administration, the system of "one-purpose" institutions seems bound to be adopted. During the year under review, the sick were treated in the Thomas Walker Hospital, Fraserburgh, Peterhead Home, Buchan Combination Home, Aboyne Hospital, Woodend Hospital and Kincardineshire Home, Stonehaven.

SECTION VII.

NURSING SERVICES.

In 1921, the number of District Nursing Associations was 24. They became affiliated to the newly constituted County Nursing Association. The number is now 39, employing 40 nurses. The Stoneywood District Nursing Association has two nurses one resident at Dyce the other in Bucksburn. Thirty-eight of the 40 nurses are Queen's Nurses.

The Inspector of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing reported as follows:-

"An inspection of the work and conditions of the thirty-eight Nurses in the Associations affiliated to the Queen's Institute and to the County Nursing Association was made during the months of September and October.

The standard of work was good and the Nurses with few exceptions were working harmoniously with their Committees, the Doctors and patients.

There is continued improvement in the housing conditions, although one or two of the areas still have primitive sanitary arrangements, which, doubtless, will be remedied in time. In the Fyvie district a bungalow is under construction and this has been made possible through the energy and enterprise of the people in the locality and in the Old Machar district a County Council house will shortly be ready for the Nurse's use.

A number of Associations still prefer to grant the Nurse a hiring allowance on a generous scale rather than to provide motor transport. The latter form of transport is used by twenty of the Associations, and, from the point of view of the nursing work, is much the most satisfactory way. The latest addition in this form of transport is in the district of Mid-Deeside. The Nurses in the Methlick and Mid-Strathdon areas use motor cycles which were of the greatest assistance to them during the long hot summer.

There have been no new developments since last report was issued but there is a prospect of a further district being opened up at Gartly. This arrangement would link up the areas surrounding Huntly - a felt want.

The Maternity work in Inverurie and Fraserburgh has not yet been fully developed and no Public Health work is yet undertaken in the latter area.

The Statutory work overtaken by the Nurses is satisfactory. The Child Welfare work appears to have a special appeal for all members of the nursing staff. The need for relief Nurses during holiday or during periods of illness has been remarked. The employment of temporary Nurses in such instances would greatly relieve the subsequent pressure on the regular Nurse when she returns to her district. The type of Nurse occasionally employed does not appear to be equal to this particular duty, and, in consequence, the work is allowed to accumulate. This point might receive the special consideration of the Association."

Grants for Statutory Work.

The grants for Statutory work are as they were last year; no change has been made in the allocation to the different services of the total grant of £80 to each District Association.

The special arrangements in Peterhead and Fraserburgh are also unaltered. While in the district round Peterhead and in Fraserburgh and district the lack of nursing services is most marked, efforts to/

to have the whole County brought within the spheres of the District Associations should not be relaxed.

In some areas there are islets where no statutory work by nurses is done, e.g., Leochel Cushnie, surrounded by the Tarland, Mid-Deeside, Alford and Mid-Strathdon Associations. Kinnord School, too, lying contiguous to the areas of the Ballater, Aboyne and Tarland Associations is not visited by a Nurse.

Gartly as mentioned in Miss Graham's report is another example.

Below appears a Table showing the time spent by the nurses on statutory duties and on general nursing work. The statutory work it will be seen occupied 47.2 per cent. of their time and their general work 58.8 per cent.

Year.	Hours spent on				Total
	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Schools	All other work	
1933.	28,058	5,580	3,364	41,337	78,339
Percentages	35.8	7.1	4.3	52.8	100

From experience gained since the inauguration of the County Nursing Association, the Council's medical staff are firmly of belief that the co-ordination of the nursing services would be hastened by the appointment of a Lady Superintendent, who would arrange for holiday leave, would take relief duty in case of illness and would ensure that adequate attention was being paid to the statutory and general cases. Such an appointment would in no way interfere with the autonomy of the several District Nursing Associations.

SECTION VIII.

THE TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Venereal Diseases Scheme came into operation in 1919. Originally, it embraced the City of Aberdeen and the North-Eastern Counties, but, in 1922, the Counties of Zetland and Orkney became contributors to the Joint Scheme.

The medical staff employed is one whole-time Venereal Diseases Officer and one part-time Officer. There are two treatment centres, one at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and the other at the Aberdeen City Hospital. In the County of Aberdeen, there are no sub-centres.

Number of New Cases.

The number of new cases attending for treatment during each year since 1925 was as follows:-

1925	94 cases
1926	96 "
1927	98 "
1928	108 "
1929	131 "
1930	124 "
1931	172 "
1932	133 "
1933	131 "

Of the 131 new cases treated in 1933, 39 suffered from syphilis, - of whom 6 had congenital syphilis, 51 from gonorrhoea, 3 from chancre, and 23 from non-specific venereal infections; 15 persons attended for conditions other than venereal. The 33 new cases of acquired syphilis are classified hereunder according to stage of disease:-

Primary.		Secondary.		Tertiary.		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
3	-	5	1	13	11	21	12

Number of New Cases treated in Institutions.

Twenty-nine cases were admitted to the special wards of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. Of these, 19 were males and 10 females. Thirteen suffered from syphilis, 11 from gonorrhoea, 1 from soft chancre and 4 from non-specific venereal infections.

The numbers of new cases treated in institutions since 1925 were as follows:-

1925	16 cases
1926	15 "
1927	20 "
1928	31 "
1929	25 "
1930	22 "
1931	34 "
1932	35 "
1933	29 "

Number of Attendances of Outdoor Cases at Treatment Centres.

In 1933, the total number of attendances at the Treatment Centres was/

was 3,861. The numbers attending in 1932 were 3,959, in 1931 - 3,803, in 1930 - 3,930, in 1929 - 3,227, in 1928 - 3,061, in 1927 - 3,301, and in 1926 - 2,231.

Supply of Special Drugs for Syphilis.

Seven practitioners were supplied with 133 doses of anti-syphilitic drugs. Drugs were supplied to only one institution other than the Venereal Diseases Centres.

Particulars relative to the supply of drugs during the past 9 years are given hereunder:-

YEAR	Institutions		Private Practitioners	
	Number of Institutions	Number of doses	Number of Practitioners	Number of doses
1925	-	-	10	46
1926	-	-	36	288
1927	-	-	13	92
1928	3	62	21	120
1929	3	48	24	161
1930	-	-	14	136
1931	4	313	13	117
1932	-	-	6	176
1933	1	17	7	133

In 1933, the Wassermann Reaction was performed in 764 cases, with positive results in 252 cases. The exudate was examined in 6 cases, and of these 3 were positive. Examination for gonococci was made in 456 instances, and in 56 the results were positive.

Of the 1,226 specimens examined, 27 were sent by general practitioners.

"Incomplete Cases"

It is to be regretted that a proportion of cases who have received preliminary institutional treatment or who have attended the Venereal Diseases Clinics fails to complete treatment. In 1932, there were 14 such patients and in 1933, 27 patients failed to complete treatment comprising 10 males and 10 females suffering from Syphilis, and 7 males suffering from Gonorrhoea. Every endeavour is made to impress upon these cases the necessity for undergoing a complete course of treatment. They each receive three "follow-up" letters and are, in addition, visited by Medical Officers, Nurses or Sanitary Inspectors. Notwithstanding this intensive supervision an appreciable proportion refuse all advice, convinced that absence of clinical signs indicates freedom from disease.

SECTION IX.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICES.

Report on Bacteriological Work performed in the County Bacteriological Laboratory during the year ending 31st December, 1933, by Dr. J. F. Tocher, Director of the County Bacteriological Laboratory.

I beg to report on the work performed at the County Bacteriological Laboratory, Crown Mansions, 41½, Union Street, Aberdeen, for the year ending 31st December, 1933.

During the year 3,336 specimens were received for examination of which 2,942 were from Public Health sources and 394 specimens were received under the Tuberculosis Scheme for the County.

Examinations for C. Diphtheriae:-

One thousand, Eight hundred and eighty-three swabs were received for examination for C. Diphtheriae, 408 swabs being from General Practitioners in the county, 1,326 swabs from the County Hospitals and 149 swabs from the County Medical Officers. Fifty-three positive results were found in the swabs from general practitioners, 161 positive results from the County Hospitals and 4 positive swabs from the Medical Officers.

The following table, Table I., shows the number of swabs and the results of the examinations from the various sources.

TABLE I.

Examinations for C. Diphtheriae:	Positive	Negative	Throat	Nose	Ear	Total
General Practitioners.	53	355	43	10	-	408
County Hospitals.	161	1,165	118	36	7	1,326
County Medical Officers.	4	145	4	-	-	149
	218	1,665	165	46	7	1,883

Examinations for Streptococcus Haemolyticus:-

Three hundred and twenty-five throat, nose and ear swabs were received for examination for S. haemolyticus from cases of Scarlet fever or contacts. Twelve swabs were from general practitioners, 88 swabs from medical officers, and 225 swabs from hospitals.

Table II. gives the results of these examinations.

TABLE II.

S. haemolyticus.	Positive	Negative	Throat	Nose	Ear	Total
General Practitioners.	-	12	-	-	-	12
County Medical Officers.	8	80	7	1	-	88
County Hospitals.	28	197	14	12	2	225
	36	289	21	13	2	325

Examinations for organisms of the Enteric Group:-

One/

One hundred and thirty-six specimens were examined for organisms of the "enteric" group. Seventy-six faeces were examined and 22 urines. Eight samples of blood were examined culturally for B. typhosus &c. and 30 samples of blood were examined for the Widal reaction.

Table III. shows the results of these examinations.

TABLE III.

	Faeces		Urines		Blood Cultures		Widals	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
General Practitioners.	12	48	-	9	-	8	6	24
County Hospitals.	5	11	-	13	-	-	-	-
	17	59	-	22	-	8	6	24

The twelve positive results obtained from specimens of faeces from practitioners consisted of 2 positive for B. paratyphosus B. and 10 positive for B. dysenteriae Sonne. All the samples of urine examined were negative. The five positive faeces from County Hospitals were positive for B. paratyphosus B.

The 8 blood cultures were negative for B. typhosus &c. but one specimen gave a growth of Streptococci and another showed Staphylococcus aureus to be present

Six Widals gave positive reactions, 4 being positive to B. paratyphosus B. and 2 positive to Brucella abortus.

GENERAL EXAMINATIONS:

Urines:- One hundred and sixty-one specimens of urine were submitted for bacteriological or chemical examination.

Eighty-eight urines were examined for the presence of B.coli of which 70 were positive and 18 negative.

Sixty-four urines were examined for albumen of which 55 gave positive results.

Four samples of urine were examined for glucose of which 1 was positive and 3 were negative.

The urea present was estimated in a sample of urine while blood was present in 2 samples of the 4 urines examined.

Faeces:- Twenty-seven samples of faeces were examined microscopically or chemically. Nineteen faeces were examined for blood with 6 positive results. Eight samples were examined for parasites or their ova, 2 of which were positive.

Bloods:- Two hundred and forty-four samples of blood or blood films were received for examination. Eighty-two bloods showed simple anaemia to be present, while 28 samples were from cases of pernicious anaemia. Blood counts and differential counts were performed on 84 specimens of blood. Four samples of blood were examined for malaria with negative results. Fifteen samples of blood were examined for blood urea and 31 bloods were examined for the glucose content.

Pus:- Fifty-nine samples of pus were examined for the causal organism, 13 samples were due to staphylococci, 10 due to streptococci while a pus gave negative results for S. actinomyces.

Thirty-five samples of pus were examined for gonococci of which 7 were positive and 28 negative.

Vaccines/

Vaccines:- Nine autogenous vaccines were prepared from samples of pus &c.

Cerebro-spinal fluids:- Two samples of cerebro-spinal fluid were examined, the causal organisms being streptococci and pneumococci.

Pleural Effusions:- Three pleural effusions were examined, 2 being due to streptococci and 1 to the pneumococcus.

Milks:- Twenty-six samples of milk were examined for B. tuberculosis from which 2 positive results were obtained.

Twenty-seven milk counts were performed, the majority of which were of a satisfactory character.

Five samples of milk were examined for Br. abortus with negative results.

Waters:- Thirteen samples of water and 2 effluents were examined bacteriologically. The majority of the waters were satisfactory but the effluents were bad.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS:

Six swabs from the naso-pharynx were examined for meningococci with negative results. Three samples of hair were examined for Tinea with positive results.

Four blood films were examined for B. anthracis, 3 of which were positive while 3 positive results were obtained by culture from anthrax swabs.

Four tumours were examined for the nature of the growth, all of which were non-malignant.

The following table, Table IV. shows the specimens examined from Public Health sources:-

TABLE IV.

	Positive	Negative	Total
Swabs C. diphtheriae ...	218	1,665	1,883
" S. haemolyticus ...	36	289	325
Faeces &c. B. typhosus ...	23	113	136
Urines: General	-	161	161
Faeces: "	-	27	27
Bloods: Anaemia, &c. ...	-	244	244
Pus	-	59	59
Vaccines	-	9	9
Cerebro-spinal Fluid. ...	-	2	2
Pleural Effusions	-	3	3
Milks, T.B., &c.	-	58	58
Waters, &c.	-	15	15
Miscellaneous	-	20	20
	277	2,665	2,942

Examinations under Tuberculosis Scheme:-

Three hundred and ninety-four specimens were received for examination during the year.

Sputa/

Sputa:- Three hundred and eighteen specimens of sputa were examined, of which 84 were positive for B. tuberculosis and 234 negative. General practitioners had 159 sputa examined of which 20 were positive and 139 negative. Tuberculosis hospitals sent 149 specimens, 64 of which were positive. County medical officers had 10 specimens examined, all of which were negative.

Table V. shows the results of examinations of sputa for T.B.

TABLE V.

	Positive	Negative	Total
County Hospitals ...	64	85	149
General Practitioners ..	20	139	159
Medical Officers	-	10	10
	84	234	318

Urines:- Seventeen samples of urine were examined of which 2 were positive and 15 negative.

Faeces:- Nine faeces gave 2 positive results and 7 negatives.

Cerebro-spinal Fluid:- Two samples of cerebro-spinal fluid were examined with negative results.

Pleural Effusions:- Four pleural effusions were negative for T.B.

Pus:- Eight samples of pus were examined, 2 samples being positive.

Vaccines:- Thirty-six autogenous vaccines were prepared from sputa during the year.

Table VI. shows the number and results of examinations under the Tuberculosis Scheme.

TABLE VI.

	Positive	Negative	Total
Sputa	84	234	318
Urines	2	15	17
Faeces	2	7	9
Cerebro-spinal fluid	-	2	2
Pleural Effusions	-	4	4
Pus	2	6	8
Vaccines	-	-	36
	90	268	394

Vaccines & Sera:- The following sera and vaccines were issued during the year 1933.

Diphtheria antitoxin Concentrated:-

2,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	units.
15	97	219	180	174	vials.

Tetanus antitoxin:-

192 vials. Calf-lymph = 134 tubes.

Antistreptococcal/

Antistreptococcal Serum:-

Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Polyvalent.
37	9	23	47

Vaccines:-

T. A. B.	Rheumatism.
7	7

Schick's Test and Prophylactic	4.
Dick Test and Prophylactic	4.

SECTION X.

VETERINARY SERVICES.

REPORT BY COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR ON THE OPERATION OF THE MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

As in previous years, no special difficulties have arisen in the administration of the above Act as all registered dairy farmers are now quite accustomed to the fact that their herds, and premises, have to be inspected periodically, and no points of special importance have to be recorded. The number of visits shows a slight decrease from the previous report, this being due to the illness of the Veterinary Inspector at a season of the year when the greatest number of visits is usually made. Even if the Inspector had been fit the visits would still have been inadequate, as the area to be covered is too large, but as the whole time staff is to be increased, it is hoped that the future inspection of dairy herds will be more in keeping with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Act.

It was again found impossible to perform regular routine inspections of unregistered dairy herds, such premises being examined only when visits were being made in connection with the administration of the Tuberculosis Order.

General Condition and Cleanliness of Cows:

The condition of the cows continues to be very satisfactory, in fact, it could be said that there is a steady improvement in the quality of the cow and many farmers are now buying good quality "in calf" heifers from tubercle free herds in the South of Scotland, thus making reasonably sure that they will soon have a herd of good healthy cows. The more enlightened farmers have found that the old haphazard method of buying cows at a market does not pay, and they now prefer to buy cows from a known source, when they have a chance of knowing something of the breeding of their animals.

The growing tendency for dairy farmers to buy cows from breeders of repute should be encouraged, and the scheme for establishing accredited herds in large areas where the breeding of dairy cows is possible, would prove a great boon to counties such as Aberdeenshire where the breeding of dairy stock is not an economic proposition.

Many dairy farmers in Aberdeenshire have attempted to breed their own cows but such a procedure proves uneconomic in most cases, owing to the prevalence of contagious abortion. Much has been written on the prevalence of tuberculosis in dairy herds and the need for the eradication of abortion as this disease retards, and very often stops, the building up of a tubercle free herd. If abortion could be conquered, the freeing of our dairy herds from tuberculosis could be speeded up to an enormous extent, and the cost could be halved, but unfortunately no sure treatment for abortion has yet been produced.

The cleanliness of the cows has been very satisfactory and should continue to be so since almost all the byres have been reconstructed to conform with the Byelaws.

Total Number of Cows in Registered Dairy Herds.

Landward Area	10,570

Burgh/

Burgh of Fraserburgh	...	143
" " Huntly ...	...	26
" " Kintore ...	...	16
" " Oldmeldrum	...	16
" " Peterhead .	...	56
" " Rosehearty	...	46
" " Turriff ...	...	23

Annual Frequency of Inspection.

Landward Area - Once to dairies sending milk to Aberdeen, twice to others.

Burghs - Three visits.

Methods of Feeding.

There has been little change in the methods of feeding, and those in force have been generally satisfactory, as there have been very few complaints of the quality of the milk.

Health of the Cows.

The diseases, with the exception of tuberculosis, encountered during the course of inspection of dairy cows were as follows:-

Mastitis	333
Atrophy	189
Eruptions (including cowpox)	52
Suppurating udders and teats.	36
Retained placenta ...	30
Total	640

The affected cows were removed temporarily or permanently as the case required and isolated where possible or when it was thought desirable, but in many byres it is difficult or impossible to have strict segregation and separate attendance of the affected cows. This state of affairs is unsatisfactory, and if there is a re-drafting of the Bye-laws, a clause should be inserted making the provision of an isolation box compulsory.

The number of diseased cows shows little change from the previous year, mastitis again being the chief disease, but apart from it and its sequel, atrophy, the herds have been very free from serious affections of any kind.

Tuberculosis in Dairy Cows.

During the year, 80 dairy cows on registered dairy farms were found to be suffering from tuberculosis within the meaning of the Tuberculosis Order and were dealt with in terms of that Order.

The forms of tuberculosis found were as follows:-

Tuberculosis of the Udder ...	22
Tuberculosis with Chronic Cough .	33
Tuberculous emaciation	25
	80

No/

No active steps have been taken to secure further tubercle-free milk supplies as the supply of milk from the herds already certified is far in excess of the demand, and until the present supply is absorbed it appears to be useless to urge the dairy farmer to expend money which could give him no return.

Graded and Certified Herds.

Name.	Address.	Average Number of Herd.	Gallons produced per annum.
Major James Keith.	Bonnyton.	52	48,500
Do.	Cairnbrogie.	80	65,700
Duthie Experimental Stock Farm.	Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn.	54	65,591
J. D. Paton.	Grandhome.	34	25,200
Messrs. The Flemington Dairy Co. Ltd.	Clinterty Home Farm.	22	19,301
C. M. Barclay-Harvey	Clarack, Dinnet.	15	9,685
Mrs. F. W. Gordon.	Home Farm, Cairness, Lonmay.	25	13,193

Milk Samples.

During the year, 48 samples of milk were taken from cows suspected to be suffering from tuberculous mastitis and examined microscopically and biologically.

Fourteen samples were found positive and the cows slaughtered and found positive on post-mortem examination.

Inspection of Cowsheds.

The sanitary condition of registered dairy premises and the methods in handling milk continue to be satisfactory and most of the byres have now been suitable altered to conform to the bye-laws.

SUMMARY OF VISITS OF INSPECTIONS IN THE DISTRICTS AND BURGHS.

Districts and Burghs.	Number of Visits	Cows in Milk	Cows (dry)	Total Number of Cows	T.B. Udder	T.B. Chronic Cough	T.B. Emaciation	Mammitis	Atrophy	Eruptions	Suppurating Conditions	Retained Placenta
Aberdeen District	298	3,842	402	4,244	9	8	4	75	51	13	16	12
Deer "	220	2,783	477	3,260	6	4	7	95	47	17	5	6
Ellon "	119	2,557	439	2,996	1	7	6	61	35	12	3	1
Garioch "	98	1,841	279	2,120	1	4	2	40	19	-	8	3
Deeside "	38	521	95	616	1	3	2	8	6	2	2	-
Turriff "	64	720	83	803	-	3	2	19	11	1	1	2
Alford "	15	266	31	297	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-
Huntly "	38	757	125	882	1	3	1	14	6	6	-	1
Fraserburgh Burgh	39	301	28	329	1	-	1	10	4	1	1	-
Peterhead "	9	147	21	168	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	2
Rosehearty "	33	138	18	156	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Huntly "	5	49	8	57	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1
Turriff "	19	75	11	86	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Oldmeldrum "	3	43	6	49	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kintore "	3	36	6	42	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals ...	1,001	14,076	2,029	16,105	22	33	25	333	189	52	36	30

SECTION XI.

REPORTS BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

I. DEER DISTRICT.

In terms of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, I beg to submit the following report upon the sanitary condition of the Deer District, and the Burgh of Rosehearty, for the year ended 31st December, 1933.

DRAINAGE:- The laying of new sewers in the villages of St. Combs and Fetterangus, has been completed and the works are giving every satisfaction. The want of a proper sewage system in both these villages was urgently felt and their provision will satisfy a long felt want.

The sewers in the other Special Districts are working in a satisfactory manner.

Throughout the district generally, a number of drainage systems have been introduced. The introduction of water closets to replace pail privies has become general where suitable water and drainage facilities obtain.

The remarks made in the former reports as to the want of proper drainage systems in the villages of Mintlaw and New Deer still apply.

WATER SUPPLIES:- New water supplies were introduced into the villages of St. Combs and Pennan; both were required, especially in St. Combs where the inhabitants had a long distance to carry their water. A good supply, found about a mile from the village, is pumped to a reservoir and distributed throughout the village. In this dry summer the supply has not varied. The water supply to Pennan is by gravitation and is sufficient for the needs of the village.

During the very dry summer, many supplies ran short in Special Water Supply Districts. Mention should be made of the supplies of Inverallochy, Longside, Strichen, where great shortage of water was felt, and in a lesser degree in the villages of Old Deer, and Boddam.

As mentioned in my last report, the village of New Deer is still in want of an augmented supply.

Generally, there was great shortage of water; many wells which had never been known to go dry were without water for long periods.

In the Burgh of Rosehearty the supply was fairly well maintained.

SCAVENGING:- The scavenging in the Special Districts is being well looked after. In the village of New Pitsligo, a daily collection of refuse was introduced, and is being fairly well taken advantage of although there are a few who resent the abolition of the ashpits.

Scavenging is becoming more difficult every year, especially in the villages not formed into scavenging areas. The great difficulty is the want of proper dumps and this leads people to dump their refuse in woodlands &c., thus causing unsightly heaps near the villages. Farmers will not empty ashpits now as they used to do; the great complaint is that empty tins and other useless rubbish are placed in the ashpits and the contents of the ashpits are consequently no use for manure.

The villages of Mintlaw, Maud, Old Deer and Stuartfield, should be formed into Scavenging Areas.

The scavenging in the Burgh of Rosehearty is being well attended to.

NUISANCES/

NUISANCES:- All nuisances which came under my notice were attended to by the service of Intimations which in most cases had the desired effect.

INSPECTIONS:- Inspections were carried out in all cases of Infectious Disease, Housing, Water Supplies, and looking after buildings under the County Building Byelaws.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES:- All the slaughter-houses were visited at least once a week, and were found to be kept in a clean condition. Visits numbered 502; 756 animals were inspected and 4,888 lbs. of meat were condemned with the owners' consent.

WORKSHOPS:- In this connection, 64 inspections were made; 4 complaints were made to occupiers for want of lime washing in Blacksmiths' Workshops. These complaints were remedied on the occupiers' attention being called to the defects.

HOUSING:- An inspection of houses resulted in 90 houses being reported to the Local Authority either for reconstruction or demolition.

Under the Rural Workers Act, there has been a falling off in the number of applications, only 53 having been dealt with during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:- There are none either in the District or the Burgh of Rosehearty.

DAIRIES:- In the Burgh of Rosehearty the dairies have been regularly visited. The premises and milkers were found to be clean; no cause for complaint was found.

W. J. SIMPSON, Sanitary Inspector.

II. ELLON DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLIES:- The Special Water Supply Districts are Newburgh, Collieston, Port Erroll, Hatton and Tarves. The summer was an exceptionally dry one but no serious shortage was experienced except at the village of Tarves where the springs appear to come from a very shallow water bed.

COLLIESTON:- Work was commenced and completed this summer in connection with the augmentation scheme mentioned in last year's report. A Ruston-Hornsby 10 h.p. crude oil engine and special pumping plant have been installed and a new 15,000 gallon suction tank and 30,000 gallon storage reservoir, both in reinforced concrete, have been provided. The total storage accommodation is now 38,000 gallons and this should meet the growing needs of this village for many years. It is to be hoped that the inhabitants will make full use of this splendid supply by introducing water, sinks and flush closets into their dwellings.

NEWBURGH, PORT ERROLL and HATTON:- These supplies were well maintained during the year, despite the dry summer, and no complaints were received. To conserve the water supply at Newburgh, regular flushing of the sewers was discontinued for a period.

TARVES:- Investigations were still being made at the beginning of the year regarding a proposed augmentation scheme for this village and the County Engineer prepared a plan and estimate for the taking in of two springs at Cauldhame and Raitshill. The scheme was to cost about £1,500 and did not meet with the approval of the Local District Committee. Further observations and examinations of all the high lying springs and wells in the vicinity of the main reservoirs were continued during the summer/

summer and on the advice of a water diviner the Committee decided to sink a well at the hill of Tolquhon. The cutting was through solid rock and there was not much sign of water till a depth of 13 feet was reached. Here a spring was tapped, yielding roughly about half a gallon per minute. It was all but decided to close up the opening and consider another scheme when the diviner suggested that a small bore should be made into the water-bearing rock. This was carried out, and a running spring was immediately released, yielding fully three gallons per minute. This supply is now under observation and is likely to be connected up with the reservoirs before next summer. With this additional supply of over 4,000 gallons per day, the water difficulty at Tarves may be solved, for in an ordinary year the only period of scarcity is confined to the months of September and October.

METHLICK and PITMEDDEN:- A water scarcity was experienced at both places towards the end of the dry period. Investigations are being made by the local Committee at Pitmedden so that a bigger supply of water can be secured at a higher level.

GENERAL:- Many farm water supplies failed during the past summer and the experience proved that only reliable springs should be taken in for water supplies and that ordinary shallow wells, so common in rural areas, cannot be expected to hold out during a prolonged period of drought, unless they tap the actual water vein at a depth below the summer fall of the water level.

Twelve water samples were submitted to the Analyst for report. One was stated to be satisfactory, five fairly good, and six were reported as bad. One sample contained 14 parts per million of dissolved lead. Improvements were carried out at the supplies reported as unsatisfactory. During the year, new and improved supplies have been introduced to thirty-five houses.

DRAINAGE:- Port Erroll, Tarves, Collieston and Newburgh Special Districts continue to give satisfaction. The conditions at Hatton, as mentioned in last year's report, have not improved to any great extent and the formation of a Drainage District appears to be the only satisfactory remedy. The whole question of water supply, drainage and scavenging was under consideration at the end of the year and it is likely that the County Engineer will be asked to give a report on a proposed drainage scheme for Hatton.

Modern public conveniences are urgently required at the village of Collieston where the present arrangements are not satisfactory. A report has been submitted to the District Council and it is likely that at least one new convenience for ladies and for gentlemen will be erected before next summer.

The need for public conveniences should also be considered with regard to Newburgh and Port Erroll.

GENERAL:- During the year, thirty-nine new and improved drainage systems were examined and smoke-tested.

SCAVENGING:- The Scavenging Districts of Port Erroll, Newburgh and Collieston continue to give satisfaction. At Hatton, improvements are slow and difficult to carry out under the present arrangements. The dumps, generally, are kept in fair order, but more attention is required from the contractors, especially in levelling up and covering the tipped material. Covers for the refuse carts should also be considered by the respective Committees. In windy weather, a fair amount of nuisance is caused by blowing dust and light material and the provision of covers would do a great deal to reduce this inconvenience. The more general use of covered sanitary bins would also help to improve the standard of cleansing. The litter nuisance is also beginning to show itself in the villages frequented by holiday makers, and the need for litter baskets is becoming more apparent each season.

NUISANCES:- All nuisances reported or discovered during inspections were/

were duly brought to the notice of the persons concerned. Fifty-five cases were dealt with during the year.

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS:- These were carried out in all cases of infectious diseases and regular routine inspections were made where new water supplies, drainage and building works were in progress.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:- During the year, the following cases were notified:- Scarlet Fever, 47; Diphtheria, 21; Pneumonia, 4; Tuberculosis, 1; Erysipelas, 3: Total 76. Removed to hospital, 68. Premises and bedding disinfected, 71.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:- There are nine private slaughterhouses in the district including two in the Burgh of Ellon. This is an increase of one in the Burgh as compared with the previous year. Altogether 313 inspections were made, and 1,151 cattle, 153 sheep and 11 pigs were examined. Ten carcases were detained for further examination and a total of 4,039 lbs. of meat including offal was condemned by the Meat Inspector. One hundred and three pounds of tinned meats and fruits were also surrendered and destroyed.

The slaughterhouses are all kept in a cleanly state and are regularly whitewashed. The humane killer is in operation at all the slaughterhouses.

SCHOOLS:- Thirty visits were made to the twenty-seven schools in the area. A shortage of water was experienced at four schools after the summer holidays, but satisfactory measures were adopted to keep the flush closets in order. All the premises were found to be in a clean and well kept condition.

WORKSHOPS:- Seventy-six inspections were made during the year and three defects were brought to the notice of the occupiers. Fewer hands are being employed at many of the workshops and one-time prosperous rural industries are fast falling into decay.

DAIRIES:- The general standard of cleanliness continues to be maintained in the production and handling of milk supplies. Better lighting and ventilation, improved floors and walls of byres and the judicious use of clean water have all played a part in bringing about this noticeable improvement. At one large dairy, the byre premises were completely reconstructed and all woodwork was removed and replaced with smooth cement concrete. At several byres, additional lighting and ventilation was carried out. "Certified" milk is produced at Cairnbrogie and Bonnyton, Udny, and the standard of cleanliness at these places is beyond reproach. There are 212 registered dairies in the district.

HOUSING:- The number of applications for grant under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts showed a marked decrease over previous years. Ten applications were lodged; five were approved, two were refused as not complying with the Scheme, and three are at present held up pending adjustment. Several proposed schemes under the Acts were also deferred owing to the failure of water supplies.

One new house was completed; one is at present under construction and three houses were reconstructed, all without the aid of a subsidy. A large number of minor alterations have been carried out at houses in the district, and altogether nine bathrooms, sixteen flush closets and thirty-six sinks and additional wash-hand basins have been provided.

Seven plans were submitted and approved under the Building Bye-laws.

Two hundred and fifteen house inspections were carried out during the year and a special survey was completed in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health, to review the housing conditions in this area. In the survey it was found that 17 houses were in need of extensive repairs, 11 were capable of reconstruction, 11 were incapable of reconstruction and should be demolished and three should also fall under the latter category but might be allowed to remain during the occupancy by the present tenants. It was also estimated that during the next five years, 30 additional houses should be provided to meet the needs of married persons living in sublets, and/

and for persons desirous of getting married.

GRAVEYARDS:- At Cruden and Logie-Buchan, the extensions were completed during the year. The other graveyards in the district are all kept in good order.

GENERAL:- As this will be my last Report for the Ellon District, I wish to acknowledge with most grateful thanks, the help and consideration I have always received from the members of the Local Authority and the officials of the Aberdeen County Council.

JOHN PAGE, A.R.San.I., District Sanitary Inspector.

III. GARIOCH and HUNTLY DISTRICTS and THE BURGHS OF OLDMELDRUM and KINTORE.

WATER SUPPLIES:- The low rainfall of 1933 was somewhat similar to that of the year 1921 in its effect upon water supplies. Despite the drought, there was no serious shortage in any of the public water supplies. Many private water supplies were low or completely dry, as also were many supplies for watering cattle stock in fields, and much inconvenience and extra labour were caused thereby.

INSCH and ROTHNEY:- The minimum quantity of water found to be flowing from springs to the supplementary water supply, which was completed in 1932, was 21,192 gallons per day. Compared with the 30,000 gallons reported by the Engineers on the 30th August, 1930, the shrinkage due to the drought was not excessive. The Murrial reservoir on the original supply was overflowing the whole season.

KEMNAY:- The springs contributing water to this supply never vary, their measurements being 96,480 gallons per day for a population of 950. Since distribution was improved in the year 1930, the water supply has been perfectly satisfactory. This does not mean that the water supply requires no attention. During a frosty spell, when householders allowed service taps to run to waste with a view to obviating burst pipes, it was found that more water could thus be drawn off than the aqueduct between reservoirs could carry, with the result that the distributing reservoir was nearly depleted. Prompt action on the part of the Committee saved the situation.

MONYMUSK:- Recent changes in local government resulted in a happy arrangement whereby the Special Districts of Monymusk and Kemnay were managed by a Joint Committee, whose progressive outlook indicated that this amalgamation was likely to be to the mutual advantage of both communities. Suggested improvements to existing works of water supply and drainage were the subject of report to the Garioch District Council on the 4th March, 1933. The village was comprised of 32 houses of a very good class of construction, but mostly without water supply inside and closets on the water-carriage system. It was explained that the existing 3,000 gallon capacity reservoir at Kirktown Mill was at a low elevation, and that the bad arrangement of the Village outfall drain was not of a character to admit of progress with sanitation. The proposed erection of two new houses, on ground adjoining the Special District but at too high an elevation to be supplied with water for baths, made it desirable that water should be obtained from a higher source, that the drainage outfall should be improved, that the boundaries of the Special District should be extended, and that the whole matter should be reported upon by the County Engineer. The boundaries were extended during the year. Reports and plans were approved to tap an ample source at Pitmunie, where 100 lbs. of pressure/

pressure per square inch was available, and to lay down 1,670 lineal yards of 4 inch spun iron piping, with a 5,000 gallon reservoir and relative works, at an estimated cost of £990. It is to be hoped that this sum will be assisted by the Grant meantime being offered by the Government for rural water supplies in Scotland.

RHYNIE:- A synopsis of my annual reports on the state of this supply during the past fourteen years was made out and submitted to those immediately concerned with proposals for its improvement. The minimum inflow from the springs was measured on the 29th September, when it was at the rate of 17,280 gallons per day for a population of 380. Shortages took place at some of the more highly situated houses during times of maximum demand and particularly when the slightest leakage was found at any of the service pipes or taps within the Special District. There was a considerable difference of opinion as to the form that necessary improvements should take. It is largely an engineering problem which should be capable of being satisfactorily solved.

RUTHVEN:- There was a marked reduction in the volume of this supply to 720 gallons per day for a population of 30.

GARTLY STATION:- The minimum inflow of water was at the rate of 24,240 gallons per day for a population of 40, which was equal to the average inflow for normal years.

OLDMELDRUM:- The supplementary works carried out in January were yielding 43,200 gallons per day in September and relieved all anxiety as to the adequacy of the supply.

KINTORE:- With a minimum inflow of 26 gallons per head per day for a population of 830, whose houses are practically complete with water closets, it was necessary to exercise care in the use of the water supply and the ratepayers responded nobly to the information issued by the Town Council. The reservoir has a capacity of 31,387 gallons, or approximately 1½ days' supply, and is situated close to the Burgh boundary. During September and from Mondays to Wednesdays, the demand was greater than the inflow, with a consequent lowering of the contents of the reservoir, but there were no complaints as to shortage. In view of the present building programme, the Town Council decided to supplement the supply by pumping water from Hallforest to the site of the existing reservoir, and also to double the storage accommodation.

Outwith Special Districts several private supplies had attention, and opportunity was taken of the exceptional season to investigate new sources of supply. Of 8 samples submitted for analysis, 6 were reported good and 2 of bad quality.

DRAINAGE:- The public sewers in the five Special Districts and two Burghs were maintained in good working order. A further extension was made to the 6" sewer in Riverside Road, Kemnay, and an 8" storm overflow was laid down with a view to obviating flooding in High Street, Insch. The villages of Auchleven and Premnay are in need of being formed into a Special Drainage District. In connection with new or improved housing, 52 private drainage systems were examined or smoke-tested, being 24 in Garioch District, 15 in Huntly District, 7 in the Burgh of Oldmeldrum, and 6 in the Burgh of Kintore.

SCAVENGING:- The ashbin systems of storage and removal of household refuse continued to give satisfaction in the Special Districts of Insch and Rothney, and Rhynie, and in the Burghs of Oldmeldrum and Kintore. The village of Kemnay should be formed into a Special Scavenging District.

HOUSING:- Detailed inspections, in terms of the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, were made of 208 houses, of which, 76 were dealt with by informal notices for repairs or improvements. Thirty-five were provided with W.C. accommodation, 46 with water supply and sink inside, and 57 were made fit by improvement works or general repairs, including provision of scullery or food store or additional bedroom, provision of adequate lighting and ventilation, renewal of roofs or floors, protection against/

against dampness, strapping and covering of walls plastered on stone, and provision of adequate drainage. Re-inspections were made of 120 houses reported to the Local Authority to be unfit for human habitation, of which the following were dealt with by them in terms of Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, viz. Garioch District, 40; Huntly District, 36; Oldmeldrum, 4; and Kintore, 12.

The Burgh of Oldmeldrum completed its first instalment of 12 houses under the 1930 Act, while the Burgh of Kintore commenced to build a similar number. Both Burghs are meantime considering further instalments. Estimates are in hand for the erection of houses in the rural areas, as follows:- Insch, 12; Kemnay, 8; Forgue, 8; Gartly, 8; and Rhynie, 8. Houses for slum clearance are required in several areas (where water and drainage facilities have also to be provided) entailing lengthy negotiations for suitable sites.

Seventeen houses were reconstructed with assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, and 8 new houses were erected with the aid of a subsidy under the 1923 Act.

Of 23 houses reported on, in terms of the Building Bye-laws, 12 were new houses erected without assistance, 4 were reconstructions, 3 additions, and 4 temporary dwellings. In four cases, building was commenced without first having plans approved by the Local Authority, and reports by the Police on such operations were of assistance in enforcing the provisions of the Bye-laws.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:- During the past decade, the number of private slaughterhouses within this area has been reduced from 6 to 3. Regular inspections were made of the premises situated at Kemnay, Kintore and Rothney, and the provisions of the Bye-laws were fairly well attended to.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:- The Local Authority made Bye-laws for regulating the businesses of blood boiler, bone boiler, soap boiler, tallow melter, knacker, tanner, gut or tripe cleaner, skinner or hide factor, and manufacturer of manure or other like products.

In my report for 1931, the premises, plant and processes, at the Knackery, South Cottown, Kintore, were described as being of a modern character. We have continued to take a helpful interest in the working of the Factory. During the year and after consultation with Mr. Ronald, Chief Engineer for the Department of Health, steam traps were fitted to each of the three concentrators for the purpose of raising condensed water to an overhead cistern, with the following advantages:-

(1) A saving in fuel was effected by returning surplus hot water to the boilers.

(2) A constant supply of hot water was provided throughout the premises for washing purposes.

and

(3) The volume of the effluent was considerably reduced.

A mechanically driven pump was also installed for lifting oils from the centrifugal extractor.

DAIRIES:- Ten dairy premises were re-conditioned during the year. The advantages of inverted inlet ventilators, over the troughs, and of cement trevisses are now being widely recognised.

FACTORIES and WORKSHOPS:- New sanitary conveniences were provided at one factory and 3 workshops. Two notices were received from H. M. Inspector of Factories as to the need for limewashing country smithies and were duly attended to. Several others had similar attention.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- The District Councils and their Sub-Committees for the several areas continue to take an active interest, which has resulted in a noticeable improvement in the condition of many of the burial grounds.

GEORGE WATT, Sanitary Inspector.

IV. DEESIDE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLIES:- The Special Water Supply Districts are Aboyne, Braemar, Kincardine O'Neil, Lumphanan, Tarland and Torphins.

(1) ABOYNE - At Aboyne, the springs began to fail towards the end of June last and it was feared the water would have to be turned off at night. On the matter being reported to the Committee, they immediately had the perforated pipes which are laid along the bottom of the Alt Roy Burn from which the emergency supply is taken, lifted, cleaned and relaid. At the same time a new seven-inch pipe was laid from the burn and connected to the pipe which supplies the collecting tank. There was no further scarcity throughout the summer.

(2) BRAEMAR - The supply was well maintained. Only at one or two houses was any scarcity felt, the cause being too small a pipe. The Committee are intending to renew the pipe before next summer.

(3) KINCARDINE O'NEIL - The new supply for Kincardine O'Neil, mentioned in my last report, has now been taken in. The work was carried out under the supervision of Messrs. Jenkins & Marr, Civil Engineers, Aberdeen. The supply is ample and of excellent quality.

(4) TORPHINS - The supply was well maintained and no scarcity felt, except along the Westbank section where the pipes have become very much corroded. The Committee intend to renew this section as early as possible.

(5) LUMPHANAN - A scarcity was threatened about the middle of summer, and the reservoir fell to a depth of only nine inches. The Committee took prompt measures to remedy matters. They lifted and cleaned out the drains from the springs which supply the collecting tanks and had several leaks which were discovered on the main repaired. There was no further trouble in regard to quantity. There were, at times, some complaints of scarcity from the householders in the hamlet of Burnside. The pipe supplying Burnside is very much corroded and it is proposed to have it renewed.

(6) TARLAND - The springs supplying the reservoir went low very early in the summer and the water had to be shut off from the village every night for several months. The Committee are meantime prospecting for an additional supply.

Outwith the Special Districts, many improvements were carried out. Thirteen new supplies by gravitation were laid down; six had new wells and pumps put in and five had present wells deepened and new pumps provided.

DRAINAGE:- The Special District Sewers have worked very satisfactorily during the year. A choke occurred at Tarland, but was cleared. Fully one hundred yards of a new sewer were laid along the Ballater Road, Aboyne, to take the sewage from two cottages erected there. Outwith the Special Districts thirty new systems were provided; six with bath, sink and water closet, one with sink and water closet and twenty-three with sink only. All new work was smoke-tested before being covered up.

SCAVENGING:- The scavenging of the Special Districts has been carried out as formerly and given every satisfaction.

INSPECTIONS:- General inspections were carried out as usual; special inspections were made in all cases of infectious diseases notified, and where building, water or drainage works were being carried out.

SCHOOLS:- All the schools were visited, and, on the whole, were found clean and well kept. Several were painted or distempered during the summer holidays. A new school and schoolhouse is in course of erection at Cluny.

WORKSHOPS:- All the Bakehouses and most of the Workshops were visited and were mostly found to be well kept. One hundred and twenty visits of inspection were made and only two defects found, and both of these were attended/

attended to.

DAIRIES:- Thirty-one dairymen and three milkshops were on the register at 31st December, two of the milkshops being registered to sell Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk. One hundred and eighty-seven visits of inspection were made and two cases of neglect to limewash were dealt with. The cows and byres were mostly found clean and well kept.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:- The slaughterhouses as at 31st December numbered eleven. Two hundred and eleven visits of inspection were made and no defects were detected.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:- There is none in the District.

BURIALS undertaken in terms of Section (16) - None.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- The burial grounds have been kept in good order and no complaints were received in regard to any of them.

HOUSING ACTS:- During the year, five houses were erected privately without assistance and three with assistance. Twelve were erected by the Local Authority - eight at Tarland and four at Lumphanan. Seven were reconditioned or reconstructed privately and twenty-five were reconditioned, repaired or had water supplies, sinks and drainage provided under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

ALEX. MORRICE, Sanitary Inspector.

V. TURRIFF DISTRICT.

WATER:- Cuminestown village was on short supply during a great part of the summer. The gathering ground at Newstead seems to have been over-drained, thus causing the supply gradually to diminish. As this is the main supply for the village, a further addition to this supply will have to be found at an early date. A small addition was made during the autumn but this only serves a third of the houses. The amount of water now required in the village is three times more than was needed three years ago, all the houses being now provided with water closets and some with baths.

NEW BYTH:- This supply is more than sufficient for all purposes. The difficulty here is the want of head. As the housing in the village is to be rearranged, it will be necessary to raise the head at the source by placing a cistern at the highest point above the source and pumping the water up to this by means of a water wheel and pump. The overflow is sufficient at all times to drive a wheel.

GARMOND:- This supply is meeting all requirements but with the reconstruction of the houses and the addition of water closets, more water will be required.

FYVIE:- This supply was frozen during two weeks in February, and the village was almost waterless during the summer. A small addition was made but this will not meet one-third of the requirements. This place should have been formed into a Special District years ago.

ROTHIENORMAN:- Rothienorman was formed into a Special District some time ago but nothing has been done. Now that there is a hope of a Grant being given for Rural Water Supplies, this matter should be pushed forward and not shelved as on the last occasion.

Outside the villages 14 new water supplies were provided and six are under way.

DRAINAGE/

attended to.

PUBLIC:- Thirty-one dairyman and three milkshop men on Schedule for the Year ending December. Two of the milkshops being registered in both Grade A (Bacteriologically Milk). One dairyman and one milkshop water of inspection were made and two cases of neglect to dairymen were dealt with. The cows and byres were mostly found clean and well kept.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:- The slaughterhouses as at last Inspector mentioned above. Two hundred and eleven visits of inspection were made and 15 carcasses were detected.

COWS KEPTING MEANS:- There is none in the District.

BURIALS under-taken in terms of Section (16) - None.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- The burial grounds have been kept in good order and no complaints were received in regard to any of them.

HOUSING ACTS:- During the year, five houses were erected privately without assistance and three with assistance. Twelve were erected by the Local Authority - eight at Tarland and four at Logie-Coldstone. Seven were reconditioned or reconstructed privately and twenty-five were reconditioned, repaired or had water supplies, sinks and drainage provided under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

ALEX. MORRICE, Sanitary Inspector.

V. SURVEY DISTRICT:

WATER:- Cambertown village was on short supply during a great part of the summer. The pitching ground at Newtown seems to have been overstrained, thus causing the supply gradually to diminish. As this is the main supply for the village, a further addition to this supply will have to be found at an early date. A small addition was made during the autumn but this only serves a third of the houses. The amount of water now required in the village is three times more than was needed three years ago. All the houses being now provided with water closets and most with baths.

NEW WORK:- This supply is more than sufficient for all purposes. The principal work is the work of mend. As the housing in the village is to be restricted, it will be necessary to raise the head at the source by placing a cistern at the highest point above the source and pumping the water up to this by means of a motor wheel and pump. The overflow as well as all things to drive a wheel.

PRESENT:- This supply is meeting all requirements but with the reconstruction of the houses and the addition of water closets, more water will be required.

WATER:- This supply was frozen during the weeks in February, and the village was almost waterless during the thaw. A small addition was made but this will not meet one-third of the requirements. This plans should have been formed into a Special District years ago.

PRESENT:- Cambertown was formed into a Special District some ago but nothing has been done. Now that there is a hope of a Grant being given for Rural Water Supplies, this matter should be pushed forward and not delayed as on the last occasion.

Outside the villages is new water supplies were provided and are in good order.

DRAINAGE:-

NEW BYTH:- The present system is in good order but a proper sewage disposal plant will have to be arranged for as both outfalls go direct into the burn. If this is not taken in hand at an early date, a nuisance will soon develop owing to the number of effluents from W.Cs. which are being put in.

CUMINESTOWN:- This sewage system is so far giving satisfaction but if the Committee do not move and arrange for a proper disposal of the sludge the filter bed will soon be silted up to such an extent as to require clearing out and filling with new material. Times without number I have asked for ground to pump the sludge on so that it could be mixed with earth, but no steps have been taken to provide this or a suitable chain pump to pump the sludge into a cart.

ROTHIENORMAN:- Although this is a Special District nothing has been done to improve the drainage and the outfall from what drainage there is, is an open cesspool, and, during the warm summer, the smell from it was disgusting.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE:- Fyvie slaughterhouse has not been in use this year although the licence was renewed in May. The present butcher gets all the meat he requires from Inverurie dealers. The place is kept in fair order.

BURIALS:- There were no interments under Section 69.

SCHOOLS:- The schools were visited during the year and found in a fair state of cleanliness. Considerable improvements were carried out on Auchterless and Ardmiddle Schools; proper drainage and W.Cs. were provided and the water supplies improved. Similar improvements will be carried out on Birkenhills School during the spring.

UNSOUND FOOD:- Inspections were made of butchers' shops and vans, bakers shops and vans, fish vans &c.

Herrings destroyed - 1½ boxes. Tinned milk and fruit destroyed - 21 lb. tins.

WORKSHOPS:- One hundred and twenty-six visits were made to the 85 workshops. Two complaints were received and the causes removed. One of these complaints came from the Factory Inspector asking for a Smithy to be limewashed. Smithy walls &c. are cleaned down once a year.

HOUSING:- Two hundred and eighty-eight houses were inspected and 75 re-inspected. Seventy-five were dealt with by the Local Authority. Of these, four can be made habitable if extensive repairs are carried out, 53 could be made habitable if reconstructed and 12 are not capable of reconstruction and should be demolished. Five should be demolished when the present occupiers cease to occupy; these persons are all over 75 years of age.

Houses built without assistance - 4 of 5 rooms each and one sleeping place reconstructed; with assistance - 23; being reconstructed - 10 but not finished. Cuminestown Village has practically been rebuilt and all the reconstructed houses provided with W.Cs.

TENTS and VANS:- The camping ground at Steinmanhill was cleared out in the autumn. Delgaty Wood - This place is a nuisance in every sense of the word, no water at or near, no drainage, and filthy water stagnating all round.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- The nine burial grounds have been examined and found to be kept in good order. Considerable improvements have been carried out at Turriff and the Caretaker's house properly drained, W.C. put in and provision made for a bath. The new drainage system will now take the storm water from the walks.

A. B. FINDLAY, Sanitary Inspector.

VI. ABERDEEN DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY:- The year 1933 will long be remembered by those who were in the unfortunate position of having to carry water, in many cases a considerable distance, for practically the whole of the summer and autumn months. Quite a number of wells which had never been known to fail went completely dry and remained so for a considerable length of time. In the Parish of Newhills, a well some sixty-five feet in depth, which was never known to have less than ten to twelve feet of a depth of water in it, went so low in the month of October that only six gallons of water could be drawn each day, and this state of matters remained until after the New Year.

In the Parish of Oldmachar, the supply serving part of an estate there, and including eighteen dwelling houses and three dairy farms, failed in the early autumn. A water diviner was employed, and the twig responded at a point not far distant from the existing spring. A well was dug ten feet in diameter and twenty feet in depth, but no indication of water appeared. Digging was stopped, and another source tried, and here an excellent and abundant supply was found. A new cistern is to be built at a higher level and the water driven up by means of a small bucket wheel.

The supplies to the Special Districts suffered in a greater or less degree, but nothing of a serious nature occurred, and very few complaints were received.

Considerable extensions to the mains had to be carried out in the Waterton and Culter Special Districts, and also at the Bridge of Don in connection with the Housing Schemes. The consumption of water in the Waterton Special District is increasing rapidly. During the year one hundred and nine new houses were built in this area, and each had bathroom and scullery. In addition to these there was bathroom accommodation provided in five old houses, and sixty-four houses had a sink fitted up inside the house and water laid on where only an outside tap existed before, and, whereas eighteen W.Cs. existed, the number has now increased to forty-three upon the same premises. This is only as it should be, and, although great improvements have already been accomplished and are still being carried on in this particular part of the district, there is still a lot of work to be done. To my mind, no house can be said to be reasonably fit for human habitation unless it is provided with sink and water laid on inside the house, but we must always remember that this cannot be achieved in every case.

During the year twenty-one samples of water were analysed by the County Analyst; six were reported as being of good quality, five - fair, six - bad, and four - plumbo-solvent. The six supplies reported as being unfit for domestic purposes have been duly attended to, and also three of the plumbo-solvent; the one remaining case of the latter is getting due attention.

DRAINAGE:- Considerable extensions to the sewers had to be carried out in connection with the three housing schemes already mentioned. Extensions of a less degree were also carried out in the Cults and Culter Special Districts to serve new houses erected there.

Complete new drainage systems were laid down for the following:-

New houses - 190: re-constructed houses - 78: business premises - 4: where additions were made to existing houses - 8.

At other eighteen properties, the drainage was overhauled and improved.

During the year I carried out two hundred and fourteen smoke tests with the smoke-testing machine.

HOUSING:- There was considerable activity in the building trades during the year, but I have again to report that no house was built by private enterprise for the purpose of letting. In my previous report, I mentioned that the County Council had three Housing Schemes drawn up and approved by the Department of Health. In the Bankhead Scheme, 100 houses in/

in the Waterton Special District were erected and occupied before the end of the year. The Culter Scheme of 18 houses was also finished by the end of the year, and 16 of the 20 houses in the Bridge of Don Housing Scheme were also occupied by the close of the year; the remaining 4 houses were occupied soon after. That one hundred and thirty-eight new houses were built in one year for the working classes in a County District is certainly a good record, but the programme is by no means finished. In the Waterton Special District alone, another fifty new houses are urgently needed to relieve overcrowding, sub-lets, and houses unfit for human habitation. I am glad to report that a Scheme for this number is in course of preparation. In addition to this there are seven smaller schemes ranging in size from four houses to twenty houses being considered for other areas in the district.

With the aid of the subsidy, twenty-eight new houses were erected and finished by private enterprise, and four were in course of erection at the end of the year.

Twenty-four - without State Assistance - were erected, and thirty-two were in course of erection at the close of the year.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS:- During the year twenty-seven applications were approved in respect of fifty-three houses. Included in the applications were five buildings not previously occupied as a dwelling-house, and two houses which were derelict, thus providing seven additional houses in the district. During the year seventy-eight houses were re-constructed and again occupied.

In the Waterton Special District several blocks of tenements have been remodelled and others are in course of complete remodelling. This would have been impossible had the County Council not been good enough to allow several of the blocks of new houses in the Bankhead Housing Scheme to be let as temporary accommodation for these tenants. In the re-construction of several of the tenements it has been necessary to take down the back wall and widen the house in order to provide an inside stair, and, in place of the low and coomed ceiling in the attic floor, there is now a mansard roof which gives practically the same cubic space as the lower floors.

Since the commencement of the Acts to the end of the year under review, two hundred and thirteen applications have been approved in respect of three hundred and ninety-nine houses, and of this number, forty-two were either derelict houses or premises not previously occupied as dwelling houses.

The above figures go to prove that much good work has been accomplished under these Acts, but much remains yet to be done. Had agriculture been in a more flourishing condition, many more applications would undoubtably have been received.

Demolition Orders - Before the close of the year, twenty-three houses had been demolished under the 1930 Act and Demolition Orders had been served in respect of other fifteen.

HOUSES REPAIRED or IMPROVED - Without Assistance:- Fifty-three houses had improvements and repairs carried out during the year. Fifteen houses in rural areas were provided with bathroom and all fittings complete; ten houses had additional W.C. accommodation provided; and eighteen houses had sink fitted up inside with water laid on. There were twelve new or improved water supplies provided and two others are nearing completion.

HOUSING TABLE.

	Houses Complete.	Houses in course of Erection.
By Local Authority -	134	4
By Assisted Private enterprise ... -	28	4
By Unassisted Private enterprise ... -	24	32
Totals .	186	40

Houses/

Houses reconstructed under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts - 78.

DAIRIES:- At the end of the year, there were two hundred and eighty-nine registered dairies in the district. Licences were again applied for and granted for the production of certified milk at the Rowett Research Institute, and Grade A (T.T.) Milk at the Home Farm, Clinterty, and at the Home Farm, Grandhome.

Extensive improvements were carried out at twenty-four dairy farms, and at several others repairs of a minor nature were attended to. Notices were served asking for practically a complete gut out and renewal of five large dairy byres, and these are to be attended to in the coming summer.

Two parties were dealt with for dirty cows and premises, and when revisited at a later date a very considerable improvement was found.

During the year, three hundred and two visits of inspection were made, and the average number of cows in the cowsheds registered for the production of milk was 4,017.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:- The following cases were notified:- Scarlet Fever - 86: Diphtheria - 8: Puerperal Fever - 8: Cerebro-Spinal meningitis - 3: Erysipelas - 17: Ophthalmia neonatorum - 2: Dysentery - 1: Infective Jaundice - 1: and Pneumonia - 61: Total - 187.

HOUSES DISINFECTED - 109.

FACTORIES and WORKSHOPS:- One hundred and eleven inspections were made and five intimations were issued - three for limewashing, and two for W.C. accommodation in place of privies, and these were duly attended to.

WM. PARK, Sanitary Inspector.

VII. ALFORD DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY:- The Special Water Districts remain as formerly, viz:- Alford, Lumsden, and Montgarrie.

ALFORD:- The water supply during the past year was sufficient to meet requirements and no scarcity was experienced. There are still one or two springs within the gathering area which can be taken in should they be required.

LUMSDEN:- A shortage of water occurred in this village in the month of March. On investigation a big leakage was discovered between the collecting tank and the reservoir. On this being put right, there was no further trouble, and the supply was equal to the demand. The storage capacity of the reservoir is, however, very small, as it holds less than one day's supply. The question of increasing the storage should be considered, as the introduction of bathrooms and water closets is making increased demands on the supply.

MONTGARRIE:- The dry summer seriously affected the water supply in this village, and, during the months of July, August, and September, the shortage of water was acute. The supply per 24 hours was only equal to 8 gallons per head of the population. This amount in a village where there are a considerable number of bathrooms and water closets is quite inadequate. The necessity of augmenting this supply is urgent.

The formation of the hamlet of Kirkhill, Kennethmont, into a Special Water District is meantime in abeyance.

The dry summer had a serious effect on a great many water supplies at farms and crofts, and, in this connection, 14 new supplies were provided, and/

and in many cases improvements were carried out on existing supplies with a view to augmenting them. In several cases the work carried out had not the desired effect.

DRAINAGE:- The villages of Alford and Lumsden, are now Special Drainage Districts.

ALFORD:- Reference was made in last year's report regarding the pumping at the disposal works. This matter has now been satisfactorily dealt with by the engineers, and everything in connection with the drainage system is in good order.

LUMSDEN:- This village was formed into a Special Drainage District in the early part of the year. Work in connection with the sewer and purification tanks is well advanced. The work is being carried out by direct labour under the supervision of the County Engineer.

Throughout the District the improvement, and renewing of drainage systems continues. All new drains were inspected and tested on completion.

NUISANCES:- All complaints of nuisances received were of a minor nature, and were immediately dealt with either by verbal or written intimation. No trouble was experienced in having the cause of complaint removed, where such existed.

SCAVENGING:- The scavenging of the village of Alford continues to give satisfaction.

No progress has been made with the formation of the village of Lumsden into a Scavenging area. Now that this village has been formed into a Drainage District, scavenging should follow without delay.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:- Forty-five visits of inquiry were made in connection with infectious disease. Twenty-four houses, and 25 sets of bedding were disinfected.

HOUSING:- Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1928, 126 houses were inspected. Forty-two were considered to be in such a condition as to be injurious or dangerous to health. Two notices were served by the Local Authority under Section 14 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, and 39 notices were served in terms of Section 16(1) of the said Act. Six intimations were given under Section 20 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, as to insufficient water closet accommodation. In every case the requirements were complied with. Eight informal notices were served under Section 40 (1) of the Housing and Town Planning &c. (Scotland) Act, 1919, to provide dwelling houses with a wholesome water supply. In seven cases the requirements were complied with, and one case is still pending.

Under the Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931, six three-roomed houses are in course of construction in the village of Lumsden. Under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, nine houses were either reconstructed or improved. Eight houses were reconditioned or improved by the owners without assistance.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:- There are three private slaughterhouses in the District. Regular inspections were made. They are kept in a satisfactory condition.

MEAT INSPECTION:- Two hundred and six carcases were inspected at the slaughterhouses. One thousand, five hundred and sixty-eight pounds of meat and 290 lbs. of offal were destroyed with the owners' consent. Eighty-nine inspections of meat, and other foods were made at shops.

SCHOOLS:- There are 22 schools in the District and I had occasion to inspect them all during the year. The cleaning is fairly well carried out, and no cause for complaint was found in this respect. There is no change in the number of dry closets; they are as mentioned in last year's report.

WORKSHOPS/

WORKSHOPS:- The number of workshops on the register at 31st December, 1933, was 74. One hundred and one visits of inspection were made. The premises were generally found in a clean condition. Any defects found were of a minor nature and were at once attended to by the occupiers.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- These in so far as inspected were found to be kept in good order.

JAS. ALLANACH, Sanitary Inspector.

BURGH OF BALLATER.

WATER:- The water supply is drawn from the River Gairn, one and a half miles from the Burgh. It is filtered through beds of sand and shingle, which gives very satisfactory results, as samples of the water have shown, after tests, before and after filtration. The water itself is of a first class quality and even before filtration shows very little foreign matter. It is conveyed to the Burgh in two cast iron pipes of seven and four inches in diameter. The supply is far in excess of the demand, and even during the severe drought during the year, there was never the slightest danger of any shortage, which says a lot because during the worst of the drought the population was more than doubled with visitors andnever at any time was there the least complaint.

SEWAGE and DRAINAGE:- All drains and sewers are always kept in good order, and can easily cope with the work they have to do. All sewers flushed out at regular intervals with a plentiful supply of water which is always available, as there is a scour off the water mains fitted on to the highest points of the sewers. There is plenty fall on the whole of the sewerage system, as there is a natural fall on the ground all the way to the outfall which discharges into an irrigation farm which is under the charge of the Aberdeen Town Council. Every house has a connection on to the main sewers, so that nothing in the nature of cess-pools is within the Burgh. No alteration of the system has been needed, and no complaints of any nature have been received during the year.

WORKSHOPS and FACTORIES:- There is no industry within the burgh which comes under the Factory Act, and all workshops are always kept up to standard and no proceedings have been found necessary. All have inside sanitary systems which more than meet the demands of the employees who are few in number in any of the workshops. There are three bakehouses which are kept in very good order and have all ample working space and every convenience. No Common Lodging Houses or Burial Grounds are within the burgh.

SCAVENGING and CLEANSING:- Two men are employed at this. All street sweepings are gathered by hand cart and conveyed to dumps outside the burgh. Household refuse is collected daily by a dust cart which is contracted for yearly. One of the burgh workmen assists with the collection and disposal of the refuse. The disposal dump is situated about one mile and a half from the burgh on a piece of waste ground which is kept well fenced against all cattle &c. All vermin are kept well down by shooting and by laying poison.

HOUSING:- There are at present a few cases of overcrowding but nothing of the slum order, in the burgh, and a Housing Scheme has now commenced which when completed will easily meet all demands for housing needs, and the Town Council are going very fully into the matter.

ALEXANDER ORD, Sanitary Inspector.

BURGH OF ELLON.

WATER SUPPLY:- The water supply continues to be of good quality, but is insufficient for the present requirements. From May to October, the water had to be turned off almost every night during that period and even then there was a shortage. For about ten days during the month of September, there were only two feet of water in the reservoir.

The attention of the Council has been directed towards augmenting the present supply and the gathering ground at Harewell where the present supply is got, has been inspected with a view to taking in any additional springs, but there are no springs of sufficient strength. Several visits of inspection have been made by members of the Council to the farm of Ardarg, Ellon, where a good supply of very fine water is available in a field situated North West of Harewell. This supply if taken in, would with the existing supply be ample for the needs of the Burgh for a long time.

The consumption of water per head of the population is steadily increasing, while the quantity of water tends to decrease. Efforts have been made to restrict the consumption and lessen waste, but working class houses are now being provided with modern appliances and the consumption of water is bound to increase.

The distribution system throughout the Burgh has been greatly improved by laying down a six inch main from Hornhillock Road, connected up with the eight inch main from the reservoir, to the junction of Bridge Street with Ythan Terrace. A four inch main has also been laid along Schoolhill Road, which should give every householder an ample supply of water, provided the present supply is augmented.

The Burgh Council has instructed Mr. E. L. Williamson, C.E., to draw up an estimate and report on the suitability of the supply of water available at Ardarg, Ellon.

DRAINAGE:- Drains and sewers throughout the Burgh have all been in perfect order during the year. Sewers in parts of Station Road, The Square and Ythan Terrace, require to be properly scoured every two years to keep them in proper working order. The sewer from Forrester's Terrace discharged into an open ditch on the Auchterellon portion of the Burgh below Forrester's Terrace, but a Septic Tank has now been installed which is a great improvement. All the rest of the drains and sewers discharge into the River Ythan and during the summer months when the river was low, the bed of the river at the mouth of the drains and sewers had to be cleaned every week.

NUISANCES:- Nuisances and the cleansing of the Burgh. The number of complaints received has been fewer than in past years. The principal complaints were due to choked drains, defective houses and offensive smells. The complaints were all carefully investigated and dealt with; verbal and written intimations were given where necessary.

Under the present system, the refuse is collected by two carts every morning between the hours of 7 and 8 a.m. and this method is satisfactory.

The refuse dump is outside the Burgh Boundary, and the dumping is carried out in accordance with the Department of Health Regulations.

The provisions for better dustbins is still desired and there was little improvement during the year.

It is regretted that the practice of placing waste paper, straw and other combustible material into uncovered ashbins and boxes, still continues.

Householders should be reminded that dustbins should have properly fitted lids, so that the contents may be kept dry and that only ashes should be put into them.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS:- General inspections were carried out as formerly; special inspections were made in all cases of complaints and also in connection with houses where sanitary improvements were being carried out.

SANITARY/

SANITARY CONDITIONS of SCHOOLS:- The cleansing of the school during the year has been well and efficiently done; it is kept in a first class sanitary condition.

FACTORIES and WORKSHOPS:- There are 32 Factories and Workshops in the Burgh. Inspections were frequently made during the year and these premises were found to be kept in good sanitary condition.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS:- There is only one house let in lodgings within the Burgh. Frequent inspections were made during the year, when it was found that the Bye-law was being adhered to.

DAIRIES and COWSHEDS:- The dairies and cowsheds come under the control of the County Veterinary Inspector and the District Sanitary Inspector, but I made visits of inspection in my ordinary course of work and found these places in good sanitary condition.

BURIAL GROUND:- The Old Church Yard is the only burial ground within the Burgh. Very few interments take place. The burial ground is kept in good order.

HOUSING:- The housing problem in the Burgh is still a difficult question and additional houses are required to meet the demands for working men's houses.

There are at present twenty houses unfit for habitation and in a dilapidated condition. These houses show signs of age, have leaking roofs, defective eaves, gutters and conductors, irregular floor surface, sagging and low ceilings, broken plaster, insufficient light and ventilation and no domestic and sanitary conveniences.

The Burgh Council are at present proceeding with a Slum Clearance Scheme. Twelve houses are to be erected, which will partly help to solve the question of housing a number of the tenants who will be displaced from properties dealt with under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

Additional houses are urgently required to solve the question of overcrowded houses in properties, which cannot be dealt with under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

I have no hesitation in stating in the case of overcrowded houses that urgent improved housing conditions are as much required in these cases, as in the case of the Slum Dweller.

The next question to be dealt with is the unsatisfactory condition of a number of properties, which do not come within the category of uninhabitable. These properties require extensive structural alterations and repairs, water supplies and sinks inside the houses, in order to render them reasonably fit for human habitation.

The Burgh Council have a scheme in hand for the erection of 50 houses in the course of the next five years, and this, if proceeded with, will greatly reduce the number of unsatisfactory dwellinghouses.

WATER and SINKS:- Houses without water and sinks - 62.

WATER CLOSETS:-

2	houses	of	six tenants	..... 1 W.C.
4	"	"	five "	..... 1 W.C.
12	"	"	four "	..... 1 W.C.
15	"	"	three "	..... 1 W.C.
23	"	"	two "	..... 1 W.C.

GEORGE DUNCAN, Sanitary Inspector.

BURGH/

BURGH OF FRASERBURGH.

WATER SUPPLY:- The year 1933 will long be remembered as the "Drought Year" and the position of the water supplies for the Burgh and actions taken to conserve all available supply may best be recorded in quoting complete the "Report on Water Supply to the Burgh required under Public Health Circular No. 15, 1934" and forwarded to the Department of Health for Scotland, viz:-

Hillhead Water Supply - The supply on this system comes from springs and collecting drains over the Tyrie District lying to the South West of the Burgh.

During the drought season last year, this supply was well maintained and there was no marked difference in the levels of collecting reservoirs compared with previous years. The level of water was certainly lowered from overflow point but not more than has been found during previous summer months.

Fedderate Supply - Fedderate Reservoir, situated 16 miles from the Burgh and fed by two small streams, has a holding capacity of 52.39 million gallons of water at overflow level of 400.00 O.D. During the early spring each year a 6 inch wooden batten is set on this concrete sill overflow to heighten the level of water and increase the holding capacity to 55.27 million gallons.

This batten was set on 18th March, 1933, and until 29th April, 1933, the depth of water flowing over temporary waste weir overflow (i.e. over batten) averaged from ½" to ¾".

On 6th May, 1933, the level of reservoir stood at temporary overflow level giving a holding capacity of 55.27 million gallons.

From the last mentioned date, 6th May, 1933, the level of water steadily dropped until it reached its lowest level of 387.60 feet O.D. on 20th October, 1933. At this point the reservoir contained some 6½ million gallons.

Early in September the owners of the mills situated between Fedderate and Mintlaw, who claim the compensation flow from the reservoir were approached with a view to arranging for the shutting off of Compensation flow, which is at the rate of 400,000 gallons per 24 hours, during such periods as would not interfere with the businesses carried on in the mills. The gentlemen approached, Mr. Davidson - Mill of Fedderate; Mr. Grant - Clackriach Mill; Mr. Chalmers - Aden Mill; and Mr. Rennie - Mill of Aden, were very helpful and the Compensation water was shut off from 7.30 p.m., 16th September until 4 a.m. 18th September; from 2 p.m. 23rd September until 3 a.m. 25th September, and each night thereafter from 8 p.m. until 3 a.m. on 2nd October.

The shutting off of the Compensation water was continued each night during the week from 8 p.m. to 3 a.m. and during each week-end from 2 p.m. on the Saturday until 3 a.m. on the Monday until 6th November, when 13½ million gallons of water were recorded in the reservoir.

During these months every effort was made to stop waste of water within the Burgh and on 1st August, 1933, notices by hand-bills, poster bills and Press advertisements were given to all users of water within the Burgh on the following terms:-

WASTE OF WATER.

The Public are warned that until further notice the Town's Water Supply must on no account be used for washing windows, pavements, or carriages, or watering gardens, or other similar purposes, but must/

must be carefully used for domestic and trade purposes only. Traders are also warned that unless the strictest care is taken to prevent waste of water, it may become necessary to cut off the supply for all trade purposes.

By order of the Water Committee,
A. J. HAMILTON,
Town Clerk.

Inspections of house fittings, supply pipes &c. were carried out and notices served for repair and renewals of fittings where found necessary.

A noticeable difference in the consumption of water in the town was recorded after the request was made to the Public to conserve the supply. The close of the Fishing Season also added to the lower consumption.

The water level slowly but steadily rose after 20th October, 1933, but the temporary overflow level (400.50 O.D.) was not reached until 9th March, 1934.

The reservoir is usually at overflow level in November or early in December each year but owing to the continued drought and lowered spring supplies overflow level was not reached until date given above.

I do not consider that the water supply requires immediate augmentation. The Compensation water, 400,000 gallons per 24 hours is considerable but early requests for the conservation of the supply and a constant check on waste through defective fittings and piping should go far to meet a possible extraordinary situation during the summer and autumn of 1934.

(signed) W. F. HAMILTON,
Burgh Surveyor.

The work commenced in 1932 in protecting from erosion the banks of Fedderate Reservoir was continued this past year when some 746$^{2}/_{3}$ lineal yards of rock pitching were laid on the North East and East banks of the reservoir, leaving the South bank to be protected during 1934. The cleaning out of silt from the South Burn inlet and from over a fair area of reservoir was continued and 2,362 tons of silt were removed. The low level to which the water in reservoir fell, facilitated the removal of this silt which has accumulated over a period of years, and when the opportunity affords, further silt removal should be carried out.

Under the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Act, 1930, Fedderate Reservoir was inspected and favourably reported upon by Andrew Wilson, Esq., O.B.E., D.L., M.Inst.C.E., F.R.S.E., Edinburgh.

Two of the six Mechanical Filters at Bogenscourie (Fedderate Supply) were emptied, thoroughly cleaned, coated, all nozzles taken out, cleaned and replaced and new quartz filtering medium supplied. Two filters will be thoroughly overhauled and cleaned each year.

General - The division of distributing mains within the Burgh into short sections is being carried out to facilitate the better control of the system and to eliminate so far as possible inconvenience to the general public when the necessity for Main renewal, repair or service repairs arises. A number of Scour pipes will require to be set on mains to allow for the regular scouring in sections of the distributing system.

Since the part completion of the pitching works at Fedderate/

Fedderate in 1933, a considerable improvement in the quality of the water has been found at Boger scourie Filters. It has been noted that a great reduction has taken place in the quantity of suspended matter usually found obstructing the inlet bends to hydraulic pumps and a considerable reduction has also been made in the quantity of Alumina Ferric required in the first process in the filtration scheme. This is very satisfactory and further improvements may be expected when the pitching works are complete.

DRAINAGE:- The main drainage of the Burgh is in a satisfactory condition. The sewers of flat gradient are regularly flushed by hose. Nine inch, 7 inch and 6 inch sewers were extended in the Gallowhill and College Bounds Housing Areas to allow for Housing Developments there.

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING:- The collection of household refuse is still being carried out daily over the whole of the Burgh but consideration is being given to alternate day collection over the major area of the town. All refuse is taken to a toom outside the Burgh Boundary forming land improvements and the area covered cropped regularly by the owner of the ground. The length of the tipping face at this toom has been considerably reduced this past year.

NUISANCES:- Choked drains formed the greater part of the nuisances complained of during the year. Eighty-three complaints were received and attended to. No legal proceedings were taken.

INSPECTION of HOUSES:- In the more densely populated area in the Burgh, bounded by Charlotte Street, Commerce Street, College Bounds and the East and North Seaboards (excluding Broadsea), 1,350 houses were inspected, primarily with a view to ascertaining the number of houses unfit for habitation and in which overcrowded conditions exist.

In this part of the Burgh two Improvement Areas were suggested:-

	No. of Houses unfit for habitation.	No. of Houses proposed to be provided.	No. of Houses overcrowded.	No. of Houses required to abate overcrowding.
No. 1 Area	45	42	81	61
No. 2 Area	95	90	42	36

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:- One hundred and nine cases of Infectious Disease were reported during the year - 23 of Diphtheria, 38 of Scarlet Fever, 1 of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, 2 of Dysentery, 4 of Malaria, 1 of Typhoid Fever, 2 of Puerperal, 7 of Tuberculosis, 9 of Erysipelas and 22 of Pneumonia.

Sixty-one patients were removed to the Local Infectious Diseases Hospital, 66 visits of enquiry were made, 73 houses and 68 sets of bedding were disinfected. One hundred and twenty-three intimations and clearance certificates were issued to schools.

FOOD INSPECTION:- Two factories exist within the Burgh where curing and tinning of herring and tinning of meat are carried out. These premises are well kept, clean and in good condition.

At the public slaughterhouse, the only one within the Burgh, 56 seizures of unsound meat were made, all with owners' consent, the total weight seized being 9,418 lbs., comprising 8,984 lbs. meat and offal, 336 lbs. mutton and offal and 98 lbs. of pork. Three hundred and seventy-eight pounds of preserved foods were also destroyed, with owners' consent, as being unsound and unfit for food. These consisted of tinned meats, fish, fruit and milk.

HOUSING - PRIVATE ENTERPRISE:- During the year one house was completed for which Subsidy under the 1923 Housing Act was provided by the Local Authority. At the end of the year one house was under construction; this house is being built by unassisted private enterprise.

HOUSING/

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926:- Three houses were reconstructed during the year on which the Local Authority granted subsidy under this Act.

SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME - HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930:- Forty-eight houses were completed and occupied during the year and sixteen were in course of erection at the end of the year.

In connection with the direct transfer of tenants from Slum dwellings to new houses built under this Act, I find that the majority of tenants prove satisfactory as regards serious aim to cleanliness. There are a few, however, very unsatisfactory, for whom the transfer step is rather high. Cleanliness to them seems quite foreign.

For those a gradual change would be better and the Local Authority should be empowered, under grant, to purchase properties where suitable housing arrangements could be carried out, and transfer thereto those people to whom gradual environment improvement would be more suitable than direct transfer to a scheme development.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1924:- Under this Act 72 houses were completed and occupied and at the end of the year 12 were under construction.

GENERAL:- The schools in the Burgh are all kept in a good sanitary condition.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:- There is only one registered business within the Burgh, that of tallow melting.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:- There are no registered common lodging houses within the Burgh.

BURIAL GROUND:- The Burial Ground is outwith the Burgh Boundary.

FOOD and DRUGS ACT:- The County Police carry out the administration of the Food and Drugs Act.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS and MILKSHOPS:- These now come under the control of the County Veterinary Inspector, but visits of inspection were made in the ordinary course of work, and all these premises were found to be kept in good condition.

W. F. HAMILTON, Sanitary Inspector.

BURGH OF HUNTLY.

GENERAL:- The population of Burgh - 3,779 (1931 Census).

The total area of the Burgh is 320 acres. The total length of the streets is 6.59 miles, made up as follows:-

Class I Roads	.....	1.30 miles.
Unclassified	.....	5.29 "
Total	.....	6.59 "

There are 9½ acres of land within the Burgh boundaries, known as the Market Muir and Torry Acres, set aside for Recreation and Playing Fields.

RAINFALL:- The total rainfall during 1933 was 29.87 inches; the wettest month being October, when 6.57 inches were recorded.

Table/

Table showing details of Rainfall.

January	.....	1.07 ins.
February	.....	4.72 "
March	.....	1.07 "
April	.....	2.48 "
May	.....	.98 "
June	.....	1.49 "
July	.....	4.25 "
August	.....	1.78 "
September	.....	1.18 "
October	.....	6.57 "
November	.....	3.19 "
December	.....	1.09 "
		29.87 "

WATER SUPPLY:- The water supply of the Burgh continues to be of excellent quality; being derived from springs and drawn from the pure source in the valley of the Clashmach. The springs, however, do not yield a sufficient supply to meet the requirements of the Burgh during the summer months, and the water flowing into the enclosed Catchment area has to be taken into the supply to augment the spring water.

No complaints were received regarding the quality of the water, but, as in previous years, I have received complaints about want of pressure in certain high buildings in the town. The explanation is that the demand for water during certain hours is increasing, and varies throughout the day. The greatest demand is between the hours of 9a.m. and 12 noon on the first days of the week, during the summer months. The two delivery pipes, 5" in diameter, from the reservoir to the Burgh are together only capable of supplying the average daily requirements; they are not capable of supplying sufficient water during the times of maximum demand.

Readings of the flow of water into the reservoir at Craighead have been continued, and on August 9th the flow represented 148,440 gallons per day, or 37 gallons per day per head of the population. This supply is insufficient, and the water from the Catchment Area has had to be taken into the supply, giving a daily addition of 13 gallons per head of population, making a total of 50 gallons per head. During the months of September and October, the combined supply gradually diminished and the lowest reading was on October 19th with 171,864 gallons, which equals about 42¾ gallons per head.

The taking of readings of the flow of water in the Mill Lade and Collonach Burn were discontinued.

Last year's report referred to the unsatisfactory condition of the concrete reservoir at Craighead, and repairs were carried out early in the year. An excavation was made to a depth of 11 feet below the water line on the east end of the reservoir, and the crack from the roof was found to extend to the foundation, at which depth water was entering. This must have given trouble during the construction of the reservoir. In order to get rid of this spring, a connection was made to the scour pipe draining into the ditch alongside the public road. The cavity was filled up with concrete, and the cracks, visible on the inside and outside of the tank, with cement grout. Excavations and strengthening were made to a depth of about 7 feet on the south-side wall to a distance of about 13 yards, where cracks were seen in the wall from the inside of the reservoir. This wall was very weak, no strengthening pieces, as is shown on the drawings, having been put in during construction.

The roof was repaired where necessary, and in my opinion everything possible has been done to preserve the structure. When the work was completed, the reservoir was tested and no leakage was found.

During the year, periodical inspection of consumers' supply pipes and/

and fittings were made for the detection of waste. In addition to verbal arrangements with proprietors, 46 written notices were served.

The waste of water, in many cases, is due to the thoughtlessness of the consumers, which makes the process of inspection a very necessary duty, to see that the fittings are kept in a sound and efficient state of repair, thus by eliminating wastage helping to maintain a sufficient supply for all the properties in the Burgh.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM - EFFICIENCY:- The Drainage System of the Burgh has proved satisfactory during the year, no complaints as to flooding being received. The sewers vary in diameter, and the fall is sufficient except in one or two streets where dead-ends exist. These require regular flushing.

Property drains are gradually being improved, thus the number of stoppages are being reduced. Five new house drain connections have been made to the sewers during the year, also several minor alterations were supervised.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL:- The sewage effluent of the Burgh is discharged without treatment into the River Bogie, some distance below the Bogie Bridge. Although sewage discharged into the river in this crude state is undesirable, no complaints have been received from householders.

SCAVENGING and CLEANSING - METHOD and EFFICIENCY - DISPOSAL OF REFUSE:-

There has been no alteration in the method of collecting and disposing of refuse, the system of tipping being continued during the year. The refuse was taken during the summer to the depot at Corvechan Quarry, on the east side of the Burgh, and during the winter, to a disused quarry on the south side. Although this tip is quite near to a dwellinghouse, only minor complaints have been received.

The cleansing of streets has been carried out as formerly, and it is estimated that 1,251 tons of house refuse and 840 tons of street sweepings have been removed. The total cost of these services is estimated at 4/7¼d per head per annum of population.

NUISANCES:- Several complaints, written and verbal, of alleged nuisances have been received in the course of the year.

Intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were served in one or two cases, but in the majority of complaints only verbal intimations were required.

HOUSING - PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS:-

(a) Sufficiency of Working-class Houses - A shortage of houses in the Burgh has existed for a number of years, and is increasing. The demand is for good houses of adequate size to provide satisfactory accommodation for working-class people. Private enterprise has failed to produce houses suitable for the working classes.

(b) Habitability of existing houses - action taken to deal with defective or uninhabitable houses - On inspection it is found that quite a number of existing houses occupied by the working-classes are unsatisfactory, being lacking in modern sanitary conveniences and equipment essential to the health and well-being of the community. Not only are there too few houses, but a large proportion of the existing ones are defective or insanitary, being damp or out of repair. In many cases there is no place in which to store milk or butcher-meat, and where a wall-press does exist it is usually in close proximity to a kitchen vent or fire-place. The only facility for body, clothes, and dish washing, is a sink with a cold-water tap, and even this does not exist in many cases. The press accommodation and shelving is inadequate. The sanitary conveniences are used in common by two or more tenants. There are other respects in which many existing houses fail to satisfy ideal conditions, but homes with the above-named defects may surely be considered dangerous to health.

(c)/

(c) Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 - The three-year scheme adopted by the Local Authority has made considerable progress, although not completed at the end of 1933. The Council are to be congratulated on the satisfactory result, as this Scheme involved considerable time and work. Five blocks of four three-apartment houses (20 in all) were completed at King Street; one block of two five-apartment houses in Torry Street; and three blocks of two four-apartment houses are in the course of erection in Gordon Street. The tenants occupying the condemned houses were transferred to the new houses.

During the later months of the year, Dr. Rae, Medical Officer of Health, and the writer, surveyed certain houses for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the insanitary housing in the Burgh; although the majority of these properties were well known to us. The first question to be decided was the standard which ought to be adopted. This was a matter of no little difficulty. One of the chief reasons for condemning a house is that it is in such a state of disrepair or presents such sanitary defects that it is dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants. The term "disrepair" is self-explanatory, but the words "sanitary defects" are particular defects, such as lack of air space, lack of ventilation, darkness, dampness, absence of adequate or readily accessible water supply or other conveniences, draining of yards and courts, and these points were our guide when considering each individual house.

The Department of Health Circular dated 17th July 1933, called for a general statement to be submitted of the measures proposed to be taken during the five years 1934-1938 for dealing with the Housing Conditions and the provision for further housing accommodation:-

(a) To repair houses unfit for human habitation.

(b) To accommodate persons living in overcrowded conditions.

(c) To meet the needs of other persons requiring houses, e.g. persons living with relatives, in sub-lets, or in lodgings; persons desirous of getting married for whom accommodation is not likely to be available.

We found it difficult to differentiate between (a), (b) and (c), but after consideration, recommended 100 cases to the Council in the ratio of 85 - (a), 10 (b) and 5 (c). An allowance was made for houses which will be improved by owners with the help of the Local Authority under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926-1931. The Council, after considering the foregoing recommendation, decided that the numbers should be 85 - (a), 5 - (b), and 5 - (c), making a total of 95 houses to be built during the next five years.

(d) Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926 - Owing to the house shortage, owners of property cannot take advantage of the financial assistance afforded by the Council's Scheme under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926. Their properties in need of repair continue to be fully let owing to housing shortage, and so they cannot find alternative accommodation for their tenants. In the course of the year, work was completed on two three-apartment houses situated in Bleachfield Street. Two applications for assistance were received, one was granted and the work has been completed. The two houses referred to in last year's report at Princes Street, which had been held up for lack of alternative accommodation, are now proceeding.

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

1. Number of Houses inspected ..... 163.

2. Number of dwellinghouses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. .... 113.

Housing/

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

10. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1). 3

11. Number of dwellinghouses referred to in 10:-

(a) which have been rendered fit for human habitation 2

(b) in respect of which undertaking has been given that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit 1

GENERAL INFORMATION or OBSERVATIONS as to the character of the 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:-

The chief defects found during inspection are:- Dampness, defects in structure internally and externally, disrepair in woodwork and plaster, sagging floor ceilings, insufficient light and ventilation, low ceiling heights, rooms partly underground, decaying timbers, irregular floor surfaces, defective roofs and drainage systems, offensive smells arising from dampness and want of ventilation. Sixteen cases of overcrowding were discovered, twelve of which were in houses considered unfit for habitation. These will be dealt with during the Council's five-year building programme.

OTHER MATTERS CALLING FOR COMMENT:-

(a) Public Convenience - During the past year the Town Council has given consideration to the provision of a central Public convenience, but so far no progress has been made.

(b) Tents and Vans - The number of tents and vans resting on the Market Muir for an indefinite period has been increasing. From reports submitted from time to time, it appears that the ground is becoming a residential camp for people of the vagrant class, especially in the winter months.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:- An ample supply of water in an accessible situation is essential in every home if a proper standard of hygiene is to be maintained. Where water has to be carried a considerable distance (even up several flights of stairs), while as waste water it has to be removed, perfect cleanliness is difficult to maintain. Unfortunately, there are quite a number of houses within the Burgh in this condition; but they are gradually being reduced through the Slum Clearance Scheme, and the houses are being renovated under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act.

In the course of the year, two water-closets were installed, one serving 1 tenant and one serving 2 tenants. Two inside water supplies and sinks were introduced in two houses. It has not been the policy of the Council to ask proprietors to instal water and sinks in houses likely to be soon dealt with under the Slum Clearance Act.

Conveniences used in common - In terms of the Department's circular, the following particulars are given:-

(a) Number of water-closets used in common by two tenants ... 107
" " " " " " " " three " ... 75
" " " " " " " " four " ... 50
" " " " " " " by five or more tenants 17

(b) Dry-closets - 2. 1 serving one tenant, and 1 serving three.

(c) Privy middens - none. (d) Ashpits - none.

(e) Houses without water supply and sinks, 187. There are 5 sinks used in common, 3 serving two tenants, and 2 serving three tenants.

SLAUGHTER/

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:- Routine inspection of the three private slaughter-houses in the Burgh continues to be made daily. These inspections are important and a systematic system of meat inspection must be maintained. The total number of animals slaughtered for the year ending 31st December, 1933:-

Cattle	.....	2,834
Sheep	.....	7,639
Pigs	.....	149
Total	....	10,622

The situation of these premises is not all that could be desired, but there has been a marked improvement in their cleanliness during recent years.

The carcases of all animals slaughtered are inspected and in the course of the year, 6,656 lbs. of beef, mutton and offal were condemned by the Meat Inspector as unfit for human food.

SCHOOLS, WORKSHOPS and FACTORIES, COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, BURIAL GROUNDS:- The sanitary condition of schools was found to be satisfactory. Factories and workshops were found to be in a satisfactory condition and it has not been necessary to issue notices to remedy defects.

There are no common Lodging-houses within the Burgh. One house is registered under "House Let in Lodgings", and this is kept in a satisfactory order of cleanliness.

There are no burial grounds within the Burgh.

BURGH POLICE ACT - PROCEEDINGS:- Nine warrants were granted by the Dean of Guild Court for the erection and alteration of properties. Five certificates were granted under Section 40 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, for alterations and erections of a minor nature. Two notices were served under Section 264 of the Act.

THOMAS S. HUTSON, Sanitary Inspector.

BURGH OF INVERURIE.

In reporting generally on the Sanitary Conditions of the Burgh, one has to admit that, as each year draws to a close some improvements have been carried out.

Many of the old condemned houses of last year, have this year been demolished and removed; other sites have been developed and new and more modern houses erected; other old properties have been reconstructed and brought up to modern standard by the introduction of Water Supply, Sinks and Water Closets.

In connection with these schemes there are the extensions to, and the enlarging of our Water Mains, and Sewers, and it is hoped that during the next few years these improvements will continue.

WATER SUPPLY:- The Burgh of Inverurie has always had for many years an abundant supply of water for all purposes, but, during the summer months of 1933, owing to the excessive drought, a slight shortage occurred.

When the shortage did arise, you will understand how difficult it was for me to impress upon the residents of a Burgh, who were always accustomed to a plentiful supply of water, the necessity of exercising proper/

proper care. I have to relate, however, that every possible means was adopted to conserve that which we had.

During the months of May, June and July, it was noticed that our supply was diminishing, but, it was not until the month of September that we found our storage tanks becoming empty and the residents in the upper parts of the town having no water in the late afternoon and evenings.

The residents in the lower parts of the town were not affected by the shortage, but, in order to obtain a supply for all residents, the public were warned to economise in the use of water.

Fortunately we did not require to cut off the supply altogether, but, only curtailed the supply to the lower parts which enabled us to obtain sufficient water in the storage tanks to supply all residents during the day time.

I may say, however, that since the shortage occurred the Local Authority have had under consideration the question of obtaining more water from other sources, and, it is hoped that in the near future there will be no cause for fear.

The water supply to the Burgh is obtained from three different sources, namely:- Mill of Easterton, Keithhall, and Port-Elphinstone.

Each source of supply is visited at varying intervals during the year, when all operations and apparatus is carefully examined to ensure their working in a satisfactory manner.

The settling tanks and reservoirs are thoroughly scoured and cleaned out and the Filter Beds renewed.

The water is of an excellent quality, clear and transparent, and very suitable for all domestic and trade purposes.

In order to ascertain the quantity of water being supplied to the Burgh, readings are taken at various intervals during the year and the average of these has been found to work out as follows:-

Mill of Easterton	187	Gallons	per	Minute.
Keithhall	48	"	"	"
Port-Elphinstone.	9	"	"	"
Total ...	244	"	"	"

By taking the foregoing at the average rate of supply of 244 gallons per minute, we have a total of 14,640 gallons per hour or an average of 351,360 gallons per day of 24 hours.

By dividing this total supply again by the average population of say, 4,500 we have a daily supply at the rate of about 78 gallons per head per day.

At the latter end of the summer months, however, this average rate of supply was down as far as 47 gallons per head per day, which was not sufficient to meet all the demands, with the result that the supply in certain parts of the Burgh had to be curtailed as already mentioned.

During the winter months the supply rose again to as much as 125 gallons per head per day, which is more than ample to meet all purposes.

The water mains throughout the Burgh are scoured practically every month and oftener if found necessary. This enables the public securing as pure a water supply as is possible to obtain.

During the year the following works were carried out:-
Barclay Road, 206 yards, 4" cast iron water main; Charles Place, 110 yards, 4" cast iron water main; Watt Crescent, 48 yards, 3" cast iron water main. The cost of this work amounted altogether to about £128.

SEWERS and DRAINS:- All the main sewers and private drains are being kept in a very satisfactory condition.

The/

The overflow from Brandsbutt Reservoir connects up with the main sewer at the top of North Street and the water therefrom tends to keep the sewer at this part of the Town in a very clean condition.

During the year new drains were laid in connection with the following:- 12 houses, North Street; 8 houses, Watt Crescent; 2 houses, Lade Side Road, Port-Elphinstone; 6 houses, Barclay Road; 4 houses, Constitution Street; 1 house, Harlaw Road; 1 house, North Street.

In addition to this, the sewer at King Street was extended for a distance of about 75 yards, with 6" fireclay pipes to meet the requirements of the 12 new houses at North Street, and a new 7" sewer was laid along Barclay Road for a distance of about 220 yards from its junction with High Street.

SCAVENGING:- The scavenging of the Burgh is still being carried out in a very satisfactory manner. In order that every street receive the attention of the scavenger, the Burgh is divided into three sections, namely:-

No. 1 Section:- Victoria Street, North Street, Constitution Street, Harlaw Road and other side streets and lanes leading off.

No. 2 Section:- West High Street, Market Place, (East and West side) High Street, St. James's Place and all side streets and lanes leading off.

No. 3 Section:- Port-Elphinstone.

Each of the foregoing sections is swept daily with the exception of Port-Elphinstone which is cleansed every Tuesday and Friday afternoon.

This is now the fourth year that the Council have adopted the alternate system of removal and everything has worked out in an economical and efficient manner.

The method of removal is as follows:-

Monday, Wednesday and Friday forenoon:-

Keithhall Road, High Street, Market Place, (East and West side) Souterford Road, West High Street, Westfield Gardens, Middlemuir Road, Blackhall Road, and Victoria Street with all side streets and Lanes leading therefrom.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon:-

St. James's Place, Upperboat Road, Manse Road and Port-Elphinstone.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday forenoon:-

North Street, Saphock Place, Watt Crescent, Gallowfold Lane, Mortimers Lane, Piries Lane, Constitution Street, Harlaw Road, Garioch Road, King Street, Queen Street and Princes Street with all other lanes and courts included.

All refuse from shops and other business premises is removed on Tuesday and Thursday afternoon.

The only ashpits now used within the Burgh are those in connection with schools and houses in the outlying district, together with those used by the scavengers.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE BURGH:- List of houses having the use of and without sinks, water supply and water closets.

Distribution/

Distribution of Tenants, and the number of Blocks where there is:-		Use of Water-Closet Inside.	Use of Water Supply.	Use of Wash-house.	Use of Bath-room.	Houses without sinks or Water Inside.
Blocks -						
Containing =						
One House	618	618	604	299	203	9
Two Houses	80	84	54	-	-	23
Three Houses	50	50	50	33	-	50
Four Houses	50	50	52	52	-	180
Five Houses	10	10	10	10	-	27
Six or more Houses.	14	14	14	14	-	84
Total	822	826	784	408	203	373

During the year several proprietors were called upon to install sufficient water closets, sinks, and water supply into their premises. Meantime some of the appliances are being fitted.

During the year 38 new water closets were installed, together with 24 baths, 24 sets sinks and tubs, also 4 separate sinks, and 24 wash-hand basins.

HOUSING:- The Housing conditions within the Burgh are becoming more satisfactory every year.

With the erection of new houses by the Town Council, and by private enterprise, and the re-construction of old buildings, the housing and sanitary conditions throughout the Burgh are being brought up to a higher standard.

During the year the Town Council erected 12 houses of three apartments of the flatted type; 2 houses of four apartments - Bungalow type; and a hostel of 8 apartments. Six semi-detached bungalow houses were erected by private enterprise under the Housing Subsidy Acts, and two single bungalows were erected without subsidy.

The Town Council anticipate erecting several more houses during 1934.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:- During the year the following cases of infectious disease and tuberculosis were notified:- Scarlet Fever 36: Pneumonia 5: Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis 1: Erysipelas 1: Tuberculosis, Pulmonary 2: Non-pulmonary 2.

Inspections were made in nearly every case and where necessary disinfection was carried out.

NUISANCES:- Systematic inspection is made throughout the year of the whole Burgh in order to ascertain what nuisances exist and require the attention of the parties responsible. Altogether 497 inspections were made, 36 complaints received and 69 nuisances dealt with and remedied.

The nuisances principally consisted of defective drains, water pipes, water closets and defective roofs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE:- The Public Slaughterhouse which is owned by the Town Council is situated in premises off North Street, and consists of six cattle booths, pig booth and two byres.

In my report last year it was mentioned that the open cattle pens had been roofed over and four large pens made. This year, however, a portion of these pens was re-constructed and converted into two slaughtering booths for sheep. The floors were all thoroughly concreted and concrete walls erected and the whole place finished in a very up-to-date manner.

The/

The various booths are let to local cattle dealers and butchers yearly, and they are held responsible for the keeping of them in a clean and satisfactory condition. The walls and floors are washed down daily after slaughtering is over.

The number of animals killed at the slaughterhouse during the year ending 31st December, 1933, was as follows:-

Oxen	Bulls	Heifers	Cows	Sheep	Pigs	Total
5,322	161	6,759	1,054	33,140	131	46,567

OFFENSIVE TRADES:- There are four Offensive Trades carried on within the Burgh, namely:- Two Hide and Tallow Companies and two Gut and Pudding Manufacturers. The Hide and Tallow Companies works are visited practically every other day while the Gut premises are visited monthly.

All those premises are kept in a very clean condition being washed down daily and the rubbish removed.

SCHOOLS:- There are three schools in Inverurie and one at Port-Elphinstone. These four schools are kept in a very good state of repair. The schools are kept very clean and tidy and opportunity is taken during the week-ends or holidays for disinfecting the class rooms &c.

FACTORIES and WORKSHOPS:- There are twenty factories on the register including laundries and twenty-three workshops. Altogether seventy inspections were made of these premises during the year.

On six occasions it was found necessary to call upon the owners to clean their premises, and on one occasion to provide separate lavatory accommodation.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE:- There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Burgh.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS and MILKSHOPS:- The following were on the register for the year ending 31st December, 1933.

Cowkeepers - There are eight persons who keep one or two cows principally for their own use, and any milk left over is generally sold to friends or neighbours.

Retail Purveyors of Milk - There are eight persons who retail milk to customers throughout the Burgh.

Wholesale and Retail Purveyors - There are four persons on the register mostly farmers who sell their milk wholesale to dairies in Aberdeen and retail the balance to customers within the Burgh.

Inspections are made during the year of all premises and vehicles but these are generally kept in a very satisfactory condition.

WILLIAM W. CONNER, Sanitary Inspector.

BURGH OF TURRIFF.

WATER SUPPLY:- The source of the main water supply is about 3 miles distant from the Burgh on the Estate of Barnyards which belongs to the Council. The supply is obtained from springs on the higher ground and the collecting pipes are at a depth of from 12 to 16 feet. The subsoil being of gravel acts as a natural filter and the quality of the supply is, therefore, very good. The capacity of the main reservoir is 120,000 gallons. Owing to the increased needs of the Burgh this supply was/

was, a few years ago, found to be insufficient during the summer months, and an additional supply was procured. This additional supply is obtained from low ground and a pumping plant is necessary. As a breakdown in this pumping plant might, if the repairs necessitated a stoppage of more than a day or two, cause a certain amount of inconvenience, the Council are meantime considering the question of duplicating the plant. During the year the supply was ample and of splendid quality.

SEWAGE:- The sewers throughout the Burgh are in good condition and sufficiently ventilated. The sewage purification works consisting of sediment tanks and filters continue to give satisfaction. A large storm drain was laid down a few years ago to prevent flooding in the South East part of the town and it has so far fulfilled its purpose.

HOUSING:- The population of 2,298 live in 708 houses, 242 of which have a rental of £16 or over. The class of houses generally may be said to be good and well equipped with sanitary conveniences. There are now only 5 cases where inside sinks have not been provided. In 2 of these cases the houses are likely to be condemned in the near future and it is expected that the other 3 cases will be dealt with soon. There are now only 4 cases where 1 W.C. serves 3 tenants, and, although the actual number of persons in the 3 families is not large, the proprietors in each case are being pressed to provide additional W.C. accommodation. During the year, as a result of two inspections made by the Medical Officer of Health and myself, a further 7 houses were condemned. Of the houses condemned in connection with the Slum Clearance Act of 1930, 40 have been vacated - of these 17 have been demolished and in the other 23 cases undertakings have been obtained that the houses will not again be used for human habitation. During the year the building of 30 further houses has been completed by the Council and in most cases these have been used to rehouse persons displaced from condemned houses. Of these 30 houses -

8	are	of	the	4	apartment	flatted type.
16	"	"	"	3	"	" "
4	"	"	"	2	"	" "
2	"	"	"	3	apartment	cottage type.

In addition, 10 houses are meantime under construction.

SCHOOLS:- The schools are modern, with ample accommodation and are well ventilated. There is a range of modern W.Cs. with automatic flushing tanks. All the sanitary arrangements are kept in good order.

WORKSHOPS:- There are 16 factories and 55 workshops falling under the Factory and Workshops regulations. All are sufficiently lighted and ventilated and are kept in a satisfactory sanitary condition. There are no underground workshops or bakehouses. During the year two orders were served requiring additional whitewashing of ceilings and these were promptly complied with. There are no cases of Homeworkers falling under the regulations.

DAIRIES:- There are 5 dairies embracing 23 cows within the Burgh. The main supply is provided from outside sources. The Veterinary Inspector for the County of Aberdeen is also Inspector for the Burgh and the regulations are complied with.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE:- There is one Common Lodging House; it has accommodation for 12 lodgers. The premises are inspected weekly and are found to be well kept. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. During the year 1,284 beds were supplied.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:- During the year 12 cases were notified - 11 Scarlet Fever and 1 Diphtheria. All the cases were removed to the Hospital at Huntly.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:- These are the property of the Council and consist of 5 slaughtering booths with necessary byre accommodation, blood tank accommodation for refuse, and sanitary conveniences. These premises were recently reconstructed and improved and are now satisfactory and are/

are kept in thorough sanitary condition. The premises are inspected almost daily. The numbers of animals killed during the year were -

Cattle - 1,207; Sheep - 432; Pigs - 100.

Seventeen carcases, viz:- 9 Bullocks; 3 Heifers; 5 Sheep; and 1 Pig, were seized, and with owners consent the following quantities of meat were condemned, viz:- 3,077 lbs. of beef; 250 lbs. of mutton; and 200 lbs. of pork. The cattle and pig were affected with tuberculosis and the sheep suffered from inflammation. I also condemned 42 lbs. of compressed corn beef. The tins were blown and the meat in bad condition. The meat seized was disposed of to the local knackery.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- There are two burial grounds within the Burgh. One is known as the Old Churchyard and is now practically closed. The other is the Episcopal Church Cemetery in which there are only a very few burials annually. The principal cemetery lies outside the Burgh. All are kept in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

GENERAL:- The general sanitary condition of the Burgh is good. Sewer gullies and streets are cleaned daily. All ashes, household refuse, and papers are collected and removed to Dump where everything it is possible to burn is dealt with in that way. There are no ashpits and no earth or dry closets in the Burgh.

No proceedings under the Burgh Police Act were necessary during the year.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Sanitary Inspector.

BURGH OF PETERHEAD.

WATER SUPPLY:- The water supply to the Burgh during the year caused a good deal of anxiety to the Local Authority. The low rainfall, combined with a tropical summer gave early indications that special precautions would have to be taken to conserve the supply as much as possible. Early in the summer and much earlier than usual, the supply in the reservoirs began to diminish and in the month of September the reservoirs contained only 2½ million gallons, the lowest supply on record. In the months of May and September public notices were given requesting the public to refrain from washing windows, pavements or wasting water in any way whatsoever, in order that the supply might be conserved as much as possible. At the end of the year the supply in the reservoirs had increased to nine million gallons, but the yield at the source is considerably less than it has ever been and special precautions will have to be exercised early in the year unless the springs are replenished with an abnormally heavy fall of rain or snow.

A special report on the condition of the supply was made in the beginning of October of which the following is a copy.

"The remit regarding the question of additional reservoir and filter bed accommodation has now been carefully considered.

The more difficult of these two problems is that of reservoir accommodation. It is scarcely reasonable to judge this question on the position this year when the rainfall has been abnormally low. The position must be gauged over a period of years, and it is necessary to take into account the quantity of water in the reservoir at the period when the water supply, not in Peterhead only, but all over the country, is at its lowest ebb. That date may be taken as mid September. The/

The quantity of water in the reservoirs at that date over a period of ten years was:-

1933	... ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	million gallons.
1932	... ...	11	" "
1931	... ...	15	" "
1930	... ...	14	" "
1929	... ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	" "
1928	... ...	11	" "
1927	... ...	$15\frac{1}{2}$	" "
1926	... ...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	" "
1925	... ...	12	" "
1924	... ...	14	" "

If it is kept in view that the total capacity of the reservoirs is 16 million gallons it is apparent that, apart from this year, there has not been any cause for anxiety as to the sufficiency of water in reserve. It would, therefore, appear premature to take steps to provide further storage accommodation - which would probably cost from £10,000 to £12,000 - on the experience of one abnormal year.

There is one method by which the reserve of water could be augmented at comparatively small cost. During the past two months the water from a filter as it went out of operation - which formerly ran to waste through the scour - has been preserved from waste by pumping. It is estimated that if this method were adopted at the commencement of the summer, not less than one million gallons per month could be saved. This is equivalent to the storage capacity of a large reservoir. It is suggested that in the meantime instead of rushing into a scheme which would involve large capital expenditure, this method of conserving the water should be adopted.

The question of additional filtration is much more urgent. At present there are three filter beds two of which are in operation, while the third is being cleaned. From this it follows that of the two filter beds in operation, one is clean, while the other is reaching the state of requiring cleaning. The latter works sluggishly, with the result that it is passing much less water than the cleaner bed. As a matter of fact, in order to provide sufficient water for the town, the cleaner bed has to pass the water at a quicker rate than is desirable from the point of view of efficient filtration. If an additional filter bed were provided then two in a similar state of cleanliness and operating at the same rate would be in use while the other two were being cleaned. Less frequent cleaning would be necessary and the filtration process would be slower and more satisfactory. The Council should seriously consider the advisability of proceeding with this work.

The response to the last warning regarding waste of water has been most satisfactory, and it is apparent that the public realised the necessity for care in the use of water. The result has been that to-day it is in a more satisfactory position than it was three weeks ago. The utmost care must still be exercised and no modification of the restrictions can be made meantime."

The following is a record of the rainfall for the past four years from which it will be observed that the year 1933 is considerably below the average, in fact the lowest rainfall since the records were taken at Forehill over 25 years ago.

MONTHLY/

MONTHLY RAINFALL.

	1933	1932	1931	1930
January	2.15	1.75	3.82	1.87
February	2.88	.68	2.51	1.11
March	1.40	3.61	1.34	1.13
April	1.32	3.86	1.68	3.35
May	1.06	1.61	3.65	1.58
June	1.41	.67	2.06	1.95
July	3.31	2.15	3.06	1.48
August	1.19	1.30	2.45	8.21
September	1.34	3.44	1.30	4.97
October	5.37	6.74	1.88	4.64
November	3.07	2.07	3.90	4.75
December	2.27	1.44	2.27	3.35
	26.77	29.32	29.92	38.39

The water is up to its usual high standard of purity and has always been favourably reported upon by the Bacteriologist.

DRAINAGE:- There is nothing new to report in connection with the main drainage of the Burgh which is in quite a satisfactory state. Several of the sewers with rather flat gradients were artificially cleansed during the year.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL:- All the sewage of the Burgh in its crude state is discharged from 10 separate outfalls into the sea, either below or near low water mark, and no complaints have ever been received with regard to these.

NUISANCES:- Fifty-one intimations of nuisances were served under Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and one notice under Section 20. These nuisances were of a minor nature and all were removed without legal proceedings having to be taken.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:- There are only two offensive trades operating within the Burgh at the present time, viz:- Fishmeal Factory and Gut and Tripe Cleaning, and there has been no serious cause for complaint with regard to either of these.

HOUSING:- There is now a total of 104 houses erected and occupied at Ugie Park under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, viz:- 28 houses of four apartments and 76 houses of three apartments, 8 of which are being erected under the 1924 Housing Act, and 64 additional houses are presently in course of erection, making a total of 168 houses, 128 of 3 apartments and 40 of 4 apartments. This will complete the scheme in this part of the Burgh, all the suitable feuing land having been built upon.

The tenants of these 104 houses are from houses which have been condemned in various parts of the Burgh or from overcrowded houses within the Improvement Area. I regret to state, however, that in a number of cases the new houses are already overcrowded, as the tenants have either sublet rooms or are boarding friends or relations.

There is a total of 246 persons in the 28 four apartment houses or an average of 8.7 persons per house. The 76 three apartment houses accommodate 506 persons or an average of 6.6 persons per house. The Scheme so far as it is occupied accommodates 752 persons or an average of 7.2 persons per house and an average of 2.2 persons per room. In my opinion this is excessive and I think the Local Authority should seriously consider the question of allowing these houses to be occupied by more than members of one family. In a number of cases the living rooms are occupied as sleeping apartments while the bedrooms remain unoccupied.

During the year, the Town Council formed an Improvement Area under the/

the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, and prepared byelaws to deal with:-

(a) Preventing and abating overcrowding,

(b) Securing the improvement of housing conditions,

and

(c) Securing the maintenance of a proper standard of housing conditions and for other purposes in the Improvement Area.

Estimate of Housing Requirements during 5 years 1934-1938.

The following is a copy of my report to the Local Authority dated 23rd November, 1933:-

"In terms of Circular No. 59 from the Department of Health for Scotland dated 17th July, 1933, I beg to submit for the consideration of the Local Authority my report on the measures recommended during the next five succeeding years for dealing with unsatisfactory housing conditions within the Burgh.

An examination has been made of the housing conditions to ascertain as far as possible a reliable estimate of housing requirements which will bring the surveys made in 1930 and 1932 up to date.

The circular calls for an estimate of the number of houses required during the next five years 1934-38 to meet the needs of the inhabitants of the district of the Local Authority, distinguishing between the number required -

(a) To replace houses unfit for human habitation.

(b) To accommodate persons living under overcrowded conditions.

(c) To meet the needs of other persons requiring houses, e.g. married persons living with relatives or in sublets, or in lodgings, persons desirous of getting married for whom accommodation is not likely to be available.

It is not possible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the information required under (c) and I am, therefore, making no allowance for these persons but anticipating that they can be accommodated in the houses which will be rendered vacant when overcrowded cases are dealt with under the new byelaws.

Sixty 3 apartment and twenty-eight 4 apartment houses have already been erected and occupied, and sixty-eight 3 apartment and twelve 4 apartment houses are in course of erection, a total of eighty houses yet to be occupied under the present scheme.

From the report it will be observed that if all the houses reported on as uninhabitable are to be dealt with, 128 houses will be required to accommodate the families who will be displaced.

No. of houses condemned.				No. of overcrowded cases.			
12	families of	1	= 12	2	families of	3	= 6
15	do.	2	= 30	-	do.	4	= -
28	do.	3	= 84	9	do.	5	= 45
24	do.	4	= 96	17	do.	6	=102
20	do.	5	= 100	22	do.	7	=154
6	do.	6	= 36	10	do.	8	= 80
12	do.	7	= 84	7	do.	9	= 63
5	do.	8	= 40	1	do.	10	= 10
5	do.	9	= 45	1	do.	11	= 11
1	do.	11	= 11	2	do.	13	= 26
128	do.		= 538	71	do.		= 497

There/

There is a total of 538 persons living in houses which are considered to be unfit for human habitation; 538 units of accommodation are, therefore, necessary which may be provided in:-

102	houses of 3 apartments	=	510	units.
4	" " 4 "	=	28	"
106	"		538	"

There are 71 cases of overcrowding, with an average of four persons per room and accommodation will have to be provided for the rehousing of these families.

106 houses will be necessary to deal with uninhabitable properties.
71 " " " " " " " overcrowding "

177 houses, less 80 houses presently being built = 97 additional houses.

Ten of the cases of overcrowding are outside the Improvement Area. If accommodation is to be provided for these people it will be necessary to erect houses under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933.

All the ground in and around Ugie Park has now been acquired for housing purposes, with the exception of the triangular part situated between Ives Road, Geddle Braes and the Harbour Branch of the London & North Eastern Railway. This part has an area of approximately 2½ acres but is not very suitable for feuing owing to its peculiar shape. In any case it is not large enough and ought not to be considered."

The Local Authority should also consider the advisability of acquiring suitable building ground in sites presently occupied by condemned houses or houses which will fall into this category at an early date. There are very good reasons for suggesting such a proposal.

1. I am sure a number of properties could be acquired on very reasonable terms.
2. There would be no capital outlay in respect of the purchase of the land; the formation of new roads and streets, the provision of gas, water and drainage services.
3. There are many sites within the Burgh which could be considerably improved by the acquiring of properties and rebuilding on new lines, improvement of corners &c.
4. The houses built at Ugie Park are far removed from the shopping centre and the transfer of such a large population to the outlying districts of the town has undoubtedly created a hardship on shopkeepers, and the rebuilding of houses in a number of the existing sites would minimise the hardships thus created and would also be very convenient for the householders themselves.
5. The building of houses in outlying districts and the construction of new roads &c. means extra road maintenance, cleansing, lighting, police supervision &c., which could be avoided in the event of houses being erected on existing sites where all these services are already available.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE:- There is only one slaughterhouse within the Burgh which belongs to the Local Authority. It is a modern building in every respect and is always kept in a very cleanly condition.

SCAVENGING/

SCAVENGING:- The cleansing of the Burgh has been carried out in a satisfactory manner during the year, and I have no further observations to make than those contained in my last year's report.

SCHOOLS:- There are six modern and well equipped schools within the Burgh, all of which are in a satisfactory condition.

FACTORIES and WORKSHOPS:- The number of workshops on the register is the same as last year - 113, as follows:-

Tailoring	12
Baking	15
Dressmaking and Millinery .	6
Fishcuring	41
Others	39

With the exception of one or two fishcuring premises which are not provided with proper sanitary conveniences, there has been no cause for complaint.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:- The number of common water closets serving:-

2 tenants	3 tenants	4 tenants	5 or more tenants
280	227	146	98

The number of houses without a water supply or sink inside the house is 1,338.

There are no ashpits within the Burgh. There are 33 dry closets each serving one tenant; nearly all are connected with industrial premises, mostly fishcuring yards.

These figures are the same as given in my previous reports and with the exception of the houses dealt with under the Slum Clearance they remain substantially the same. Water was not introduced into any of the existing houses during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:- There are no common lodging houses within the Burgh.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- There are two burial grounds within the Burgh, both of which are satisfactory in every respect.

BURGH POLICE ACT:- The following notices were served under the Burgh Police Act:-

Cleansing and washing common stairs and passages ...	3
Whitewashing Do. Do. ...	53
Repairs to rhones and down pipes	5

JAMES DICKIE, Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1928

1.	Number of dwellinghouses inspected	1,050
2.	Number of dwellinghouses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation ...	128

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1925.

3.	Number of cases where intimations were given under Section 20 (1) as to insufficient water closet accommodation.	Nil
4.	Number of houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for the erection of which the consent of the Local Authority has been given in terms of Section One hundred and eleven.	Nil

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c. (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1919

5.	Number of cases where notices were served under Section 40 (1) to provide dwellinghouses with water supply.	Nil

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

6.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served under Section (14) (1).	Nil
7.	Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit for human habitation following on notices under Section 14 (1)	Nil
8.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which work has been done by the Local Authority under Section 15 (1)	Nil
9.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted for a notice under Section 14 (1)	Nil
10.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1) ...	78
11.	Number of dwellinghouses referred to in 10:-	
	(a) which have been rendered fit for habitation.	Nil
	(b) in respect of which undertaking has been given that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit.	Nil
	(c) in respect of which demolition orders have been made under Section 16 (3)	45
	(d) in respect of which closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4)	Nil

UNSOUND FOOD.

I. MEAT -

Number of Seizures, Weights of Meat seized, and reasons for seizure.

BEEF

	Number	Weight
Tuberculosis	42	5 tons 2 cwts. 11 lbs.
Unsound condition	15	50 lbs.
	57	5 tons 2 cwts. 61 lbs.

II. OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD -

Articles	Where Seized	Quantities or Weights	Reasons for seizure
Tinned Fruit	Various Shops	27 tins	Decomposed