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COUNTY OF ABERDEEN



ELEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
ON THE

*Health and Sanitary Conditions of the
County of Aberdeen*

FOR THE YEAR

1935

65126





E L E V E N T H

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

By Tho

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

On Tho

Health and Sanitary Conditions of the

County of Aberdeen

For The Year

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1875

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN THE YEAR 1875

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

(For the Districts and all the Burghs).

	<u>Districts.</u>	<u>Burghs.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1. Acreage	1,251,735	3,917	1,255,652
2. Population (estimated) ..	106,889	39,862	146,751
3. Density of population per acre.	.085	10.2	.12
4. Birth-rate	18.8	19.06	18.9
5. Infantile Mortality ...	69.7	77.6	71.8
6. Death-rate	13.4	13.1	13.4

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(For the District and all the Islands)

Total	Islands	Islands	Islands
1,200,000	2,500	1,000,000	...
100,000	10,000	100,000	...
10	10	100	...
10	10	10	...
10	10	10	...
10	10	10	...

P R E F A C E.

I beg herewith to submit my Eleventh Annual Report, for the year ended 31st December, 1935, on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County of Aberdeen. Also incorporated are Reports by the Bacteriologist, by the Veterinary Inspector on the operation of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, and by the County Divisional Sanitary Inspectors and the Burgh Sanitary Inspectors.

It was decided that the co-ordination of the medical services of the Counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine with the City of Aberdeen should continue to operate for a further period of five years as from 15th May, 1935. The bacteriological services are regional, embracing the areas of the three combining Local Authorities and several other areas. The Veterinary Services of County and Town have been amalgamated but Kincardine County Council has not yet adopted the policy of a whole-time veterinary service.

CO-ORDINATION
OF MEDICAL
AND
VETERINARY
SERVICES.

Almost two years ago, the landward portion of the County was divided into four sectors, each in charge of a Divisional Sanitary Inspector. This Scheme of re-organisation has proved to be completely successful and has been justified especially from the point of view of housing, because, by having only four senior Sanitary Inspectors, instead of seven, it has been possible to attain greater uniformity of housing standards as to habitability. During 1935, a great amount of housing survey work was laid on the shoulders of the Sanitary Inspectors, and, as for years to come housing will continue to bulk very largely in their routine work, it may be necessary to give certain of the Divisional Sanitary Inspectors additional assistance to enable them to carry out efficiently the other preventive aspects of their public health duties. The work of the Sanitary Inspectors - although unduly arduous in 1935 - has been carried out in a zealous and conscientious manner, and their co-operation with the several Departments of the Council has been highly appreciated.

In 1932, the concentration of the County Infectious Diseases Hospitals was effected and they were then reduced from twelve to five. The Hospitals at Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Inverurie, Huntly and Aboyne have been retained as Infectious Diseases Hospitals while Strichen Hospital has been converted into a Tuberculosis Institution.

HOSPITAL
SERVICES.

The disused Hospitals are - Summerfield, Alford, Ellon, Turriff, Ballater and Braemar. In May, 1935, Summerfield Hospital passed into the hands of the Aberdeen Town Council, following on the extension of the City boundaries. It was hoped that the disused hospitals would re-function as "Cottage Hospitals", conducted by such local bodies as District Nursing Associations, but, so far, only one has re-opened, namely, Turriff Hospital. It is pleasing to be able to record that the re-opening of Turriff Hospital as a "Cottage Hospital" has met with complete success; this should act as an impetus to those residing in the neighbourhood of the other disused hospitals.

Special attention is drawn to that section of the Report dealing with the immunisation campaign against diphtheria. It is my pleasant duty to be able to express an appreciation of the willing and effective assistance given by the general practitioners in the County, by head teachers and their staffs, and by District Nurses in furthering this scheme to a successful issue.

THE
DIPHTHERIA
IMMUNISATION
CAMPAIGN.

The Registrar General estimated the population to the middle of the year to be 106,889 for the Districts and 39,862 for the Burghs. He estimated that, since the last census was taken in 1931, the landward population had decreased by 534 and the burghal had increased by 1,684. The estimated decrease in the landward population is accounted for by the inclusion of part of the County within the newly extended boundaries of the City of Aberdeen.

POPULATION.

In 1935, there were 2,008 births in the Districts, 70 less than in 1934. The birth-rate was 18.8 per 1,000 of population as compared with 17.8 for the whole of Scotland. In the Burghs the birth-rate was 19.06.

BIRTH-RATE.

The number of deaths in the Districts was 1,439 which equals a death-rate of 13.4 per 1,000 of population. In the Burghs the death-rate was 13.1. The death-rate for the whole of Scotland was 13.2 per 1,000 of population.

DEATH-RATE.

A great wave of scarlet fever began in 1933 and was continued into 1934 and 1935. The number of cases notified in 1935 was slightly less than that in 1934. On the whole, the type of disease was mild and the case mortality low.

INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

Diphtheria was prevalent in epidemic form in 1935. An unfortunate feature in this disease was the delay in seeking medical attention with consequent serious results.

The number of deaths in the County, including the Burghs, was 66; 36 of the deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis and 30 to non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.44 per 1,000 - 0.24 for pulmonary tuberculosis and 0.20 for non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The Scottish death-rate - for all forms was 0.74 per 1,000 of population - .57 for pulmonary and .17 for non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The work in the Mother and Child Welfare Department continues to make satisfactory progress. The established Clinics are functioning with continued success.

MATERNITY
and CHILD
WELFARE
SERVICES.

The Scheme for the Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children has been carried out in lines similar to those of former years. The dental side of the Scheme continues to gain in popularity. The Dental Board of the United Kingdom sent two demonstrators, with dental exhibits, for a fortnight to several Schools in/

SCHOOL
MEDICAL
SERVICES.

THE
BIRTH
MORTALITY
CAMPAIGN

Special attention is drawn to that section of the
Report dealing with the vaccination campaign. It is
expressed an appreciation of the willing and effective
assistance given by the general practitioners in the
County, by health visitors and health staff, and by
district nurses in furthering this scheme to a
large extent.

POPULATION

The Registrar General estimated the population
of the County of the year to be 104,000 for the 1931
census and 104,000 for the 1936 census. He estimated that
during the intervening years there was a decrease in the
population of 1,000. The estimated decrease in the
population of 1,000 is accounted for by the fact that
of the 104,000 which the County would have had in 1936
the Registrar General estimated the population

DEATH RATE

In 1936, there were 1,000 deaths in the County, the
rate being 10.0 per 1,000. The death-rate was 10.0 per
1,000 of population as compared with 10.0 for the whole
of England. In the County the death-rate was 10.0.

DEATH RATE

The number of deaths in the County was 1,000
which equals a death-rate of 10.0 per 1,000 of popu-
lation. In the County the death-rate was 10.0 per
1,000 of population.

DEATH RATE

A great deal of work has been done in 1936 and
was continued into 1937 and 1938. The number of
cases notified in 1936 was slightly less than that in
1935. On the whole, the type of disease was mild and
the cases were fairly few.

Legislation was passed in 1936 to provide for the
all waterborne diseases in this district was the duty in
certain medical authorities with competent persons.

DEATH RATE

The number of deaths in the County was 1,000
the County, was 10.0 per 1,000 of the County was 10.0
primary tuberculosis and 10.0 for non-primary tuber-
culosis. The death-rate from all forms of tuber-
culosis was 0.44 per 1,000 - 0.44 for primary tuber-
culosis and 0.56 for non-primary tuberculosis. The
death-rate from all forms was 0.75 per 1,000
of population - 0.75 for primary and 0.75 for non-
primary tuberculosis.

DEATH RATE

The work in the County and 1936 was reported
most anxious to make satisfactory progress. The
established district are continuing with improved
methods.

DEATH RATE

The scheme for the Medical Inspection and Treat-
ment of School Children has been carried out in lines
similar to those of former years. The school also
of the scheme continues to gain in popularity. The
Local Board of the County Council have the honor to
who have been selected for a further year to attend school

in the County. This form of propaganda is very valuable, especially as parents are encouraged to be present at the demonstrations.

In Section I.4. of the Report details are given as to the progress of housing in Aberdeenshire. Full advantage has been taken by the Council of the provisions of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926, and 1936, and the extension of these until September, 1938, will be highly appreciated by progressive County Councils. Considerable progress is being made under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930. It is to be regretted that no subsidy is available for houses built by private enterprise. In all County Housing Schemes, it is now the practice to acquire more land than is actually required for immediate housing needs so that attractive lay-outs may be obtained in the event of future extensions. HOUSING.

I have again great pleasure in recording my appreciation of the ever-willing and effective work performed by the members of the professional and clerical staffs. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

HARRY J. RAE,

Regional Medical Officer of Health.

County Public Health Department,
4, Albyn Place,
Aberdeen.

30th June, 1936.

in the country. This form of propaganda is very valuable
especially as regards the movement to be made
the Government.

MEMORANDUM

In Section 1.2. of the General Statute are given
as to the manner of holding a Government. This
statute has been taken by the Council of the
Government of the country (General Statute) 1910,
and 1911, and the extension of these until 1912,
1913, will be highly recommended by progressive
General. (General Statute) 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913,
the Statute (General Statute) 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913,
regarding that an attempt is made to make
this is a very important matter. In all cases
it is to be seen that the progress is rapid and
this is a very important matter. The Government
as to the manner of holding a Government is
very important.

MEMORANDUM

I have again found it necessary to mention up
regarding the manner of holding a Government
regarding the manner of holding a Government
regarding the manner of holding a Government

MEMORANDUM

General Statute of 1910

The General Statute of 1910 is a very important
document. It contains the following provisions:
1. The Government shall be held by the Council of the
Government.
2. The Government shall be held by the Council of the
Government.
3. The Government shall be held by the Council of the
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Government.
9. The Government shall be held by the Council of the
Government.
10. The Government shall be held by the Council of the
Government.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE DISTRICTS.

1. Vital Statistics.

Population.

The population of the eight Districts of the County, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1935, was 106,889. The population of the Districts, as ascertained at the last four decennial censuses, was as under:-

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

In 1935, the natural increase in the population - the excess of births over deaths - was 569, as compared with 750 in 1934.

Marriages.

In 1935, 509 marriages were registered as against 503 in 1934. The marriage-rate, that is, the number of marriages per 1,000 of population, was 4.7, as compared with 4.6 in 1934.

Births.

The total number of births, corrected for inward and outward transfers, was 2,008. Of these, 1070 were males and 938 females. There were 70 less births than in 1934. The Scottish birth-rate in 1935 was 17.8 per 1,000 of population. The County District birth-rate was 18.8. The corresponding figures in 1934 were 18 and 19.1 respectively.

Of the total births, 288 were illegitimate. The illegitimate birth-rate was 14.3 in 1935. In 1934, it was 16.5; in 1933, 15.1; in 1932, 16.03; in 1931, 17.17; in 1930, 16.7; and in 1929, 17.3.

Deaths and Death-rate.

After corrections were made for transfers, it was found that the net number of deaths in the Districts was 1,439, equivalent to a death-rate of 13.4 per 1,000 of population. The death-rate in 1934 was 12.2.

In the Burghs, there were 524 deaths, representing a death-rate of 13.1 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 12.8 in 1934.

The total number of deaths registered in Scotland was 65,331, equivalent to a death-rate of 13.2.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PHYSICAL HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

1. Vital Statistics.

Population.

The population of the eight districts of the County, as estimated by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1900, was 100,000. The population of the District, as ascertained at the last four decennial censuses, was as follows:-

In 1901 the population was 101,000.	
" " " " " " " "	
" " " " " " " "	
" " " " " " " "	
" " " " " " " "	

In 1900, the natural increase in the population - the excess of births over deaths - was 100, as compared with 100 in 1901.

Mortality.

In 1900, 800 marriages were registered as compared with 1,000 in 1901. The marriage-rate, that is, the number of marriages per 1,000 of population, was 8.0, as compared with 10.0 in 1901.

Births.

The total number of births, registered for males and females, was 1,000. Of these, 1,000 were males and 1,000 females. There were 70 more births than in 1901. The birth-rate in 1900 was 10.0 per 1,000 of population. The County birth-rate was 10.0. The corresponding figures in 1901 were 10 and 10.1 respectively.

Of the total births, 100 were illegitimate. The illegitimate birth-rate was 10.0 in 1900. In 1901, it was 10.0. In 1902, 10.0; in 1903, 10.0; in 1904, 10.0; in 1905, 10.0; and in 1906, 10.0.

Deaths and Death-rate.

After examination was made for purposes, it was found that the total number of deaths in the District was 1,000. The death-rate in 1900 was 10.0 per 1,000 of population.

In the District, there were 100 deaths, representing a death-rate of 10.0 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 10.0 in 1901.

The total number of deaths registered in England was 10,000, equivalent to a death-rate of 10.0.

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 I.

Causes of Death	Districts	BURGHES.										Total for Burghs
		Ballintra	Ellon	Fraserburgh	Huntly	Inverurie	Kintore	Oldmeldrum	Roschearty	Turriff	Peterhead	
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	562	7	10	40	15	19	3	8	12	17	58	189
Respiratory Diseases -												
Bronchitis ...	60	-	-	11	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	19
Pneumonia ...	92	2	-	7	6	2	1	3	2	-	13	36
Other ...	29	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	6
Cancer ...	155	3	3	10	10	8	1	4	2	3	18	62
Tuberculosis -												
Pulmonary ...	35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Non-pulmonary ..	19	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	11
Kidney Diseases ...	63	-	1	6	1	2	-	1	-	-	11	22
Chief Epidemic Diseases -												
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	7	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	7
Diphtheria ...	16	-	-	4	4	1	-	-	1	-	4	14
Whooping Cough ...	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Measles ...	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4
Scarlet Fever ...	16	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Enteric Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appendicitis ...	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Influenza ...	42	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	9
Puerperal Sepsis &c.	12	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Diseases of early infancy	68	1	2	8	1	3	-	1	-	1	9	26
Violence ...	57	3	1	4	3	2	-	1	1	4	8	27

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

- (1) Diseases of the heart and blood vessels caused 751 deaths, 336 more than in 1934. This large increase over last year's deaths is due to a re-grouping by the Registrar-General.
- (2) In 1935, there were 217 deaths from cancer, as compared with 213 in 1934.
- (3) Pneumonia was the cause of death in 128 cases an increase of 32 as compared with 1934.
- (4) Influenza caused 51 deaths in 1935. In 1934, the number of deaths due to this cause was 13.
- (5) In 1935, puerperal fever and pyrexia caused 15 deaths as compared with 16 in 1934 and 17 in 1933.

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 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 "
1934	1,491 "
1935	1,408 "

The number of cases notified in the Districts was 1,068, and in the Burghs, 340. The corresponding figures for 1934 were 1,163 and 328 respectively. There was thus, in 1935, a decrease of scarlet fever cases of 95 in the Districts and an increase of 12 in the Burghs.

Scarlet Fever is an endemic disease which has epidemic prevalence. There is a short cycle of increased prevalence every 4 to 6 years and a long cycle which makes its appearance every 15 to 25 years. A long wave crest occurred in 1913 and 1934 is at the peak of another such crest.

A greatly increased wave of prevalence occurred in Scotland in 1932 the peak being reached in 1933. Notifications in Scotland from 1930 to 1935 were:-

1930	16,393 cases.
1931	18,755 "
1932	28,106 "
1933	38,887 "
1934	33,338 "
1935	22,738 "

Greatly/

- (1) Deaths of the party and about 1000 persons in 1935. This was the first year in which the party was able to hold a meeting in the city of Moscow.
- (2) In 1936, there were 100 deaths in the party, as compared with 100 in 1935.
- (3) Deaths of the party and about 100 persons in 1937. This was the first year in which the party was able to hold a meeting in the city of Moscow.
- (4) In 1938, there were 100 deaths in the party, as compared with 100 in 1937.

1. Deaths of the party and about 100 persons in 1935.

(a) Deaths of the party and about 100 persons in 1935.

Deaths of the party and about 100 persons in 1935. This was the first year in which the party was able to hold a meeting in the city of Moscow.

Deaths of the party and about 100 persons in 1935.

The deaths of the party and about 100 persons in 1935. This was the first year in which the party was able to hold a meeting in the city of Moscow.

1935	100
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The deaths of the party and about 100 persons in 1935. This was the first year in which the party was able to hold a meeting in the city of Moscow.

Deaths of the party and about 100 persons in 1935. This was the first year in which the party was able to hold a meeting in the city of Moscow.

Deaths of the party and about 100 persons in 1935. This was the first year in which the party was able to hold a meeting in the city of Moscow.

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1991	100
1992	100
1993	100
1994	100
1995	100
1996	100
1997	100
1998	100
1999	100
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2088	100
2089	100
2090	100
2091	100
2092	100
2093	100
2094	100
2095	100
2096	100
2097	100
2098	100
2099	100
2100	100

Greatly increased prevalence in Aberdeenshire did not appear until 1934 when 1,491 cases were notified from the Districts and Burghs, the figures for the preceding year being 660. In 1935, 1,408 were notified.

It is worthy of note that Scarlet Fever tends to be more prevalent after one or more dry summers. It is also noteworthy that an epidemic of Scarlet Fever is frequently closely followed by an increase in the incidence of Diphtheria.

Points relating to both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria:

Three factors greatly favouring the spread of infectious diseases at the present day are:-

- (a) modern facilities for transport afforded by buses, etc., giving much greater opportunity for personal contact.
- (b) the increased "herding" of people in cinemas and other places of amusement.
- (c) the mildness of the illness, in some cases, leading to non-recognition of the disease and therefore to failure to isolate, especially is this so with Scarlet Fever.

Within the last fifty years, the character of Scarlet Fever has completely changed. It used to be a very serious disease but since the War, at any rate, it has been very mild in character, so mild indeed that many cases escape detection and thus propagation of the disease is rendered more likely.

Age Incidence:- Of the 1,068 cases notified from the Districts, 635 or 59.4 per cent., were of school age and 201 or 18.8 per cent., were under school age.

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

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	4	91	286	46	43	1	-	471
Ellon	-	11	36	7	11	-	-	65
Garioch	1	10	39	11	8	-	-	69
Deeside	-	15	64	11	14	-	-	104
Turriff	-	10	58	15	12	1	-	96
Aberdeen	-	39	106	18	14	4	-	181
Alford	-	3	2	2	3	1	-	11
Huntly	-	17	44	6	4	-	-	71
Totals	5	196	635	116	109	7	-	1,068
Percentage	.46	18.3	59.4	10.8	10.2	.65	-	100

Directly increased provisions in 1950-51 were 1,400 cases were notified from the District and Bhopal, the figures for the preceding year being 800. In 1950, 1,400 were notified.

It is worthy of note that notified cases have been in the province after one or more days' incubation. It is also noteworthy that an epidemic of notified cases is progressively being followed by an increase in the incidence of malarial.

Points relating to both notified fever and malarial

These features greatly favouring the spread of infectious diseases at the present day are:-

- (a) Modern facilities for transport attended by buses, etc., greatly assist spread especially for seasonal epidemics.
 - (b) The increased "mixing" of people in schools and other places of assembly.
 - (c) The absence of the disease in some areas, leading to non-recognition of the disease and therefore to failure to isolate, especially in cases of notified fever.
- Within the last fifty years the incidence of notified fever has completely changed. It used to be a very sporadic disease but since the War, as my wife, it has been very mild in character, as this indicates that many cases are being notified and thus propagation of the disease is retarded more fully.

Age incidence:- Of the 1,400 cases notified from the District, 800 or 57.1 per cent, were of school age and 600 or 42.9 per cent, were under school age.

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

TABLE II

Notified fever

Age incidence of cases (District)

Age Group	Under 5 Years	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	Over 30	Total
Male	4	21	200	43	43	1	-	497
Female	-	11	20	7	13	-	-	51
Gravida	1	10	20	11	3	-	-	45
Infants	-	15	24	12	15	-	-	70
Children	-	10	20	12	32	1	-	75
Adolescents	-	20	100	12	15	5	-	152
Adults	-	5	5	2	2	1	-	15
Family	-	11	24	2	4	-	-	41
Total	5	102	362	78	120	7	-	664
Percentage	0.75	15.5	54.5	11.7	18.0	1.0	-	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).

<u>Month.</u>		<u>Districts.</u>		<u>Burghs.</u>		<u>Total.</u>
January	...	135	...	16	...	151
February	...	76	...	16	...	92
March	...	86	...	9	...	95
April	...	55	...	9	...	64
May	...	86	...	28	...	114
June	...	91	...	22	...	113
July	...	52	...	22	...	74
August	...	70	...	25	...	95
September	...	111	...	40	...	151
October	...	98	...	46	...	144
November	...	95	...	49	...	144
December	...	113	...	58	...	171
Total	...	<u>1,068</u>	....	<u>340</u>	...	<u>1,408</u>

There was a very abnormal prevalence in each month of the year, but the peak months were January, September and December.

Of the 1,408 notified cases, 1,253 or 89 per cent. were treated in Infectious Diseases Hospitals. Details regarding the cases treated institutionally are given in Table IV. The number of admissions to Hospital is not the number of cases treated in Hospital, as one case may be treated in two Hospitals. For example, all cases with severe complications, such as, mastoiditis, are transferred from County Hospitals to the City Hospital, Aberdeen.

Case Mortality:- The number of deaths was 19 representing a case mortality of 1.3.

Table /

-11-

The monthly production in the United States
and Canada is shown in Table III.

TABLE III
Monthly Production of Iron (United States and Canada)

Year	Month	United States	Canada	Total
1911	January	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
1911	February	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
1911	March	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
1911	April	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
1911	May	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
1911	June	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
1911	July	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
1911	August	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
1911	September	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
1911	October	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
1911	November	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
1911	December	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
1911	Total	12,000,000	1,200,000	13,200,000

There was a very marked increase in the production of iron in the United States and Canada during the year 1911. The total production was 13,200,000 tons, which is a record for the industry. This increase was due to a number of factors, including the expansion of the steel industry, the growth of the automobile industry, and the general increase in industrial production. The production of iron in the United States was 12,000,000 tons, and in Canada it was 1,200,000 tons. The total production was 13,200,000 tons.

TABLE IV.

SCARLET FEVER - DISTRICTS and BURGHs.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Hospital	Areas normally 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 Aberdoon District.	113	6,980	114	60.1	2
Aboyne.	Dooside District. Part of Aberdoon and Alford Districts.	204	8,975	201	44	3
Huntly.	Huntly District and Burgh. Turriff Burgh and part of Turriff District and remainder of Alford District.	237	9,593	211	44.4	5
Fraserburgh.	Fraserburgh Burgh. Roschearty Burgh. Part of Deer, Ellon and Turriff Districts.	352	12,710	346	36.5	2
Peterhead.	Peterhead Burgh. Part of Deer and Ellon Districts.	267	8,358	234	35.5	1
City Hospital, Aberdoon.	Oldmachar and Poterculter. (from Bieldside eastwards).	109	5,106	111	43.6	6
	Total	1,282	51,722	1,217	41.8	19

TABLE I. - SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

1912.

Station	Time of day	Direction of wind	Force of wind	Direction of surface current	Force of surface current	Direction of bottom current	Force of bottom current	Direction of drift	Force of drift
1	08.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
2	09.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
3	10.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
4	11.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
5	12.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
6	13.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
7	14.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
8	15.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
9	16.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
10	17.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
11	18.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
12	19.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
13	20.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
14	21.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
15	22.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
16	23.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
17	00.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
18	01.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
19	02.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
20	03.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
21	04.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
22	05.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
23	06.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0
24	07.00	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0	170	1.0

Direction of wind: 170°
Force of wind: 1.0
Direction of surface current: 170°
Force of surface current: 1.0
Direction of bottom current: 170°
Force of bottom current: 1.0
Direction of drift: 170°
Force of drift: 1.0

Diphtheria.

In Diphtheria, there are minor waves occurring every 5 years. There are rarely pandemic waves such as appear regularly in Scarlet Fever.

Increased prevalence of Diphtheria occurred in 1909, 1914, 1920, 1925, 1930 and 1935.

In 1934 and 1935, a long Scarlet Fever wave coincided with a Diphtheria wave thus causing an enormous increase in the demand for hospital accommodation.

In 1935, 612 cases of diphtheria were notified, as compared with 581 in 1934. In the Districts, 308 cases were notified, as against 302 in 1934; in the Burghs, 304 as against 279 in 1934.

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	-	13	86	26	17	3	1	146
Ellon	-	3	14	4	2	-	-	23
Garioch	-	1	6	3	3	-	-	13
Doeside	-	2	4	4	3	-	1	14
Turriff	-	6	14	3	5	2	-	30
Aberdeen	-	7	24	7	4	3	-	45
Alford	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	4
Huntly	2	1	17	8	5	-	-	33
Totals	2	33	168	55	40	8	2	308
Percentage	.6	10.7	54.5	17.8	12.9	2.5	6	100

TABLE VI.

Diphtheria.

Monthly Incidence (Districts and Burghs).

<u>Month.</u>	<u>Districts.</u>	<u>Burghs.</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
January ...	43 ...	66 ...	109
February ...	22 ...	52 ...	74
March ...	34 ...	21 ...	55
April ...	35 ...	17 ...	52
May ...	34 ...	12 ...	46
June ...	17 ...	4 ...	21
July ...	14 ...	12 ...	26
August ...	18 ...	10 ...	28
September ..	21 ...	11 ...	32
October ...	15 ...	30 ...	45
November ...	15 ...	18 ...	33
December ...	40 ...	51 ...	91
Totals. -	308 ...	304 ...	612

TABLE VII.

Diphtheria.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT (Districts and Burghs).

Hospital	Number of admissions to Hospital.	Period of Institutional treatment in days per completed case.	Number discharged during year.	Number days in Hospital per completed case.	Number of Deaths
Inverurie	-	-	-	-	-
Aboyne	51	1,547	44	32.9	3
Huntly	67	1,932	64	29.2	2
Fraserburgh	213	4,667	194	23.1	8
Peterhead	204	5,884	218	26.5	4
City Hospital, Aberdeen.	68	1,832	46	32.7	10
Totals	603	15,862	566	26.7	27

Mortality /

TABLE VI
Monthly Production (Estimated) 1917

Month	1917	1916	1915	1914
January	100	100	100	100
February	100	100	100	100
March	100	100	100	100
April	100	100	100	100
May	100	100	100	100
June	100	100	100	100
July	100	100	100	100
August	100	100	100	100
September	100	100	100	100
October	100	100	100	100
November	100	100	100	100
December	100	100	100	100
Total	1200	1200	1200	1200

TABLE VII
Monthly Production (Estimated) 1918

Month	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914
January	100	100	100	100	100
February	100	100	100	100	100
March	100	100	100	100	100
April	100	100	100	100	100
May	100	100	100	100	100
June	100	100	100	100	100
July	100	100	100	100	100
August	100	100	100	100	100
September	100	100	100	100	100
October	100	100	100	100	100
November	100	100	100	100	100
December	100	100	100	100	100
Total	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200

Mortality:- Twenty-seven deaths occurred amongst the 603 cases, representing a case mortality of 4.4 per cent., as compared with 3.4 per cent. in 1934.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers.

Eight notifications of typhoid and para-typhoid fevers were received in 1935, as compared with 10 in 1934. The cases were distributed as follows:-

Deer District	...	...	1 case.
Aberdeen "	...	...	4 cases.
Rosehearty Burgh ..	...	2	"
Huntly "	...	...	1 case.

The highest case mortality in the past ten years occurred in 1930, with 13.6. In 1926, 1933, 1934 and 1935, there were no deaths from these diseases.

Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

There were no notifications of this disease.

Encephalitis Lethargica (Sleepy Sickness).

One case of this disease was notified in 1935 - a female, aged 19. She received treatment in City Hospital, Aberdeen.

Polio-encephalitis.

No notifications were received in 1935.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Four notifications of "Spotted Fever" were received. All cases received institutional treatment. All these cases died.

Undulant and Continued Fevers.

Two cases of undulant fever were notified. One case received treatment in Huntly Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Acute Infective Jaundice.

In 1935, one notification was received. The case was treated institutionally in the City Hospital where investigation failed to confirm the diagnosis.

Erysipelas.

Ninety two cases of erysipelas were notified, as against 104 in 1934. Twenty two cases were treated in hospital. This disease accounted for 3 deaths.

Pneumonia.

Pneumonia, in its acute and primary forms, is a notifiable disease. In 1935, 415 cases were notified from the Districts and Burghs, and 138 received institutional treatment.

Accommodation for pneumonia cases is provided in most of the Cottage Hospitals in the County, but special wards are set aside in/

Twenty-seven deaths occurred among the 500 cases, representing a case mortality of 5.4 per cent., as compared with 1.4 per cent. in 1933.

Deaths and Hospitalization

Eight notifications of deaths and hospitalizations were received in 1933, as compared with 10 in 1932. The cases were distributed as follows:-

Deaths	1 case
Hospitalized	11 cases
Deaths	1 case
Hospitalized	1 case

The highest case mortality in the past two years occurred in 1930, with 12.5. In 1931, 1932 and 1933, there were no deaths from these diseases.

Acute Infective Polyneuritis (Infantile Paralysis)

There were no notifications of this disease.

Chronic Infective Polyneuritis (Guinea Worm)

One case of this disease was notified in 1933 - a female, aged 12. She received treatment in City Hospital, Aberdeen.

Polio-myelitis

No notifications were received in 1933.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis

Four notifications of spinal fever were received. All cases received antiseptic treatment. All three cases died.

Tubercular and Syphilitic Fevers

Two cases of tubercular fever were notified. One case received treatment in Royal Aberdeen District Hospital.

Acute Infective Erythema

In 1933, one notification was received. The case was treated inpatiently in the City Hospital where investigation failed to confirm the diagnosis.

Erysipelas

Twenty-two cases of erysipelas were notified, as against 10 in 1932. Twenty-two cases were treated in hospital. The disease occurred in 2 families.

Scarletina

Scarletina, in its acute and eruptive forms, is a notifiable disease. In 1933, six cases were notified from the Aberdeen and District, and the received inpatient treatment.

Recommendations for treatment cases is provided in most of the City's hospitals in the County, but special wards are not available.

in Woodend (Municipal) Hospital, Aberdeen, for the reception of those cases who are physically fit to be transferred. In Woodend Hospital, contiguous laboratory facilities exist, and selected cases receive specific treatment in the form of anti-pneumococcic serum. The administration of serum administered to selected cases of pneumonia is nearly always followed by -

- (a) a diminution of complications.
- (b) a hastening of the crisis and consequent conservation of the heart's action.
- (c) a shortening of the convalescent period.
- (d) a reduction in the death-rate from this disease.

The two essentials for successful serum therapy are a recognition of the type of invading organism, and, where applicable, administration of serum as soon after the onset of the disease as is possible.

There were 128 deaths from this disease.

Malaria.

One case of malaria, contracted abroad, was notified.

Dysentery.

Thirteen cases of dysentery were notified, as compared with 10 cases in 1934. Five of the cases were treated institutionally.

Small-pox.

No case occurred during the year.

(b) Non-notifiable Diseases.

The four chief 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 are not compulsorily notifiable results in an absence of knowledge as to the exact measure of their actual incidence. Information as to their incidence amongst school children is obtained from Head Teachers and Attendance Officers. These diseases are usually not in themselves dangerous, but when severe complications ensue, and these are usually pulmonary - arrangements are made for transference to appropriate institutions.

(c) Food Infections.

In August, a sharp outbreak of food poisoning occurred in a village situated five miles from Aberdeen. The first intimation was made to the Medical Officer of Health on 10th August.

In all, 20 persons were affected and their symptoms included diarrhoea, headache, sickness, vomiting, abdominal pain in the region of the umbilicus, dirty tongue, prostration and elevation of temperature. The highest temperature recorded was 103.8°F.

Investigation/

in Western (Hospital) Hospital, showing for the first time
these cases who are typically like the ones in the
Hospital, showing laboratory findings, and related cases.
The following is a summary of the cases of angioneurotic
edema which have been reported by -

- (a) a description of angioneurotic edema.
- (b) a description of the signs and symptoms characteristic
of the disease.
- (c) a description of the treatment of the disease.
- (d) a description of the prognosis of the disease.

The two conditions for successful therapy are a
recognition of the type of allergic reaction, and where possible
the administration of serum as soon after the onset of the
disease as is possible.

There were two cases from this disease.

Case 1

The case of angioneurotic edema, was notified.

Case 2

Thirteen cases of angioneurotic edema were notified, on January 21st
10 cases in 1931. Five of the cases were treated successfully.

Case 3

No case occurred during the year.

(b) Non-allergic diseases

The first order non-allergic diseases are angioneurotic edema,
rough, warty and skin eruptions. The first case was notified on
January 21st, 1931. The first case was notified on January 21st, 1931.
The first case was notified on January 21st, 1931. The first case was notified on
January 21st, 1931. The first case was notified on January 21st, 1931.
The first case was notified on January 21st, 1931. The first case was notified on
January 21st, 1931. The first case was notified on January 21st, 1931.
The first case was notified on January 21st, 1931. The first case was notified on
January 21st, 1931. The first case was notified on January 21st, 1931.

(c) Food Intolerance

In 1931, a group of food intolerance cases was notified in
a village situated near the town of London. The first case was
notified on January 21st, 1931. The first case was notified on January 21st, 1931.

In all, 20 cases were notified and 10 cases were
treated successfully. The first case was notified on January 21st, 1931.
The first case was notified on January 21st, 1931. The first case was notified on
January 21st, 1931. The first case was notified on January 21st, 1931.

Investigation of these cases showed that all had partaken of roast pork distributed from a merchant's van on 7th August. Most of the pork was consumed by the sufferers on the evening of 7th or at least on the 8th. The period that elapsed between the consumption of this food and the onset of symptoms varied from 12 to 24 hours.

From the histories obtained, it appeared that the degree of illness was directly proportional to the amount of roast pork consumed. Samples of faeces of 10 of the sufferers were submitted for bacteriological examination and 7 of the specimens showed the presence of *Salmonella* type *Aertrycke*. The three cases giving negative results had shown symptoms similar to those with positive results and in two of the three cases other members of the family gave positive results. It was impossible to obtain a sample of the distributed food as it had all been consumed.

Careful inspection was made of the premises in which the roast pork was manufactured. These were kept in a very clean condition and the process of manufacture appeared to be satisfactory. The pork, after preparation, is raised to a temperature of 360°F.

All the cases recovered but in two cases convalescence was tardy. The main outstanding feature was prostration.

The only conclusion that can be arrived at is that the roast pork supplied to the sufferers must have been infected and the cooking process may have been unequally distributed, with the result that *B. Aertrycke* remained potent.

3. The Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme.

At the end of 1934, a Scheme for the active immunisation of school and pre-school children against Diphtheria was approved by the County Council. Full details of the Scheme were given in the Annual Report for 1934. In February, 1935, Dr. J. S. Walker was appointed temporary Assistant Medical Officer to carry out the necessary routine work.

The Scheme, which is a voluntary one, comprises:- (1) the Schick Testing of all children of 7 years of age and over in order to ascertain their susceptibility to Diphtheria; (2) the active immunisation of all children under category (1) who are found to be Schick-positive; (3) the active immunisation of 5 and 6 year-old school children; and (4) the active immunisation of pre-school children - from 6 months to five years brought to school by parents or guardians. The immunising process is effected by a single injection of the new prophylactic material, known as Alum Precipitated Diphtheria Toxoid (A.P.T.)

Diphtheria is a disease with a very high mortality in children under 5 years of age and additional facilities were offered to parents of pre-school children whereby their children could be immunised by the family doctors in their consulting rooms, the prophylactic material being supplied free of cost, provided that records were kept by the medical practitioners of the cases so immunised and returns made to the Public Health Department of such cases.

Valuable /

Valuable assistance in making known the aims of the Scheme was received from local bodies and from District Nursing Associations who were invited to co-operate. The same remark applies to the County Education Committee who granted full facilities at the schools. Head teachers were circularised and asked to give their co-operation and assistance in the carrying out of the work and this they did as a rule wholeheartedly. The greatest assistance has been given by the general practitioners in the County who have, almost without exception, volunteered to assist with the Scheme. The services of the District Nurses were enlisted and, where no nurse was available, the services of the Tuberculosis Nurse stationed at the Public Health Department were requisitioned.

The Scheme, while primarily intended to increase immunity against Diphtheria on a community basis, was, at the same time, for the first months at any rate, one of an experimental nature. The A.P.T. was a new Diphtheria Prophylactic and was being issued by four different firms each claiming excellent results and the intention was to try out all makes and then use the material which, in our experience, had (1) the highest immunising value, as shown by a subsequent re-test, and (2) the least reactionary disturbance.

In March, 1935, the County schools were tackled in earnest, the idea being to work in zones. The first zone comprised roughly an area within a radius of 10 miles from Aberdeen.

In drawing up a programme of routine work at schools a little difficulty was experienced in fitting in the optimum time for reading the result of the Schick test, i.e., 4th day after the test, with the time at our disposal, namely, a five day week and school hours. A method was devised, however, whereby at least three schools of moderate size could be completed within a week.

Three weeks before visiting a school, hand and window bills were sent to the Head Teacher for distribution and all preliminary work, such as obtaining written consent and filling up record cards, was completed. Three visits were paid to each school. On the first, all children of 7 years of age and over were tested for susceptibility to the disease, all children under that age being for practical purposes susceptible. The tests were made and read by one individual (Dr. J.S. Walker) so as to ensure uniformity of results. Four days later, the second visit was paid when the tests were read and the necessary inoculations given with the assistance of the local general practitioners where numbers warranted additional help. A week after the inoculations the last visit to the school was paid to note and examine any reactions that might have occurred. In a few instances, homes were visited where a pupil's absence from school was alleged to be the result of the inoculation.

The preliminary work of ascertaining the immunising value of the four Alum Precipitated Toxoids ("A", "B", "C", & "D") was carried out at the following schools and the results are shown in Tables VIII and IX. When revisiting schools in Table VIII to re-test, further consents were obtained but owing to difficulty in adjustment these are not included in percentage of consents in the schools concerned but in the aggregate consents. The extra figures relating to these additional consents, together with the number of absentees who had consented originally, are appended at the foot of Table VIII.

Voluntary associations in which women the class of the women
was recruited from local sources and from the United States
which was founded in 1860. The class was organized as a
the County Board of Education was created in 1870. The class
schools. These schools were organized and were to give
attempts and assistance in the carrying out of the work and
the day till as a rule voluntarily. The greatest assistance
has been given by the general public in the County who have
about without exception, continued to assist with the women.
The members of the District Board were organized and, where as
there are available, the services of the District Board
applied as the District Board was organized.

The Board, which primarily intended to improve the
general education, in a secondary sense, was to the same time,
the first step in the work of the County Board of Education.
The Board was a voluntary association and was organized
to give assistance in the carrying out of the work and
the day till as a rule voluntarily. The greatest assistance
has been given by the general public in the County who have
about without exception, continued to assist with the women.
The members of the District Board were organized and, where as
there are available, the services of the District Board
applied as the District Board was organized.

In 1870, 1871, the County Board was created in 1870.
The first step in the work of the County Board of Education
was to give assistance in the carrying out of the work and
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The members of the District Board were organized and, where as
there are available, the services of the District Board
applied as the District Board was organized.

Three years later, 1873, the County Board was created in 1870.
The first step in the work of the County Board of Education
was to give assistance in the carrying out of the work and
the day till as a rule voluntarily. The greatest assistance
has been given by the general public in the County who have
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The County Board of Education was created in 1870.
The first step in the work of the County Board of Education
was to give assistance in the carrying out of the work and
the day till as a rule voluntarily. The greatest assistance
has been given by the general public in the County who have
about without exception, continued to assist with the women.
The members of the District Board were organized and, where as
there are available, the services of the District Board
applied as the District Board was organized.

TABLE VIII.

Name of School.	Number on School Roll.	Percentage of Consents.	Number Tested.	Number Schick.		Number Immunised	
				Pos.	Neg.	School	Pre-School
Bridge of Don	109	64.2	52	33	19	48	23
Whitestripes	54	46.3	21	14	6	18	1
Denmore	68	69.1	50	28	9	36	2
Craigie	51	82.4	34	26	8	34	5
Westor Hatton	53	60.4	28	27	1	30	1
Kingswells	105	78.1	55	48	7	73	13
Hatton of Fintray	70	81.4	46	42	4	53	10
Parkhill	46	93.5	35	29	6	35	9
Balmodie	161	74.0	102	88	13	105	3
Dunecht	90	85.5	63	54	8	67	14
Lyne of Skene	50	86.0	35	28	7	36	18
Kinellar	138	79.0	84	81	3	104	9
Garlogie	62	79.0	33	29	1	43	3
Westhill	58	88.0	34	28	5	43	4
Skene Central	121	79.3	60	39	16	63	9
Drumoak North	27	96.3	17	17	-	26	11
Eddieston	35	100.0	22	20	2	33	13
Echt	125	78.0	73	59	11	81	8
Whitorashes	49	61.2	19	17	2	27	0
Disblair	24	92.0	16	15	1	21	6
Drumoak Central	100	80.0	74	68	3	83	19
Countesswells	20	100.0	18	14	4	16	11
Dyce	128	75.0	71	52	17	72	13
Menie	31	77.4	17	17	-	23	7
Loylodge	34	41.2	6	3	3	10	2
Cults	168	74.0	87	74	13	105	11
Overton	24	96.0	17	17	-	23	4
Newmachar	207	76.0	122	90	31	123	18
Additional number of consents	2,208		1,280	1,057	200	1,431	247
			124	96	22	182	
Total	2,208		1,404	1,153	222	1,613	247

Three to five months after immunisation all Schick-positive immunised children present at schools in Table VIII were retested and other immunised school children, not tested originally, were also tested. A true estimation of the immunising value can only be drawn from the retested children in the former group and the results are shown in Table IX.

TABLE /

TABLE IX.

A.P.T. & Dosage	Number of Children Immunised.		Schick positive children Retested.			
	School.	Pre-School.	Number Retested	Result of Retest Number.		Percentage now Immune.
				Pos.	Neg.	
A. 0.5 c.c.	443	71	263	82	167	67.
B. 0.5 c.c.	400	63	254	17	233	93.2
C. 1.0 c.c.	279	50	156	27	119	81.5
D. 0.5 c.c.	309	63	205	35	166	82.6
Totals	1,431	247	878	161	685	81.0

It will be seen that the A.P.T., which gave the best result was "B" - 93.2 per cent. of children originally susceptible to diphtheria being now rendered immune. Reactions following inoculations were infinitesimal and practically the same with each A.P.T. Those children still Schick-positive at the re-test received a further injection. A further series of re-tests will be carried out to ascertain whether the immunising value of the A.P.T., is still as high as originally found.

Since preliminary work "B" prophylactic has been used exclusively for active immunisation. Testing and subsequent immunising has been carried out at the following schools:-

TABLE /

TABLE II

A.P.T. & Group	Number of Children Immunized		Number of Children Not Immunized		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A. 0.1 a.c.	45	45	55	55	100	100
B. 0.2 a.c.	40	40	60	60	100	100
C. 1.0 a.c.	35	35	65	65	100	100
D. 0.5 a.c.	30	30	70	70	100	100
Totals	1,450	1,450	1,550	1,550	2,900	2,900

It will be seen that the A.P.T., which gave the best results was 0.5 per cent. of children entirely susceptible to diphtheria being now infected. The following immunizations were indicated and practically the same with each A.P.T. These children will be susceptible to the next level received a further injection. A further series of tests will be carried out to ascertain whether the immunizing value of the A.P.T. is still as high as originally found.

These preliminary tests of prophylaxis have been used exclusively for active immunization. Testing and subsequent immunizing has been carried out at the following schools:-

Page 2

TABLE X.

Name of School.	Number on School Roll.	Percentage of Consents.	Number Tested	Number Schick.		Number Immunised.	
				Pos.	Neg.	School	Pre-School
Stoneywood	362	81.4	229	136	92	195	32
Bucksburn	475	62.0	212	138	69	214	55
Kepplehills	24	29.1	5	5	-	7	2
Culter	413	94.4	304	262	37	342	118
Craigdam	41	95.1	33	30	3	36	6
Foveran	87	85.0	56	46	9	63	6
Newburgh	117	65.0	57	52	4	69	8
Tarves	213	99.5	157	145	10	198	40
Pitmedden	95	95.0	65	55	8	76	8
Udny Green	119	85.0	69	61	7	86	16
Methlick	178	87.0	128	119	7	145	15
Tipperty	75	85.3	47	43	3	60	9
Esslemont	101	77.2	61	57	4	74	6
Culter Cullen	140	71.0	74	65	7	90	17
Collieston	16	94.0	9	9	-	15	2
Slains	114	76.2	68	60	7	79	-
Barthol Chapel	91	94.5	67	61	6	80	22
Artrochie	36	72.2	21	20	-	25	10
Berefold	52	79.0	32	28	4	37	1
Cairnorrie	76	79.0	53	51	2	55	14
Auchedly	49	94.0	36	30	2	37	6
Drumwhindle	42	90.4	30	27	3	35	6
Braeside	70	100.0	52	47	4	64	12
Muirtack	19	100.0	13	10	3	15	9
Arnage	74	93.2	53	47	4	63	1
Ellon	409	92.0	310	257	43	325	32
Savoch	59	85.0	37	33	4	44	7
Bogbrae	50	96.0	34	20	6	28	-
Coldwells	87	91.0	60	46	6	63	-
Peterhead Academy	530	50.0	248	146	110	162)	
" Central	742	74.0	522	286	218	319)	
" North	765	70.0	405	149	235	265)	248
" Episcopal	204	76.4	109	76	31	115)	65
" Infant	276	80.0	18	13	5	202)	
Buchanhaven	120	61.0	42	26	16	54	
Fraserburgh Central	625	67.5	398	245	152	264)	
" Academy	522	56.0	276	108	159	125)	
" Episcopal	156	60.2	70	37	32	58)	194
" North	377	47.0	133	66	66	107)	
" Infant	477	73.0	141	81	58	277)	
Hatton	159	85.0	106	91	12	113	50
Auchiries	48	79.1	25	24	1	36	7
Port Erroll	94	90.4	71	56	15	69	27
Erroll Episcopal	27	78.0	12	11	1	20	7
Totals - TABLE X.	8806		4948	3375	1455	4806	1058
" - TABLE VIII	2208		1404	1153	222	1613	247
Grand Total to 31st March, 1936	11014	75.3	6352	4528	1677	6419	1305

Percentage /

Percentage of Consents:- Written consent was necessary from the parent or guardian of every child before any protective measure against Diphtheria could be given. A high percentage of consents is essential for the success of the Scheme. It is very questionable whether a school with less than 50 per cent of consents is worth immunising. In such a school the small number of immunised children may act as healthy "carriers" with the result that instead of a decrease in the incidence of the disease there possibly may be an increase. From that it may be gathered that any means of influencing parents to attain the 100 per cent mark is highly desirable. In this connection, we have been showing, as additional propaganda, a film entitled "The Empty Bed" at the larger school centres. The film shows vividly the dangers of diphtheria and the advantages of protective measures against it.

The percentage of consents in the schools under review varied from 29 per cent to 100 per cent, the average being 75.3 per cent - 8,295 consents out of 11,014 pupils on School Roll. Schools with the highest percentage were:-

Eddieston, Countesswells, Braeside, Muirtick - 100 per cent.
Tarves - 99.5 per cent; Drumoak, North, Bogbrae, Overton - 96 per cent; Craigdam, Pitmedden - 95 per cent; Culter, Collieston, Barthol Chapel, Auchedly - 94 per cent; Arnage, Parkhill - 93 per cent; Ellon - 92 per cent.

Schools with smaller percentage of consents were:-

Kepplehills - 29 per cent; Leylodge - 41 per cent; White-stripes - 46 per cent; Fraserburgh North - 47 per cent; Peterhead Academy - 50 per cent.

Various factors, apart from absence through illness or other medical grounds, were found to influence the percentage of consents.

Factors increasing percentage of consents:- (1) Enthusiasm of local general practitioners, head teacher and district nurse, individually and collectively, to co-operate and assist the Public Health Authority to foster the Scheme, by strongly commending it, through example and personal contact, to parents and guardians. This was the factor in schools where highest percentage of consents were obtained. Parents frequently consulted the local general practitioners and in many instances the head teacher and district nurse as to the advisability of submitting their children to the course of treatment necessary for their protection. Great difficulty was experienced in getting in touch with the pre-school population in an area where the normal means of circulating propaganda through the school children - was not available. It was here that the district nurses' services were of inestimable value and in this connection I would particularly commend the work done by the Nurses in the Culter, Uday, Tarves and Peterhead districts. (2) Presence of local general practitioners at the inoculations. (3) Initial sorting of children into Immune and Susceptible by the Schick test has been instrumental in creating public confidence. (4) "One-shot" method of immunisation accompanied by an almost negligible number of reactions in contrast to older method of three injections. Some parents withheld consent as they thought the procedure was painful and followed by a "sore-arm". It was a pleasant surprise to many to find that quite the contrary was the case. Indeed, requests have been made asking if and when a return visit will be made in certain/

certain areas which have already been visited. (5) Recent outbreak of Diphtheria in an area, particularly if associated with a fatal case. (6) Showing of diphtheria film "The Empty Bed."

Factors decreasing percentage of consents:- (1) Apathy of head teacher, local nurse and general practitioner to co-operate and assist in the Scheme. This was accentuated if any antagonism existed between any of these individuals. (2) Conscientious objectors in the area. Anti-vaccinationists did not approve of the Scheme and in some areas did a great deal of harm. Objectors on religious grounds were particularly noticeable amongst the fishing community along the coast. (3) Ignorance or misunderstanding regarding (a) immunity, where during a recent outbreak of diphtheria, children received a prophylactic dose of Anti-diphtheritic Serum giving them only a passive immunity lasting up to three weeks. Parents withheld consent as they understood that their children were already actively protected, and (b) the difference between vaccination and inoculation; some parents thought that the child's arm would have a sore like that of vaccination. (4) Occurrence of a few bad reactions in a previous immunisation campaign (1924-30) when combined protective treatment for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever was administered. (5) Recent attack of the disease. (6) Private immunisation either recently or proposed. (7) "Modern upbringing" of children whereby a child is allowed to grow up in as natural a way as possible with the minimum of parental interference. Instances occurred where in the same family consent was given for all the members except one, that member having expressed dissent and the parents acquiesced to the request.

Schick Testing:- One firm's Schick-testing material was used exclusively. There were 6,352 school children of 7 years of age and over Schick-tested and of these 4,528 were Schick-positive and 1,677 Schick-negative, 147 being absent at the reading of the test. Thus of those children tested 73 per cent were susceptible and 27 per cent immune to diphtheria. In certain schools there was a relatively larger number of immune children due in part to a previous immunisation campaign at those schools. Again the proportion of Schick-negative to Schick-positive is greater the nearer the schools are to a thickly populated area the reason being that the children in burghal areas have a greater chance of acquiring a natural immunity, e.g., Peterhead. Children tested who previously had had diphtheria gave support to the observations made by other workers that an attack of diphtheria does not necessarily afford protection against the disease. Several instances occurred where children had had diphtheria twice and on one occasion three times.

Re-testing:- At the end of May, 1935, a start was made to re-test all school children immunised at Schools in Table VIII.

In cases where a Schick-positive reaction had been marked at the original test a brown staining was still visible on the skin after three months. In the actual re-test care had to be exercised in selecting an area of skin on the forearm different from that on which first test was made. The results of the re-tests in Group (1) i.e., immunised Schick-positive children - are shown in Table IX. In this group 878 were re-tested and of these 161 were still Schick-positive and 685 were negative, 32 being absent at reading giving an aggregate immunity of 81 per cent using all four A.P.Ts. In group (2) i.e., all other non-tested immunised school children - of 308 tested, 43 were Schick-positive, 244 Schick-negative and 21 absent at reading of test, giving an 85 per cent immunity. "B" prophylactic gave a 93.2 per cent immunity.

Immunisation/

Immunisation:- The new diphtheria prophylactic-alum precipitated toxoid (A.P.T.) was used for active immunisation. It was administered by the "one-shot" method, whereby a single dose of A.P.T., was injected intramuscularly into the arm producing an active immunity in 2-3 months' time. So far as is known by work done in the United States and in this country, the immunising value of this single injection of A.P.T., is at least equal to and the reactions not any more than the older methods of immunisation requiring 2 or 3 injections. Further, A.P.T., has the added advantage that after its use there is no risk of anaphylaxis if antiserum should subsequently be necessary. The A.P.T., as already stated, was issued by four firms "A", "B", "C" and "D", and was tested out, the results being shown in Table IX. The prophylactic "B" gave the best results and has been used exclusively since then for immunisation. Recently, a re-trial of a fresh batch of "C" has been carried out but it will be several months before its immunising value can be estimated.

In large scale immunisation schemes the "one-shot" method of administration has the following distinct advantages over the older 2 or 3 injection methods:-

- (1) Great saving of time and money.
- (2) It is a complete treatment.
- (3) Better chance of obtaining a higher percentage of consents on which the success of any diphtheria scheme is largely dependent.

Table X shows that the total number of children immunised at the schools was 7,724, 6,419 of whom were of school age and 1,305 pre-school age. These, together with 76 children immunised privately by general practitioners bring total to 7,800.

There were 203 children re-immunised.

Reactions:- Injections were made deeply into the deltoid muscle and, apart from a few complaints of stiffness of the arm for 2-3 days after, with no clinical evidence of reaction, the number of reactions, excluding such stiffness, were very few - 2 per cent. of those immunised. Reactions usually appeared about the 4th to 5th day after inoculation, were local in character - with two exceptions where there was a slight general reaction - and as a rule were not sufficiently severe to warrant a child's absence from school. The reactions gradually subsided in a few days. Experience has shown that the younger the child the less chance there is of a reaction.

Conclusion:- The County diphtheria immunisation scheme is meeting with a satisfactory and encouraging response in all the school area visited except Fraserburgh. The one difficulty is the slowness of progress owing to the limited time at our disposal for carrying out the routine work. Repeated demands for an early visit to certain areas we have not been able to meet. At the present rate it will take at least another year and a half before the remaining County schools can be visited. Further, to assure complete success of the Scheme and the highest possible degree of immunity, all immunised school children should be re-tested, and where necessary, re-immunised, after a period of three months. This has only been done in the schools in Table VIII on the preliminary work of ascertaining the immunising value of the four A.P.Ts. "A", "B", "C" and "D". Re-testing has meantime been sacrificed for progress. The only method whereby these difficulties might be overcome is the appointment of additional staff/

staff. After the ground has been covered, the protection of children against diphtheria in the County of Aberdeen will largely be a matter of immunisation of the pre-school population.

4. Housing.

In 1935, 365 new houses were completed and 62 were in course of erection at the end of the year.

In Table XI are given the numbers of new houses completed in 1935 or in course of erection at the end of the year in each of the four Sanitary Divisions.

TABLE XI.

Housing in County Districts.

	Buchan	Mar	Central	Strath- bogie	Total
A. Completed in 1935.					
1. With aid of Subsidy -					
(a) By Local Authority	5	38	146	80	267
(b) By Private Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-
2. By Unassisted Private Enterprise	1	2	90	5	98
B. In course of erection at end of year.					
1. With aid of Subsidy -					
(a) By Local Authority	-	4	15	4	23
(b) By Private Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-
2. By Unassisted Private Enterprise	-	4	33	2	39
Totals	4	48	284	91	427

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS, 1926 and 1931.

The most important rural housing enactment ever introduced was 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. The period, however, within which grants or loans may be given under these Acts has been extended to cover applications made before 24th June, 1938. These Acts have done more than any other Housing Acts to stem the tide of rural depopulation.

There is herewith appended Table XII which is self-explanatory.

TABLE XII.

PROGRESS OF SCHEME APPROVED UNDER THE HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS, 1926 and 1931.

	1. Assistance by way of Grants by the Local Authority.				Grants by the Local Authority	
	Number of Dwellings.				Total amount of grants promised.	Total amount of grants paid.
	In respect of which applications for assistance have been made.	In respect of which certificates have been issued under Rule 2 of the Schedule to the Act.	In respect of which grants have been paid.	On which work has been finished.	On which work has been commenced but not finished.	
For year from 1st January to 31st December, 1935.	260	248	215	219	77	£22,608:14:11
For period since inception of Act to 31st December, 1935.	2,113	2,053	1,860	1,873	57	£19,634: 0:10
						£180,487:14: 6
						£162,114: 5: 7
	2. Assistance by way of Loans by the Local Authority.				Total amount of loans advanced.	
	Number of dwellings in respect of which loans have been promised.				Total amount of loans promised.	Total amount of loans advanced.
	In respect of which applications for assistance have been made.	On which work has been finished.	On which work has been commenced but not finished.	On which work has been promised.	Number of dwellings in respect of which loans have been advanced.	
For year from 1st January to 31st December, 1935.	1	8	1	1	3	£100.
For period since inception of Act to 31st December, 1935.	35	35	7	35	34	£3,481: 4: 7
						£4,377:12: 5
						£190

No.	Name of the person or firm	Amount paid				Date	Remarks
		To	By	For	Balance		
1	John Doe	100				1/1/1912	...
2	Jane Smith		50			2/1/1912	...
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As regards housing under these Acts, the County Council of Aberdeen has throughout held a premier place. There is no diminution in the number of applications received and dealt with. In view of the extensive housing survey carried out and the number of houses found to be unfit for human habitation a continuance of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts for other two years will be of great assistance in a rural area like Aberdeenshire.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1930 and 1935.

The passing of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, placed on the Local Authority the duty of surveying and measuring every house in its area, under £45 rental. By the end of 1935, the survey of the special districts, villages and hamlets in the County had been completed. The total number of houses inspected in the special districts, villages and hamlets was 8,870. Of these, 889 were overcrowded owing to number of occupants, 5 were overcrowded owing to sex separation and 168 were overcrowded owing to inadequate floor space in rooms - a total of 1,062. An accurate note was taken of the habitability of every house inspected with the following results:-

TABLE XIII.

<u>Division.</u>	<u>Number of Houses Unfit.</u>
Buchan ...	961
Central ...	129
Mar ...	67
Strathbogie ..	66
	<u>1,243</u>

In view of the number of overcrowded and unfit houses revealed by the survey, the Local Authority is faced with the necessity of building or providing by reconstruction an adequate number of houses to re-house families living in unfit dwellings or in overcrowded conditions.

The number of new houses required for Special Districts and Villages, if decanting proves to be successful is shown in the following table:-

TABLE XIV.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1930 and 1935.

Division	1930 Act. Size of House.						1935 Act. Size of House.					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	3	4	5	6	Total	
Buchan	222	61	376	107	17	783	35	82	23	1	141	924
Central	11	3	45	9	2	70	54	118	20	7	199	269
Mar	25	12	15	5	-	57	5	15	2	-	22	79
Strathbogie	-	16	18	9	-	43	7	26	-	-	33	76
Totals	258	92	454	130	19	953	101	241	45	8	395	1,348

On the other hand, if decanting is not successful, 430 additional houses will require to be provided.

The estimated number of new houses proposed to be built immediately, if suitable sites can be obtained and if there is no scarcity of labour, is detailed hereunder:-

TABLE XV.

Division	Number of Houses	Number of Apartments.			
		3	4	5	6
Buchan	276	132	122	22	-
Central	256	92	136	23	5
Mar	52	12	36	4	-
Strathbogie	64	13	46	5	-
Total	648	249	340	54	5

Steady progress is being made with regard to the inspection of houses in the purely rural portions of the County, but the results of the complete survey will not be to hand until probably the end of 1936.

It is not generally recognised that the activities of the Sanitary Inspectors were, in 1935, devoted practically wholly to housing. The housing problem is far from being solved and it will require to be considered seriously whether adequate assistance should now be given to the Sanitary Inspectors in order that they may preserve a proper balance in their several duties.

5. Disinfections.

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

Table /

TABLE XVI.

	Buchan	Mar	Central	Strathbogie	Total
After Scarlet Fever	492	95	222	127	936
" Diphtheria	173	12	45	40	270
" Enteric Fever	1	-	4	-	5
" Tuberculosis	6	-	9	8	23
" Other Infections	4	1	12	37	54
Totals ...	676	108	292	212	1,288

6. Factory and Workshops Act.

In 1935, there were 924 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 XVII.

	Buchan	Mar	Central	Strathbogie	Total
Number on Register	319	171	211	223	924
" of Inspections	125	123	185	139	572
Notices served under Section 2 (3), &c.	-	-	9	-	9
Defects found ...	-	1	9	6	16
" remedied ..	-	1	8	6	15

TABLE XVI

	Number of Inspections	Number of Violations	Number of Citations	Number of Fines	Total
General Inspection	100	100	100	100	400
Special Inspection	10	10	10	10	40
Other Inspection	1	1	1	1	4
Subtotal	110	110	110	110	444
Total	110	110	110	110	448

6. Factory and Workshop Act

In 1925, there were 100 inspections and violations on the register. Details as to their number, the number of inspections of notices served and of notices found and remedied, appear in the following table:

TABLE XVII

	Number of Inspections	Number of Violations	Number of Citations	Number of Fines	Total
Number on Register	100	100	100	100	400
of Inspections	10	10	10	10	40
Notices served under Section 2 (3), Act	-	-	-	-	-
of Notices Found	1	1	1	1	4
remedied	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION II.

THE HEALTH OF THE BURGHS.

Population. - The population of the Burghs, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1935, was 39,862.

As compared with the estimated population in 1934, there is an increase of 197.

The population of the several Burghs is given in Table I.

TABLE I.

BURGHS	Population, as estimated to middle of 1934.	Population, as estimated to middle of 1935.	Estimated increase or decrease.
Ballater	1,238	1,245	7 Increase
Ellon	1,364	1,374	10 "
Fraserburgh	10,176	10,229	53 "
Huntly	3,914	3,929	15 "
Inverurie	4,620	4,640	20 "
Kintore	784	783	1 Decrease
Oldmeldrum	1,010	1,010	-
Rosehearty	1,146	1,156	10 Increase
Turriff	2,405	2,475	70 "
Peterhead	13,008	13,021	13 "
Totals	39,665	39,862	197 Increase

Marriages:- There were 329 marriages, representing a marriage-rate of 8.2 per 1,000 of population. The marriage-rate in 1934 was 8.6.

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.

SECTION II.

THE RURAL OF THE MOUNTAINS

The population of the District, as estimated by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1905, was 50,902. As compared with the estimated population in 1884, there is an increase of 107.

The population of the several parishes is given in Table I.

TABLE I.

Parish	Population, as estimated in middle of 1905.	Population, as estimated in middle of 1884.	Estimated increase or decrease.
Ballyvaughan	1,502	1,502	0
Clon	1,502	1,502	0
Clonsilla	10,178	10,178	0
Clonsilla	2,914	2,914	0
Clonsilla	4,020	4,020	0
Clonsilla	702	702	0
Clonsilla	1,012	1,012	0
Clonsilla	1,104	1,104	0
Clonsilla	2,914	2,914	0
Clonsilla	12,002	12,002	0
Totals	50,902	50,902	107

There were 107 marriages registered in 1905, as compared with 100 in 1884.

In Table II are given the total number of births, the number of illegitimate births, and the number of deaths.

TABLE II.

BURGHES.	Number (including illegitimate births).	Birth-rate (corrected).	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 total births.
Ballater	21	16.9	1	4.8
Ellon	27	19.6	2	7.4
Fraserburgh	206	20.1	16	7.7
Huntly	70	17.8	9	12.8
Inverurie	80	17.2	12	15
Kintore	16	20.4	3	18.7
Oldmeldrum	27	26.7	3	11
Rosehearty	20	17.3	1	5
Turriff	42	17	4	9.5
Peterhead	251	19.3	18	7.1
Totals	760	19.06	69	9.08
Corresponding figures for 1934.	800	20.2	93	11.6

Deaths and Death-rates:- There were 524 deaths, representing a death-rate of 13.1 per 1,000 of population, as against 12.8 in 1934.

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

TABLE III.

BURGHES.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Ballater ...	18	14.4
Ellon ...	21	15.3
Fraserburgh ...	121	11.8
Huntly ...	59	15
Inverurie ...	53	11.4
Kintore ...	6	7.6
Oldmeldrum ...	21	20.7
Rosehearty ...	21	18.1
Turriff ...	39	15.7
Peterhead ...	165	12.6
Total. ...	524	13.1

INCIDENCE of the COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In 1935, there were notified 340 cases of scarlet fever and 304 cases of diphtheria. In 1934, 328 cases of scarlet fever and 279 of diphtheria were notified.

Three cases of typhoid fever were notified and were treated institutionally. Two occurred in Roschoarty Burgh and 1 in Huntly Burgh.

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

HOUSING.

The progress made in housing in the Burghs is set out in Table IV. Excluding houses reconstructed under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 480 new houses either had been built during 1935 or were in course of construction at the end of the year.

TABLE IV.

HOUSING IN THE BURGHS - 1935.

	Ballater	Ellon	Fraser- burgh	Huntly	Inverurie	Kintore	Oldmel- drum	Rose- hearty	Turriff	Peterhead	Total
A. - Completed during 1935.											
1. With aid of Subsidy.											
(a) By Local Authority	-	12	76	34	40	8	8	20	12	54	264
(b) By private enterprise	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
2. By unassisted private enterprise.	3	-	3	3	2	2	1	3	-	4	21
B. - In course of erection at 31st December, 1935.											
1. With aid of Subsidy.											
(a) By Local Authority	-	-	88	10	-	-	-	30	4	46	178
(b) By private enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. By unassisted private enterprise.	1	-	2	1	4	-	-	2	-	3	13
Totals ...	8	12	169	48	46	10	9	55	16	107	480
Population ..	1,245	1,374	10,229	3,929	4,640	783	1,010	1,156	2,475	13,021	39,862
Number of new houses completed in 1935, or in course of erection, per 1,000 of population ...	6.4	8.7	16.5	12.2	9.9	12.9	3.9	47.6	6.5	8.2	12.04
Number of applications lodged during 1935 under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	11

Station	Time	Wind	Temp	Humidity	Pressure	Clouds	Remarks
1	0800	10	25	75	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
2	0900	12	26	78	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
3	1000	15	27	80	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
4	1100	18	28	82	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
5	1200	20	29	85	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
6	1300	22	30	88	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
7	1400	25	31	90	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
8	1500	28	32	92	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
9	1600	30	33	95	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
10	1700	32	34	98	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
11	1800	35	35	100	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
12	1900	38	36	100	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
13	2000	40	37	100	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
14	2100	42	38	100	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
15	2200	45	39	100	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
16	2300	48	40	100	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
17	0000	50	41	100	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
18	0100	52	42	100	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
19	0200	55	43	100	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
20	0300	58	44	100	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
21	0400	60	45	100	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
22	0500	62	46	100	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
23	0600	65	47	100	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.
24	0700	68	48	100	1010	10	Light breeze from S.W.

11

SECTION III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme embraces the eight Districts and ten Burghs within 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 1935, was 146,751. The number of births registered was 2,768, and the birth-rate 18.9. In 1934, the birth-rate was 19.4. Of the 2,768 births, 357 were illegitimate, giving an illegitimate birth-rate of 12.9 per 100 births.

Infantile Mortality.

The term "Infantile Mortality" means the number of children who die under one year of age. In 1935, the infantile mortality was 199 and the infantile mortality rate - the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 registered births - was 71.8, as compared with 67 in 1934 and 64.4 in 1933.

The causes of the 199 infantile deaths are shown in the following table:-

<u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>Number of Deaths.</u>
Diseases of Early Infancy and	
Malformation	93
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	42
Whooping Cough	10
Bronchitis	10
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense	
Organs	7
Diarrhoea, etc.	7
Diseases of Skin and Locomotor system	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4
Other Infectious and Parasitic diseases	3
Other Defined Diseases ...	3
Other Epidemic Diseases ..	2
Diphtheria	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	2
Causes ill-defined or unknown	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	2
Measles	1
Scarlet Fever	1
Influenza	1
Other Digestive Diseases .	1
Other General Diseases ...	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	1
Total	199

Maternal /

Maternal Mortality.

During 1935, there were 22 deaths of women from causes associated with pregnancy or child-birth. Of these 22 deaths, 20 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 one case, death took place during pregnancy. In 4 cases death followed abortion.

One of the abortion cases was not attended by either doctor or midwife and death occurred in a Public Institution; two cases attended by private practitioners died at home; eleven attended by private practitioners, and 2 attended in Maternity Homes, died subsequently in Public Institutions and 6 admitted direct to Public Institutions died there.

Two of the patients died at home and 20 in Public Institutions.

Fifty-seven cases of puerperal fever were notified. The number notified in 1934 was 40. Fifty-six cases were treated in the special Puerperal Wards of the Aberdeen City Hospital, and of these 14 died. Four of the cases that proved fatal were associated with Scarlet Fever. One case was treated at home.

Twelve cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. The number notified in 1934, was 14. Of the 12 cases notified, 9 were treated in institutions in Aberdeen, and of these 1 died. The remaining 3 were treated at home.

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

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

The report for the year 1935 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 eight.

Births in Area or District.

Total Number of Births during 1935.	Total Number of Deaths of New-born Children (within ten days) during 1935.	Actual Number of Births Attended by Midwives during 1935.	Actual Number of Deaths of New-born Children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1935.	Actual Number of Cases not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1935.	
				Births	Deaths
2,768	64	268	4	-	-

General Remarks

During 1958, there were 25 deaths of women from cancer associated with pregnancy or childbirth. Of these 25 deaths, 10 were attributed to the hysterectomy as due to pregnancy or childbirth. Deaths regarding all of these deaths were reported from the attending medical practitioners.

In one case, death took place during pregnancy. In 4 cases death followed abortion.

One of the deaths was not attended by a medical officer and death occurred in a public institution. The case was reported by the medical practitioner who was attending the patient. The patient was 35 years of age and was a native of the district. She was a housewife and was employed as a domestic servant. She was married and had 4 children. She was a native of the district and was a native of the district. She was a native of the district and was a native of the district.

Two of the patients died at home and 10 in public institutions.

Information given by the medical practitioner who was attending the patient was that the patient was 35 years of age and was a native of the district. She was a housewife and was employed as a domestic servant. She was married and had 4 children. She was a native of the district and was a native of the district. She was a native of the district and was a native of the district.

Twelve cases of pregnancy were reported. The number notified in 1958 was 12. Of the 12 cases notified, 8 were treated in institutions in the district, and of these 8 cases, 5 were treated at home.

The National Medical Officer for Women and Child Health was a specialist in all the cases of pregnancy and childbirth. He was a specialist in all the cases of pregnancy and childbirth. He was a specialist in all the cases of pregnancy and childbirth. He was a specialist in all the cases of pregnancy and childbirth.

Maternity (Continued) Jan. 1958

The report for the year 1958 shows the Maternity (Continued) 1958, is hereby reported.

The number of deaths was during the year 1958. The number of deaths was during the year 1958. The number of deaths was during the year 1958.

Deaths in Year of Maternity

Year	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1958	25	10	10	10
1957	20	8	8	8
1956	15	5	5	5
1955	10	3	3	3
1954	5	2	2	2
1953	3	1	1	1
1952	2	1	1	1
1951	1	0	0	0
1950	0	0	0	0

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Total Number of Cases during 1935.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1935.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1935.
5	Nil.	Nil.

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

Total Number of cases during 1935.	Total Number of deaths during 1935 (corrected for Transfers)	Actual Number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1935.	Actual Number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1935.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1935.	
				Cases	Deaths
57	14	1	-	1 (abortion)	1

Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Total Number of cases during 1935.	Total Number of deaths during 1935.	Actual Number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1935.	Actual Number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1935.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1935.	
				Cases	Deaths
12	1	-	-	-	-

Cases of Still-Birth (Dead Born).

Total Number of Cases during 1935.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1935.
55	15

Cases of Emergency.

Notifications were received from midwives of having in 87 cases sent for medical assistance. In all cases medical assistance was obtained. In 82 cases, the assistance was required for the mother and in 5 cases for the child.

Summary/

Case of Epithelial Neoplasm.

Case Number	Age	Sex	Site	Duration	History	Examination	Diagnosis	Prognosis	Treatment	Result
1	45	Male	Bladder	10 years	Haematuria, pain, weight loss	Ulcer, indurated	Epithelial carcinoma	Poor	Radical prostatectomy	Death

Case of Papillary Neoplasm.

Case Number	Age	Sex	Site	Duration	History	Examination	Diagnosis	Prognosis	Treatment	Result
2	55	Female	Bladder	5 years	Haematuria, pain	Papillary growth	Papillary carcinoma	Fair	Radical prostatectomy	Death

Case of Papillary Neoplasm.

Case Number	Age	Sex	Site	Duration	History	Examination	Diagnosis	Prognosis	Treatment	Result
3	65	Male	Bladder	15 years	Haematuria, pain, weight loss	Papillary growth	Papillary carcinoma	Poor	Radical prostatectomy	Death

Case of Adenocarcinoma (Solid Type).

Case Number	Age	Sex	Site	Duration	History	Examination	Diagnosis	Prognosis	Treatment	Result
4	75	Male	Bladder	20 years	Haematuria, pain, weight loss	Ulcer, indurated	Adenocarcinoma	Poor	Radical prostatectomy	Death

Case of Prostate Cancer.

Prostate cancer was found in 10 cases. In 5 cases the cancer was confined to the prostate and in 5 cases it had spread to other organs. The prognosis was poor in all cases.

Summary of Cases.

1. During Pregnancy	5
2. During Parturition	71
3. After Parturition	6
4. For infant	5
	<u>87</u>

£219.19/- was paid to doctors for the above services.

£26: 0: 0d. was paid to midwives.

Provision of Foods.

During 1935, foods and milk were granted to 12 mothers and to 155 children. Considerable amounts of Virol and Glaxo were supplied at cost price. The total sum expended on foods was £262: 6: 7d. as compared with £183: 2: 8d. in 1934.

Home Visitation.

	<u>First Visits.</u>	<u>Total Visits.</u>
Number of infants under one year of age visited by Health Visitors ...	2,241	17,668
Number of children one to five years visited by Health Visitors ...	3,898	11,240
Number of expectant mothers visited by Health Visitors	1,300	3,022

Measles and Whooping Cough.

There is no definite arrangement for the institutional treatment of County children contracting these diseases. Where the home circumstances do not permit of the patient being properly nursed at home, accommodation is obtained either in one of the County Infectious Diseases Hospitals or in the City (Fever) Hospital, Aberdeen.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Five cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, as compared with 3 in 1934. Four of these belonged to the landward area; all were notified by general practitioners. The five cases received institutional treatment in the Aberdeen City Hospital. In none of the cases was vision impaired.

Epidemic Diarrhoea.

Seven 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 Home. A limited number of beds is set aside in Linn Moor Convalescent Home, Culter, for the reception of pre-school children.

Home-Helps.

Three home-helps were supplied by the County Council during 1935.

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 30/-.

In 1935, 57 County patients were treated in the Maternity Hospital and 30 in the Ante-Natal Annexe. The cost to the County was £88: 1: 2d.

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

	Huntly	Inverurie	Bucksburn	Ellon	Peterhead
<u>Enrolled:-</u>					
Mothers	84	58	92	27	123
Babies (-1 year)	48	22	88	9	124
Children (1-5 years)	53	20	90	28	46
<u>Total Attendances:-</u>					
Mothers	498	652	600	250	3,423
Babies (-1 year)	579	358	800	62	1,601
Children (1-5 years)	350	407	736	230	761

Summary

These findings were supplied to the County Council during

1932.

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

The above findings were made over a period of six months between the County Council and the County Council. The findings were made over a period of six months between the County Council and the County Council. The findings were made over a period of six months between the County Council and the County Council.

In 1932, the County Council was asked to make a report on the County Council. The report was made on the County Council. The report was made on the County Council. The report was made on the County Council.

The following table shows the results of the County Council. The results of the County Council are shown in the following table. The results of the County Council are shown in the following table.

County Council's Findings and Recommendations					Summary
1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Summary
1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Summary
1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Summary
1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Summary
1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Summary
1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Summary
1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Summary
1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Summary
1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Summary

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

1940

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

Number of Schools and Pupils.

The number of schools in the area is 233. The number of children on the register as at 31st July, 1935, was 26771. The percentage of attendance was 90.8 as compared with 92.3 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 539. The number of special visits, that is, visits other than for purposes of systematic examination was 340. The corresponding figures for 1933-34 were 535 routine and 363 special examinations.

THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A. Total Number of Children examined -

(a) Systematic Examination -

Beginners	...	...	2742	
Nine-year-olds	.	...	2574	
Twelve-year-olds		...	2596	
Sixteen-year-olds		...	<u>186</u>	8098

(b) Special cases examined at special visits and re-examinations.	<u>5379</u>
	<u><u>13477</u></u>

B. Number of children notified to parents as suffering from defects. 1973

Number placed under observation for re-examination at subsequent visits, without treatment being recommended. 4309

C. Out of 1630 defects in children, 1126 or 69.1% received attention during the year.

In the following statements 8098 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 5356.

D. Clothing.

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

E./

SECTION IV

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES

Number of Pupils and Pupils

The number of pupils in the area is 325. The number of children on the register as of July 1, 1935, was 327. The percentage of attendance was 90.5 as compared with 97.5 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 325. The number of special visits, that is, visits other than for purposes of systematic examination was 340. The corresponding figures for 1934-35 were 325 routine and 365 special examinations.

THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN

A. Total Number of Children examined -

(a) Systematic Examination

Boys	174
Girls	151
Total	325

(b) Special visits (examined at special visits and re-examinations)

Boys	106
Girls	134
Total	240

B. Number of children notified to parents as defective from defects

Boys	10
Girls	15
Total	25

Number placed under observation for re-examination at subsequent visits, without treatment being recommended, 200.

C. Out of 1000 defects in children, 1100 or 33.3% present attention during the year.

In the following statements 3000 is the number of pupils who underwent the full systematic examination, the only exception being the statement relating to dental visits. The weights of children is not stated and the total number of systematic cases where eye-ear-nose was found was 1000.

D. Clothing

During the year no 100% satisfactory, dirty, or in fact, pupils in only 11 or 1.2 per cent. Five special cases were found to be satisfactory in this respect.

E. Footgear -

Footgear was found to be unsatisfactory in 18 or .2 per cent and in 1 special case.

F. Average Height and Weight of Children -

Boys.

<u>No. of Children.</u>	<u>Average Age in years.</u>	<u>Average Height in inches.</u>	<u>Average Weight in lbs.</u>
86	4 9/12	41.3	41
835	5 5/12	42.6	43.2
426	6 3/12	44.1	46.1
53	7 3/12	45.2	47.2
628	8 7/12	47.6	51.2
680	9 3/12	49.4	56.7
630	11 7/12	51.3	67.9
675	12 3/12	55.5	68.3
42	15 4/12	64.5	120.1
51	16 3/12	65.3	123.8

Girls.

53	4 1/12	40.7	39.8
811	5 5/12	42.5	43.6
429	6 3/12	43.8	44.1
49	7 3/12	46.2	47.3
599	8 7/12	47.4	50.8
667	9 3/12	50.8	58.7
657	11 8/12	55.7	69.5
651	12 3/12	57.3	76.2
44	15 7/12	63.1	112.7
52	16 2/12	64.5	118.9

G. Cleanliness of Head and Body -

(a) Head -

Dirty or Nits	...	...	225 or 2.7 per cent.
Verminous Cases	...	...	13 or .1 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	186

(b) Body -

Dirty	...	...	24 or .2 per cent.
Verminous	...	...	4 or .04 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	32

H. Condition of Skin -

(a) Head -

Ringworm	...	...	6 or .07 per cent.
Impetigo	...	...	20 or .2 per cent.
Favus	...	...	-
Other diseases	...	...	4 or .04 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	27

(b) /

2. Footgear -

Footgear was found to be unsatisfactory in 15 or 2 per cent and in 1 special case.

3. Average Height and Weight of Subjects -

No. of Subjects	Average Age in years	Average Height in inches	Average Weight in lbs.
41	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
42	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
43	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
44	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
45	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
46	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
47	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
48	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
49	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
50	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
51	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
52	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
53	20 1/2	67.5	127.5

4. Results -

54	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
55	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
56	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
57	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
58	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
59	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
60	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
61	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
62	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
63	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
64	20 1/2	67.5	127.5
65	20 1/2	67.5	127.5

5. Classification of Head and Body -

(a) Head -

...
...
...

(b) Body -

...
...
...

6. Classification of Skin -

(a) Head -

...
...
...

(b) Body -

(b) Body -

Ringworm ...	...	...	1 or .01 per cent.
Impetigo ...	...	...	6 or .07 per cent.
Scabies ...	...	...	8 or .08 per cent.
Other diseases ...	...	...	18 or .2 per cent.
Special cases ...	...	...	28

I. Nutrition -

Above Average ...	...	...	647 or 7.9 per cent.
Average ...	...	...	7201 or 88.9 per cent.
Below Average ...	...	...	248 or 3 per cent.
Very Bad ...	...	...	2 or .02 per cent.
Special Cases ...	...	...	63

J. Teeth -

Sound ...	...	...	893 or 11 per cent.
1 - 4 decayed ...	...	...	5482 or 67.6 per cent.
5 or more decayed .	...	...	1596 or 19.7 per cent.
Oral Sepsis ...	...	...	127 or 1.5 per cent.
Special Cases ...	...	...	28

K. (a) Nose -

Catarrh ...	...	...	548 or 6.7 per cent.
Obstruction ...	...	...	22 or .2 per cent.
Other diseases ..	...	...	1 or .01 per cent.
Special Cases ...	...	...	65

(b) Throat -

Tonsils -

Slightly enlarged ...	...	...	1253 or 15.4 per cent.
Markedly enlarged ...	...	...	357 or 4.4 per cent.
Special Cases ...	...	...	294

Adenoids -

Probably Present ...	...	...	127 or 1.5 per cent.
Present ...	...	...	17 or .2 per cent.
Special Cases ...	...	...	53

(c) Lymphatic Glands -

1. Submaxillary -

Palpably enlarged ...	...	...	1213 or 14.9 per cent.
Markedly enlarged ...	...	...	23 or .2 per cent.
Suppurating ...	...	...	-
Cicatrices ...	...	...	45 or .5 per cent.
Special Cases ..	...	...	259

2. Cervical -

Palpably enlarged ...	...	...	653 or 8 per cent.
Markedly enlarged ...	...	...	10 or .1 per cent.
Suppurating ...	...	...	-
Cicatrices ...	...	...	23 or .2 per cent.
Special Cases ..	...	...	62

(b) Body

Special Cases	...	...	...
Other diseases	...	...	...
...
...
...

I. Nutrition

Special Cases	...	...	...
Very bad	...	...	...
Below average	...	...	...
Average	...	...	...
Above average	...	...	...

2. Teeth

Special Cases	...	...	...
Good teeth	...	...	...
2 or more decayed	...	...	...
1 or 2 decayed	...	...	...
None	...	...	...

K. (a) Nose

Special Cases	...	...	...
Other diseases	...	...	...
Obstruction	...	...	...
Defect	...	...	...

(b) Ears

Special Cases	...	...	...
Externally enlarged	...	...	...
Internally enlarged	...	...	...
None	...	...	...

Almonds

Special Cases	...	...	...
Internally enlarged	...	...	...
Externally enlarged	...	...	...

(c) Lymphatic Glands

1. Submaxillary

Special Cases	...	...	...
Obstruction	...	...	...
Externally enlarged	...	...	...
Internally enlarged	...	...	...

2. Cervical

Special Cases	...	...	...
Obstruction	...	...	...
Externally enlarged	...	...	...
Internally enlarged	...	...	...

L. External Eye Disease -

Blcpharitis ...	...	...	183 or 2.2 per cent.
Conjunctivitis .	...	...	22 or .2 per cent.
Corneal Opacities	...	...	3 or .03 per cent.
Squint ...	...	...	136 or 1.6
Other Diseases .	...	...	19 or .2 per cent.
Special Cases .	...	...	119

M. Visual Acuity (number examined 5356)

Good Vision .	...	...	4938 or 92 per cent.
Fair Vision .	...	...	314 or 5.8 per cent.
Bad Vision .	...	...	104 or 1.9 per cent.
Special Cases .	...	...	246

(The vision of entrants is not tested)

N. Ears -

Otorrhoea .	...	...	29 or .3 per cent.
Wax ...	...	...	83 or 1 per cent.
Other diseases.	...	...	1 or .01 per cent.
Special Cases .	...	....	26

O. Hearing -

Slightly deaf .	...	...	14 or .1 per cent.
Markedly deaf	...	...	3 or .03 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	9

P. Speech -

Defective Articulation	...	...	35 or .4 per cent.
Stammering ...	...	...	17 or .2 per cent.
Special Cases .	...	...	30

Q. Mental Condition -

Backward ...	...	...	35 or .4 per cent.
Mentally Defective ..	...	...	14 or .1 per cent.
Special Cases .	...	...	95

R. Heart and Circulation -

Acquired Organic disease ..	...	...	45 or .5 per cent.
Congenital Organic disease .	...	...	16 or .2 per cent.
Function disease ...	...	...	227 or 2.8 per cent.
Anaemia ...	...	...	81 or 1 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	129

S. Lungs -

Chronic Bronchitis .	...	...	74 or .9 per cent.
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	- -
Suspected Tuberculosis	...	...	2 or .02 per cent.
Other diseases .	...	...	32 or .3 per cent.
Special Cases .	...	...	46

T./

1. General Information

1.1. Name of the project: ...
1.2. Date of completion: ...
1.3. Location: ...
1.4. Objectives: ...
1.5. Scope: ...

2. Description of the project

2.1. Background: ...
2.2. Justification: ...
2.3. Methodology: ...
2.4. Results: ...
2.5. Conclusion: ...

3. Financial aspects of the project

3.1. Budget

3.1.1. Personnel: ...
3.1.2. Materials: ...
3.1.3. Travel: ...
3.1.4. Other: ...

3.2. Financial statements

3.2.1. Income statement: ...
3.2.2. Balance sheet: ...
3.2.3. Cash flow statement: ...

3.3. Financial analysis

3.3.1. Break-even analysis: ...
3.3.2. Sensitivity analysis: ...
3.3.3. Risk analysis: ...

3.4. Financial summary

3.4.1. Total cost: ...
3.4.2. Total revenue: ...
3.4.3. Net profit: ...

3.5. Financial conclusion

3.5.1. Summary of findings: ...
3.5.2. Recommendations: ...
3.5.3. Future work: ...

3.6. Financial appendix

3.6.1. Detailed financial statements: ...
3.6.2. Supporting documents: ...
3.6.3. References: ...

3.7. Financial index

3.7.1. Index of financial performance: ...
3.7.2. Index of financial health: ...
3.7.3. Index of financial risk: ...

T. Nervous System -

Epilepsy	...	...	...	1 or .01 per cent.
Chorea	...	...	...	2 or .02 per cent.
Paralysis	..	...	...	7 or .08 per cent.
Other diseases	...	...	...	1 or .01 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	...	16

U. Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) -

Glandular	...	...	...	3 or .03 per cent.
Bones and Joints	..	...	...	3 or .03 per cent.
Abdominal	...	...	...	-
Skin	...	...	...	-
Other Forms	...	...	...	-
Special Cases	...	...	...	5

V. Rickets -

Slight Rickets	...	...	...	22 or .2 per cent.
Marked Rickets	...	...	...	-
Special Cases	...	...	...	1

W. Deformities -

Congenital	...	...	...	48 or .5 per cent.
Acquired	...	...	...	52 or .6 per cent.
Special Cases	16

X. Infectious and Contagious Diseases 31 or .3 per cent.

Special Cases	18
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Y. Other Diseases and Defects ... 160 or 1.9 per cent.

Special Cases	89
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Dental Inspection and Treatment.

<u>Inspection.</u>	<u>Whole Time Dentists.</u>	<u>Part Time Dentists.</u>
Number of schools inspected	98	26
" " children inspected	8203	2059
" " " with sound teeth ..	3596	515
Percentage with sound teeth	43.8%	25%
Number of cases where parents were notified	4607	1544
Number of Consents	2879	904
Percentage of Consents	63%	58.5%

Treatment.

Number of centres visited	87	25
Number of children recommended and treated	2785	-
Total number treated including "specials"	2933	865
Number /		

IV. Nervous System -

Epilepsy	1 of 100 per cent.
Chorea	2 of 100 per cent.
Hysteria	7 of 100 per cent.
Other diseases	1 of 100 per cent.
Special Cases	12

V. Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) -

Glandular	2 of 100 per cent.
Bones and Joints	2 of 100 per cent.
Adenoma	"
Edema	"
Other forms	"
Special Cases	2

VI. Rheumatism -

Chronic Rheumatism	12 of 100 per cent.
Acute Rheumatism	"
Special Cases	1

VII. Deformities -

Congenital	10 of 100 per cent.
Acquired	10 of 100 per cent.
Special Cases	12

VIII. Intestines and Genitourinary System 10 of 100 per cent.

Special Cases	12
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IX. Other Diseases and Defects 120 of 100 per cent.

Special Cases	12
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General Remarks and Treatment.

Inspection.		While in the Hospital.		After Discharge.	
Number of schools inspected	10	Number of schools inspected	10	Number of schools inspected	10
Number of children inspected	1000	Number of children inspected	1000	Number of children inspected	1000
Number of children with mental defects	100	Number of children with mental defects	100	Number of children with mental defects	100
Percentage of children with mental defects	10%	Percentage of children with mental defects	10%	Percentage of children with mental defects	10%
Number of cases where parents were notified	100	Number of cases where parents were notified	100	Number of cases where parents were notified	100
Number of cases	100	Number of cases	100	Number of cases	100
Percentage of cases	10%	Percentage of cases	10%	Percentage of cases	10%
Total number of cases					
Total number of children					
Total number of schools					

				<u>Whole time Dentists.</u>	<u>Part time Dentists.</u>
Number of Extractions -					
Temporary	...	...	...	2737	1110
Permanent	...	...	...	1632	576

Number of Fillings -					
Temporary	...	...	...	496	32
Permanent	...	...	...	1578	181

Amount of Fees received - £63. 3. 0

Eye Treatment.

<u>Centres Visited.</u>			<u>Number of Cases treated.</u>
Aberdeen	...	...	43
Turriff	...	...	122
Huntly	...	...	77
Insch	...	...	32
Inverurie	...	...	72
Kemnay	...	...	38
Fraserburgh	...	...	61
Oldmeldrum	...	...	21
Strichen	...	...	11
Maud	...	...	23
Alford	...	...	40
Ellon	...	...	39
Bucksburn	...	...	26
Aboyne	...	...	46
Peterhead	...	...	96
Total. -			<u>747</u>

Analysis /

Analysis of Cases. -

Spectacles ordered	...	...	550
Glasses satisfactory or unnecessary			185
Strumous Ophthalmia	...	...	2
Corneal Nebulae	...	...	2
Blepharitis	...	...	2
Interstitial Keratitis	.	...	1
Right Traumatic Optic Atrophy	.		1
Conjunctivitis	...	...	1
Partial retinal detachment	...		1
Old Iritis	...	...	1
Lamellar Cataract	...	...	1
			<hr/> 747 <hr/>

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

Hypermetropia	...	...	...	300	-	54.54	per cent.
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...			79	-	14.36	" "
Myopia	...	...	...	79	-	14.36	" "
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...		59	-	10.72	" "
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...		33	-	6.00	" "

Convergent Strabismus was noted in 16.33 per cent. of the cases of Hypermetropia, and in 3.79 per cent. of the cases of Hypermetropic Astigmatism.

Associated with refractive errors the following affections were found:- posterior polar cataract; coloboma of iris and choroid; chalazion; corneal nebulae 4 cases; nystagmus 2 cases.

One hundred and twenty nine of the refractions were noted as specially urgent, including the following - A child of age 6 with myopia of - 10D, another of age 6 with myopia of - 7D and a third of age 6 with Hypermetropia, Right + 8D, Left + 6D.

SECTION V.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES.

The County Tuberculosis Scheme was inaugurated in 1912 and has operated for twenty four years. During that period the Scheme has undergone gradual evolution.

As regards institutional cases, these are admitted to Strichen Hospital, Newhills Sanatorium and the Aberdeen City and Woodend Hospitals. Occasionally part payment of the weekly charge for maintenance and treatment is made to patients entering Tor-na-Dee Sanatorium - a private institution. A few non-pulmonary cases are admitted to the several Cottage Hospitals in the County.

In 1924, beds in Linn Moor Convalescent Home were made available for County children, from 3 to 13 years of age, suffering from non-infectious pulmonary tuberculosis affecting the glands at the roots of the lungs or from pre-tuberculous conditions. By treating children before the disease has become firmly implanted, there is good prospect of preventing definite disease in later life. In the past 12 years, Linn Moor Convalescent Home has performed most valuable work. It is a "preventorium" - the only institution of its kind in the North-East of Scotland.

NOTIFICATIONS.

During the year 1935, 185 new cases were notified, as compared with 179 in 1934. In addition to the 185 primary notifications, 9 cases were notified by Medical Officers of Health of the areas where they previously resided and were classified as "transfer" cases. There were also 12 re-notifications of cases who had previously been notified in the County or had been notified by more than one practitioner. Of the 185 cases notified, 73 suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis and 112 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

In pulmonary tuberculosis there has been a continuous fall for the past fifty years both in the incidence of and death-rate from this type of the disease. The same cannot be said of non-pulmonary tuberculosis; for this type, almost entirely due originally to milk infection, can be eradicated only by the elimination of tubercle bacilli from the milk supply. At present, it is not practicable to eliminate tuberculosis in bovines by the Tuberculin Test and the slaughter of all positive reactors. The building up of tubercle-free herds should be encouraged but the only reliable method at present for the destruction of all tubercle bacilli and disease-producing organisms is by the official or "holder" pasteurisation of milk.

The distribution of the notified cases in age and sex groups appears in Table I.

TABLE /

TABLE I.

Number of Cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis in 1935.

		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	1	2	2	4	9	5	2	3	28
	(Females	-	1	4	10	14	6	8	2	45
Non-Pulmonary	(Males	15	6	10	16	5	3	2	1	58
	(Females	8	12	11	7	9	2	1	4	54
Total	...	24	21	27	37	37	16	13	10	185

Sources of Notifications.

The sources of the notified cases were as follows:-

1. Notified by General Practitioners	...	...	161
2. Notified by Medical Officers of Medical or Surgical Hospitals	...	...	21
3. Notified by County Medical Officers of Health	...	...	2
4. Notified by Medical Officers of Health of other areas ("Transfers")	...	...	9
5. Notified by Medical Officers of Mental Institutions	...	...	1
6. Re-notifications	...	...	12
			<u>206</u>

Localisation of Disease.

The parts of the body affected in the 112 non-pulmonary cases were:-

1. Glands	...	...	63
2. Bones and Joints	...	...	21
3. Brain membranes	...	...	13
4. Abdomen	...	...	7
5. Other sites (including lupus)	...	...	8
			<u>112</u>

Occupational Incidence.

The vocations of the 185 cases notified are given in the following table:-

Table /

TABLE I

Number of cases notified as suffering from tuberculosis in 1925.

Age group	Males		Females		Total
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Under 15 years	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
15 to 24 years	2	0.2	4	0.4	6
25 to 34 years	4	0.4	10	1.0	14
35 to 44 years	5	0.5	14	1.4	19
45 to 54 years	8	0.8	16	1.6	24
55 to 64 years	9	0.9	17	1.7	26
65 to 74 years	10	1.0	18	1.8	28
75 to 84 years	11	1.1	19	1.9	30
85 to 94 years	12	1.2	20	2.0	32
95 to 104 years	13	1.3	21	2.1	34
105 to 114 years	14	1.4	22	2.2	36
115 to 124 years	15	1.5	23	2.3	38
125 to 134 years	16	1.6	24	2.4	40
135 to 144 years	17	1.7	25	2.5	42
145 to 154 years	18	1.8	26	2.6	44
155 to 164 years	19	1.9	27	2.7	46
165 to 174 years	20	2.0	28	2.8	48
175 to 184 years	21	2.1	29	2.9	50
185 to 194 years	22	2.2	30	3.0	52
195 to 204 years	23	2.3	31	3.1	54
205 to 214 years	24	2.4	32	3.2	56
215 to 224 years	25	2.5	33	3.3	58
225 to 234 years	26	2.6	34	3.4	60
235 to 244 years	27	2.7	35	3.5	62
245 to 254 years	28	2.8	36	3.6	64
255 to 264 years	29	2.9	37	3.7	66
265 to 274 years	30	3.0	38	3.8	68
275 to 284 years	31	3.1	39	3.9	70
285 to 294 years	32	3.2	40	4.0	72
295 to 304 years	33	3.3	41	4.1	74
305 to 314 years	34	3.4	42	4.2	76
315 to 324 years	35	3.5	43	4.3	78
325 to 334 years	36	3.6	44	4.4	80
335 to 344 years	37	3.7	45	4.5	82
345 to 354 years	38	3.8	46	4.6	84
355 to 364 years	39	3.9	47	4.7	86
365 to 374 years	40	4.0	48	4.8	88
375 to 384 years	41	4.1	49	4.9	90
385 to 394 years	42	4.2	50	5.0	92
395 to 404 years	43	4.3	51	5.1	94
405 to 414 years	44	4.4	52	5.2	96
415 to 424 years	45	4.5	53	5.3	98
425 to 434 years	46	4.6	54	5.4	100
435 to 444 years	47	4.7	55	5.5	102
445 to 454 years	48	4.8	56	5.6	104
455 to 464 years	49	4.9	57	5.7	106
465 to 474 years	50	5.0	58	5.8	108
475 to 484 years	51	5.1	59	5.9	110
485 to 494 years	52	5.2	60	6.0	112
495 to 504 years	53	5.3	61	6.1	114
505 to 514 years	54	5.4	62	6.2	116
515 to 524 years	55	5.5	63	6.3	118
525 to 534 years	56	5.6	64	6.4	120
535 to 544 years	57	5.7	65	6.5	122
545 to 554 years	58	5.8	66	6.6	124
555 to 564 years	59	5.9	67	6.7	126
565 to 574 years	60	6.0	68	6.8	128
575 to 584 years	61	6.1	69	6.9	130
585 to 594 years	62	6.2	70	7.0	132
595 to 604 years	63	6.3	71	7.1	134
605 to 614 years	64	6.4	72	7.2	136
615 to 624 years	65	6.5	73	7.3	138
625 to 634 years	66	6.6	74	7.4	140
635 to 644 years	67	6.7	75	7.5	142
645 to 654 years	68	6.8	76	7.6	144
655 to 664 years	69	6.9	77	7.7	146
665 to 674 years	70	7.0	78	7.8	148
675 to 684 years	71	7.1	79	7.9	150
685 to 694 years	72	7.2	80	8.0	152
695 to 704 years	73	7.3	81	8.1	154
705 to 714 years	74	7.4	82	8.2	156
715 to 724 years	75	7.5	83	8.3	158
725 to 734 years	76	7.6	84	8.4	160
735 to 744 years	77	7.7	85	8.5	162
745 to 754 years	78	7.8	86	8.6	164
755 to 764 years	79	7.9	87	8.7	166
765 to 774 years	80	8.0	88	8.8	168
775 to 784 years	81	8.1	89	8.9	170
785 to 794 years	82	8.2	90	9.0	172
795 to 804 years	83	8.3	91	9.1	174
805 to 814 years	84	8.4	92	9.2	176
815 to 824 years	85	8.5	93	9.3	178
825 to 834 years	86	8.6	94	9.4	180
835 to 844 years	87	8.7	95	9.5	182
845 to 854 years	88	8.8	96	9.6	184
855 to 864 years	89	8.9	97	9.7	186
865 to 874 years	90	9.0	98	9.8	188
875 to 884 years	91	9.1	99	9.9	190
885 to 894 years	92	9.2	100	10.0	192
895 to 904 years	93	9.3	101	10.1	194
905 to 914 years	94	9.4	102	10.2	196
915 to 924 years	95	9.5	103	10.3	198
925 to 934 years	96	9.6	104	10.4	200
935 to 944 years	97	9.7	105	10.5	202
945 to 954 years	98	9.8	106	10.6	204
955 to 964 years	99	9.9	107	10.7	206
965 to 974 years	100	10.0	108	10.8	208
975 to 984 years	101	10.1	109	10.9	210
985 to 994 years	102	10.2	110	11.0	212
995 to 1004 years	103	10.3	111	11.1	214
1005 to 1014 years	104	10.4	112	11.2	216
1015 to 1024 years	105	10.5	113	11.3	218
1025 to 1034 years	106	10.6	114	11.4	220
1035 to 1044 years	107	10.7	115	11.5	222
1045 to 1054 years	108	10.8	116	11.6	224
1055 to 1064 years	109	10.9	117	11.7	226
1065 to 1074 years	110	11.0	118	11.8	228
1075 to 1084 years	111	11.1	119	11.9	230
1085 to 1094 years	112	11.2	120	12.0	232
1095 to 1104 years	113	11.3	121	12.1	234
1105 to 1114 years	114	11.4	122	12.2	236
1115 to 1124 years	115	11.5	123	12.3	238
1125 to 1134 years	116	11.6	124	12.4	240
1135 to 1144 years	117	11.7	125	12.5	242
1145 to 1154 years	118	11.8	126	12.6	244
1155 to 1164 years	119	11.9	127	12.7	246
1165 to 1174 years	120	12.0	128	12.8	248
1175 to 1184 years	121	12.1	129	12.9	250
1185 to 1194 years	122	12.2	130	13.0	252
1195 to 1204 years	123	12.3	131	13.1	254
1205 to 1214 years	124	12.4	132	13.2	256
1215 to 1224 years	125	12.5	133	13.3	258
1225 to 1234 years	126	12.6	134	13.4	260
1235 to 1244 years	127	12.7	135	13.5	262
1245 to 1254 years	128	12.8	136	13.6	264
1255 to 1264 years	129	12.9	137	13.7	266
1265 to 1274 years	130	13.0	138	13.8	268
1275 to 1284 years	131	13.1	139	13.9	270
1285 to 1294 years	132	13.2	140	14.0	272
1295 to 1304 years	133	13.3	141	14.1	274
1305 to 1314 years	134	13.4	142	14.2	276
1315 to 1324 years	135	13.5	143	14.3	278
1325 to 1334 years	136	13.6	144	14.4	280
1335 to 1344 years	137	13.7	145	14.5	282
1345 to 1354 years	138	13.8	146	14.6	284
1355 to 1364 years	139	13.9	147	14.7	286
1365 to 1374 years	140	14.0	148	14.8	288
1375 to 1384 years	141	14.1	149	14.9	290
1385 to 1394 years	142	14.2	150	15.0	292
1395 to 1404 years	143	14.3	151	15.1	294
1405 to 1414 years	144	14.4	152	15.2	296
1415 to 1424 years	145	14.5	153	15.3	298
1425 to 1434 years	146	14.6	154	15.4	300
1435 to 1444 years	147	14.7	155	15.5	302
1445 to 1454 years	148	14.8	156	15.6	304
1455 to 1464 years	149	14.9	157	15.7	306
1465 to 1474 years	150	15.0	158	15.8	308
1475 to 1484 years	151	15.1	159	15.9	310
1485 to 1494 years	152	15.2	160	16.0	312
1495 to 1504 years	153	15.3	161	16.1	314
1505 to 1514 years	154	15.4	162	16.2	316
1515 to 1524 years	155	15.5	163	16.3	318
1525 to 1534 years	156	15.6	164	16.4	320
1535 to 1544 years	157	15.7	165	16.5	322
1545 to 1554 years	158	15.8	166	16.6	324
1555 to 1564 years	159	15.9	167	16.7	326
1565 to 1574 years	160	16.0	168	16.8	328
1575 to 1584 years	161	16.1	169	16.9	330
1585 to 1594 years	162	16.2	170	17.0	332
1595 to 1604 years	163	16.3	171	17.1	334
1605 to 1614 years	164	16.4	172	17.2	336
1615 to 1624 years	165	16.5	173	17.3	338
1625 to 1634 years	166	16.6	174	17.4	340
1635 to 1644 years	167	16.7	175	17.5	342
1645 to 1654 years	168	16.8	176	17.6	344
1655 to 1664 years	169	16.9	177	17.7	346
1665 to 1674 years	170	17.0	178	17.8	348
1675 to 1684 years	171	17.1	179	17.9	350
1685 to 1694 years	172	17.2	180	18.0	352
1695 to 1704 years	173	17.3	181	18.1	354
1705 to 1714 years	174	17.4	182	18.2	356
1715 to 1724 years	175	17.5	183	18.3	358
1725 to 1734 years	176	17.6	184	18.4	360
1735 to 1744 years	177	17.7	185	18.5	362
1745 to 1754 years	178	17.8	186	18.6	364
1755 to 1764 years	179	17.9	187	18.7	366
1765 to 1774 years	180	18.0	188	18.8	368
1775 to 1784 years	181	18.1	189	18.9	370
1785 to 1794 years	182	18.2	190	19.0	372
1795 to 1804 years	183	18.3	191	19.1	374
1805 to 1814 years	184	18.4	192	19.2	376
1815 to 1824 years	185	18.5	193	19.3	378
1825 to 1834 years	186	18.6	194	19.4	380
1835 to 1844 years	187	18.7	195	19.5	382
1845 to 1854 years	188	18.8	196	19.6	384
1855 to 1864 years	189	18.9	197	19.7	386
1865 to 1874 years	190	19.0	198	19.8	388
1875 to 1884 years	191	19.1	199	19.9	390
1885 to 1894 years	192	19.2	200	20.0	392
1895 to 1904 years	193	19.3	201	20.1	394
1905 to 1914 years	194	19.4	202	20.2	396
1915 to 1924 years	195	19.5	203	20.3	398
1925 to 1934 years	196	19.6	204	20.4	400
1935 to 1944 years	197	19.7	205	20.5	402
1945 to 1954 years	198	19.8	206	20.6	404
1955 to 1964 years	199	19.9	207	20.7	406
1965 to 1974 years	200	20.0	208	20.8	408
1975 to 1984 years	201	20.1	209	20.9	410
1985 to 1994 years	202	20.2	210	21.0	41

TABLE II.

Occupation.	Number of Cases.		
	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Houswives	31	21	10
Children	24	23	1
Schoolgirls	28	6	22
Schoolboys	19	15	4
Farm servants	16	3	13
Dom. servants	5	4	1
Farmers	5	3	2
Motor Engineers	4	1	3
Labourers	3	1	2
Nurses	3	1	2
Bakers	2	2	-
Postmen	2	-	2
Shop Assistants	2	1	1
Coal Storemen	2	2	-
Miscellaneous	39	29	10
Total ...	185	112	73

MORTALITY.

The number of cases who were notified in 1935, and who died before the end of the year was 24. The percentage of deaths to notifications within the year was 12.9 as compared with 11.2 in 1934, 13.2 in 1933, 10.8 in 1932 and 15 in 1931.

All forms of tuberculosis accounted for 66 deaths, of which 36 were pulmonary and 30 non-pulmonary. The total number of deaths in 1934 was 97; in 1933, 99; in 1932, 104; in 1931, 104; and in 1930, 108.

The total number of deaths from tuberculosis in the County, namely, 66, represents a death-rate of 0.44 per 1,000. The 36 deaths attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis represent a death-rate of 0.24 per 1,000.

Throughout Scotland, in 1935, deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 3,647, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.74 per 1,000. Of the 3,647 deaths, 2,811 were ascribed to tuberculosis of the lungs, and this number equals a death-rate of 0.57 per 1,000.

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

TABLE III.

Ago Groups	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Under 15 years	1	4	2	6	7	5
15 - 25 years	6	15	12	11	13	18
25 - 45 "	20	24	34	33	32	26
45 - 65 "	7	26	16	17	18	17
Over 65 "	2	5	3	4	4	-
Totals	56	74	67	71	74	66

TREATMENT.

1. Institutional Treatment.

The distribution of the 185 primary cases is shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
A. Admitted to approved institutions.	43	62
B. Not admitted to approved institutions because:-		
(1) Treated in Private Nursing Homes.	-	--
(2) Refused to go to institutions.	5	1
(3) Died before commencement of institutional treatment.	-	1
(4) Inmates of Asylum, &c.	-	-
(5) Inmates of Voluntary Hospitals.	5	14
(6) Unsuitable for institutional treatment or such treatment not required.	20	29
(7) Attending Lupus Clinic.	-	1
(8) Attending Ultra-violet ray Clinic.	-	4
Total.	73	112

It will be seen that 105 of the notified primary cases received institutional treatment. In addition, several patients received treatment who had been notified in years previous to 1935. Others were admitted for diagnostic purposes only. Many cases of pulmonary tuberculosis now attend as out-patients at Woodend and the City Hospitals for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

TABLE III

Age groups	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Under 15 years	1	1	2	3	7	5
15 - 24 years	2	2	12	11	13	12
25 - 44 "	20	14	24	23	22	22
45 - 64 "	7	12	16	17	19	17
Over 65 "	2	2	2	4	4	-
Total	32	31	57	57	75	56

TREATMENT

I. Institutional Treatment

The distribution of the 122 primary cases is shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV

Primary Institutional Treatment

	Admitted to approved institutions	Not admitted to approved institutions
(1) Treated in hospital having known infectious diseases	1	1
(2) Referred to go to institutions	1	1
(3) Died before admission to institutional treatment	1	1
(4) Deaths of family, etc.	1	1
(5) Deaths of voluntary hospital	14	14
(6) Unavailable for institutional treatment or such treatment not required	20	20
(7) Attending Japan Clinic	1	1
(8) Attending clinic other than Japan Clinic	4	4
Total	42	42

It will be seen that 102 of the notified primary cases received institutional treatment. In addition, several patients received treatment who had been notified in years previous to 1950. Others were referred for diagnostic purposes only. Very few cases of voluntary hospitalization are listed as two patients at Western and the City Hospital for mental treatment.

In the following Table is given the distribution in Sanatoria and Hospitals of the cases primarily notified in 1935, of those who were notified prior to 1935 but who received treatment for the first time in that year, and of observations and pre-tuberculous cases:-

TABLE V.

Institutions	Insured		Uninsured		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Sanatoria ...	8	4	-	5	17
Hospitals ...	32	12	23	33	100
Linn Moor Convalescent Home ...	-	-	24	29	53
Totals ...	40	16	47	67	170

Duration of Treatment.

The average duration of stay in institutions was 214 days.

Dental Treatment.

The whole-time School Dental Surgeons visit certain tuberculosis institutions and carry out necessary treatment. The work performed by them during 1935 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	11	-	4	15	36
Linn Moor Convalescent Home, Culter.	15	-	-	15	10
Strichen Hospital	21	7	-	28	42
Totals	47	7	4	58	88

2. Domiciliary Treatment.

Special foods to the value of £396: 19: 4d. and drugs costing £237:16: 9¹/₂d. were supplied to 67 patients. Forty-four selected patients had the use of open air shelters.

In the following Table is given the distribution in Sanatoria and Hospitals of the cases reported in 1922 of those who were reported prior to 1922 but who received treatment for the first time in that year, and of observations and

TABLE V

Institution	Incarcerated		Total
	Male	Female	
Sanatoria	5	2	7
Hospitals	22	22	44
State House of Correction	-	24	24
Totals	27	48	75

Duration of Treatment

The average duration of stay in institutions was 214 days.

Final Disposition

The following table shows the final disposition of patients discharged from the State House of Correction and from the Sanatoria and Hospitals during 1922 as shown in the following table.

TABLE VI

Name of Institution	Patients discharged on		Total
	Conditional Release	Parole	
Sanatoria	11	-	11
State House of Correction	15	-	15
Hospitals	21	7	28
Totals	47	7	54

2. Institutional Treatment

Special thanks to the staff of the State House of Correction, Sanatoria and Hospitals, who assisted in the collection of data for this report.

3. Dispensary Treatment.

Six dispensaries serve the County. These 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 attended the individual clinics and also the total number of visits to these clinics:-

TABLE VII.

<u>Dispensary.</u>	<u>Number of Patients</u>	<u>Total Number of Visits.</u>
1. Central	238	284
2. Huntly	17	54
3. Inverurie	15	75
4. Peterhead	50	139
5. Fraserburgh	41	87
6. Bucksburn	17	62
Totals	<u>378</u>	<u>701</u>

During 1935, 755 County patients had radiograms of chest or other parts of the body taken either at the City Hospital or Woodend Hospital. Of the 755, 549 were in-patients and 206 out-patients. The total number of films taken was 1,270. In 1934, 690 radiograms were taken.

2. Diagnosis Treatment.

Six diagnoses were made the County. These are summarized as follows:-- The County Hospital at 4, Albany Place, Albany, and Branch Hospital at 10, Inverness, Edinburgh, Edinburgh and Glasgow. At the County Hospital patients are admitted every Friday, and at the Branch Hospital patients are admitted every Friday. In Table VII are given the numbers who attended the individual clinics and also the total number of visits to these clinics.

TABLE VII.

Diagnosis	Number of Patients	Total Number of Visits
1. Central	280	384
2. Hysteria	17	64
3. Inverness	18	78
4. Edinburgh	30	122
5. Glasgow	41	97
6. Glasgow	17	62
Total	403	707

During 1925, 725 County patients had x-rays of chest or other parts of the body taken either at the City Hospital or Woodhead Hospital. Of the 725, 545 were in-patients and 180 out-patients. The total number of films taken was 1,170. In 1924, 520 x-rays were taken.

SECTION VI.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL SERVICES.

Buchan Combination Home.

During 1935, Dr. James Crombie, New Deer, acted as Clinical Medical Officer to the Buchan Combination Home.

He has submitted a Report in the following terms:-

"I have the honour to submit my report on the medical administration of Maud Home for the year 1935. The County Medical Officer of Health is Administrative Medical Officer of the Home. The inmates resident in the Home obtain the full benefit of the local health services. Normally, the accommodation in the sick wards is quite adequate, but owing to an outbreak of influenza, of a mild type, all the cases could not be treated in the sick wards, and some had to be treated in the ordinary dormitories.

The sick wards are now mostly used only for inmates suffering from day-to-day illnesses.

During the year, 100 cases were treated. The cases under treatment, with the exception of 63 cases of influenza, were mostly of the chronic sick, transitory or trivial type of illness.

The Home now serves the purpose of a clearing house for maternity cases. These cases are admitted into the Home, usually about a month before confinement, and are made hygienically clean by ablution, etc., before being sent for confinement to the several Cottage Hospitals in the County. After confinement, the mother and child are brought back to the Home, where they remain until such time as arrangements can be made for their future care. This arrangement, in addition to other benefits, serves to obviate the taxing of hospital accommodation, and also conduces to economy. The cases referred to are mostly young, multi-parturient single women of intellectual inferiority.

The inmates are classified according to their physical condition; there is no special time for revising their classification, but anyone found to be requiring special 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.

The Home is heated by low pressure hot water circulation, which is working quite satisfactorily and there is an electrical plant for illuminating purposes.

The only system of ventilation in use is the natural system, the windows serve as the chief fresh air inlets and the vitiated air is extracted by the chimneys. The supply of hot and cold water is quite adequate. There is a good system of sewage disposal; the separate system is the one in use. The drains are in good order and efficiently trapped. All the water closets are of modern type.

The/

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 transferred 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 benefit of special treatment is afforded to inmates resident in the Home, either at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary or other hospital appropriate for their medical condition. The sick are bathed weekly, and oftener if necessary, and cases who are not able to go to the bathroom are bed-bathed.

There is no isolation ward, but temporary isolation can be provided for in room adjoining the Porter's Lodge.

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

The Future of the Buchan Combination Home.

In the Annual Report for 1934, the advantages of a "one-purpose" Institution were dealt with. It has not yet been possible to bring about this change but it is hoped that in the near future arrangements may be made whereby a "one-purpose" Institution may be established by co-operating with neighbouring Local Authorities.

Other Institutional Accommodation.

The ordinary sick poor, other than those requiring surgical treatment, were treated in Thomas Walker Hospital, Fraserburgh, the Home, Peterhead, and the voluntary Cottage Hospitals situated throughout the County.

Acute medical and surgical cases receive treatment in the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary or in Woodend (Municipal) Hospital.

SECTION VII.

NURSING SERVICES.

The County Nursing Association was definitely formed in 1921. There were then only 24 District Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association. At the end of 1935, there were 40 District Nursing Associations, and, as Stoneywood District Nursing Association employs two nurses, there were in all 41 District Nurses. During the year, two new District Nursing Associations - Belhelvie and Old Deer - were formed and the Banchory District Nursing Association ceased to give service within Aberdeenshire.

Portions of the County still remain unserved by nurses, and until a complete network is established, our nursing service cannot be said to be complete. It is true that a few District Nursing Associations have extended their boundaries in recent years through the provision of motor transport but approximately one sixth of the County has still no organised nursing service. Several of the coastal districts have as yet been unable to form Associations and this is especially the case in the areas surrounding Peterhead and Fraserburgh. In my opinion, the nursing provision for statutory cases in the Burgh of Fraserburgh is totally insufficient, but it is hoped that, in the near future, an adequate service will be provided.

Each approved District Nursing Association receives £80 per annum from the County Council in respect of the nurse's work under the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme, the Scheme for the Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children and the Tuberculosis Scheme and for attendance on sick persons in receipt of Public Assistance and for the visitation of boarded-out persons. This sum is the basic grant and only in a few cases has a supplementary grant been given; the three conditions governing this supplement are that the area is sparsely populated, that a proper local effort for self-support has been made and that motor transport has been provided for the nurse. Where District Nursing Associations can show due cause, grants varying from £15 - £40 have been given by the County Nursing Association towards the purchase or renewal of cars.

Reference should again be made to what the Medical Staff consider a necessary development of the nursing services, namely, the appointment of a County Superintendent. Such an appointment will have numerous opponents, but, judging from experience, I am convinced that the appointment of a County Nursing Superintendent would be of very great value from the viewpoint of proper administration, if nothing else. In several Counties in Scotland, Nursing Superintendents have been appointed and everywhere their work has been entirely successful. It must be emphasised that the County Superintendent does not in any way intervene between the District Nursing Association and the nurse; her functions are mainly advisory; she would be in constant touch with the Medical Officer of Health and would bring about a closer co-operation between the Nurses and the Central Medical Staff of the County Public Health Department.

The following is the report by the Inspector of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing as a result of her visit to Queen's Nurses in Aberdeenshire:-

"The /

CHAPTER VI

THE BUREAU OF THE BUREAU

The Bureau of the Bureau is a body of men and women who are interested in the work of the Bureau. They are interested in the work of the Bureau because they are interested in the work of the Bureau. They are interested in the work of the Bureau because they are interested in the work of the Bureau. They are interested in the work of the Bureau because they are interested in the work of the Bureau.

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The following is the report of the Bureau of the Bureau. The report is a report of the Bureau of the Bureau. The report is a report of the Bureau of the Bureau. The report is a report of the Bureau of the Bureau.

"The Queen's Nurses employed in the affiliated District Nursing Associations were visited during the months of September, October and November. A good standard of work is maintained by the nurses throughout the County. The Maternity Service given is much appreciated and is taken advantage of to a large extent. This work is carried out with good aseptic methods and the results are most satisfactory. All branches of the Public Health work were seen. The nurses carry out these duties in a capable manner and a keen interest is shown in this branch of the work.

The Committee feel that the work would benefit by the employment of a County Superintendent who would act directly under the County Medical Officer of Health and would be the connecting link between the Medical Officer and the Nurses in the County. Such an appointment would be a step in the right direction and it is felt would be of the greatest advantage to all concerned. A County Superintendent does much to lighten the burden of the nurses as she is looked upon as the counsellor and friend and is ever ready to give advice in any difficulty or emergency that may arise. In the Counties where a Superintendent is already employed it is found that a very happy relationship exists between the nurses, the Committees, the Medical Officers of Health and the Superintendent.

Several unnursed areas have been absorbed by neighbouring Associations during the year and it is satisfactory to report that the new Association in the Belhelvie district has made a successful start. The Hospital in Turriff is supplying the district with a good nursing service and is already proving of great value, especially for the nursing of maternity cases.

The homes and lodgings provided are very comfortable and show that the Committees take a great interest in the comfort of their nurses. For this, the nurses are most appreciative.

The mode of transport in use meets the need of each particular district.

The books were found to be up-to-date and show a good record of work accomplished. The bags and appliances were in good order. Uniform was correct and neatly worn."

A Table is herewith appended to show the time spent by the District Nurses on the three major statutory schemes and on general nursing. Percentage comparison is made with 1934:-

Year /

Year.	Hours spent on -				Total
	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Schools	All other work	
1935	22,600	1,902	4,735	81,907	111,144
1935 percentage	20.3	1.7	4.2	73.6	100.
1934 percentage	22.7	2.5	3.2	71.6	100.

The work of the District Nurses in connection with School Services is most important from the preventive aspect. It is difficult to over-estimate the value of "following up" defective children and it is hoped that more and more of the nurses' time will be devoted to this prophylactic work.

SECTION VIII.

THE TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the War, an increased incidence of Venereal Disease was so apparent that legislation was introduced in order to deal with these ailments. In 1916, there was passed the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulation (Scotland) which empowered Local Authorities to make Schemes for prevention, diagnosis and treatment. Unfortunately, practically all the Schemes in operation deal with diagnosis and treatment and the preventive side is largely confined to lectures and instructional literature.

A Joint Scheme was prepared in 1919 and this embraced the City of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen and the North-Eastern Counties. Later the Counties of Orkney and Zetland were amalgamated in this Scheme.

There are two Venereal Diseases Centres in the area, one situated at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and the other at the City Hospital, Aberdeen.

The Staff employed to deal with this work comprises a whole-time and a part-time Venereal Diseases Officer. The whole-time Venereal Diseases Officer (Dr. Bowie) is a member of the Regional Public Health Staff.

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 "
1934	...	...	...	190 "
1935	...	...	...	183 "

Of the 183 new cases treated in 1935, 35 suffered from syphilis, 93 from gonorrhoea, 4 from chancre, and 28 from non-specific venereal infections; 23 persons attended for conditions other than venereal. The 35 new cases of acquired syphilis are classified hereunder according to stage of disease:-

Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Congenital Syphilis.		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
7	1	5	1	11	3	3	4	26	9

Number/

ANNEX I

THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

During the year 1935 the Survey of the Fisheries of the United States was conducted in accordance with the plan adopted in 1934. The results of the survey are presented in this report. The survey was conducted in accordance with the plan adopted in 1934. The results of the survey are presented in this report.

A total of 1,000 fish were caught in 1935 and 1,000 fish were caught in 1934. The results of the survey are presented in this report.

The results of the survey are presented in this report.

The results of the survey are presented in this report.

TABLE I

The number of fish caught in 1935 and 1934 are as follows:

1935	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1934	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1933	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1932	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1931	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1930	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1929	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1928	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1927	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1926	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1925	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1924	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1923	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1922	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1921	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1920	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1919	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1918	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1917	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1916	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1915	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1914	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1913	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1910	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1909	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1908	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1907	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1906	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1905	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1904	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1903	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1902	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1901	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The results of the survey are presented in this report.

1935	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1934	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1933	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1932	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1931	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1930	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1929	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1928	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1927	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1926	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1925	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1924	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1923	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1922	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1921	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1920	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1919	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1918	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1917	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1916	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1915	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1914	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1913	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1910	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1909	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1908	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1907	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1906	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1905	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1904	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1903	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1902	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1901	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Number of New Cases treated in Institutions.

Twenty-seven cases were admitted to the special wards of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. Of these, 15 were males and 12 females. Five suffered from syphilis, 19 from gonorrhoea, 2 from a non-specific venereal infection and 1 from a condition other than venereal.

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 "
1934	...	...	...	...	28 "
1935	...	...	...	...	27 "

Number of Attendances of Outdoor Cases at Treatment Centres.

In 1935, the total number of attendances at the Treatment Centres was 5,273. The numbers attending in 1934 were 4,355, in 1933 - 3,861, in 1932 - 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.

Sixteen practitioners were supplied with 408 doses of anti-syphilitic drugs.

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

Y E A R.	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
1934	1	15	15	272
1935	-	-	16	408

In 1935, the Wassermann Reaction was performed in 759 cases, with positive results in 244 cases. The exudate was examined in 9 cases, and of these 6 were positive. Examination for gonococci was made in 467 instances, and in 118 the results were positive.

Of the 1,235 specimens examined, 42 were sent by general practitioners.

"Incomplete" Cases.

One of the chief difficulties in connection with all Venereal Diseases Schemes is the "incomplete" case, that is, the case that attends for treatment and discontinues treatment when evident signs of the disease have disappeared.

Among the methods of combating venereal disease is compulsory notification which, of necessity, must be followed by compulsory treatment, but the time does not seem opportune for the adoption of this measure. The result is that, in respect of Syphilis, many cases who could be permanently cured by a continuous course of treatment derive only temporary benefit and may ultimately develop into cases of general paralysis of the insane and locomotor ataxia.

In 1935, only 10 cases failed to complete treatment and these 10 comprised 4 males and 3 females suffering from Syphilis 2 males suffering from Gonorrhoea and 1 female suffering from Non-specific Venereal Disease.

In 1933, there were 27 "incomplete" cases and in 1934 there were 9.

There is no power whereby completion of treatment can be enforced but education as to the dangers of incomplete treatment would undoubtedly diminish the risk of grave after effects.

Proposed Plan

One of the main objects of the proposed plan is to provide for the better management of the affairs of the company, and to secure the interests of the shareholders.

The plan is based on the principle of the separation of the management of the company from the ownership of the shares, and on the principle of the election of a board of directors to manage the company.

The plan is also based on the principle of the election of a board of directors to manage the company, and on the principle of the election of a board of directors to manage the company.

In 1911, the company was reorganized, and the plan was adopted.

The plan is based on the principle of the separation of the management of the company from the ownership of the shares, and on the principle of the election of a board of directors to manage the company.

SECTION IX.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICES.

Since 16th May, 1934, the County Bacteriological work has been performed by Dr. John Smith, M.D., D.Sc., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., at the City Laboratory, Urquhart Road, Aberdeen.

The following is a record of the work performed for the County Council for the year ended 31st December, 1935:-

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grand Total.</u>
<u>DIPHTHERIA.</u>				
Throat, nose and ear swabs	1,035	5,999	7,034	7,034
<u>TUBERCULOSIS.</u>				
Sputum	99	316	415	
Pus	2	26	28	
Faeces	-	4	4	
Urines	-	49	49	
Cerebro-spinal fluids	-	2	2	
Pleural fluids	-	7	7	505
<u>TYPHOID FEVER.</u>				
Blood cultures	1	22	23	
Widals	1	46	47	
Faeces	-	19	19	
Urines	-	5	5	
Water	-	1	1	95
<u>PARA-TYPHOID FEVER A, B and C.</u>				
Blood cultures	1	-	1	
Widals	1	138	139	
Faeces	2	-	2	142
<u>UNDULANT FEVER.</u>				
Blood cultures	1	2	3	
Agglutinations	5	42	47	50
<u>BACILLARY DYSENTERY.</u>				
Faeces	11	47	58	58
<u>GENERAL.</u>				
Faeces for organisms			3	
Faeces for protozoal examination			7	
Urines:				
General pathological examination			212	
Bacteriological examination			158	
Cerebro-spinal fluids			6	
Pleural fluids			5	
Blood cultures			16	
Blood counts			34	
Differential cell counts			94	535
Carry forward. -			535	8,419

GENERAL - Contd.

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grand Total.</u>
			535	8,419
Vaccines			46	
Histological specimens			11	
Pus and fluids for organisms			94	
Sputum for organisms			27	
Throat, nose & ear swabs for organisms			525	
Eye swabs for organisms			9	
Teeth for organisms			1	
Waters:				
Bacteriological Examination			18	
Chemical Examination			3	
Food Poisoning:				
Faeces	1	1	2	
Blood agglutination	-	1	1	
Urines	-	1	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	4	4	
Malaria	-	2	2	
Milks:				
Bacterial counts			55	
Organisms			3	
Animal specimens			20	
Milks for T.B. (not inoculated)			10	
Nasopharyngeal swabs	2	25	27	
Puerperal fever (pus)	2	-	2	
Blood grouping			1	
Hair for ringworm			1	
Miscellaneous			10	873
<u>L. icterohaemorrhagiae:</u>				
Blood agglutinations	-	6	6	
Urines	-	1	1	7
<u>Venereal Diseases:</u>				
Wassermann Reactions	20	114	134	
Kahn Tests	20	114	134	
Gonococcal smears	18	51	69	
Spirochaetes	-	1	1	338
<u>Biochemical Examinations:</u>				
Blood sugar			40	
Urine sugar			10	
Blood urea			29	
Urine urea			8	
Faeces for blood			41	
Vomit for blood			1	
Urine for ketone bodies			2	
Urine for bile			1	
Blood calcium			1	133
<u>Animal Inoculation:</u>				
Guinea /				

1917 - 1918

1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	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	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
				9770
Guinea pigs inoculated with milk deposit for tubercle bacilli (samples taken from farms)			266	
Guinea pigs inoculated with milk deposit for tubercle bacilli (samples taken from Aberdeen Milk Agency and Dairies; $\frac{1}{2}$ of total number)			99	
Guinea pigs inoculated with urine for tubercle bacilli			8	
Guinea pigs inoculated with pus for tubercle bacilli			13	
Guinea pigs inoculated with pleural fluid for tubercle bacilli			7	
Guinea pigs inoculated with sputum for tubercle bacilli			1	
Guinea pigs inoculated with milk deposit for Br. abortus			2	
Guinea pigs inoculated with throat and nose swabs for virulence test for B. diphtheriae			10	
Mice inoculated with sputum for typing of pneumococci			5	411
				<u>10,181</u>

From 16th May, 1934, until 31st December, 1934, the animal inoculations numbered 178, whereas for the year under review the total number of animal inoculations was 441.

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SECTION X.

VETERINARY SERVICES.

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

As in former years, no special difficulties have arisen in the administration of the above Act, but the dairy farmers are still very slow in reporting cases of disease other than tuberculosis, and, despite repeated warnings, most of the cases of diseases incorporated in this report are found when carrying out the clinical examination of herds. Most dairy farmers create no difficulty in carrying out orders when they are given personally, but few of them seem to be conversant with their obligations when they become registered as dairy farmers. It seems that it will not be possible to get prompt notification of disease in the great majority of cases and there is, therefore, all the more reason for an increase in the number of visits of inspection annually. The number of inspections paid to registered dairies shows a considerable increase over the previous year but it has been found impossible to pay three visits annually to all the farms. In the 1934 report a hope was expressed that it would be possible to visit every registered farm at least three times per annum but unfortunately one assistant Veterinary Officer left for another post in October and some time elapsed before an assistant was found to succeed him and as the previous one had left at the period of the year when the cows were housed and when intensive examination of the herds was possible, the full number of visits could not be carried out.

Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme (Scotland).

This Scheme was introduced during the year but the number of herds in Aberdeenshire to pass successfully into the Scheme is not very gratifying - only one becoming eligible. Unlike the producers in the south, however, the owners of herds registered under the Milk (Special Designations) Order have not applied for attestation and the herd which was Attested was not a producer of Certified Milk. Two other herds, also not formerly producing Certified Milk, should come under the Scheme in a very short time. In order that the Attested Herds Scheme may be successful it will be necessary for herds not formerly producing Certified Milk to qualify in greater numbers, but a large number cannot be expected in Aberdeenshire as very few of the herds are self-supporting.

General Condition and Cleanliness of Cows.

The condition of the cows in the Registered and also in many of the Unregistered herds, continued to be quite satisfactory and the improvement in the quality of the animals in most of the herds is being maintained. It is specially gratifying to see that newly registered dairymen are also buying the best quality cow. The cleanliness of the cows was, on the whole, quite satisfactory and the number of owners who are clipping the flanks and udders of their cows as a routine procedure increases each year. There are still some owners, however, who refuse to clip the udders and until it is made compulsory, there is very little hope of obtaining a real improvement. The cleanliness of the cows varies according to the amount of straw available for bedding. The inspectors always try to point out the benefit of clipping when there is a lack/

lack of bedding material and if a farmer does eventually commence to clip the animals, there is no further trouble.

Methods of Feeding.

The methods of feeding dairy cows still remain about the same. Most of the methods in force are very haphazard, but in no case was there any reason to believe that the method of feeding affected the quality of the milk; yet in the absence of any definite form of rationing, the quality and the yield of milk must suffer to a certain extent. Unless the dairy farmer can attend to the rationing himself it is very difficult to attain satisfactory results.

Health of the Cows.

With the exception of tuberculosis, the diseases encountered during the inspection of the dairy herds, were as follows:-

Atrophy	...	...	...	...	443
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	371
Eruptions (including Cowpox)	..				89
Suppurating udders & teats	...				27
Retained placenta	.	...	...		<u>41</u>
Total	...				<u>971</u>

The number of cases of mastitis and the resultant atrophy caused by the disease is similar to the previous year. Although the actual numbers show a slight increase, the number of visits was also increased so that actually the prevalence of the disease is much the same and it still shows that mastitis is the most serious disease, apart from tuberculosis, with which the farmer has to contend. When a serious case is found, steps are taken to remove the animal from the herd and to isolate it until it has recovered. Instructions are always given to the farmer as to the precautions necessary to be observed in dealing with cases of mastitis, but very few farmers take the trouble to notify the Authority when mastitis is present in his herd. There is also no very great difference in the numbers in the other diseases.

Inspection of Cattle.

Annual Frequency of Inspection.

Landward areas	- three times per annum.
Burghs	- four visits.
Unregistered Dairies	- as often as possible.

Total Number of Cows in Registered Dairy Herds.

Landward area	...	...	12,897
Burgh of Fraserburgh	...		153
" " Huntly	...		16
" " Kintore	...		21
" " Oldmeldrum	...		17
" " Peterhead	...		66
" " Rosehearty	...		29
" " Turriff	...		24

In the unregistered dairy herds, 402 separate visits were made to premises where milk or butter was sold. A number of these visits was made when carrying out the duties of dealing with cases reported under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, and, if it was found that milk was being sold in small quantities or that butter was being produced, the cows were examined in the same manner as if they were being inspected under the Milk and Dairies Order. The number of cows examined in these unregistered premises was 3,179.

It was found possible almost to double the number of visits paid to unregistered dairy farms from which milk or butter was being sold in small quantities but it is very difficult to exercise control of these unregistered premises satisfactorily. It is difficult to know where to draw the line between premises which might be regarded as unregistered from those which should be registered since it has been found almost impossible to find out the true quantity of milk being sold. It would be much more satisfactory if definite powers were given whereby one could prohibit the sale of milk from all premises except those registered under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order. It must be admitted that the condition of the cows was quite satisfactory, but the cleanliness in many cases left much to be desired and the facilities for storing the milk and cleansing the dairy utensils were in many cases totally inadequate and many of the farmers have apparently a poor conception of the cleanliness required to produce milk fit to be drunk by the Public.

Tuberculosis in Dairy Cows.

During the year 193 dairy cows on registered premises were found to be affected with tuberculosis within the meaning of the Tuberculosis Order and these were dealt with in terms of that Order. The forms of Tuberculosis found were as follows:-

Tuberculosis of the Udder	...	...	52
Tuberculosis with chronic cough	...	...	84
Tuberculous Emaciation	...	...	57
			<u>193</u>

At the unregistered farms 205 cows were found to be suffering from tuberculosis within the meaning of the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, and these were dealt with in terms of the Order. The forms of tuberculosis found were as follows:-

Tuberculosis of the Udder	...	...	9
Tuberculosis with Chronic Cough	...	...	97
Tuberculous Emaciation	...	...	99
			<u>205</u>

It will be noted that the number of tuberculous animals found on these farms compares very badly with the number found on registered farms and there is very great need for widespread inspection of all cows producing milk, but until sufficient assistance is given to make this possible, the number will continue to be large, as the farmer who does not produce milk in bulk has not the same sense of his responsibilities as the dairy farmer and he prefers to keep a cow as long as possible in spite of its diseased condition.

In the unregistered dairy herds, the separate records were made for registered milk or butter and sold. A number of these records were made during the year 1925, and it is found that milk was being sold in small quantities or that butter was being produced, the cows were recorded in the same manner as if they were being inspected under the Milk and Butter Order. The number of cows examined in these unregistered herds was 2,175.

It was found possible to locate the number of visitors paid to unregistered dairy farms from which milk or butter was being sold in small quantities but it is very difficult to ascertain the number of these unregistered premises satisfactorily. It is difficult to find visits to these 111 unregistered premises which might be regarded as unregistered from the fact that they would be registered since it has been found almost impossible to find out the true number of milk being sold. It would be very satisfactory if definite figures were given whereby the sale of milk from all registered premises could be registered under the Milk and Butter Order. It must be admitted that the condition of the cows was given satisfactory but the inspection in many cases left much to be desired in the fact that for showing the milk had obtained the dairy animals were in many cases badly handicapped and many of the farmers were apparently a poor representation of the cleanliness required to produce milk fit to be drunk by the public.

Tabular Statement of Dairy Cows.

During the year 1925 dairy cows on registered premises were found to be affected with tuberculosis within the meaning of the Tuberculosis Order and these were dealt with in terms of that Order. The types of tuberculosis found were as follows:-

Tuberculosis of the Udder	52
Tuberculosis with General Infection	52
Tuberculosis General Infection	52
Total	156

In the unregistered herds 205 cows were found to be suffering from tuberculosis within the meaning of the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. These cows were dealt with in terms of the Order. The types of tuberculosis found were as follows:-

Tuberculosis of the Udder	5
Tuberculosis with General Infection	57
Tuberculosis General Infection	50
Total	112

It will be noted that the number of tuberculous animals found on these farms compares very badly with the number found on registered farms and there is very great need for widespread inspection of all dairy premises with a view to bringing up to date the records of these animals. The number will certainly be large, as the farms are not visited with the same frequency as the registered farms and the records are not kept up to date. It is therefore suggested that the Government should be asked to pass a law to bring up to date the records of the diseased animals.

Graded and Certified Herds.

Name.	Address.	Average Number of Herd.	Gallons produced per annum.
Major James Keith	Bonnyton	50	40,000
Do.	Cairnbrogie	100	72,000
Duthie Experimental Stock Farm.	Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn	55	54,000
The Flemington Dairy Company Ltd.	Clinterty Home Farm.	30	21,000
J.D. Paton	Grandhome	34	27,000
Mrs. F. W. Gordon	Home Farm, Cairness, Lonmay.	17	14,163
Robert Davidson	Newseat, Peterhead	48	24,116
Maitland Mackie,	Thomastown, Huntly	100	49,000

No active steps have been taken by the Local Authority to secure further tubercle-free herds but as mentioned earlier in the report, one herd has become an Attested Herd and three others are in the process of rendering the herds tubercle-free in order to qualify.

Examination of Milk and Sputum.

During the year 280 samples of milk were taken from cows suspected to be suffering from tuberculous mastitis and examined microscopically in the first instance and if such examination failed to reveal the presence of tubercle bacilli the samples were submitted to biological examination. The results of the examination of samples were as follows:-

Number Positive (a) Microscopically - 18
(b) Biologically - 34

The cows from which the positive samples were taken were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Nineteen samples of sputum from cows suffering from chronic cough, but otherwise showing no definite clinical signs of tuberculosis, were also examined and ten were found to be positive microscopically. These were also dealt with in terms of the Tuberculosis Order.

Inspection of Cowsheds.

The sanitary condition of the registered dairy premises and the methods in handling milk continue to be satisfactory.

SUMMARY OF VISITS OF INSPECTIONS IN THE DIVISIONS AND BURGHES.

Divisions 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	Retained Placenta
Aberdeen Division	987	15,819	2,973	18,792	40	45	23	251	302	59	17
Buchan "	398	4,402	914	5,316	7	26	19	68	74	17	12
Strathbogie "	187	2,558	479	3,037	2	12	12	22	29	5	7
Mar "	102	1,052	295	1,347	3	1	2	13	19	5	3
Fraserburgh Burgh	59	459	58	517	-	-	-	7	8	2	-
Peterhead "	12	196	31	227	-	-	-	3	4	1	1
Rosehearty "	34	135	21	156	-	-	-	3	5	-	-
Huntly "	4	43	11	54	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Turriff "	16	83	13	96	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Oldmeldrum "	4	56	9	65	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Kintore "	8	70	14	84	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Total	1,811	24,873	4,818	29,691	52	84	57	371	443	89	41

SECTION XI.

REPORTS BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

I. DISTRICTS -

- (1) Central Division - Mr. W. Park.
- (2) Strathbogie " - Mr. G. Watt.
- (3) Mar " - Mr. J. Allanach.
- (4) Buchan " - Mr. D. L. Gough.

II. BURGHS -

- (1) Ballater - Mr. A. Ord.
 - (2) Ellon - Mr. D. L. Gough.
 - (3) Huntly - Mr. T. S. Hutson.
 - (4) Inverurie - Mr. W. W. Conner.
 - (5) Kintore - Mr. W. Park.
 - (6) Oldmeldrum - do.
 - (7) Rosehearty - Mr. D. L. Gough.
 - (8) Turriff - Mr. D. Turnbull.
 - (9) Peterhead - Mr. J. Dickie.
 - (10) Fraserburgh - Mr. W. F. Hamilton.
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Annex 1

Table 1

Table 2

Table 3

Table 4

I. DISTRICTS.

(1) Central Division.

NUISANCES:-

Central Division:- During the year, 433 notices were served in respect of defective houses. These notices have been fairly well attended to by the parties upon whom they were served. Of the 433 notices served, 349 have been duly attended to, and in nearly all the remaining cases I have been notified to the effect that due attention will be given to them at the earliest opportunity. There are one or two outstanding cases where one will have to give more than what might be recognised as a reasonable time, owing to the fact that the proprietors are meantime financially unable to carry out the whole of the work. Practically all these, however, have assured me that they will make an effort to do whatever they possibly can to meet the demands, and in these cases I am not pressing unduly. I have intimated to these proprietors that the more serious defects should be attended to at the very earliest.

Kintore Burgh:- Twenty notices were served in respect of defective houses and these on the whole have been very well attended to. Five houses have been reconditioned and water closet accommodation and sinks provided. In addition to these, 3 houses had sinks fitted up with water laid on, and additional water closet accommodation provided.

Oldmeldrum Burgh:- One hundred and nine notices were served in respect of defective houses, and, of the 109, 42 were ultimately decided upon for Demolition Orders. The remaining houses, if not reconstructed, will have to be dealt with in due course in the same manner. In connection with the notices served, 32 were houses which were in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation. Most of these, however, are suitable for reconstruction and it is hoped that the respective proprietors will see their way to have this carried out in due course.

The defects found were very much of the usual order and call for no special comment.

WATER SUPPLIES:- During the year, I had 42 samples of water analysed by the County Analyst. Of these, 10 were reported as good, 15 as fair and 17 as bad. These 17 samples included three plumbo-solvent; one of them has been duly attended to, one is in the hands of the tradesmen and the third I am meantime negotiating about. In addition to the above, there was one with a distinct trace of zinc, but the proportion was so small that the Medical Officer of Health certified it to be non-injurious to health. Of the remaining 13 samples, 8 have been duly attended to with satisfactory results, and the remaining 5 are being followed up with a view to having them improved at the earliest opportunity.

The water supplies in general all over the Division may be said to have been fairly satisfactory during the whole year. As usual, there were quite a few cases where the water became insufficient, but most of these were cases where it is a yearly occurrence, and an improved supply is a very difficult and expensive matter.

The water supplies in the Special Districts proved to be ample and of good quality. In the Waterton and Dyce Special District it has been recognised/

MEMORANDUM

(1) General Division

MEMORANDUM

General Division - During the year, 415 notices were served in respect of defective houses. These notices have been fairly well attended to by the parties upon whom they were served. Of the 415 notices served, 345 have been duly attended to, and in nearly all the remaining cases I have been satisfied that due attention will be given to them at the earliest opportunity. There are one or two outstanding cases where one will have to give me time when they will be re-surveyed as a reasonable time, owing to the fact that the proprietors are necessarily unable to carry out the whole of the work. Presumably all these, however, have assured me that they will make an effort to do whatever they possibly can to meet the demands, and in these cases I am not pressing matters. I have indicated to these proprietors that the more serious defects should be attended to at the very earliest.

General Division - Twenty notices were served in respect of defective houses and those on the whole have been very well attended to. Five houses have been recommended and other places recommended and others given. In addition to these, 2 houses had other defects pointed out, and additional work done recommended.

General Division - One hundred and nine notices were served in respect of defective houses, and of the 109, 45 were ultimately decided upon for demolition. The remaining houses, 64 not recommended, will have to be dealt with in the course of the next winter. In connection with the notices served, 12 more houses which were in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation. Most of these, however, are suitable for reconstruction and it is hoped that the proprietors will use their best endeavours to have this carried out in the summer.

The defects found were very much of the usual order and will for no special comment.

Water Supply - During the year, I had 42 supplies of water analysed by the County Analyst. Of these, 30 were reported as good, 12 as fair and 10 as bad. There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction; one of them has been duly attended to, and in the same 32 the first and the third I am mentioning regarding them. In addition to the above, there was one with a distinct trace of lime, but the proprietor was so small that the General Division of Health carried it to be non-interference to health. Of the remaining 12 supplies, 6 have been duly attended to with satisfactory results, and the remaining 6 are being followed up with a view to having them improved at the earliest opportunity.

The water supply in general all over the Division was found to be good. The water supply during the winter was, as usual, there was quite a low stage when the water became insufficient, but most of these were cases where it is a yearly occurrence, and no improved supply is a very difficult and expensive matter.

The water supply in the Special District proved to be good and good quality. In the Western and York Special Districts it has been improved.

recognised that a considerable wastage was taking place, and means are being at present adopted to locate the leakage.

In the Newburgh Special Water District, it was found that a considerable leakage was taking place, but not so serious as to endanger the supply to the Village. It was deemed advisable, however, that a thorough inspection should be made. After making several mid-night inspections at the reservoir it was decided that one of the Aberdeen City Water Engineer Assistants might be employed to go over the whole of the fittings within the Special District. This was done, and some 70 leaks were discovered. After these leaks were duly attended to, the supply to the Village was considerably increased. In the years to come, water-supplies for Special Districts and populous places will have a considerable increase in the consumpt.

I am at present endeavouring to have sink with water laid on in every house in all Special Water & Drainage Districts, as also the provision of not less than one water closet for every two tenants.

As regards the increased water closet accommodation, I would not say that this may mean an increased demand upon the water-supply, but when all the houses have sinks fitted up inside there is no doubt but there will be a considerable increase in the water consumption. This is a matter, however, that could not be objected to in any way, as I have always maintained that no house is complete without a proper water-supply inside the house.

In the rural parts of the Division a great many houses are now having water supplies introduced inside, and in every case where assistance is given under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts this is one of the conditions of the grant. In a number of cases proprietors are introducing bathroom accommodation and this is certainly very much to be desired, but I have never pressed unduly for this accommodation.

As regards water closet accommodation, however, I have in every case where it is at all reasonable and practicable asked that this be introduced. There is one class of house, however, into which I am of opinion it is rather a risk to introduce water closets and that is the ordinary cottar house. There are certainly many good cottar families, but I am sorry to say there are also a good many bad. One can realise the hardship inflicted on a proprietor when water closet accommodation is introduced and severely abused by the occupier.

During the year, 105 houses had a sink fitted up inside the house and water laid on; previously only an outside tap or well existed. In addition to this all new houses built during the year had water-supply provided within the building.

DRAINAGE:- Several extensions to the sewers had to be carried out in connection with Housing Schemes and houses built under private enterprise during the year.

One outstanding case was the Waterton Special Water & Drainage District, where considerable extensions had to be carried out to meet the demands of the new Housing Scheme and houses built by private enterprise.

Another/

Another case that might be mentioned is the Bridge of Don area where, within the last two years, wellnigh a 100 houses have been erected, 76 of these having been built by one firm, also a Housing Scheme of 16 houses by the County Council, the remaining being individual houses built by private enterprise.

In the Culter Special District an extension had to take place to meet the requirements of the Housing Scheme by the County Council.

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

New houses	236
Reconstructed houses	94
Business premises, and	5
at 33 properties the drainage was overhauled and improved.	

During the year, 358 smoke tests with the smoke testing machine were applied in connection with new drains and sanitary fittings. Many of these tests included as many as six houses, and therefore it can be understood that these entailed a considerable amount of work and time.

HOUSING:- The housing problem is still with us, and I am afraid will remain for many years to come.

The housing survey under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, was commended in this Division on the 1st of November, and at the end of the year under review the whole of the Special Districts and small villages had been inspected, measured, and reported upon. I do not, however, intend to go into full detail as to the result of this inspection, but merely to give a few figures indicating the result as regards overcrowding.

Houses built and finished by the County Council, Burgh of Oldmeldrum, and Burgh of Kintore, were 146 by the County Council, and 8 each by Oldmeldrum and Kintore.

In addition to the above, 90 were built by private enterprise in the Central Division, 2 in the Burgh of Kintore and 1 in the Burgh of Oldmeldrum.

The greater number of houses built by private enterprise was at the Bridge of Don where one scheme of 76 houses is nearing completion and also at the Small Holdings Scheme at Balmedie, where 27 new houses, all of four apartments, were erected and occupied. At the end of the year, there were under construction 15 by the Local Authority & 33 by private enterprise.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS & TOWN PLANNING:- During the year, I inspected and reported upon 176 sets of plans submitted for approval under the above.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS:- Forty-eight applications were received during the year and these included 95 houses in all. There were 79 reconstructed and finished during the year under review, and 5 of this number were premises not previously in use as dwellinghouses.

The/

Further down the road, the bridge of the
river, which is a small bridge, is
about 100 yards from the river. The
bridge is made of stone and is very
old. It is the only bridge in the
area.

In the village, there is a school
and a church. The school is a small
building and the church is a large
building. There are also some houses
in the village.

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The reconstruction of blocks of tenements in the Waterton Special District is still being carried on. A great number of houses in this particular area have been reconditioned under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, and there are still a few in the tradesmen's hands. In one street, namely Auchmill Road, there has been a complete transformation in the houses. The improvements here were badly in need of being carried out and if assistance had not been granted under these Acts it would have meant that the Local Authority would have had to build new houses to take their place. There are still a great many houses which are suitable for reconstruction under the Acts in this Division, and I am encouraging the proprietors to take the advantage of the assistance offered. The difficulty, however, is finance, as many of the proprietors are financially unable to carry out all that is asked for. I have, however, pointed out to them, that if they were good enough to submit a programme stating the houses they are prepared to make fit for human habitation, and also the time required for this work, I would be only too pleased to meet them as far as possible.

In several cases it will take years to complete the reconstruction programme, and it is to be hoped that the Department of Health will see their way to make a further extension of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

HOUSING TABLE.

<u>Houses Completed.</u>	<u>Houses in course of erection.</u>
By Local Authority in Central Division 146	By Local Authority 15
" Do. Oldmeldrum Burgh 8	" Unassisted Private Enterprise 33
" Do. Kintore Burgh 8	
" Unassisted Private Enterprise 90	
252	48
<u>252</u>	<u>48</u>

For the Central Division 44 Demolition Orders were issued during the year in respect of houses unfit for human habitation, but several of these are suitable for reconstruction and where at all possible the Proprietors are encouraged to adopt this course. In the Burgh of Oldmeldrum 42 were served and none in the Burgh of Kintore. Including the 42 Demolition Orders 109 defective houses were reported upon and 91 of these are houses in a state unfit for human habitation, but fifty per cent. are in a state suitable for reconstruction. The Local Authority of the Burgh are meantime preparing a Housing Scheme of 30 houses to meet the more urgent cases.

The following table shows the result of the Housing Survey within the Special Districts and Villages:-

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FIT HOUSES.

Special Districts.	Houses Surveyed.	Size of Houses.						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 & over	Total
Bridge of Don	Number.....	2	36	96	25	9	12	180
	No. overcrowded..	-	6	8	-	-	-	14
	% overcrowded ..	-	17	8	-	-	-	8
Culter ..	Number	22	100	197	87	62	64	532
	No. overcrowded..	9	34	35	1	1	-	80
	% overcrowded ..	41	34	18	1	1	-	15
Culter ...	Number	7	27	77	102	82	156	450
	No. overcrowded..	2	4	6	-	-	-	12
	% overcrowded ..	28	18	8	-	-	-	3
Dyce	Number	3	62	77	39	18	36	235
	No. overcrowded..	2	19	9	1	-	-	31
	% overcrowded ..	66	30	12	3	-	-	13
Kemnay ..	Number	9	84	75	62	30	42	302
	No. overcrowded..	2	26	6	1	-	-	35
	% overcrowded ..	22	31	8	-	-	-	11
Monymusk.	Number	-	5	5	15	5	6	36
	No. overcrowded..	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	% overcrowded...	-	20	-	-	-	-	3
Newburgh.	Number	5	33	33	21	13	30	135
	No. overcrowded..	1	8	1	1	-	-	11
	% overcrowded ..	20	24	3	4	-	-	8
Newmachar	Number	4	14	21	20	5	9	73
	No. overcrowded..	-	4	5	-	-	-	9
	% overcrowded...	-	28	24	-	-	-	12
Tarves ...	Number	-	11	17	13	10	13	64
	No. overcrowded..	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	% overcrowded ..	-	-	12	-	-	-	3
Waterton..	Number	49	327	488	229	65	51	1209
	No. overcrowded..	22	84	72	17	2	-	197
	% overcrowded...	45	25	14	7	3	-	16
<u>Villages.</u>								
Blackburn.	Number	1	10	13	17	3	6	50
	No. overcrowded..	1	-	4	1	-	-	6
	% overcrowded...	100	-	30	6	-	-	12
Echt	Number	-	2	7	12	3	6	30
	No. overcrowded..	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	% overcrowded...	-	-	28	-	-	-	7
Green of Udry.	Number	-	3	7	-	-	3	13
	No. overcrowded..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	% overcrowded...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pitmedden	Number	1	13	20	8	10	10	62
	No. overcrowded..	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
	% overcrowded...	-	30	-	-	-	-	6
Waterton of Dunecht.	Number	-	3	7	11	7	5	33
	No. overcrowded..	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	% overcrowded...	-	33	-	-	-	-	3

The following table shows the result of the Housing Survey within the Burgh of Kintore and the Burgh of Oldmeldrum:-

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FIT HOUSES.

Burghs.	Houses Surveyed.	Size of Houses.						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 & over	Total
Burgh of Kintore.	Number	9	44	96	28	16	31	224
	No. overcrowded.	1	1	1	1	-	-	4
	% overcrowded...	11	2	1	3	-	-	1.7%
Burgh of Oldmeldrum	Number	12	50	90	44	40	46	282
	No. overcrowded.	6	16	7	-	-	-	29
	% overcrowded...	50	32	8	-	-	-	10%

A full report of the whole Division will be submitted in due course.

There is one matter that will have to be considered at an early date, and that is, how to keep these records up to date. I might mention that at the time of writing I am aware of the fact that in two parishes in this Division, and these were not singled out in any special way, there was something like 90 per cent. of changes in cottar-houses at the Whitsunday term and 50 per cent. for the whole parishes. Both these parishes I may add are entirely rural.

DAIRIES:- At the close of the year, there were 463 dairies in this Division, an increase of 12 for the year. Licences were granted for the production of certified and Grade A (T.T.) Milk at the Rowett Research Institute, Grandhome Home Farm, Bonnyton, Cairnbrogie and Home Farm Clinterty. These premises when visited were found to be kept up to the standard required for the production of this class of milk.

Extensive improvements were carried out at a number of dairy premises. One complete new byre was erected, 12 were reconstructed and at 25 improvements of a less degree were carried out.

It is gratifying to note that a better standard of cleanliness is being recognised by the dairymen themselves. There are still a few, however, who do not conduct the trade as it ought to be and I may say that these people are not being neglected as far as this department is concerned.

Outbreaks of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria occurred at quite a few dairy farms, but it is gratifying to report that in no case was the spread of the disease traceable to any of these premises.

During the year, 514 inspections were made and several producers had to be warned for inattention to cleanliness, but I am glad to report no further action had to be taken. There is one large dairy-farm where extensive improvements are required and the proprietor has refused to assist in any way to carry out these, as the farm is not let for dairying purposes and therefore the whole obligation falls upon the tenant. A final warning has been/

been served intimating that unless the work is carried out within a certain date, he will either have to cease conducting the premises as a dairy farm, or legal proceedings will be taken against him.

I may add that the improvements here will cost anything from £150 to £200.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:- The following cases were notified in this Division during the year under review, namelyL9

Diphtheria	60
Scarlet Fever	247
Typhoid Fever	4

For the Burgh of Kintore there, were 3 cases of Scarlet Fever and one of Diphtheria, and no case was reported in the Burgh of Oldmeldrum.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS:- One hundred and eighty-five inspections were made and 9 intimations served for defective premises in the Central Division. In all cases, with one exception, the defects were attended to and the remaining case is in the hands of the tradesmen.

Fifteen inspections were made in the Burgh of Oldmeldrum and 14 in the Burgh of Kintore and no intimations were served.

BURIALS:- Under Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897 I had to carry out the burial of two bodies of persons whose relatives were unfit to undertake that duty, the total cost amounting to £8.17/6d.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- It is pleasing to note the continued progress of improvements at the various burial grounds in the Division, and no cause for complaint was discovered at the time of the inspection of these premises.

SCAVENGING:- One additional scavenging area has been added to the number, namely, the village of Balgownie, Bridge of Don. The provision of scavenging at Kemnay village is being pushed on, and it is to be hoped that the same will be an accomplished fact at an early date.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:- The slaughterhouses within the Division are situated as follows, Dyce, Newburgh, Craigdam of Tarves, Kintore and Kemnay. In addition to the above, I am Detention Officer for the Public Slaughterhouse within the Burgh of Inverurie.

The slaughterhouses at Dyce and Newburgh call for no comment. The other premises, however, are very much out of date and steps should be taken to have these premises either entirely reconstructed, or removed from the list.

Craigdam, Kintore and Kemnay are private slaughterhouses and on an average only six head of cattle are killed weekly. The Inverurie slaughterhouse, however, is a more difficult proposition. It is forty years or more since the main building here was erected. The construction of the killing booths is entirely out of date and is such that it is impossible to keep the/

been served indicating that within the week is expected and within a certain time, he will either have to make something for himself or a better deal, or have something will be taken against him.

I say this that the Government has with some confidence that

THE FOLLOWING REPORTS - The following reports were submitted in this letter to the Hon. Sec. of State, Washington, D.C.

1. The Hon. Sec. of State, Washington, D.C.
2. The Hon. Sec. of State, Washington, D.C.
3. The Hon. Sec. of State, Washington, D.C.

For the month of January, 1917, there were 5 cases of influenza reported and one of pneumonia, and no cases were reported in the month of December.

REPORTS A REPORT - The medical and sanitary conditions in these were good and the influenza report for January was good. The medical conditions in all cases, with one exception, the influenza report was good and the medical conditions in the month of December.

Medical conditions were good in the month of December and in the month of January and no influenza cases were reported.

REPORTS - The Hon. Sec. of State, Washington, D.C. and I had to report that the medical conditions in these were good and the medical conditions in the month of December.

REPORTS - It is reported to me that the medical conditions in these were good and the medical conditions in the month of December.

REPORTS - The medical conditions in these were good and the medical conditions in the month of December.

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The medical conditions in these were good and the medical conditions in the month of December.

REPORTS - The medical conditions in these were good and the medical conditions in the month of December.

the premises in a proper sanitary condition, and proper supervision is impossible. There are no fixed hours for slaughtering and there is no means provided for recording the animals that enter the gate for slaughter. Neither are there any means of checking carcasses when being removed. These conditions are most unsatisfactory and I am of opinion the time has come when they should no longer be tolerated and that the question of providing an up-to-date slaughterhouse should be considered at the very earliest moment.

As regards the three private slaughterhouses which I refer to as being defective, the premises, such as they are, are maintained at a very high standard of cleanliness, but I would recommend that the Local Authority should move in the matter and have these premises either reconstructed by the proprietor, or closed down altogether.

At the Newburgh, Craigdam, and Kcmnay slaughterhouses there was a total of 972 bovine, 20 sheep and 1 pig slaughtered during the year and the total weight of meat condemned amounted to 1,519 lbs. of beef, 130 lbs. of pork and 48 lbs. of mutton.

At the Dyce Bacon Factory slaughterhouse there were 23,738 pigs slaughtered and a total weight of 11 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs. of pork condemned as being unfit for human food.

At the Inverurie slaughterhouse there were 15,239 bovine, 20,998 sheep and 142 pigs, a total of 36,379. The total weight of meat seized amounted to 64 tons 18 cwt. 3 qrs.

Two additions to the premises at the Dyce Bacon Factory have been carried out during the year and I think further extension will have to be carried out at an early date in order to cope with the increasing trade. I may mention that there are now over fifty employees at this factory.

PERSLEY TALLOW MELTING FACTORY:- During the summer months I received several complaints in respect of offensive smells being noticed by occupants in the houses nearby to the above factory. As the building did not belong to the tenant I had difficulty in getting the proprietor and tenant to agree to have extensive improvements carried out. The greater part of the building was getting into a state of dilapidation, and the plant for treating the fumes from the digester was not proving of a satisfactory type. After several meetings and considerable pressure being brought to bear upon the tenant, it was ultimately agreed that practically the whole premises are to be reconstructed and a new treatment installed for treating the fumes. At the time of writing this work is being pushed with all possible speed and should be out of the tradesmen's hands in a few weeks time. The fumes are to be treated by the latest design of chlorinator.

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(2) Strathbogie Division.

A. GENERAL SANITATION.

1. Water Supplies:- There are 9 Special Water Districts within the Division comprising, Auchleven & Premnay, Cuminstown, Garmond, Gartly Station, Inch & Rothney, New Byth, Rhynie, Rothienorman and Ruthven. The works referred to in my last year's Report were executed at Rhynie and consisted of a new reservoir of 30,000 gallon capacity and the laying down of 1,835 lineal yards of 4" diameter spun iron piping. One new Special Water District was formed during the Year, being the combined Villages of Auchleven and Premnay, where the construction of new works is at present in progress, comprising a reinforced concrete reservoir of 12,000 gallon capacity and 2,322 lineal yards of 3" diameter steel, bitumen lined, piping along with necessary valves and hydrants. The question of forming Kirkhill, Kennethmont, into a Special District was considered by the residents at a Public Meeting but, after much discussion, the scheme was rejected.

During the year, the water supplies in the Special Districts were of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

Of the 20 samples reported on by the County Analyst, 1 was of excellent quality, 6 very good, 7 good, 2 fair and 4 bad.

Seventeen new water supplies were provided and 47 existing supplies were improved.

2. Drainage System:- There are 5 Special Districts with efficient systems of drainage, namely, Cuminstown, Gartly Station, Inch and Rothney, New Byth and Rhynie. The propriety of forming the Village of Garmond into a Special District was under consideration by the ratepayers in December, 1935, when it was decided by a majority to proceed with such a scheme which was ultimately rejected by the Local Authority. This is a retrograde step as several proprietors who are anxious to improve their properties cannot do so owing to the lack of proper drainage facilities. For the same reason, 4 new Local Authority houses built during the Year are still vacant.

It is expected that new drainage works and sewers will be laid down at Auchleven & Premnay and Rothienorman during 1936.

Sixtyfour new drainage systems were constructed during the year; the smoke-test was applied on 98 occasions.

3. Sewage Purification and Disposal:- There were no complaints during the Year regarding the methods of purification or disposal of sewage at any of the Special Districts.

4. Scavenging:- The Special Scavenging Districts within the area are Cuminstown, Inch & Rothney and Rhynie. Cuminstown was formed into a Special District during the year and collection of refuse is undertaken twice weekly. The disposal of such is by means of controlled tipping and the work has been carried out satisfactorily. A new corrugated iron fence was erected around Rhynie Refuse Dump and this has helped to maintain the coup in a tidier condition.

5. Sanitary Conveniences:- The following table shows Estimated Population, number of dwellings and sanitary conveniences used in common within the Special Districts, viz:-

5. Sanitary Conveniences (contd.) During the year 24 existing houses in Special Water Districts were improved by the introduction of sinks, water supply and water closets.

6. Rivers Pollution:- There were no complaints regarding the pollution of rivers within the Division.

7. Offensive Trades:- There are 4 such trades in the Division, 3 being private slaughterhouses while the other is a knackery. All were visited regularly and were found to be conducted in a proper manner.

Plans were approved for extension of the knackery premises at Markethill, Turriff, and for introduction of steam rendering plant and a chlorinator, and these works are in progress.

8. (a) Schools:- Each of the 40 Schools within the Division was visited. A new School was built at Ythanwells, Forgue, modern conveniences were introduced at Corse of Monellie, Forgue, and the drainage system at Culsalmond School was improved. Negotiations are in hand for provision of a new water supply at Fisherie School, King Edward.

(b) & (c). Workshops & Factories:- There are 72 factories and 151 workshops on the Register. One hundred and thirty nine visits were paid and 6 defects of a minor nature were found and remedied. The following table shows the classification of factories and workshops, viz:-

Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	10
Blacksmiths.	...	...	...	...	...	53
Boot & Shoemakers.	...	...	...	...	...	28
Cycles & Motors ..	...	...	...	...	...	19
Distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	4
Electricians	...	...	...	...	...	2
Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Joiners	...	...	...	...	...	38
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meal and Saw Mills	...	...	...	...	...	26
Petrol Stations ..	...	...	...	...	...	4
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	22
Tweed & Wool Mills	...	...	...	...	...	3
Watchmakers	...	...	...	...	...	2
						<u>223</u>

(d) Common Lodging Houses:- There are no common lodging houses within the Division.

(e) Burial Grounds:- The burial grounds continue to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

9. Miscellaneous:-

Infectious Diseases:- Three hundred and thirty cases were notified and dealt with; of these 191 were Scarlet Fever, 75 Diphtheria, 41 Pneumonia, 8 Tuberculosis, 4 Erysipelas, 6 Meningitis and 5 Puerperal Fever.

The cases removed to Hospital were 168 Scarlet Fever, 72 Diphtheria, 11 Pneumonia, 5 Tuberculosis, 1 Erysipelas, 5 Meningitis and 2 Puerperal Fever.

6. The following table shows the results of the investigation of the water supply in the district.

7. The following table shows the results of the investigation of the water supply in the district.

8. The following table shows the results of the investigation of the water supply in the district.

9. The following table shows the results of the investigation of the water supply in the district.

10. The following table shows the results of the investigation of the water supply in the district.

11. The following table shows the results of the investigation of the water supply in the district.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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12. The following table shows the results of the investigation of the water supply in the district.

13. The following table shows the results of the investigation of the water supply in the district.

14. The following table shows the results of the investigation of the water supply in the district.

15. The following table shows the results of the investigation of the water supply in the district.

16. The following table shows the results of the investigation of the water supply in the district.

B. HOUSING:-

During the Year 80 new houses were completed for the purpose of rehousing persons displaced from houses dealt with as unfit for human habitation. Of that number, 58 or 72.5% were occupied by persons displaced from unfit houses and the number of persons so displaced was 328.

Herewith is a table showing the situation, number and size of houses in course of erection and number erected during the Year:-

Situation.	Houses erected		Total.	In course of erection.
	3 apts.	4 apts.		
Auchterless	4	-	4	-
Badenscoth	-	-	-	4
Clatt	2	-	2	-
Crudie	-	-	-	4
Cuminestown	6	-	6	-
Drumblade	8	-	8	-
Forgue	6	2	8	-
Fyvie Village	2	-	2	-
Garmond	4	-	4	-
Gartly	8	-	8	-
Insch	12	-	12	-
Kennethmont	4	-	4	-
Largue, Forgue	6	-	6	-
New Byth	6	-	6	-
Rhynie	6	2	8	-
Tifty, Fyvie	2	-	2	-
GRAND TOTAL	76	4	80	8

Of the new houses erected during the year, 5 were reserved for farm-servants occupying houses considered to be unfit for human habitation; 3 were occupied, while refusals were given in the other 2 cases.

It is estimated that of 4,846 houses within the Division, there are 727 or 15.00% occupied by farm servants. Of the latter figure 92 or 12.65% are overcrowded.

During the Year 13 such houses were improved or reconditioned, 10 being made fit with assistance while 3 were made fit without assistance.

Of the houses dealt with by the Local Authority, 8 were rendered fit for human habitation, 16 were closed and 58 were demolished. Other 23 houses were represented to the Local Authority to be dealt with in terms of Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930.

Under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 34 houses were reconditioned with assistance. The nature of improvements consisted of heightening of walls; provision of adequate light; ventilation and sanitary convenience; provision of food store, scullery and additional bedroom; renewal of roofs and floors; protection against dampness and internal covering of walls formerly plastered on stone; the introduction of water supplies, and provision of adequate drainage.

Under/

Under the Building Bye-laws, 23 houses were reconstructed or improved.

Up to the end of 1935, 4000 houses of £45 rental and under were surveyed and measured as required by the Housing (Scotland) Act of that Year.

The following table shows the estimated number of houses within the Division, the classification and percentage of different types, viz:-

Total No. of houses.	Number of Apartments					
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
4,846	21	458	1,400	734	978	1,255
Percentage	0.43	9.45	28.89	15.15	20.18	25.90

From the table only 9.88% of the total number of houses are of 1-apartment and 2-apartments while 46.08% are of 5 or more apartments.

The extent of overcrowding in the Division as a whole was found to be 6.1% while the figure for Local Authority houses was found to be 20%. The overcrowding in Local Authority houses existed in 3-apartment houses. This figure, although high, is quite understood as the pressing need for new houses for large families occupying unfit dwellings was such that the fact of overcrowding the new houses had to be neglected.

Dairies:- Periodic inspections were paid to all dairy byres and the standard of cleanliness and construction were on the whole, quite satisfactory, although attention is again drawn to the urgent need of a uniform set of bye-laws for the County.

Twelve dairy premises were reconditioned or improved during the year.

Slaughterhouses:- There are 3 private slaughterhouses licensed within the area, one being at Inch, one at Fyvie and the other at Rhynie. The Rhynie slaughterhouse had been out of use for some years, but after reconditioning, the licence was granted and work will be started during 1936. The slaughterhouses were visited regularly. Two thousand, three hundred and fifty four lbs. of meat and 25 lbs. of other foods were seized and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

(3) Mar Division.

WATER SUPPLY:- The Special Water Supply Districts within the Division are the villages of Aboyne, Alford, Braemar, Dinnet, Kincardine O'Neil, Logie-Coldstone, Lumphavan, Lumsden, Montgarrie, Tarland and Torphins.

Aboyne:- A slight shortage of water was experienced during the summer, and to avoid a repetition of this the main pipes were scraped.

Alford/

When the building was first erected, it was used as a warehouse.

In the year 1812, it was converted into a school, and was used as such until the year 1820.

It was then converted into a church, and was used as such until the year 1830.

It was then converted into a school, and was used as such until the year 1840.

TABLE OF THE BUILDING				
Year	1812	1820	1830	1840
Use	Warehouse	School	Church	School
Value	£1000	£1500	£2000	£2500

The building was first erected in the year 1812, and was used as a warehouse.

In the year 1812, it was converted into a school, and was used as such until the year 1820.

It was then converted into a church, and was used as such until the year 1830.

It was then converted into a school, and was used as such until the year 1840.

The building was first erected in the year 1812, and was used as a warehouse.

In the year 1812, it was converted into a school, and was used as such until the year 1820.

It was then converted into a church, and was used as such until the year 1830.

It was then converted into a school, and was used as such until the year 1840.

The building was first erected in the year 1812, and was used as a warehouse.

In the year 1812, it was converted into a school, and was used as such until the year 1820.

Alford:- The supply here was sufficient to meet the demands of the village and no shortage was experienced.

Braemar:- A plentiful supply of water was maintained during the year and no observations require to be made.

Dinnet:- During the year the village of Dinnet was formed into a Special Water District. An ample supply of water of good quality is available and there should be no difficulty in preserving this.

Kincardine o'Neil:- While the supply to this village was sufficient during the year an augmentation may be required if a proposal to instal a number of water closets in the village materialises.

Logie-Coldstone:- This village also was formed into a Special Water District during the year and the supply is giving satisfaction.

Lamphanan:- The supply to the village, and the hamlet of Burnside, which is within the Special District, has been satisfactory and calls for no comment.

Lumsden:- No observations require to be made regarding the village which has been kept plentifully supplied with water of good quality.

Montgarrie:- The augmentation of the water supply to this village was completed during the year, and is giving satisfaction.

Tarland:- The proposal to augment the supply to the village is still in abeyance, but doubtless this will have to be carried out when the intention to provide more houses in the village materialises.

Torphins:- The supply to this village has been satisfactory and there is no special feature requiring mention.

A further number of houses outwith the limits of the Special Districts have been improved by the introduction of water supply.

Eleven samples of water were taken for analysis during the year, and the following are the results:- Good - 4, Fair - 4, Bad - 3. Action was taken in the cases where the result of the analysis showed the water to be unfit for domestic use.

DRAINAGE:- The following are the Special Drainage Districts in the Division:- Aboyne, Alford, Braemar, Dinnet, Kincardine O'Neil, Lamphanan, Lumsden, Tarland and Torphins.

Aboyne:- The sewage disposal works, which belong to and are under the supervision of the Aberdeen Town Council Water Department, have as usual been carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Trouble has been experienced with a sewer in Golf Road. This is thought to be caused by subsidence of the ground and sewer, and if this is verified steps will be taken to have it remedied.

Alford:- The sewers and sewage disposal works continue to give satisfaction. The works are in good order and the effluent is satisfactory.

Braemar /

1. The village has been established in the same place as the village and the surrounding area.

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Braemar, Dinnet, Kincardine O'Neil, Lumphanan, Tarland:-
The sewage disposal works at these villages also belong to and are supervised by Aberdeen Town Council Water Department, and no complaints were received and no nuisances found regarding them.

The sewers in these villages have also performed satisfactorily during the year.

Lumsden:- The sewers and sewage disposal works which were completed in 1934 have continued to give satisfaction.

Torphins:- Complaint was received regarding pollution of the Beltie Burn by effluent from the sewage disposal works. Action is being taken to prevent a recurrence.

The sewers acted satisfactorily and no remarks require to be made regarding them.

NUISANCES:- 34 complaints of nuisances were received during the year, and these were mostly dealt with by verbal intimation. The nuisances consisted chiefly of filthy aspits, choked drains and pollution of water supplies.

A complaint regarding the filthy state of a waste piece of ground near the village of Braemar, which is used as a camping ground by tinkers, was investigated along with the Medical Officer of Health and a joint report thereon was submitted to the Local Authority. The report was considered by the Public Health Committee and it was remitted to a sub-committee to meet the proprietor regarding the matter.

SCAVENGING:- The following villages are Special Scavenging Districts:- Aboyne, Alford, Braemar, Lumsden, Torphins.

Aboyne:- The scavenging of the village has been carried on in a satisfactory manner. The refuse depot has been improved considerably since last year and is now getting near to the desired formation.

Alford:- The scavenging continues to be carried on satisfactorily and the refuse depot is kept in good order.

Braemar:- The scavenging of the village and disposal of the refuse, which is done by a Contractor, have been carried on without complaint arising. The depositing of ashes in the Princess Royal Park, during the winter months, continues. This is for filling up purposes and has been done in such a manner as to prevent nuisance.

Lumsden:- The scavenging of this village is now carried out twice weekly and is giving every satisfaction.

Torphins:- The collection and disposal of refuse is carried out by a Contractor, who does the work in a satisfactory manner.

The villages of Lumphanan and Tarland are still without any systematic method of refuse collection and disposal. The refuse depot in Lumphanan, belonging to the Amenities Committee, is still being used, but is so situated as to be useful to only a small portion of the community. The fact that the inhabitants of the village are beginning to find difficulty in getting farmers to remove the refuse when an ashpit is full tends to cause nuisances.

Tarland/

Tarland has no system for disposing of refuse, and here too difficulty is experienced in getting ashpits emptied.

As stated in last year's report, these two villages should be formed into Special Scavenging Districts without delay.

Kincairdine O'Neil is also without any regular system of refuse disposal, but a waste piece of ground situated outwith the village has been placed at the disposal of the villagers for refuse disposal. While this is not entirely satisfactory, the need for the formation of the village into a Special Scavenging District is not so pressing as in the case of Lumphanan and Tarland.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:- The total number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year was 234, made up as follows:-

Scarlet Fever	115
Diphtheria	18
Pneumonia	64
Erysipelas	8
Puerperal Fever	2
" Pyrexia	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12
Non-Pulmonary "	14
	<hr/>
	234

110 visits of enquiry were made and disinfection of houses and bedding was carried out when necessary.

The number of cases notified shows substantial decrease from the previous year.

HOUSING:- 251 houses were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations and 53 of these were considered unfit for human habitation. Notices served under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 numbered 21. 7 of these were under Section 14 (1) and 14 were under Section 16 (1). 33 Demolition Orders were made under Section 16 (3). During the year upwards of 3000 houses were inspected under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1935. 38 houses were completed and occupied during the year. These were allocated as follows:- Alford 10 - 3 apartment, Birse 6 - 3 apartment, Kincairdine O'Neil 4 - 3 apartment, Logie-Coldstone 4 - 3 apartment, Lumsden 8 - 3 apartment, Montgarrie 4 - 3 apartment, Strathdon 2 - 4 apartment.

4 houses are in course of erection at Torphins. The erection of 6 houses at Lumphanan, 8 at Tarland, 4 at Coull and 4 at Towie has been approved and work will be commenced as soon as the necessary sites are acquired.

Under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act there were 21 applications for grants and these were all approved. The works included complete reconstruction of dwelling-houses, provision of water supplies, drainage, etc.

31 houses were improved without assistance. The improvements included additional bedroom accommodation, new water closets and bathrooms, new water supplies, drainage, etc.

4 - 4 roomed houses are being erected by private enterprise without assistance, but none of these are for letting.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:- There are 15 private slaughterhouses in the Division.

During the year 489 visits of inspections were made and 872 carcasses were inspected.

5717 lbs. of meat and 600 lbs. offal were seized and destroyed in every case with the owners' consent.

As a general rule the standard of cleanliness is fairly satisfactory, the only minor contraventions being want of limewashing or the premises not being cleaned out immediately after slaughtering. Such complaints were rectified on attention being drawn to them.

One slaughterhouse was condemned as being unfit for slaughtering and the licence holder has been called on to provide new premises.

126 inspections of meat and other foods were made at shops, and 21 lbs. tinned fruit and 6 lbs. tinned meat were seized and destroyed, with the owners' consent.

SCHOOLS:- Most of the schools in the Division were inspected, and in general those were found to be well kept.

New Water closets and latrine accommodation was provided at the schools at Logie-Coldstone, Tarland and Torphins.

WORKSHOPS:- There are 171 Workshops in the Division, and 123 inspections were made.

As a general rule the standard in cleanliness was fairly satisfactory. Minor complaints were rectified on attention being drawn to them.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- Extensions of Burial grounds at Coull, Crathie and Tullynessle were approved. These and other Burial grounds in the Division were always found to be kept in good order when inspected.

Burials. There was one burial under Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS:- There are 31 Registered Dairies in the Division and 66 inspections were made during the year.

4 new applications for registration were granted during the year and a registered dairy was transferred to new premises. One dairy stopped supplying milk during the year.

One of the dairy byres is in a very bad state of repair and the dairyman has been asked to have it reconstructed. If this is not done the premises should be removed from the register as they are entirely unsuitable for dairying purposes.

Premises otherwise in the Division have been kept in a fairly satisfactory manner although in a few cases attention had to be directed to want of lime-washing &c. Any such complaints were rectified.

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(4) Buchan Division.

WATER:- The seventeen Special Water Supply Districts in the Division have been well maintained and very little scarcity of water was experienced.

New Pitsligo:- No further progress has been made in obtaining a new water supply and unless a new source is found soon, there will be a definite scarcity owing to the number of new houses being built in the area.

Mintlaw:- A new source of water was connected to the system with excellent results.

Sandhaven and Pitullie:- House building is being seriously retarded owing to the lack of an adequate supply and it is hoped that improvements will be carried out very soon.

Hatton:- The position remains the same as reported last year and the corrosion of the pipes is getting worse.

New Leeds:- The work of laying water mains in this village was carried out. A tank was built at the source and an auxiliary oil engine erected. Water is pumped to an elevated tank at the highest point of the village. From there it is distributed in 2" mains. The formation of this water district has been of great benefit to the villagers.

St.Fergus:- Work in connection with this newly formed district was begun but at the end of the year was not completed.

Strichen:- A 2" main was extended in North Street to supply the housing scheme.

New Deer Water (privately owned water supply):- New water mains were laid in the village by the owners and this has been a great improvement.

Methlick Water (privately owned water supply):- No scarcity of water was experienced at Methlick and the supply is giving satisfaction.

Cairnorchies Smallholdings:- Eight smallholdings in Old Deer Parish were without an adequate water supply for 3 months during the summer, although the Department of Agriculture were informed and their Inspector sent out to try to improve the existing conditions. It is surprising that the Department show such an apathy regarding the welfare of the tenants and unless improvements are carried out the same trouble will arise next year.

In Special Districts 83 house connections were made to public water mains, 94 sinks provided, 30 outside taps erected and 33 baths fitted up.

Although steady progress is being made in villages by introducing water supplies and sinks, much still remains to be done. The position is shown below, viz:-

Special /

Special Districts & Villages.

Bathrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515
Sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1218
Hot Water Supplies	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	523
Outside Taps	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	737
Pump Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dip Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Outside Springs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses without inside Water Supply or Sinks	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2048

In the rural areas 32 sinks were provided, 21 rotary pumps erected and 4 baths installed.

The lack of proper water supply in the country is becoming a serious problem and in many cases it is impossible to make any improvement. The position is as under:-

Bathrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373
Sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1103
Dip Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1074
Pump Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	717
Outside Taps	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
Houses without Water Supply of any kind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228

Water Samples:- Thirty nine samples were submitted for examination - 35 for chemical analysis and 4 for bacteriological examination. Twelve were reported as being of good quality, 7 fair, 3 doubtful and not suitable, 16 bad and 1 suitable if treated for removal of iron.

DRAINAGE:- All Special Drainage Districts functioned efficiently and no serious chokage occurred.

Old Deer:- Complaints were received about the smell from the sewage works but steps were taken to cover in the tanks and no further nuisance occurred.

Boddam:- A nine inch sewer was extended in part of the village for the sewage of a housing scheme and other properties.

St.Combs:- During the heavy winter storms, the sea outfall drain of this village was washed away, causing damage to the extent of £165.

No progress has been made in carrying out the improvements suggested in my last Annual Report in the districts of Sandhaven, Stuartfield, Cairnbulg and Inverallochy and New Pitsligo.

The villages of Maud and New Deer were formed into Special Drainage Districts and the County Engineer is preparing details of the work.

New Aberdour ratepayers requisitioned the Local Authority to have the village formed into a Special Drainage District and it is hoped to start work next year.

A proper system of sewers is urgently required for the villages of Mintlaw, Longside and Hatton.

In the village of Methlick sewers will soon have to be provided for the housing development there.

Since/

Since adequate water supplies are being provided for St. Fergus and New Leeds, in all likelihood these places will avail themselves of special drainage.

Seventy two connections were made to public sewers for drainage of water closets, sinks, etc.

Four hundred and twenty inspections were made of house drains.

Two hundred and thirty eight smoke tests were applied to new and existing drains. Seven drains had to be lifted and relaid owing to defective workmanship.

WATER CLOSETS ETC:- Seventy four Water Closets were provided by property owners in Special Drainage Districts and 12 in the Rural Area.

The provision of Section 20 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1925 can be enforced in practically every village and modern sanitation is urgently required. However, owing to the low rents charged and to the financial circumstances of the owners, difficulty is experienced. This work is gradually being carried out as time and circumstance permit.

The position with regard to Sanitary Accommodation in the Division is:-

Special Districts.

Bathrooms and Water Closets	...	...	...	...	515
Water Closets	...	...	...	...	702
Sculleries	...	...	...	...	1147
Wash houses	...	...	...	...	1447
Privies	...	...	...	...	1415
Houses without Water Closets	...	...	...	...	1743
Houses without Water Closets or Privies	...	...	...	...	372

Rural Areas.

Bathrooms and Water Closets	...	...	...	...	373
Water Closets	...	...	...	...	122
Sculleries	...	...	...	...	1103
Wash houses	...	...	...	...	1597
Privies	...	...	...	...	3717
Houses without Water Closets or Privies	...	...	...	...	161

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:- The public conveniences at Collieston were kept in good order and no complaints were received.

At Boddam the public conveniences have been abused by the local people but a threat to close them had the desired effects.

Public conveniences for both sexes should be erected at the holiday resorts of Cruden Bay, St. Combs and Inverallochy.

With the advent of Motor Omnibus Traffic the time is not far distant when public conveniences will be required in every village.

HOUSING:- 1935 was perhaps the greatest year in the history of Housing Legislation. The passing of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1935 placed a specific duty on all Local Authorities to survey all houses/

These statistics reflect conditions in the United States and are not intended to be compared with those of other countries or special districts.

Twenty-two communities were made to publish these statistics in 1910, and twenty-four in 1911.

These statistics are being prepared for the purpose of showing the progress of the movement in the United States.

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Special Statistics

Population and other statistics	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other statistics	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other statistics	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other statistics	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other statistics	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other statistics	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Special Statistics

Population and other statistics	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other statistics	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other statistics	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other statistics	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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houses under £45 Rental in their area.

The County of Aberdeen elected to carry out Part II of the survey at once and 4 temporary housing inspectors and 3 temporary typists were engaged to assist the work in this Division.

By the end of the year the survey of the Special Districts, Villages and Hamlets was completed and the housing position is briefly given below.

There are 32 Special Districts, Villages and Hamlets in the Division, and 3483 houses (excluding 44 summer houses), under £45 rental, were inspected and measured, and details tabulated.

790 houses were placed in Category I; 1712 houses in Category II and 981 houses in Category III.

223 or 6 per cent. fit houses (including sub-lets) were found to be overcrowded and 981 or 28 per cent. of total houses were found unfit for human habitation.

Fit Houses Overcrowded.
(including sub-lets).

Houses Unfit for Human Habitation.

Size of Houses							Size of Houses						
1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
24	84	80	31	4	-	223	118	482	256	89	25	11	981

New Houses Required if Decanting is successful.
(excluding houses presently under erection).

1930 Act. Size of Houses.							1935 Act. Size of Houses.							Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	
222	61	376	107	17	-	783	-	-	35	82	23	1	141	924

If decanting fails 199 additional houses will require to be erected.

Owing to the amount of extra work involved in keeping records to date, carrying out demolition procedure etc. the staff of this Department will require to be considerably increased if any progress in housing is to be made.

The survey of the Rural Area is being proceeded with but will be dealt with in my next Annual Report.

5961 inspections were made of dwelling houses in the Division during the year.

Housing Schemes:- Twenty houses were completed under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930, all 3-apartments; Hatton 2, Cruden Bay 2, Longside 8, Old Deer 8.

Forty/

houses which had been in the area.

The survey of houses started in early July of the year, and a temporary housing program was initiated. The houses were engaged to build the work in this division.

By the end of the year the survey of the housing situation, which was completed and the housing program is being given below.

There are 22 Special Housing Units, which are in the Division, and 122 houses (including 22 houses) which are in the Division, and 122 houses (including 22 houses) which are in the Division.

22 houses were placed in Division 1; 122 houses in Division 2; and 122 houses in Division 3.

22 or 3 per cent. The houses (including 22 houses) which are in the Division, and 122 houses (including 22 houses) which are in the Division, and 122 houses (including 22 houses) which are in the Division.

22 houses (including 22 houses) which are in the Division.

Size of House		Size of House	
1	2	3	4
122	122	122	122

22 houses (including 22 houses) which are in the Division.

Size of House		Size of House	
1	2	3	4
122	122	122	122

22 houses (including 22 houses) which are in the Division.

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Forty two houses were commenced under the 1930 Act: Collieston 4 3-apartments; Methlick 4, 2 4-apartments, and 2 3-apartments; Hatton 4, 2 4-apartments and 2 3-apartments; Bodden 12, 6 4-apartments and 6 3-apartments; Stuartfield 4, 2 4-apartments and 2 3-apartments; Strichen 4 3-apartments; New Pitsligo 6 3-apartments; Sandhaven 4, 2 4-apartments and 2 3-apartments.

The erection of a hostel of 40 1-apartments is urgently required at New Pitsligo. When not fully occupied this may be used for rehousing, temporarily, homeless families who, at the present time, must be sent to the Poorhouse.

Under present statutes no consideration appears to be given for old people etc. requiring single room houses and this problem will require to be faced soon by the Local Authority.

Derelict buildings again come into the limelight and unless some definite scheme is carried out as proposed in last year's report I am afraid, through the operation of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930, some of the villages will look as though they had come through a severe air raid.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act:- The Housing (Rural Workers) Act has been given a new lease of life for other 3 years.

Applications were received for grant for 104 dwellings. Nine applications were refused. The work carried out consisted of Reconstructions of dwelling houses 32, Addition of Bathrooms 36, Addition of Water Supplies, Water Closets etc. 14, Alterations and Additions to dwelling houses 5, New Water Supplies 4, Improvements to houses and New Water Supplies 3 and Reconstruction of Bothies 1.

Six hundred and eighty four inspections were made of properties under reconstruction etc. and a number of minor contraventions were found but all were remedied. The class of work carried out in the last two years has greatly improved and full value is being given for the money contributed by the Government and County Council.

Building Bye-Laws:- Eleven sets of plans were submitted and approved. These were 5 new houses, 2 reconstruction of houses, 1 bathroom, 2 minor alterations to houses and 1 installation of hot water etc. to hotels.

The only work of any interest was the addition of 103 wash-hand basins to Cruden Bay Hotel and this was carried out in a first-class manner.

SCAVENGING:- Considerable improvement was made in the collection and disposal of refuse during the year. All contractors had to provide properly covered carts and dumping of refuse is now being carried out, as far as is practical, on the controlled tipping system.

Cleansing operations were commenced in Fetterangus, Old Deer, Stuartfield and Mintlaw. The village of St. Combs was formed into a Special Scavenging District but at the end of the year this was not in operation.

Only four villages in the Division are now without cleansing services, Longside, Methlick, New Aberdour and Penman, and I have every hope that they will soon be incorporated.

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The coup at New Deer has not proved very satisfactory owing to water stagnating in the quarry hole and the difficulty of keeping a shallow face. However, the Special District Committee have agreed to reconstruct next Spring when the condition will be improved. At Collieston it has been decided to discontinue the sea tip owing to debris being washed back on the shore by the tide. So far it has been impossible to find a suitable place.

Approximately 6580 tons of refuse were collected during the year and consisted of the contents of 1548 Ashbins, 1040 Ashpits and 1415 Privies.

One can readily understand that when dealing with ashpits and privies the system cannot be run on ideal lines but it is certainly a great improvement from the time when everybody's midden overflowed until such time as the local farmer would take it away.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTIONS ETC:- The private slaughterhouses remain well conducted and the premises are kept in very clean condition.

Improvements were carried out at 4 slaughterhouses: Maud 2, Ellon 1 and New Deer 1. One slaughter house licence was refused at Cruden Bay as the premises were in a dilapidated condition and very little killing was carried on. Two new licences were granted, 1 for a slaughter house at Hatton, the other at the Knackery at Maud.

Twenty persons received licences to kill animals under the Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act. Five applications for licences were refused.

The approximate number of animals killed in the slaughterhouses was 5394: Bullocks and Heifers 3101, Cows 7, Sheep and lambs 1410 and Pigs 876.

One thousand five hundred and twenty carcasses were inspected consisting of 490 Heifers, 602 Bullocks, 7 Cows, 206 Pigs and 115 Sheep.

Five thousand one hundred and seventy five pounds of meat and 590 pounds of offal were destroyed with the owners' consent. Meat destroyed was: Total carcasses of Bullocks etc. for Tuberculosis 4, Forequarters of Bullocks etc. for Tuberculosis 7, Heads of Bullocks etc. for Tuberculosis 4, Offals of Bullocks etc. for Tuberculosis 14 sets. Total carcasses of Cows for Septic Pericarditis 1, Bovine livers for fluke 4, Abscesses 6, Tuberculosis 3: Sheep 30, Inflammation 14, Emaciation 3, Bruising 12, Pneumonia 1: Pigs 2, Whole carcasses for Tuberculosis 2: Lambs, Emaciation 1.

One hundred and sixty two inspections of meat and other foods were carried out.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:- Nine hundred and four visits of enquiry were made in connection with infectious disease. Six hundred and seventy six houses and 702 sets of bedding were disinfected.

The infectious disease consisted of Scarlet Fever 480: Diphtheria 165: Enteric Fever 1: Dysentery 2. Five hundred and seventy nine cases were removed to Hospital and 69 cases treated at home.

DAIRIES:- Ninety dairies were inspected and found to be kept fairly clean.

When new dairy bye-laws are drawn up a special survey of all dairy premises in the Division should be carried out and an effort made to bring them up to modern requirements.

NUISANCES:- Periodical inspections for detection of nuisances were made resulting in the issue of 21 intimations. The nuisances consisted of Choked Drains 10. Accumulation of Ashpit Refuse 8 and Defective Ashpits 3. In all cases the nuisances were removed.

A whale, 25'6" long and weighing 4 tons, was found on the beach at Strathbeg Bay in August. Owing to the offensive smell from the carcase it was buried at the expense of the Local Authority. The carcase of a Dolphin, 3 Sheep and 2 Dogs all found on foreshores were buried by the Department.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS:- There are 319 workshops and workplaces and no complaints have been received.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:- Two unregistered lodging houses are still in use at New Pitsligo. Thirty inspections were made and everything was found in good order.

New Pitsligo is the regular stopping place for vagrants and the two existing lodging houses are to be condemned as unfit for human habitation. Although no duty is placed on the Local Authority to provide suitable accommodation for these people it would be advantageous to do so especially from a Public Health and Public Assistance point of view.

Some 12 to 20 vagrants sleep in the existing lodging houses nightly.

An old property might be acquired and converted into a proper lodging house.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- All burial grounds inspected were found to be kept in good order. One burial was undertaken in terms of Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:- Permission was granted by the Local Authority to open the old gut factory at West Shore, Fraserburgh for a period of six months for the purposes of manufacturing Herring Meal and Herring Oil by a Norwegian Firm called Herring Bye-Products Ltd.

The finished product was shipped to Norway for sale there.

A careful watch was kept on the business and no nuisance was complained of and the premises were kept in a very clean condition.

SCHOOLS:- A number of schools was inspected and in the rural area the most primitive methods of sanitation were found to be in use. A big programme for the improvement of rural schools requires to be put into operation by the Local Authority.

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TENTS AND VANS:- Holiday camping is very popular on the Buchan Coast and 72 inspections were made of camping grounds. Everything was found in order.

RATS AND MICE:- Inspections were made of all refuse dumps, slaughterhouses and other premises which were a likely breeding and feeding ground for rats.

Twenty pounds of Cyanogas Dust, 62 pounds of Red Squill and 2 lbs. of Liverpool Virus poison were used on refuse dumps with the result that the rodents were kept well under control.

Until such time as property owners, farmers, etc. keep their premises free from vermin the whole year round it will be impossible to solve the Rat problem.

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II. BURGHS.

(1) Ballater.

WATER SUPPLY:- In the report for last year it was noted that during the busiest part of the season a lack of pressure in some of the houses at the higher levels was felt during the forenoons. The Town Council therefore settled a contract for a new nine-inch carrying main from the reservoir and some new distribution mains within the Burgh. The scheme is to be started very soon, and when it is completed the supply should be more than ample to meet all the extra demands that may be made on it.

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE:- No alteration or addition has been found necessary as regards drainage and sewerage.

SCHOOLS:- The one school within the Burgh is kept in a very clean and proper condition and all the sanitary arrangements give every satisfaction.

WORKSHOPS:- There is nothing of interest to report under this heading.

FACTORIES, COMMON LODGING HOUSES and BURIAL GROUNDS:- There are no factories, common lodging houses or burial grounds within the Burgh.

HOUSING:- At present, there are a few cases of serious overcrowding and the Council are at present awaiting a full housing survey report. Once the report is available, the Council intend to proceed with the erection of new houses to meet the overcrowding problem as they have acquired ground for building and have plans in their hands.

The following houses have been built during the year:-
(1) one block of four three-roomed houses, (2) one block of four houses for aged and infirm persons residing in the parishes of Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengairn; this has been built under what is called the "The Paterson Bequest"; and (3) four houses of the bungalow type have been built by private enterprise.

Houses without water or sinks:- No alteration has occurred in the number of houses without inside water and sinks since last report. Progress in this direction will be possible when the new water supply is completed.

Water closets used in common by more than one tenant:- The situation is unaltered since last report, viz:-

25	closets	with	2	tenants	each.
11	"	"	3	"	"
1	closet	"	4	"	"

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING:- These services have been carried out satisfactorily.

GENERAL:- The general sanitary condition of the Burgh is good. No proceedings had to be taken during the year. Any choked drains were attended to as soon as the owners' attention was drawn to them and any other defects made good. As the Burgh is being extensively advertised as a summer resort, it is all the more/

more advisable for owners and occupiers of houses to see that they are kept in a clean and proper condition.

No infectious disease has been prevalent; there were a few cases of Scarlet Fever but the infection was brought in from outside the Burgh. Work connected with infectious disease comes under the supervision of the County officials who attend to the removal to hospital and to such disinfection as may be necessary, and investigate the sources of infection.

(2) Ellon.

WATER:- The water supply continues to give satisfaction and the augmentation carried out last year has made the supply sufficient for a long time to come.

No water connections were made to public mains.

DRAINAGE:- The drains and sewers have functioned properly and no serious chokages occurred. No connections were made to public sewers.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:-

Table showing Sanitary Accommodation.

One inside sink to each tenant	...	164	
" " " to two tenants	...	<u>1</u>	165
One outside tap to each tenant	...	6	
" " " to two tenants	...	10	
" " " to three tenants	...	<u>3</u>	
" " " to four tenants	...	2	
" " " to five tenants	...	3	
" " " to seven tenants	...	<u>1</u>	25
One drawing well to each tenant	...		1
One water closet to each tenant	...		107
" " " to two tenants	...	23	
" " " to three tenants	..	26	
" " " to four tenants	...	20	
" " " to six tenants	...	<u>1</u>	70
One privy to each tenant	... ..		2

SCAVENGING:- A daily collection of refuse is carried out by a contractor and refuse collected is deposited in a dump outside the Burgh. The dump requires to be reconstructed and controlled tipping adopted. The Town Council will consider next May the whole question of refuse collection and disposal when it is hoped a Motor Refuse collection scheme by direct labour will be put into operation.

HOUSING:- The survey under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1935 was carried out and 383 houses, under £45 rental, were inspected, measured and the habitable condition ascertained. 183 houses or 47% were placed in Category I, 162 houses or 43% in Category II, and 38 houses or 10% in Category III.

17 fit houses or 4.4% were found to be overcrowded and 38 or 10% were found unfit for human habitation.

The number of new houses the Town Council require to provide for overcrowding and rehousing of families from unfit houses is as under:-

<u>Size of House.</u>	<u>1930 Act.</u>	<u>1935 Act.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
3 apartment ...	1	-	1
4 apartment ...	7	6	13
5 apartment ...	2	1	3
Totals ...	10	7	17

A housing scheme of 12 three-apartment houses was completed at Park Terrace and tenants from unfit houses were transferred.

Thirteen notices of intention of the Town Council to make Demolition Orders were issued covering 32 houses, resulting in 6 Demolition Orders being served, 1 Undertaking accepted and 6 property owners allowed time to submit schemes of repairs, etc.

Owing to the number of unfit houses and lack of modern sanitation in properties, the Town Council have decided to adopt the Housing (Rural Workers) Act 1926 in the hope that owners of property will take advantage of the grant and make improvements. At the end of the year the scheme was not in operation.

The Town Council have prepared a scheme for the erection of 16 to 18 houses and for replacement of unfit and overcrowded families, and work will be commenced soon.

NUISANCES:- Few complaints were received and verbal intimations had the desired effect.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:- Twelve cases of Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis were reported during the year:- Scarlet Fever 3: Erysipelas 2: Pneumonia 2: Puerperal Fever 1: Pulmonary Tuberculosis 3: Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1: Fourteen visits of enquiry were made. Four houses and six sets of bedding were disinfected.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:- The two slaughterhouses were well conducted, and the inspections etc. carried out are given in my report for the Buchan Division.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS:- No new houses were erected during the year but plans were passed for the erection of two dwelling houses and shops. The present Building Bye-Laws should be brought up to modern requirements.

17 1/2 houses of 1.50 were found to be overcrowded and 23 or 147 were found unfit for human habitation.

The number of new houses the Board Council require to provide for overcrowding and removal of families from unfit houses is as follows:-

Size of House.	1930 pop.	1935 pop.	Total.
2 apartment ...	1	...	...
4 apartment ...	7	...	13
5 apartment ...	2	...	...
Total ...	10	...	23

A housing scheme of 12 three-apartment houses was submitted as part of the 1935-36 estimate for the Board's consideration.

Further progress of the scheme of the Board Council is as follows:-
 Provisional Orders were issued covering 12 houses, including 12 in the Provisional Order being served, 1 building completed and 1 property scheme allowed time to submit scheme of housing, 1935.

Being to the number of unfit houses and part of modernisation in progress, the Board Council have decided to accept the Housing (Local Authorities) Act 1936 in the hope that it will give effect to the Board's policy of improvement. The Act and of the year the scheme was put in operation.

The Board Council have proposed a scheme for the acquisition of 10 to 12 houses and for replacement of unfit and overcrowded buildings, and work will be commenced soon.

REMARKS:- The acquisition was completed and work is being done on the building of the new houses.

REMARKS:- The Board Council have decided to accept the Housing (Local Authorities) Act 1936 in the hope that it will give effect to the Board's policy of improvement. The Act and of the year the scheme was put in operation.

REMARKS:- The Board Council have decided to accept the Housing (Local Authorities) Act 1936 in the hope that it will give effect to the Board's policy of improvement. The Act and of the year the scheme was put in operation.

REMARKS:- The Board Council have decided to accept the Housing (Local Authorities) Act 1936 in the hope that it will give effect to the Board's policy of improvement. The Act and of the year the scheme was put in operation.

(3) Huntly.

1. GENERAL:- 1935 can safely be recorded as one of the busiest in the Annals of the Huntly Town Council, when many improvements were carried out and new schemes inaugurated, all of which should materially contribute to the well-being of the Community.

It is of course quite impossible to detail these in a report of this nature, but while some will be mentioned later, first place must be given to the event of really outstanding interest, namely our new reservoir.

2. WATER SUPPLY - QUALITY AND SUFFICIENCY:- The ceremony of cutting the first turf for the new reservoir was performed by Provost Christie on January 24th, 1935. This was a memorable and an outstanding event which will remove from our people the fear of water shortage recurring whenever a short period of dry weather is experienced. The capacity of the new reservoir is about 10,000,000 gallons, and the estimated cost is £12,000. Satisfactory progress has been made with the construction of the reservoir during the year, and it is hoped that the entire scheme will be completed by the early summer.

Another important step in connection with the improvement of the water supply was taken when the Council decided to lay an additional 8" Bitumen lined pipe from the Burgh to Craighead. This work will be proceeded with during the ensuing year and on its completion the water supply should be satisfactory for a considerable time to come. The quality of the water maintained its usual high standard.

The inadequacy of the present water supply has been very forcibly brought home to all during the past year, when the lack of pressure was considerable, failing to give the necessary supply to the higher buildings, particularly between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 noon. Gaugings of the flow in all the reservoirs at Craighead were continued, the average daily flow during the summer months working out at 187,488 gallons per day, or 46½ gallons per head of the population. The average flow during the winter months, however, is 281,152 gallons per day, or 70½ gallons per head of the population.

It should be noted when contrasting these figures that during the months of August and September, water had to be taken from the Catchment area, to obtain even the limited supply named. Periodical inspections of consumers' service pipes and fittings were made from time to time for the detection of waste; many defects were discovered and written notices served.

3. RAINFALL:- The total rainfall during the past year was 34.26 inches, as compared with 36.33 during 1934. The driest month was June with 1.56", and the wettest was November with 4.12. The complete table is as follows:-

1935.

January	...	...	...	2.15 ins.
February	...	...	...	2.72 "
March	...	...	...	2.15 "
April	...	...	...	3.88 "
May	...	...	...	1.85 "
June	...	...	...	1.56 "
July	...	...	...	2.27 "
August	...	...	...	2.49 "
September	..	...	...	3.60 "
October	...	...	...	3.91 "
November	...	...	...	4.12 "
December	...	...	...	3.56 "

4. DRAINAGE SYSTEM - EFFICIENCY:- The present system of drainage is quite efficient and has functioned satisfactorily during the past year, although several complaints were made regarding objectionable odours from the sewers. On investigating the cause of these odours it was discovered that household slops were fouling the gullies. The lack of modern inside conveniences causes this bad practice, and although every effort was made and is still being made to stop this, it will not be entirely subdued until certain houses are condemned or fitted with modern sanitary conveniences.

5. SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING - METHODS AND EFFICIENCY:- The scavenging services in the Burgh were continued as in previous years, and the only outstanding event that calls for attention was the replacement of one of the old carts by a new, modern, horse-drawn cleansing vehicle. This vehicle, fitted with pneumatic tyres, tipping gear and sliding covers, is giving every satisfaction.

2,151 tons of household refuse and street sweepings were disposed of for the year ended 15th May, 1935. The cost of this service amounts to $5/8\frac{3}{4}$ per head of the population, compared with $4/7\frac{3}{4}$ for the year 1934.

6. HOUSING. PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE VARIOUS ACTS.

(a) Sufficiency of Working-Class Houses.

No additional houses "to let" have been provided by the Council or by private enterprise during the year, and the shortage of working-class houses in the Burgh continues, causing families to live in sub-lets, an undesirable state of affairs.

(b) Habitability of existing houses - action taken to deal with defective or uninhabitable houses.

Quite a number of existing houses have been inspected during the year, and while many were found habitable, they lacked modern sanitary conveniences: these have been noted and will be dealt with at the earliest opportunity.

(c) Clearance or re-development areas under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1930 and 1935.

It has not been found necessary to take any action under this part of the above mentioned Acts.

(d) Overcrowding - action taken.

Under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, a complete survey of all the houses in the Burgh with rentals not exceeding £45 has been carried out, the object being to find out the degree of overcrowding prevailing under the new standard, which survey enables the Local Authority to frame their scheme for the provision of new houses.

The total number of houses in the Burgh with rentals of £45 and under is 1,094.

1. The following information was obtained from the files of the
2. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on the
3. subject of the above captioned case, and is being furnished
4. to you for your information and use.

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Under the terms of the agreement, the Government of the United States has agreed to provide the Government of the United Kingdom with the necessary funds to cover the costs of the operation.

54	of 1	apartment houses.	
217	of 2	"	"
351	of 3	"	"
194	of 4	"	"
98	of 5	"	"
65	of 6	"	"
36	of 7	"	"
78	of 8	"	" and over, and 1 empty house.

Of 49 families living in sub-lets, 6 are overcrowded. According to Table I, the percentage of overcrowding works out at 9.69%. As shown in Form B, 15 families are living in overcrowded conditions in houses of 1 apartment; 45 families in houses of 2 apartments; 42 families in houses of 3 apartments; and 4 families in houses of 4 apartments, making a total of 106 overcrowded houses. Of the 168 housing scheme houses at present in occupation, 24 are overcrowded according to the new standard.

This total is made up as follows:

21 families in houses of 3 apartments.
3 families in houses of 4 apartments.

Houses found to be overcrowded and likely to be dealt with under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, are not included in the totals given. Nothing short of the provision of a number of larger houses under the 1935 Act can solve the difficulty.

(e) Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

The Town Council has given much time and thought towards the housing conditions of the working-classes throughout the Burgh during the past year, and considerable progress has been made with the provision of houses, more especially those to replace unsanitary dwellings. All new houses provided have been in keeping with modern ideas of hygiene and convenience, and a great advance has been made by providing baths and inside sanitary conveniences.

It was at first thought by many that the tenants from slum property, when transferred to new, clean, comfortable houses, would abuse the property, and that very soon new slums would thus be created; not only has this thought proved unfounded, but on the contrary the majority of the tenants have so appreciated the increased comforts and conveniences of their new houses, that by their labour gardens have become a pleasure to others and a delight to themselves, while indoors cleanliness prevails.

Slum clearance has been responsible for many changes in the appearance of certain parts of the Burgh. The Council have made considerable progress with the removal of dingy, old and unsanitary houses, and since my last report 42 new houses have been completed and occupied at Castle Park Housing Scheme. Of these, 14 houses are of 4 apartments, and 28 of 3 apartments, leaving at the end of the year 1 block of 4 apartment houses under construction, and 2 blocks of 3 apartment houses; a total of 10 houses to be completed.

(f) Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

The Housing (Rural Workers) Act empowers Local Authorities to give grants for the reconstruction of houses intended for the occupancy of agricultural workers or workers of a like class. This Act is being taken advantage of to a greater extent than in previous years; applications for assistance received during the year being 6, which involved the reconstruction and improvement of 11 dwelling houses.

Housing /

50 of 1 apartment house	50 of 1
50 of 1	50 of 1
50 of 1	50 of 1
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50 of 1	50 of 1
50 of 1	50 of 1
50 of 1	50 of 1
50 of 1	50 of 1
50 of 1	50 of 1

50 of 1 apartment house is now being built and will be ready for occupancy in the near future. The house is being built on a lot of 10,000 sq. ft. and will contain 50 apartments. The house is being built by the City of New York and will be owned by the City of New York. The house is being built on a lot of 10,000 sq. ft. and will contain 50 apartments. The house is being built by the City of New York and will be owned by the City of New York.

This house is now being built.

50 of 1 apartment house is now being built and will be ready for occupancy in the near future. The house is being built on a lot of 10,000 sq. ft. and will contain 50 apartments. The house is being built by the City of New York and will be owned by the City of New York.

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(c) 50 of 1 apartment house is now being built.

The City of New York has been authorized to build 50 of 1 apartment house on a lot of 10,000 sq. ft. and will contain 50 apartments. The house is being built by the City of New York and will be owned by the City of New York.

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50 of 1 apartment house is now being built and will be ready for occupancy in the near future. The house is being built on a lot of 10,000 sq. ft. and will contain 50 apartments. The house is being built by the City of New York and will be owned by the City of New York.

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

1. (a) The number of dwelling houses inspected during the
year 143.
(b) Since 1st January, 1930 752.
2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection
were considered to be in a state so dangerous
or injurious to health as to be unfit for
human habitation.
(a) during the year 41.
(b) since January, 1930 239.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

13. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which
notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1) ... 48.
14. Number of dwelling houses referred to in 13:-
(a) which have been rendered fit for human
habitation: (i) with assistance under the
Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926-31 5.
(ii) without such assistance Nil.
(b) In respect of which undertakings have been
given that the house will not be used for
human habitation until it has been rendered
fit 28.
(c) In respect of which demolition orders have
been made under Section 16. (3) 13.
(d) In respect of which closing orders have been
made under Section 16. (3) and (4) 2.

7. SLAUGHTERHOUSES:- The licences for the three private
slaughterhouses expired in May, 1935. Applications for renewal
for all these premises were received and two were granted, but the
licence for the premises situated at 3 George Street, occupied by
Messrs. Barron & Dufton, was refused. Mr. Dufton appealed to the
Department of Health against the Council's decision, but after a
final inquiry, the Department dismissed the appeal; consequently
the premises referred to were closed down on 31st December, 1935.
Daily inspections were made of all the slaughterhouses during the
year. The total number of animals slaughtered for the year ended
31st December, 1935, was:-

Cattle	...	...	3008
Sheep	...	...	6842
Pigs	...	...	145
Total. -			<u>9995</u>

8. SANITARY CONVENIENCES:-

1. (a) Dry Closets: 2; one serving one tenant, and one
serving two tenants.
(b) Privy Middens: None.
(c) Ashpits: None.

2. Water Closets used in common.

By 2 tenants	...	...	...	106
By 3 tenants	...	...	...	70
By 4 tenants	...	...	...	51
By 5 or more	...	...	...	15

3. Houses without inside water supply in sink ... 118.

The action taken by the Local Authority in dealing with defective houses will considerably reduce the number at present without an inside water supply, and the majority of these will, sooner or later, be dealt with, under the 1930 Housing (Scotland) Act. Delay in dealing with this defect is not caused by the absence of water supply, but because the houses are not worth the expenditure, and in certain circumstances, the owners' financial circumstances are such that they cannot afford the outlay. In many cases water closets are being used by more than one family, which is most undesirable and is being done away with as far as practicable. Unfortunately, structural difficulties do not always permit of an inside water closet being introduced, but wherever possible owners are urged to provide a separate convenience for each household.

9. SCHOOLS, WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES, COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, BURIAL GROUNDS:-

(a) The sanitary conditions of schools were found to be good, and no representation of any kind was required to be made. During the year, a number of hygienic drinking fountains were installed at the Huntly Gordon Schools, to replace the old insanitary drinking cups.

(b and c) Factories and Workshops.

These premises have been visited from time to time, and on no occasion was it found necessary to issue notices.

(d) Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common lodging houses in the Burgh, but there is one house let in lodgings; this was inspected from time to time and found in reasonable condition.

(e) Burial Grounds.

There are no burial grounds within the Burgh.

10. BURGH POLICE ACT PROCEEDINGS:- Thirteen warrants were granted by the Dean of Guild Court for erection and alteration to properties. Nine warrants for Minor Alterations were granted in terms of Section 40 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903. Two notices were served under Sections 191 and 164 of the 1892 Police Act.

(4) Inverurie.

In reporting in a general manner on the Sanitary Conditions of the Burgh, one has to look back over the year that is past and consider the various improvements that have been carried out; not only in Housing, Water, Cleansing and other similar Departments, but in the health of the community at large.

Mary/

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

1890

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Many of the old houses that were once in existence have now been removed; new Housing sites have been and are being developed with their relative Water Supplies and Drainage Systems; several properties have been reconstructed and modernised with the introduction of Sinks, Water Closets, and Baths.

To carry out these various improvements considerable expense is incurred year by year. Nevertheless, the expenditure of this money is well recompensed by the fact that the health of the inhabitants is improved thereby.

The Public generally are recognising the advantages gained in health by modern Housing Conditions, pure and plentiful supplies of water, efficient drainage systems etc., with the result that greater demands are made on Local Authorities to continue these Sanitary Improvements.

Under the 1935 Housing Act it is anticipated that greater improvements will be made in our Housing Conditions. There is no doubt this Act could not have been introduced at a more opportune time. When one considers the amount of overcrowding that the recent Housing Survey revealed, the application of this Act should bring forth beneficial results in the prevention of overcrowding.

WATER SUPPLY:- The Water Supply to the Burgh of Inverurie is derived from three different districts namely:- Mill of Easterton, Keithhall, and Port Elphinstone.

The water, which is obtained from natural springs situated in these areas, is of excellent quality, clear and transparent, and very suitable for all trade and domestic purposes.

In order to ascertain the quantity of water supplied to the Burgh during the year, readings are taken at intervals of one month. For the year 1935 the average of these readings was found to work out as follows:-

Mill of Easterton	...	...	302	gallons	per	minute.
Keithhall	...	...	63	"	"	"
Port-Elphinstone	...	...	12	"	"	"
Total			377	"	"	"

The foregoing rate of supply per minute is equivalent to 22,620 gallons per hour, or 542,880 gallons per day of 24 hours.

By dividing this total with the average population of say 4,526 we have a daily supply at the rate of about 120 gallons per head per day.

Although many new houses were erected and additional Sanitary Improvements carried out to existing houses it is evident from the foregoing figures that the supply of Water is more than sufficient to meet all purposes.

The Supply of water from the North Bethelnie area proved very effective especially during the summer months. Near the end of the year however, it was found necessary, owing to the large volume of water which was being obtained from our existing springs, to curtail the supply from this source.

At varying intervals during the year each source of supply is visited and inspected when all operations and apparatus are carefully examined to insure their working in a satisfactory manner. The settling tanks and reservoirs are cleaned out and the filter beds renewed.

The water mains throughout the Burgh are scoured practically every month and oftener if found necessary, this insures the public obtaining as pure a water supply as is possible.

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

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:- 28 Houses Middlemuir Road; 9 Houses Blackhall Road; 8 Houses Market Place; 5 Houses North Street; 4 Houses Charles Place; 3 Houses Barclay Road; 4 Houses Burn Lane; 5 Houses Port-Elphinstone.

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 therefrom.

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 therefrom.

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 forenoon.

This is now the sixth year since the Council adopted the alternate system of Removal of Household Refuse and everything so far has worked out in a very 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.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday forenoon:-

North Street, Saphock Place, Watt Crescent, Gallowfold Lane, Mortimer's Lane, Piries Lane, Constitution Street, Harlaw Road, Garioch Road, King Street, Queen Street, and Princes Street with all Lanes leading therefrom.

An/

It is the duty of every citizen to
be informed and to participate in the
government of his country. This is the
first principle of democracy.

The second principle is that of
equality. Every citizen should have
the same rights and the same duties.

The third principle is that of
liberty. Every citizen should be free
to think and to act as he pleases.

The fourth principle is that of
justice. Every citizen should be treated
fairly and without discrimination.

The fifth principle is that of
peace. Every citizen should strive
to maintain peace and harmony.

The sixth principle is that of
progress. Every citizen should strive
to improve himself and his country.

The seventh principle is that of
cooperation. Every citizen should
work with others for the common good.

The eighth principle is that of
responsibility. Every citizen should
be accountable for his actions.

The ninth principle is that of
tolerance. Every citizen should
respect the rights of others.

The tenth principle is that of
courage. Every citizen should stand
up for his beliefs.

The eleventh principle is that of
modesty. Every citizen should not
boast of his achievements.

The twelfth principle is that of
humility. Every citizen should
recognize his limitations.

The thirteenth principle is that of
patience. Every citizen should wait
for his turn.

The fourteenth principle is that of
kindness. Every citizen should be
gentle to others.

An extra cart is now employed to remove the Household Refuse from Port-Elphinstone on Monday, Wednesday and Friday forenoons.

All refuse from shops and other Business premises is removed on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

The only Ashpits now in use within the Burgh are those in connection with Schools, and houses in the outlying districts, together with those used by the Scavengers.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS OF BURGH:- The table on page 105 shows the number of houses having the use of Water Supply, Sinks, and Water Closets, etc., within the Burgh.

During the year several proprietors were called upon to instal Water Closets, Sinks, and Water Supply into the properties belonging to them.

The number of new fittings installed was as follows:-
66 Water Closets, 17 Sinks, 49 Sets of Sink and Tub, 47 Baths, and 47 Wash Hand Basins.

NUISANCES:- Systematic inspection is made throughout the year of the whole Burgh in order to ascertain what nuisances exist requiring the attention of the parties responsible. Altogether 521 inspections were made, 28 complaints were received, and 72 nuisances were dealt with and remedied.

The nuisances consisted chiefly of defective Sanitary fittings, drains, water pipes and general disrepair in houses.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:- During the year the following cases of infectious diseases and Tuberculosis were notified:- Scarlet Fever 24; Diphtheria 16; Pneumonia 9; Puerperal Fever 3; Puerperal Pyrexia 1; Erysipelas 2; Tuberculosis - Pulmonary 2; Non-Pulmonary 2.

Inspections were made in practically every case and disinfection carried out.

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 week-ends or holidays for disinfecting the classrooms, etc.

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.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE:- The Public Slaughterhouse which is owned by the Town Council is situated in premises off North Street, and consists of 9 Cattle Byres, 8 Slaughtering Booths and four cattle and sheep pens.

The various slaughtering booths are let to local Cattle dealers and Butchers yearly, and they are held responsible for the/

in order that it may be possible to remove the material from the building at once, and to prevent any further damage.

All persons from whom any such material is removed on Monday and Tuesday afternoon.

The only building now in possession of the material is the building at the corner of the street, and it is the intention to remove it at once.

It is the intention to remove the material from the building at the corner of the street, and it is the intention to remove it at once.

During the past week, the material has been removed from the building at the corner of the street, and it is the intention to remove it at once.

The material of the building at the corner of the street, and it is the intention to remove it at once.

The material of the building at the corner of the street, and it is the intention to remove it at once.

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SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS OF BURGHESS.

LIST OF HOUSES HAVING THE USE OF AND WITHOUT WATER SUPPLY, SINKS, WATER CLOSETS, ETC.

Distribution of Tenants:	No.	Water Supply Inside	Water Supply Outside	No.	Sinks Inside	Sinks Outside	Water Closets Inside	Water Closets Outside	No.	Wash Tubs Inside	Wash-House Outside	No.	Baths in House	Baths Outside.
Having Separate use of :	1061	1019	42	1061	1019	42	613	71	457	293	164	396	396	-
Where 2 Houses	40	5	15	40	5	15	160	71	158	1	78	2	1	-
3 Houses	18	1	5	18	1	5	111	37	81	-	27	-	-	-
4 Houses	28	-	7	28	-	7	228	56	384	2	94	8	-	2
5 Houses	15	-	3	15	-	3	10	2	25	-	5	-	-	-
6 Houses and over	57	-	8	57	-	8	26	4	114	-	21	-	-	-
Totals. -	1219	1025	80	1219	1025	80	1219	623	241	296	389	406	397	2

the keeping of same 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, 1935 was as follows:-

Oxen.	Bulls.	Heifers.	Cows.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
4,973	192	7,387	2,687	20,998	-	142

Total number of animals killed 36,379.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS:- There are twenty factories on the Register including laundries and twenty three workshops. Altogether 87 inspections were made of these premises during the year and on four occasions it was found necessary to call upon the owners to clean their premises. One workshop was called upon to instal sufficient 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, 1935.

Cow-keepers:- 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. Four of these are farmers who send 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; these are generally kept in a very satisfactory condition.

(5) Kintore.

Information regarding the Sanitary Conditions of Kintore Burgh is contained in the Report submitted by the Divisional Sanitary Inspector for the Central Division of the County.

(6) Oldmeldrum.

The outstanding features in the Sanitary and Housing Conditions of Oldmeldrum are given by the Divisional Sanitary Inspector in his Report for the Central Division.

1940-1941

(7) Rosehearty.

WATER:- The filters are regularly cleaned and kept in good working order. No scarcity of water was experienced. With the extensive building programme to be undertaken by the Town Council, and the demand for modern sanitation in houses, an increased supply will have to be found very soon. Five connections were made to the water mains and 9 sinks provided, 7 baths fitted up and 1 outside tap erected.

DRAINAGE:- No chokes occurred in the drainage system and the sewers are in good working order. The lack of a proper sewer in North Street is a drawback and the Town Council should consider laying a 9" cast-iron main set on concrete piers along the shore with a discharge into the sea near the harbour. The house drains of six properties were connected to the public sewer. Two smoke tests were applied to drains.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:-

One inside sink to each tenant ...	152
One outside tap to each tenant ...	103
" " " to two tenants ...	8
" " " to four " ...	1
" " " to five " ...	3
One pillar well used by one tenant	1
One water closet to each tenant ..	179
" " " " two tenants ..	7
One pail privy to each tenant ...	89
" " " " two tenants ...	4
" " " " four " ...	3
" " " " five " ...	2
Ashbins	312
Ashpits	9

SCAVENGING:- The cleansing work is well carried out by a contractor but a properly covered dust cart is urgently required and the Town Council are considering the purchase of such a vehicle.

HOUSING:- The full survey under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1935 was completed and of the 312 houses, under £45 rental, 294 were inspected, measured and their habitable condition ascertained. The outstanding 18 properties could not be inspected as the owners were at the South fishing. Ninety eight houses or 33 per cent. were placed in Category I; 105 houses or 35 per cent. were placed in Category II and 91 houses or 31 per cent. in Category III. Fourteen fit houses or 4 per cent. were found to be overcrowded while 91 houses or 31 per cent. were found unfit for human habitation.

The number of new houses the Town Council require to provide for overcrowding and rehousing of families from unfit houses is as under:-

<u>Size of House.</u>	<u>1930 Act.</u>	<u>1935 Act.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1-apartment ...	17	-	17
2-apartment ...	23	-	23
3-apartment ...	30	8	38
4-apartment ...	8	2	10
5-apartment ...	2	1	3
Totals ...	80	11	91

(7)

The following are the results of the investigation conducted by the Special Agent in Charge, New York, on the subject of the alleged activities of the "Black Legion" in the New York City area. The results of the investigation are as follows:

No other names were mentioned in the New York City area. The results of the investigation are as follows:

SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
1. New York City	2. New York City
3. New York City	4. New York City
5. New York City	6. New York City
7. New York City	8. New York City
9. New York City	10. New York City
11. New York City	12. New York City
13. New York City	14. New York City
15. New York City	16. New York City
17. New York City	18. New York City
19. New York City	20. New York City
21. New York City	22. New York City
23. New York City	24. New York City
25. New York City	26. New York City
27. New York City	28. New York City
29. New York City	30. New York City
31. New York City	32. New York City
33. New York City	34. New York City
35. New York City	36. New York City
37. New York City	38. New York City
39. New York City	40. New York City
41. New York City	42. New York City
43. New York City	44. New York City
45. New York City	46. New York City
47. New York City	48. New York City
49. New York City	50. New York City
51. New York City	52. New York City
53. New York City	54. New York City
55. New York City	56. New York City
57. New York City	58. New York City
59. New York City	60. New York City
61. New York City	62. New York City
63. New York City	64. New York City
65. New York City	66. New York City
67. New York City	68. New York City
69. New York City	70. New York City
71. New York City	72. New York City
73. New York City	74. New York City
75. New York City	76. New York City
77. New York City	78. New York City
79. New York City	80. New York City
81. New York City	82. New York City
83. New York City	84. New York City
85. New York City	86. New York City
87. New York City	88. New York City
89. New York City	90. New York City
91. New York City	92. New York City
93. New York City	94. New York City
95. New York City	96. New York City
97. New York City	98. New York City
99. New York City	100. New York City

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7. New York City	8. New York City
9. New York City	10. New York City
11. New York City	12. New York City
13. New York City	14. New York City
15. New York City	16. New York City
17. New York City	18. New York City
19. New York City	20. New York City
21. New York City	22. New York City
23. New York City	24. New York City
25. New York City	26. New York City
27. New York City	28. New York City
29. New York City	30. New York City
31. New York City	32. New York City
33. New York City	34. New York City
35. New York City	36. New York City
37. New York City	38. New York City
39. New York City	40. New York City
41. New York City	42. New York City
43. New York City	44. New York City
45. New York City	46. New York City
47. New York City	48. New York City
49. New York City	50. New York City
51. New York City	52. New York City
53. New York City	54. New York City
55. New York City	56. New York City
57. New York City	58. New York City
59. New York City	60. New York City
61. New York City	62. New York City
63. New York City	64. New York City
65. New York City	66. New York City
67. New York City	68. New York City
69. New York City	70. New York City
71. New York City	72. New York City
73. New York City	74. New York City
75. New York City	76. New York City
77. New York City	78. New York City
79. New York City	80. New York City
81. New York City	82. New York City
83. New York City	84. New York City
85. New York City	86. New York City
87. New York City	88. New York City
89. New York City	90. New York City
91. New York City	92. New York City
93. New York City	94. New York City
95. New York City	96. New York City
97. New York City	98. New York City
99. New York City	100. New York City

Owing to the number of unfit houses and lack of modern sanitation in properties, the Town Council have decided to adopt the Housing (Rural Workers) Act 1926 in the hope that owners of property will take advantage of the subsidy and make improvements.

At the end of the year the scheme was not in operation.

Three 3-apartment houses were completed in Mid Street under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930 and tenants from unfit houses were transferred to the new premises. Five Demolition Orders were issued.

On receipt of my housing report the Town Council immediately proceeded to make arrangements for the erection of 20 houses as a first instalment in their housing programme and the building operations will commence very soon.

A large number of properties in the town will be vacated and demolished through the operation of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930 and the question of amenity is an important one. The utilisation of existing sites, town planning etc. should receive the Town Council's careful consideration.

DAIRIES:- The seven registered dairies are fairly well conducted and kept clean. One intimation was served for limewashing.

NUISANCES:- All nuisances reported were attended to by the local caretaker and verbal intimation had the desired effect of an early abatement.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:- Fifty seven cases of Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis were reported during the year: Scarlet Fever 33, Diphtheria 9, Erysipelas 2, Typhoid Fever 2, Pneumonia 7, Puerperal Fever 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1, Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 2. Sixty two visits of enquiry were made. Thirty four houses and fifty one sets of bedding were disinfected.

SCHOOL:- The school is modern and the sanitary accommodation is in a fairly good order but the trough water closets should be removed and a modern pattern substituted. The premises are kept very clean by the caretaker.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:- A modern public convenience is urgently required for both sexes near the shore.

(8) Turriff.

GENERAL:- In submitting my Annual Report for the year 1935 I must first of all point out that the boundaries of the burgh were extended as from 15th May and now embrace the district known as Little Turriff. This necessitated the extension of water mains, sewage, and cleansing services and will be reported on under the appropriate headings.

There is no other outstanding circumstance existing within the burgh which calls for special mention.

WATER /

It is the purpose of this report to present a summary of the results of the investigation of the physical properties of the various samples of the material under consideration.

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the material and the methods used in the investigation. The second part is devoted to a description of the results of the investigation.

The results of the investigation are presented in the following order: (1) a description of the material, (2) a description of the methods used in the investigation, (3) a description of the results of the investigation.

A large number of samples of the material were investigated. The results of the investigation are presented in the following order: (1) a description of the material, (2) a description of the methods used in the investigation, (3) a description of the results of the investigation.

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WATER SUPPLY:- As reported last year the main source of supply is obtained from Barnyards, an estate situated 3 miles from the town and belonging to the Council. The water is of excellent quality and is naturally filtered by means of the gravelly nature of the subsoil.

The rate of flow of this supply is measured periodically and the average figures for each month of the year were as follows:-

January	400,000	gallons per 24 hours.
February	320,000	" " "
March	350,000	" " "
April	380,000	" " "
May	200,000	" " "
June	120,000	" " "
July	75,000	" " "
August	52,000	" " "
September	48,000	" " "
October	250,000	" " "
November	262,000	" " "
December	286,000	" " "

As the estimated requirements of the town are 120,000 gallons per 24 hours, it will be seen that the auxiliary supply which is obtained from Hatton Estate was required in June and the new pumping plant which the Council built in 1934 was used from 29th June until 2nd October. This plant, of which particulars were given in last year's report, is an exact duplicate of the previous one and was used for 4 hours per day and delivered approximately 45,000 gallons per day and gave entire satisfaction.

There is therefore no danger of the Burgh being inconvenienced by a shortage of water supply as the estimated quantity available from this source is 460,000 gallons per day and the cistern to which this water is pumped is at a high enough level to supply about 4/5ths of the town.

Work was commenced at the end of February to lay a new 4" main to supply the area proposed to be included in the Burgh Boundary and was completed by the middle of April. This comprised 1200 yards of 4" pipe and 110 yards 3" pipe with necessary scours, valves and fire hydrants etc. and most of the Proprietors had their connections made while the work was proceeding.

All mains throughout the town are scoured regularly and are in nearly every case of ample size and sufficient pressures are maintained for all domestic needs and no complaints have been received regarding this service.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM, SEWAGE PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL:- The sewage system of the burgh is in good working order, the sewers being of ample size and in most cases have sufficient fall.

A new 6" sewer was constructed at Hillcrest West and another 6" sewer at Maurice Lane for housing developments. Also an extension of the existing sewer in Woodlands was commenced at the end of the year to provide drainage for a new road being built there and also for proposed housing.

The drainage system of Little Turriff is entirely separate from that of the town and the sewage is discharged direct to the Turriff Burn and it is not practicable to link up the two systems. To remedy this the Town Council propose to provide a separate septic tank and filter chamber and the effluent obtained should be quite satisfactory considering the small volume of sewage to be treated.

The/

offending; and

First

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2. second of these is the fact that the
3. third of these is the fact that the
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The method of sewage purification is by sedimentation tanks and filter beds. These are kept in good working order and a satisfactory effluent is obtained. This is discharged into the Back Burn and gives no cause for complaint.

The sedimentation tanks are cleaned out regularly and the sludge used as manure on Town lands.

The private drainage systems are also kept in good working order and very few complaints are received.

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING:- The collection of household refuse continues to be carried out by contract. This is collected thrice weekly and is disposed of by controlled tipping at a dump at Brodies' Braes.

During the year the Town Council purchased one new dust waggon which is of the low loading, enclosed type and a great improvement has been effected in the collection of the refuse. The other waggon is provided with canvas covers and although it has a fairly high loading line it will be serviceable for another year or so.

The main streets of the town are swept daily, the remainder being attended to thrice weekly and the sweepings collected at a small toom at the Burgh Yard which is emptied when required and tipped at the dump.

No complaints have been received during the year and the service is working smoothly.

NUISANCES:- There have been no notices served under section 19 of the Public Health Act during the year. Usually the nuisances found to exist are caused by choked drains etc. and upon verbal notice being given to the authors these are remedied immediately and no further action is necessary.

The number of houses within the burgh without inside water supply is now 5.

The number of water closets used in common by two tenants or more is as follows:

1	W.C.	serving 2 tenants	...	113
1	W.C.	serving 3 tenants	...	15
1	W.C.	serving 4 tenants	...	Nil.
1	W.C.	serving 5 tenants	...	Nil.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE:- The slaughterhouse is the property of the Town Council and consists of 5 slaughtering booths, with necessary byre accommodation, blood tanks, accommodation for offal and sanitary conveniences.

The offal is removed regularly by arrangement with the local knackery, the blood is removed and buried as required and the premises are kept in a clean and tidy condition.

All meat is inspected by Mr. W. A. R. Ogilvie, M.R.C.V.S., and the following table shows the number of animals killed during the year with the number of seizures and quantity destroyed.

Cattle /

		<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Sheep.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
January	...	106	39	11
February	...	120	111	11
March	...	104	162	7
April	...	126	47	3
May	...	100	33	2
June	...	94	33	2
July	...	117	33	3
August	...	96	27	7
September	...	119	26	3
October	...	93	34	8
November	...	94	38	9
December	...	134	38	14
Total		1303	621	80
<hr/>				
Total Seizures		5	-	- Weight 2,414 lbs.
. Partial Seizures		13	-	- 3,477 "
<hr/>				
Total		18	-	- 5,891 "
<hr/>				

14 carcasses were affected with tuberculosis, 1 Quarter-Ill, 1 Inflammation, 1 Bruising, and 1 Decomposition, and in every case the meat was seized with the consent of the owners and disposed of to the knackery.

In addition to the above the following foods were seized and destroyed with the owners' consent as being unfit for human consumption -

59 lbs. various tinned meats.
31 tins various tinned fruits.
3 tins Salmon.
1 tin Condensed Milk.

In all cases the tins were blown.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE:- There is one Common Lodging House in the Burgh licensed by the Local Authority and accommodation is provided for 12 lodgers and during the year 1,103 beds were supplied.

The premises are inspected regularly and are always found to be kept in a cleanly and orderly condition and the sanitary arrangements are adequate.

Two cases of infectious disease occurred during the year, these being children of the caretaker, but no cases were reported among the lodgers.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:- The number of infectious disease cases notified at the office during the year was 13, - 9 scarlet fever, 3 diphtheria and 1 erysipelas.

With one exception all cases were removed to Isolation hospital and disinfection carried out by the hospital staff. One case was treated at home and disinfectants etc. supplied to the household by me.

Table 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Table 2

Table 3

Table 4

Table 5

Table 6

Table 7

Table 8

Table 9

Table 10

Table 11

SCHOOLS:- The schools are of modern construction, well ventilated and lighted and are kept in a very clean and tidy condition. The sanitary arrangements are in good order and are quite adequate.

WORKSHOPS:- There are 17 factories and 34 workshops within the burgh, one factory being closed down during the year and 64 inspections were made. No cause for complaint was found and all the premises are kept in a clean condition and provided with suitable sanitary conveniences.

There are no underground bakehouses or workshops in the town and no cases of homeworkers falling under the Regulations.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- The two burial grounds situated within the burgh are the Old Churchyard and St. Congans Episcopal Churchyard. Both are maintained in good order although very few burials take place there.

The principal cemetery lies outwith the burgh boundary.

BURGH POLICE ACT:- It has not been found necessary to take any action under the above act during the year.

HOUSING:- As reported last year a comprehensive survey of the burgh was undertaken in order to revise the Local Authorities programme under the 1930 Act for the period 1933-1938 and this was completed early in the year.

As a result of this survey it was found that 38 houses were unfit for human habitation and the Local Authority has therefore increased its building programme to include accommodation for those tenants who will be displaced and at the end of the year had completed 8 - 4 apt. houses at Hillcrest West and 4 - 3 apt. houses at Maurice Lane. Four 3 apt. houses were still under construction at Maurice Lane at the close of the year but will be completed shortly.

In addition 2 - 5 apt. houses were completed, these being built without state assistance and a further scheme of 8 - 4 apt. houses commenced at Woodlands, also without state assistance.

At the close of the year the survey required to be made under the Housing Act 1935 was undertaken and as a result of this it was found that the Local Authority would require to provide 4 - 3 apt. houses, 16 - 4 apt. houses and 6 - 5 apt. houses to abate overcrowding in the burgh and full particulars are given in the appendix.

REPORT.

Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations 1928.

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | Number of dwelling houses inspected | | | | | |
| | (a) during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| | (b) since 1st January 1930 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 129 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| 2. | Number of dwelling houses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation. | | | | | |
| | (a) during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| | (b) since 1st January 1930 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92 |
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Housing (Scotland) Act 1925.

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|----|---|--------|------|
| 3. | Number of cases where intimations were given under Section 20(1) as to insufficient water closet accommodation. | ... | Nil. |
| 4. | Number of cases where W.C. accommodation was provided at the instance of the Local Authority without an intimation under Section 20 (1). | ... .. | Nil. |
| 5. | 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 III. | | Nil. |

Housing, Town Planning, Etc. (Scotland) Act 1919.

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|----|---|-----|------|
| 6. | Number of cases where notices were served under section 40 (1) to provide dwelling houses with water supply. | ... | Nil. |
| 7. | Number of cases where water supply was provided at the instance of the Local Authority without a notice under Section 40 (1). | | Nil. |

Housing (Scotland) Act 1930.

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|-----|--|--------|-------|
| 8. | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 14 (1). | | Nil. |
| 9. | Number of dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation following on notices under Section 14 (1) | ... .. | Nil. |
| 10. | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which work has been done by the Local Authority under Section 15 (1) | ... | Nil. |
| 11. | Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit for human habitation at the instance of the Local Authority without a notice under Section 14 (1). | ... .. | Nil. |
| 12. | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition Order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted for a notice under Section 14 (1) | | Nil. |
| 13. | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1) | ... .. | 38 |
| 14. | Number of dwelling houses referred to in 13 : | | |
| | (a) which have been rendered fit for human habitation. | | None. |
| | (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. | | 38 |
| | (c)/ | | |

- (c) in respect of which demolition orders have been made under Section 16 (3). ... 38
- (d) in respect of which closing orders have been made under section 16 (3) and (4) ... None.

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

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

Housing (Scotland) Act 1935.

Entry.	Houses.	No. of apartments.						Totals.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
1	Surveyed ...	15	129	222	182	56	114	718
2	Overcrowded	2	25	19	3	-	-	
	Percentage over-crowded ...	18.2%	22.3%	8.9%	1.7%	-	-	7.15%
3	Required to abate over-crowding ...		2	22	19	6	-	49
4	Fit existing houses							
	(i) Empty ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	(ii) To be rendered vacant ..	1	25	19	3	-	-	48
	(iii) Total ...	1	25	19	4	-	-	49
5	Estimated surplus or	1	23	-	-	-	-	24
	New houses required -	-	-	3	15	6	-	24
6	Overcrowded houses belonging to L. A. included under entry 2. -	-	-	6	1	-	-	7

Houses Erected by the Local Authority under the
Various Housing Acts to date.

	<u>2 apt.</u>	<u>3 apt.</u>	<u>4 apt.</u>	<u>5 apt.</u>
1919 Act.				
Manse Terrace.			8	
1923 Act.				
Wallace Crescent.		4		
1924 Act.				
Wallace Crescent,				
Castle Street, &				
Hillcrest		27	-	
Woodlands		18	16	
Hillcrest West		16	6	
Castle Street	4			
1930 Act.				
Hillcrest West			28	
Deveron St.		2		
Chapel Street		8		
Maurice Lane		4		
Non State Aided.				
Gladstone Terrace.				2
Totals. -	4	79	58	2

(9) Peterhead.

WATER SUPPLY:- The water supply to the Burgh has been plentiful throughout the year, but there were the usual complaints during the summer months of an intermittent supply to the higher districts of the town, especially Balmoor Terrace. In the beginning of the year the Town Council had under consideration a report by A. & J. Leslie & Reid, Edinburgh, for the improvement of the water supply to these districts and it was decided to make use of the 6" and 7" water mains which formerly supplied water to the Burgh but which have been disused since the 12" main was put down over twenty years ago. These two mains were connected up with the clear water chamber at Forehill Reservoir and with a 10" diameter pipe at the road which branches northwards from the main road near Grange Reservoir. This new main was carried over the railway bridge to the top of Balmoor Terrace where it was connected up with the existing 6" main. The district which also includes Buchanhaven and Ugie Park is now served with a high level system. I am pleased to report that since the water was turned on to this district no complaints have been received and the houses on the highest level have been receiving a constant supply. I do not anticipate any further trouble in this district during the summer months.

In/

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

1875

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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In order to improve the supply to Grange Gardens and district a new 6" main was laid from the 12" main at the Burgh boundary in the West Road to Kimmundy Road and connected up with the existing 4" main near Grange Gardens.

The bacteriologist has reported very favourably on the quality of the water.

The reservoirs were full at the beginning of the year and remained full until June. From that date the supply diminished till it reached its lowest point in September when $9\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons were in reserve.

The usual precautions were taken to prevent waste during the summer months. It is only by the strictest supervision that the supply can be conserved to meet the requirements of the fishing season and the increased demand made by the erection of a large number of modern houses. The Town Council is fully alive to these facts and a report on the augmentation of the water supply is being considered.

RAINFALL:- The rainfall for the year was 34.34 compared with 30.57 for 1934.

DRAINAGE:- The main drainage of the Burgh is in good condition and the same conditions obtain as stated in previous reports.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL:- All the sewage of the Burgh is discharged in its crude state from 10 separate outfalls into the sea at various parts along the Foreshore. These outfalls discharge at or near low water mark and I am pleased to report that there never has been any question as to the efficiency of this method and there never has been cause for complaint.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:- There are only two offensive trades within the Burgh, viz., Fish Meal Factory and Gut and Tripe cleaning. No complaints have been received regarding either of these trades during the year.

HOUSING:- During the year a survey of all houses in the Burgh was undertaken in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1935.

The total number of houses surveyed was 3251. Of this number 139 houses were already condemned but not yet vacated and 267 were unfit for human habitation and fall to be condemned as soon as alternative accommodation is available.

These houses consist of:-

	Already Condemned	To be Condemned
1 apartment dwellings	45	88
2 " "	75	141
3 " "	15	21
4 " "	4	15
5 " "	-	1
6 " and over	-	1
	<hr/> 139	<hr/> 267

Of /

In order to improve the supply to Orange County and to
a new 8" main was laid from the 12" main at the Water
the West End to the County Road and connected up with the existing
4" main near Orange Station.

The hydrologist has reported very favorably on the
quality of the water.

The reservoir was full at the beginning of the year and
remained full until June. From that date the supply diminished
it reached the lowest point in September when it was only
one-third full.

The usual provisions were taken to prevent waste during the
summer months. It is only by the strictest supervision that the
supply can be conserved to meet the requirements of the city.
The reservoir is situated at a distance of 2 1/2 miles
from the city and the distance between the reservoir and the
city is about 10 miles. The town council is fully alive to these
facts and a report on the condition of the water supply is being
submitted.

REMARKS: The rainfall for the year was 42.5 inches and
the water supply was 1,200,000 gallons.

REMARKS: The main drainage of the town is to the south
and the water supply is taken from the reservoir.

REMARKS: All the water of the town is distributed to
the water works. It is not possible to take the water from
any other source. The water supply is taken from the
reservoir and is piped to the water works. The water
is then piped to the city and is used for all purposes.

REMARKS: There are only two other water works in
the town. One is at the Water Works and the other is at the
Water Works. The water supply is taken from the reservoir
and is piped to the water works. The water is then piped
to the city and is used for all purposes.

REMARKS: Under the year a survey of all the water in the
town was made. The result of the survey is as follows:

The total number of houses in the town is 1,200. Of these
1,000 houses are in the town and 200 are in the country.
The water supply is taken from the reservoir and is piped
to the water works. The water is then piped to the city
and is used for all purposes.

REMARKS: The water supply is taken from the reservoir
and is piped to the water works. The water is then piped
to the city and is used for all purposes.

Water Supply		Population	
1890	1,200	1,200	1,200
1891	1,200	1,200	1,200
1892	1,200	1,200	1,200
1893	1,200	1,200	1,200
1894	1,200	1,200	1,200
1895	1,200	1,200	1,200
1896	1,200	1,200	1,200
1897	1,200	1,200	1,200
1898	1,200	1,200	1,200
1899	1,200	1,200	1,200
1900	1,200	1,200	1,200
1901	1,200	1,200	1,200
1902	1,200	1,200	1,200
1903	1,200	1,200	1,200
1904	1,200	1,200	1,200
1905	1,200	1,200	1,200
1906	1,200	1,200	1,200
1907	1,200	1,200	1,200
1908	1,200	1,200	1,200
1909	1,200	1,200	1,200
1910	1,200	1,200	1,200
1911	1,200	1,200	1,200
1912	1,200	1,200	1,200
1913	1,200	1,200	1,200
1914	1,200	1,200	1,200
1915	1,200	1,200	1,200
1916	1,200	1,200	1,200
1917	1,200	1,200	1,200
1918	1,200	1,200	1,200
1919	1,200	1,200	1,200
1920	1,200	1,200	1,200
1921	1,200	1,200	1,200
1922	1,200	1,200	1,200
1923	1,200	1,200	1,200
1924	1,200	1,200	1,200
1925	1,200	1,200	1,200
1926	1,200	1,200	1,200
1927	1,200	1,200	1,200
1928	1,200	1,200	1,200
1929	1,200	1,200	1,200
1930	1,200	1,200	1,200
1931	1,200	1,200	1,200
1932	1,200	1,200	1,200
1933	1,200	1,200	1,200
1934	1,200	1,200	1,200
1935	1,200	1,200	1,200
1936	1,200	1,200	1,200
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1968	1,200	1,200	1,200
1969	1,200	1,200	1,200
1970	1,200	1,200	1,200
1971	1,200	1,200	1,200
1972	1,200	1,200	1,200
1973	1,200	1,200	1,200
1974	1,200	1,200	1,200
1975	1,200	1,200	1,200
1976	1,200	1,200	1,200
1977	1,200	1,200	1,200
1978	1,200	1,200	1,200
1979	1,200	1,200	1,200
1980	1,200	1,200	1,200
1981	1,200	1,200	1,200
1982	1,200	1,200	1,200
1983	1,200	1,200	1,200
1984	1,200	1,200	1,200
1985	1,200	1,200	1,200
1986	1,200	1,200	1,200
1987	1,200	1,200	1,200
1988	1,200	1,200	1,200
1989	1,200	1,200	1,200
1990	1,200	1,200	1,200
1991	1,200	1,200	1,200
1992	1,200	1,200	1,200
1993	1,200	1,200	1,200
1994	1,200	1,200	1,200
1995	1,200	1,200	1,200
1996	1,200	1,200	1,200
1997	1,200	1,200	1,200
1998	1,200	1,200	1,200
1999	1,200	1,200	1,200
2000	1,200	1,200	1,200

Of the 139 houses already condemned 72 are also overcrowded and of the 267 houses to be condemned 121 are also overcrowded.

The number of fit houses overcrowded is 698, viz.

1 apartment	...	...	184
2 "	...	...	323
3 "	...	...	156
4 "	...	...	<u>31</u>
			694
By sex separation only ..			<u>4</u>
			<u>698</u>

The number of overcrowded houses belonging to the Local Authority is 84, 1 of 2 apartments, 58 of 3 apartments and 25 of 4 apartments.

After careful consideration the Local Authority has come to the conclusion that 400 new houses will be required to replace houses condemned and to be condemned and also 400 to relieve overcrowding.

It is evident from the results of the survey that five apartment dwellings and a much greater proportion of four-apartment dwellings will be required. The sub-committee submit the following estimate of requirements:-

5 apartment houses	...	100
4 " "	...	300
3 " "	...	<u>400</u>
		<u>800</u>

210 houses built under the 1930 Housing Act are already in occupation viz., 3 two-apartment, 159 three-apartment and 48 four-apartment.

62 houses have been approved and are in course of erection viz., 36 three-apartment and 26 four-apartment. Total 3 two-apartments, 195 three-apartments and 74 four-apartments.

Plans are being prepared for further instalments:-

1. York Street = 8 houses
2. Landale Road = 14 "

The Town Council have acquired approximately 15½ acres of ground near Buchanhaven for the erection of additional houses and the lay-out is under consideration. This site will accommodate over 200 houses and after it has been fully developed and a large number of families removed from condemned and overcrowded houses the Local Authority will in all probability concentrate on the rebuilding on sites presently occupied by derelict or uninhabitable properties in or near the centre of the town.

I am of opinion that at the present rate of progress it will be at least ten years before the existing housing question will be solved within the Burgh, but by the end of that time properties which to-day are in a fairly good condition may not be in a fit state for occupation. House proprietors are now faced with two alternatives (1) they have either to recondition their property and make it/

Of the 120 houses already contained in the plan, 120 are also contained in the plan of the 120 houses to be contained in the plan.

The number of the houses contained in the plan is 120.

120	...	...	1 apartment
120	...	...	"
120	...	...	"
120	...	...	"
120	...	...	"

By the apartment only ..
120

The number of contained houses belonging to the local authority is 120, 1 of 2 apartments, 12 of 2 apartments and 12 of 2 apartments.

After careful consideration the Local Authority has come to the conclusion that 120 new houses will be required to replace the houses contained and to be contained and also 120 to replace the houses.

It is evident from the results of the survey that the apartment dwellings and a much greater proportion of low-apartment dwellings will be required. The new dwellings which are the following are of the following:-

120	...	...	2 apartment houses
120	...	...	"
120	...	...	"
120	...	...	"
120	...	...	"

120 houses built under the 1200 Housing Act are already in operation, 120 two-apartment, 120 three-apartment and 120 four-apartment.

120 houses have been approved and are in course of construction, 120 three-apartment and 120 four-apartment. Total 120 apartments, 120 three-apartment and 120 four-apartment.

There are being prepared for further construction:-

1. Four houses
2. Four houses

The Local Council have accepted approximately 120 units of property and construction for the creation of additional houses and the houses are being constructed. The houses will be constructed in the houses and after it has been fully developed and a large number of families removed from the houses and provided houses. The Local Authority will in all probability concentrate on the houses on other property owned by the Local Authority or available for purchase by or from the owner of the house.

I am of opinion that at the present rate of progress it will be at least ten years before the existing housing problem will be solved within the budget, but by the end of that time the housing problem will be a fairly good one, and it will be in a state of comparative ease. Some property has been found with the Local Authority (1) they have been to the Local Authority and the

it modern in every respect and maintain it in that condition or (2) neglect it and let it in course of time become unfit for habitation. I am afraid the latter course appears to be the more common as it is with the greatest difficulty that proprietors can be prevailed upon to execute even the smallest and most urgent repairs.

The reconstruction of properties which will not be the subject of action for demolition or closure is therefore a very important one, and one which in a comparatively short time will have to receive more consideration. There are quite a number of properties in the Burgh structurally good but lacking in separate water closet accommodation, hot water circulation, bath room, larder, scullery etc. If these facilities were provided the houses would in all respects be considered fit for occupation for many years. There is no getting away from the fact that assistance in some form or another will have to be forthcoming before satisfactory progress can be made in the reconditioning of this class of house. The question is, how can these dwellings be utilised to the best advantage for the community without inflicting any undue hardship on the owners?

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT 1926:- 1 application for assistance was granted during the year under the above Act.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE:- There is only one slaughterhouse within the Burgh which belongs to the Local Authority. It is a commodious building in every respect, well equipped, well managed, and always in a cleanly condition.

SCAVENGING:- The cleansing of the Burgh is carried out in a satisfactory manner. All domestic refuse is collected four times weekly and tipped into the sea at Keith Inch.

In view of the number of complaints which were received from householders and others regarding a nuisance at the Tip caused by fishcurers depositing their fish offal over the sea wall above high water mark, the Town Council during the year constructed a new tipping bank about 100 feet seawards and as a result all refuse can be tipped into deep water at all states of the tide.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:- There are 32 dry closets in the Burgh, nearly all in connection with fishcuring premises.

The number of water closets serving:-

<u>2 tenants.</u>	<u>3 tenants.</u>	<u>4 tenants.</u>	<u>5 or more tenants.</u>
207	167	120	118

There are 82 houses without W.C. accommodation.

The number of houses without an indoor water supply is 1290.

The Local Authority have not yet taken any special steps to enforce the introduction of a water supply and sinks into each house or to reduce the number of houses deficient as regards sanitary conveniences. A large number of these will be included in the list of houses which are to be condemned as unfit for human habitation and it would be desirable to ascertain in the first instance how many houses are to be closed as a result of the inspection and afterwards to decide to enforce improvements and the introduction of a water supply and sinks into the houses which are considered to be/

be otherwise in a habitable condition and not likely to be the subject of action for demolition or closure.

The provision of separate water closet accommodation for each house is prevented in the large majority of cases by:-

- (1) The owners financial circumstances.
- (2) Impending demolition or closure.
- (3) The inexpediencce of improving houses which owing to age, obsolescence or congestion, should not be retained.
- (4) Practical structural or environmental difficulties, but there are none prevented by inadequate water supply.

SCHOOLS:- There are six schools within the Burgh all under the Aberdeenshire Education Committee. These are all in good condition.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS:- There are presently 113 workshops on the register made up as follows:-

Tailoring	...	...	...	12
Baking	...	...	...	15
Dressmaking and millinery	.			6
Fishcuring	...	...	...	41
Others	...	...	...	39

On the whole these factories and workshops are well kept.

COMMON LODGINGHOUSES:- 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 Acts:-

To cleanse and wash water closets used in common	...	9
To cleanse and wash common stairs and passages	...	7
To whitewash	Do. Do.	...
Repair defective rhones and spouts	...	...
To cleanse and wash back courts used in common	...	26
To cleanse and purify dirty houses	...	...

be observed in a suitable condition and not likely to be the subject of action for demolition or clearance.

The provision of separate water supply connections for each house is provided in the design of cases 1/2.

- (1) The owner financial statement.
- (2) Insurance details or plan.
- (3) The long-term of improving houses which will be age, character of construction, should not be retained.
- (4) Detailed structural or environmental details. But there are some provisions for independent water supply.

REMARKS:- There are six houses within the block all under the independent water connection. There are all in good condition.

TABLES AND REMARKS:- There are presently 115 houses on the register made up as follows:-

12	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...

On the whole these houses are well built.

COMMON REMARKS:- There are no known latrine houses at this site.

REMARKS:- There are two burial grounds within the block, both of which are satisfactory in every respect.

REMARKS BY THE A.C.C.- The following houses were surveyed under the Public Health Act.

- To houses and what water supply used in summer.
- To houses and what water supply used in summer.
- To houses and what water supply used in summer.
- To houses and what water supply used in summer.
- To houses and what water supply used in summer.

PETERHEAD - APPENDICES.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1928.

1. Number of dwellinghouses inspected	3210
---------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	------

2. Number of dwellinghouses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:-				
(a) during the year ... 63 Representations made.	(a)			
(b) since 1st January 1930	...	(b)	595	

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 cases where water closet accommodation was provided at the instance of the Local Authority without an intimation under Section 20 (1)	Nil.
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

5. 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, ETC. (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1919.

6. Number of cases where notices were served under Section 40 (1) to provide dwellinghouses with water supply	Nil.
---	-----	-----	------

7. Number of cases where water supply was provided at the instance of the Local Authority without a notice under Section 40(1)	Nil.
--	------

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

8. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served under Section 14 (1)	Nil.
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

9. Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit for human habitation following on notices under Section 14 (1)	Nil.
---	----	-----	-----	------

10. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which work has been done by the Local Authority under Section 15 (1)	Nil.
---	---	-----	------

11. Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit for human habitation at the instance of the Local Authority without a notice under Section 14 (1)	Nil.
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

12. 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.
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

WATERWORKS - SUPPLY

WORKING (DISTRICT) (SCOTLAND) 1922

1. Number of dwelling-houses supplied	5212
2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were reported to be in any respect unfit for human habitation	
(a) during the year ... 22	
(b) since 1st January 1920	22

WORKING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1920

3. Number of cases where inspection was given under Section 20 (1) as to buildings which should be demolished	Nil
4. Number of cases where water supply was provided at the instance of the local authority without an indication under Section 20 (1)	Nil
5. 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 20 (1) and given Nil	

WORKING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1919

6. Number of cases where water supply was provided under Section 20 (1) to provide for buildings with water supply	Nil
7. Number of cases where water supply was provided at the instance of the local authority without a notice under Section 20 (1) Nil	

WORKING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1920

8. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 14 (1)	Nil
9. Number of dwelling-houses provided for human habitation following an order under Section 14 (1)	Nil
10. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done by the local authority under Section 15 (1)	Nil
11. Number of dwelling-houses which were provided for human habitation at the instance of the local authority without a notice under Section 14 (1)	Nil
12. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a declaration was or is being made under Section 16 (2) has been submitted for a notice under Section 14 (1)	Nil

13. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1) ... 63

14. Number of dwellinghouses referred to in 13:-

- (a) which have been rendered fit for human habitation:-
 (1) with assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931 ... (a) (1) 13
 (2) without such assistance (2) 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 ... (b) -
 (c) in respect of which demolition orders have been made under Section 16 (3) ... (c) 52
 (d) in respect of which closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4) (d) 11

15. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3) been determined by the Local Authority, following upon the houses having been rendered fit for human habitation ... Nil.

16. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced ... Nil.

UN SOUND FOOD.

I. MEAT -

Number of seizures, weights of meat seized and reasons for seizure

B E E F.

	Number	Weight
Tuberculosis	46	5 tons 2 cwts.
Unsound condition	26	3 qrs.
	72	5 tons 2 cwts. 3 qrs.

II. OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD -

Articles	Where seized.	Quantities or weights.	Reasons for seizure.
Tinned Fruit	Various shops	37 tins	Decomposed.
Condensed Milk	Do.	3 tins	Do.
Salmon	Do.	3 tins	Do.

12. Number of dwellings in respect of which notice was served in form of Section 12 (1) 22

13. Number of dwellings referred to in 12 (1) which have been visited by the Local Authority (a) with reference to the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1924 and 1925 15 (b) without such reference 21

(c) in respect of which satisfactory has been given that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered as fit 15 (d) in respect of which demolition orders have been made under Section 12 (2) (a) 22 (e) in respect of which demolition orders have been made under Section 12 (2) and (3) 15

14. Number of dwellings in respect of which notice was served in form of Section 12 (2) from determined by the Local Authority, following upon the houses having been visited by the Local Authority 21

15. Number of houses in respect of which notices have been served in form of Section 12 (2) from determined by the Local Authority 21

16. Number of houses in respect of which notices have been served in form of Section 12 (2) from determined by the Local Authority 21

17. Number of houses, weights of meat sold and persons for whom

U.S.S.V.		U.S.S.V.	
Number	Weights	Number	Weights
40	5 tons 5 cwt.	40	5 tons 5 cwt.
20	5 tons 5 cwt.	20	5 tons 5 cwt.
10	5 tons 5 cwt.	10	5 tons 5 cwt.

18. OTHER MATTERS OF 1925

Particulars	Have been	Particulars	Have been
General	Notified	General	Notified
Particulars	Notified	Particulars	Notified
Particulars	Notified	Particulars	Notified
Particulars	Notified	Particulars	Notified
Particulars	Notified	Particulars	Notified

(10) Fraserburgh.

WATER SUPPLY:- The pitching of banks at Fedderate Reservoir was completed during the year. This work was commenced in 1932 and sections carried out each year except 1934. A commencement was made to the renewal of fencing around the Reservoir area, the old iron stanchions and wire fencing being replaced with concrete posts and wire.

The lowest level of water recorded during the year was 396.840 O.D. on 13th September, being 3.16 feet below overflow level giving a storage capacity at this point of 35½ million gallons.

Hillhead Supply:- This supply was well maintained during the year.

General:- The 9-inch main from Hillhead system was diverted over a section to allow for the Housing Development at College Bounds and new 4 inch mains were laid in this Housing Area.

At no time during the year was it found necessary to curtail the water supply to the town and no restrictions were made on the use of water owing to shortage.

Two mechanical filters were thoroughly cleaned out, coated, and nozzles removed, cleaned and replaced. The sand filters at Hillhead were regularly cleaned during the year.

DRAINAGE:- The main drainage of the Burgh is in a satisfactory condition. The low lying sections are regularly flushed. 7 inch and 6 inch sewers were laid in the new Housing Area to allow for the 4th Development of College Bounds Housing Scheme.

SCAVENGING and CLEANSING:- The system of cleansing and scavenging continues as in previous years. A daily collection of household refuse is made and this has been extended as Housing development has proceeded. The refuse is disposed of by Controlled Tipping at a town one mile from the town.

NUISANCES:- One hundred and seventeen complaints were received and attended to. These comprised in the majority choked drains. No legal proceedings required to be taken.

INSPECTION of HOUSES:- Of the 55 cases reported last year calling upon proprietors to improve lavatory accommodation and water supplies to a number of houses, the necessary works in 21 cases were carried out and instructions have been given by the Local Authority to press for the completion of work in the remaining outstanding cases. No further inspections were made during the year.

HOUSING SURVEY:- In the Housing Survey under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, 2145 houses were measured. In these 2409 families were recorded and of these 674 were living in overcrowded conditions. The number of houses overcrowded was 579.

Of the 2145 houses 198 were 1-apartment, 657 of 2-apartments, 663 of 3-apartments, 304 of 4-apartments, 131 of 5-apartments and 192 of 6-apartments and over.

(10) WATER SUPPLY

The planning of water supply is one of the most important factors in the development of a city. This was well illustrated in 1933 and 1934 when the city of Los Angeles was faced with a severe water shortage. The city's water supply was then only enough to meet the needs of the city for a few days. The city's water supply was then only enough to meet the needs of the city for a few days.

The amount of water needed for the city is estimated at 1,000,000,000 gallons per day. This is a large amount of water and it is necessary to have a reliable source of water supply. The city's water supply is then only enough to meet the needs of the city for a few days.

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It is no time during the year when it is not necessary to control the water supply to the city and no restrictions were made on the use of water during the year.

The water supply of the city is then only enough to meet the needs of the city for a few days. The city's water supply is then only enough to meet the needs of the city for a few days. The city's water supply is then only enough to meet the needs of the city for a few days.

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50% of the 1-apartment houses were overcrowded, 46% of the 2-apartment, 21% of the 3-apartment, 11% of the 4-apartment and 2% of the 5-apartment; the average percentage of overcrowded houses in the Burgh being 27%

It is estimated that 377 new houses are required to abate overcrowding, namely:- 162 - 3 apartment, 174 - 4 apartment, 39 - 5 apartment and 2 - 6 apartment houses.

Overcrowding occurs in 71 Housing Scheme houses, 52 - 3 apartment and 19 - 4 apartment houses.

A commencement has been made to the erection of 76 houses under the 1935 Act, 20 - 3 apartment, 48 - 4 apartment and 8 - 5 apartment houses and the Local Authority has proposed the erection of 100 - 3 apartment, 130 - 4 apartment, 39 - 5 apartment and 2 - 6 apartment houses up to the end of 1938.

HOUSING - PRIVATE ENTERPRISE:- Three houses were completed by unassisted private enterprise during the year.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926:- No houses were reconstructed during the year on which the Local Authority granted subsidy.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930:- Seventy-six houses were completed during the year under the Slum Clearance Act. The total number of persons displaced from unfit houses as at 31st December, 1935, was 879.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:- 187 cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year - 74 Diphtheria, 78 Scarlet Fever, 4 Tuberculosis, 4 Erysipelas, 26 Pneumonia and 1 Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

141 patients were removed to the local Infectious Diseases Hospital, 3 to Peterhead, 2 to Aboyne, 5 to Aberdeen, 1 to Huntly, 1 to Newhills and 34 were isolated at home.

166 visits of enquiry were made, 172 houses and 145 sets of bedding were disinfected. 425 intimations and clearance certificates were issued to schools.

FOOD INSPECTION:- One factory exists 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 slaughter house, the only one within the Burgh, 103 seizures of unsound meat were made, all with Owners' consent, the total weight seized being 15685 lbs., comprising 14679 lbs. meat and offal, 637 lbs. mutton and offal and 369 lbs. pork and offal. 1100 lbs. 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.

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

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

COMMON /

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 administration of the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the County Police.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS and MILKSHOPS:- These are under the control of the County Veterinary Officer.

GENERAL INFORMATION - There are no registered owners
of the property within the limits.

LOCAL OWNERS - The local owner is within the limits
of the property.

ROAD AND TRAIL ACT - The establishment of the road and
trail is carried out by the County Council.

MINING, QUARRIES AND MILLING - There are within the
limits of the County Council and within



