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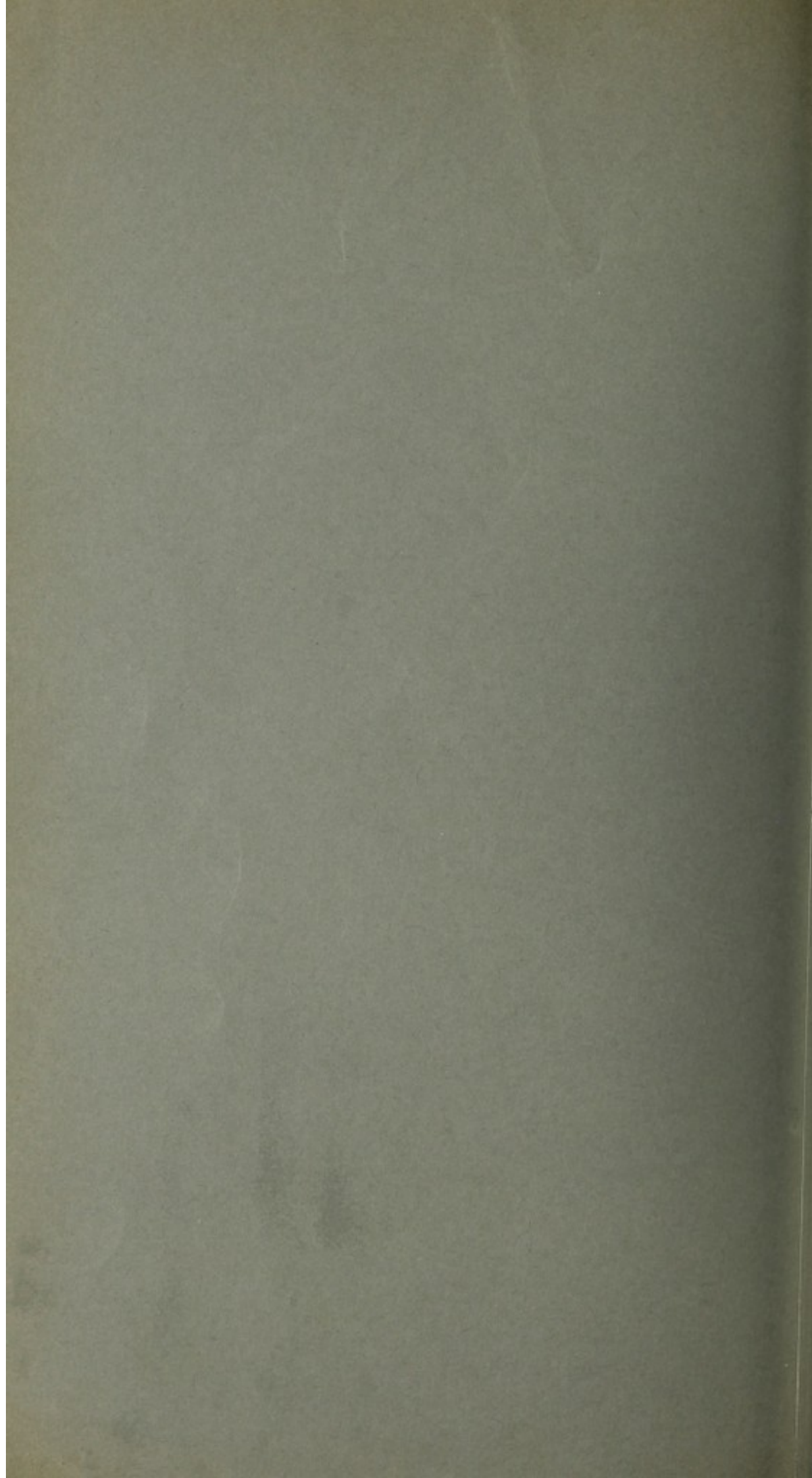
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COUNTY OF ABERDEEN



FOURTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
ON THE
*Health and Sanitary Conditions of the
County of Aberdeen*
FOR THE YEAR
1938



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On The

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For The Year

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(For the Landward Area and all the Burghs).

	<u>Landward Area.</u>	<u>Burghs.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1. Acreage	1,240,714	3,917	1,244,631
2. Population (estimated) . . .	106,721	40,311	147,032
3. Density of population per acre.	.086	10.2	.12
4. Birth-rate	18.7	18.1	18.5
5. Infantile Mortality	60.7	73.9	64.2
6. Death-rate	11.4	12.8	11.8

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(For the District Area and all the Boroughs)

	<u>District Area</u>	<u>Boroughs</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Average	1,240,714	3,917	1,244,631
2. Population (estimated)	106,721	40,311	147,032
3. Density of population per acre	0.86	10.2	1.2
4. Birth-rate	18.7	18.1	18.5
5. Infantile Mortality	60.7	73.9	64.2
6. Deaths	11.4	12.8	11.8

P R E F A C E.

I beg herewith to submit my Fourteenth Annual Report, for the year ended 31st December, 1938, on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County of Aberdeen. Reports are also incorporated by the Regional Bacteriologist and the Sanitary Inspectors.

The population of the landward area of the County, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1938, was 106,721. The population of the ten Burghs was 40,311. The last census was taken in 1931 when the populations of the landward area and of the burghs were 107,423 and 38,178 respectively.

POPULATION.

In 1938, there were 1,994 births in the landward area - 103 more than in 1937. The birth-rate for landward area was 18.7 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 17.7 in 1937. The birth-rate in the burghs was 18.1 as against 18.3 in 1937. In 1938, the birth-rate for the whole of Scotland was 17.7 per 1,000 of population.

BIRTH-RATE.

The numbers of deaths in the landward area was 1,214, giving a death-rate of 11.4 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 12.4 in 1937. The death-rate in the burghs was 12.8, as compared with 12.9 in 1937. In 1938, the death-rate for the whole of Scotland was 12.6; in 1937, it was 13.9.

DEATH-RATE.

In 1933, a wave of scarlet fever spread over the County and this reached its peak in 1934 when 1,491 cases were notified. The epidemic began to wane in 1935 when there were 1,408 notifications. A further decrease was experienced in 1936 when 1,278 cases were notified. In 1937, only 569 cases were reported. In 1938, 676 cases were notified.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

As regards diphtheria, 228 cases were notified whereas in 1937 there were 190 notifications.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the County, including the Burghs was 54. Twenty-seven were due to lung tuberculosis and 27 to tuberculosis in other parts of the body. The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis was .37 per 1,000 of population - .18 from lung tuberculosis and .18 from other tuberculosis. In Scotland, the tuberculosis death-rate was .69 per 1,000 of population - .52 from lung and .17 from other tuberculosis.

The immunisation campaign against diphtheria continues to be successfully carried on and it is hoped that the number of consents will increase both as regards school and pre-school children. The nature and progress of the Scheme are given in Section V of this Report.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SCHEME.

The scope of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services is gradually developing. Splendid work is being performed at the Child Welfare Clinics. It is considered highly desirable that a Clinic should ultimately be set up in every Burgh in the County.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The/

I have herewith to submit my Townships Annual Report, for the year ended 31st December, 1938, on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County of Aberdeen. Reports are also incorporated by the Regional Pathologist and the Sanitary Inspector.

POPULATION. The population of the landward area of the County, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1938, was 106,721. The population of the town burghs was 40,311. The last census was taken in 1931 when the population of the landward area and of the burghs were 107,453 and 30,178 respectively.

BIRTH-RATE. In 1938, there were 1,794 births in the landward area - 103 more than in 1937. The birth-rate for landward area was 16.7 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 17.7 in 1937. The birth-rate in the burghs was 18.1 as against 18.3 in 1937. In 1938, the birth-rate for the whole of Scotland was 17.7 per 1,000 of population.

DEATH-RATE. The number of deaths in the landward area was 1,514, giving a death-rate of 14.4 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 15.4 in 1937. The death-rate in the burghs was 12.6, as compared with 12.9 in 1937. In 1938, the death-rate for the whole of Scotland was 12.6 in 1937, 12.6 in 1938.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. In 1938, a wave of scarlet fever spread over the County and this reached its peak in 1938 when 1,431 cases were notified. The epidemic began to wane in 1937 when there were 1,408 notifications. A further decrease was experienced in 1936 when 1,278 cases were notified. In 1937, only 500 cases were reported. In 1938, 676 cases were notified.

As regards diphtheria, 228 cases were notified whereas in 1937 there were 190 notifications.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the County, including the Burghs was 74. Twenty-seven were due to lung tuberculosis and 27 to tuberculosis in other parts of the body. The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 11 per 1,000 of population - 16 from lung tuberculosis and 15 from other tuberculosis. In Scotland, the tuberculosis death-rate was 10.8 per 1,000 of population - 22 from lung and 17 from other tuberculosis.

VACCINATION. The Immunisation Campaign against diphtheria continues to be successfully carried on and it is hoped that the number of contacts with diphtheria both in primary school and pre-school children. The nature and progress of the scheme are given in Section V of this Report.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE SERVICES. The scope of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services is gradually developing. Specialized work is being performed at the Child Welfare Clinics. It is considered highly desirable that Clinics should ultimately be set up in every burgh in the County.

The Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, is not yet functioning. This Act provides that those making application under the Local Authority's Scheme will have the services of a medical practitioner and a qualified midwife, and also of a gynaecologist and anaesthetist, if required. This necessitates that the County, both rural and burghal, be covered with a network of nurses and endeavours in this direction are meantime being made. The aims of this Act are directed towards diminishing maternal mortality and morbidity both of which are still far too high notwithstanding the advanced standards of living and the increase of medical knowledge and improved technique.

The medical inspection and treatment of school children was carried out as in previous years. The dental team now consists of three full-time and two part-time dentists. Another whole-time dentist will commence duty in 1939, after the summer vacation. Two full-time dentists have their centre in Aberdeen and the third is stationed at Fraserburgh. Of the part-time dentists, one resides in Peterhead and the other in Huntly.

The housing progress in the County has been steady and satisfactory. Continued advantage has been taken by property owners of the provisions of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926, 1931 and 1938. These Acts have to a considerable degree helped to stem the tide of rural depopulation. Many houses have been reconstructed through their means. The standard of reconstruction attained in the County has been very high, and this is due to careful consideration given by the Local Authority to applications, plans and reports submitted by the Sanitary Inspectors before grants or loans are given.

HOUSING.

Special attention is drawn to the statement on Housing appearing in Section I.

The County Bacteriological work is carried out by Dr. Smith, Regional Bacteriologist, at the City Hospital, Aberdeen. That the excellent services provided are fully appreciated by the County medical practitioners is shown by the fact that in 1938, a year marked by no outstanding epidemics - no fewer than 12,471 specimens were examined. In 1937, the number of specimens examined was 12,351. The annual number of examinations is likely to increase rather than to decrease.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICES.

The work of the Sanitary Inspectors has increased considerably in recent years. Housing is now one of their principal duties.

SANITARY SERVICES.

Reports by the Divisional Sanitary Inspectors and by the Sanitary Inspectors for the Burghs are incorporated in Section XI.

The statistics for 1938 are satisfactory and compare very favourably with those pertaining to comparable areas and to Scotland as a whole. The general death-rate and the tuberculosis death-rate have both declined. The Infantile Mortality and Maternal Mortality rates are both very satisfactory. The incidence of scarlet fever and diphtheria remained low.

GENERAL.

The Maternity Service (Section A) 1937, is not yet functioning. This Act provides that those making application under the Local Authority's Scheme will have the services of a medical practitioner and a qualified midwife, and also of a gynaecologist and anaesthetist, if required. This necessitates that the County, both rural and urban, be covered with a network of nurses and midwives in this direction the necessary being made. The aim of this Act are directed towards eliminating maternal mortality and morbidity both of which are still far too high notwithstanding the advanced standards of living and the advances of medical knowledge and improved techniques.

The medical inspection and treatment of school children has carried out as in previous years. The dental team now consists of three full-time and two part-time dentists. Another whole-time dentist will commence duty in 1939, after the summer vacation. Two full-time dentists have their centres in Aberdeen and the third is stationed at Fraserburgh. Of the part-time dentists, one resides in Peterhead and the other in Huntly.

HOUSING. The housing progress in the County has been steady and satisfactory. Continued advances have been taken by property owners of the provision of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1925, 1931 and 1936. These Acts have to a considerable degree helped to stem the tide of rural depopulation. Many houses have been reconstructed through their means. The standard of reconstruction attained in the County has been very high, and this is due to careful consideration given by the Local Authority to applications, plans and reports submitted by the Sanitary Inspectors before grants or loans are given.

Special attention is drawn to the statement on Housing appearing in Section I.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICES. The County Bacteriological work is carried out by Dr. Smith, Regional Bacteriologist, at the City Hospital, Aberdeen. That the excellent services provided are fully appreciated by the County medical practitioners is shown by the fact that in 1936, a year marked by no outstanding epidemic - no fewer than 12,471 specimens were examined. In 1937, the number of specimens examined was 12,321. The annual number of examinations is likely to increase rather than to decrease.

BATHING SERVICES. The work of the Sanitary Inspectors has improved considerably in recent years. Housing is now one of their principal duties.

Reports by the Divisional Sanitary Inspectors and by the Sanitary Inspectors for the Burghs are incorporated in Section XI.

GENERAL. The statistics for 1936 are satisfactory and compare very favourably with those pertaining to comparable areas and to Scotland as a whole. The general death-rate and the tuberculosis death-rate have both declined. The infantile mortality and maternal mortality rates are both very satisfactory. The incidence of scarlet fever and diphtheria remained low.

In the sphere of treatment, a great advance has been made by the introduction of drugs of the sulphonamide group. Remarkable results have been obtained in the treatment of scarlet fever and erysipelas by the use of prontosil. The latest drug of this group is M. and B.693. The effect of this drug is dramatic in its results in the case of pneumonia and cerebro-spinal fever. Its use has revolutionised the treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum, when of gonococcal origin, and has greatly reduced the period of treatment and risk to vision, while, in gonorrhoea, it has proved a most efficacious agent, reducing the risks of complications and, at the same time, being simple and safe in administration.

I have again to acknowledge the support given me during the year by the Public Health Committee and the County Council. I have to express my appreciation of the work performed by the members of the professional and clerical staffs. Between the Medical Officers of the Public Health Department and the Sanitary Inspectors there has existed harmonious co-operation, so essential for efficient health administration.

ACKNOWLEDGE-
MENTS.

HARRY J. RAE,

Medical Officer of Health.

County Public Health Department,
4, Albyn Place,
Aberdeen.
1st July, 1939.

In the sphere of treatment, a great advance has been made by the introduction of drugs of the sulphonamide group. Researches have been obtained in the treatment of scarlet fever and erysipelas by the use of penicillin. The latest drug of this group is D. and B. 695. The effect of this drug is dramatic in the results in the case of pneumonia and cerebro-spinal fever. It has been revolutionized the treatment of gonorrhea, when of gonococcal origin, and has greatly reduced the period of treatment and risk to vision, while, in gonorrhea, it has proved a most efficacious agent, reducing the state of suppuration and, at the same time, being simple and safe in administration.

I have again to commend the support given to during the year by the Public Health Committee and the County Council. I have to express my appreciation of the work carried out by the members of the professional and clerical staffs. Between the Medical Officers of the Public Health Department and the Sanitary Inspectors there has existed harmonious co-operation, so essential for efficient health administration.

HARRY J. ELLIS

Medical Officer of Health

County Public Health Department,
1, Albyn Place,
Aberdeen.
2nd July, 1937.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE LANDWARD AREA.

1. Vital Statistics.

Population.

The population of the landward area of the County, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1938, was 106,721. The population, 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 1938, the natural increase in the population - the excess of births over deaths - was 997, as compared with 789 in 1937.

Marriages.

In 1938, 510 marriages were registered as compared with 536 in 1937. The marriage-rate, that is, the number of marriages per 1,000 of population, was 4.8 as compared with 5.1 in 1937.

Births.

The total number of births, corrected for inward and outward transfers, was 1,994. Of these, 1078 were males and 916 females. There were 103 more births than in 1937. The Scottish birth-rate in 1938 was 17.7 per 1,000 of population. The birth-rate for the landward area was 18.7. The corresponding figures in 1937 were 17.7 and 17.9 respectively.

Of the total births, 291 were illegitimate. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 births was 14.5 in 1938. The illegitimate birth-rate was 15.01 in 1937. In 1936, it was 13.7; in 1935, it was 14.3, 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 was 1,214 equivalent to a death-rate of 11.4 per 1,000 of population. The death-rate in 1937 was 12.4.

In the Burghs, there were 514 deaths, representing a death-rate 12.8 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 12.9 in 1937.

The total number of deaths registered in Scotland was 62,952 equivalent to a death-rate of 12.6.

Causes of Death.

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

GENERAL TOWNED REVENUE OF THE LANDWARD AREA.

1. Vital Statistics.

Population.

The population of the landward area of the County, as estimated by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1936, was 106,721. The population, as ascertained at the last four general censuses, was as follows:-

In 1901 the population was 104,007.			
" " " " " " " "	In 1911	"	113,209.
" " " " " " " "	In 1921	"	113,207.
" " " " " " " "	In 1931	"	107,423.

In 1936, the natural increase in the population - the excess of births over deaths - was 299, as compared with 799 in 1931.

Marriages.

In 1936, 210 marriages were registered as compared with 256 in 1931. The marriage-rate, that is, the number of marriages per 1,000 of population, was 4.8 as compared with 2.1 in 1931.

Births.

The total number of births, corrected for inward and outward transfers, was 1,994. Of these, 1078 were males and 916 females. There were 103 more births than in 1931. The Scottish birth-rate in 1936 was 17.9 per 1,000 of population. The birth-rate for the landward area was 18.7. The corresponding figures in 1931 were 17.7 and 17.9 respectively.

Of the total births, 291 were illegitimate. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 births was 14.5 in 1936. The illegitimate birth-rate was 15.01 in 1931. In 1936, it was 13.71 in 1931, it was 14.3 in 1934, it was 16.5 in 1933, 15.1 in 1932, 16.03 in 1931, 17.17 in 1930, 16.7 in 1929, 17.3.

Deaths and Death-rate.

After corrections were made for transfers, it was found that the net number of deaths was 1,514 equivalent to a death-rate of 11.4 per 1,000 of population. The death-rate in 1931 was 12.4.

In the Burghs, there were 214 deaths, representing a death-rate 13.8 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 12.9 in 1931.

The total number of deaths registered in Scotland was 64,922 equivalent to a death-rate of 12.6.

Causes of Death.

The principal causes of death in the landward area 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.	Landward Area.	BURGHES.										Total for Burghes
		Ballater.	Ellon	Fraserburgh.	Huntly	Inverurie	Kintore	Oldmeldrum	Rosehearty	Turriff	Peterhead	
Diseases of the Heart and other Circulatory Diseases	329	9	10	26	8	24	1	10	7	11	47	153
Cerebral Haemorrhage and other Diseases of Nervous System	177	3	5	17	8	9	2	4	3	4	12	67
Respiratory Diseases -												
Bronchitis	34	-	-	11	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	18
Pneumonia	69	2	1	7	3	2	2	1	-	-	13	31
Other	20	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	8
Cancer	169	1	3	5	14	4	2	3	5	2	17	56
Tuberculosis -												
Pulmonary	19	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	8
Non-Pulmonary	21	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
Kidney, etc. Diseases.	133	1	1	12	9	3	1	2	2	3	23	57
Chief Epidemic Diseases -												
Diphtheria	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Whooping Cough	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Measles	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Scarlet Fever	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Epidemic Diseases	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Appendicitis, Ulceration and other Diseases of Digestive System	133	1	1	12	9	3	1	2	2	3	23	57
Influenza	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Conditions	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of early infancy	67	-	3	5	1	1	-	1	-	5	11	27
Violence	48	1	1	4	3	-	1	1	1	-	4	16

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

(1) /

TABLE 7.

Causes of Death.	Lancashire Area.	Boroughs -											Total for Boroughs
		South Lancashire	North Lancashire	West Lancashire	East Lancashire	South Yorkshire	North Yorkshire	West Yorkshire	East Yorkshire	South Derbyshire	North Derbyshire	West Derbyshire	
Diseases of the Heart and other Circulatory Diseases	322	9	10	26	6	24	1	10	7	11	47		12
Cerebral Hemorrhage and other Diseases of Nervous System	177	3	2	17	6	9	2	4	3	4	12		6
Respiratory Diseases - Pneumonia	34	-	-	11	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	1
Other	20	-	-	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Cancer	167	1	3	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	17		2
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	19	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2		1
Non-Tuberculous	21	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		1
Kidney, etc. Diseases.	123	1	1	12	9	2	1	1	2	1	23		2
Diarrhoeal Diseases - Typhoid	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		1
Shigellosis	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		1
Whooping Cough	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
Hepatitis	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
Septicæmic Disease	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2
Apoplexy, Ulceration and other Diseases of Digestive System	123	1	1	12	9	2	1	1	2	1	23		2
Influenza	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
Scarlet Fever	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
Diseases of early infancy	67	-	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	2	11		27
Measles	48	1	1	4	3	-	1	1	1	1	4		16

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

- (1) Diseases of the heart and other circulatory diseases caused 482 deaths.
- (2) In 1938, there were 225 deaths from cancer, as compared with 202 in 1937.
- (3) Pneumonia was the cause of death in 100 cases a decrease of 3 as compared with 1937.
- (4) Influenza caused 6 deaths in 1938. In 1937, the number of deaths due to this cause was 77.
- (5) In 1938, puorporal fever caused 1 death as compared with 2 in 1937, and 4 in 1936.

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 landward area and burghs.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified from the landward area and burghs since 1927 was as follows:-

1927	...	...	603 cases.
1928	...	...	577 "
1929	...	...	356 "
1930	...	...	296 "
1931	...	...	223 "
1932	...	...	317 "
1933	...	...	660 "
1934	...	...	1,491 "
1935	...	...	1,408 "
1936	...	...	1,278 "
1937	...	...	569 "
1938	...	...	676 "

The number of cases notified in the landward area was 458 and in the burghs, 218. The corresponding figures for 1937, were 355 and 214 respectively. There was thus, in 1938, an increase of scarlet fever cases of 103 in the landward area and an increase of 4 in the burghs.

Scarlet Fever is an endemic disease which shows 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 another appeared in 1934.

A greatly increased wave of prevalence occurred in Scotland in 1932 the peak being reached in 1933. Notifications in Scotland from 1930 to 1938 were:-

1930	...	...	16,393 cases.
1931	...	...	18,755 "
1932	...	...	28,106 "
1933	...	...	38,887 "
1934	...	...	33,338 "
1935	...	...	22,738 "
1936	...	...	18,320 "
1937	...	...	20,609 "
1938	...	...	19,773 "

Greatly/

- (1) Diseases of the heart and other circulatory diseases caused 683 deaths.
- (2) In 1935, there were 252 deaths from cancer, as compared with 202 in 1931.
- (3) Pneumonia was the cause of death in 109 cases, a decrease of 5 as compared with 1931.
- (4) Influenza caused 6 deaths in 1935. In 1931, the number of deaths due to this cause was 17.
- (5) In 1935, pulmonary fever caused 1 death as compared with 2 in 1931, and 4 in 1930.

2. Notifiable and Mortality from Infectious Diseases.

(a) Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Under this heading, the number of infectious cases notified and treated include - unless otherwise stated - both the landward area and burghs.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified from the landward area and burghs since 1931 was as follows:-

1937	...	...	607 cases.
1936	...	...	777 "
1935	...	...	350 "
1934	...	...	230 "
1933	...	...	223 "
1932	...	...	317 "
1931	...	...	660 "
1930	...	...	1,491 "
1929	...	...	1,408 "
1928	...	...	1,278 "
1927	...	...	367 "
1926	...	...	676 "

The number of cases notified in the landward area was 458 in the burghs, 218. The corresponding figures for 1931, were 352 and 214 respectively. There was thus, in 1935, an increase of 105 in the landward area and an increase of 4 in the burghs.

Scarlet Fever is an epidemic disease which shows epidemic prevalence. There is a short cycle of increased prevalence every 4 to 6 years and a long cycle which makes the recurrence every 15 to 25 years. A long wave crest occurred in 1911 and another appeared in 1934.

A greatly increased wave of prevalence occurred in Scotland in 1935 the peak being reached in 1933. Notifications in Scotland from 1930 to 1938 were:-

1938	...	...	16,193 cases.
1937	...	...	18,778 "
1936	...	...	28,106 "
1935	...	...	36,887 "
1934	...	...	33,336 "
1933	...	...	25,138 "
1932	...	...	16,120 "
1931	...	...	20,609 "
1930	...	...	19,773 "

Greatly increased prevalence in Aberdeenshire did not appear until 1934 when 1,491 cases were notified from the landward area and burghs, the figures for the preceding year being 660. In 1935, 1,408 were notified, and in 1936, there was a further fall of 130 cases. In 1938, only 676 cases were notified. It is noteworthy that an epidemic of Scarlet Fever is frequently closed followed by an increase in the incidence of Diphtheria.

Age Incidence:- Of the 458 cases notified from the landward area, 242 or 52.8 per cent were of school age and 82 or 17.9 per cent belonged to the pre-school age period.

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

TABLE II.

Scarlet Fever.

Age Incidence of Cases (Divisions).

County Divisions	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65.	Total.
Buchan	2	33	69	18	13	-	-	135
Mar	-	7	28	10	8	2	1	56
Central	-	34	126	20	32	10	-	222
Strathbogie	2	4	19	8	12	-	-	45
Totals	4	78	242	56	65	12	1	458
Percentage	9	17	52.8	12.2	14.2	2.6	.2	100

Seasonal Prevalence:- The monthly prevalence in the landward area and burghs is shown in Table III.

TABLE III.

Scarlet Fever.

Monthly Incidence of Cases (Landward Area and Burghs).

Month.	Landward Area.	Burghs.	Total.
January	47	28	75
February	46	17	63
March	51	23	74
April	36	22	58
May	42	21	63
June	43	26	69
July	46	21	67
August	50	11	61
September	22	19	41
October	29	15	44
November	24	9	33
December	22	6	28
Total	458	218	676

Greatly increased prevalence in Abernethyville did not appear until 1934 when 1,451 cases were notified from the landward area and during the 1935-1936 period the figures for the preceding year being 660. In 1935, 1,400 were notified, and in 1936, there was a further fall of 130 cases. In 1937, only 676 cases were notified. It is noteworthy that an epidemic of scarlet fever in 1935-1936 was followed by an increase in the incidence of Diphtheria.

Age Incidence - Of the 458 cases notified from the landward area, 325 or 71.0 per cent were of school age and 133 or 29.0 per cent below the pre-school age period.

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

TABLE II.

Scarlet Fever.

Age Incidence of Cases (Divisions).

County Divisions	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65.	Total.
Brecon	5	35	69	18	13	-	-	135
Mer.	-	7	28	10	8	2	1	56
Cardiff	-	34	185	20	35	10	-	284
St. David's	2	4	19	8	11	-	-	44
Total	7	76	202	56	67	12	1	458
Percentage	3	17	44.3	12.2	14.7	2.6	.2	100

Seasonal Prevalence - The monthly prevalence in the landward area and Brecon is shown in Table III.

TABLE III.

Scarlet Fever.

Monthly Incidence of Cases (Landward Area and Brecon).

Month.	Landward Area.	Brecon.	Total.
January	47	29	76
February	46	17	63
March	51	23	74
April	36	28	64
May	42	21	63
June	43	28	71
July	46	24	70
August	30	17	47
September	32	19	51
October	29	15	44
November	24	9	33
December	21	6	27
Total	476	218	694

Of the 676 notified cases, 625 or 92 per cent were treated in Infectious Diseases Hospitals. Details regarding the cases treated institutionally are given in Table IV. The number of admissions to Hospitals is not equivalent to the number of cases treated in Hospital, as one case may be treated in more than one Hospital. 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 6 representing a case mortality of .9. Five deaths occurred in Hospitals and one at home.

Of the 875 notified cases, 627 or 72 per cent were treated in Infectious Diseases Hospital. Details regarding the cases treated institutionally are given in Table IV. The number of admissions to Hospital is not equivalent to the number of cases treated in Hospital, as one case may be treated in more than one Hospital. For example, all cases with severe complications, such as, metastasis, are transferred from County Hospital to the City Hospital, Aberdeen.

Case Mortality: - The number of deaths was 6 representing a case mortality of 0.7. Five deaths occurred in Hospital and one at home.

TABLE IV.

SCARLET FEVER - LANDWARD AREA 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. <u>Part of Aberdeen District.</u>	149	4,336	147	29.3	1
Aboyne.	Deeside District. <u>Part of Aberdeen and Alford Districts.</u>	92	3,295	92	35.4	1
Huntly.	Huntly District and Burgh. <u>Turriff Burgh and part of Turriff District and remainder of Alford District.</u>	48	1,922	55	35.	-
Fraserburgh.	Fraserburgh Burgh. <u>Rosehearty Burgh. Part of Deer, Ellon and Turriff Districts.</u>	151	5,235	161	32.3	1
Peterhead.	Peterhead Burgh. <u>Part of Deer and Ellon Districts.</u>	164	4,313	174	24.7	1
City Hospital, Aberdeen.	Oldmachar and Peterculter. (from Bieldside eastwards).	20	550	21	25.	1
	T o t a l	624	19,651	650	30.	5

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To be paid to the State of New York	To be paid to the State of New York	To be paid to the State of New York	To be paid to the State of New York	To be paid to the State of New York	To be paid to the State of New York	To be paid to the State of New York
1	20	200	100,000	100	100,000	100,000
2	20	50	200	50	200	200
3	20	100	400	100	400	400
4	20	100	200	100	200	200
5	20	20	100	20	100	100
6	20	20	100	20	100	100
7	20	20	100	20	100	100
8	20	20	100	20	100	100
9	20	20	100	20	100	100

Diphtheria.

In Diphtheria, there are minor waves of increased incidence occurring approximately every 5 years. There are rarely pandemic waves such as appear with regularity in Scarlet Fever.

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

In 1938, 238 cases of Diphtheria were notified, as compared with 199 in 1937. Of the 238 Diphtheria notifications, 10 were "Carriers". The corrected number of Diphtheria notifications for the year is therefore 228. In the landward area, 131 cases occurred, as against 102 in 1937; in the burghs, 97 as against 88 in 1937.

TABLE V.

Diphtheria.

Age Incidence of Cases (Divisions).

County Divisions.	Under 1 year.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Buchan	1	12	15	5	8	1	2	44
Mar	-	2	7	-	1	-	-	10
Central	-	10	25	14	8	1	2	60
Strathbogie	1	6	7	1	12	1	-	17
Totals	2	30	54	20	18	3	4	131
Percentage	1.5	22.9	41.2	15.3	13.4	2.3	3.1	100

TABLE VI.

Diphtheria.

Monthly Incidence (Landward Area and Burghs).

<u>Month.</u>		<u>Divisions.</u>		<u>Burghs.</u>		<u>Totals.</u>
January	...	6	...	10	...	16
February	...	15	...	9	...	24
March	...	8	...	5	...	13
April	...	7	...	12	...	19
May	...	19	...	4	...	23
June	...	5	...	6	...	11
July	...	11	...	1	...	12
August	...	17	...	7	...	24
September	...	11	...	7	...	18
October	...	13	...	13	...	26
November	...	8	...	7	...	15
December	...	<u>11</u>	...	<u>16</u>	...	<u>27</u>
Totals		131	...	<u>97</u>	...	<u>228</u>

Diphtheria.

In Diphtheria, there are minor waves of increased incidence occurring approximately every 5 years. There are rarely pandemic waves such as appear with regularity in Scarlatina Fever.

Increased prevalence of Diphtheria occurred in 1908, 1914, 1920, 1927, 1930 and 1937.

In 1938, 250 cases of Diphtheria were notified, as compared with 199 in 1937. Of the 250 Diphtheria notifications, 10 were "Carriers". The corrected number of Diphtheria notifications for the year is therefore 240. In the landward area, 131 cases occurred, as against 109 in 1937. In the burghs, 97 as against 98 in 1937.

TABLE V.

Diphtheria.

Age Incidence of Cases (Divisions).

County Divisions.	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Burghs	1	12	15	2	8	1	2	44
Mar.	-	2	7	-	1	-	-	10
Central	-	10	25	14	8	1	2	60
Strathpholka	1	6	7	1	11	1	-	17
Totals	2	30	54	20	18	3	4	131
Peromanga	1-2	22-9	41-5	15-3	13-4	2-3	3-1	100

TABLE VI.

Diphtheria.

Monthly Incidence (Landward Area and Burghs).

Month.	Divisions.	Burghs.	Total.
January	...	10	16
February	...	9	24
March	...	2	13
April	...	12	19
May	...	4	23
June	...	6	11
July	...	7	12
August	...	7	24
September	...	7	18
October	...	13	26
November	...	7	12
December	...	16	27
Totals	251	97	328

TABLE VII.

Diphthoria.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT (Landward Area and Burghs).

Hospital	Number of admissions to Hospital	Period of Institutional treatment in days per completed case.	Number discharged during year.	Number of days in Hospital per completed case.	No. of deaths.
Inverurie	13	243	8	30.4	-
Aboyne	42	1,259	41	29.3	2
Huntly	15	503	15	31.4	1
Fraserburgh	64	1,564	66	23.3	1
Peterhead	81	2,305	81	28.1	1
City Hospital, Aberdeen.	33	1,119	28	34.9	4
Totals	248	6,993	239	28.2	9

Mortality:- Nine deaths occurred amongst the 248 cases treated in hospital, representing a case mortality of 3.6.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers.

Two notifications of these diseases were received in 1938, as compared with 27 in 1937 in which year there was an outbreak of para-typhoid "B" fever in the Kennethmont area of the County.

Of the two cases notified, one - a case of typhoid fever - was that of a woman who was also notified as suffering from puerperal fever. The other, a boy of 4 years of age, was admitted to the Sick Children's Hospital from one of the burghs in the County, and was later transferred to the City Hospital on being found to be suffering from para-typhoid "B" fever. Both cases made good recoveries.

Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

There were 8 notifications of this disease. Five cases were treated in hospital.

Encephalitis Lethargica (Sleepy Sickness).

There was 1 notification of this disease. This case was retained at home.

Polio-encephalitis.

No notifications were received in 1938.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

2 notifications of this disease were received. Both cases received institutional treatment. One case died.

Undulant /

TABLE VII

Diphtheria.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT (Lancaster Area and Borough).

Hospital	Number of admissions to Hospital	Period of treatment in days per completed case.	Number discharged during year.	Number of days in Hospital per completed case.	No. of deaths.
Lancaster	13	243	8	30.4	-
Albany	42	1,239	41	29.3	2
Reading	12	303	12	25.4	1
Frederick	64	1,264	66	23.3	1
Gettysburg	61	2,302	61	28.1	1
City Hospital, Lancaster.	33	1,119	28	34.9	4
Totals	245	6,993	239	28.2	9

Mortality: - Nine deaths occurred amongst the 245 cases treated in hospital, representing a case mortality of 3.6.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers.

Two notifications of these diseases were received in 1933, as compared with 27 in 1932 in which year there was an outbreak of para-typhoid "B" fever in the Kennet valley area of the County.

Of the two cases notified, one - a case of typhoid fever - was that of a woman who was also notified as suffering from paratyphoid fever. The other, a boy of 4 years of age, was admitted to the Sick Children's Hospital from one of the burghs in the County, and was later transferred to the City Hospital on being found to be suffering from para-typhoid "B" fever. Both cases made good recoveries.

Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

There were 5 notifications of this disease. Five cases were treated in hospital.

Encephalitis Lethargica (Sleepy Sickness).

There was 1 notification of this disease. This case was retained at home.

Polio-encephalitis.

No notifications were received in 1933.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

2 notifications of this disease were received. Both cases received antiseptic treatment. One case died.

Undulant and Continued Fevers.

Six cases of undulant fever were notified. Five received institutional treatment.

Acute Infective Jaundice.

In 1938, 1 notification was received; the case was treated, in the City Hospital, Aberdeen.

Erysipelas.

Eighty-three cases of erysipelas were notified, as compared with 78 in 1937. Fifteen cases were treated in hospital. There was 1 death - a case mortality of 1.2.

Pneumonia.

Pneumonia, in its acute and primary forms, is a notifiable disease. In 1938, 306 cases were notified from the landward area and burghs, and 122 received institutional treatment. In 1937, 342 cases of pneumonia were notified.

Accommodation for pneumonia cases is provided in most of the Cottage Hospitals in the County, but special wards are set aside in Woodend (Municipal) Hospital, Aberdeen, for the treatment of those cases who are physically fit to be transferred. In Woodend Hospital, contiguous laboratory facilities exist, and selected cases received specific treatment with anti-pneumococcic serum. The administration of serum to selected cases of pneumonia was found to be 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. Lately, treatment by M. & B. 693 has taken the place of serum therapy.

There were 100 deaths from this disease, a case mortality of 32.6 per cent, as against a case mortality of 30.1 per cent in 1937.

Malaria.

No case of malaria was notified.

Dysentery.

Three hundred and sixty two cases of dysentery were notified, as compared with 51 cases in 1937. Twelve of the cases were treated in institutions.

Small-pox.

No case occurred during the year.

Unsubstantiated and Continued Fevers.

Six cases of unsubstantiated fever were notified. Five received institutional treatment.

Acute Infective Diseases.

In 1937, 1 notification was received; the case was treated in the City Hospital, Aberdeen.

Erysipelas.

Eighty-three cases of erysipelas were notified, as compared with 78 in 1937. Fifteen cases were treated in hospital. There was 1 death - a case mortality of 1.2.

Pneumonia.

Pneumonia, in its acute and primary forms, is a notifiable disease. In 1937, 306 cases were notified from the General and District, and 122 received institutional treatment. In 1937, 344 cases of pneumonia were notified.

Accommodation for pneumonia cases is provided in most of the General Hospitals in the County, but special wards are not made in Woodland (Municipal) Hospital, Aberdeen, for the treatment of those cases who are physically fit to be transferred. In Woodland Hospital, continuous laboratory facilities exist, and selected cases received specific treatment with anti-pneumococcal serum. The administrative of serum to selected cases of pneumonia was found to be nearly always followed by:-

- (a) a diminution of complications.
- (b) a hastening of the crisis and consequent convalescence.
- (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. Initially, treatment by M. & B. 529 has taken the place of serum therapy.

There were 103 deaths from this disease, a case mortality of 33.6 per cent, as against a case mortality of 30.1 per cent in 1937.

Malaria.

No case of malaria was notified.

Dysentery.

Three hundred and sixty-two cases of dysentery were notified, as compared with 51 cases in 1937. Twelve of the cases were treated in institutions.

Scarlet Fever.

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.

3. HOUSING.

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926, 1931 and 1938.

The most important housing enactment ever introduced, so far as rural housing is concerned, was the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926. The Housing (Rural Workers) Amendment Act, 1931 enabled Local Authorities to give grants and loans up to 1st October, 1936, but an extension was given to enable applications to be received up to 24th June, 1938. The Housing (Rural Workers) Amendment Act, 1938, continues until 30th September, 1942, the operation of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts which would otherwise have ceased in June, 1938. Under these Acts, assistance may be given to private persons towards the cost of improving or reconstructing houses occupied by agricultural workers or persons of similar economic status.

The maximum grant for reconstructing a house is £100 but the last amending Act makes possible an additional grant for works which will put an end to overcrowding in cases where application for the previous grant was made before a standard of overcrowding was set up by the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935. The total amount of the original and further grants must not in any one case exceed £150.

Property owners in the County have taken full advantage of the operation of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts. The plans submitted are carefully scrutinised by a Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee and the standard of reconstruction attained is now very high.

In Table VIII are given details as to the housing progress in the County under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

TABLE /

TABLE VIII.

PROGRESS OF SCHEME APPROVED UNDER THE HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS, 1926, 1931 and 1938.

	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, 1938.	228	205	335	356	171	£19,800.19.7	£31,195.3.6
For period to 31st December, 1938.	3343	3157	2717	2755	236	285,622.4.2	242,752.5.4
	2. Assistance by way of Loans by the Local Authority.					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.	Number of dwellings in respect of which loans have been advanced.				
For year from 1st January to 31st December, 1938.	4	3	3			£600	£510
For period to 31st December, 1938.	53	53	53			6,927.12.5	5,461.4.7

The Housing (Agricultural Population) Act, 1938.

By this Act, Exchequer contributions are given towards the expense incurred by Local Authorities in building new houses for persons of the working classes engaged in agriculture. Local Authorities may provide new houses to replace unfit houses, to put an end to overcrowding or to meet a shortage of houses for the agricultural population. In addition, Local Authorities may give lump sum grants to private persons to assist them to build new houses to replace unfit houses and premises, such as, bothies and chaumers.

The maximum grant is £160 for a house of three apartments and £200 for a larger house.

This Act may prove very helpful in providing new dwellings for crofters, "cottars" etc., where the present houses are unfit and are on unsatisfactory sites. In some instances, the provision of an adequate water supply presents an almost unsurmountable difficulty, but, with the aid of this Act, it will be possible to select sites for new houses, having due regard to sufficient water supply, preferably by gravitation.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

In terms of Section 22(2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, the following statements were submitted to the Department of Health for Scotland showing the measures which the County Council propose to take during the five years 1939-1943 for dealing with housing conditions and the provision of further housing accommodation.

Estimates of County Housing Requirements and Buildings
Proposals during the five years, 1939-1943.

I. (A) Estimated number of Houses:-

	Number of Apartments.						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
(a) Unfit for human habitation but not overcrowded	295	730	899	294	198	101	2517
(b) Unfit for human habitation and overcrowded	124	361	187	24	9	1	706
(c) Overcrowded but not unfit for human habitation	307	430	542	111	23	2	1415
	726	1521	1628	429	230	104	4638
(B) Estimated number of houses required to meet the * general needs of the working-class population.	-	100	570	50	-	-	720

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

II./

The Housing (Scotland) Act, 1957

By this Act, Exchequer contributions are given towards the expenses incurred by local authorities in building new houses for persons of the working classes engaged in agriculture. Local authorities may provide new houses to replace dilapidated houses, to put an end to overcrowding or to meet a shortage of houses for the agricultural population. In addition, local authorities may give lump sum grants to private persons to assist them to build new houses to replace dilapidated houses and premises, such as, cottages and barns.

The maximum grant is £150 for a house of three apartments and £200 for a larger house.

This Act may prove very helpful in providing new dwellings for workers, "cottage" etc., where the present houses are unfit and are an unsatisfactory situation. In some instances, the provision of an adequate water supply presents an almost insuperable difficulty, but, with the aid of this Act, it will be possible to select sites for new houses, having due regard to sufficient water supply, particularly by gravitation.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1957

In terms of Section 2(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1957, the following statements were submitted to the Department of Health for Scotland showing the measures which the County Council propose to take during the five years 1957-1962 for dealing with housing conditions and the provision of further housing accommodation.

Estimates of County Housing Requirements and Buildings Proposed during the five years, 1957-1962

1. (A) Estimated number of houses:-

Number of Apartments					
1	2	3	4	5	6 - Total
125	130	555	104	198	1012
125	130	555	104	198	1012
125	130	555	104	198	1012
125	130	555	104	198	1012
125	130	555	104	198	1012
125	130	555	104	198	1012
125	130	555	104	198	1012
125	130	555	104	198	1012
125	130	555	104	198	1012
125	130	555	104	198	1012

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

The housing needs of working persons living with relatives or in sub-lets or in lodgings, persons desiring to obtain further housing accommodation is not likely to be available, etc.

II.

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

*	((a) Houses for which tenders have already been submitted to the Department but which are not likely to be completed till after 31st December, 1938.	251.
	((b) Houses for which tenders have yet to be submitted to the Department.	<u>1178</u>
	Total	<u>1429</u>

* Excluding single rooms in hostels which should be separately entered here 12 New Pitsligo.

(B) Estimated number of new houses likely to be provided for the working-classes during the five years, 1939-1943, otherwise than by the Local Authority:-	120	(Mainly under the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938.
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11.

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

(a) Houses for which tenders have already been submitted to the Department but which are not likely to be completed till after 31st December, 1939.	251
(b) Houses for which tenders have yet to be submitted to the Department.	1175
Total	1426

Excluding single rooms in hostels which should be separately entered here as new dwellings.

(B) Estimated number of new houses likely to be provided for the working-class during the five years, 1939-1943, other than those for the Local Authority -
(Housing Corporation)
(Housing Association)
(Local Authorities)
(Total, 1939-1943)

SUMMARIES OF UNFIT and OVERCROWDED HOUSES.

I. CENTRAL DIVISION.

(a)

(c)

(b)

Situation	Unfit - Not Overcrowded Size of Apartments.							Unfit and Overcrowded Size of Apartments.							Overcrowded but Fit Size of Apartments.							Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	
Special Districts	2	23	15	14	4	-	58	2	23	5	-	-	-	30	16	130	103	19	1	-	269	357
Parishes - Ordinary Houses only	8	46	54	12	9	5	134	4	29	12	-	-	-	45	16	59	59	15	1	-	150	329
Parishes - Special Subjects (Farms, Cottars, Crofts, etc.)	85	53	103	39	45	23	348	27	41	31	4	3	-	106	118	57	122	18	8	-	323	777
	95	122	172	65	58	28	540	33	93	48	4	3	-	181	150	246	284	52	10	-	742	1463

	Size of plantations 1914 - 1915										Size of plantations 1916 - 1917										Size of plantations 1918 - 1919										Total Days
	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	
Grass Growth Height (inches) Number of Stems	32	155	115	92	28	59	200	37	13	49	4	3	-	101	120	592	586	25	10	-	145	7123									
	92	23	102	30	42	53	349	51	47	77	4	3	-	102	170	23	755	70	0	-	353	111									
Honey Growth Height (inches) Number of Stems	0	48	24	15	3	2	134	4	50	15	-	-	-	42	70	20	23	12	1	-	100	153									
	5	52	72	14	4	-	20	5	57	2	-	-	-	30	70	170	103	10	7	-	503	121									
Honey Growth Height (inches) Number of Stems	1	5	3	4	2	0	1047	7	3	7	4	2	0	1047	7	5	3	4	2	0	1047	1047									
	Size of Honey Growth Height (inches) Number of Stems										Size of Honey Growth Height (inches) Number of Stems										Size of Honey Growth Height (inches) Number of Stems										

1- GROWTH DICTIONARY

DICTIONARY OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

II. STRATHEOGIE DIVISION.

Situation	(a)							(b)							(c)							Grand Total
	Unfit - Not Overcrowded Size of Apartments.							Unfit and Overcrowded Size of Apartments							Overcrowded but Fit Size of Apartments							
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	
Special Districts.	4	15	11	4	1	-	35	-	5	4	-	-	-	9	-	9	14	1	-	-	24	68
Parishes - Ordinary Houses only.	1	42	78	14	3	2	140	2	17	10	-	-	-	29	-	18	27	6	1	1	53	222
Parishes - Special Subjects (Farms, Cottars, Crofts, etc.)	-	24	94	20	15	4	157	-	17	23	1	2	-	43	-	28	75	19	8	-	130	330
	5	81	183	38	19	6	332	2	39	37	1	2	-	81	-	55	116	26	9	1	207	620

	2	31	103	39	76	9	375	5	73	11	7	5	-	91	-	21	776	56	8	7	501	950
откуда (куда) (куда) откуда куда откуда куда откуда		34	36	30	12	4	121	-	11	13	7	5	-	43	-	30	12	16	8	-	170	730
откуда откуда откуда куда откуда	7	45	19	14	3	5	140	5	11	10	-	-	-	35	-	79	51	9	7	7	29	535
куда откуда куда откуда	4	72	77	4	7	-	32	-	2	4	-	-	-	8	-	0	14	7	-	-	14	48
куда откуда	7	5	3	4	3	4	140	7	5	3	5	2	24	140	7	5	3	4	2	14	2012	5077
куда откуда	2770 от куда откуда куда - куда откуда							куда от куда откуда куда - куда откуда							куда от куда откуда куда - куда откуда							куда

(c)

(p)

(u)

17. МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКАЯ

III. MAR DIVISION.

Situation	(a) Unfit - Not overcrowded Size of Apartments.							(b) Unfit and Overcrowded Size of Apartments							(c) Overcrowded but fit. Size of Apartments							Grand Total	
	Unfit - Not overcrowded Size of Apartments.							Unfit and Overcrowded Size of Apartments							Overcrowded but fit. Size of Apartments								
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total		
Special Districts	3	13	15	2	-	-	33	1	3	1	-	-	-	5	1	7	8	-	1	-	-	17	55
Parishes - Ordinary House.	-	21	25	4	3	-	53	2	6	3	2	1	-	14	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	6	73
Parishes (Special Subjects i.e. Farmhouses, Crofts, Cottars, etc.)	20	11	27	14	21	11	104	7	4	4	2	-	-	17	4	1	2	1	-	-	8	129	
	23	45	67	20	24	11	190	10	13	8	4	1	-	36	5	12	12	1	1	-	31	257	

IV. BUCHAN DIVISION.

Situation.	(a) Unfit - Not Overcrowded Size of Apartments							(b) Unfit and Overcrowded Size of Apartments							(c) Overcrowded but Fit Size of Apartments							Grand Total
	Unfit - Not Overcrowded Size of Apartments							Unfit and Overcrowded Size of Apartments							Overcrowded but Fit Size of Apartments							
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	
Special Districts, Villages and Hamlets	86	286	144	50	12	17	595	25	92	21	10	1	-	149	20	72	59	24	2	-	177	921
Parishes - Ordinary Houses only	7	93	83	20	8	4	215	2	46	15	-	-	1	64	1	4	16	-	-	-	21	300
Parishes - Special Subjects (Farms, Cottars, Crofts, etc.)	79	103	250	101	77	35	645	52	78	58	5	2	-	195	131	41	55	8	1	1	237	1077
	172	482	477	171	97	56	1455	79	216	94	15	3	1	408	152	117	130	32	3	1	435	2298

Station	Size of Wharves (ft)										Size of Wharves (ft)										Size of Wharves (ft)										Total Length	Total Area	Total Volume
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Station 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Station 2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Station 3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Station 4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Station 5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Station 6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Station 7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Station 8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Station 9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Station 10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

TABLE 1A. WHARF DIMENSIONS.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Estimated Number of New Houses likely to be Erected by the County Council during the five years 1939-1943.

(a) Houses for which tenders have already been submitted to the Department of Health but which are not likely to be completed till after 31st December, 1938.

<u>Situation of Houses.</u>		<u>Number of Houses.</u>
Blackburn		4
Waterton		63
Bridge of Don		<u>40</u>
	Total	<u>107</u>

(b) Houses for which Tenders have yet to be submitted to the Department of Health.

Site of proposed houses - Special District, Village Hamlet or Parish.	Houses to be built in Special Districts, Villages or Hamlets for families living there.	Houses to be built in Special Districts, Villages or Hamlets for families living in Parishes.	Houses to be built in Parishes for families living thoro.	Total for next Five Years.	Priority		
					1	2	3
Blackburn	-	6	-	6	-	6	-
Dyce	26	-	-	26	20	-	3
Fovoran	12	-	-	12	-	12	-
Kennay	30	6	-	36	36	-	-
Monymusk	4	-	-	4	-	4	-
Newhills	16	-	-	16	16	-	-
Newmachar	4	-	-	4	-	4	-
Oldmachar	-	12	-	12	-	12	-
Culter	16	6	-	22	22	-	-
Cults	6	-	-	6	-	6	-
Earlick	4	6	-	10	-	10	-
Tarvos	6	-	-	6	-	6	-
Pitmeddon	10	-	-	10	10	-	-
Belholvie /							

Country or Territory	Number of persons	Number of persons	Number of persons	Number of persons	Number of persons	Number of persons
Algeria	10	10	10	10	10	10
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	4	4	4	4	4	4
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	10	10	10	10	10	10
Brazil	4	4	4	4	4	4
Canada	10	10	10	10	10	10
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	10	10	10	10	10	10
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	10	10	10	10	10	10
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	10	10	10	10	10	10
Germany	10	10	10	10	10	10
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	10	10	10	10	10	10
Italy	10	10	10	10	10	10
Japan	10	10	10	10	10	10
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	10	10	10	10	10	10
Netherlands	10	10	10	10	10	10
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	10	10	10	10	10	10
Portugal	10	10	10	10	10	10
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sweden	10	10	10	10	10	10
Switzerland	10	10	10	10	10	10
Turkey	10	10	10	10	10	10
U.S.A.	10	10	10	10	10	10
U.S.S.R.	10	10	10	10	10	10
Yugoslavia	10	10	10	10	10	10

(a) Number of persons who have been in the country of residence.

Number of persons

Number of persons

Number of persons

Number of persons

Number of persons

Number of persons who have been in the country of residence.

(b) Number of persons who have been in the country of residence.

Number of persons who have been in the country of residence.

Number of persons

Site of proposed houses - Special District, Village, Hamlet or Parish.	Houses to be built in Special Districts, Villages or Hamlets for families living thoro.	Houses to be built in Special Districts, Villages or Hamlets for families living in Parishes.	Houses to be built in Parishes for families living thoro.	Total for next Five Years.	Priority		
					1	2	3
Belholvie Parish	-	-	18	18	8	10	-
Chapel of Carioch Parish	-	-	22	22	22	-	-
Cluny Parish	-	-	12	12	-	12	-
Daviot Parish	-	-	4	4	4	-	-
Drumoak Parish	-	-	8	8	-	8	-
Echt Parish	-	-	6	6	-	6	-
Fintray Parish	-	-	12	12	12	-	-
Foveran Parish	-	-	6	6	-	6	-
Konnay Parish	-	-	6	6	6	-	-
Kintore Parish	-	-	12	12	6	6	-
Moldrum Parish	-	-	6	6	-	6	-
Midmar Parish	-	-	6	6	-	6	-
Monymusk Parish	-	-	6	6	6	-	-
Newhills Parish	-	-	8	8	8	-	-
Newmachar Parish	-	-	6	6	6	-	-
Peterculter Parish	-	-	6	6	-	6	-
Skene Parish	-	-	6	6	6	-	-
Tarves Parish	-	-	4	4	-	4	-
Udny Parish	-	-	6	6	6	-	-
	134	36	160	330	194	130	6

STRATHBOGIE DIVISION.

(a) Houses for which tenders have already been submitted to the Department of Health but which are not likely to be completed till after 31st December, 1938.

Situation of Houses.

Insch
Rhynie
Ruthven
Fyvie

Total

52

(b) Houses for which tenders have yet to be submitted to the Department of Health.

Site of proposed houses - Special District, Village Hamlet or Parish.	Houses to be built in Special Districts, Villages or Hamlets for families living there.	Houses to be built in Special Districts, Villages or Hamlets for families living in Parishes.	Houses to be built in Parishes for families living there.	Total for next Five Years.	Priority		
					1	2	3
Auchloven & Premnay	-	4	-	4	-	-	4
Cumminestown	2	4	-	6	6	-	-
Gartly Central	-	4	-	4	4	-	-
Insch & Rothney	8	6	-	14	10	4	-
Kennethmont	-	8	-	8	20	-	-
New Byth	20	-	-	20	-	-	-
Old Rayne & Fitmachie	4	4	-	8	-	-	-
Rhynie	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Rothienorman	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Ythanwells	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
Auchterless Parish	-	4	-	4	4	-	-
Cairnie Parish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clatt Parish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culsalmond Parish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drumblade Parish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgue Parish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fyvie Parish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glass Parish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huntly Parish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King Edward Parish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oyno Parish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turriff Parish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	34	46	100	180	56	78	46

MAR DIVISION.

(1) Houses for which tenders have already been submitted to the Department of Health but which are not likely to be completed till after 31st December, 1938.

Lumsden - 4.

(2) Houses for which tenders have yet to be submitted to the Department of Health.

Site of proposed houses - Special District, Village, Hamlet or Parish.	Houses to be built in Special Districts, Villages or Hamlets for families living there.	Houses to be built in Special Districts, Villages or Hamlets for families living in Parishes.	Houses to be built in Parishes for families living there.	Total for next Five Years.	Priority		
					1	2	3
Aboyne	4	-	-	4	-	4	-
Alford	4	2	-	6	4	2	-
Braemar	3	1	-	4	4	-	-
Lumphanan	2	2	-	4	-	4	-
Lumsden	2	-	-	2	2	-	-
Montgarrie	2	2	-	4	2	2	-
Tarland	6	2	-	8	6	2	-
Torphins	4	4	-	8	4	4	-
Crathie Parish	.	-	2	2	2	-	-
Strathdon Parish	-	-	4	4	4	-	-
Tough Parish	-	-	4	4	4	-	-
Towie Parish	-	-	4	4	-	4	-
	27	13	14	54	32	22	-

No.	Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance	Total	Total
1	1911	Balance forward					
2	1911	By Cash					
3	1911	To Cash					
4	1911	By Cash					
5	1911	To Cash					
6	1911	By Cash					
7	1911	To Cash					
8	1911	By Cash					
9	1911	To Cash					
10	1911	By Cash					
11	1911	To Cash					
12	1911	By Cash					
13	1911	To Cash					
14	1911	By Cash					
15	1911	To Cash					
16	1911	By Cash					
17	1911	To Cash					
18	1911	By Cash					
19	1911	To Cash					
20	1911	By Cash					
21	1911	To Cash					
22	1911	By Cash					
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35	1911	To Cash					
36	1911	By Cash					
37	1911	To Cash					
38	1911	By Cash					
39	1911	To Cash					
40	1911	By Cash					
41	1911	To Cash					
42	1911	By Cash					
43	1911	To Cash					
44	1911	By Cash					
45	1911	To Cash					
46	1911	By Cash					
47	1911	To Cash					
48	1911	By Cash					
49	1911	To Cash					
50	1911	By Cash					
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91	1911	To Cash					
92	1911	By Cash					
93	1911	To Cash					
94	1911	By Cash					
95	1911	To Cash					
96	1911	By Cash					
97	1911	To Cash					
98	1911	By Cash					
99	1911	To Cash					
100	1911	By Cash					

(1) Balance for cash on hand and in bank at close of year.

(2) Balance for cash on hand and in bank at close of year.

(3) Balance for cash on hand and in bank at close of year.

(4) Balance for cash on hand and in bank at close of year.

(5) Balance for cash on hand and in bank at close of year.

BUCHAN DIVISION.

(a) Houses for which tenders have already been submitted to the Department of Health but which are not likely to be completed till after 31st December, 1938.

Situation of Houses.

Fetterangus
Hatton
Longside
New Pitsligo
Strichen
Strichen, North Street
St. Combs

Number of Houses.
8
4
10
40
8
2
16
38

Total

(b) Houses for which tenders have yet to be submitted to the Department of Health.

Site of Proposed Houses - Special District, Village, Hamlet or Parish.	Houses to be built in Special Districts, Villages or Hamlets for families living there.	Houses to be built in Special Districts, Villages or Hamlets for families living in Parishes.	Houses to be built in Parishes for families living there.	Total for next five Years.	Priority
Achnagatt	4			4	1
Boddam, Stirling, etc.	80			80	4
Cruden Bay, etc.	34			34	50
Collieston	4			4	14
Craighall	6			6	12
Cairnbulg & Inverallochy	80			80	32
Crimond	14	13		20	30
Fetterangus	5	9		14	20
Hatton	26	10		36	16
Longside	6			6	12
Methlick	12			12	12
Maud	14			14	12
Mintlaw	6			6	12
New Leods	28			28	12
New Deer	32			32	14
New Pitsligo	40			40	48
New Aberdour	5			5	12
Old Deer	8	7		15	32
Pannan	28			28	8
Strichen	8			8	20
Stuartfield	40			40	8
Sandhaven & Pitullie	24			24	15
St. Fergus	12			12	12
St. Combs					12
	573	53	-	626	175 286 165

Statement showing progress with the erection of
Council Houses during the year ended 31st December, 1938.

Houses completed during the year to 31st December, 1938.		Houses under construction at 31st December, 1938.		Houses for which sites have been acquired prior to 31st December 1938, but on which building has not commenced.	
Kemnay	6	Rhynie	20	Cruden Bay	14
New Deer	24	Insch	20	Hatton of Cruden	5
Gartly Station	4	Fetterangus	14	Strichen	22
Newburgh	8	Cults	8	Mintlaw	8
Alford	12	Blackburn	4	New Aberdour	8
Aboyne	8	Waterton	69	Insch	10
Mintlaw	14	Ruthven	4	St. Fergus	6
Auchleven	8	Strichen	16	Longside	2
Rothienorman	8	Bridge of Don	40	Fetterangus	8
St. Fergus	8	New Pitsligo	40	St. Combs	16
Culter	32	Longside	10	New Pitsligo	20
Lumsden	8	Fyvie	20	Bridge of Don	30-40
Crathie	4	Lumsden	4	Tarland	2
Cairnie	12	Hatton of Cruden	4		
Waterton	34	St. Combs	14		
Tarland	8		287		
Cruden Bay	30				
	228				

Note. - During the year properties were also acquired at Strichen and Longside for reconstruction into 2-apartment houses for aged persons.

Statement showing progress with the erection of
Council Houses during the year ended 31st December, 1935.

Houses completed during the year to 31st Dec- ember, 1935.		Houses under con- struction at 31st December, 1935.		How far for which sites have been acquired and to 31st December 1935, but on which building has not commenced.	
Ermy	6	Hynde	20	Garden Bay	14
New Deer	24	Inch	20	Station of Garden	2
Castle Station	4	Waterbury	14	Station	12
Newburgh	2	Colin	2	Station	2
Alford	12	Blackburn	4	New Station	2
Adams	2	Waterbury	60	Inch	10
Station	10	Station	4	St. George	2
Station	2	Station	10	Longside	2
Station	2	Bridge of Don	40	Waterbury	2
St. George	2	New Pitsligo	40	St. George	12
Colin	22	Longside	10	New Pitsligo	20
Station	2	Tyde	20	Bridge of Don	20-40
Station	4	Inch	4	Station	2
Station	12	Station of			
Station	24	Station	4		
Station	2	St. George	12		
Station	2				
Garden Bay	20				
	22				

Notes: - During the
year previous were
also acquired at
Station and Longside
for reconstruction
into 5-apartment
houses for aged
persons.

RE-HOUSING

during

The Year from 1st January to 31st December, 1938

by

The Local Authority of The County of Aberdeen.

Slum Clearance and Re-development.	Number of		
	Houses vacated	Persons displaced	Houses demolished
As a result of action under:- <u>The Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930:</u>			
Part I. of the Act - <u>Clearance Areas:-</u>			
(a) Unfit Houses	6	19	-
(b) Fit Houses	-	-	-
(c) Fit Houses on lands acquired under Sec. 3.	-	-	-
Part II. of the Act - <u>Other than Clearance Areas:-</u>			
(a) Unfit Houses under Demolition Orders ...	88	415	-
(b) Unfit Houses under Closing Orders	4	16	-
(c) Unfit Houses under Undertak- ings (Sec. 16(2)) ...	112	585	-
<u>The Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935:</u>			
Part I. of the Act - <u>Re-development Areas:-</u>			
(a) Unfit Houses	-	-	-
(b) Fit Houses	-	-	-
Totals ..	210	1035	-
DECROWDING OF FIT HOUSES.			

Number of families decrowded from fit houses:

(a) by transference to houses owned by Local Authority ...	105
(b) by transference to houses in private ownership (estimated)	27
(c) by any other means (e.g. by enlargement of houses with aid of grant under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931)	11
Total	143

4. Disinfections.

The number of official disinfections performed by the Sanitary Inspectors appears in Table X. -

TABLE X.

	Buchan	Mar	Central	Strath- bogie	Total
After Scarlet Fever	135	51	164	17	367
" Diphtheria	47	6	51	18	122
" Enteric Fever	1	-	-	-	1
" Tuberculosis	-	2	5	3	10
" Other Infections	-	1	14	6	21
Totals ...	183	60	234	44	521

In 1937, the total number of official disinfections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors numbered 566.

The best disinfectants are sunlight, free ventilation and soap and water. It is universally acknowledged by medical men that fumigation and spraying are of no value in destroying germs, but, in this matter, the education of the public is a gradual process but it will in time be accepted that the use of fumigants and disinfectants in houses where infection has occurred is simply waste of public money. Their supposed efficacy really lies in causing a mess which necessitates subsequent thorough cleansing and ventilation.

5. Factories Acts.

In 1938, there were 956 factories 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 XI.

	Buchan	Mar	Central	Strath- bogie	Total
Number on Register	323	164	250	219	956
" of Inspections	94	107	286	230	717
Notices served under Section 2(3), &c.	-	-	8	2	10
Defects found ...	2	3	9	2	16
" remedied ..	2	3	8	2	15

4. Distinctions

The number of official distinctions reported by the Sanitary Inspector appears in Table X.

TABLE X

	Number	Per Cent	Stripped Boys	Total
After Positive Fever	132	51	184	361
" Typhoid	47	6	51	122
" Enteric Fever	1	-	-	1
" Typhus	-	2	2	10
" Other Infections	-	1	14	21
Total	183	60	254	521

In 1937, the total number of official distinctions carried out by the Sanitary Inspector numbered 283.

The best distinction is weight, from ventilation and soap and water. It is universally acknowledged by medical men that ventilation and spraying are of no value in destroying germs, but, in this matter, the education of the public is a gradual process and it will in time be accepted that the use of disinfectants in houses where infection has occurred is simply waste of public money. Their supposed efficacy lies in creating a sense which necessitates subsequent thorough cleaning and ventilation.

5. Positive Acts

In 1936, there were 756 positive acts on the register. Details as to their number, the number of inspections, of notices served and of orders issued are tabulated, appear in the following Table:

TABLE XI

	Number	Per Cent	Stripped Boys	Total
Number on Register	327	100	250	756
" of Inspections	94	100	250	756
Notices served under Section 2(3), etc.	-	-	2	10
Orders issued	2	3	2	16
" cancelled	2	3	2	12

SECTION II.

THE HEALTH OF THE BURGHS.

Population. - The population of the Burghs, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1938, was 40,311.

As compared with the estimated population in 1937, there is an increase of 129.

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

TABLE I.

BURGHS	Population, as estimated to middle of 1937.	Population, as estimated to middle of 1938.	Estimated increase or decrease.
Ballater	1,251	1,254	3 Increase
Ellon	1,383	1,390	7 "
Fraserburgh	10,383	10,388	5 "
Huntly	3,979	3,985	6 "
Inverurie	4,693	4,728	35 "
Kintore	792	799	7 "
Oldmeldrum	1,017	1,025	8 "
Rosehearty	1,147	1,124	23 Decrease
Turriff	2,486	2,562	76 Increase
Peterhead	13,051	13,056	5 "
Totals	40,182	40,311	129 Increase

Marriages. - There were 315 marriages, representing a marriage-rate of 7.8 per 1,000 of population. The marriage-rate in 1937 was 8.3.

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

TABLE II

THE HEALTH OF THE BURGHS.

The population of the Burghs, as estimated by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1938, was 40,311.

As compared with the estimated population in 1937, there is an increase of 137.

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

TABLE I.

BURGH	Population, as estimated to middle of 1938.	Population, as estimated to middle of 1937.	Estimated increase or decrease.
Belfast	1,521	1,521	0 Increase
Glenties	1,383	1,370	13 Increase
Limavady	10,383	10,388	5 Decrease
Downpatrick	3,973	3,987	14 Decrease
Down	4,673	4,758	85 Increase
Wick	792	799	7 Increase
Coleraine	1,017	1,082	65 Increase
Donaghadee	1,147	1,124	23 Increase
Portlough	5,406	5,523	117 Increase
Portadown	13,021	13,026	5 Decrease
Totals	40,182	40,311	129 Increase

There were 315 marriages, representing a marriage rate of 7.8 per 1,000 of population. The marriage rate in 1937 was 8.7.

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

TABLE II.

BURGHs	Number (including illegitimate births)	Birth-rate (corrected)	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 total births.
Ballater	17	13.5	2	11.8
Ellon	23	16.5	1	4.3
Fraserburgh	180	17.3	19	10.6
Huntly	65	16.3	11	16.9
Inverurie	74	15.6	7	9.1
Kintore	10	12.5	1	10.
Oldmeldrum	21	20.5	1	4.8
Roschearty	20	17.8	1	5
Turriff	53	20.7	8	15.1
Peterhead	268	20.5	20	7.5
Totals	731	18.1	71	9.7
Corresponding figures for 1937.	738	18.3	63	8.5

Deaths and Death-rates. - There were 514 deaths, representing a death-rate of 12.8 per 1,000 of population, as against 12.9 in 1937.

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

TABLE III.

BURGHs	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Ballater ...	18	14.3
Ellon ...	26	18.7
Fraserburgh ...	102	9.8
Huntly ...	57	14.3
Inverurie ...	55	11.6
Kintore ...	14	17.5
Oldmeldrum ...	22	21.5
Roschearty ...	25	22.2
Turriff ...	33	12.9
Peterhead ...	162	12.4
Total ...	514	12.8

TABLE II.

NUMBER	Number (including illegals) (cents)	Birth-rate (cents)	Illegals Births	Illegals Birth-rate per 100 total births
Bellator	19	12.5	2	12.5
Elia	23	12.5	1	4.3
Yvonneburg	120	17.5	19	15.8
Henty	62	12.5	11	12.9
Inverness	74	12.5	7	9.4
Kindra	10	12.5	1	10.
Olshabram	21	20.5	1	4.8
Roschenty	20	17.8	1	5
Turtill	23	20.7	8	12.1
Peterham	228	20.5	20	7.5
Total	731	12.1	71	7.7
Corresponding figures for 1937	733	12.3	63	8.5

Deaths and Birth-rates. - There were 714 deaths, representing a death-rate of 12.3 per 1,000 of population, as against 12.9 in 1937.

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

TABLE III.

NUMBER	Number of Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000
Bellator	18	14.3
Elia	26	12.7
Yvonneburg	102	9.8
Henty	57	14.3
Inverness	52	11.6
Kindra	14	17.2
Olshabram	22	21.8
Roschenty	22	22.5
Turtill	13	12.9
Peterham	121	12.4
Total	714	12.3

INCIDENCE of the COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In 1938, there were notified 218 cases of scarlet fever and 97 cases of diphtheria. In 1937, 214 cases of scarlet fever and 88 of diphtheria were notified.

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) Acts, 458 new houses either had been built during 1938 or were in course of construction at the end of the year.

INCIDENCE OF THE COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In 1935, there were notified 255 cases of scarlet fever and 71 cases of diphtheria. In 1934, 254 cases of scarlet fever and 68 of diphtheria were notified.

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

HOUSING.

The progress made in housing in the Borough is set out in Table IV. Existing houses reconstructed under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1925, 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 - 1938.

	Ballater	Ellon	Fraser- burgh.	Huntly	Inverurie	Kintore	Oldmeldrum	Rose- hearty	Turriff	Peterhead	Total
A. - Completed during 1938.											
1. With aid of Subsidy	8	-	70	18	-	-	-	4	22	98	220
(a) By Local Authority	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
(b) By private enterprise	-	-	2	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	9
2. By unassisted private enterprise											
B. - In Course of erection at 31st December, 1938.											
1. With aid of Subsidy.											
(a) By Local Authority	-	-	44	42	44	-	-	8	-	86	224
(b) By private enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. By unassisted private enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	8	4	116	60	49	2	-	13	22	184	453
Population	1254	1390	10388	3985	4728	799	1025	1124	2562	13056	40311
Number of new houses completed in 1938, or in course of erection, per 1,000 of population	6.4	2.8	11.2	15.	10.3	2.5	-	11.6	8.5	14.	11.1
Number of applications lodged during 1938 under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.	-	6	7	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	21

SECTION III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The Scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare embraces not only the landward area but also the ten Burghs within the County.

There are five Child Welfare Clinics, situated in Huntly, Inverurie, Ellon, Peterhead and Bucksburn. During 1938 the local medical practitioners have continued to give their enthusiastic support, with the result that the Clinics have functioned with success. At the Clinics, medical practitioners, nurses, Red Cross workers and others periodically deliver lectures. During the year plans were under consideration for the provision of a Child Welfare Centre at Fraserburgh.

Births and Birth-rates.

The population of the County, including the Burghs, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1938, was 147,032. The number of births registered was 2,725 and the birth-rate was 18.5 per 1,000 of population, showing a slight increase over last year. In 1937 the birth-rate was 17.9.

Of the 2,725 births, 362 were illegitimate, giving an illegitimate birth-rate of 13.7 per 100 births, as compared with 13.2 in 1937.

For the whole of Scotland, the birth-rate in 1938 was 17.7 per 1,000. The Scottish birth-rate reached its highest recorded peak in 1876, when it was 35.62 per 1,000; since then, excluding minor fluctuations, the trend has been gradually downwards.

Infantile Mortality.

The term "Infantile Mortality" means the number of children who die under one year of age. In 1938, there were 175 infant deaths. The infantile mortality rate - the number of deaths of children under one year per 1,000 live registered births - was 64.2. This figure shows a slight rise but is less than the rate for the City of Aberdeen. The infantile mortality rate for the landward area was 60.7 as compared with 73.9 for the Burghs. In 1937 the rate for the County as a whole was 63.5 and 60.5 in 1936.

The causes of 175 infant deaths are shown in the following table:-

<u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>Burghs.</u>	<u>Landward.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Infectious Disease ...	3	10	13
Abdominal Tuberculosis .	1	3	4
Convulsions	5	5	10
Bronchitis	4	7	11
Pneumonia	11	20	31
Digestive Diseases ...	1	6	7
Congenital Malformation.	4	13	17
Congenital Debility ...	6	13	19
Premature Birth	9	26	35
Injury at birth	2	7	9
Diseases of Ear	1	-	1
Violence	-	1	1
Other Diseases	7	10	17
	<u>54</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>175</u>

Maternal Mortality.

During 1938, there were 10 deaths of women from causes associated with pregnancy or child-birth. Four deaths were classified by the Registrar-General as due to pregnancy or child-birth. Details regarding these deaths were obtained from the attending medical practitioners. The maternal death-rate was 1.5 per 1,000 births.

In the case of 2 deaths midwives were engaged for the confinement and in the case of 8 deaths doctors were engaged. Six of the deaths occurred in institutions and the remaining four cases died at home.

Twenty five cases of puerperal fever were notified. This figure shows a considerable fall as compared with the number of cases notified in 1937, which was 41. Twenty three cases were treated in the special Puerperal Wards of the Aberdeen City Hospital, and one of these died. This is the lowest number of septic deaths yet recorded. Two cases were treated at home.

Thirteen cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, as compared with 7 in 1937. This number shows a substantial increase, but this is probably due to a greater precision in notification on the part of the practitioner. Of the thirteen cases notified, 5 were treated in institutions and the remaining 8 were treated at home.

It may be noted that, in addition to the above, 5 cases of puerperal sepsis and 5 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified to Aberdeen City Public Health Department from amongst women who belonged to the County of Aberdeen, but who had gone to the City of Aberdeen for purposes of confinement.

Ante-natal Consultations.

A great bulk of the ante-natal care in the County is carried out by the general practitioners in the homes of the patients. There are no ante-natal clinics in the County of Aberdeen. A certain proportion of cases are examined at the ante-natal clinics associated with the Maternity Hospital in Aberdeen, but it has not been possible to extract these figures from the Hospital records and they have been included in the Report of the City of Aberdeen. The same remarks apply to Post-natal cases.

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

The report for the year 1938 under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, is herewith submitted.

The number of midwives who, during the year, intimated their intention to practice in the area was 13.

A County Supervisor of Nurses was appointed and took up duty at the end of October.

Maternal Mortality.

During 1935, there were 15 deaths of women from causes associated with pregnancy or child-birth. Four deaths were classified by the Registrar-General as due to pregnancy or child-birth. Details regarding these deaths were obtained from the attending medical practitioners. The maternal death-rate was 1.2 per 1,000 births.

In the case of 5 deaths midwives were engaged for the confinement and in the case of 3 deaths doctors were engaged. Six of the deaths occurred in institutions and the remaining four cases died at home.

Twenty-five cases of puerperal fever were notified. This figure shows a considerable fall as compared with the number of cases notified in 1934, which was 41. Twenty-three cases were treated in the Aberdeen Maternity Hospital and the Aberdeen City Hospital, and one at home. This is the lowest number of notified deaths yet recorded. Two cases were treated at home.

Thirteen cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, as compared with 7 in 1934. This figure shows a substantial increase but this is probably due to a greater provision of notification on the part of the practitioners. Of the thirteen cases notified, 2 were treated in institutions and the remaining 11 were treated at home.

It may be noted that, in addition to the above, 2 cases of puerperal sepsis and 2 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified in Aberdeen City Public Health Department from women who belonged to the County of Aberdeen, but who had gone to the City of Aberdeen for purposes of confinement.

Anti-natal Consultations.

A great bulk of the anti-natal work in the County is carried out by the general practitioners in the homes of the patients. There are no anti-natal clinics in the County of Aberdeen. A certain proportion of cases are examined at the anti-natal clinics associated with the Maternity Hospital in Aberdeen, but it has not been possible to extract these figures from the Hospital records and they have been included in the Report of the City of Aberdeen. The same remarks apply to post-natal cases.

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1935.

The report for the year 1935 under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1932, is herewith submitted.

The number of midwives who, during the year, indicated their intention to practise in the area was 11.

A County Supervisor of Nurses was appointed and took up duty at the end of October.

Births in Area.

Total Number of Births during 1938.	Total Number of deaths of New-born Children (within ten days) during 1938.	Actual Number of Births Attended by Midwives during 1938.	Actual Number of deaths of New-born Children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.	Actual Number of Cases not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1938.	
				Births	Deaths
2,725	42	345	6	-	-

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Total Number of Cases during 1938.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1938.
24	-	-

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

Total Number of cases during 1938.	Total Number of deaths during 1938 (corrected for transfers)	Actual Number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.	Actual Number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1938.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
25	1 abortion	3	-	-	-

Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Total Number of cases during 1938.	Total Number of deaths during 1938	Actual Number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938	Actual Number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1938.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
13	-	-	-	-	-

Cases of Still-Birth (Dead Born).

Total Number of Cases during 1938.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.
44	9

Deaths in Area.

Total Number of Deaths during 1938.	Total Number of Deaths of New-born Children (within ten days) during 1938.	Total Number of Deaths of Infants (within ten days) during 1938.	Actual Number of Deaths of New-born Children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.	Actual Number of Deaths of New-born Children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.	Actual Number of Deaths of New-born Children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.
2,732	42	342	3	-	-

Cases of Epithelial Mesothelioma.

Total Number of Cases during 1938.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.
24	-	-

Cases of Foreign Body.

Total Number of cases during 1938. (corrected for transference)	Total Number of Deaths during 1938	Actual Number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.	Actual Number of Deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.
32	1 abortion	3	-	-

Cases of Foreign Prostate.

Total Number of cases during 1938.	Total Number of Deaths during 1938	Actual Number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.	Actual Number of Deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.
13	-	-	-	-

Cases of Still-Birth (Dead Born).

Total Number of Cases during 1938.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.
44	9

Cases of Emergency.

Notifications were received from midwives of having in 119 cases sent for medical assistance. In all those cases medical assistance was obtained. In 108 cases, the assistance was required for the mother and in 11 cases for the child.

Summary of Cases.

1. During Pregnancy	...	...	1
2. During Parturition	..	...	105
3. After Parturition	...	...	2
4. For Infant	...	....	<u>11</u>
			<u>119</u>

£290.13/- was paid to doctors for the above services, and £45. 4/- was paid to midwives.

Provision of Foods.

In 1938 milk and foods were granted to 20 mothers and to 151 children. The total quantity of liquid milk supplied was 2,551 gallons. Milk substitutes were supplied at a cost of £1.10. 6d. Ninety two pounds of other food preparations (Virol) were distributed. The cost of milk was £245. 5. 5 and of Virol £7. 2. 7d. giving a total of £252. 8/-. The amount recovered by the Local Authority was £3.17/- and thus the net expenditure in this connection was £250. 1. 6d.

The total amount expended on milk and foods in 1937 was £205. 7. 1d.

Home Visitation.

	First Visits.	Total Visits.
Number of infants under one year of age visited by Health Visitors.	1,950	20,394
Number of children, one to five years, visited by Health visitors.	974	12,899
Number of expectant mothers visited by Health Visitors.	1,404	4,027

Measles & 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 Hospital, Aberdeen.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Twenty four cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified in 1938, as compared with 17 in 1937. Of the 24 cases, 16 belonged to the landward area and 8 to the Burghs. All were notified by general medical practitioners. Thirteen received treatment in the City Hospital, Aberdeen.

Epidemic Diarrhoea.

There were 15 cases of diarrhoea and enteritis, 5 of whom died.

Summary of Cases

Notifications were received from midwives of having in 1937 cases sent for medical examination. In all these cases medical examinations were obtained. In 108 cases, the examination was reported for the mother and in 11 cases for the child.

Summary of Cases

1. During Pregnancy	...	1
2. During Parturition	...	108
3. After Parturition	...	2
4. For Infants	...	11
		<u>122</u>

£230.15/- was paid to doctors for the above services, and £12.4/- was paid to midwives.

Expenditure of Funds

In 1938 milk and food were granted to 21 mothers and to 121 children. The total quantity of liquid milk supplied was 2,522 gallons. Milk substitutes were supplied at a cost of £1.10.00. Ninety-two pounds of other food preparations (Vital) were distributed. The cost of milk was £245.5.5 and of Vital £1.5.7d. giving a total of £252.10/- . The amount recovered by the Local Authority was £2.15/- and thus the net expenditure in this connection was £250.1.5d.

The total amount expended on milk and food in 1937 was £202.7.1d.

Home Visitation

Visit Visits. Total Visits.

Number of infants under one year of age visited by Health Visitors.	1,930	20,134
Number of children, one to five years, visited by Health Visitors.	974	12,592
Number of expectant mothers visited by Health Visitors.	1,404	4,087

Visits to District Council

There is no definite arrangement for the institutional treatment of County children contracting these diseases. Where the same 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 Hospital, Aberdeen.

Quarantine Measures

Twenty four cases of Quinckia Maculorum were notified in 1938, as compared with 17 in 1937. Of the 24 cases, 12 persons, the husband and 2 of the family, all were notified by general medical practitioners. Fifteen received treatment in the City Hospital, Aberdeen.

Medical Attention

There were 15 cases of diarrhoea and enteritis, 7 of whom

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, Aberdeen. A limited number of beds is set aside in Linn Moor Convalescent Home, Culter, for the reception of pre-school children, aged from 3 to 5 years.

Home-Helps.

During 1938, the County Council supplied 4 home-helps.

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. County patients were admitted to this institution at a weekly charge of £3. 5/-.

In 1938, 112 County patients were treated in the Maternity Hospital and 91 in the Ante-Natal Annexe. The cost to the County was £261. 6/-, as compared with £240.15. 3d. in 1937. The considerable increase in cost is due to the fact that up until 30th November, 1937 the charge was only 30/- per week per patient.

Attendance at Child Welfare Clinics.

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

	Huntly	Inverurie	Bucksburn	Ellon	Peterhead
<u>Enrolled:</u>					
Mothers	89	61	105	40	132
Babies (-1 year)	71	21	66	12	102
Children (1-5 years)	60	33	46	42	43
<u>Total Attendances:</u>					
Mothers	757	651	589	277	3673
Babies (-1 year)	551	162	303	87	1477
Children (1-5 years)	394	311	364	272	607

County Cottage Hospitals.

The accompanying statement shows the nature and extent of the work carried out in the Cottage Hospitals in the County during 1938:-

	Total.		Total.
1. Ante-natal Cases ...	38	4. Abnormal or Complicated Confinements -	
2. Abortions	6	(a) Instrumental deliveries	29
Number of deaths ..	-	(b) Other deliveries	1
3. Normal Confinements -		(c) Number of deaths	-
(a) with medical assistance	218	5. Number of infants born -	
(b) Without do. do.	30	(a) Alive	252
(c) Number of deaths.	-	(b) Still-born	8
		6. Number of deaths of infants within 10 days	2

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES - 1937-1938.

The period covered by this report is the year ending 31st July, 1938.

The population of the area as estimated to the middle of 1938, is 147032.

The number of schools is

Primary ...	224)	under Education Authority.
Secondary ..	8)	

There are no special schools in the County.

The number of children on the register was 25683.

The number of children in average attendance was 23313 - 90.8%

Organisation and Administration. The system and extent of medical inspection and treatment, and of dental inspection and treatment remained unchanged. Since the initiation of the Dental Scheme in 1921, dental inspection has been made by the Dental Surgeons.

The 42 district nurses act as School Nurses. Three of them are employed jointly by Aberdeenshire and Banffshire. In addition, the Peterhead Health Visitor has school work as part of her duties.

The nurses are of the greatest help in following-up children requiring treatment and convincing parents of the need for this. By frequent visits to the schools apart from a Medical Officer they have been instrumental in raising the standard of cleanliness throughout the County.

The teaching staff have continued to be most helpful with information and assistance ungrudgingly given.

THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A. Total Number of children examined -

(a) Systematic Examination -

Beginners ...	...	2574	
Nine-year-olds. ...	...	2548	
Twelve-year-olds ...	...	2539	
Sixteen-year-olds ...	...	<u>277</u>	7938

(b) Special cases examined at special visits and re-examinations ...	<u>4876</u>
	<u>12814</u>

B. Number of children notified to parents as suffering from defects. 2361

Number placed under observation for re-examination at subsequent visits without treatment being recommended.	1689
--	------

Of the children with defects 67.2% received attention during the year.

The number of pupils who underwent the full systematic examination was 7938 and the percentages are based on this figure except/

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES - 1937-1938

The period covered by this report is the year ending July 1, 1938.

The population of the area as estimated to the middle of 1938, is 14,702.

The number of schools is

Primary ... 22
Secondary ... 5
Total ... 27

There are no special schools in the County.

The number of children on the register was 4,663.

The number of children in average attendance was 3,312 - 90.

Organization and Administration - The system and extent of medical inspection and treatment, and of dental inspection and treatment remained unchanged. Since the initiation of the Dental Service in 1931, dental inspection has been made by the Dental Surgeon.

The 41 district nurses and one General Nurse. Three of them are employed jointly by Aberdeenshire and Banffshire. In addition the Paterson Health Visitor has worked as part of her duties.

The nurses give of the greatest help in following-up children requiring treatment and convincing parents of the need for this. By frequent visits to the schools apart from a Medical Officer they have been instrumental in raising the standard of cleanliness throughout the County.

The teaching staff have continued to be most helpful with information and assistance gratefully given.

THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN

A. Total Number of children examined -

(a) Systematic Examination -

1938	6,171	Six-year-olds
	2,112	Twelve-year-olds
	2,959	Nine-year-olds
	2,099	Boys only

(b) Special cases examined at special

1938	1,214	Visit and re-examination
1937	1,214	

B. Number of children notified to parents

1938	1,214	as suffering from defects
		Notified for medical observation for
		re-examination at subsequent visits
1937		without treatment being recommended

Of the children with defects 67.5% received attention during the year.

The number of pupils who underwent the full systematic examination was 1,938 and the percentages are based on this figure.

except in the case of visual acuity. As the eyesight of entrants is not tested, and the total number of systematic cases whose eyesight was tested was 5364, the percentage is calculated from this figure.

D. Clothing was found to be insufficient, dirty, or in bad repair in 31 or .4 per cent. Nine special cases were found to be unsatisfactory in this respect.

E. Footgear -

Footgear was found to be unsatisfactory in 21 or .2 per cent and in one 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>
73	4 7/12	40.5	39.1
806	5 6/12	42.2	44.3
364	6 3/12	44.3	46.5
52	7 4/12	46.6	49.8
598	8 7/12	48.7	52.1
645	9 3/12	50.5	57.2
680	11 8/12	52.1	68.9
679	12 3/12	56.3	71.3
81	15 5/12	65.4	121.2
50	16 2/12	69.7	130.4

Girls.

88	4 8/12	41.5	39.9
831	5 5/12	42.1	43.2
343	6 3/12	43.3	44.4
52	7 4/12	45.2	49
592	8 7/12	49.3	51.7
589	9 3/12	51.1	59.6
586	11 7/12	55.5	70.4
663	12 2/12	57.2	77.1
85	15 7/12	63.2	113.9
73	16 2/12	65.1	119.8

G. Cleanliness of Head and Body -

(a) Head -

Dirty or Nits	...	...	329 or 4.1 per cent
Verminous	...	...	9 or .1 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	120

(b) Body -

Dirty or Nits	...	...	38 or .4 per cent
Verminous	...	...	8 or .1 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	18

H. Condition of Skin -

(a) Head -

Ringworm	...	...	2 or .02 per cent.
Impetigo	...	...	19 or .2 per cent.
Favus	...	...	-
Other Diseases	...	...	10 or .1 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	11

(b)/

(b) Body -

Ringworm	...	...
Impetigo	...	...	4 or .05 per cent
Scabies	...	...	42 or .6 per cent
Other Diseases	...	...	14 or .1 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	49

I. Nutrition -

Above Average	...	...	401 or 5.05 per cent
Average	...	...	7110 or 89.5 per cent
Below Average	...	...	426 or 5.3 per cent
Very Bad	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	40

J. Teeth -

Sound	...	...	486 or 6.1 per cent
1-4 decayed	...	...	4961 or 62.4 per cent
5 or more decayed	...	...	2230 or 27.9 per cent
Oral Sepsis	...	...	261 or 3.2 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	45

K. (a) Nose -

Catarrh	...	...	348 or 4.3 per cent
Obstruction	...	...	21 or .2 per cent
Other Diseases	...	...	2 or .02 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	80

(b) Throat -

Tonsils -

Slightly enlarged	...	...	1035 or 13.02 per cent
Markedly enlarged	...	...	348 or 4.3 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	338

Adenoids -

Probably Present	...	...	106 or 1.3 per cent
Present	...	...	10 or .1 per cent
Special Cases	..	...	40

(c) Lymphatic Glands -

1. Submaxillary -

Palpably enlarged	...	...	746 or 9.4 per cent
Markedly enlarged	...	...	4 or .04 per cent
Suppurating	.	...	-
Cicatrices	.	...	46 or .5 per cent
Special Cases	..	...	45

2. Cervical -

Palpably enlarged	...	...	1095 or 13.8 per cent
Markedly enlarged	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Suppurating	.	...	-
Cicatrices	.	...	35 or .4 per cent
Special Cases	.	...	19

L. External Eye Disease -

Blepharitis	...	...	240 or 3.1 per cent
Conjunctivitis	...	...	15 or 1.9 per cent
Corneal Opacities	...	...	3 or .03 per cent
Squint	...	...	150 or 1.9 per cent
Other Diseases	...	...	36 or .4 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	129

(b) Body -		
4 or .05 per cent	...	Ringworm
42 or .6 per cent	...	Impetigo
14 or .1 per cent	...	Headlice
42	...	Other Diseases
	...	Special Cases
I. Nutrition -		
401 or 5.05 per cent	...	Above Average
1110 or 89.5 per cent	...	Average
426 or 5.5 per cent	...	Below Average
1 or .01 per cent	...	Very Bad
40	...	Special Cases
2. Teeth -		
486 or 5.1 per cent	...	Sound
4961 or 62.5 per cent	...	1-4 decayed
2330 or 17.5 per cent	...	5 or more decayed
361 or 3.5 per cent	...	Oral Seals
42	...	Special Cases
K. (a) Nose -		
346 or 4.5 per cent	...	Catarrh
21 or .5 per cent	...	Obstruction
2 or .05 per cent	...	Other Diseases
60	...	Special Cases
(b) Throat -		
Tonsils -		
1095 or 11.05 per cent	...	Slightly enlarged
346 or 4.5 per cent	...	Markedly enlarged
336	...	Special Cases
Adenoids -		
106 or 1.5 per cent	...	Probably present
10 or .5 per cent	...	Present
40	...	Special Cases
(c) Laryngeal Stridors -		
1. Subglottic -		
346 or 4.5 per cent	...	Probably enlarged
4 or .04 per cent	...	Markedly enlarged
46 or .5 per cent	...	Suppurating
42	...	Obstruction
42	...	Special Cases
2. Cervical -		
2095 or 15.8 per cent	...	Probably enlarged
1 or .01 per cent	...	Markedly enlarged
32 or .4 per cent	...	Suppurating
12	...	Obstruction
12	...	Special Cases
3. External Eye Diseases -		
346 or 4.5 per cent	...	Albugineous
12 or 1.5 per cent	...	Conjunctivitis
1 or .01 per cent	...	Uveitis
420 or 1.5 per cent	...	Strabismus
12 or .4 per cent	...	Other Diseases
122	...	Special Cases

M. Visual Acuity -

Good Vision	...	...	4799 or 89.4 per cent
Fair Vision	...	...	448 or 8.3 per cent
Bad Vision	...	...	117 or 2.1 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	170

N. Ears -

Otorrhoea	...	...	40 or .5 per cent
Wax	...	...	58 or .7 per cent
Other Diseases	...	...	5 or .06 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	26

O. Hearing -

Slightly deaf	...	...	11 or .1 per cent
Markedly deaf	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	8

P. Speech -

Defective Articulation	..	...	42 or .5 per cent
Stammering	...	...	14 or .1 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	18

Q. Mental Condition -

Backward	...	...	43 or .5 per cent
Mentally Defective	...	...	5 or .05 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	51

R. Heart and Circulation -

Acquired Organic Disease	.	...	47 or .5 per cent
Congenital " "	.	...	7 or .08 per cent
Functional Disease	...	...	168 or 2.1 per cent
Anaemia	...	...	90 or 1.1 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	55

S. Lungs -

Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	60 or .7 per cent
Tuberculosis	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Suspected Tuberculosis	...	...	-
Other Diseases	...	...	38 or .5 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	30

T. Nervous System -

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

U. Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) -

Glandular	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Bones and Joints	.	...	1 or .01 per cent
Abdominal	...	...	2 or .02 per cent
Skin	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Other Forms	...	...	-
Special Cases	...	...	4

V. Rickets -

Slight Rickets	...	...	36 or .4 per cent
Marked Rickets	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	2

H. Visual Acuity			
Good Vision	...	...	4799 or 87.4 per cent
Fair Vision	...	...	448 or 8.1 per cent
Bad Vision	...	...	117 or 2.1 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	210
I. Ears			
Normal	...	...	40 or 7.5 per cent
Wax	...	...	38 or 7 per cent
Other Diseases	...	...	7 or 1.3 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	28
J. Hearing			
Slightly Deaf	...	...	31 or 5.8 per cent
Markedly Deaf	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	8
K. Speech			
Defective Articulation	...	...	42 or 7.8 per cent
Stammering	...	...	14 or 2.6 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	18
L. Mental Condition			
Backward	...	...	43 or 8 per cent
Mentally Defective	...	...	2 or .4 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	21
M. Heart and Circulation			
Acquired Organic Diseases	...	...	47 or 8.8 per cent
Congenital " "	...	...	7 or .13 per cent
Functional Diseases	...	...	168 or 31.1 per cent
Anemia	...	...	90 or 16.7 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	22
N. Lungs			
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	60 or 11 per cent
Tuberculosis	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Emphysema	...	...	-
Other Diseases	...	...	18 or 3.4 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	30
O. Nervous System			
Epilepsy	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Chorea	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Paralysis	...	...	1 or .02 per cent
Other Diseases	...	...	2 or .4 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	7
P. Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)			
Glandular	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Bones and Joints	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Abdominal	...	...	2 or .04 per cent
Skin	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Other Forms	...	...	-
Special Cases	...	...	4
Q. Rickets			
Slight Rickets	...	...	16 or 3 per cent
Marked Rickets	...	...	1 or .01 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	2

W. Deformities -

Congenital	...	...	36 or .4 per cent
Acquired	...	...	4 or .05 per cent
Special Cases	...	...	18

X. Infectious and Contagious Diseases 72 or .9 per cent

Y. Other Diseases and Defects 187 or 2.3 per cent

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

<u>Inspection.</u>	<u>Whole Time Dentists.</u>	<u>Part-time Dentists.</u>
Number of Schools Inspected	86	20
Number of Children Inspected	6468	1861
Number of Children with Sound Teeth ...	2210	514
Percentage of Children with Sound Teeth	34.1%	27.6%
Number of Cases where Parents were notified	4258	1347
Number of Consents	2993	725
Percentage of Consents	70.2%	53.8%

Treatment.

Number of Schools Visited	83	22
Number of Children recommended and treated	2949	-
Number of Children treated including "Specials"	2973	844
Number of Extractions (Temporary)	3134	1072
(Permanent)	1617	488
Number of Fillings (Temporary)	486	12
(Permanent)	1369	95

Amount of Fees received - £61. 2. 6

Eye Treatment.

<u>Centres Visited.</u>	<u>Number of Cases treated.</u>
Aberdeen ...	67
Turriff ...	129
Insch ...	50
Fraserburgh ...	159
Kemnay ...	49
Huntly ...	98
Strichen ...	21
Maud ...	36
Alford ...	61
Inverurie ...	91
Oldmeldrum ...	32
Bucksburn ...	38
Peterhead ...	155
Ellon ...	55
Aboyne ...	42
Total	1083

Analysis of Cases.

Spectacles ordered ...	774
Glasses satisfactory or unnecessary	297
Corneal nebulae ...	5
Blepharitis ...	2
Conjunctivitis ...	1
Lamellar Cataract ...	2
Right posterior polar Cataract	1
Right Microphthalmos and Congenital Cataract	1
	<u>1083</u>

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

Hypermetropia	...	...	436	-	56.33	per cent
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	124	-	16.02	per cent
Myopia	...	...	97	-	12.53	per cent
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	76	-	9.82	per cent
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	41	-	5.29	per cent

Convergent Strabismus was noted in 11.1 per cent of the cases of Hypermetropia, and in one per cent of the cases of Hypermetropic Astigmatism.

Two hundred and thirty-eight of the refractions were marked urgent.

Associated with the refractive errors the following affections were found:- Congenital coloboma or iris and choroid (three cases): posterior polar cataract: anterior polar cataract: left artificial eye after enucleation.

Among the urgent cases the following were specially noted:-

Age 6	Each - 10D spheres
Age 10	Each - 10D spheres
Age 10	Each - 13D spheres
Age 12	Each - 12D spheres
Age 12	Each - 11D spheres
Age 12	Right normal, Left - 10D spheres Amblyopic.

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

Hypermetropia	...	...	435 - 55.33 per cent
Hypometropia Astigmatism	...	...	134 - 16.02 per cent
Myopia	...	...	97 - 12.57 per cent
Myopia Astigmatism	...	...	78 - 9.85 per cent
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	41 - 5.12 per cent

Concomitant Strabismus was noted in 11.1 per cent of the cases of Hypermetropia, and in one per cent of the cases of Hypometropia Astigmatism.

Two hundred and thirty-eight of the refractions were marked as good.

Associated with the refractive errors the following effects were found:- Congenital cataracts of iris and choroid (three cases); posterior polar cataract; anterior polar cataract; left artificial eye after amputation.

Among the worst cases the following were specially noted:-

Age 6	Each - 10D sphero
Age 10	Each - 10D sphero
Age 10	Each - 10D sphero
Age 12	Each - 10D sphero
Age 12	Each - 10D sphero
Age 12	Each - 10D sphero
Age 12	Right Normal, Left - 10D sphero

Ambyopia.

SECTION V.

THE DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SCHEME.

The Scheme for the artificial active immunisation of school and pre-school children against Diphtheria by the "one shot" method with Alum Precipitated Toxoid (A.P.T.) was completed in December, 1937, every school in the County of Aberdeen having been visited. During the period from the initiation of the scheme to its completion, however, it must be borne in mind that a new generation of children has been gradually springing up who never have had the opportunity of the offer of protective treatment. If active immunisation against Diphtheria on a community basis is to be effective in lessening the incidence of and mortality from the disease, as it assuredly can be, the measure must not be regarded as a temporary expedient but as a permanent feature of the Public Health Services. A Diphtheria Prevention Scheme once begun must be continued indefinitely if the fruits of earlier labours are to be reaped. In short, repeated visitation to each County School must be paid to immunise (1) the rising pre-school population and (2) those new "consenters" at school and school children missed at previous visits through illness or other causes.

But that is not the only purpose or advantage to be gained from revisiting each area. It will be recalled from the 1935 Annual Report that the "one shot" method, or any other method of inoculation for that matter, with A.P.T. does not give full protection to every child immunised against Diphtheria. Furthermore, it has since been established that the artificial immunity so induced, in contrast to an immunity naturally acquired, has a tendency to wane with the passage of time. Re-visiting each area, then affords an additional opportunity (1) to re-test or Post-Schick Test all immunised children attending school to ascertain the degree of protection present in each child and (2) to re-inoculate, if necessary, those found still susceptible to the disease. This further injection will, in those specially susceptible children, almost certainly protect them from Diphtheria through the dangerous period of school life, i.e., up to the age of 10 years after which the chance of contracting the disease is less and the prognosis better. This Post-Schick testing and/or re-inoculating is particularly important in respect of school entrants immunised as pre-school children. It is at this period of a child's life that an increased risk of infection is first met. Once a "basal" immunity has been established in a child, "herd" immunisation is an additional stimulating factor in the production of further immunity as the child grows older. As almost 80% of school children were treated in the County, it will be gathered that the major part of the work at school in connection with the County Diphtheria Prevention Scheme will, at present, be taken up with this Post-Schick testing and/or re-inoculating of previously immunised children.

It is interesting to note, in passing, that the attitude of certain conscientious objectors to protective inoculation has, generally speaking, changed for the better. A number of parents who previously withheld consent for treatment at the first visit, have, at the re-visit, consented to their children undergoing the course of treatment necessary for their protection. On the other hand, cases have been met, at a re-visit, where consent for re-inoculation has been withdrawn in children found to be still slightly susceptible at the re-test. Wholesale refusals, thirteen in all, occurred at Millbrex School. This is very short sighted on the part of parents
as/

THE Diphtheria Immunization Scheme

The Scheme for the artificial active immunization of school and pre-school children against diphtheria by the "one shot" method with A.P.T. (A.P.T. is completed in December, 1937, every school in the County of Aberdeen having been visited. During the period from the inception of the scheme to the present time, however, it must be borne in mind that a new generation of children has been gradually appearing who have never had the opportunity of the offer of protective treatment. It is therefore essential to consider the immunization of this new generation as a temporary measure only, the measure must not be regarded as a permanent expedient but as a permanent feature of the Public Health Service. A Diphtheria Prevention Scheme must be continued indefinitely if the fruits of earlier labours are to be reaped. In short, it is suggested that each County School must be held to immunize (1) the rising pre-school population and (2) those now "one-shot". At school and school children raised as previous visits through all means or other means.

But that is not the only question or advantage to be gained from revisiting each year. It will be recalled from the 1935 Annual Report that the "one shot" method, or any other method of inoculation for this reason, with A.P.T. does not give full protection to every child immunized against diphtheria. Furthermore, it has since been established that the artificial immunity so induced is confined to an immunity naturally acquired, but a tendency to wane with the passage of time. Re-visiting each year, then, affords an additional opportunity (1) to re-boost or re-boost each child immunized children attending school to ascertain the degree of protection present in each child and (2) to re-immunize, if necessary, those found still susceptible to the disease. This feature of infection will, in those especially susceptible children, almost certainly protect them from future diphtheria through the dangerous period of school life, 2-5, up to the age of 10 years when the chance of contracting the disease is less and the protective effect of post-school re-boosting may be re-immunizing is particularly important in respect of school children immunized as pre-school children. It is at this period of a child's life that an infection risk of infection is first met. Once a "one-shot" immunity has been established in a child, "one-shot" immunization is an additional safeguard factor in the protection of further immunity as the child grows older. As almost 50% of school children were protected in the County, it will be gathered that the major part of the work at present, in connection with the County Diphtheria Prevention Scheme will, of course, be taken up with this post-school re-boosting and/or re-immunization of previously immunized children.

It is interesting to note, in passing, that the attitude of certain commissioning authorities to protective inoculation has, generally speaking, changed for the better. A number of parents previously withheld consent for treatment of their child, but at the re-visit, consented to their child undergoing the course of treatment necessary for their protection. On the other hand, cases have been met, as a result, where consent for re-immunization has been withdrawn in children found to be still slightly susceptible at the re-visit. Whichever attitude, therefore, is all concerned at the County School. This is very short sighted on the part of parents

as the benefits derived from protection so enormously outweigh the chance of a slight post-inoculative reaction - the reason usually given as the excuse for withdrawal.

During the year 1938, Schick testing and Post-Schick testing, with subsequent immunising and re-immunising was carried out in the Pouterhead, Fraserburgh, Turriff, Alford, Aberdeen and Ellon School areas, the 87 schools re-visited being as follows:-

<u>Pouterhead Area:</u>	Longside, Mintlaw, Fottor Angus, St. Fergus Central, St. Fergus North, Blackhills, Shannas, Ardallie, Crimond, Törterston, Stuartfield, Rora, Boddam, Burnhavan, Kinmundy, Whitehill, Bulwark, Knaven, Cairnbanno, Clochcan, Old Deer, New Deer Higher Grade, Maud Higher Grade, Savoeh and Braeside.
<u>Fraserburgh Area:</u>	Kininmonth, Blackhills (Lonmay), New Pitsligo, New Pitsligo Episcopal, Strichen Secondary and Ballearn.
<u>Turriff Area:</u>	Meiklefolla, Woodhead, Millbrex, St. Katherine's, Badenscoth, Rothienorman, Fisherford, Auchterless, Steinmanhill, Fyvie Higher Grade, Crudie, Birkenhills, New Byth, Garmond, Monquhitter, Greeness and Turriff Secondary.
<u>Alford Area:</u>	Corgarff, Knocklea, Semeil, Glenbuchat, Balloch, Strathdon and Towie.
<u>Aberdeen Area:</u>	Stoneywood, Bucksburn, Culter Higher Grade and Kepplehills.
<u>Ellon Area:</u>	Newburgh, Esslemont, Pitmedden, Craigdam, Slains, Collieston, Foveran, Barthol Chapel, Cairnorrie, Atrochie, Berefold, Udney Green, Methlick, Coldwells, Tippetty, Culter Cullen, Tarves, Arnage and Ellon Secondary.

Re-testing or Post-Schick Testing:

At the 87 schools revisited, all previously immunised children present at school were re-tested or Post-Schick tested at elapse periods varying from four months to three years. Included in these immunised children were (1) immunised pre-school children who, at the time of the Post-Schick test, had attained school age and were now attending school and (2) transferred pupils immunised at some other school in the County. The number of those transferees was sometimes considerable especially where three years had elapsed since the last visit and in those rural areas where migratory habits amongst agricultural workers are most pronounced. Incidentally, the "following-up" of these transferred children entailed a great deal of extra clerical work in assorting and forwarding to the appropriate school the record cards relative to each transferred pupil.

The Schick test reactions among immunised children, in contrast to those in non-immunised children, were sometimes very difficult to read on account of their faintness in colour. Where, at first sight, a reaction appeared to be negative it could often be made into a positive by rubbing the forearm a few times. However, in any case where there was a doubt as to the nature of the reaction a positive reading was always recorded. In this way, the numbers of Schick-positive reactors are, in all probability, higher than if the reactions had been read by a less strict observer. Not only were/

were the Schick reactions fainter in colour but also less in size in the majority of cases among the known Schick positive immunised children. From these two observations one may conclude that, although the original Schick-positive reaction was not converted into a Schick-negative one by artificial active immunisation, the reduction in intensity and size of the reaction indicated that a single dose of A.P.T. had at least some effect in producing a partial conversion to the desired negative state. One may infer that, as a result of the single inoculation, a partial or basal active immunity had been established and that if a further inoculation was administered this additional stimulus would, in all probability, complete the process of artificial active immunisation and so confer full protection to the individual concerned. This assumption has been borne out by fact as several occasions have been presented to re-test, a second time, re-immunised children and in every case, so far, a Schick-negative reaction has been the result.

A third observation falls to be mentioned. It was noticed that an increase of pseudo-reactions at the re-test occurred amongst the known Schick-positive immunised children who previously had shown just an ordinary reaction. It would appear then that A.P.T., in addition to inducing an artificial immunity, has in certain children an effect of producing a hypersensitiveness to the protein contained in a subsequent Schick Test. It is, therefore, essential to employ a Control Test in the Schick testing of all immunised children otherwise an erroneous result may be read.

For the purpose of ascertaining the immunising value of the prophylactic used the re-tested or Post-Schick-tested children were divided into two groups, viz:- Group (1) - Immunised Schick-positive school children. Group (2) - Immunised non-tested school children in which were included immunised pre-school children now attending school.

It was only from the results of re-testing children in Group (1) that a true estimation of the immunising value of A.P.T. could be drawn for some of Group (2) children might have been naturally immune before artificial immunisation took place thus an improved but erroneous result would have been recorded. Although Group (1) gave a truer index, the results obtained were adversely affected by the age distribution of the children. Those Schick-positive children who were immunised near the school leaving age had all left school by the time of the re-test and had the results of the re-tests of these been included a much higher immunity rate would have been obtained.

There were 3,039 Group (1) children re-tested and of those 1,594 were found to be still Schick-positive and 1,297 Schick-negative while 148 were absent at the reading of the test. In Group (2) 1,705 were Post-Schick tested, 737 being Schick-positive, 897 Schick-negative and 71 absent at the reading of the test.

With the reservations above mentioned the results of re-testing Group (1) children showed:-

- (1) that, after a lapse of 4 months, the artificial immunity against Diphtheria induced by a "one-shot" A.P.T. was not so high as originally found, and,
- (2) that the artificial protection so acquired had a tendency to wane for about two years.

In Group (2) the noticeable feature of the result of the Post-Schick test was the occurrence of a higher Schick-negative rate amongst the immunised pre-school children as compared with that of immunised school children.

were the Schick reactions later in the series but also in the
the majority of cases among the lower Schick positive
children. From these two observations one may conclude that
although the original Schick positive reaction was not converted
into a Schick-negative one by artificial active immunization, the
reaction in intensity and was of the reaction indicated that a
single dose of A.T. had no marked effect in producing a positive
reaction in the Schick negative state. One may infer that, as
result of the active immunization, a partial or partial active immunity
had been established and that if a further immunization was administered
over this additional stimulus would, in all probability, complete
the process of artificial active immunization and so confer full
protection to the individual concerned. This assumption has been
borne out by fact as several reactions have been prevented by re-
test, a second time, re-immunized children and in every case, as in
a Schick-negative reaction has been the result.

A final observation falls to be mentioned. It was noticed
that an increase of gamma-globulin at the re-test occurred among
the same Schick-positive immunized children who previously had the
just an ordinary reaction. It would appear that A.T. in
itself is inducing an artificial immunity, and in certain children
an effect of producing a hyper-sensitivity to the protein contained
in a subsequent Schick test. It is, therefore, essential to employ
a Control Test in the Schick testing of all immunized children
otherwise an erroneous result may be reached.

For the purpose of ascertaining the immunizing value of the
prophylactic used the re-tested or post-Schick-tested children were
divided into two groups, Group (1) - Immunized Schick-
positive school children, Group (2) - Immunized non-tested school
children in which were included immunized pre-school children now
attending school.

It was only from the results of re-testing children in
Group (1) that a true estimation of the immunizing value of A.T. could
be drawn for some of Group (2) children might have been
naturally immune before artificial immunization took place thus an
improved but erroneous result would have been recorded. Although
Group (1) gave a lower index, the results obtained were adversely
affected by the age distribution of the children. Those Schick-
positive children who were immunized near the school leaving age
had all left school by the time of the re-test and the results
of the re-test in these cases included a much higher immunity rate
would have been obtained.

There were 5,039 Group (1) children re-tested and of those
1,792 were found to be still Schick-positive and 1,797 Schick-
negative while 148 were absent at the re-testing of the test. In
Group (2) 1,705 were post-Schick tested, 177 being Schick-positive
and 1,528 Schick-negative and 15 absent at the re-testing of the test.

With the reservations above mentioned the results of re-
testing Group (1) children showed:-

(1) That, after a lapse of a month, the artificial immunity
against diphtheria induced by a "one-shot" A.T. was
not so high as originally found, and
(2) That the artificial protection so acquired had a tendency
to wane for about two years.

In Group (2) the noticeable feature of the results of the
post-Schick test was the occurrence of a higher Schick-negative
rate amongst the immunized pre-school children as compared with
that of immunized school children.

Re-immunisation:

There were 2,432 children re-immunised. These included all the children who were still Schick-positive at the re-test or Post-Schick test, together with those children who missed the re-test through absence or some other reason but whom the parents expressed a wish to have re-inoculated. Each child received a further injection of 0.5 c.c. A.P.T. intramuscularly. No untoward reaction was reported.

Additional Consents:

New consents for prophylactic treatment totalled 2,062, of which 883 were children aged 7 years and over; 592 of 5 and 6 years; and 587 of pre-school age.

The number of new children Schick-tested, including those old "consentors", missed through absence at the first visit, was 1,033, and of these 742 were Schick-positive and 164 Schick-negative giving a natural immunity rate of 18.1% among those children tested and read.

Alum Precipitated Toxoid (A.P.T.) by the "one-shot" method was continued as the immunising agent against Diphtheria. The number of additional children immunised at schools was 1,998; 1,411 being of school age and 587 of pre-school age. These together with three immunised privately bring the total number immunised for the first time, to 2,001 for the year 1938.

The Morbidity of Diphtheria amongst immunised children:

During the year under review, 42 immunised children were notified as having contracted Diphtheria. Of these, 8 were immunised in 1935, 20 in 1936, and 14 in 1937, while 64.3% of the cases occurred in the 5 to 10 year age period. In all these cases the severity of the disease was modified and free from serious complications. No deaths were recorded among them.

Three immunised children were notified as diphtheria "carriers".

Conclusions:

1. Active immunisation against Diphtheria by a "one-shot" A.P.T. controlled by a re-test or Post-Schick Test at some subsequent date and re-immunisation, where necessary, of those found still susceptible, confers a very good artificial protection from the disease.
2. It would appear that the younger that a child is actively immunised the better the degree and duration of protection so acquired.
3. Although a single inoculation of A.P.T. did not produce an immune state (as measured by a Schick-negative reaction) in all immunised susceptible children, there is evidence to show that a partial or basal immunity was at least established in the majority of children and that if these each received a further inoculation the effect of this added stimulus was to produce a Schick-negative state.
4. The lowered incidence of Diphtheria in Aberdeenshire for the past two years and the lessening of the severity of the disease in those attacked are again conclusive proof of the immense benefit and value of prophylactic treatment of Diphtheria on a community basis.
5. No effort must be spared to increase still further the number of consents to immunisation and to maintain this at as high a level as possible.

Re-immunization

There were 1,451 children re-immunized. Those included all the children who were still Schick-positive at the re-test or Post-Schick test, together with those children who missed the re-test through absence or some other reason but whom the parents expressed a wish to have re-immunized. Each child received a further injection of 0.4 cc. A.T. Intramuscularly. No noteworthy reactions were reported.

Additional Comments

New comments for prophylactic treatment totaled 2,062, of which 683 were children aged 1 year and over, 778 of 2 and 3 years, and 597 of pre-school age.

The number of new children Schick-tested, including those who "remained", missed through absence at the first visit, was 1,033, and of those 143 were Schick-positive and 164 Schick-negative having a natural immunity rate of 18.1% among those children tested and re-

Administered Toxin (A.T.T.) by the "one-shot" method was continued at the Immunizing agent against Diphtheria. The number of additional children immunized at schools was 1,451, being of school age and 797 of pre-school age. These together with those immunized privately bring the total number immunized for the first time, to 2,061 for the year 1936.

The Mortality of Diphtheria among Immunized Children

During the year under review, 43 immunized children were notified as having contracted diphtheria. Of these, 6 were immunized in 1935, 20 in 1936, and 17 in 1937, while 16% of the cases occurred in the 5 to 10 year age period. In all these cases the severity of the disease was notified and two have serious complications. No deaths were recorded among them.

Three immunized children were notified as diphtheria

fatalities.

Conclusions

1. Active immunization against diphtheria by a "one-shot" A.T.T. controlled by a re-test or Post-Schick test at some subsequent date and re-immunization, where necessary, of those found still susceptible, confers a very good artificial protection from the disease.

2. It would appear that the younger that a child is actively immunized the better the degree and duration of protection so regular

3. Although a single inoculation of A.T.T. did not produce an immune state (as measured by a Schick-negative reaction) in all immunized susceptible children, there is evidence to show that a partial or "incomplete" immunity was at least established in the majority of cases and that these could receive a further inoculation the effect of which would be to produce a Schick-negative state.

4. The further incidence of diphtheria in Aberdeenshire for the past two years and the lowering of the severity of the disease in those notified as being convalescent proof of the immune benefit and value of prophylactic treatment of diphtheria on a community basis.

5. No effort must be spared to increase still further the number of children immunized and to maintain this at as high a level as possible.

SECTION VI.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES.

The annual decline in the incidence of and mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis in the County of Aberdeen continues. During the past twelve years, the incidence has dropped by more than two-thirds and the mortality by three-quarters. The 1938 mortality figure, viz., 0.18 per 1,000 of population, is one of the lowest recorded for any area in Scotland and only about one-third of the corresponding figure (0.52 per 1,000) for Scotland as a whole. These are startling figures and are illustrated in the accompanying chart. It will there be seen that whereas for the whole of Scotland the mortality has fallen since 1922 from 71 per 100,000 to 52 per 100,000, in Aberdeenshire it has fallen from 71 per 100,000 to 18 per 100,000.

Much of this decline has, undoubtedly, been due to a better standard of living, to a general improvement of nutrition, to improved hygienic habits and to less overcrowding. Such factors as these operate by increasing the resistance of the individual and lessening the intensity of exposure to infection, and they constitute an eloquent testimonial to the value of generous public expenditure on improving the amenities of life. Another factor which is probably of equal importance is the gradual 'tuberculinisation' of the population as a whole. People who have been exposed for generations past to the tubercle bacillus are not so susceptible to it as those meeting it for the first time. The germ of tuberculosis flourishes best in virgin soil. Cases of "galloping consumption" are now really comparatively rare and the infection is on the whole less virulent. Again, it has been suggested that the present time coincides with the closing phase of an epidemic of tuberculosis which commenced in the earlier part of the last century and is now receding. This might be in keeping with the natural history of most epidemic diseases which wax, flourish for a time and then wane.

On the other hand, while not denying the importance of such factors as have been mentioned, it is difficult not to believe that some of the success of the war against tuberculosis is due to more specific anti-tuberculosis measures. The advent of X-rays and the elaboration of radiological technique with various radiological ancillary methods recently developed has enormously facilitated diagnosis and treatment. The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis to-day is often as much an affair of the surgeon as of the physician, and this is almost entirely due to the anatomical picture of the lungs in the living, which the X-rays have provided. Whereas, formerly the hospital was a place where the advanced consumptive was sent in order to comfort his impending demise, to-day it is a place where he goes to have the diseased portions of his lungs obliterated. For instance, in Woodend and the City Hospitals, in 1938, practically two-thirds of the County tuberculosis patients resident there had some form or other of collapse therapy carried out, and in the great majority of these cases this therapy was undoubtedly beneficial. This does not mean, of course, that tuberculosis can be cured by surgery, but it does mean that surgery is frequently the only means by which the patient can be put on the road to recovery.

SECTION VI

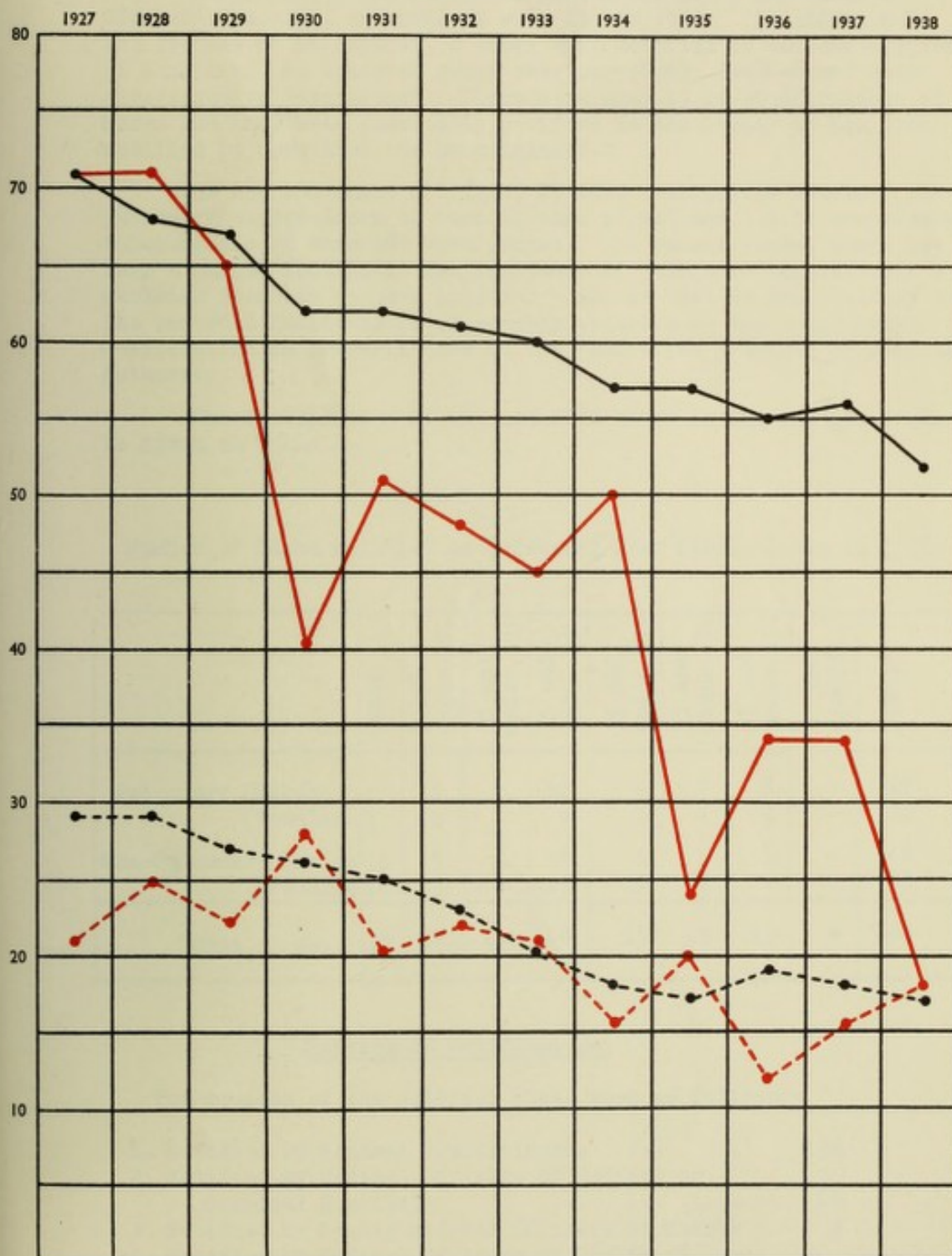
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Much of this decline has, undoubtedly, been due to a better standard of living, to a general improvement in nutrition, to improved hygienic habits and to less overcrowding. Such factors as these operate by increasing the resistance of the individual and lessening the intensity of exposure to infection, and they constitute an important factor in the value of general public expenditure on improving the standard of life. Another factor which is probably of equal importance is the gradual 'tuberculinisation' of the population as a whole. People who have been exposed for generations past to the tubercle bacillus are not so susceptible to it as those meeting it for the first time. The fact of tuberculous flounders being in virgin soil. Cases of 'galloping consumption' are now really comparatively rare and the infection is on the whole less virulent. Again, it has been suggested that the present time coincides with a closing phase of an epidemic of tuberculosis which commenced in the latter part of the last century and is now receding. This might be keeping with the natural history of most epidemic diseases which wax, flourish for a time and then wane.

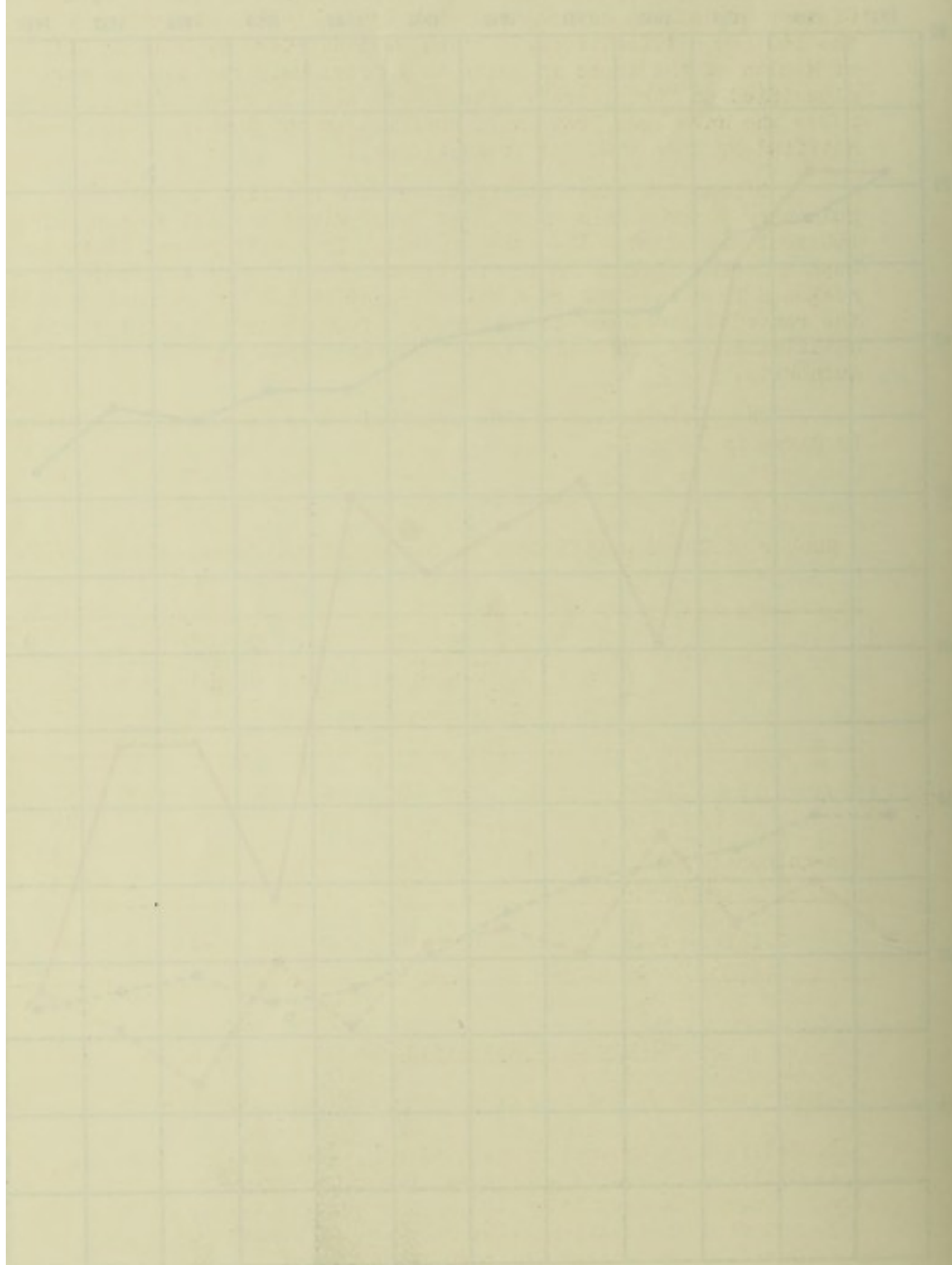
On the other hand, while not denying the importance of such factors as have been mentioned, it is difficult not to believe that some of the success of the war against tuberculosis is due to more specific anti-tuberculous measures. The advent of X-rays and the elaboration of radiological techniques with various radiological methods recently developed has enormously facilitated diagnosis and treatment. The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis today is often as much an affair of the surgeon as of the physician and this is almost entirely due to the anatomical picture of the lungs in the living, which the X-ray now provides. Formerly the hospital was a place where the advanced consumptive was sent in order to undergo his lingering death. Today it is a place where he goes to have the diseased portions of his lungs obliterated. For instance, in Aberdeen and the City Hospital, in 1936, practically two-thirds of the County tuberculosis patients treated there had some form or other of collapse therapy carried out, and in the great majority of these cases this therapy was undoubtedly beneficial. This does not mean, of course, that tuberculosis can be cured by surgery, but it does mean that surgery is frequently the only means by which the patient can be put on the road to recovery.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY 1927—1938 (Per 100,000 of Population)



PULMONARY (a) Aberdeenshire —●—
 (b) Scotland —●—
 NON-PULMONARY (a) Aberdeenshire - - - ● - - -
 (b) Scotland - - - ● - - -

TUBERCULOUS MORTALITY 1917-1921 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



(a) Scotland
(b) North Wales
(c) Northumberland
(d) Lancashire

NOTIFICATIONS.

During 1938, 160 new cases were notified to the Medical Officer of Health, as compared with 236 in 1937. In addition to the 160 new notifications, 8 cases were notified by Medical Officers of Health of the areas in which they previously resided and were classified as "transfers". There were also 13 re-notifications of cases who have been previously notified in the County or had been notified by more than one practitioner.

Of the 160 cases notified, 49 were notified as due to pulmonary tuberculosis of whom 41 were proved and 111 to non-pulmonary tuberculosis of whom 104 were proved. In recent years, there has been a marked decline in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis - as reckoned from the numbers notified - and it must be acknowledged that the recorded incidence is reasonably accurate as the completeness of notification is proportionate to the facilities provided by a Local Authority.

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

TABLE I.

Number of Cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis in 1938.

	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	-	10	4	4	8	-	27
(Females	1	1	-	9	3	4	4	-	22
Non-Pulmonary (Males	15	7	5	14	6	-	1	-	48
(Females	18	13	5	15	5	7	-	-	63
Total ...	34	22	10	48	18	15	13	-	160

Sources of Notifications

The sources of the notified cases were as follows:-

1. Notified by General Practitioners	...	...	136
2. Notified by Medical Officers of Medical or Surgical Hospitals	...	...	19
3. Notified by County Medical Officers of Health			3
4. Notified by Medical Officers of Health of other areas ("Transfers")	...	...	8
5. Notified by Medical Officers of Mental Institutions	2
6. Re-notifications	13
			<u>181</u>

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Of the 160 cases notified, 49 were notified as due to primary tuberculosis of whom 41 were proved and 11 to non-primary tuberculosis of whom 104 were proved. In recent years, there has been a marked decline in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis - proved from the numbers notified - and it must be acknowledged that the recorded incidence is reasonably accurate as the completeness of notification is proportionate to the facilities provided by a Local Authority.

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

TABLE I.

Number of Cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis in 1938.

	20 years and under	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 years and over	Total
Male	1	4	3	10	1	1	1	1	22
Female	1	4	3	9	1	1	1	1	21
Non-tuberculous (Male)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Non-tuberculous (Female)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Total	4	10	8	20	4	4	4	4	60

Sources of Notifications

The sources of the notified cases were as follows:-

1. Notified by General Practitioners	136
2. Notified by Medical Officers of Health or District Hospital	13
3. Notified by County Medical Officers of Health	3
4. Notified by Medical Officers of Health of other areas ("transfers")	8
5. Notified by Medical Officers of Health of Institutions	2
6. Re-notifications	13
Total	181

Localisation of Disease.

The parts of the body affected in the 111 non-pulmonary cases were:-

		<u>Proved Cases.</u>
1. Glands	72	68
2. Bones and Joints .	11	9
3. Brain membranes .	5	5
4. Abdomen	16	15
5. Other sites (including lupus) ...	7	7
	<u>111</u>	<u>104</u>

Occupational Incidence.

The vocations of the 160 cases notified are given in the following table:-

TABLE II.

Occupation	Number of Cases		
	Total	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Children	34	1	33
Schoolgirls	22	1	21
Housewives	18	8	10
Schoolboys	16	1	15
Farm Servants	10	2	8
Fish workers	7	7	-
Domestic Servants	6	2	4
Factory workers	5	4	1
Farmers	5	4	1
At home	5	3	2
Boxmakers	4	-	4
Clerkesses	3	2	1
Grocers	2	-	2
Messengers	2	-	2
Engineers	2	-	2
Hairdressers	2	1	1
Chauffeur	1	-	1
Gardener	1	1	-
Granite cutter	1	1	-
Labourer	1	1	-
Laundress	1	1	-
Policeman	1	1	-
Printer's assistant	1	-	1
Shoemaker	1	1	-
Shop assistant	1	1	-
Slater	1	1	-
Soldier	1	1	-
Stockman	1	-	1
Student	1	1	-
Wireless mechanic	1	1	-
No occupation	3	3	-
Totals	160	49	111

MORTALITY.

The number of cases, notified in 1938 and dying before the end of the year was 17. The percentage of deaths to notifications within the year was 10.6 as compared with 12.3 in 1937; 9.5 in 1936; 12.9 in 1935 and 11.2 in 1934.

All forms of tuberculosis accounted for 54 deaths, of which 27 were pulmonary and 27 non-pulmonary. The total number of deaths in 1937 was 73; in 1936, 67; in 1935, 66 and in 1934, 97.

The total number of deaths from tuberculosis in Aberdeenshire, namely, 54, represents a death-rate of .37 per 1,000 of population. The 27 deaths attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis represent a death-rate of .18 per 1,000.

The incidence of and the mortality from non-pulmonary tuberculosis remain much the same. Since the bovine type of tubercle germ is largely responsible for non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and milk is the usual vehicle of this form of infection, any improvement in the position is most likely to be attained by eradicating the organism from milk. The building-up of tubercle-free herds is laudable and ideal, and one hopes that some day it will become universal, but the practical difficulties are immense and meanwhile a substantial reduction in the morbidity of the disease could probably be effected if each housewife were to bring the daily milk supply to the boil before consumption.

In Scotland, in 1938, there were 3431 deaths from tuberculosis. Lung tuberculosis accounted for 2580 deaths and tuberculosis in other parts of the body for 851. The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis for the whole of Scotland was .69 per 1,000 of population; this was the lowest on record. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in Scotland in 1938 was .52 per 1,000 and the death-rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis was .17 per 1,000.

In Table III are given the ages at death, in five age-groups, amongst deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the past eight years:-

TABLE III.

Age Groups	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Under 15 years	2	-	1	1	4	2	6	7
15-25 years	4	9	5	6	15	12	11	13
25-45 "	14	23	26	20	24	34	33	32
45-65 "	5	14	14	7	26	16	17	18
Over 65 "	2	4	4	2	5	3	4	4
Totals	27	50	50	36	74	67	71	74

TREATMENT.

1. Institutional Treatment.

The distribution of the 160 primary cases is shown in Table IV.

MORTALITY

The number of cases, notified in 1935 and dying before the end of the year was 17. The percentage of deaths to notification within the year was 20.6 as compared with 18.5 in 1934; 19.2 in 1933; 12.9 in 1932 and 11.8 in 1931.

All forms of tuberculosis accounted for 54 deaths, of which 37 were primarily and 17 non-primary. The total number of deaths in 1937 was 73; in 1936; 67; in 1935; 67; in 1934; 57.

The total number of deaths from tuberculosis in Abkhazeti was 57; for 1936; 57; for 1935; 57; for 1934; 57; for 1933; 57; for 1932; 57; for 1931; 57. The 57 deaths attributed to primarily tuberculosis represent a death-rate of 1.6 per 1,000.

The mortality of and the mortality from non-primary tuberculosis remain the same: since the death rate of tuberculosis is largely responsible for non-primary tuberculosis, and since the usual vehicle of this form of infection, any improvement in the position in most likely to be attained by attacking the agent from which the tuberculosis of tubercle-form is inherited, and one hopes that some day it will become universal, but the principal difficulties are human and economic a substantial reduction in the mortality of the disease could probably be effected if such measures were to bring the daily milk supply to the point before distribution.

In 1935, in 1936, in 1937, there were 3431 deaths from tuberculosis being tuberculosis accounted for 2700 deaths and tuberculosis in 1938 parts of the body for 541. The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis for the whole of 1935 was .67 per 1,000 of population; this was the lowest on record. The death-rate from primary tuberculosis in 1935 was .35 per 1,000 and the death-rate from non-primary tuberculosis was .11 per 1,000.

In Table IX are given the ages of deaths, in the age-groups, showing deaths from primary tuberculosis during the past decade.

TABLE IX.

Age Group	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Under 15 years	0	-	1	1	1	2	4	7
15-25 years	4	5	6	12	12	12	11	14
25-35 "	14	13	28	60	54	34	33	36
35-45 "	3	14	14	26	14	17	17	18
Over 45 "	2	4	2	2	2	0	0	4
Total	27	30	38	74	74	67	71	74

INCIDENTAL

1. Incidental Tuberculosis

The distribution of the 160 primary cases is shown in Table IX.

TABLE IV.

	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>
A. Admitted to approved institutions.	35	55
B. Not admitted to approved institutions because:-		
(1) Refused to go to institutions	2	-
(2) Inmates of Asylum, etc.	2	-
(3) Inmates of & Admissions to Voluntary Hospitals	3	22
(4) Unsuitable for institutional treatment or such treatment not required	8	30
(5) Attending Lupus Clinic	-	3
(6) Attending Ultra-violet ray Clinic	-	-
(7) Died before commencement of treatment	-	-
	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 110

Of the 41 new proved cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 35 were admitted to hospital or sanatorium during the year. Of these, 5 were cases of pleurisy with effusion, 8 had artificial pneumothorax treatment and 2 thoracoplasty. Although institutional accommodation in this area is scattered and thus involves certain practical and administrative difficulties, it is, on the whole, adequate and best-suited to meet the situation in the County.

Of the 104 new proved non-pulmonary cases, 55 were admitted to hospital or sanatorium. The great majority of the remainder were cases of tuberculous adenitis who were treated conservatively at home or at Linn Moor Convalescent Home, Culter.

Thus 90 of the notified primary cases received institutional treatment. In addition, several patients notified in years previous to 1938 received treatment. Some were admitted for diagnostic purposes only. Several cases of pulmonary tuberculosis attended as out-patients at Woodend and the City Hospitals for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

In the following Table is given the distribution in Sanatoria and Hospitals of the cases first notified in 1938, of those who were notified prior to 1938 but who received treatment for the first time in that year, and of observation and pre-tuberculous cases:-

TABLE V.

Institutions	Insured		Uninsured		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Sanatoria ...	14	7	10	11	42
Hospitals ...	17	11	20	33	81
Linn Moor Conval- escent Home ...	-	-	34	27	61
Totals ...	31	18	64	71	184

TABLE IV

Primary		Non-Primary	
A. Admitted to approved institutions		32	
B. Not admitted to approved institutions		32	
C. Institution not approved		32	
(1) Refused to go to institution		3	
(2) Inmate of asylum, etc.		3	
(3) Inmate of institution for		3	
Voluntary Hospital		3	
(4) Unavailable for institution		3	
Treatment or such treatment		3	
not required		3	
(5) Attended upon Clinic		3	
(6) Attended University		3	
Clinic		3	
(7) Died before commencement of		3	
treatment		3	
Total		128	

Of the 128 new proved cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 32 were admitted to hospital or sanatorium during the year. Of these, 3 were cases of primary with effusion, 3 had bilateral pneumothorax, treatment and a thoracotomy. Although institutional accommodations in this area is restricted and thus rendered somewhat practical and administrative difficulties, it is, on the whole, adequate and well suited to meet the situation in the County.

Of the 128 new proved non-primary cases, 32 were admitted to hospital or sanatorium. The great majority of the remainder were cases of tuberculosis elsewhere who were treated conservatively at home or at the New Government Home, Custer.

From 30 of the notified primary cases received institutional treatment. In addition, several patients notified in years previous to 1938 received treatment. Some were admitted for diagnostic purposes only. General cases of pulmonary tuberculosis attended the patients at Woodbury and the City Hospital for additional pneumothorax treatment.

In the following Table is given the distribution in County and Hospital of the cases first notified in 1938, of those who were notified prior to 1938 but who received treatment for the first time in that year, and of observation and pre-tuberculous cases.

TABLE V

Institutions	Inpatient		Total
	Male	Female	
Sanatorium	14	7	21
Hospital	13	11	24
Home for Cured	-	34	34
Observation Home	-	27	27
Total	27	78	105

Duration of Treatment.

The average duration of stay in institutions was 160 days, as compared with 161 in 1937.

Dental Treatment.

The whole-time School Dental Surgeons visit periodically the tuberculosis institutions and carry out necessary treatment. The work performed by them during 1938 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	5	-	4	9	9
Linn Moor Convalescent Home, Culter	113	14	4	131	71
Strichen Hospital	17	3	2	22	9
Totals	135	17	10	162	89

2. Domiciliary Treatment.

Special foods to the value of £516.12/- and drugs costing £248.12/- were supplied to 97 patients. Forty selected patients had the use of open shelters.

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	182	268
2. Huntly	29	142
3. Inverurie	15	48
4. Peterhead	69	97
5. Fraserburgh	24	39
6. Bucksburn	8	38
Totals	327	632

Radiograms of the chest and of other parts of the body are taken either at Woodend or at the City Hospital on the instructions of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

Duration of Treatment

The average duration of stay in institutions was 160 days, as compared with 161 in 1937.

Hospital Treatment

The whole-time Federal Hospital program visits periodically the tuberculosis institutions and carry out necessary treatment. The work performed by them during 1938 is shown in the following table:

TABLE VI

Name of Institution	Treatment carried out		Total number of "Treatments"	Total number of patients treated
	Extirpation	Fluoridation		
Newell's Sanatorium	2	-	4	9
Lincoln Hospital, Chicago	113	14	4	131
St. Mary's Hospital	13	2	2	22
Total	127	14	10	162

2. Domestic Treatment

Special foods to the value of \$316.17, and drugs costing \$268.83, were supplied to 97 patients. Forty selected patients had the use of open windows.

3. Dispensary Treatment

Six dispensaries serve the County. These are conducted at the following locations: The Central Dispensary at 4, Algon Place, Aberdeen, and branch dispensaries at Bonny, Inverurie, Peterhead, Fraserburgh and Banchory. At the Central Dispensary, patients are examined every Friday, and at the branch dispensaries clinics are conducted fortnightly. In Table VII are given the number who attended the individual clinics and also the total number of visits to these clinics.

TABLE VII

Dispensary	Number of Patients	Total Number of Visits
1. Central	182	268
2. Bonny	22	125
3. Inverurie	22	43
4. Peterhead	22	31
5. Fraserburgh	22	32
6. Banchory	22	38
Total	367	637

Registers of the chest and of other parts of the body are taken either at hospital or at the City Hospital on the instructions of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

SECTION VII.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL SERVICES.

Buchan Combination Home.

During 1938, Dr. Andrew Dickson, Old Deer, acted as Clinical Medical Officer to the Buchan Combination Home. He has submitted the following report:-

"I beg to submit my annual report regarding the Maud Home, having had the privilege of attending the Home as Medical Officer, for the year ended December, 1938.

The Maud Home situated in Bulwark Road, Maud, overlooking the Low Village, is a stone building in good state of preservation and repair, both outside and inside.

The accommodation of the Home has in no way been taxed during the year under review.

The staffing arrangements, equipment, and general organisation are very effective.

The inmates are divided according to their physical and mental capacities, and are encouraged to do useful work.

Diet and accommodation are modified for the care of the children and young people. Supervision of the children is provided.

The dormitories are well aired and roomy. The bedding is always in very good order and sufficient for the patients' needs. Sick wards are provided for male and female patients. Special facilities with regard to diet, etc., are afforded at the discretion of the Matron and the Medical Officer.

Although adequate facilities are in Maud Home for the treatment of ante-natal and post-natal cases there is no suitable accommodation for the confinement of labour or the lying-in period.

A. Sick Wards.

1. Those patients who became acutely ill were cared for in the male or female sick wards where accommodation proved adequate.

Children were looked after in the nursery day-room. One confinement was conducted in the nursery for lack of other facilities.

2. The lighting and heating is adequate. Ventilation is mainly carried out by the windows.
3. Isolation of new admissions is possible in accommodation at the lodge which is separate from the main building.

B. Staff.

1. The County Medical Officer is the administrative Medical Officer of the Home. For 1938, Dr. Andrew Dickson of Old Deer has acted as Medical Officer for the Maud Home. The Home was visited by the Medical Officer on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and at all other times as the incidence of sickness required.

As/

MUNICIPAL ASSISTANT MEDICAL SERVICES.

Quarantine Commission Home.

During 1935, Dr. Andrew Dickson, Old Deer, acted as District Medical Officer for the Quarantine Commission Home. He has submitted the following reports:-

"I beg to submit my annual report regarding the Home Home, having had the privilege of attending the Home as Medical Officer for the year ended December, 1935.

The Home Home situated in Bulwer Road, Hunt, overlooking the Low Village, is a stone building in good state of preservation and repair, both outside and inside.

The accommodation of the Home has in no way been taxed during the year under review.

The staffing arrangements, equipment, and general organization are very effective.

The inmates are divided according to their physical and mental condition, and are encouraged to do useful work.

Diet and accommodation are modified for the care of the children and young people. Supervision of the children is provided.

The dormitories are well aired and roomy. The bedding is always in very good order and sufficient for the patients' needs. Sick wards are provided for male and female patients. Special facilities with regard to diet, etc., are afforded at the discretion of the Medical Officer.

Although adequate facilities are in hand for the treatment of infectious and contagious diseases there is no suitable accommodation for the treatment of leprosy or the lying-in period.

A. Sick Wards.

1. These patients who become acutely ill were cared for in the male or female sick wards where accommodation proved adequate. Children were looked after in the nursery department. One confinement was conducted in the nursery for lack of other facilities.

2. The lighting and heating is adequate. Ventilation is mainly carried out by the windows.

3. Isolation of new admissions is possible in accommodation at the Lodge which is separate from the main building.

B. Staff.

1. The County Medical Officer is the Administrative Medical Officer of the Home. For 1935, Dr. Andrew Dickson of Old Deer has acted as Medical Officer for the Home Home. The Home was visited by the Medical Officer on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday and at all other times as the interests of patients required.

As far as the demands made on a general practitioner would allow, the visits were made between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. Any necessary departure from this routine was arranged with the Governor or the Matron.

2. Mrs. Macphail, Matron, is in charge of the nursing arrangements. She was trained at the Southern General Hospital, Glasgow, and was registered by the Local Government Board in 1912, but she did not register under the provision of the Nurses' Registration Act, 1919.
3. There are no registered nurses employed. There is only one nurse employed in the Sick Ward. She holds a certificate from the Maternity Hospital, Aberdeen.

C. Patients.

1. There were 62 patients in the sick wards during the year, comprising 42 men, 19 women, and 1 child. The highest number on any one day was 11, the lowest 3, and the average 6.
2. There was one confinement.
3. The following is an analysis in tabular form, and include re-admissions:-

No. in Admission Register.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of treatment in sick wards.	Discharged Home.	Transferred to ordinary wards.	Transferred to another institution.	Died.	Still under treatment.
1	M	75	1 year					1
2	F	71	1 year					1
3	M	66	2 days	1				
4	M	69	7 days		1			
5	F	36	6 months		1			
6	M	57	12 days		1			
7	M	68	17 days	1				
8	M	30	7 days		1			
9	F	63	6 weeks				1	
10	M	75	1 month		1			
11	M	47	2 weeks		1			
12	M	54	10 days		1			
13	M	69	10 days		1			
14	M	46	1 week		1			
15	M	47	12 days		1			
16	M	21	1 week		1			
17	M	58	1 week		1			
18	F	23	5 days		1			
19	M	69	3 days				1	
20	M	41	1 week			1		
21	M	52	10 days		1			
22	M	73	11 days		1			
23	F	25	2 weeks		1			
24	F	52	2 weeks		1			
25	F	61	2 weeks		1			
26	F	58	4 days				1	
27	M	75	2 weeks		1			
28	M	63	2 weeks		1			
29	F	41	2 weeks		1			
30	F	33	2 weeks		1			
31	F	47	9 days		1			
32	M	69	2 weeks		1			
33	F	57	2 weeks		1			
34/								

No. in Admission Register.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of treatment in sick wards.	Dis-charged Home.	Trans-ferred to ord-inary wards.	Trans-ferred to another institution.	Died.	Still under treat-ment.
34	F	25	2 weeks		1			
35	F	46	1 week		1			
36	F	64	10 days		1			
37	F	38	2 weeks		1			
38	M	65	1 week		1			
39	M	73	1 week		1			
40	M	39	9 days		1			
41	M	46	7 weeks		1			
42	M	35	3 weeks		1			
43	M	31	3 weeks		1			
44	F	76	5 days				1	
45	M	63	7 days			1		
46	M	38	6 days	1				
47	M	42	2 days		1			
48	M	31	1 day		1			
49	M	70	1 day		1			
50	M	54	5 days	1				
51	M	68	3 months		1			
52	M	50	5 days	1				
53	M	60	3 weeks		1			
54	M	67	7 days	1				
55	M	73	2 months					1
56	M	85	2 months					1
57	F	38	3 weeks					1
58	M	34	15 days					1
59	M	58	14 days					1
60	M	70	14 days					1
61	F	27	4 days					1
62	F	3	4 days					1

D. Special Treatment.

1. (1) All cases of Tuberculosis or suspected tuberculosis were sent for X-ray or other investigation.
- (2) Venereal disease did not occur in primary form. A case of tertiary syphilis received treatment.
- (3) Where the mental health of the patient could not be satisfactorily dealt with the case was sent to the Royal Mental Hospital, Aberdeen, or other similar institution.
2. Patients had the benefit of all the Public Health services such as bacteriological and pathological investigations.
3. Patients were transferred to other hospitals to improve their treatment as was thought necessary.

E. Diet.

I have no knowledge of the diet supplied to the staff, but I am given to understand that their diet is under the control of the Matron, and that there is no restriction imposed by the Committee of Management. The dietary of the inmates both in the ordinary and in the Sick Wards is sufficient and satisfactory.

F. General.

The Medical Officer felt the need of more facilities for the care of the patients' teeth. A visiting Dental Surgeon would find much to be done. It is impossible for the Medical Officer to do all the necessary dental work."

As a result of the Clinical Medical Officer's recommendation as to dental treatment arrangements have been made whereby one of the whole-time dentists, employed by the County Council, visits the Institution periodically for the purpose of giving treatment.

No. in Hospital	Sex	Age	Duration of illness prior to admission	Dis- charged	Trans- ferred to another hospital	Trans- ferred to another hospital	Admission date
34	F	35	2 weeks			1	1
35	F	40	1 week			1	1
36	F	44	10 days			1	1
37	F	36	2 weeks			1	1
38	M	35	1 week			1	1
39	M	45	1 week			1	1
40	M	39	9 days			1	1
41	M	40	7 weeks			1	1
42	M	35	2 weeks			1	1
43	M	35	1 week			1	1
44	F	36	2 days				1
45	M	43	7 days				1
46	M	38	6 days	1			1
47	M	45	2 days			1	1
48	M	31	1 day			1	1
49	M	40	1 day			1	1
50	M	51	2 days	1			1
51	M	68	3 months			1	1
52	M	40	2 days	1			1
53	M	50	2 weeks			1	1
54	M	67	1 day	1			1
55	M	73	2 months				1
56	M	67	2 months				1
57	F	38	2 weeks				1
58	M	36	15 days				1
59	M	33	14 days				1
60	M	40	14 days				1
61	F	57	4 days				1
62	F	3	4 days				1

B. Special Treatment.

- (1) All cases of Tuberculosis or suspected Tuberculosis were sent for X-ray or other investigation.
- (2) Venereal diseases did not occur in primary form. A case of tertiary syphilis received treatment.
- (3) Where the mental health of the patient could not be maintained, the case was sent to the Royal Hospital, Haslemere, for other medical investigation.
- Patients had the benefit of all the Public Health services such as bacteriological and pathological investigations.
- Patients were transferred to other hospitals to improve their treatment as was thought necessary.

C. Diet.

I have no knowledge of the diet supplied to the staff, but I am given to understand that there is under the control of the kitchen, and that there is no restriction imposed by the Committee on Management. The dietary of the inmates both in the ordinary and in the sick wards is sufficient and satisfactory.

D. General.

The Medical Officer has the need of more facilities for the care of the patients. A visiting Dental Surgeon would find it to be desirable for the Medical Officer to be able to have a dental surgery. As a result of the Clinical Medical Officer's recommendation as to dental treatment arrangements have been made whereby one of the dental surgeons, employed by the County Council, visits the institution periodically for the purpose of giving treatment.

SECTION VIII.

THE NURSING SERVICES.

Prior to the Great War, endeavours were made to link up the several District Nursing Associations and to form a County Nursing Association. It was not, however, till 1921, that the County Nursing Association assumed definite form. There were then 24 District Nursing Associations which became affiliated to the County Nursing Association. These Associations covered approximately only one half of the County but gradual and steady progress has been made and there are now 41 District Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association. Stoneywood District Nursing Association employs two nurses as also does Turriff, thus, in Aberdeenshire, there are 43 District Nurses. Part-time service in Aberdeenshire is also by arrangement given by the Banffshire Nursing Associations of Grange and Rothiemay.

Each 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, in some instances supplementary grants have been given. The three conditions governing this supplement are that the area is sparsely populated, that a sincere 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 to £40 have been given by the County Nursing Association towards the purchase or renewal of cars.

The Uncovered Areas. - The County is not yet completely covered with a network of nurses and the presently uncovered areas comprise, Boddam, St. Fergus, Grimon and Lonmay with St. Combs, Inverallochy and Cairnbulg, the coastal area stretching west of Fraserburgh, including Sandhaven, Pitullie and Rosehearty. The Dinnet area has a private nurse.

The County Council, under the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, will be required - for maternity purposes at least - to provide a nursing service in these areas. In this connection, three alternatives present themselves:-

- (1) To appoint whole-time Health Visitors who would perform all the statutory nursing services for which the Local Authority is responsible;
- (2) To inaugurate District Nursing Associations in the uncovered areas; or
- (3) To subsidise registered midwives to start in practice.

On 12th November, 1937, a Special Sub-Committee of the County Council met the County Nursing Association and other bodies interested and these alternatives were fully discussed. The third alternative was not acceptable because it would do nothing to solve the problem of the other statutory services or of the nursing of the ordinary sick. The first alternative had the defect of not overtaking general nursing. It is, however, hoped that it will be possible to arrange for the constitution of a number of new District/

THE NURSING SERVICE

Under the 1937 Act, amendments were made to link up the various District Nursing Associations and to form a County Nursing Association. It was not, however, till 1951 that the County Nursing Association assumed definite form. There were then 24 District Nursing Associations which became affiliated to the County Nursing Association. These Associations covered approximately one half of the County but growth and steady progress has been made and there are now 41 District Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association. Stoughton District Nursing Association employs two nurses as also does North, then, in Aberdeenshire, there are 41 District Nurses. Part-time services in Aberdeenshire are also provided by the Hamilton Nursing Association of Orange and Bishopton.

Each District Nursing Association receives £50 per annum from the County Council in respect of the nurse's work under the National Service and Child Welfare Scheme, the Scheme for the National Insurance and Treatment of Hospital Children and the Tuberculosis Scheme, and for attendance on sick persons in respect of Public Assistance and for the visitation of boarded-out persons. This sum is the basic grant, and, in some instances supplementary grants have been given. The three conditions governing this grant are that the area is sparsely populated, that a nurse's local effort is self-supporting and that other transport has been provided for the nurse. Where District Nursing Associations can show this, grants varying from £15 to £25 have been given by the County Nursing Association towards the purchase or renewal of cars.

The Uncovered Areas. - The County is not yet completely covered with a network of nurses and the presently uncovered areas comprise, Boddam, St. Mary's, Broom and Boney with St. George, Inverloch and Cairn Robin, the coastal area stretching west of Fraserburgh, including Sandhaven, Pittulie and Rosneath. The District area has a private nurse.

The County Council, under the National Service (Scotland) Act, 1937, will be required - for statutory purposes at least - to provide a nursing service in these areas. In this connection, three alternatives present themselves:-

- (1) To appoint whole-time Health Visitors who would perform all the statutory nursing duties for which the local authority is responsible;
- (2) To encourage District Nursing Associations in the uncovered areas; or
- (3) To subsidize part-time nurses to start in practice.

On 15th November, 1957, a Special Sub-Committee of the County Council met the County Nursing Association and other bodies interested in the nursing service. The third alternative was not acceptable because it would be nothing to solve the problem of the statutory services or of the nursing of the community at large. The first alternative had the defect of not covering general nursing. It is, however, hoped that it will be possible to arrange for the formation of a number of new District

District Nursing Associations to complete the service in the County. At the Meeting referred to, it was proposed to arrange for local meetings in the unnursed areas. Local meetings have been held in these areas and due intimation has been given in the Press and by means of bills. It was also unanimously decided that the County Nursing Association should lend their assistance, and, in this connection, several members of the Association have given invaluable aid. The County Nursing Association appointed Mrs. Wolrige Gordon, Esslemont, Mrs. Duncan, Turriff, and Mrs. Harvey Loutit, Belhelvie, to represent the County Nursing Association, and these ladies gave invaluable help.

Financial adjustments have been made and the County Council have agreed that the additional expense to which each District Nursing Association is put in order to provide the midwife service will fall to be met by the County Council under arrangements made with the County Nursing Association.

It is probable that the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, will not come into operation until the end of 1939, and it is hoped that, by then most of the County will be covered by District Nursing Associations.

The Supervisor of Midwives: According to the terms of the Maternity Services Act, the County Council had to appoint a Supervisor of Midwives. This Supervisor might be a doctor or a midwife. The Council decided that the Supervisor would be a midwife, and, in the end of October, they appointed Miss McGibney to the post. As part of her general duties, the Supervisor visits the District Nurses and the midwives in their homes at frequent intervals and inspects their registers and appliances. The Supervisor also acts as Superintendent of the other statutory services that have already been mentioned as being carried out by the District Nurses. All the District Nursing Associations have been asked to consider whether or not they desire the Supervisor to act as Superintendent of the general nursing of the district, and most of them have agreed to accept her services in this capacity. This arrangement will lead to the co-ordination of all the nursing services in the County.

Work required of District Nurses under the Act: It is accepted by the Department of Health for Scotland that a midwife can conduct, on an average, 80 cases per annum. Not only is the midwife present at the confinement, but she has to be present in the ante-natal period, and, in the post-natal period, she is required to visit daily for 14 days.

It has been agreed that those District Nursing Associations which have not provided their nurses with cars will require to decide the best means whereby they can provide motor transport for their nurses.

General Terms of the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937: Schemes under this Act must provide for the services of a midwife, a doctor, and, if necessary, an obstetrician and anaesthetist.

We are fortunately placed in Aberdeenshire because the several district Nursing Associations have agreed to undertake service under the Act. Undoubtedly difficulties will occur. It will be uphill work to get all the unnursed areas covered by District Nursing Associations before the Scheme comes into operation.

Work/

District Nursing Associations to complete the service in the County. At the meeting referred to, it was proposed to arrange for local meetings in the unorganized areas. Local meetings have been held in these areas and the Association has been given in the future and by means of bills. It was also unanimously decided that the County Nursing Association should lead their activities, and in this connection, several members of the Association have given invaluable aid. The County Nursing Association appointed Mrs. Wolcott, Gordon, Hamilton, Mrs. Brown, Merrill, and Mrs. Henry Lewis, to represent the County Nursing Association, and these ladies have invaluable help.

Financial statements have been made and the County Council have agreed that the additional expenses to which each District Nursing Association is put in order to provide the nursing service will fall to be met by the County Council under arrangements made with the County Nursing Association.

It is probable that the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, will not come into operation until the end of 1937, and it is hoped that, by then most of the County will be covered by District Nursing Associations.

The Supervision of Midwives. According to the terms of the Maternity Services Act, the County Council had to appoint a supervisor of midwives. This supervisor might be a doctor or a midwife. The Council decided that the supervisor would be a midwife, and in the end of October, they appointed Miss Kennedy to the post. As part of her general duties, the supervisor visits the District Nurses and the midwives in their homes at frequent intervals and inspects their registers and appliances. The supervisor also acts as Superintendent of the other necessary services that have already been mentioned as being carried out by the District Nurses. All the District Nursing Associations have been asked to consider whether or not they desire the supervisor to act as Superintendent of the general nursing of the district, and most of them have agreed to accept her services in this capacity. This arrangement will lead to the co-ordination of all the nursing services in the County.

Work reported of District Nurses under the Act. It is stated by the Department of Health for Scotland that a midwife was employed on an average, 50 cases per month. Not only is this midwife present at the confinement, but she has to be present in the post-natal period, and in the post-natal period, she is required to visit daily for 14 days.

It has been agreed that these District Nursing Associations which have not provided their nurses with visits will require to decide the best means whereby they can provide such visits for their nurses.

General Terms of the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937. Some of the main provisions of the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, are as follows: a doctor, and, if necessary, an obstetrician and anaesthetist.

It was formerly decided in the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, that District Nursing Associations have agreed to undertake service under the Act. Unhappily difficulties will occur. It will be difficult to get all the unorganized areas covered by District Nursing Associations before the scheme comes into operation.

Work under the Act will almost certainly entail a re-adjustment of the areas of some of the existing District Nursing Associations; some may have to be curtailed and others may have to be extended. The County Council can, however, rely on obtaining the support and co-operation of the County Nursing Association with a view to carrying out the requirements of the Act.

Report on the work of the Queen's Nurses: The Inspector of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing visited the Queen's Nurses in Aberdeenshire, and the following report was submitted in December, 1938:-

"The forty-one Queen's Nurses employed in the affiliated Nursing Associations in Aberdeenshire were visited by Miss Sinclair during the months of August, September, October and November, 1938.

The combined general nursing and public health service has been well and efficiently maintained throughout the year. Good nursing and beneficial advisory work was seen in all districts.

The Nurses continue to perform their duties with quiet efficiency for the benefit of all concerned. In certain districts the number of maternity cases nursed shows an increase. The work is carried out with good district routine and the patients greatly benefit from the skilled attention given.

The Public Health work was found to be up-to-date. The Nurses, on the whole, are interested and conscientious in their visiting. They regard this as one of the important branches of their work and the advice given is sound and helpful. The Clinics are well attended and do good work.

It was interesting to hear that new Associations will be formed and that existing Associations are willing to expand in order that the requirements of their particular areas may be met. The appointment of a Supervisor of Midwives will be an asset to the work in the County and will prove of immense value in the development of all nursing services.

The accommodation provided for the Nurses is very comfortable. Where Homes are provided, these are particularly so, and are much appreciated.

The mode of transport in use appears to be adequate in each particular district.

The books were found up-to-date and show a good record of work and hours on duty. The bags and nursing appliances were also in good order.

Uniform was regulation."

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Report on the work of the Queen's Nurses: The Inspector of the Queen's Institute at District Nursing visited the Queen's Nurses in Aberdeenshire, and the following report was submitted in December, 1935:-

"The forty-one Queen's Nurses employed in the affiliated Nursing Associations in Aberdeenshire were visited by Miss Simister during the months of August, September, October and November, 1935.

The combined general nursing and public health service has been well and efficiently maintained throughout the year. Good nursing and beneficial advisory work was done in all districts.

The Nurses continue to perform their duties with great efficiency for the benefit of all concerned. In certain districts the number of maternity cases nursed shows an increase. The work is carried out with good district routine and the patients greatly benefit from the skilled attention given.

The Public Health work was found to be up-to-date. The Nurses, on the whole, are interested and conscientious in their visiting. They regard this as one of the important branches of their work and the advice given is sound and helpful. The Children are well attended and do good work.

It was interesting to hear that new Associations will be formed and that existing Associations are willing to expand in order that the requirements of their particular areas may be met. The appointment of a Supervisor of Midwives will be an asset to the work in the County and will prove of immense value in the development of all nursing services.

The accommodation provided for the Nurses is very satisfactory. Where houses are provided, these are particularly so, and are much appreciated.

The mode of transport in use appears to be adequate in each particular district.

The books were found up-to-date and show a good record of work and hours on duty. The days and nursing appliances were also in good order.

Union was regulated.

Synopsis

Synopsis of Work of District Nurses.

A table is appended to show the time spent by the District Nurses on the three principal statutory schemes and on all other work, and comparison is made with the two previous years. Under the heading "all other work" there has this year been included the statutory work involved in attendance on public assistance cases, and boarded-out persons but this constitutes only a small percentage:-

Year	Hours spent on -				Total
	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Schools	All other work	
1938	30,937	1,797	4,657	40,004	77,395
1938 percentage	39.9	2.3	6.	51.7	100
1937 percentage	32.5	3.08	6.7	57.6	100
1936 percentage	33.1	2.3	6.4	58.07	100

Synopsis of Work of District Nurses.

A table is appended to show the time spent by the District Nurses on the three principal statutory schemes and on all other work, and comparison is made with the two previous years. Under the heading "All other work" there has this year been included the statutory work involved in attendance on public assistance cases and boarded-out persons but this constituted only a small percentage.

Year	Hours spent on -			Total
	Nationality	Tuberculosis	All other work	
1938	30,937	1,777	4,627	37,341
1939	32.2	2.3	6.1	40.6
1937	32.2	2.08	6.1	40.38
1936	32.1	2.3	6.4	40.8

SECTION IX.

THE TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Joint Venereal Diseases Scheme was inaugurated in 1919. 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 medical staff employed to deal with this work comprises a whole-time and a part-time Venereal Diseases Officer, with assistance from Resident Medical Officers at the Infirmary and at the City Hospital.

Number of New Cases.

The number of new cases attending for treatment during each year since 1927 was as follows:-

1927	...	...	98 cases.
1928	...	...	108 "
1929	...	...	131 "
1930	...	...	124 "
1931	...	...	172 "
1932	...	...	133 "
1933	...	...	131 "
1934	...	...	190 "
1935	...	...	183 "
1936	...	...	182 "
1937	...	...	208 "
1938	...	...	210 "

Of the 210 new cases treated in 1938, 37 suffered from syphilis, 98 from gonorrhoea, 2 from chancre, 45 from non-specific venereal infections, and 28 persons attended for conditions other than venereal. The 37 new cases of acquired syphilis are classified as under according to the stage of disease:-

Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Congenital Syphilis		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
5	-	2	3	8	8	5	6	20	17

Number of New Cases treated in Institutions.

Twenty-two cases were admitted to the special wards of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. Of those, 21 were males and 1 female. Eight suffered from syphilis, 9 from gonorrhoea and 5 from non-specific venereal disease.

The numbers of new cases treated in institutions since 1927 were as follows:-

1927 /

SECTION IX

THE TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The 1st and 2nd Venereal Disease Clinics were inaugurated in 1919. This embraced the City of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen and the North-Eastern Counties. Later the Counties of Orkney and Shetland were amalgamated in these Clinics.

There are two Venereal Disease Clinics in the area, one situated at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and the other at the City Hospital. The medical staff employed to deal with these two clinics is a whole-time and a part-time Venereal Diseases Officer, with assistance from Resident Medical Officers at the Infirmary and at the City Hospital.

Number of New Cases.

The number of new cases attending for treatment during each year since 1917 was as follows:-

1917	...	...	58 cases.
1918	...	...	100 "
1919	...	...	111 "
1920	...	...	124 "
1921	...	...	175 "
1922	...	...	177 "
1923	...	...	171 "
1924	...	...	190 "
1925	...	...	163 "
1926	...	...	162 "
1927	...	...	205 "
1928	...	...	210 "

Of the 210 new cases treated in 1928, 27 suffered from syphilis, 58 from gonorrhoea, 2 from chancres, 43 from non-specific venereal infections, and 80 patients attended for conditions other than venereal. The 27 new cases of acquired syphilis are classified as under according to the stage of disease:-

Primary	Secondary		Tertiary		Gonorrhoeal Syphilis		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
7	-	2	3	3	2	2	20	17

Number of New Cases treated in Institutions.

Twenty-two cases were admitted to the special wards of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. Of these, 11 were males and 11 female. Eight suffered from syphilis, 2 from gonorrhoea and 2 from non-specific venereal diseases.

The number of new cases treated in institutions since 1917 was as follows:-

1927	...	...	...	20 cases.
1928	...	...	...	31 "
1929	...	...	...	25 "
1930	...	...	...	22 "
1931	...	...	...	34 "
1932	...	...	...	35 "
1933	...	...	...	29 "
1934	...	...	...	28 "
1935	...	...	...	27 "
1936	...	...	...	25 "
1937	...	...	...	14 "
1938	...	...	...	22 "

Number of Attendances of Outdoor Cases at Treatment Centres.

In 1938, the total number of attendances at the Treatment Centres was 4,814. The numbers attending in 1937 were 4,945, in 1936 - 4,988, in 1935 - 5,272, in 1934 - 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 and in 1927 - 3,301.

Supply of Special Drugs for Syphilis.

Seventeen practitioners were supplied with 422 doses of anti-syphilitic drugs.

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

Y E A R.	Institutions.		Private Practitioners.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of doses.	Number of Practitioners.	Number of doses.
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
1936	-	-	13	325
1937	1	12	12	309
1938	1	9	17	422

In 1938, the Wassermann Reaction was performed in 920 cases, with positive results in 239 cases. The Kahn Test was made in 917 specimens - 240 were positive. Cerebro-spinal fluid was examined in 9 instances, of which 2 were positive. The exudate was examined for Spirochetes in 3 cases, and of these 2 were positive. Examination for gonococci was made in 1433 instances, and in 159 the results were positive.

Of the 3,282 specimens examined, 401 were sent by general practitioners.

"Incomplete"/

1937	...	...	...
1938	...	...	...
1939	...	...	...
1940	...	...	...
1941	...	...	...
1942	...	...	...
1943	...	...	...
1944	...	...	...
1945	...	...	...
1946	...	...	...
1947	...	...	...
1948	...	...	...

Number of Attendances of Outpatients at Treatment Centres

In 1937, the total number of attendances at the Treatment Centres was 4,514. The number attending in 1937 was 4,514, in 1938 - 4,503, in 1939 - 4,512, in 1940 - 4,512, in 1941 - 4,501, in 1942 - 4,512, in 1943 - 4,512, in 1944 - 4,512, in 1945 - 4,512, in 1946 - 4,512, in 1947 - 4,512, in 1948 - 4,512.

Supply of Special Doses for Syphilis

Outpatient prescriptions were supplied with 412 doses of anti-syphilitic drugs.

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

Y E A R	Institutions		Private Practitioners	
	Number of Institutions	Number of Doses	Number of Institutions	Number of Doses
1937	-	-	17	92
1938	3	12	22	110
1939	3	12	24	121
1940	-	-	24	122
1941	4	12	27	127
1942	-	-	2	176
1943	1	12	1	122
1944	1	12	1	212
1945	-	-	16	408
1946	-	-	23	322
1947	2	12	22	309
1948	1	9	17	422

In 1937, the Wassermann Reaction was performed in 722 cases, with positive results in 122 cases. The Kahn Test was made in 517 specimens - 240 were positive. Carbonyl-oxidase fluid was examined in 1 specimen, of which 2 were positive. The results were examined for syphilis in 1 case, and of these 2 were positive. Examination for gonorrhea was made in 1413 instances, and in 122 the results were positive.

Of the 1,505 specimens examined, 461 were sent to General Practitioners.

"Incomplete"

"Incomplete" cases.

It must again be emphasised that one of the main difficulties in connection with all Venereal Diseases Schemes is the "incomplete" case, that is, the case that attends for treatment and discontinues treatment when the visible 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 it is recognised that the time is not 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 general paralysis or locomotor ataxia.

In 1938, 7 cases failed to complete treatment, as compared with 25 in 1937, and 20 in 1936. The 7 "incomplete" cases comprised 5 males and 1 female suffering from syphilis, and 1 male suffering from gonorrhoea.

It is to be regretted that persons suffering from venereal disease receive treatment free of cost and can discontinue treatment at will. The only method of teaching the public the dangers of these diseases and the risk run by the "incomplete" case is by educational measures.

"Inapparent" cases.

It must again be emphasized that one of the main difficulties in connection with all Venereal Diseases is the "inapparent" case, that is, the case that remains for treatment and dissemination treatment when the visible signs of the disease have disappeared.

Among the methods of combating venereal diseases is compulsory notification which, if necessary, may be followed by compulsory treatment, but it is recognized that this is not optimum for the solution of this problem. The result is that, in respect of Syphilis, many cases that could be permanently cured by a continuous course of treatment develop only temporary benefit and may ultimately develop general paralysis or tabes dorsalis.

In 1935, 7 cases failed to complete treatment, as compared with 22 in 1934, and 30 in 1933. The 7 "inapparent" cases comprised 2 males and 5 females suffering from syphilis, and 1 male suffering from gonorrhoea.

It is to be regretted that persons suffering from venereal diseases receive treatment free of cost and are disinclined to treatment at all. The only method of reaching the public the danger of these diseases and the risk run by the "inapparent" case is by educational measures.

SECTION X.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICES.

The County Bacteriological work is performed by Dr. John Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., at the City Laboratory, Urquhart Road, Aberdeen.

The following is a record of the work carried out for the County Council for the year ended 31st December, 1938:

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grand Total.</u>
<u>DIPHTHERIA:</u>				
Throat, nose and ear swabs	511	4,121	4,632	4,632
<u>TUBERCULOSIS:</u>				
Sputum	234	519	753	
Pus	1	24	25	
Faeces	0	3	3	
Urines	4	43	47	
Cerebrospinal fluids	1	1	2	
Pleural fluids	0	9	<u>9</u>	839
<u>TYPHOID FEVER:</u>				
Blood cultures	0	31	31	
Widals	1	46	47	
Urines	0	1	1	
Miscellaneous	0	2	<u>2</u>	81
<u>PARATYPHOID FEVER:</u>				
Widals	0	47	<u>47</u>	47
<u>UNDULANT FEVER:</u>				
Blood agglutinations	11	40	51	
Blood cultures	0	1	<u>1</u>	52
<u>BACILLARY DYSENTERY:</u>				
Faeces	102	126	<u>228</u>	228
<u>WEIL'S DISEASE:</u>				
Blood agglutinations	0	3	3	
Urines	0	1	<u>1</u>	4
<u>VENEREAL DISEASES:</u>				
Wassermann Reactions	239	681	920	
Kahn Tests	240	677	917	
Gonococcal smears	159	1274	1433	
Gonococcal Complement Fixation Tests	0	5	<u>5</u>	3275
<u>BIOCHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS:</u>				
Blood sugars			107	
Blood ureas			87	
Urine sugars			10	
Urine ureas			8	
Faeces for blood			169	
Van den Bergh test			8	
Icteric Index			8	
Blood sedimentation rate			3	
Blood cholesterol			2	
Blood creatinine			5	
Urine for bile			2	
Miscellaneous			<u>7</u>	<u>416</u>

Carry forward. -

9,574

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grand Total.</u>
Brought Forward. -				9,574
<u>FOOD POISONING:</u>				
Blood agglutinations	1	4	5	
Faeces	2	5	7	12
<u>GENERAL EXAMINATIONS:</u>				
Blood cultures			23	
Blood counts			173	
Differential cell counts			198	
Cerebrospinal fluids (not tuberculous)			7	
Vaccines			35	
Histological specimens			36	
Faeces for protozoa			3	
Animal specimens			19	
Cervical swabs			22	
Sputum for organisms			46	
Throat, nose and ear swabs for organisms			1,188	
Eye swabs for organisms			19	
Chest pus and fluids for organisms			12	
Other pus and fluids for organisms			96	
Faeces for organisms			1	
Urines: pathological examination			312	
bacteriological examination			250	
Waters: bacteriological examination			25	
Milks: bacterial count			136	
organisms			11	
tubercle bacilli (microscopic examination only)			5	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	14	16	
Malaria	1	2	3	
Nasopharyngeal swabs			6	
Miscellaneous			16	2,658
<u>ANIMAL INOCULATION:</u>				
Guinea pigs inoculated with milk deposit for tubercle bacilli			134	
Guinea pigs inoculated with human material for tubercle bacilli			57	
Guinea pigs inoculated with animal material for tubercle bacilli			1	
Guinea pigs inoculated with cultures of B.diphtheriae for virulence test			20	
Rabbits inoculated with urine for Friedman test			7	
Mice inoculated with sputum for typing of pneumococci			8	227
				<u>12471</u>

Grand
Total Positive Negative Total

9,274

Brought Forward -

FOOD PORTION:

Blood examinations
Feces

2 4 2 12

GENERAL EXAMINATIONS:

Blood cultures
Blood counts
Differential cell counts
Cerebrospinal fluids (not tuberculous)
Vaccines
Histological specimens
Vaccines for pox
Animal specimens
Cervical smears
Sputum for organisms
Throat, nose and ear swabs for
organisms

23
113
198
7
32
30
3
19
22
46

Eye swabs for organisms
Gastric juice and fluids for organisms
Other pus and fluids for organisms
Vaccines for organisms
Urine: pathological examination
Bacteriological examination
Water: bacteriological examination
Milk: bacterial count
organisms

1,188
19
12
98
1
312
220
92
136
11

Tubercle bacilli (microscopic
examination only)
Optic chiasm examination
Malaria
Karyotyping swabs
Miscellaneous

2
14
2
2
6
16

2,678

ANIMAL INOCULATION:

Guinea pigs inoculated with milk
deposits for tubercle bacilli
Guinea pigs inoculated with human
material for tubercle bacilli
Guinea pigs inoculated with animal
material for tubercle bacilli
Guinea pigs inoculated with cultures
of B. anthracis for virulence test
Rabbits inoculated with urine for
Friedman test
Mice inoculated with sputum for typhoid
of pneumococci

134
67
1
20
7

221

12,471

SECTION XI.

REPORTS BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

I. DISTRICTS -

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

II. BURGHES -

- | | | | |
|------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| (1) | Ballater | - | Mr. J. Annat (Assistant). |
| (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. Coull. |
| (10) | Fraserburgh | - | Mr. W. F. Hamilton. |
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SECTION II.

REPORTS BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

I. DISTRICTS.

(1) General Division	Mr. W. P. P.
(2) Eastern Division	Mr. W. P. P.
(3) Western Division	Mr. W. P. P.
(4) Southern Division	Mr. W. P. P.

II. TOWNS.

(1) Albany	Mr. W. P. P.
(2) Elton	Mr. W. P. P.
(3) Elton	Mr. W. P. P.
(4) Elton	Mr. W. P. P.
(5) Elton	Mr. W. P. P.
(6) Elton	Mr. W. P. P.
(7) Elton	Mr. W. P. P.
(8) Elton	Mr. W. P. P.
(9) Elton	Mr. W. P. P.
(10) Elton	Mr. W. P. P.

I. DISTRICTS.

(1) Central Division.

I beg to submit herewith my Annual Report for the year 1938 upon the sanitary conditions, and the work carried out in this Division, together with the Burghs of Oldmeldrum and Kintore.

The Central Division consists of twenty-five parishes, two burghs, namely Oldmeldrum and Kintore, and twelve Special Districts.

The following are the Special Districts with their respective services:-

Special District.	Special Services.
Blackburn	Water, drainage, scavenging and lighting.
Bridge of Don ...	Scavenging only.
Culter	Water, drainage, scavenging and lighting.
Culter	Do.
Elrick, Skene ...	Water and drainage.
Komnay	Water, drainage, scavenging and lighting.
Newburgh	Do.
Newmachar	Water, drainage and lighting.
Monymusk	Water and drainage.
Pitmedden	Water and drainage.
Tarves	Water, drainage and lighting
Waterton and Dyce (joint)	Water, drainage, scavenging and lighting.

The general health of the population of this Division can be stated as quite satisfactory. The numbers of infectious diseases notified show a considerable increase compared with the previous year, especially diphtheria and scarlet fever. There were two hundred and twenty-two cases of scarlet fever and sixty-one cases of diphtheria, as compared with one hundred and three cases of scarlet fever and forty-six cases of diphtheria the previous year. No case of typhoid was reported as compared with six the previous year.

The greater part of the work during the year has been in connection with housing, and, judging from the number of enquiries and applications received from people who are living in sub-lets and other conditions, it is difficult to realise that any progress is being made.

STATISTICS

Central Division.

I beg to submit herewith my Annual Report for the year 1938 upon the sanitary conditions, and the work carried out in this Division, together with the Budget of Expenditure and Income.

The Central Division consists of twenty-five parishes, two boroughs, namely, Chesham and Kingsley, and twelve Special Districts.

The following are the Special Districts with their respective services:

Special District.	Special Services.
Blackburn	Water, drainage, scavenging and lighting.
Bridge of Don	Scavenging only.
Chesham	Water, drainage, scavenging and lighting.
Do.	Do.
Elwick, St. Mary	Water and drainage.
Kingsley	Water, drainage, scavenging and lighting.
Do.	Do.
Northampton	Water, drainage and lighting.
Northampton	Water and drainage.
Northampton	Water and drainage.
Northampton	Water, drainage and lighting.
Northampton and Dyer (Joint)	Water, drainage, scavenging and lighting.

The general health of the population of this Division can be stated as quite satisfactory. The number of infectious diseases notified shows a considerable increase compared with the previous year, especially diphtheria and scarlet fever. There were two hundred and twenty-two cases of scarlet fever and sixty-one cases of diphtheria, as compared with one hundred and three cases of scarlet fever and forty-six cases of diphtheria the previous year. The cases of typhoid were reported as compared with six the previous year.

The greater part of the work during the year has been in connection with housing, and, judging from the number of applications received from people who are living in sub-standard conditions, it is difficult to realize that any progress is being made.

I have included in this report a statement showing the number of new houses which have been built in the Division by private enterprise and also houses provided by the Local Authority. In addition to this it is of interest to note the progress still being made in connection with the reconstruction of defective houses with assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts. Very little can be said regarding the progress which may be expected under the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938, as the County Council Scheme was only in operation a few months before the end of the year and during that period three applications were approved. One surprising feature about this Act is that before advantage can be taken of the grant the occupier of the house must be owner-occupier where it applies to a small farm or croft. This, to my mind, is rather to be regretted, as there are numerous cases where houses belonging to crofts and small farms are very badly situated and numerous applications have been made by proprietors, or their agents, to see if a grant could not be given for a new house under any of the Acts. Should the Act be amended to allow a grant being given whatever the letting circumstances may be this would be largely taken advantage of. The £60 or £100 additional grant, as compared with the Rural Workers Acts, would almost meet the difference between an old house being replaced and an old house being reconstructed when windows have to be enlarged and walls heightened, and almost in every case the introduction of vent linings. I am strongly of opinion that this Act should be worked under the same conditions as the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts and this might also apply to all persons in the same economic position as a person employed upon farm work.

WATER-SUPPLIES: During the year, I had eighty samples of water analysed by the County Analyst, being an increase of six as compared with the previous year. Of these, twenty-nine were reported as being of good quality, fifteen as fair, and thirty-six as bad. Several of these samples acted upon lead and this meant the introduction of tinned copper piping, or asbestos, whichever was the most suited for the particular case. In every case the defective water-supplies had our immediate attention and with one or two exceptions the whole of these were remedied by the close of the year. The remaining cases are being kept in touch with and no doubt will be remedied in the near future.

The water-supplies for the Special Districts gave very little trouble during the year. The only matter worthy of mention is that I would again emphasise the necessity for better supervision for defective taps and water mains: means should be adopted to prevent the great wastage from this cause alone.

Extensions have had to take place in several of the Special Districts where new houses were erected. One new Special District was formed, namely, Blackburn, which is mostly within the parish of Kinellar, and part Newhills and part Dyce parishes. Practically nothing has as yet been done as regards the introduction of modern sanitation to the dwellinghouses here, as the sewage system has not yet been laid down. I may mention that the supply is of excellent quality and more than sufficient to meet the needs of the district. The water-supply for the new districts, Elrick and Pitmodden, has been a source of some trouble, but I hope that difficulties here have now been overcome and that the new supply may be ready for use in the near future.

I have included in this report a statement showing the number of new houses which have been built in the Division by private and public aid and houses provided by the local authority. In addition to this it is of interest to note the progress still being made in connection with the reconstruction of defective houses with a view to the Housing (Local Government) Act, 1930. Very little can be said regarding the progress which may be expected under the Housing (Local Government) Act, 1930, as the Housing Commission was only in operation a few months before the end of the year and during that period many applications were approved. One of the reasons for the delay in the progress of the work may be the fact that the Housing Commission is still in its infancy and is not yet in a position to take up a large number of cases where houses belonging to private and small firms are very badly situated and numerous applications have been made by proprietors, or their agents, for new or a grant which has not been given for a new house under any of the Acts. It would be difficult to allow a grant being given where the existing circumstances may be such as to be largely taken into account. The £50 or £100 additional grant, as compared with the Housing Act, would almost meet the difference between the old house being replaced and the new house being reconstructed when the latter has to be enlarged and will be a very great help in every case. The introduction of new land I am strongly of opinion that this will be worked under the same conditions as the Housing (Local Government) Act and this might also apply to all houses in the same tenement position as a person employed upon farm work.

WATER-SUPPLY. During the year, I had eight samples of water analysed by the County Analyst, being an increase of six as compared with the previous year. Of these, twenty-nine were reported as being of good quality, fifteen as fair, and thirty-six as bad. Beyond of these samples which were taken and this means the introduction of treated water piping, or otherwise, wherever the water supply for the population was. In every case the defective water-supply had our immediate attention and with one or two exceptions the state of these were remedied by the close of the year. The remaining cases are being kept in touch with and should will be remedied in the near future.

The water-supply for the Special Districts gave very little trouble during the year. The only matter worthy of mention is the I would again emphasize the necessity for better supervision for defective taps and water mains. Means should be adopted to prevent the great wastage from this as we know.

Extensions have had to take place in several of the Special Districts where new houses were erected. The new Special Districts was formed, namely, Blandford, which is largely within the parish of Blandford, and part of the parish of Blandford. Nothing has as yet been done as regards the introduction of mains water to the Blandford area, as the sewage system has not yet been laid down. I am aware that the supply is of excellent quality and more than sufficient to meet the needs of the district. The water-supply for the new district, Blandford, has been a source of some trouble, but I hope that difficulties have now been overcome and that the new supply will be ready for use in the near future.

SCAVENGING: In my previous report I mentioned that difficulty was being experienced in the controlling of one or two of the tips. The tip for Newburgh, as I mentioned, was now in a much more suitable place and continues to give every satisfaction. The Bridge of Don tip is now being properly controlled and little trouble has been experienced, since the party responsible has got to understand what is required. The remainder of the tips have been on the whole well conducted and particularly the one in connection with Kemnay, where a piece of the recreation ground is being levelled up and should be finished within the next two years or thereby. When this is finished and returfed it will make a fine extension to the recreation field for the district.

DRAINAGE: Sewers. The common sewers in all the Special Districts worked quite satisfactorily throughout the year and call for little comment. Extensions had to be carried out in several of the districts to meet the demands of housing schemes and also houses built under private enterprise.

Now that the Special Districts of Cults and Culter have been formed into one Special District for all purposes a large area of ground has been embraced which is fairly thickly populated and wherein lies extensive and good feuing ground; there is no doubt but that increased building activity will take place. In order to meet the case an agreement has been come to with the city of Aberdeen, and a scheme has been approved for the disposal of the sewage from these combined districts. The cost was at first estimated at £80,000, but now it is more than likely to exceed £100,000. Several years will no doubt elapse before the scheme is an accomplished fact and branch sewers are laid down to serve the area.

The sewer when completed will be a great boon to the area as the number of houses without sewer connection is increasing rapidly and there is a danger that a nuisance will arise from some of these tanks with natural filter or soak-away.

House Drainage: New drainage systems were laid down to the sight and satisfaction of this Department in connection with one hundred and seventy-four houses under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, seventy-seven for new houses built by private enterprise, eighty-one for houses built by the Local Authority and forty-one where improvements were carried out without assistance, being a total of three hundred and seventy-three houses.

In addition to the above, improvements to drainage systems were carried out in connection with thirty-eight houses. The number of smoke tests applied in connection with the above work was four hundred and ninety-eight.

OFFENSIVE TRADES: No addition has been made to the offensive trades during the year and these remain the same, namely, Persley Tallow Melting Factory and the Knackery at Cottown of Kintore.

During the year no complaints were received and as I previously mentioned the proprietors of the Knackery at Cottown of Kintore have now fitted up a Chlorine Plant for the treatment of the fumes and this should remove all possible danger of complaint being lodged against the premises.

HOUSING /

REMARKS: In my previous report I mentioned that difficulty was being experienced in the controlling of one or two of the tips. The tip for Westport, as I mentioned, was now in a much more suitable place and continues to give every satisfaction. The bridge of the tip is now being properly controlled and this trouble has been experienced since the party responsible has got to understand what is required. The remains of the tip have been on the whole well conducted and satisfactorily the one in connection with Keweenaw, where a piece of the rock is being levelled up and should be finished within the next two years or thereabout. When this is finished and refuted it will make a fine extension to the Westport field for the district.

DRAINAGE: Several. The common sewers in all the Special Districts worked quite satisfactorily throughout the year and will for this year. Extension had to be carried out in several of the districts to meet the demands of housing schemes and also houses built under private enterprise.

Now that the Special Districts of Duluth and Collier have been formed into one Special District for all purposes a large area of ground has been reserved which is fairly richly populated and which has extensive and good looking grounds. There is no doubt but that increased building activity will take place. In order to meet the case an agreement has been made to with the city of Aberdeen, and a scheme has been agreed for the disposal of the sewage from these combined districts. The cost was at first estimated at £50,000, but now it is more than likely to exceed £100,000. Several years will be saved before the scheme is an accomplished fact and branch sewers are laid down to serve the area.

The sewer when completed will be a great boon to the area as the number of houses without sewer connection is increasing rapidly and there is a danger that a nuisance will arise from some of these towns with natural filter of rock-work.

House Drainage: New drainage systems were laid down to the extent and satisfaction of the Department in connection with one hundred and seventy-four houses under the Housing (Housing Works) Act, seventy-seven for new houses built by private enterprise, eighty-one for houses built by the local authority and forty-one where improvements were carried out with out alterations, being a total of three hundred and seventy-three houses.

In addition to the above, improvements to drainage systems were carried out in connection with thirty-eight houses. The number of smoke tests applied in connection with the above work was four hundred and ninety-eight.

WASTEWATER: No attention has been made to the offensive trades during the year and these remain the same, namely, Parley Tallow Refining Factory and the Keweenaw Refinery at Duluth.

During the year no complaints were received and as I previously mentioned the proprietors of the Refinery at Duluth of Keweenaw have now fitted up a Chlorine Plant for the treatment of the fumes and this should remove all possible danger of complaints being lodged against the premises.

HOUSING:

(a) Sufficiency of working-class houses:- The solving of the housing problem for the working class would still appear to be as far away and as difficult as ever. With so many housing schemes being carried through and private enterprise building quite a number of houses, one would expect that the demand would gradually wear off, but this hope so far has not been realised and it is amazing the number of people making application directly and indirectly for houses.

In this Division the Local Authority erected thirty-two houses at Culter, thirty-two at Waterton, eight at Culter and eight at Newburgh, and there were in course of erection seventy-one at Waterton, four at Blackburn and forty at Bridge of Don. A scheme of twenty houses for Dyce and ten at Pitmedden has recently been approved.

(b) Habitability of Existing Houses:- During the year three hundred and seventy-four defective houses were reconstructed or overhauled and brought into what is termed "a reasonable state of repair."

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts:- Under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, fifty-two applications were received and these included sixty-nine houses. The number of houses reconstructed during the year and again occupied totalled one hundred and seventy-three and at the end of the year there were some one hundred and twenty-one in course of reconstruction. The reconstructed premises included several chaumers which were brought up-to-date and had bath, water-closet, and wash-hand basin provided. One chaumer I consider worthy of describing which was reconstructed at a farm in the parish of Kintore. The floor is covered with linoleum, a beautiful blackened and polished grate and korb, iron bedstead and nicely coloured bed-spread on top, a plush upholstered sofa for the men to rest upon, curtains upon the windows and a bathroom complete with all fittings. I may further mention that I have never missed the opportunity, when discussing what is required for the reconstruction of a chaumer, of suggesting a visit to this place.

The Act has now been in force for thirteen years and I see no reason why this should not be doubled. The survey carried out during 1935 indicated that there are a great many houses which could be reconstructed and brought up-to-date with the assistance of the Act. The difficulty to be faced, however, is the financial position of the respective land owners. There is no doubt whatever that many proprietors who have been doing their utmost to meet the demands will, owing to financial difficulties, be compelled to call a halt for an indefinite period. My experience so far, however, has been that almost without exception the whole of the proprietors are anxious to keep up their Estate and the houses upon the same. The great difficulty is that it is going to take a number of years to remedy the defective houses. I make every effort, however, to see that the worst cases are being attended to first. Now that so many houses occupied by rural workers have been reconditioned complaints are getting more frequent by the occupiers of the defective properties. This of course is to be expected and no doubt will continue.

(c) /

(a) Difficulty of working-class houses.—The subject of the housing problem for the working class would appear to be as far away and as difficult as ever. With so many housing schemes being carried through and private enterprise building quite a number of houses, one would expect that the demand would gradually wear off, but this hope so far has not been realized and it is amazing the number of people making application directly and indirectly for houses.

In this connection the Local Authority erected thirty-two houses at Clifton, thirty-two at Westerton, eight at Gulls and eight at Newburgh, and there were in course of erection seventy-one at Westerton, four at Westerton and forty at Bridge of Don. A scheme of twenty houses for Dye and ten at Richmond has recently been approved.

(b) Habitability of existing houses.—During the year three hundred and seventy-four defective houses were recommended or overhauled and brought into what is termed "a reasonable state of repair."

Housing (Rural Workers) Act.—Under this Housing (Rural Workers) Act, fifty-two applications were received and three hundred and thirty-nine houses. The number of houses recommended during the year and again roughly forty-two hundred and seventy-three and at the end of the year there were some one hundred and twenty one in course of recommendation. The recommended programme included several schemes which were brought up-to-date and had bath, water-closet, and warm-hand basin provided. One scheme I consider worthy of description which was recommended as a farm in the parish of Kintore. The floor is covered with linoleum, a beautiful fireplace and polished grate and new, iron bedstead and also a coloured bed-spread on top, a glass-enclosed bath for the man to rest upon, curtains upon the window and a built-in room complete with all fittings. I may further mention that I have never missed the opportunity, when discussing what is required for the recommendation of a chamber, of suggesting a visit to this place.

The Act has now been in force for thirteen years and I see no reason why this should not be doubled. The survey carried out during 1935 indicated that there are a great many houses which could be recommended and brought up-to-date with the assistance of the Act. The difficulty is to be found, however, in the financial position of the prospective land owners. There is no doubt whatever that many proprietors who have been doing their utmost to meet the demands will, being so financially embarrassed, be compelled to call a halt for an indefinite period. My experience so far, however, has been that almost without exception the whole of the proprietors are anxious to keep up the estate and the houses upon the same. The great difficulty is that it is going to take a number of years to remedy the defective houses. I make every effort, however, to see that the worst cases are being attended to first. Now that so many houses occupied by rural workers have been recommended overhauled and nothing more proposed by the Council or the collecting properties. This of course is to be expected and we shall still continue.

(c) Clearance or re-development areas under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1930 and 1935.

One small clearance area of ten houses at Canal Terrace and Bankhead Road was approved during the year and it is proposed to erect a block, or blocks, of two-apartment houses upon the same site to house aged people. Since this proposal became known many requests have been made with the view to being considered as prospective tenants.

(d) Overcrowding:- Slow but steady progress is being made with the decrowding. Where a grant is being given under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts it is a condition that if the house is overcrowded at the time of application additional bedroom accommodation must be provided in order to accommodate the sitting tenant. I may mention that one cottar house, which was reconstructed some eight years ago, had the additional grant of £50, granted in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Rural Workers) Amendment Act, 1938, in order to relieve overcrowding.

In connection with the scheme of one hundred and three houses at Waterton Special District every effort is being made to get the full benefit of decanting carried out and this work I may mention is very difficult and requires a very considerable amount of time, the usual question being - since they are overcrowded why can they not be provided with a new house and have everyone treated alike? Consequently it invariably takes considerable time and patience to get the parties in question to agree.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS & TOWN PLANNING:- During the year, I reported upon one hundred and twenty-two sets of plans submitted to the Local Authority for approval, consisting of one hundred and twenty-six houses, thirteen garages and thirty-five other buildings. These plans do not include Local Authority Housing Schemes.

During the year seventy-seven houses were built by private enterprise and occupied and one house was built for the purpose of letting.

The following statements show the figures required by the Department of Health under the following headings:-

	Houses of a rateable value not exceeding £26.5/- situated in "rural areas" - (see footnote).		Houses situated in areas other than "rural areas"	
	Farm Servants' houses (including bothies and similar premises).	Houses other than farm servants' houses.	Farm Servants' houses (including bothies and similar premises).	Houses other than farm servants' houses.
1. Total numbers of houses ...	1,412	4,737	200	2,336
2./				

	Houses of a rateable value not exceeding £26.5/- situated in "rural areas" - (see footnote).		Houses situated in areas other than "rural areas".	
	Farm Servants' houses (including bothies and similar premises).	Houses other than farm servants' houses.	Farm Servants' houses (including bothies and similar premises).	Houses other than farm servants' houses.
2. Number of houses inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Sc.) 1928, in the year 1938.	169	406	29	864
3. Number of houses found on inspection in the year 1938 to be:-				
(a) in some respect unfit for human habitation	46	116	3	100
(b) without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house	35	84	2	58
(c) without a separate water closet	21	69	1	65
4. No. of houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 14(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, in the year 1938.	-	-	-	-
5. No. of houses rendered fit for human habitation in the year 1938 as a result of notices under Section 14(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 served,				
(a) in the year 1938	-	-	-	-
(b) in the previous years	-	-	-	-

1. Number of houses inspected under the Housing (Inspection of Dwellings) Regu- lation (No. 10) 1938, in the year 1938.		2. Number of houses found on inspec- tion in the year 1938 to 1941- (a) in some res- pect unfit for human habitation (b) without a proper supply of wholesome water into the house (c) without a separate water closet		3. No. of houses in respect of which notice was served under Section 14(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1936, in the year 1938.		4. No. of houses rendered fit for human habitation in the year 1938 as a result of action under Section 14(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1936, served (a) in the year 1938 (b) in the year 1939	
183	408	46	116	37	37	-	-
184	17	1	1	2	2	-	-
Houses of a rental value not exceeding £25/- - 50/- valued as "rental houses" (see footnote).		Houses of a rental value exceeding £25/- - 50/- valued as "rental houses" (see footnote).		Houses of a rental value exceeding £50/- - 100/- valued as "rental houses" (see footnote).		Houses of a rental value exceeding £100/- - 150/- valued as "rental houses" (see footnote).	
Total houses inspected under the Housing (Inspection of Dwellings) Regu- lation (No. 10) 1938, in the year 1938.		Total houses found on inspec- tion in the year 1938 to 1941- (a) in some res- pect unfit for human habitation (b) without a proper supply of wholesome water into the house (c) without a separate water closet		Total houses in respect of which notice was served under Section 14(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1936, in the year 1938.		Total houses rendered fit for human habitation in the year 1938 as a result of action under Section 14(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1936, served (a) in the year 1938 (b) in the year 1939	

	Houses of a rateable value not exceeding £26.5/- situated in "rural areas" - (see Footnote).		Houses situated in areas other than "rural areas".	
	Farm Servants' houses (including bothies and similar premises).	Houses other than farm servants' houses.	Farm Servants' houses (including bothies and similar premises).	Houses other than farm servants' houses.
6. No. of houses rendered fit for human habitation by the County Council under Section 15(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, in the year 1938 following on notices served under Section 14(1) of the Act of 1930				
(a) in the year 1938	-	-	-	-
(b) in previous years	-	-	-	-
7. No. of houses in respect of which in the year 1938 demolition orders or closing orders were, under Section 16(3) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, substituted for notices under Section 14(1) of the Act of 1930 served.				
(a) in the year 1938	-	-	-	-
(b) in previous years	-	-	-	-
8. No. of houses in respect of which notices were served under Sec.16(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, in the year 1938	-	18	-	37
9. No. of houses in respect of which Undertakings were given in the year 1938/				

	Houses of a rateable value not exceeding £26.5/- situated in "rural areas" - (See Footnote).		Houses situated in areas other than "rural areas".	
	Farm Servants' houses (including bothies and similar premises).	Houses other than farm servants' houses.	Farm Servants' houses (including bothies and similar premises).	Houses other than farm servants' houses.
1938 under Section 16(2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, that they would be rendered fit for human habitation as a result of notices served under Section 16(1) of the Act of 1930.				
(a) in the year 1938	-	-	-	-
(b) in previous years	-	-	-	-
10. No. of houses in respect of which Undertakings were given in the year 1938 under Section 16(2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, that they would not be used for human habitation as a result of notices served under Section 16(1) of the Act of 1930.				
(a) in the year 1938	-	8	2	31
(b) in previous years	-	4	-	10
11. No. of houses in respect of which demolition order under Section 16(3) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, were made in the year 1938 as a result of notices served under Section 16(1) of the Act 1930				
(a) in the year 1938	1	10	-	4
(b) in previous years	-	3	-	1
12. No. of houses in respect of which closing orders under Section 16(3) and (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, were made in the year 1938 as a result/				

	Houses of a rateable value not exceeding £26.5/- situated in "rural areas" - (see Footnote).		Houses situated in areas other than "rural areas".	
	Farm Servants' houses (including bothies and similar premises).	Houses other than farm servants' houses.	Farm Servants' houses (including bothies and similar premises).	Houses other than farm servants' houses.
result of notices served under Section 16(1) of the Act of 1930.				
(a) in the year 1938	-	-	-	-
(b) in previous years	-	-	-	-
13.No. of houses rendered fit for human habitation in the year 1938 as a result of informal action initiated by the County Council.				
(a) in the year 1938	45	49	6	31
(b) in previous years	35	59	2	33
14.No. of houses in respect of which intimations were given in the year 1938 under Section 20(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1925, requiring the provision of				
(a) a sufficient water closet	-	-	-	8
(b) a sufficient earth closet	-	-	-	-
15.No. of houses for which separate water closets were provided by the owners in the year 1938 as a result of intimations under Section 20 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, given				
(a) in the year 1938	-	-	-	-
(b) in previous years	-	-	-	-
16. No. of houses for which earth closets were provided by the owners in the year 1938/				

	Houses of a rateable value not exceeding £26.5/- situated in "rural areas" - (see Footnote).		Houses situated in areas other than "rural areas".	
	Farm Servants' houses (including bothies and similar premises).	Houses other than farm servants' houses.	Farm Servants' houses (including bothies and similar premises).	Houses other than farm servants' houses.
1938 as a result of intimations under Section 20(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925 given				
(a) in the year 1938	-	-	-	-
(b) in previous years	-	-	-	-
17. No. of houses in respect of which works connected with the provision of water closets or earth closets were carried out by the County Council in the year 1938 in default of the owners following on intimations given under Section 20(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925				
(a) in the year 1938	-	-	-	-
(b) in previous years	-	-	-	-
18. No. of houses for which water closets were provided by the owners in the year 1938 as a result of informal action initiated by the County Council.				
(a) in the year 1938	29	71	2	36
(b) in previous years	18	47	2	22
19. No. of houses for which earth closets were provided by the owners in the year 1938 as a result of informal action initiated by the County Council				
(a) in the year 1938	22	7	2	1
(b) in previous years	17	3	-	-
20. No. of houses in respect of which notices under Section 125/				

	Houses of a rateable value not exceeding £26.5/- situated in "rural areas" - (See Footnote).		Houses situated in areas other than "rural areas"	
	Farm Servants' houses (including bothies and similar premises).	Houses other than farm servants' houses.	Farm Servants' houses (including bothies and similar premises).	Houses other than farm servants' houses.
125 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, (Section 40 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. (Scotland) Act, 1919) were served by the County Council in the year 1938 requiring the introduction of a proper supply of wholesome water into the house.	-	-	-	8
21.No. of houses into which the owners introduced a proper supply of wholesome water in the year 1938 as a result of notices served under Section 125 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, (Section 40 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. (Scotland) Act, 1919)	-	-	-	-
(a) in the year 1938	-	-	-	-
(b) in previous years	-	-	-	-
22.No. of houses in respect of which works connected with the provision of a proper supply of wholesome water were carried out by the County Council in the year 1938 in default of the owners, following on notices served under Section 125 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, (Section 40 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. (Scotland) Act, 1919).	-	-	-	-
(a) in the year 1938	-	-	-	-
(b) in previous years	-	-	-	-
23./				

Houses of a rental value not exceeding \$25.00 - listed in "rural areas" - (See Footnote)	Houses of a rental value not exceeding \$25.00 - listed in "rural areas" - (See Footnote)	
Houses situated in other than "rural areas"	Houses situated in other than "rural areas"	
Houses situated in other than "rural areas" - (See Footnote)	Houses situated in other than "rural areas" - (See Footnote)	Houses situated in other than "rural areas" - (See Footnote)
Houses situated in other than "rural areas" - (See Footnote)	Houses situated in other than "rural areas" - (See Footnote)	Houses situated in other than "rural areas" - (See Footnote)
Houses situated in other than "rural areas" - (See Footnote)	Houses situated in other than "rural areas" - (See Footnote)	Houses situated in other than "rural areas" - (See Footnote)

	Houses of a rateable value not exceeding £26.5/- situated in "rural areas" - (see footnote).		Houses situated in areas other than "rural areas".	
	Farm Servants' houses (including bothies and similar premises).	Houses other than farm servants' houses.	Farm Servants' houses (including bothies and similar premises).	Houses other than farm servants' houses.
23. No. of houses into which a proper supply of wholesome water was introduced in the year 1938 as a result of informal action initiated by the County Council				
(a) in the year 1938	68	62	3	32
(b) in previous years	36	24	1	23

Footnote.- "Rural areas" are landward parishes (or landward parts of parishes which are partly burghal and partly landward) where the value of the agricultural land exceeds 25 per cent of the total valuation and the population is less than 50 persons per hundred acres.

I again submit a statement, which is brought up to date, showing within the boundaries of the Special Districts the number of dry closets, water closets, and the number of houses without water supply and sink inside the house:-

Special District.	Dry Closets used by:-				
	One Tenant.	Two Tenants.	Three Tenants.	Four Tenants.	Five or more Tenants.
Waterton	1	-	-	-	-
Dyce	2	-	-	-	-
Monymusk	2	2	-	6	-
Kemnay	4	-	-	5	-
Newburgh	1	-	-	-	-
Newmachar	2	1	-	-	-
Tarves	21	-	-	-	-
Bridge of Don ...	22	-	-	-	-
Culter	4	1	-	-	-
Cults	10	-	-	-	-
Elrick, Skene ...	28	-	-	-	-
Pitmedden, Udry .	23	14	1	-	-

Special District.	Water closets used by:-			
	Two Tenants.	Three Tenants.	Four Tenants	Five or more Tenants
Waterton	157	11	3	-
Dyce	20	12	5	-
Monymusk	-	-	-	-
Kernay	39	8	5	-
Newburgh	9	2	1	-
Newmachar	5	5	-	-
Tarves	-	-	-	-
Bridge of Don	3	-	-	-
Culter	135	42	33	-
Cults	39	8	6	-
Elrick, Skene	-	-	-	-
Pitmedden, Udney	-	-	-	-

Special District.	Houses without inside water-supply and sink.
Waterton	56
Dyce	15
Monymusk	27
Kernay	38
Newburgh	60
Newmachar	5
Tarves	9
Bridge of Don	17
Culter	18
Cults	22
Elrick, Skene	11
Pitmedden, Udney ..	59

SLAUGHTER HOUSES:- The slaughter houses are the same as in former reports, namely, Dyce, Newburgh, Craigdam of Tarves, Kintore and Kernay.

In addition to the above I am also responsible for the Detention Officer's duties at the Public Slaughter House at Inverurie.

Small repairs have been carried out at all the Slaughter Houses, but otherwise they are in the same condition as mentioned in former reports.

Inverurie Slaughter-house:- The following table gives the number and class of animals slaughtered, together with particulars regarding the seizures of meat unfit for human consumption:-

<u>Class of Animal.</u>	<u>Number of Animals Slaughtered.</u>
Oxen	3,155
Bulls	39
Cows	2,526
Heifers	4,938
Calves	22
Sheep	26,357
Pigs	114
Total	37,151

Special District	Two Tenants	Three Tenants	Four Tenants	Five Tenants
Waterman	127	11	3	
Dice	20	12	2	
Longway	2			
Kenny	28	8		
Neuberg	2	2		
Newman	2	2		
Levey	2			
Bridge of God	2			
Calder	122	42	11	
Quinn	22	2	4	
Elmer, Emma				
Pittsburgh, Guy				

Special District	House without inside water-supply and sink
Waterman	24
Dice	12
Longway	2
Kenny	2
Newman	2
Neuberg	2
Levey	2
Bridge of God	2
Calder	10
Quinn	22
Elmer, Emma	11
Pittsburgh, Guy	24

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.—The alighted houses are the same as in former reports, namely, Dice, Newman, Guyton of Levey, Kingston and Kenny.

In addition to the above I am also responsible for the Inspection Officer's notice at the Public Alighted House at Waterman.

Small reports have been carried out at all the alighted houses, but otherwise they are in the same condition as detailed in former reports.

Public Alighted-houses.—The following table gives the names and class of animals alighted, together with particulars regarding the manner of their entry for human consumption:

Class of Animal.
Number of Animals

Swine	1,122
Cattle	22
Sheep	2,422
Horses	4,922
Goats	22
Poultry	22,322
Other	222
Total	37,222

There were three hundred and four condemned carcasses either totally, or partially, from the following diseases:-

Disease	PS. TS. Oxen	PS. TS. Bulls	PS. TS. Heifs.	PS. TS. Cows	PS. TS. Calves	PS. TS. Sheep	PS. TS. Pigs	PS. TS. Total
Tuberculosis	19 8	- -	17 53	32 12	- 4	- -	5 8	73 85
Dropsy	4 1	1 -	20 9	5 -	- -	1 -	1 -	32 10
Injuries ...	2 -	- -	16 1	2 -	- -	6 1	- -	26 2
Emaciation .	- -	- -	- 18	- 1	- 1	- 18	- -	- 38
Decomposition	- -	- -	- 5	- 1	- 1	- 18	- -	- 25
Septicaemia..	- -	- -	- 7	- 1	- -	- -	1 -	- 9
Black quarter	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2
Melanosis ...	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1
Erysipelas ..	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1
	25 9	1 -	53 95	39 16	- 6	7 37	6 10	131 173

The number of emergency slaughters were seventeen, of which three were totally condemned and seven partially. The weight of condemned meat was 37 tons 5 cwts. 2 qrs.

The following is a statement of the number of animals slaughtered at private slaughter-houses:-

Situation.	Heifers.	Oxen.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goat.	Total.
Kintore ..	202	28	6	11	-	247
Kemnay ...	82	50	31	1	1	165
Craigdam .	96	68	1	-	-	165
Newburgh .	-	-	26	-	-	26
	380	146	64	12	1	603

The weight of condemned meat was 482 lbs.

The following is a statement of the number of pigs slaughtered, and the amount of meat condemned at Dyce Bacon Factory:-

1938 Month.	Total kill.	Evidence of disease found in:-		
		Plucks.	Heads.	Gut.
January	1,427	36	102	96
February ...	1,928	82	132	137
March	2,742	102	175	199
April	2,004	68	226	196
May	2,936	71	333	286
June	2,774	111	347	270
July	2,530	45	245	229
August	2,702	112	247	208
September ...	3,021	147	253	205
October	2,426	90	176	151
November ...	2,213	84	198	151
December ...	1,476	40	118	67
Total ...	23,179	988	2,552	2,195

The weight of condemned meat was 18 tons 15 cwts. 1 qr. 25 lbs. or 42,053 lbs.

These were three hundred and four thousand six hundred and thirty, or partially, from the following diseases:-

Disease	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parasitic diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unidentified	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

The number of emergency admissions were seventeen, of which three were fatally consumed and seven partially. The weight of consumed meat was 17 tons 5 cwt. 1 qtr.

The following is a statement of the number of animals slaughtered at private slaughter-houses:-

Station	Butchers	Over	Shop	Gate	Stock	Total
Alford	103	53	4	11	-	171
Exeter	83	20	31	7	-	141
Exmouth	96	68	1	-	-	165
Newton	-	-	26	-	-	26
Total	180	141	64	18	1	404

The weight of consumed meat was 451 lbs.

The following is a statement of the number of pigs slaughtered, and the weight of meat consumed at Exeter Bacon Factory:-

Month	Total Kill	Pigs	Meat	Cost
January	1,417	152	145	96
February	1,310	132	132	131
March	1,142	112	112	130
April	1,004	92	92	128
May	1,230	122	122	206
June	1,112	112	112	110
July	1,030	102	102	100
August	1,102	112	112	108
September	1,021	102	102	102
October	1,112	112	112	102
November	1,112	112	112	102
December	1,112	112	112	102
Total	12,112	1,112	1,112	1,112

The weight of consumed meat was 15 tons 12 cwt. 1 qtr. or 451 lbs.

S U M M A R Y.

Total killed for year 1938 = 28,179 pigs, an increase of 2,424 over the previous year.

Total weight seized 1938 = 42,053 lbs.

Number of Total seizures = 69 + 7 carcasses.

Number of Partial seizures = 61 carcasses.

Total number of detentions = 2,326.

Average detentions 12.11% of total kill.

Total number of lungs seized = 806 pairs.

" " " hearts " = 258.

" " " livers " = 330.

" " " gut " = 2195.

" " " pigs affected with pneumonia = 1,673.

Particular attention was paid to the enormous number of pigs which were affected with pneumonia during the year. Samples of grossly affected lungs were submitted to a Laboratory for diagnosis and in each case submitted the report showed that there was a complete absence of pneumococci, but other secondary bacteria were found to exist. This proved conclusively that the disease was not infectious and must be due to some other cause.

Several inspections were made of piggeries and enquiries made as to the method of feed and it was found that the greater number of cases of pneumonia were where part of the feed was pig meal mixed with water. The mixture was not being properly mixed with the result that the dry food was inhaled by the animals in their anxiety to ingest the food. It was recommended that the meal should be thoroughly mixed with the water so that no islands of dry food should remain and as a result of this the number of pneumonia cases were greatly reduced and I now feel that a distinct advance has been made in this direction.

It is a well known fact that the pig has a comparatively weak digestion, as any dietetic error shows itself on the condition of the liver in the form of cirrhosis, gastritis, etc. Pig feeders would, therefore, be well advised to follow the example of those who specialise in pig feeding on a large scale and who scientifically adjust the diet.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS:- Under the Factories & Workshops Acts, two hundred and eighty-six inspections were made and eight intimations were served, all of which were duly attended to during the year.

NUISANCES:- During the year one hundred and eighty-four intimations were served in connection with defective houses and matters relating to the same. On the whole these intimations were attended to in a satisfactory manner, one or two outstanding cases not yet remedied are being kept in touch with.

In addition to the above quite a number of improvements were carried out and more particularly bathroom accommodation at farmhouses, plans of which were submitted for approval before the work was commenced.

The number of known cases where bathroom accommodation was provided totalled thirty-one and these did not include houses where a lump-sum grant was given under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts. Pressure is still being brought to bear upon owners of properties where sink and water laid on are not provided within the house, as also the provision of water-closet accommodation where a satisfactory water-supply is available.

Summary

Total killed for year 1938 = 38,177 pigs, an increase of 2,434 over the previous year.

Total weight raised 1938 = 42,055 lbs.

Number of total sows = 62 + 7 cubs.

Number of total sows = 61 cubs.

Total number of abortions = 2,350.

Average abortion 12.1% of total kill.

Total number of lumps raised = 806 lumps.

" " " " " " = 350.

" " " " " " = 130.

" " " " " " = 215.

" " " " " " = 1,615.

Pathological attention was paid to the enormous number of pigs which were raised with pneumonia during the year.

Number of severely affected lumps were reported to a laboratory for diagnosis and in each case indicated the same disease. There was a complete absence of pneumonia, but other diseases were found to exist. This proved conclusively that disease was not infectious and must be due to some other cause.

Several investigations were made of piglets and sows raised as to the kind of food and it was found that the greatest number of cases of pneumonia were raised on the food was of good mixed waste. The mixture was not being properly mixed with the food and the food was spoiled by the animals in the stall exactly to suggest the food. It was recommended that the food should be thoroughly mixed with the water so that no lumps of dry food would remain and as a result of this the number of pneumonia cases was greatly reduced and it was found that a disease which has been made in this direction.

It is well known that the pig has a comparatively weak digestion, on any disease which shows itself on the condition of the liver in the form of fatty liver, gastritis, etc. The lumps were, therefore, as well advised to follow the example of those who specialists in pig feeding as a large scale and the veterinary advice the best.

IMMUNIZATION WORKING - When the Professor's Laboratory, two hundred and eighty-six piglets were made and all the immunizations were raised, all of which were only expected to die the year.

IMMUNIZATION - During the year one hundred and eighty-four immunizations were raised in connection with defective houses and sows relating to the same. Of the whole three hundred and twenty were raised in a satisfactory manner and of the outstanding cases not yet reached and being kept in such with

In addition to the above data a number of improvements were carried out and more particularly bathroom reconstruction of the house, pigs of which were submitted for approval before the work was commenced.

The number of known cases where bathroom reconstruction was provided totaled thirty-one and these did not include those where a jump was given and where the housing (bath) was given. Progress is still being brought to bear upon owners of properties where sink and water laid up are not provided within the house, as also the provision of water-closets reconstruction where a satisfactory water-supply is available.

SCHOOLS:- Progress continues as regards the provision of modern sanitation for schools and schoolhouses. One large new school is in course of erection within the Waterton Special District.

DAIRIES:- During the year five new applications were granted and also five where a change of occupancy took place.

Licences were again granted for certified milk at, The Duthie Experimental Stock Farm, Bucksburn; Cairnbrogie; Mains of Cairnbrogie; Bonnyton, and Conglass, Inverurie.

Licences for T.T. milk were granted to:-

Home Farm, Clintorty.
Home Farm, Grandhome.
South Mains of Barra, Oldmeldrum.
Loggat, Keithhall.

Licences for Standard milk were also granted to:-

Gourdieburn, Whitocairns.
Muirton Farm, Whitocairns.
Home Farm, Monymusk.
Cairnton, Newmachar.
Fiddesbeg, Foveran.
Aitkenshill Farm, Foveran.
Crichie, Inverurie.
Uppermill, Tarves.

Retailers licences were also granted for pastourised milk for four shops belonging to the Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd.

Five hundred and sixty-two inspections were made and fifty-seven notices were served where premises were not in accordance with the requirements of the Bye-laws.

In addition to the above five notices were served for inattention to cleanliness. One case was reported to the Local Authority where persuasion had ultimately failed. The party in question is over eighty years of age and he was of the opinion we should allow him to carry on during his life-time. The result was, that one double byre with accommodation for twenty-three cows was remodelled, and the other two byres are now used for ordinary stock in place of dairy cows.

Sixteen dairy farms had extensive improvements carried out and at some thirty-three improvements or repairs of a minor degree were attended to.

At several dairies outbreaks of infectious disease were reported, but in no case was there any evidence of the spread of the disease through milk distribution.

At the end of the year there were four hundred and fifty-six registered premises.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:- The number and nature of cases notified for the year were as follows:-

Diphtheria /

SCHOOLS: Progress continues as regards the provision of modern sanitation for schools and schoolhouses. One large new school is in course of erection within the Western Special District.

BAIRDS: During the year five new applications were granted and also five where a change of occupancy took place.

Licenses were again granted for certified milk at the Dairy Experimental Stock Farm, Bucklebury, Berkshire, and at Cambridge, Dorset, and Gillingham, Dorset.

Licenses for T.B. milk were granted for:

Home Farm, Oxtoby.
Home Farm, Gillingham.
South Lane of Farm, Gillingham.
Lodge, Gillingham.

Licenses for Standard Milk were also granted for:

Gentleburn, Whitcombe.
Milton Farm, Whitcombe.
Home Farm, Whitcombe.
Gillingham, Whitcombe.
Whitcombe, Whitcombe.
Whitcombe Farm, Whitcombe.
Whitcombe, Whitcombe.
Whitcombe, Whitcombe.

Whitcombe licenses were also granted for pasteurized milk for four shops belonging to the Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd.

Five hundred and sixty-two applications were made and fifty-seven licenses were issued where there was not in accordance with the requirements of the bye-laws.

In addition to the above five licenses were issued for instruction to clients. One case was reported to the local authority where a person had been refused. The person in question is over eighty years of age and he was of the opinion he should allow him to carry on doing his business. The result was, that one license was issued and the other two were refused. There were two more cases of this kind and the result was the same.

Sixteen dairy farms had extensive improvements carried out and at some thirty-three improvements at a total of 100 acres were attended to.

At several dairies outbreaks of infectious diseases were reported, but in no case was there any outbreak of the spread of the disease through milk distribution.

At the end of the year there were 100 hundred and thirty-five registered premises.

INVESTIGATIONS: The number and nature of cases notified for the year were as follows:

Eighteen

Diphtheria	61
Scarlet Fever	222
Typhoid Fever	-

The above numbers show a very considerable increase as compared with 1937.

The following is the official disinfections of premises carried out during the year:-

Scarlet Fever	164
Diphtheria	51
Enteric Fever	-
Tuberculosis	5
Other infectious diseases	14

BURGH OF KINTORE.

NUISANCES: One verbal intimation was given in regard to a dirty house and when the house was re-inspected it was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

WATER SUPPLIES: No scarcity was experienced during the year and one house was provided with an indoor water supply and sink.

DRAINAGE: No trouble was experienced with the Burgh sewers. A drainage system was connected to the sewer for a new bungalow which was built and several alterations to existing drainage systems were carried out when additional W.C.'s were provided. Smoke tests and inspections were made in every case.

DAIRIES: The two registered dairies are being kept in a satisfactory condition, one of the byres was completely remodelled.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS: Inspections were made as time permitted and no cause for complaint was found.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE: Only one case of infectious disease was reported and there is therefore no increase in the number from the previous year.

HOUSING: No houses were built by the Local Authority in the Burgh and the question of doing so will require to be considered very soon. As stated in last year's report, the Local Authority for the Burgh passed a resolution that they are not prepared to build additional houses until the costs are reduced. Another point which must be considered is that there is no local industry and the tendency is for people to move elsewhere as the opportunity arises to be nearer their work. This has happened in several instances and the number of overcrowded houses has become almost negligible, and in most instances overcrowding is really of a temporary nature due to lodgers.

Thereo/

Diphtheria ... 21
Scarlet Fever ... 22
Typhoid Fever ... 23

The above numbers show a very considerable increase as compared with 1937.

The following is the official distribution of prevalence reported out during the year:-

Scarlet Fever ... 146
Diphtheria ... 22
Typhoid Fever ... 23
Typhus ... 2
Other infectious diseases 14

HOUSE OF COMMONS

HUMANITARIAN - The verbal information was given in regard to a dirty house and when the house was inspected it was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

WATER SUPPLY - No activity was experienced during the year and one house was provided with an indoor water supply in 1938.

SEWAGE - No trouble was experienced with the sewage system. A drainage system was connected to the sewer for a new house which was built and several alterations to existing drainage systems were carried out when additional W.C.s were provided. Sewer traps and inspections were made in every case.

PAINTING - The two registered painters are being kept in a satisfactory condition, one of the firms was completely remodelled.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS - Inspections were made on time permitted and no trouble for complaint was found.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - Only one case of infectious disease was reported and there is therefore no increase in the number from the previous year.

HOUSING - No houses were built by the Local Authority in the year and the question of doing so will remain to be considered very soon. As stated in last year's report, the Local Authority for the year passed a resolution that they are not prepared to build additional houses until the costs are reduced. Another point which must be considered is that there is no local industry and the tendency is for people to work elsewhere on the opportunity arises to be better than working in the house in several instances and the number of overcrowded houses has become almost negligible and it must therefore be considered the result of a temporary nature due to the lack of industry.

There are still a number of unfit properties however which will require to be replaced, and, as already stated, the position will be considered at an early date.

The following statement shows the figures as regards the work carried out in the Burgh under the various Acts:-

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1928.

Number of dwellinghouses inspected:-

(a) during year	...	...	...	...	...	28
(b) since 1st January, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	372

Number of dwellinghouses, which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:-

(a) during year	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) since 1st January, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	45

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet ... Nil.

Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year ... 2

Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water-supply and sink ... 1

Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year ... 1

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Notices were served during year under Section 14 (1) ... 1

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14(1) ... 2

SCAVENGING: The scavenging of the Burgh continues to give every satisfaction.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES: The following statement shows the position as regards the sanitary conveniences within the Burgh.

1. Number of houses without an indoor water supply & sink. 48

2. Number of water closets used in common by:-

2 tenants	...	...	...	...	...	24
3 tenants	...	...	...	...	...	5
4 tenants	...	...	...	...	...	7
5 or more tenants	...	...	...	...	...	1

3. Number of other conveniences used by:-

	<u>Dry Closets.</u>	<u>Privy Middons.</u>
1 tenant only	1	7

BURGH OF OLDMELDRUM.

WATER SUPPLIES: The supply for the Burgh was augmented during the year and no scarcity was experienced.

DRAINAGE: Close supervision of the septic tank and filter bed is being maintained and no trouble has been experienced since they were overhauled. Four new drainage systems were connected to the sewer and smoke tests and inspections were carried out in every case.

DAIRIES: The one registered dairy continues to be kept in a satisfactory state.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS: Thirty-eight inspections were made during the year and one verbal intimation was given in regard to insufficient w.c. accommodation. This was duly attended to.

SCAVENGING: The scavenging has been carried out in a satisfactory manner during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE: Sixteen cases of infectious disease were reported consisting of 12 cases of scarlet fever and 4 of diphtheria. This is an increase compared to last year but is still considerably less than that of two years ago.

HOUSING: The appointed day in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, was fixed by the Department of Health and since then no new cases of overcrowding have been reported. Actually there is only one overcrowded house in the Burgh and three overcrowded unfit. Three unfit houses were demolished. Progress continues to be made with reconstruction of houses in terms of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, and six sets of plans were passed embracing eleven houses. Four reconstructions were completed and passed for payment.

The following statement shows the figures as regards the work carried out in the Burgh under the various Acts:-

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1928.

Number of dwellinghouses inspected:-

(a) during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
(b) since 1st January, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	629

Number of dwellinghouses, which on inspection, were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:-

(a) during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
(b) since 1st January, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	139

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet

9

Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year

8

Number /

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

LABORATORY. The supply for the year was augmented during the year and no deficiency was experienced.

DISINFECTANTS. Close supervision of the disinfectant and its use has been maintained and no trouble has been experienced since they were introduced. Four new disinfectant systems were connected to the sewer and smoke tests and inspections were carried out in every case.

LABORATORY. The one registered dairy continues to be kept in a satisfactory state.

LABORATORY & WORKSHOPS. Thirteen light inspections were made during the year and one verbal inspection was given in regard to disinfectant use. Accommodation. This was duly attended to.

LABORATORY. The reorganizing has been carried out in a satisfactory manner during the year.

LABORATORY. Sixteen cases of infectious diseases were reported consisting of 12 cases of scarlet fever and 4 of diphtheria. This is an increase compared to last year but is not considerably less than that of two years ago.

LABORATORY. The appointed day in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1937, was fixed by the Department of Health and others than no cases of overcrowding have been reported. Actually there is only one overcrowded house in the Borough and three overcrowded flats. These small houses were demolished. Progress continues to be made with the demolition of houses in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, and all sorts of plans were passed extending along houses. Four demolitions were completed and passed for payment.

The following statement shows the figures as regards the work carried out in the Borough during the various years:

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937 (LABORATORY) 1937

Number of dwellings inspected	
(a) during year	62
(b) since last January, 1937	629

Number of dwellings demolished, which are dangerous, were	
(a) during year	14
(b) since last January, 1937	137

LABORATORY (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937

Number of houses in respect of which notices were given under Section 14 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1937	
(a) during year	...
(b) since last January, 1937	...

Number of houses where improvements were effected with	
(a) during year	...
(b) since last January, 1937	...

Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink	9
Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year	8
<hr/> HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930. <hr/>	
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Notices were served during year under Section 14(1) ...	12
Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14(1)	10

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:- The following list shows the information required regarding indoor water-supply, water-closets, etc.

1. Number of houses without an indoor water-supply and sink	24
2. Number of water closets used in common by:-	
2 tenants	12
3 tenants	3
3. Number of other conveniences used by:-	
	<u>Dry Closets.</u> <u>Privy Middons.</u>
1 tenant	- 12
2 tenants	1 -
3 tenants	1 2

BURIAL GROUNDS. The burial ground has been kept in good order and calls for no comment.

(2) Strathbogie Division.

A. GENERAL SANITATION:

I. Water Supplies: Eleven Special Water Districts are situated within the Division, comprising Auchloven & Promnay, Cuminestown, Fyvie, Garmond, Gartly Station, Inch & Rothney, New Byth, Old Rayne & Pitmachie, Rhynie, Rothiemorman and Ruthven.

During the year requisitions were received from the rate-payers of Kirkhill, Kennethmont, and Battlehill, Huntly requesting the formation of their districts into Special Water Districts.

The village of Kennethmont is meantime supplied by a local private supply which for some time back has not given entire satisfaction. The provision of a new supply of water will allow the Council to consider the question of providing additional new houses as the provision of such could not be entertained under the existing supply of water.

Battlehill/

Battlehill is presently supplied by separate supplies. While some houses are amply supplied, others have experienced shortage and an unwholesome supply of water.

Cuminstown: Augmentation of the water supply for this village is meantime receiving consideration.

Fyvie: During the year the work to improve the existing water supply was commenced and consisted of augmentation by pumping and renewal of all mains in village together with small extensions and a new 30,000 gallon reservoir near Gallowslack. New mains, all complete, consisted of 610 lineal yards of 4" diameter spun iron; 1,130 lineal yards of 3" diameter spun iron; 280 lineal yards 2" diameter spun iron; along with 18 spindle fire hydrants. An electrically driven centrifugal pump will be installed, pumping from Cooper's Well, Lewes, to the new reservoir at a rate of 20,000 gallons per 12 hours. An ample supply is available for pumping.

Garmond: The water supply for this village is by a water wheel pump, and shortage of power for pumping the supply was experienced during the year.

New Byth: Improvement of this supply was carried out by pumping to a considerably higher level by means of a compound ram, and renewal of all mains to and in the village. The mains consist of feed and pumping main at ram - 720 lineal yards of 2" diameter asbestos cement; Main from reservoir to village - 1,950 lineal yards 3" diameter asbestos cement; Main in village - 1,100 lineal yards 3" diameter spun iron; and 11 self-closing hydrants. The water available is 12,000 gallons per day and the new reinforced concrete reservoir has a capacity of 30,000 gallons.

In all other Special Districts water supply was of good quality and sufficient.

Of 43 samples reported on by the County Analyst 5 were excellent, 9 very good, 15 good, 1 fair, 1 doubtful, 2 poor and 10 bad. Where any suspicion attaches to the quality of any water supply a sample of water is always taken. This service is much appreciated by the general public.

Shortage of water in the rural areas was again a matter receiving much consideration. As the demand for better housing conditions is increasing the question of providing the rural areas with a proper and adequate supply of water is becoming increasingly more difficult. The most satisfactory remedy, although an expensive one, would appear to be by the provision of a regional scheme. If such a scheme were provided, not only would it give a plentiful and wholesome supply of water for householders in rural areas, but the existing poor arrangements for dealing with fires could be satisfactorily remedied.

Eighty-five new water supplies were provided and 28 existing supplies were improved.

II. Drainage Systems: Eight Special Districts are provided with efficient systems of drainage namely, Auchloven & Premnay, Cuminstown, Gartly Station, Inch & Rothney, New Byth, Old Rayno & Pitmachie, Rothienorman and Rhynie.

Auchleven & Premnay: Complaint was made that a smell was permeating houses situated in the vicinity of one of the sewage purification outfalls. This matter is at present receiving attention.

Old Rayno & Pitmachio: A complete new system of sewers and outfall works was constructed, consisting of 1,312 lineal yards of 6" diameter fireclay pipes and 4 septic tanks with filters and outfall to the River Urie.

During the year work was commenced in Fyvie Special District to provide the village with a complete new system of sewers and outfall works. These consisted of 389 lineal yards of 9" diameter fireclay pipes; 2,621 lineal yards of 6" diameter fireclay pipes; 253 lineal yards of 5" diameter fireclay pipes; and 65 lineal yards of 5" diameter steel pipes. The disposal works consist of a Screening Chamber, duplicate Settlement Tanks and a Percolating Filter.

At the same time as the requisitions for forming Kirkhill and Battlehill into Special Water Districts were made, requisitions were received requesting that these districts be formed into Special Drainage Districts.

With the modernisation of properties situated within Special Water Districts it is fully recognised that an efficient system of sewers together with outfall works is vitally necessary.

Ninety new drainage systems were constructed and 17 were improved and the smoke test was applied on 139 occasions.

III. Sewage Purification and Disposal: Of the 8 Special Drainage Districts, 3 are without purification works, namely, Gartly Station, New Byth and Rhynie.

As already mentioned complaint of smell from one of the sewage purification works at Auchleven and Premnay is being investigated. No other complaints were received as to sewage purification and disposal.

IV. Scavenging: The Special Scavenging Districts within the Division are Cuminstown, Inch & Rothney, and Rhynie. Petitions were lodged by the electors in the villages of Auchleven & Premnay and Rothienorman requesting formation of these villages into Special Scavenging Districts.

In the case of Auchleven & Premnay a joint scheme with the village of Inch appears to be the most satisfactory and economical means of carrying out the service.

The refuse dump situated at Bankend and serving Inch village was extended during the year.

The refuse dumps receive regular inspection for their proper formation and destruction of vermin.

V. Sanitary Conveniences: The following table shows estimated population, number of dwellinghouses and sanitary conveniences used in common within the Special Districts, viz:-

Auchaven & Prensby Complaint was made that a small sewage partitioning house situated in the vicinity of one of the sewage partitioning outfalls. This matter is at present receiving attention.

Old Hays & Prensby A complete new system of sewers and outfall works was constructed, consisting of 1,312 linear yards of 6" diameter fireclay pipes and 4 sagittas tanks with filters and outfall to the River Urie.

During the year work was commenced in Hays Special District to provide the village with a complete new system of sewers and outfall works. These consisted of 389 linear yards of 3" diameter fireclay pipes; 2,621 linear yards of 6" diameter fireclay pipes; 223 linear yards of 7" diameter fireclay pipes; 65 linear yards of 7" diameter steel pipes. The disposal works consist of a screening chamber, duplicate settlement tanks and a portable filter.

At the same time as the population for forming Kirkhill and Ballyhill into Special Water Districts were made, requests were received recommending that these districts be formed into Special Drainage Districts.

With the consideration of properties situated within Special Water Districts it is fully recognised that an efficient system of sewers together with outfall works is vitally necessary.

Ninety new drainage systems were constructed and 17 were improved and the smoke test was applied on 139 occasions.

III. Sewers Partitioning and Disposal: Of the 6 Special Drainage Districts, 3 are without partitioning works, namely, Garry Station, New Park and Hays.

As already mentioned complaint of smell from one of the sewage partitioning works at Auchaven and Prensby is being investigated. No other complaints were received as to sewage partitioning and disposal.

IV. Sewerage: The Special Sewerage Districts within the Division are Carrinstown, Inch & Ratheny and Rhynd. Partitioning works in the villages of Auchaven & Prensby and Ratheny were requested for formation of these villages into Special Sewerage Districts.

In the case of Auchaven & Prensby a joint scheme with the village of Inch appears to be the most satisfactory and economical means of carrying out the works.

The refuse dump situated at Ballyhill and serving Inch village was extended during the year.

The refuse dumps receive regular inspection for their proper formation and destruction of vermin.

V. Sanitary Census: The following table shows estimated population, number of dwellings and sanitary conveniences used in each within the Special Districts, viz:-

SPECIAL DISTRICTS	Auchloven & Promney	Cumines- town.	Fyvie	Garmond	Gartly Station	Insch & Rothney	Now Byth	Old Rayno & Pitmechie	Rhynie	Rothie- norman	Ruthven
Estimated Population	140	417	242	120	99	972	256	133	376	179	26
Estimated No. of dwellinghouses	44	128	72	30	24	299	76	37	111	44	7
I. Dry Closets used by 1 tenant	11	29	25	16	4	6	44	30	11	19	6
do. in common by 2 tenants	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
do. do. 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
do. do. 4 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
do. do. 5 or more tenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Water Closets used in common by 2 tenants	3	3	1	-	-	14	-	-	7	-	-
do. do. 3 "	2	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	-
do. do. 4 "	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-
do. do. 5 or more tenants	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
III. Houses without W.C. or E.C.	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
IV. Houses without water and sink inside	16	19	7	12	3	60	32	27	33	3	4

V. Sanitary Conveniences (Contd.): During the year and throughout the Division 94 houses were improved by the introduction of sinks and water supply, 117 were provided with a separate water closet and 67 with a fixed bath.

VI. Rivers Pollution: No complaint was received by this department regarding pollution of rivers within the Division.

VII. Offensive Trades: There are 4 such trades in the Division, 3 being private slaughterhouses and one a knackery. Regular inspection of these places was carried out and no cause for complaint was found.

Plans were approved for duplication of the "dry rendering" and "centrifugal extracting machines" at the knackery but this machinery has not yet been installed.

VIII. (a) Schools: There are 50 schools within the Division; nearly all the schools were visited during the year.

Modern sanitary conveniences were installed at 4 schools, namely, Old Rayne, Ruthven, Upperbrae, and Lesmore. At the same time the schoolhouses at Old Rayne, Ruthven and Lesmore were provided with bath-rooms. It is estimated that 82% of the schools are now served with closets on the water carriage system.

(b) Factories: There are 73 factories with mechanical power and 146 factories without mechanical power on the register. The number of inspections made was 119 while 111 inspections were made of other premises which come within the scope of the Factories Act, 1937.

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

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

There were 2 applications for burials to be carried out in terms of Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. In one case the whole of the cost of burial was recovered.

IX. Miscellaneous:

Infectious Diseases: One hundred and twenty nine cases were notified of which 91 were removed to Hospital. The classification of the cases notified was Scarlet Fever - 45, Diphtheria - 17, Dysentery - 26, Pneumonia - 20, Tuberculosis - 11, and other Infectious Diseases - 10.

B. HOUSING:

The number of local authority houses completed and occupied during the year was 44 comprising 20 - 4 apartments and 24 - 3 apartments. Six different sites were utilised in the building of these houses. Of the families rehoused 35 of 79.5% came from unfit houses while 9 or 20.5% came from overcrowded houses.

Herewith is a Table showing the situation, number and sizes of Local Authority houses in course of erection under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1925-35, and the number previously completed.

Situation /

V. Sanitary Conveniences (Contd.): During the year and through the Division 32 houses were improved by the introduction of sink water supply. 117 were provided with a separate water closet and 6 with a fixed bath.

VI. River Pollution: No complaint was received by this department regarding pollution of rivers within the Division.

VII. Offensive Trades: There are 4 such trades in the Division, being private slaughterhouses and one a knacker's. Regular inspection of these places was carried out and no cause for complaint was found.

Plans were approved for duplication of the "dry rendering" "centralized extracting machines" at the knacker's but this machine has not yet been installed.

VIII. (a) Schools: There are 20 schools within the Division. None of the schools were visited during the year.

Modern sanitary conveniences were installed at 4 schools, at Old Rayne, Rayne, Upper Rayne, and Lower Rayne. At the same time the schoolhouses at Old Rayne, Rayne and Lower Rayne were provided with rooms. It is estimated that 85% of the schools are now served with sinks on the water carriage system.

(b) Factories: There are 13 factories with mechanical power, 146 factories without mechanical power on the register. The number of factories which were visited was 119 while 111 inspections were made of other places which come within the scope of the Factories Act, 1937.

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

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

There were 2 applications for burial to be carried out in 1 of Section 89 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. In one of the whole of the cost of burial was recovered.

IX. Miscellaneous

Infectious Diseases: One hundred and twenty nine cases were notified of which 91 were removed to Hospital. The classification of the notified cases was Scarlet Fever - 45, Diphtheria - 17, Typhoid - 26, Pneumonia - 20, Tuberculosis - 11, and other Infectious Diseases - 10.

X. Housing

The number of local authority houses completed and occupied during the year was 44 comprising 20 - 4 apartments and 24 - 3 apart. Six different sites were utilized in the building of these houses. Of the families rehoused 35 of 12-25 and from 12-25 houses while 9 of 20-25 came from overcrowded houses.

Herewith is a Table showing the situation, number and size of local authority houses in course of erection under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925-26, and the number previously completed.

Situation \

SITUATION	Houses in course of erection.		TOTAL	Houses previously erected.		TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
	3 apts.	4 apts.		3 apts.	4 apts.		
Auchleven	-	-	-	4	4	8	8
Auchterless	-	-	-	8	-	8	8
Cairnie	-	-	-	4	8	12	12
Clatt	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
Cuminostown	-	-	-	10	4	14	14
Drumblade	-	-	-	8	-	8	8
Forgue	-	-	-	14	2	16	16
Fyvie	12	8	20	2	-	2	22
Garmond	-	-	-	6	-	6	6
Gartly	-	-	-	8	4	12	12
Insch	-	12	12	32	-	32	44
Kennethmont	-	-	-	4	-	4	4
King Edward	-	-	-	4	-	4	4
New Byth	-	-	-	10	-	10	10
Rhynie	8	8	16	16	8	24	40
Rothienorman	-	-	-	4	4	8	8
Ruthven	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
Tifty	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
	24	28	52	138	34	172	224

The estimated number of houses to be built by the Council during the next five years is 232, less 52 in course of erection leaving a total of 180. The total of 180 houses is exclusive of the number of houses which may be built by the Local Authority under the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938. In addition to the sites mentioned in the above Table, it is proposed to utilise other ten locations in the rural areas.

During the year 563 houses were inspected of which 297 were farm servants' houses. Of the houses inspected 152 were represented to the Local Authority in terms of Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930. Of the houses dealt with by the Local Authority, 6 were rendered fit for human habitation, 29 Undertakings were accepted, 1 Closing Order was made and 30 were the subject of Demolition Orders.

Of 44 houses reconstructed with assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 11 were occupied by farm servants. Under the Building Byelaws 50 were reconditioned or improved and 15 of these were occupied by farm servants.

Two applications were received for a grant of assistance under the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938, to replace defective farm servants' houses which had been reported upon to the Local Authority.

This Act is designed to improve by replacing with new houses, defective houses occupied by agricultural workers in the rural areas. In the case of farm servants, it is laid down in the Act that it is only where it is not practicable for the Local Authority to provide the farm servant with a new house that assistance can be given to the proprietor of the defective house. So far as ascertained, the extent to which the Local Authority can build under this Act is limited to a few sites, chiefly owing to the difficulties of obtaining adequate water supplies and providing the houses within a reasonable distance from the place of employment.

SITUATION	Houses in course of erection.		TOTAL	Houses previously erected.		TOTAL
	3 sept. 4 sept.			3 sept. 4 sept.		
Atlix	-	-	-	4	4	8
Atlix	-	-	-	8	8	8
Atlix	-	-	-	4	8	12
Atlix	-	-	-	2	2	2
Atlix	-	-	-	10	4	14
Atlix	-	-	-	8	-	8
Atlix	-	-	-	14	2	16
Atlix	12	6	20	2	-	2
Atlix	-	-	-	2	-	2
Atlix	-	-	-	8	4	12
Atlix	-	-	-	32	-	32
Atlix	12	12	12	4	-	4
Atlix	-	-	-	4	-	4
Atlix	-	-	-	4	-	4
Atlix	-	-	-	10	-	10
Atlix	8	8	16	16	8	24
Atlix	-	-	-	4	-	4
Atlix	4	-	4	-	-	-
Atlix	-	-	-	2	-	2
	24	28	52	138	34	172

The estimated number of houses to be built by the Council in the next five years is 532, less 52 in course of erection leaving a total of 480. The total of 180 houses is exclusive of the number of houses which may be built by the Local Authority under the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938. In addition to the sites mentioned in the above Table, it is proposed to utilize other locations in the rural areas.

During the year 263 houses were completed of which 247 were servants' houses. Of the houses completed 152 were recommended to Local Authority in terms of Section 15 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1938. Of the houses dealt with by the Local Authority, 6 were recommended for human habitation, 27 undertakings were accepted, 1 Glasgow Order was made and 30 were the subject of Demolition Orders.

Of 44 houses recommended with assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 11 were occupied by farm servants. Under the Building Bylaws 20 were recommended or approved and 15 of these were occupied by farm servants.

Two applications were received for a grant of assistance under the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938, to repair defective farm servants' houses which had been reported upon to the Local Authority.

This Act is designed to improve by replacing with new houses defective houses occupied by agricultural workers in the rural areas. In the case of farm servants, it is laid down in the Act that it is only where it is not practicable for the Local Authority to provide the farm servant with a new house that assistance can be given to the proprietor of the defective house. So far as is practicable, the extent to which the Local Authority can build under this Act is limited to a few sites, chiefly owing to the difficulties of obtaining adequate water supplies and providing the houses within a reasonable distance from the place of employment.

C. FOOD SUPPLY:

(1) Milk: The number of registered dairies within the Division is 67, at which approximately 1,420 cows are kept.

Four dairy premises were reconditioned, while at one a new byre was erected.

During the year, the Council made a new set of Dairy Bye-laws applicable to the whole County and this will help towards maintaining a uniform standard of construction and methods of handling.

At the end of the year 2 producers held licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order.

(2) Meat: There were 3 private slaughterhouses licensed during the year and the number of slaughtermen licensed under the Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act, 1928, was 5.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the weight of meat condemned.

Class of Animals	Number of Animals			Weight in lbs. of condemned meat and offals.
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	1,123	8	9	6,319
Sheep	214	13	2	801
Pigs	26	-	-	-
Calves	-	-	-	-
	1,363	21	11	7,120

Thirty five lbs. of other foods were seized and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

(3) Mar Division.

WATER SUPPLIES: There are 11 Special Water Supply Districts within the Division, namely:- Aboyne, Alford, Braemar, Dinnet, Kincardine O'Neil, Logie-Coldstone, Lumphanan, Lumsden, Montgarrie, Tarland and Torphins.

A shortage of water was experienced in the Special District of Aboyne during the year and the cause was found to be a fractured pipe under the River Dee below the reservoir. The supply in this pipe was cut off and a great wastage of water was stopped. This materially helped the supply to the Village. A slight shortage was also experienced in the Village of Kincardine O'Neil.

In all other districts the supplies were sufficient to meet the demands of the inhabitants.

Extensions/

(1) Water: The number of registered dairies within the District is 1,433 and the number of cows is 1,433.

Four dairy premises were recommended, with a view to the improvement of the supply.

During the year, the Council took a new set of water supply to the whole County and this will help towards the improvement of the standard of sanitation and health.

At the end of the year 2 premises had been under the water supply.

(2) Water: There were 3 private abattoirs in the County and the number of animals slaughtered was 1,433.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the weight of meat consumed.

Class of Animals	Number of Animals			Weight in lbs. of meat and offal
	Butchery	Wholesale	Consumption	
Cattle	1,433	8	1,433	1,433
Sheep	1,433	1,433	1,433	1,433
Pigs	1,433	1,433	1,433	1,433
Calves	1,433	1,433	1,433	1,433
	1,433	1,433	1,433	1,433

Thirty five lbs. of other food was raised and destroyed being unfit for human consumption.

WATER SUPPLY

There are 11 public water supply districts within the Division, namely - Abney, Abney, Abney, Abney, Abney, Abney, Abney, Abney, Abney, Abney, Abney.

A shortage of water was experienced in the Abney District during the year and the Council took steps to remedy the situation. The supply to the Abney District was increased and a new supply to the Abney District was also provided.

In all other districts the supply was sufficient to meet the needs of the inhabitants.

Extensions of water mains were made at Aboyne, Alford and Tarland in connection with new housing Schemes.

Thirty-six water supplies were introduced to houses outwith the Special Districts.

Twenty-seven samples of water were taken for analysis during the year with the following results:- Good - 19, Fair - 4, Bad - 4.

Fifteen of the samples taken were in connection with new supplies and 12 were from existing supplies. The 4 samples unfit for domestic use were taken from existing supplies and in each case a new supply was introduced.

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

The new sewage purification works in Torphins were completed and put into operation during the year. This will remedy a long-standing complaint in Torphins as to the unsatisfactory method of sewage disposal.

There are several of the sewers in the Village of Aboyne laid on rather flat gradients and these require to be flushed periodically. During the period when water was scarce flushing of the sewers was abandoned temporarily with the result that one of them choked. This was rectified immediately, however, and since the water supply was improved there has been no further trouble of this kind.

The sewers in all other districts worked satisfactorily, and there were extensions at Aboyne, Alford and Tarland in connection with new Housing Schemes.

The sewage purification works for the Special Districts of Aboyne, Braemar, Dinnet, Kincardine O'Neil, Lumphanan and Tarland are under the control and supervision of Aberdeen Town Council Water Department. These were conducted in a satisfactory manner during the year.

All other sewage purification works were carried on in such a way as gave no cause for complaint.

Fifty new water-closets were installed during the year.

NUISANCES: Thirty-two nuisances were dealt with during the year. The majority of these nuisances were caused by choked drains, ash-pits requiring cleaning etc. In each case the nuisance was removed when the attention of the owner was drawn to it.

SCAVENGING: The following are the Special Scavenging Districts in the Division:- Aboyne, Alford, Braemar, Lumphanan, Tarland and Torphins. The Village of Lumphanan was formed into a Special Scavenging District during the year, but, owing to difficulty in obtaining a site for a refuse depot, collection of household refuse had not commenced by the end of the year. It was proposed, however, to extend the depot which has been used for the past few years by the Amenities Committee for depositing rubbish.

In other districts the collection of refuse was carried on in a satisfactory manner.

INFECTIOUS /

Extensions of water mains were made at Aboyne, Alford and
Tarlton in connection with new housing schemes.

Thirty-six water supplies were introduced to houses outside
the Special Districts.

Twenty-seven samples of water were taken for analysis during
the year with the following results: Good - 19, Fair - 4, Bad -

Fifteen of the samples taken were in connection with new
supplies and 12 were from existing supplies. The 4 samples unfit
for domestic use were taken from existing supplies and in each case
a new supply was introduced.

DRAINAGE: The following are the Special Drainage Districts
in the Division: - Aboyne, Alford, Breemar, Dinner, Kinross, O'Neil,
Lampman, Lumsden, Tarlton and Torphrie.

The new sewage purification works in Torphrie were completed
and put into operation during the year. This will remedy a long-
standing complaint in Torphrie as to the unsatisfactory method of
sewage disposal.

There are several of the sewers in the Village of Aboyne in
on rather flat gradients and these require to be flushed periodically.
During the period when water was scarce flushing of the sewers was
abandoned temporarily with the result that one of them choked. It
was rectified immediately, however, and since the water supply was
improved there has been no further trouble of this kind.

The sewers in all other districts worked satisfactorily, and
there were extensions at Aboyne, Alford and Tarlton in connection
with new housing schemes.

The sewage purification works for the Special Districts of
Aboyne, Breemar, Dinner, Kinross, O'Neil, Lampman and Tarlton
are under the control and supervision of Aberdeen Town Council Water
Department. These were conducted in a satisfactory manner during
the year.

All other sewage purification works were carried on in such
way as to cause no complaint.

Fifty new water-closets were installed during the year.

NUISANCES: Thirty-two nuisances were dealt with during the
year. The majority of these nuisances were caused by choked drains
and pits requiring cleaning etc. In each case the nuisance was
removed when the attention of the owner was drawn to it.

SCAVENGING: The following are the Special Scavenging Districts
in the Division: - Aboyne, Alford, Breemar, Lampman, Tarlton and
Torphrie. The Village of Lampman was formed into a Special Scav-
enging District during the year, but, owing to difficulty in obtaining
sites for a refuse depot, collection of household refuse had not
commenced by the end of the year. It was proposed, however, to
extend the depot which has been used for the past few years by the
Amenities Committee for depositing rubbish.

In other districts the collection of refuse was carried on in
a satisfactory manner.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: The total number of infectious diseases notified during the year was 119. These were made up as follows:-

Scarlet Fever	...	...	56
Diphtheria	...	...	10
Erysipelas	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	15
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	25
Acute Anterior Polio-			
myelitis	...	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	5

A slight decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria was recorded during the year.

Sixty-five visits of inquiry were made and disinfectant soap and liquid disinfectant were supplied to each household where there was a case of infectious disease.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES: There were 15 private slaughterhouses on the register at the beginning of the year but one of the licences was allowed to lapse as two butchers decided to slaughter in the same premises. Three hundred and eighty three visits of inspection were made during the year and the number of carcasses inspected was as follows:- 517 cattle, 163 sheep and 8 pigs. The total number of animals slaughtered was 2965, comprising 1663 cattle, 1153 sheep and 149 pigs.

3182 lbs. meat and 758 lbs. offal were seized as unfit for human consumption and in every case were destroyed with the owner's consent.

Thirty nine inspections of meat and other foods were made in shops. As a result of this, 117 lbs. of foodstuffs were seized and destroyed.

SCHOOLS: Inspections of schools found them to be generally kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. The reconstruction of Logie-Goldstone School was commenced during the year.

BURIAL GROUNDS: When inspections were made of burial grounds, these were always found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS: There are 37 registered dairies in the Division and 79 inspections were made during the year. On the whole the dairies are kept in a satisfactory condition both as regards structure and cleanliness. The unsatisfactory condition of the Dairy Byre at Braemar continued, but plans were submitted showing the total reconstruction of the byre. The present tenant is to vacate the premises at Whitsunday, 1939, and it is doubtful whether these premises will continue to be licensed after that date.

One new dairy was registered during the year.

HOUSING: Three hundred and fifty six houses were inspected during the year and 33 notices under Section 16(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act were served.

Eighty/

INFECTION DISEASES. The total number of infectious diseases notified during the year was 119. These were made up as follows:

Scarlet Fever	25
Diphtheria	10
Erysipelas	3
Rheumatism	15
Postural Pyrexia	5
Postural Fever	1
Typhoid	28
Acute Infectious Polio-	
myelitis	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Non-Tuberculous Tuberculosis	2

A slight decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria was recorded during the year.

Twenty-five visits of inquiry were made and distributed to and light disinfectants were supplied to each household where there was a case of infectious disease.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES. There were 15 pigsties maintained on the premises at the beginning of the year but one of the houses was allowed to lapse as two butchers decided to slaughter in the same premises. Three hundred and eighty-three visits of inquiry were made during the year and the number of carcasses inspected was as follows: 217 cattle, 165 sheep and 8 pigs. The total number of animals slaughtered was 390, comprising 165 cattle, 112 sheep and 113 pigs.

1082 lbs. meat and 756 lbs. offal were seized in units for human consumption and in every case were destroyed with the owner's consent.

Thirty-nine inspections of meat and other foods were made. As a result 5 lbs. 117 lbs. of foodstuffs were seized and destroyed.

SCHOOLS. Inspections of schools found them to be generally kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. The reorganisation of the Colchester School was commenced during the year.

MILK BOTTLES. When inspections were made of milk from shops were always found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

BATHING, GARDENS AND WILDERNESS. There were 17 registered bathers in the bathing and 17 inspections were made during the year. On the whole the bathers are kept in a satisfactory condition both as regards structure and cleanliness. The cleanliness of the bath house at the Colchester Hotel was maintained during the year. The Colchester Hotel was inspected during the year. It is doubtful whether these premises will continue to be licensed after that date.

One new dairy was registered during the year.

HOUSING. Three hundred and fifty-six houses were inspected during the year and 17 houses were found to be in a satisfactory condition and were allowed.

Eighty one houses which, because of minor and major defects were in some degree unfit for human habitation, were rendered fit during the year.

Twenty five undertakings were given and 9 Demolition Orders made following on notices under Section 16(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

A further 42 houses were erected in the Division during the year by the Local Authority. These were allocated as follows:- Aboyno - 10; Alford - 12; Crathie - 4; Lumsdon - 8; Tarland - 8.

It is estimated that during the next five years the provision of between 50 and 60 houses will be sufficient for rehousing most of the families at present residing in unfit and overcrowded ordinary houses.

Six applications for grants under the Housing Rural Workers Acts were received and all of these were approved. In each case the application covered the total reconstruction of the house.

Plans were approved for the erection of 4 new houses and for the reconstruction of 3 existing houses under the Building Bye-laws. None of these, however, were available for letting.

(4) Buchan Division.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS:- There are sixty-five Special Districts in the Division, consisting of twenty Water, nineteen Drainage, sixteen Scavenging and ten Lighting. Thirty-eight workmen are employed - part-time:- Water Caretakers 5, Water and Drainage Caretakers 10, Scavengers 13: Full-time:- Water and Drainage Caretakers 7, Scavengers 3.

WATER SUPPLY DISTRICTS.

Boddam:- No improvement has been found in the quantity of water at the present supply and it appears impracticable to improve the existing conditions. Investigations are being made as to the possibility of utilising one of the large disused quarry holes, which abound in the area, as a storage cistern.

Cairnbulg & Inverallochy:- Complaints were received about the lack of pressure at certain periods. The oil engine was thoroughly overhauled at a cost of £30 and this appears to have solved the problem. A new Caretaker was appointed during the year.

Fetterangus:- The water mains throughout the village were renewed at a cost of £900.

Longside:- An augmentation to the present supply is to be undertaken and water pumped by electricity to an elevated storage tank etc., the estimated cost being £1,390.

Maud /

Eighty one houses which, because of minor and major defects were in some degree unfit for human habitation, were repaired during the year.

Twenty five undertakings were given and 9 Donations Ord made following on notices under Section 16(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

A further 42 houses were erected in the Division during year by the Local Authority. These were allocated as follows: Aboyn - 10; Alford - 12; Grathie - 4; Lamsdon - 8; Tarland

It is estimated that during the next five years the provision of between 20 and 30 houses will be sufficient for rehousing the families at present residing in unfit and overcrowded ordinary houses.

Six applications for grants under the Housing Rural Works Acts were received and all of these were approved. In each case the application covered the total reconstruction of the house.

Plans were approved for the erection of 4 new houses and the reconstruction of 3 existing houses under the Building By-laws. None of these, however, were available for letting.

(4) Buchan Division.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS: - There are sixty-five Special Districts in the Division, consisting of twenty Water, nineteen Drainage, six scavenging and ten lighting. Thirty-eight workmen are employed part-time: Water Carriers 2, Water and Drainage Carriers 10 Scavengers 13; Full-time: Water and Drainage Carriers 2, Scavengers 3.

WATER SUPPLY DISTRICTS.

Boddam: - No improvement has been found in the quantity of water at the present supply and it appears impracticable to improve the existing conditions. Investigations are being made as to the possibility of utilizing one of the large disused quarry holes, which abound in the area, as a storage cistern.

Garrauld & Inverell: - Complaints were received about lack of pressure at certain periods. The oil engine was thoroughly overhauled at a cost of £30 and this appears to have solved the problem. A new Garrauld was appointed during the year.

Pettinann: - The water mains throughout the village were renewed at a cost of £300.

Lonsdale: - An augmentation to the present supply is to be undertaken and water pumped by electricity to an elevated storage tank etc., the estimated cost being £1,350.

Maud:- A serious scarcity of water was experienced in the village, especially on Market Day. Various attempts have been made to improve the present supply, but without success. The County Engineer has now three alternative schemes prepared for extensive improvements.

New Deer:- The supply here was found inadequate and the County Engineer is working on an augmentation.

Old Deer:- It was found necessary to take an additional supply from Benwells Farm, which is situated above the existing cistern, at a cost of £1,000.

Pennan:- Slight scarcity was felt during the summer months but this was found to be due to a defect at the reservoir. Minor repairs were carried out and had the desired effect.

Strichen:- An additional water supply has been found at Clayfords and a reservoir built at a cost of £1,500. The new supply is capable of yielding 40 gallons per head of the population in the dry period.

Sandhaven & Pitullie:- Owing to technical difficulties, the new water scheme has not been proceeded with.

New Pitsligo:- The new water scheme, costing over £7,000 was completed and is in operation. Electrical energy is used to drive the water to a large storage tank on Turlundie Hill and there it gravitates to the village.

The water supplies at Collieston, St. Fergus, Mintlaw, New Leeds, Stuartfield and New Aberdour were well maintained and no shortages were experienced.

In the privately owned Water District of Methlick, Lord Aberdeen completed an improvement to the water supply at a cost of £2,000.

Requisitions were received from the inhabitants of the Hamlets of Crimond and Craighall (Ellon) to form Special Water Districts. Crimond is situated in a waterless area, and, at this stage, it seems impossible to provide a water supply there, unless at an exorbitant cost. Craighall is over the River Ythan from Ellon and it may be possible to obtain a supply from the Burgh. Provision has been made in the new bridge presently being erected for carrying water mains. In both cases the County Engineer is investigating the matter.

DRAINAGE.

Hatton of Cruden:- Work is nearing completion in the laying of sewers and the erection of sewage disposal works at a cost of £4,000.

Longside:- Work was commenced on a £4,078 scheme to lay new sewers throughout this village. It is necessary to pump the sewage to high land for purification owing to the lower part of the village being at flood level during the winter.

Mintlaw:- The scheme started last year was completed and a modern sewage disposal plant laid down, consisting of a grit chamber, settling tanks and two sprinkle filters.

New/

Hand: - A serious scarcity of water was experienced in the village, especially on Market Day. Various attempts have been made to improve the present supply, but without success. The County Engineer has now three alternative schemes prepared for extensive improvements.

New Dams: - The supply here was found inadequate and the County Engineer is working on an augmentation.

Old Dams: - It was found necessary to take an additional 2000 from the main dam, which is situated above the existing dam, at a cost of £1,000.

Farmers: - A slight scarcity was felt during the summer months. This was found to be due to a defect at the reservoir. Works were carried out and had the desired effect.

Griffiths: - An additional water supply has been found at Griffiths and a reservoir built at a cost of £1,500. The new supply capable of yielding 40 gallons per head of the population in the period.

Sanitation & Filtration: - Owing to technical difficulties, water schemes has not been proceeded with.

New Filtration: - The new water scheme, costing over £1,000, completed and is in operation. Electrical energy is used to drive the water to a large storage tank on Turberville Hill and there is gravitation to the village.

The water supplies at Gillingham, St. Peter, and New, Sturminster and New Abchurch were well maintained and no shortages were experienced.

In the privately owned Water District of Hattfield, Lord Alton completed an improvement to the water supply at a cost of £2,000.

Representations were received from the inhabitants of the Hamlets of Gillingham and Gillingham (Hill) to form a Special Water District. Gillingham is situated in a waterless area, and at this stage, it is impossible to provide a water supply there, unless an enormous cost. Gillingham is over the River from Hattfield and it may be possible to obtain a supply from the River. Provision has been made in the new bridges presently being erected for carrying water mains. In both cases the County Engineer is investigating the matter.

WATERWORKS

Water of Gillingham: - Work is nearing completion in the new works and the erection of sewage disposal works at a cost of £1,000.

Langley: - Work was commenced on a £4,000 scheme to lay new sewers throughout this village. It is necessary to pump the sewage to a high level for purification owing to the lower part of the village being at flood level during the winter.

Hattfield: - The scheme started last year was completed and a modern sewage disposal plant laid down, consisting of a grit chamber, settling tanks and two parallel filters.

New Aberdour:- Work was completed on the drainage and sewage works at a cost of £3,120. Difficulty was experienced in laying the sewer owing to the amount of rock encountered.

New Deer:- A long-felt want has been filled by the completion of the Drainage District here and many property owners have connected their drainage to the new system.

Sandhaven & Pitullie:- Work has just commenced on the new scheme at a cost of £2,000.

Stuartfield:- The effluent from one of the septic tanks was found to be polluting the waterings in a ditch and a new sewer was laid at a cost of £200 and this remedied the nuisance.

Methlick:- The nuisance on the New Deer road referred to in last year's report has been remedied by taking the sewage from the houses into the road drain on the opposite side of the road.

In Collieston, Cruden, Boddam, Old Deer, Maud, New Pitsligo, Strichen, Fetterangus, New Leeds, St. Fergus, Cairnbulg and St. Combs, the sewers and sewage disposal works have been fairly well looked after and no serious chokes occurred.

Requisitions were received from the Ratepayers of Crimond and Craighall to form these Hamlets into Special Drainage Districts and this matter is under consideration.

SCAVENGING DISTRICTS.

The table on following page gives an approximation of the Scavenging Services.

The method of removal of refuse, street sweeping and cleansing of street gullies has been satisfactorily carried out, with the exception of Cairnbulg and Inverallochy. In that village, only one offer could be obtained and the contractor has not used a properly covered cart as prescribed in the Specification of Cleansing. It is hoped to change over next year to Direct Labour.

All dumps have been well maintained and the regulations issued by the Department of Health have been rigidly adhered to except at Cruden Bay. Dumping is carried out in a haphazard manner and no attempt is made to cover the refuse with soil. The refuse is periodically on fire, rat infested, and paper is blown all over the surrounding ground.

The attention of the local Sub-Committee has been drawn to the existing conditions but they have more or less taken up the attitude that a refuse dump is a dump only, and should be kept as such. Their policy is very short sighted especially as they pay most for cleansing services in the Division and appear to get the least return for their money.

New Dust Carts are urgently required for Boddam and New Pitsligo and provision will be made for them in next year's estimates.

SYNOPSIS OF SCAVENGING SERVICES.

Special District	No. of Houses	Method of Removal of Refuse	Times of Removal (per week)	Times of Street Sweeping	Time of Emptying street gullies	Cost of Service	Method of Refuse Disposal
Beddam ...	252	Horse & Cart - Contract	6 days	2 days	Every fortnight	£116.10/-	Sea dump
Collieston .	81	do.	2 days	2 days	Every month	24. 0/-	Sea dump
Cruden Bay .	158	do.	6 days	2 days	Every month	138. 0/-	Part sea and part land reclamation.
Cairnbulg & Inverallochy	346	Motor lorry by contract	6 days	2 days	Every week	164. 0/-	Sea dump
Petterangus ...	75	Horse & Cart by contract	2 days	2 days	Every month	40. 0/-	Land reclamation.
Ratton ...	89	do.	2 days	2 days	Every month	51. 0/-	do.
Longside ...	155	do.	2 days	2 days	Every month	80. 0/-	do.
Mauch ...	146	Direct labour - Motor lorry	2 days	2 days	Every month	93.12/6	do.
Mintlaw ...	140	Horse & Cart - Contract	2 days	2 days	Every month	60. 0/-	do.
New Deer ^x ...	235	Direct labour - Motor lorry	2 days	2 days	Every month	91.12/-	do.
New Pitsligo ...	397	Direct labour - Horse & Cart	3 days	2 days	Every fortnight	198. 0/-	do.
Old Deer ^x .	45	Horse & Cart - Contract	2 days	2 days	Every month	32.10/-	do.
Strichen [*] .	294	do.	2 days	2 days	Every month	103. 0/-	do.
Stuartfield [*] .	129	do.	2 days	2 days	Every month	55. 0/-	do.
St. Combs .	190	do.	2 days	2 days	Every month	56. 0/-	do.
Sandhaven & Pitullie	155	do.	6 days	2 days	Every month	28. 0/-	Part sea tip & part land reclamation.

x and * Villages grouped for cleansing.

LIGHTING DISTRICTS.

Seven of the Lighting Districts are lit by electricity, two by oil lamps and one by acetylene gas. Stuartfield and Old Deer (oil lamps) were changed over to electricity at the end of the year. Boddam (acetylene gas) has been wired for electricity which will be in use next season.

Proposals to form the villages of Cairnbulg, Inverallochy, St. Combs, Sandhaven and Fetterangus into Special Lighting Districts are under consideration.

In all instances, if formed, electricity will be used for street lighting.

WATER SUPPLIES INSTALLED.

In the Special Districts, 32 house connections were made to public water mains, 58 sinks and 23 baths were provided.

In the Rural Area, 27 sinks were provided, 14 Rotary Pumps were fitted up, 3 rams were installed and 15 baths were introduced.

WATER SAMPLES.

One hundred and twenty-nine samples were submitted for examination - one hundred and fifteen for chemical analysis and fourteen for bacteriological examination. Forty-two were reported on as being of good quality, sixteen fair, nine doubtful and not suitable for domestic use and forty-eight bad. Nine of the samples acted on lead piping.

DRAIN CONNECTIONS.

Forty-six connections were made to the public sewer for draining of water closets, sinks etc.

DRAIN TESTS.

One hundred and seventy inspections and smoke tests of house drainage took place:-

Improvements under Housing (Rural Workers) Act	78
Building Byelaws	74
Dean of Guild Court - Ellon Burgh ...	7
Dean of Guild Court - Roseheart Burgh .	11

WATER CLOSETS.

Eighty-three water closets were provided by property owners in Special Districts and twenty-seven in the Rural Area.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The public conveniences at Collieston are kept in a fair condition. Those at Boddam have again been a source of trouble on account of chokes and people leaving filth scattered over the floors. This was so bad in one of the conveniences at D street that it has had to be closed to the public use. Cruden Bay is still without public conveniences but it is hoped that the difficulties in the way of providing these may soon be overcome and the village brought into line with other holiday resorts.

HOUSING /

LIGHTING DISTRICTS.

Seven of the lighting districts are lit by electricity, two by oil lamps and one by acetylene gas. St. Gertrude and Old Point (oil lamps) were changed over to electricity at the end of the year. Bodden (acetylene gas) has been wired for electricity which will be in use next season.

Proposals to form the villages of Calumbok, Inverloch, St. Gertrude, Bodden and Festerburg into Special Lighting Districts are under consideration.

In all instances, if formed, electricity will be used for street lighting.

WATER SUPPLIES INSTALLED.

In the Special Districts, 35 house connections were made to public water mains, 50 sinks and 23 baths were provided. In the Rural Area, 27 sinks were provided, 14 Rotary pumps were fitted up, 3 runs were installed and 12 baths were introduced.

WATER SAMPLES.

One hundred and twenty-nine samples were submitted for examination - one hundred and fifteen for chemical analysis and fourteen for bacteriological examination. Forty-two were reported on as being good quality, nineteen fair, nine doubtful and not suitable for domestic use and forty-eight bad. Nine of the samples noted as being piping

DRAIN CONNECTIONS.

Forty-six connections were made to the public sewer for drains of water closets, sinks etc.

DRAIN TESTS.

One hundred and seventy inspections and smoke tests of house drainage took place -

Improvements under Housing (Rural Workers) Act	78
Building bye-laws	74
Dean of Guild Court - Eltonburgh	1
Dean of Guild Court - Rosneathburgh	11

WATER CLOSETS.

Eighty-three water closets were provided by property owners in Special Districts and twenty-seven in the Rural Area.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The public conveniences at Gullentown are kept in a fair condition. Those at Bodden have again been a source of trouble on account of choked and people leaving litter scattered over the floors. This was so bad in one of the conveniences at Bodden that it had had to be closed to the public use. Graham says he still without public conveniences but it is hoped that the difficulties in the way of providing these may soon be overcome and the village brought into line with other better resorts.

HOUSING.

The Annual Return sent to the Department of Health for Scotland showing action taken under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations (Scotland) Act 1928, Part II of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930, Section 20 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1925, and Section 125 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897, Section 40 of the Housing (Town Planning) etc. Scotland Act 1919, gives a fair indication of part of the work carried out on Housing during the year and is briefly summarised below:-

	Houses of rateable value not exceeding £26. 5/- situated in "rural areas".		
	Farm servants'	Other than	Total
1. Total Numbers of Houses	1515	6755	8270
2. Number of houses inspected during the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Sc.) 1928	109	977	1196
3. Number of houses found on inspection to be			
(a) in some respects unfit for human habitation	13	152	165
(b) without a proper supply of wholesome water in house	31	171	202
(c) without a separate water closet	87	294	381
4. No. of houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 16(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930	13	171	184
5. No. of houses in respect of which undertakings were given under Section 16 of the Housing (Sc.) Act, 1930, that they would not be used for human habitation as a result of notices served under Section 16(1) of the Act of 1930.	1	51	52
6. No. of houses in respect of which demolition orders under Section 16(3) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930, as a result of notices served under Section 16(1) of the Act of 1930.	-	32	32
7. No. of houses rendered fit for human habitation as a result of informal action	16	25	41
8. No. of houses for which water closets were provided by the owners as a result of informal action initiated by the County Council.	19	53	72
9./			

	Houses of rateable value not exceeding £26.5/- situated in "rural areas".		
	Farm Servants'	Other than	Total
9. No. of houses in respect of which notices under Section 125 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, (Section 40 of the Housing, Town Planning etc.(Scotland) Act, 1919) were served by the County Council requiring the introduction of a proper supply of wholesome water into the house.	-	1	1
10. No. of houses into which a proper supply of wholesome water was introduced as a result of informal action initiated by the County Council.	12	25	37

The one hundred and eighty-four houses formally represented to the Public Health Committee were distributed as follows:-

<u>Special Districts</u>				<u>Parishes</u>		
Cruden Bay	...	...	54	Cruden	...	4
Sandhaven & Pitullie	.		30	Rathen	...	3
Maud	...	...	1	Longmay	...	1
Strichen	...	...	2	New Deer	...	17
New Aberdour	..	...	40	Abordour	...	14
New Deer	...	...	9	Old Deer	...	4
Longside	...	...	2	Longside	...	3
			<u>138</u>			<u>46</u>

Seventy-eight new houses were completed and 451 persons were rehoused under the Composite Scheme, as follows:-

Housing Scheme	Size of Houses			No. of Persons displaced. Unfit Houses.	No. of Persons displaced. Fit Overcrowded.
	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.		
Longside	-	2	-	17	-
Mintlaw	10	4	-	74	15
St. Fergus	-	8	-	51	-
New Deer	12	12	-	125	10
Cruden Bay	18	10	2	138	21
	40	36	2	405	46

Eighty-two houses were commenced as follows:-

Housing /

Houses of rentable value not exceeding £25/- situated in "rural areas".		Total	
Farm Servants' Cottages		Other than	
9. No. of houses in respect of which notice under Section 135 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, (Section 40 of the Housing Town Planning etc. (Scotland) Act, 1919) were served by the County Council requiring the introduction of a proper supply of wholesome water into the house.		1	
10. No. of houses into which a proper supply of wholesome water was introduced as a result of informal action initiated by the County Council.		37	

The one hundred and eighty-four houses formerly represented to the Public Health Committee were distributed as follows:-

Special Districts		Parishes	
Grange Bay	24	Grange	...
Grange & Pitsligo	30	Grange	...
Head	1	Grange	...
St. Andrew	2	Grange	...
New Aberdeen	40	Grange	...
New Deer	9	Grange	...
Longside	2	Grange	...
	138		46

Seventy-eight new houses were completed and 451 persons were rehoused under the Composite Scheme, as follows:-

Housing Scheme	Size of Houses		No. of Persons displaced.	No. of Persons displaced.
	3 apt.	4 apt.	Unit Houses	Unit Houses
Longside	-	2	17	-
Minster	10	4	74	-
St. Andrew	-	8	21	-
New Deer	12	12	122	-
Grange Bay	18	10	138	-
	40	36	402	46

Eighty-two houses were completed as follows:-

Housing

<u>Housing Scheme.</u>	<u>Size of Houses.</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>3 apt.</u>	<u>4 apt.</u>	<u>5 apt.</u>	
Fetterangus	6	8	-	14
New Pitsligo	26	14	-	40
Longside	6	4	-	10
St. Combs	6	6	2	14
Hatton	1	2	1	4
	45	34	3	82

Since the complete housing survey carried out in 1935 it has been impossible to check up on the changes in tenants with the result that the present information is out-of-date. This applies more especially in the Rural Areas. As housing is now a most important branch in the work of a Sanitary Inspector, additional technical and clerical staff should be appointed to bring the records up-to-date.

With the progress of housing schemes in the various villages, efforts are being made to draw up schemes for the re-development of existing sites to improve their amenity.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT.

Eighty-seven applications were received for grant, covering ninety-nine houses. Twenty-one applications were refused. The work carried out consisted of twenty-four additions of bathrooms, four new water supplies, fourteen complete reconstructions, seven additions of sculleries and water closets and seventeen alterations to houses.

The work of improvements and repairs was generally of a high standard.

HOUSING (AGRICULTURAL POPULATION) (SCOTLAND) ACT 1938.

No applications were received for grant to erect new houses. This Act provided, amongst others, a grant for erecting a new house on a small farm where it is owner occupied. Unfortunately, this debars the Estate Owner from building new houses with aid of grant on small crofts where the houses are unfit. In this area, such a clause is disappointing to a good number of owners who wished to erect new houses.

Power was also given under the Act for Local Authorities to make Byelaws for (1) Accommodation for Seasonal Workers, (2) Bothies, Chaumers and such premises as are used for the Accommodation of Agricultural Workers. The Local Authority have proceeded to draw up such Byelaws which will be in operation next year.

BUILDING BYELAWS.

Twenty-three sets of plans were submitted and approved. These consisted of two bungalows, three new houses, four reconstructed houses, five alterations to houses, four alterations to farms, three additions of bathrooms, one alteration to mansion house and one reconstruction of a Bakehouse.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES and MEAT INSPECTION.

The 16 Private slaughter houses are well conducted and have been kept in clean condition.

Total	Size of Houses			Housing Scheme
	3 up.	4 up.	5 up.	
14	-	8	6	Wettanangus
40	-	14	26	New Pittaigo
10	-	4	6	Longatda
14	2	6	6	St. Combs
4	1	2	1	Hutton
82	3	34	45	

Since the complete housing survey carried out in 1935 it has been impossible to check up on the changes in tenants with the result that the present information is out-of-date. This applies more especially in the Rural Areas. As housing is now a most important branch in the work of a Sanitary Inspector, additional technical and clerical staff should be appointed to bring the records up-to-date.

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Eighty-seven applications were received for grant, covering ninety-nine houses. Twenty-one applications were refused. The work carried out consisted of twenty-four additions of bedrooms, four new water supplies, fourteen complete reconstructions, seven additions of sculleries and water closets and seventeen alterations to houses.

The work of improvements and repairs was generally of a high standard.

HOUSING (AGRICULTURAL POPULATION) (SCOTLAND) ACT 1936.

No applications were received for grant to erect new houses. This Act provided, amongst others, a grant for erecting a new house on a small farm where it is owner occupied. Unfortunately, this before the Estate Owner from building new houses with aid of grant on small crofts where the houses are unfit. In this case, such a clause is disappointing to a good number of owners who wished to erect new houses.

Power was also given under the Act for Local Authorities to make Byelaws for (1) Accommodation for Seasonal Workers, (2) Cottages and such premises as are used for the accommodation of Agricultural Workers. The Local Authority have proceeded to draw up such Byelaws which will be in operation next year.

BUILDING BYELAWS.

Twenty-three sets of plans were submitted and approved. These consisted of two bungalows, three new houses, four reconstructed houses, five alterations to houses, four alterations to farms, three additions of bedrooms, one alteration to mansion house and one reconstruction of a barnhouse.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES and MEAT INSPECTION.

The 16 private slaughter houses are well conducted and have been kept in clean condition.

20 Persons received licences to kill animals under the Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act.

6,262 animals were killed in slaughter houses, consisting of 1,792 bullocks, 2,355 heifers, 48 cows, 1,215 sheep, 549 pigs, 298 lambs, 3 calves and 2 bulls. Of this number 746 were killed in emergency:- 57 bullocks, 62 heifers, 48 cows, 66 pigs, 457 sheep, 51 lambs, 3 calves and 2 bulls.

18,520 lbs. of meat and 2,077 lbs. of offal were destroyed with the owners' consent. Meat destroyed was:-

Total Carcases for Tuberculosis - 7; bullocks 5, heifers 1, bull 1. Total carcases for Dropsy - 1 cow: Forequarters and other parts of bullocks and heifers for Tuberculosis - 27: Total carcases of sheep - 50: Complete offals for Tuberculosis - 13: Lungs for Tuberculosis - 11 pairs: Heads and Tongues for Tuberculosis - 17: Livers for Tuberculosis - 10: Kidneys for Tuberculosis - 8 pairs: Spleen for Tuberculosis - 8: Liver for Fluke - 7: Liver for Neoplasm - 1: Kidneys for Cysts - 1 pair: Head and Tongue for Actinomycosis - 2.

Included in the above were 6,960 lbs. of meat and 887 lbs. of offal seized after emergency slaughtering.

865 visits of inspection were made, covering 1,849 carcases, consisting of 613 bullocks, 1,143 heifers, 86 sheep, 3 pigs, 2 lambs and 2 bulls.

Tinned Food:- 15½ lbs. Boneless Ham, 14 lbs. Ham, 14 lbs. Cooked Meat, 9 lbs. Jellied Veal, 16 lbs. Corned Beef, 9 lbs. Spiced Ham, 3 lbs. Chicken and Ham Roll and 1 lb. Pears were condemned after inspection in the premises concerned.

One butcher, with a licensed slaughter house, was found killing sheep in the back premises of his butcher's shop. Proceedings were instituted and the butcher fined 25/- by the Sheriff.

No killing is carried out in the licensed Knackery at Maud, the premises being used as a clearing house for carcases, offal, bones, etc. collected in the locality.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Two hundred and eighteen visits of enquiry were made in connection with infectious disease. One hundred and eighty-two disinfections were carried out.

The infectious diseases consisted of:- Scarlet Fever - 135; Diphtheria - 44; Pneumonia - 106; Dysentery - 91; Erysipelas - 18; Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia - 10; Ophthalmia Neonatorum - 7; Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis - 1; Undulant Fever - 1; making a total of 413.

NUISANCES.

With the advent of proper drainage and scavenging services in practically every village, the number of complaints received is gradually decreasing. Forty-one complaints were received (apart from defective houses) and the following nuisances found and remedied - Choked drains - 18; defective privies - 6; defective ashpits - 10; accumulation of refuse - 6; dirty houses - 2.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS.

There are 323 factories and other such premises in the Division. Two intimations were issued for want of cleanliness and these were remedied. 94 inspections were carried out.

20 Persons received license to kill animals under the Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act.

4,262 animals were killed in slaughter houses, consisting of 1,792 bullocks, 2,322 heifers, 48 cows, 1,242 sheep, 242 pigs, 298 lambs, 3 calves and 2 bulls. Of this number 746 were killed in emergency - 57 bullocks, 62 heifers, 48 cows, 66 pigs, 457 sheep, 21 lambs, 3 calves and 2 bulls.

16,250 lbs. of meat and 2,077 lbs. of offal were destroyed at the owners' consent. Meat destroyed was - Total carcasses for Tuberculosis - 7; bullocks 2, heifers 1, bull 1. Total carcasses for Drapery - 1 cow, 1 heifer and other parts of bullocks and heifers for Tuberculosis - 57. Total carcasses of sheep for Tuberculosis - 12. Lambs for Tuberculosis - 11. Carcasses of Hacks and Tongues for Tuberculosis - 17. Livers for Tuberculosis - 10. Kidneys for Tuberculosis - 8. Spleens for Tuberculosis - 8. Liver for Piles - 7. Liver for Hoofbeats - 1. Kidneys for Cysts - 1 pair. Head and Tongue for Anthrax - 2.

Included in the above were 6,960 lbs. of meat and 887 lbs. of offal noted after emergency slaughtering.

867 visits of inspection were made, covering 1,643 carcasses, consisting of 613 bullocks, 1,143 heifers, 88 sheep, 3 pigs, 2 lambs and 2 bulls.

Timed Food - 125 lbs. Boneless Ham, 14 lbs. Ham, 14 lbs. Cooked Meat, 9 lbs. Jellied Veal, 16 lbs. Corned Beef, 9 lbs. Spiced Ham, 3 lbs. Chicken and Ham Roll and 1 lb. Pears were consumed after inspection in the premises concerned.

One butcher, with a licensed slaughter house, was found killing sheep in the back premises of his butcher's shop. Proceedings were instituted and the butcher fined 25/- by the Sheriff.

No killing is carried out in the licensed Knuckery at Hurd, the premises being used as a clearing house for carcasses, offal, bones, etc. collected in the locality.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Two hundred and eighteen visits of enquiry were made in connection with infectious disease. One hundred and eighty-two districts were carried out.

The infectious diseases consisted of - Scarlatina Fever - 152; Diphtheria - 44; Pneumonia - 108; Typhoid - 91; Erysipelas - 18; Enteric Fever and Typhus - 10; Ophthalmia Neonatorum - 7; Acute Infectious Polyneuritis - 1; Unilateral Fever - 1; making a total of 413.

MISCELLANEOUS

With the advent of proper drainage and scavenging services in practically every village, the number of complaints received in regard to defecation... Forty-one complaints were received (about 180 defective houses) and the following nuisances found and remedied - Choked drains - 18; defective privies - 6; defective septic tanks - 10; accumulation of refuse - 6; dirty houses - 2.

WATERBURY & WILKINSON

There are 323 factories and other such premises in the Division. Two hundred and thirty-two visits of enquiry were made and these were remedied. 34 inspections were carried out.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The two unregistered lodging houses in New Pitsligo are still in use. Both premises have been found clean on inspection.

DAIRIES.

There are 170 known dairies - 139 registered and 31 unregistered. 1 dairy is registered for sale of "Certified Milk", under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1936.

169 intimations, in terms of the Milk & Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914 were sent to Dairy Farmers, asking them to carry out repairs to make their premises conform to the Byelaws. 106 farmers intimated their willingness to comply with the regulations, and will commence the work in the Spring of 1939. In dairies where considerable reconstruction work has to be done, a period of two years has been allowed for completion.

63 farmers, with Category III dairies, ignored or refused the request to improve their premises, and will be reported to the Local Authority in the near future. As their premises are unsuitable for the production of milk for human consumption, the farmers should be stopped from selling milk.

38 samples of milk were taken for Bacteriological Examination and it is interesting to note that the results ranged from 1,680 Bacteria per millilitre to 166,400,000 Bacteria per millilitre. The time has arrived when a standard should be laid down for the amount of Bacteria in ordinary sweet milk. 40 sediment pad tests were carried out at farms.

With the proposed premiums to be paid for quality milk, a number of farmers were contemplating applying for "Standard Milk" licences.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

All the Burial Grounds were inspected and found in a clean and tidy condition. The old Burial Ground at New Aberdour is now practically full and will soon require to be closed.

BURIALS.

Seven Burials were undertaken, in terms of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897, consisting of -

- (1) Unknown seaman found drowned near North Pier, Boddam.
- (2) A female, aged 52, who died at Maud.
- (3) A female, aged 79, who died at New Deer.
- (4) A male Pedlar found dead on road at Tippierty.
- (5) A female, aged 62, who died at New Pitsligo.
- (6) A male child, aged 14 days, who died at Longside.
- (7) A female, aged 71, who died at Rosehearty.

In each case no fit person could be found to undertake burial.

SCHOOLS.

All schools, on inspection, were found clean and no complaints were received.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

A licence was again granted for the Manufacture of Herring Meal and Herring Oil at the West Shore Factory, Fraserburgh. A number of improvements were carried out on the plant during the season and the premises have been well conducted.

TENTS /

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The two unregistered lodging houses in New Pitsligo are still in use. Both premises have been found clean on inspection.

DAIRIES.

There are 170 known dairies - 139 registered and 31 unregistered. A dairy is registered for sale of "Certified Milk", under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1936.

189 instructions, in terms of the Milk & Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914 were sent to Dairy Farmers, asking them to carry out reports to make their premises conform to the Byelaws. 106 farmers indicated their willingness to comply with the regulations, and will commence work in the Spring of 1937. In dairies where considerable work has been done, a period of two years has been allowed for completion.

63 farmers, with Category III dairies, ignored or refused the request to improve their premises, and will be reported to the local Authority in the near future. As their premises are unsuitable for the production of milk for human consumption, the farmers should be stopped from selling milk.

38 samples of milk were taken for Bacteriological Examination and it is interesting to note that the results ranged from 1,680 Bacteria per millilitre to 166,400,000 Bacteria per millilitre. The time has arrived when a standard should be laid down for the amount of Bacteria in ordinary sweet milk. 40 additional paid counts were carried out at farms.

With the proposed premiums to be paid for quality milk, a number of farmers were contemplating applying for "Standard Milk" licences.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

All the Burial Grounds were inspected and found in a clean and tidy condition. The old Burial Ground at New Aberdeen is now practically full and will soon require to be closed.

BURIALS.

Seven burials were undertaken, in terms of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1937, consisting of -
(1) Unknown person found drowned near North Pier, Aberdeen.
(2) A female, aged 52, who died at home.
(3) A female, aged 79, who died at New Deer.
(4) A male Pouter found dead on road at Tipperary.
(5) A female, aged 62, who died at New Pitsligo.
(6) A male child, aged 14 days, who died at Longside.
(7) A female, aged 71, who died at Roseberry.

In each case no fit person could be found to undertake burial.

SCHOOLS.

All schools, on inspection, were found clean and no complaints were received.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

A licence was again granted for the Manufacture of Herring Meal and Herring Oil at the West Shore Factory, Fraserburgh. A number of improvements were carried out on the plant during the season and the premises have been well conducted.

TENTS, VANS & SHEDS.

One hundred and four inspections were made of summer camps, and, on the whole, no cause for complaint could be found. Bye-laws are urgently required for regulating the use of tents and vans.

RATS & MICE.

Rats on Refuse Dumps owned by the Local Authority are kept well under control by periodical baiting with "Red Squill" Poison and the use of Cyanogas Dust, with the exception of Cruden Bay where the Local Committee attend to the rat population. A complaint was received of rat infestation of a private slaughter house. The owner received the use of the Cyanogas Pump, which quickly killed off the pest. Advice was given to a number of property owners on rat destruction.

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RATS & MICE.

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II. BURGHES.

(1) Ballator.

WATER SUPPLY: The water supply for the Burgh was maintained satisfactorily and there was no evidence of scarcity during the year.

Following on the notices issued in 1937, a further 10 sinks were introduced into houses and plans were submitted for introduction of other 4.

SEWERS and DRAINAGE: All the main sewers in the Burgh acted in a satisfactory manner during the year and no chokages or defects were evident. The sewage disposal works which are under the control and supervision of the Aberdeen Town Council Water Department were as usual conducted in a satisfactory manner.

In each case where new drainage was laid this was subjected to the smoke and air test. Three water-closets were provided during the year as a result of the notices served in 1937, the plans were submitted and approved for renewing 4 at Fowler's Buildings, Brackley Road. This work, however, has not been commenced.

NUISANCES: There were only 3 nuisances found during the year. These all referred to choked drains which were cleared immediately the proprietors' attention was drawn to them.

CLEANSING: The cleansing of the streets has been again carried on in such a manner as to avoid complaint.

A new motor lorry was purchased during the year and there has been a great improvement both in the service and efficiency of collecting the refuse. The household refuse is collected separately from the papers, cardboard boxes etc. and these latter are burned on the top of the refuse dump. This obviated the risk of fire in the face of the depot which was so prevalent in former years. The operations carried out in the method of depositing the refuse and in the depot itself have proved very satisfactory and have removed a longstanding complaint as to the unsatisfactory condition of the depot.

HOUSING: During the year 36 houses in the Burgh were inspected but none of these were found in such condition as required action under Section 16 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

As a result of the notices served in 1937, 3 Demolition Orders and 2 Closing Orders were made and 2 Undertakings given.

Eight houses were completed by the Local Authority during the year and 6 families from unfit houses and 2 from overcrowded houses were rehoused. A further survey will be made prior to the commencement of the next Housing Scheme.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: The following were the notifications of infectious diseases during the year:-

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	.	...	...	1

It is remarkable that during the past two years there have been only four cases of scarlet fever notified in the Burgh, and Diphtheria has been altogether absent.

IX. BURGH.

(1) Sanitation.

WATER SUPPLY. The water supply for the Burgh was maintained satisfactorily and there was no evidence of scarcity during the year.

Following on the notices issued in 1937, a further 10 sinks were introduced into houses and plans were submitted for introduction of other 4.

SEWERS AND DRAINAGE. All the main sewers in the Burgh acted in a satisfactory manner during the year and no changes or defects were evident. The sewage disposal works which are under the control and supervision of the Aberdeen Town Council Water Department were as usual conducted in a satisfactory manner.

In each case where new drainage was laid this was subjected to the usual tests. Three water-closets were provided during the year as a result of the notices served in 1937, the plans were submitted and approved for renewing 4 at Fowler's Buildings, Brackley Road. This work, however, has not been commenced.

WILDERNESS: There were only 3 nuisances found during the year. These all referred to choked drains which were cleared immediately and the proprietors' attention was drawn to them.

CLEANLINESS: The cleaning of the streets has been again carried on in such a manner as to avoid complaint.

A new motor lorry was purchased during the year and there has been a great improvement both in the service and efficiency of collecting the refuse. The household refuse is collected separately from the papers, cardboard boxes etc. and these latter are burned on the top of the refuse dump. This obviates the risk of fire in the case of the depot which was so prevalent in former years. The operations carried out in the method of depositing the refuse and the depot itself have proved very satisfactory and have removed a longstanding complaint as to the unsatisfactory condition of the depot.

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES: The following were the notifications of infectious diseases during the year:-

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	3
Gonorrhoea Neisseria	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	1

It is remarkable that during the past two years there have been only four cases of scarlet fever notified in the Burgh, and Diphtheria has been altogether absent.

SCHOOLS: The one school in the Burgh has always been kept in a satisfactory manner.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: The number of workshops within the Burgh remains the same at 27. Twenty three inspections were made during the year and only two minor defects were found. These were remedied immediately.

BURIAL GROUNDS: There are none within the Burgh.

(2) Ellon.

GENERAL: The conditions in the Burgh continue to improve generally. With the completion of new housing developments, re-conditioning of old properties and decrease in the number of complaints regarding nuisances, this year shows a still further advancement. There is, however, a very definite shortage of houses for couples about to be married and for incomers whose employment necessitates their residence in the Burgh.

WATER: The water supply continues to give every satisfaction and no shortage was experienced. The gathering springs and storage cisterns are regularly visited and kept in order by the Burgh Surveyor and his staff. The question of adopting a fixed scale of charges for the supply of water for other than domestic purposes was considered by the Town Council, but, after a full investigation and discussion, it was decided to defer the matter meantime. Lack of pressure was experienced at the Craigs, but, on examination, it was found that the 3" main was badly incrustated. In the near future it will be necessary to have this pipe cleaned. Two bursts occurred in the Main System, both of which were speedily repaired. There were two connections to the Main apart from connections for Council Housing Schemes.

DRAINAGE: Improvements are being carried out gradually on the drainage system. This year the open sewer leading from the neighbourhood of the Old Mart along the side of the railway embankment to the River Ythan was closed in with 8" pipes. The sewer from Craig Villa, which has caused repeated trouble, was relaid in part and the gradient improved. Three new connections were made to the public sewer.

SEWAGE:- The bulk of the Town's sewage is discharged into the River Ythan in its crude state, and, until purification works are installed, complaints regarding this will always be received. The septic tank serving the Auchterellon part of the Burgh continues to function satisfactorily, but the effluent from this is carried to the Ythan in an open ditch, and, until this is piped in, a nuisance will always exist.

HOUSING:- The four 3-apartment houses at Commercial Road and Park Terrace were completed and occupied, and no further development was commenced. It is not intended to proceed with any more schemes until a re-survey of the housing conditions has been carried out. Five applications for assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act were submitted, three of which were granted and two refused.
Tho/

SCHOOLS: The one school in the Burgh has always been kept in a satisfactory manner.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: The number of workshops within the Burgh remains the same at 27. Twenty three inspections were made during the year and only two minor defects were found. These were remedied immediately.

BURIAL GROUNDS: There are none within the Burgh.

(2) Water

GENERAL: The conditions in the Burgh continue to improve generally. With the completion of new housing developments, re-constituting of old properties and decrease in the number of complaints regarding nuisances, this year shows a still further advancement. There is, however, a very definite shortage of housing for couples about to be married and for inmates whose employment necessitates their residence in the Burgh.

WATER: The water supply continues to give every satisfaction and no shortage was experienced. The gathering springs and storage systems are regularly visited and kept in order by the Burgh Engineer and his staff. The question of adopting a fixed scale charges for the supply of water for other than domestic purposes is considered by the Town Council, but, after a full investigation as discussed, it was decided to defer the matter meantime. Lack of pressure was experienced at the Craig, but, on examination, it was found that the 3" main was badly incrustated. In the near future it will be necessary to have this pipe cleaned. Two bursts occurred in the main system, both of which were speedily repaired. There were two connections to the main apart from connections for Council Housing Schemes.

SEWERAGE: Improvements are being carried out gradually on the drainage system. This year the open sewer leading from the neighbourhood of the Old Mart along the side of the railway embankment to the River Ythan was closed in with 8" pipes. The sewer from Great Villa, which has caused repeated trouble, was retained in part and the gradient improved. Three new connections were made to the public sewer.

SEWAGE: The bulk of the Town's sewage is discharged into the River Ythan in its crude state, and, until purification works are installed, complaints regarding this will always be received. The septic tank serving the Anchorlodge part of the Burgh continues to function satisfactorily, but the effluent from this is carried to the Ythan in an open ditch, and, until this is piped in, a nuisance will always exist.

HOUSING: The four 3-apartment houses at Commercial Road and Park Terrace were completed and occupied, and no further developments were commenced. It is not intended to proceed with any more schemes until a re-survey of the housing conditions has been carried out. Five applications for assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act were submitted, three of which were granted and two refused.

The

The Town Council's own property at 73, Station Road was reconstructed under this Act to form five houses of 2-apartments and these were completed and occupied by the May Term.

As indicated in the general remarks of this report, there is a shortage of working-class houses in the Burgh, and, in view of this, the Town Council moved a Resolution to the Secretary of State for Scotland and the local Member of Parliament in the following terms "That this Council is of the opinion that, in order to solve the Housing Problem within the Burgh, the existing subsidies should be substantially increased and also extended to include subsidies for the erection of houses for occupation by tenants who do not come within the scope of the provisions of the Housing Acts relating to Slum Clearance and Overcrowding."

All owners of defective houses were notified regarding the repairs necessary to bring them up to standard. Eight families from condemned houses were rehoused, leaving three families still to be dealt with.

The "Appointed Day", under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1935 was fixed for 1st November, 1938, and the necessary steps were taken to have this made public. Two families from overcrowded fit houses were rehoused, leaving two still to be dealt with.

Twelve petitions were submitted to and approved by the Dean of Guild Court.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES: The two slaughterhouses were fairly well conducted and the inspections and the seizures are included in the report for the Buchan Division of the County.

MISCELLANEOUS: As indicated in last year's report, a Special Rat Week was held in the Burgh. Explanatory circulars were issued to every householder and poison was available at half the usual cost. Gassing and baiting were carried out at all the known haunts of the rats, as a result of which their numbers were considerably decreased.

SCAVENGING: The performance of the "Karrier Colt" refuse collector gives every satisfaction. There is a three day per week collection of household refuse and a one day per week collection of waste paper and trade refuse. The total mileage of all streets and roads cleansed is 6.32 of which 3.80 are regularly cleansed. The refuse collected for the year amounted to 426 tons of which 300 were house refuse, 88 street sweepings and 38 trade refuse etc. Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:

Table showing Sanitary Accommodation.

One inside sink to each tenant	...	...	190	
" " " " two tenants	...	...	<u>1</u>	191
One outside tap to each tenant	...	...	4	
" " " " two tenants	...	...	7	
" " " " three tenants	..	...	3	
" " " " four tenants	..	...	1	
" " " " five tenants	..	...	<u>1</u>	16
One water closet to each tenant	...	...	<u>122</u>	122

One/

The Town Council's own property at 13, Station Road was reconstructed under this Act to form five houses of 2-apartments and these were completed and occupied by the May Term.

As indicated in the General remarks of this report, there is shortage of working-class houses in the Burgh, and, in view of this, the Town Council moved a Resolution to the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Local Member of Parliament in the following terms: "That this Council is of the opinion that, in order to solve the housing problem within the Burgh, the existing subsidies should be augmented and also extended to include subsidies for the erection of houses for occupation by tenants who do not come within the scope of the provisions of the Housing Acts relating to Slum Clearance and Overcrowding."

All owners of defective houses were notified regarding the repairs necessary to bring them up to standard. Eight families from condemned houses were rehoused, leaving three families still to be dealt with.

The "Appointed Day", under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1932 was fixed for 1st November, 1938, and the necessary steps were taken to have this made public. Two families from overcrowded fit houses were rehoused, leaving two still to be dealt with.

Twelve petitions were submitted to and approved by the Dean of Guild Court.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES: The two slaughterhouses were fairly well conducted and the inspection and the returns are included in the report for the Buchan Division of the County.

MISCELLANEOUS: As indicated in last year's report, a Special Rat Week was held in the Burgh. Exploratory circulars were issued every householder and poison was available at half the usual cost. Gassing and baiting were carried out at all the known haunts of the rats, as a result of which their numbers were considerably decreased.

SCAVENGING: The performance of the "Kartier Co's" refuse collector gives every satisfaction. There is a three day per week collection of household refuse and a one day per week collection of waste paper and trade refuse. The total mileage of all streets and roads cleaned is 6.32 of which 3.60 are regularly cleaned. The refuse collected for the year amounted to 426 tons of which 300 were house refuse, 88 street sweepings and 38 trade refuse etc. Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

SANITARY CONVENTIONS

Table showing Sanitary Association.

One inside sink to each tenant	...	...	190
" " " " " " " "	...	...	1
One outside tap to each tenant	...	...	4
" " " " " " " "	...	...	7
" " " " " " " "	...	...	3
" " " " " " " "	...	...	1
" " " " " " " "	...	...	16
One water closet to each tenant	...	...	122

One water closet to two tenants ...	20	
" " " " three tenants ..	23	
" " " " four tenants ..	<u>19</u>	62
One privy to each tenant	<u>1</u>	1

SCHOOLS: The Public School was maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

FACTORIES: Periodical inspections were made of these premises in the Burgh and any defects discovered were quickly remedied.

BURIAL GROUNDS: The joint Burial Ground was maintained in good order, and, at all inspections, was found in excellent condition.

BURGH POLICE ACT - PROCEEDINGS: There were no proceedings under the Burgh Police Act, apart from the business conducted at the Dean of Guild Court.

(3) Huntly

1. GENERAL. The year's activities have been continuously directed towards improving the health and wellbeing of the community and generally, have met with success.

The sanitary condition of the Burgh continues to improve.

A considerable amount of work has been carried through by the Council during the year; particularly in connection with the water-supply and housing.

2. WATER SUPPLY: Quality and Sufficiency. The year under review has been one of considerable activity so far as the water supply is concerned. The water supply of the Burgh is wholly dependent upon springs; and as experience has proved, the yield falls considerably during the summer and other dry periods, and in order to augment the supply during such periods water from the enclosed catchment area of about 20 acres is used, which is largely composed of spring water, and which is turned into the supply.

At the end of 1937, the new reservoir referred to in previous reports had to be emptied in order to get rid of all decayed vegetation, etc., and considerable difficulty was experienced in collecting sufficient spring water, which was rendered a necessity owing to the exceptionally dry period at the beginning of the year.

Additional demands are daily being made on the water supply from various sources, particularly owing to new houses being built.

The following table gives particulars of the average daily consumpt per head of the population during the past twelve months.

Month /

30	One water closet to two tenants	...
23	" " " " " "	...
19	" " " " " "	...
1	One privy to each tenant	...

SCHOOL: The Public School was maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

FACTORIES: Periodical inspections were made of these premises in the Borough and any defects discovered were quickly remedied.

BURIAL GROUNDS: The Joint Burial Ground was maintained in an order, and, at all inspections, was found in excellent condition.

BURGH POLICE ACT - PROCEEDINGS: There were no proceedings in the Burgh Police Act, apart from the business conducted at the Burgh Court.

(3) Health

1. GENERAL: The year's activities have been continuously directed towards improving the health and well-being of the community and, generally, have met with success.

The sanitary condition of the Burgh continues to improve. A considerable amount of work has been carried through by the Council during the year, particularly in connection with the water supply and housing.

2. WATER SUPPLY: Quality and Efficiency. The year under review has been one of considerable activity so far as the water supply is concerned. The water supply of the Burgh is wholly dependent upon springs; and an experience has proved, the yield falls considerably during the summer and other dry periods, and in order to augment the supply during such periods water from the enclosed catchment areas about 20 acres in area, which is largely composed of spring water, and which is turned into the supply.

At the end of 1937, the new reservoir referred to in previous reports had to be emptied in order to get rid of all decaying vegetation, etc., and considerable difficulty was experienced in collecting sufficient spring water, which was rendered a necessity owing to the exceptionally dry period at the beginning of the year.

Additional demands are daily being made on the water supply from various sources, particularly owing to new houses being built.

The following table gives particulars of the average daily consumption per head of the population during the past twelve months.

Month \

Month.				Average Daily Consumpt per Head of the Popu- lation. (in Gallons.)
January	...	...	...	55.41
February	..	...	...	53.47
March	...	...	...	51.70
April	...	...	....	48.25
May	...	...	...	44.94
June	...	...	...	44.28
July	...	...	...	43.28
August	...	...	...	50.435
September	.	...	...	49.14
October	...	...	...	44.2
November	...	...	...	48.2
December	...	...	...	55.16

Taken over the whole year, the approximate daily consumpt per head of the population gives an average of 48 gallons.

Water sold by meter during the year for trade purposes amounted to 4,084,400 gallons; while 66,413,600 gallons were used for domestic purposes; making the total number of gallons consumed for the year, 70,498,000.

Fouling of Water Supply: On 5th April, it was discovered that the stream above the catchment area on the farm of Wellheads, forming part of the Burgh Water Supply, had been fouled by a deposit of oil, and that another more serious fouling had taken place inside the enclosed area near the intake, where a large quantity of oil was found on the surface of the water and at the side of the bank. The matter was immediately reported, and the assistance of the Medical Officer of Health secured; samples of water for analysis were immediately taken at various points, and sent to the County Analyst who reported on the samples to the effect that the water (where the fouling had taken place) was of bad quality, and unfit for domestic use.

In view of the serious nature of the offence, which was a contravention of Section 127 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897, a thorough investigation was made into all the circumstances, and steps were taken with the object of preventing a recurrence.

As referred to in last year's report, renewed complaints were received, particularly in July and August, regarding the quality of the water, which on examination showed discolouration, and contained a certain amount of suspended matter. As the provision of a pure and adequate water supply is a prime necessity for every community, immediate investigation was carried out; action was taken, and everything possible done to remedy the matter. The complaints received were chiefly from consumers residing in streets where the old 2-inch Cast Iron pipes were badly corroded, - and from others at the lower end of the town. Dr. Rae, Medical Officer of Health, after examining samples, assured the Council that there was nothing detrimental to public health in the water supply, and that, in his opinion, the discolouration of the water was caused by the exceptional dry weather during the spring, followed by abnormal heavy rains; and to the presence of certain suspended matter and dissolved iron to a slight degree.

A sample of water taken from a tap at the lower part of the town where consumers had sent in repeated complaints was sent to the County Analyst, who reported on same in the following terms:-

"The/

Average Daily Consumption
per Head of the Popu-
lation. (in Gallons.)

Month.

January	32.41	...	...
February	32.41	...	...
March	32.70	...	...
April	48.32	...	...
May	44.34	...	...
June	44.38	...	...
July	43.38	...	...
August	30.47	...	...
September	49.14	...	...
October	44.2	...	...
November	48.2	...	...
December	32.16	...	...

Taken over the whole year, the approximate daily consumption per head of the population gives an average of 43 gallons.

Water sold by meter during the year for trade purposes amounted to 4,084,400 gallons; while 66,411,600 gallons were used for domestic purposes; making the total number of gallons consumed for the year, 70,496,000.

Location of Water Supply. On 25th April, it was discovered that the stream above the restaurant area on the farm of Wellhead, London part of the Borough Water Supply, had been fouled by a deposit of oil, and that another more serious fouling had taken place inside the enclosed area near the intake, where a large quantity of oil was found on the surface of the water and at the side of the bank. The matter was immediately reported, and the assistance of the Medical Officer Health Officer, samples of water for analysis were immediately taken at various points, and sent to the County Analyst who reported on 25th April to the effect that the water (where the fouling had taken place) was of bad quality, and unfit for domestic use.

In view of the serious nature of the offence, which was a contravention of Section 127 of the Public Health (London) Act 1897, thorough investigation was made into all the circumstances, and steps were taken with the object of preventing a recurrence.

As referred to in last year's report, various complaints were received, particularly in July and August, regarding the quality of water, which on examination showed discolouration, and contained a certain amount of suspended matter. As the provision of a pure and adequate water supply is a prime necessity for every community, immediate investigation was carried out, action was taken, and every thing possible done to remedy the matter. The complaints received were chiefly from consumers residing in streets where the old 2-inch cast iron pipes were badly corroded, and from others at the lower end of the town. Dr. Mac, Medical Officer of Health, after examining samples, assured the Council that there was nothing detrimental to public health in the water supply, and that, in his opinion, the discolouration of the water was caused by the exceptional dry weather during the spring, followed by abnormal heavy rain; and to the presence of certain suspended matter and dissolved iron to a slight degree.

A sample of water taken from a tap at the lower part of the town where consumers had sent in repeated complaints was sent to the County Analyst, who reported on 25th April in the following terms:-

"The sample was very pale yellow in colour, and gave a deposit of hydrated oxide of iron on standing. The proportion of free ammonia was low, while that of albuminoid ammonia was within the limits usually prescribed for a potable water. The water was neutral in reaction, and free from poisonous metals and phosphates. A faint trace of nitrate was detected in the sample. The water is of fair quality, and fit for domestic use. Dissolved iron is present to the extent of one part per million."

The result of this investigation proved that the trouble was principally due to two causes: (i) that a certain amount of suspended and peaty matter was coming from the springs and through the new reservoir; and (ii) that a large number of the 2-inch cast iron pipes in certain streets were badly corroded, so that owing to the increased pressure now available a certain amount of incrustation was being loosened from the pipes and causing the discolouration referred to. Remedial measures suggested, and authorized by the Council are as follows:-

1. In order to effect a temporary remedy, scouring of the mains was carried out; but as this work disturbed and annoyed consumers it was ultimately discontinued.

2. Replacement of the old 2-inch corroded water mains with 4-inch bitumen lined steel pipes. During the year, 460 lineal yards of pipes were renewed in West Park Street and Meadow Street. Complete satisfaction, however, cannot be hoped for until all the badly corroded pipes have been renewed.

3. Authority was given to instal a Peeble's Automatic Rotary Strainer on the 9-inch pressure pipe from the new reservoir outside the longitudinal concrete tank at Craighead; and to place screens on the old spring water pipe running into the same tank. The work was not completed in every detail at the end of the year, but the screens were in working order; and I expect the remedies adopted will have the desired effect.

Additional improvements carried out during the year are as follows:-

- (a) The scraping of 5-inch trunk main on the Farm of Wellheads, for a distance of 818 lineal yards; and

- (b) the laying of an additional 106 lineal yards of 6-inch asbestos pipe, to carry water from the springs to the collecting tanks.

The usual inspections of consumers' pipes and fittings were carried out as in previous years for the detection of waste; and 64 Notices were issued, calling for repairs to defective water pipes and fittings.

The level of the reservoir at 31st December was approximately 14'6", when a storage capacity of slightly over five million gallons of water was recorded.

"The sample was very pale yellow in colour, and gave a deposit of hydrated oxide of iron on standing. The proportion of iron was about 1.5 per cent, while that of aluminium was within the limits usually prescribed for a potable water. The water was neutral in reaction, and free from poisonous metals and phosphates. A faint trace of nitrate was detected in the sample. The water is of fair quality, and fit for domestic use. Dissolved iron is present to the extent of one part per million."

The result of this investigation proved that the trouble was principally due to two causes: (i) that a certain amount of suspended and heavy matter was coming from the springs and through the new reservoir; and (ii) that a large number of the 2-inch cast iron pipes in certain districts were badly corroded, so that owing to the increased pressure now available a certain amount of incrustation was being loosened from the pipes and causing the discoloration referred to. Remedial measures suggested, and authorized by the Council are as follows:-

1. In order to effect a temporary remedy, securing of the water was carried out; but as this work disturbed and annoyed consumers it was ultimately discontinued.

2. Replacement of the old 2-inch corroded water main with 4-inch pipes lined steel pipes. During the year, 1900, 100 yards of pipes were removed in West Park Street and Newmarket Street. Complete satisfaction, however, cannot be hoped for until all the badly corroded pipes have been removed.

3. Authority was given to install a People's Automatic Filter on the 9-inch pressure pipe from the new reservoir into the long-distance concrete tank at Cratcliffe; and to place a screen on the old spring water pipe running into the same tank. The work was completed in every detail at the end of the year, but the screens were in working order, and I expect the remedy adopted will have the desired effect.

Additional improvements carried out during the year are as follows:-

(a) The carrying of 2-inch trunk main on the Farm of Wellhead for a distance of 210 linear yards; and

(b) the laying of an additional 100 linear yards of 6-inch asbestos pipe, to carry water from the springs to the collecting tanks.

The usual inspections of consumers' pipes and fittings were carried out as in previous years for the detection of leaks; and 48 notices were issued, calling for repairs to defective water pipes and fittings.

The level of the reservoir at 31st December was approximately 140', when a storage capacity of slightly over five million gallons of water was recorded.

3. DRAINAGE SYSTEM: Efficiency.

The sewerage system in operation within the Burgh is that known as the "Combined" system, whereby the whole waste water from dwellings, surface water from streets, and all surface water drains, is collected and carried away; the water supply and drainage being inter-related in order to secure an efficient water borne drainage system. An adequate supply of water is essential to efficiently maintain this system.

The sewers in the Burgh continue to give reasonable satisfaction, and periodical inspection and flushing are carried out as and when required.

New sewers have been laid down at the first development of the Torry Housing Scheme to drain the new houses being erected by the Council. The additional number of new houses means an increase in the number of water closets, baths, and sinks, which in consequence increase the flow of sewage through the existing sewers in the Burgh.

New sewers laid were as follows:-

Sewers.	Lineal Yards.
9-inch Diameter Fireclay Pipe ...	273
8-inch do. do. ...	22
7-inch do. do. ...	97
Total :	<u>392</u>

All new house drainage systems are carefully supervised during construction, and smoke tested before being covered-up. Improvements to drainage are being made from time to time at old properties in the town, thus reducing the number of complaints received by reason of chokage.

4. SEWAGE: Purification and Disposal.

Under this heading there is nothing further to report other than what has been dealt with in previous reports.

5. OFFENSIVE TRADES: There are no offensive trades carried on within the Burgh, except the slaughtering of cattle, etc., and these will be dealt with under the appropriate heading.

6. HOUSING: Proceedings under the various Acts.

(a) Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1925 to 1938.

The building of houses for occupation by persons of the working class has been continued.

The total number of houses completed by the Local Authority up to the end of 1938 was as follows:-

Housing Act, 1919, ...	10
Housing Act, 1924, ...	64
Housing Act, 1930, ...	100
Housing Acts, 1930/35, ...	56
Total completed:	<u>230</u>

3. DRAINAGE SYSTEM: Efficiency.

The sewerage system in operation within the Borough is that known as the "Combined" system, whereby the whole waste water from dwellings, surface water from streets, and all surface water drains, is collected and carried away; the water supply and drainage being inter-related in order to secure an efficient waterborne drainage system. An adequate supply of water is essential to efficiently maintain this system.

The sewers in the Borough continue to give reasonable service, and periodic inspection and flushing are carried out and when required.

New sewers have been laid down at the first development of the Ferry Housing Scheme to drain the new houses being erected by the Council. The additional number of new houses means an increase in the number of water closets, baths, and sinks, which in consequence increase the flow of sewage through the existing sewers in the Borough.

New sewers laid were as follows:-

Sewers.		Linear Yards.	
7-inch	Diameter Flueless Pipe	273	...
8-inch	do.	22	...
7-inch	do.	97	...
Total:		392	

All new house drainage systems are carefully supervised during construction, and smoke tested before being covered up. Improvements to drainage are being made from time to time as old properties in the town, thus reducing the number of complaints received by reason of drainage.

4. SEWAGE: Purification and Disposal.

Under this heading there is nothing further to report other than has been dealt with in previous reports.

5. OFFENSIVE TRADES: There are no offensive trades carried on within the Borough, except the slaughtering of cattle, etc., and these will be dealt with under the appropriate heading.

6. HOUSING: Proceedings under the various Acts.

(a) Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925 to 1938.

The building of houses for occupation by persons of the working class has been continued.

The total number of houses completed by the Local Authority up to the end of 1938 was as follows:-

Housing Act, 1919	...	10
Housing Act, 1924	...	64
Housing Act, 1930	...	100
Housing Act, 1930/35	...	76
Total completed:		250

The total population re-housed (to the end of 1938) was approximately 1,158 persons, or 29 per cent (29%) of the population of the Burgh.

The total number of houses under contract or in course of erection at 31st December, 1938 was 42.

(b) Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 to 1938.

Property owners in Huntly have not taken advantage of these Acts to any great extent. This is unfortunate in view of the large number of houses in need of reconstruction and improvement which would come within the scope of the scheme. One application for assistance was received during the year, involving the reconstruction and improvement of 2 houses. These houses were still under reconstruction at the end of the year.

(c) Sufficiency of Working-Class Houses.

Throughout the year no new houses have been built by private enterprise. The number of new houses completed by the Local Authority during the year falls short of the Burgh requirements; and there have been many disappointed applicants.

New houses completed by the Council during 1938 are as follows:-

Houses:		Apartments:	
8	of	3	
10	of	4	

A total of 18 Houses.

(d) Habitability of Existing Houses: Action taken to deal with defective or uninhabitable houses.

Estimated number of houses inhabited within the Burgh as at 31st December, 1938 = 1,105 approximately. Fifty-six of that number, which have been dealt with by the Local Authority either for closing or demolition orders, were still occupied at 31st December, 1938.

In view of the large number of families still to be accommodated from unfit houses where proceedings have been taken, it was useless to make any further representations under the 1930 Act, until more houses are built, the premises already dealt with vacated, and the waiting list reduced. Further proceedings will be taken during the current year.

(e) Clearance or Re-development Areas under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1930 and 1935.

There are no proposals under consideration or contemplated under this part of the Housing Acts.

(f) Overcrowding: Action taken.

263 further Notices were sent out in terms of Section 7(2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1935. Since the completion of the survey a total of 1,363 Notices have been issued giving intimation as to the number of persons who may occupy houses for sleeping purposes.

The undernoted information, showing the number of cases of overcrowding which were known to be relieved, to 31st December 1938, was supplied in the Return given in Housing Form No. 36.

The total population re-housed (to the end of 1936) was approximately 1,125 persons, or 22 per cent (22%) of the population of the Borough.

The total number of houses under contract or in course of erection at 31st December, 1936 was 42.

(d) Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1925 to 1936.

Property owners in the rural area have not taken advantage of these Acts to any great extent. This is unfortunate in view of the large number of houses in need of reconstruction and improvement which would come within the scope of the scheme. One application for assistance was received during the year, involving the reconstruction and improvement of 2 houses. These houses were still under reconstruction at the end of the year.

(e) Satisfactoriness of Working-Class Houses.

Throughout the year no new houses have been built by private enterprise. The number of new houses completed by the Local Authority during the year falls short of the Borough requirements and there have been many disappointed applicants.

New houses completed by the Council during 1936 are as follows:

Houses:	Apartments:
8	3
10	4

A total of 15 houses.

(f) Habitability of Existing Houses: Action taken to deal with defective or uninhabitable houses.

Estimated number of houses inhabited within the Borough as at 31st December, 1936 - 1,105 approximately. Fifty-six of these which have been dealt with by the Local Authority either for clearing or demolition orders, were still occupied as at 31st December, 1936.

In view of the large number of families still to be accommodated from war-time houses whose proceedings have been taken, it was necessary to make any further representations under the 1930 Act, until more houses are built, the problem already dealt with vacated, and the waiting list reduced. Further proceedings will be taken during the current year.

(g) Clearance or Re-development Areas under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1920 and 1924.

There are no proposals under consideration or contemplated under this part of the Housing Acts.

(h) Overcrowding: Action taken.

563 further notices were sent out in terms of Section 7(2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1924. Since the completion of the survey a total of 1,363 notices have been issued giving information as to the number of persons who may occupy houses for sleeping purposes.

The unobeyed information, showing the number of cases of overcrowding which were known to be relieved, as at 31st December 1936, was supplied in the return to the Housing Form No. 36.

"A. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority, and number of persons concerned, from date of survey to end of 1938 ...

No. of Cases	...	54;
No. of Persons	...	369; or,
No. of Units	...	322.

B. (a) No. of houses of each size (i.e. one apartment, etc.) in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period as a result of action taken by the Local Authority, distinguishing between (1) privately-owned houses, and (2) Local Authority houses ...

(1) .. 5 of 1 Apartment;
 15 of 2 Apartments;
 10 of 3 Apartments;
 1 of 4 Apartments. (Total: 31)

(2) .. 20 of 3 Apartments;
 3 of 4 Apartments. (Total: 23)

(b) Total number of overcrowded families included in (1) and (2) who have been rehoused in privately-owned houses, ... Nil.

C. No. of known cases in which dwelling-houses in respect of which the Local Authority have relieved overcrowding have again become overcrowded, One.

D. Are steps taken to secure that the rehousing of families living under the worst conditions as regards overcrowding, or otherwise living under unsatisfactory housing conditions, is provided for first? ... Yes.

If so, give details of system under which families are selected for occupation of new or vacated Local Authority houses, ...

(Answer) In respect of overcrowding the most deserving cases are dealt with first.

E. Any observations with regard to the general position of overcrowding in the district, ...

(Answer) The known number of remaining overcrowded fit houses within the Burgh remains at 60.

During the year, an additional survey of certain working-class houses (in order to ascertain the exact position of overcrowding) was carried out."

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

1. The number of dwelling houses inspected:-

(a) during year	...	...	...	18.
(b) since 1st January, 1931	...	...	...	795.

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

(a) during year	...	...	...	3.
(b) since 1st January, 1931	...	...	...	264.

A. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority, and number of persons concerned, from date of survey to end of 1938 ...

No. of Cases	...	501
No. of Persons	...	2891 or
No. of Units	...	322

B. (a) No. of houses of each class (1-6 and apartment, etc.) in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period as a result of action taken by the Local Authority, distinguishing between (1) privately-owned houses, and (2) local authority houses ...

(1) .. 2 of 1 Apartment;	
12 of 2 Apartments;	
20 of 3 Apartments;	
1 of 4 Apartments. (Total: 31)	
(2) .. 20 of 3 Apartments;	
3 of 4 Apartments. (Total: 23)	

(b) Total number of overcrowded families included in (1) and (2) who have been rehoused in privately-owned houses, ...

C. No. of known cases in which dwelling-houses in respect of which the Local Authority have relieved overcrowding have again become overcrowded, ...

D. Are steps taken to secure that the rehoused families living under the worst conditions as regards overcrowding, or otherwise living under unsatisfactory housing conditions, be provided for first? ...

Yes. ...

If so, give details of system under which families are selected for occupation of new or vacated local authority houses, ...

(Answer) In respect of overcrowding the most deserving cases are dealt with first.

E. Any observations with regard to the general position of overcrowding in the district, ...

(Answer) The known number of families overcrowded in houses within the borough remains at 60.

During the year, an additional survey of certain working-class houses (in order to ascertain the exact position of overcrowding) was carried out.

(a) Housing (Inspection of District) (Scotland) 1938

1. The number of dwelling houses inspected:-

(a) during year	...	18
(b) since last January, 1937	...	192

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

(a) during year	...	3
(b) since last January, 1937	...	264

Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892.

3. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet, ... Nil.
4. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year, ... Nil.
5. Number of houses where works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so. ... Nil.
6. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246 ... Two. (2).
7. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink, ... Nil.
8. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year, ... Nil.
9. Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so, Nil.
10. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246 ... Nil.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

11. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14(1) ... Nil.
12. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14(1) ... Nil.
13. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during year by Town Council under Section 15(1) ... Nil.
14. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16(3) has been substituted during year for a notice under Section 14(1) ... Nil.
15. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16(1) . Nil.
16. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16(1):-
 - (a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit, ... Nil.
 - (b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit, ... Nil.
 - (c) demolition orders have been made during year under Section 16(3) ... Nil.
 - (d) closing orders have been made under Section 16(3) and (4) ... Nil.
17. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16(2) ... 2.

North Police (Scotland) Act, 1892.

3. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 regarding provision of a sufficient water supply, Nil.
4. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year, Nil.
5. Number of houses where works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so, Nil.
6. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246 Two (2).
7. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 regarding provision of inside water supply and sink, Nil.
8. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year, Nil.
9. Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so, Nil.
10. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246 Nil.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

11. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14(1) Nil.
12. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14(1) Nil.
13. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during year by Town Council under Section 15(1) Nil.
14. 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 submitted during year for a notice under Section 14(1) Nil.
15. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16(1) Nil.
16. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which following on notice under Section 16(1):-
 (a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit, Nil.
 (b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit, Nil.
 (c) demolition order has been made during year under Section 16(3) Nil.
 (d) closing order has been made under Section 16(3) and (4) Nil.
17. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16(3) 2.

18. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, ... Nil.
19. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16(3), being determined by Town Council during year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation ... Nil.
20. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during year in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced, Nil.

7. SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

(a) Licences were renewed for the two existing private slaughter-houses in the Burgh.

Slaughtering takes place daily, except Wednesdays, from 1st April to 30th September, from 4 a.m. till 9 a.m., or 6 p.m. till midnight. From 1st October to 31st March, 6 a.m. till 6 p.m.

Inspections of these premises are made daily when slaughtering is in progress, and it is gratifying to report that these premises are kept in a reasonably clean condition. The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered and the seizures of meat and offal during the year.

Class of Animals.	Number of Animals.			Wt. (in lbs.) of Condemed Meat and Offals.
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemed	Partially Condemed	
Cattle	2,027	6	20	6,582
Sheep	2,427	8	1	455
Pigs	60	2	-	175
Calves	--	-	-	--
Totals	4,514	16	21	7,212

(b) Other articles of Food seized and destroyed with the owners' consent at various premises in the Burgh, as being unfit for human food.

Article	Weight. Lbs. Ozs.		Reason for Seizure.
Cooked Ham ...	383	15	Decomposition
Corned Beef ...	18	12	
Boiled Beef, (Brisket, Etc.)	72	4	
Jellied Veal ...	45	0	
Beans and Peas .	5	8	
Salmon & Lobster	2	0	
Preserved Pears.	60	2	
do. Peaches	9	9	
do. Pineapples	8	1	
do. Plums	1	0	
do. Oranges	16	13	
Total :	623	0	

18: Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year as licensee of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930. ... Nil

19: Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which existing orders have, in terms of Section 16(3), been determined by Town Council during year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation. ... Nil

20: Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during year in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced. ... Nil

7. SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

(a) Licenses were renewed for the two existing private slaughterhouses in the Burgh.

Slaughtering takes place daily, except Wednesdays, from 1st April to 30th September, from 8 a.m. till 9 a.m., or 6 p.m. till midnight. From 1st October to 31st March, 6 a.m. till 6 p.m.

Inspections of these premises are made daily when slaughtering is in progress, and it is gratifying to report that these premises are kept in a reasonably clean condition. The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered and the salience meat and offal during the year.

Kind of Animals.	Number of Animals.			Wt. (in lbs.) of Carcasses and Offal.
	Slaughtered	Wholly Consumed	Partially Consumed	
Cattle	2,027	6	20	6,282
Sheep	2,427	6	1	622
Pigs	60	2	-	172
Cattle	-	-	-	-
Totals	4,514	16	21	7,076

(b) Other articles of food seized and destroyed with the owners' consent at various premises in the Burgh, as being unfit for human food.

Articles	Weight, lbs.	Reason for Seizure
Cooked Ham	12	Decomposition
Corned Beef	12	
Boiled Beef		
(Pickled, Etc.)	4	
Stuffed Veal	0	
Beans and Peas	0	
Salmon & Lobster	0	
Preserved Peas	0	
do. Peas	0	
do. Potatoes	0	
do. Turnips	0	
do. Onions	12	
Total	62	

8. MISCELLANEOUS: Any other matters calling for comment.

(a) Infectious Diseases.

The total number of infectious cases notified in our Burgh during the year was 110, as against 65 for 1937. The cases notified and removed to hospital, etc., for the year, were as follows:-

Disease	Cases		
	Total.	Removed.	Not Removed.
Diphtheria	3	3	-
Dysentery	75	5	70
Erysipelas	3	2	1
Pneumonia	14	13	1
Puerperal Fever	2	2	-
Pyrexia	1	1	-
Scarlet Fever	9	9	-
Tuberculosis	3	3	-
Totals	110	38	72

(B) Nuisances. Quite a number of complaints were received during the year, many of which might be classified as petty; while others were of a more important nature. Each was investigated, and action taken. In the majority of cases only verbal instructions were necessary to effect a remedy.

(C) Public Conveniences, Etc. Two new Public Conveniences (one for ladies, one for gentlemen) have been erected in Bogie Street, near the Strathbogio Hotel. The one for ladies has two water closets, one lavatory basin, (with coin operated locks), one mirror, and one cabinet with towels and soap. The one for gentlemen has three urinal stalls; one water closet, one lavatory basin, (with coin operated locks); and is equipped also with mirror, cabinet with towels, and soap.

At the Hill of Haugh, a convenience has been provided, consisting of a chemical closet.

Two galvanized fixed dust and litter bins have been provided for campers at the Market Muir.

9. SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING: Methods and Efficiency: Disposal of Refuse.

No change has been made in the times of collection of household refuse, i.e. every alternate day from each house in the Burgh. Tipping of refuse was continued at the old Corvichon Quarry which is just outside the Burgh boundary; and as no complaints were received regarding either the methods employed, or times operated, the service must be giving satisfaction to the populace.

One other matter, however, which calls for special mention was the replacement of one of the old cleansing carts by a new modern horse-drawn cleansing vehicle, at a cost of £150. This vehicle, fitted with pneumatic tyres, tipping gear and sliding covers, has a capacity of 5 to 7 cubic yards; and is giving every satisfaction.

8. INFECTION DISEASES: Any other matters relating to infection.

(a) Infection Diseases

The total number of infectious cases notified in our Ho during the year was 110, as against 85 for 1937. The cases notified and removed to hospital, etc., for the year, were as follows:-

Disease	Cases	
	Notified	Not Removed
Diphtheria	1	1
Dysentery	15	15
Erysipelas	3	3
Pharyngitis	1	1
Pharyngeal Fever	2	2
Pyrexia	1	1
Scarlet Fever	9	9
Tuberculosis	1	1
Total	110	110

(b) Isolation: Quite a number of camp inmates were received during the year, many of whom might be classified as petty; while others were of a more important nature. Each was housed, and certain isolation. In the majority of cases only verbal instructions were necessary to effect a remedy.

(c) Public Conveniences: The new Public Conveniences (for ladies, and for gentlemen) have been erected in the Ho near the Bathing House. The one for ladies has two water closets, one lavatory basin, (with cold operated lock), one mirror, and one cabinet with towels and soap. The one for gentlemen has three water closets, one lavatory basin, (with cold operated lock), and is equipped also with mirror, cabinet with towels, and soap.

At the Hill of Knap, a convenience has been provided, consisting of a chemical closet.

Two galvanized lined dust and litter bins have been provided for deposits at the Market Hill.

9. SOAVENTING AND DISINFECTING: Methods and Efficiency: Disposal of refuse.

No change has been made in the system of collection of household refuse, i.e. every alternate day from each house in the Ho. Tipping of refuse was continued at the old Government Quarry which is just outside the Ho boundary, and as no complaints were received regarding either the method employed, or times operated, the service must be giving satisfaction to the population.

One other matter, however, which calls for special mention was the removal of one of the old chemical waste by a new modern house-drawn drawing vehicle, at a cost of £10. This vehicle, fitted with pneumatic tyres, tipping gear and sliding cover, has a capacity of 2 or 3 cubic yards, and is giving every satisfaction.

Waste Paper.- The weekly collection of waste paper from shops and houses was continued during the year. The total quantity collected amounted to 28 tons 6 cwt.

A fair amount of revenue has been derived from this source; paper sold during the year yielding an income of £22.12. 1d. No additional staff had to be employed, and the sale of waste paper should be continued, as it not only procures a revenue but overcomes the objectionable necessity of burning.

Cleansing.- The cleanliness of the Burgh should be the personal interest of every inhabitant; and certainly no effort has been spared by the Cleansing Department to keep the streets clean and tidy.

Quantity of Refuse collected for the Year.

Description:	Weight in Tons.
House refuse	1,250
Street sweepings	840
Trade, or other refuse	80
A Total of	2,170 Tons

This makes an average tonnage of 542 tons collected per thousand of the population. The cost of this service works out at 5/9½d. per head of the population, as compared with 5/1½d. for the year 1937.

10. SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Statistics corrected to 31st December, 1938.

1. Dry Closets: 1; one serving one tenant.

2. Water Closots used in Common:

By 2 tenants	89.
3 do.	45
4 do.	30
5 do.	7
Total :	171

3. Houses, the tenants of which do not have the use of either a water closet or dry closet, None.

4. Houses without indoor water supply and sink, (approximately) 92.

The number of houses without inside water supply and sink is being gradually reduced. Thus we are getting nearer the Public Health ideal of an inside water supply for every house. On the list there are not many good houses remaining without inside water supplies; and these will be subject to action, sooner or later, under the Housing Acts.

In reasonably good properties every opportunity is being taken to impress upon owners the necessity of providing a separate water closet inside for each dwelling-house wherever reasonably practicable. With this work progress is slow, not on account of the absence of an adequate water supply, but in certain cases owing/

Waste Paper - The weekly collection of waste paper from shops and houses was continued during the year. The total quantity collected amounted to 18 tons 6 cwt.

A fair amount of revenue has been derived from this paper sold during the year yielding an income of £22.12.10. Additional staff had to be employed, and the sale of waste paper should be continued, as it not only procures a revenue but also comes the objectionable necessity of burning.

Cleaning - The cleanliness of the Burgh should be the paramount interest of every inhabitant, and certainly no effort has been spared by the Cleansing Department to keep the streets clean and tidy.

Quantity of Refuse collected for the Year.

Description		Weight in Tons.
House refuse	...	1,280
Street sweepings	...	810
Traffic, or other refuse	...	80
A Total of		2,170 Tons

This makes an average tonnage of 542 tons collected per thousand of the population. The cost of this service works out at 2.95d. per head of the population, as compared with 2.14d. the year 1927.

10. SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Statistics corrected to 31st December, 1928.

1. W.C. Closets: 1) one serving one tenant.

2. Water Closets used in Common:

By 2 tenants	...	89
3	...	45
4	...	30
5	...	1
Total :		171

3. Houses, the tenants of which do not have the use of either a water closet or dry closet. None.

4. Houses without indoor water supply and sink. (approximately) 92.

The number of houses without indoor water supply and sink is being gradually reduced. Thus no air carrying sewer the Public Health Board of an indoor water supply for every house. On the list there are not many good houses remaining without indoor water supply, and these will be subject to notice sooner or later, under the Housing Acts.

In reasonably good proportion every opportunity is being taken to improve upon owners the necessity of providing a water closet inside for each dwelling-house wherever possible. With this work progress is slow, but on account the absence of an adequate water supply, but in certain cases owing

owing to structural difficulties, and in others - the owner's financial circumstances, and the category in which the houses are placed.

11. (a) SCHOOLS.

The schools in the town are kept in a very satisfactory condition, regularly cleaned and disinfected; and call for no further comment.

(b) FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The above premises continue to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

(c) COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are no common lodging-houses within the Burgh. There is a house let-in-lodgings, with five rooms, giving accommodation for 10 lodgers.

(d) BURIAL GROUNDS.

The Burial Ground is outwith the Burgh boundary.

12. BURGH POLICE ACT. - Proceedings.

During the year 8 warrants were granted by the Dean of Guild Court for the erection and alteration of buildings. Seven (7) Minor Warrants were granted under Section 40 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1903, for alterations and improvements of a minor nature. In terms of Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892, one (1) notice was served.

(4) Inverurie.

GENERAL: For many years Housing Conditions have been improving, and this year, with the erection of more new houses, the reconstruction of existing houses, and the introduction of modern sanitary appliances, the sanitary conditions are improving correspondingly.

The Local Authority is erecting 40 - 4 apartment and 4 - 5 apartment houses and expects within the next few months to start another Scheme under the 1935 Housing Acts.

Five houses were erected by private enterprise and six reconstructed under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

WATER SUPPLY: The Water Supply to the Burgh was very constant and did not show any shortage during the year.

The Supply is obtained from three different districts namely:- Mill of Easterton, which includes North Bethelnie; Keithhall and Port Elphinstone. The water, which comes from natural/

owing to structural difficulties, and in others - the owner's financial circumstances, and the category in which the houses are placed.

11. (a) SCHOOLS.

The schools in the town are kept in a very satisfactory condition, regularly cleaned and disinfected, and call for further comment.

(b) FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The above premises continue to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

(c) COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are no common lodging-houses within the Burgh. There is a house let-in-lodgings, with five rooms, giving accommodation for 10 lodgers.

(d) BURIAL GROUND.

The Burial Ground is outside the Burgh boundary.

12. BURGH POLICE ACT. - Proceedings.

During the year 8 warrants were granted by the Dean of Guild Court for the erection and alteration of buildings. Seven (7) Minor Warrants were granted under Section 40 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1903, for alterations and improvements of a minor nature. In terms of Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892, one (1) notice was served.

(4) Improvements.

GENERAL. For many years Housing Conditions have been improving and this year, with the erection of new new houses, the reconstruction of existing houses, and the introduction of modern sanitary appliances, the sanitary conditions are improving correspondingly.

The Local Authority is erecting 40 - 4 apartment and 4 - 2 apartment houses and expects within the next few months to start another scheme under the 1912 Housing Act.

Five houses were erected by private enterprise and six reconstructed under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act.

WATER SUPPLY. The Water Supply to the Burgh was very regular and did not show any shortage during the year.

The Supply is obtained from three different districts namely - Mill of Kinterton, which includes Kinterton, Kinterton and Port Kinterton. The water, which comes from

natural springs in these areas, is of excellent quality, suitable for both trade and domestic purposes.

The supply is measured at least once every month, and records are kept to show any rise or fall during the month.

The monthly readings are as follows:-

	Mill of Easterton.	Keithhall.	Port-Elphinstone.	Total gallons per minute.
Jan.	262	62	15	339
Feb.	274	54	10	338
Mar.	226	53	8	287
Apr.	200	42	5	247
May	173	42	5	220
June	208	53	15	276
July	144	41	12	197
Aug.	155	37	5	197
Sept.	153	37	6	196
Oct.	156	47	15	218
Nov.	206	75	12	293
Dec.	297	90	15	402

At different times during the year, the settling tanks and reservoirs were cleaned out and the filter beds renewed. All valves and other apparatus were carefully examined to ensure their working satisfactorily.

The water mains throughout the town were scoured out on several occasions in order to maintain as pure a water supply as possible.

Eight hundred and seventy five yards of 4" cast iron piping and ninety eight yards of 3" cast iron piping were laid as new water mains in connection with the housing development site at High Street. The new 8" steel Bitumen coated pipe from Brandsbutt to the Hospital and the housing site was completed during the year.

SEWERS: All the main sewers and private drains are being kept, as far as possible, in a satisfactory condition.

The overflow from Brandsbutt reservoir discharges into the main sewer at the top of North Street and this water helps to keep the sewer at this part of the town in a clean condition.

During the year one hundred and sixty six yards of 9" fire-clay pipe and five hundred and ninety yards of 7" fireclay pipe were laid for sewers in connection with the new housing development at High Street.

New drains were laid in connection with two houses in Blackhall Road; one house at Port Elphinstone; one house in Old Station Road; one house at Barclay Road and six houses in Burn Lane.

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

natural springs in these areas, is of excellent quality, suitable for both private and domestic purposes.

The supply is measured at least once every month, and reservoirs are kept to show any rise or fall during the month.

The monthly readings are as follows:-

Mill of Easterton. Keston. Port-Siphonstone. Keston.				
Jan.	282	62	12	33
Feb.	274	54	10	33
Mar.	226	23	8	28
Apr.	200	42	2	24
May	173	42	2	22
June	208	23	12	27
July	144	41	12	19
Aug.	122	37	2	19
Sept.	123	37	8	19
Oct.	126	47	12	21
Nov.	202	72	12	23
Dec.	297	90	12	40

At different times during the year, the settling tanks in reservoirs were cleaned out and the filter beds renewed. All valves and other apparatus were carefully examined to ensure the working satisfactorily.

The water mains throughout the town were examined out on several occasions in order to maintain as pure a water supply as possible.

Eight hundred and seventy five yards of 4" cast iron pipe and ninety eight yards of 3" cast iron piping were laid on new water mains in connection with the housing development at the High Street. The new 5" steel Birmans coated pipe from Broadbent to the Hospital and the housing site was completed during the year.

SEWERAGE. All the main sewers and private drains are being kept as far as possible, in a satisfactory condition.

The overflow from Broadbent reservoir discharges into the main sewer at the top of North Street and this water helps to fill the sewer at this part of the town in a storm condition.

During the year one hundred and sixty six yards of 4" slip pipe and five hundred and ninety yards of 7" fireproof pipe were laid for sewers in connection with the new housing development at High Street.

New drains were laid in connection with two houses in Blackhall Road; one house at Port Siphonstone; one house in Gifford Road; one house at Barmby Road and six houses in Main Lane.

STATIONERY. The scavenging of the Burgh is still being carried out in a very satisfactory manner. In order that every street receives 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 from them.

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

No. 3 Section:- Port Elphinstone.

The first two sections are swept daily and the third is cleaned every Tuesday and Friday forenoon.

This is now the ninth 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 forenoons:-

Keithhall Road, High Street, Market Place, (East and West sides), Southerford Road, West High Street, Westfield Gardens, Middlemuir Road, Blackhall Road, and Victoria Street with all side streets and lanes leading from them.

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 Lane, Pirio's Lane, Constitution Street, Harlaw Road, Garioch Road, King Street, Queen Street, and Princes Street with all lanes leading from them.

An extra cart is still 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 within the Burgh are those used by schools, houses in the outlying districts and by the scavengers.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS OF BURGH: In the Burgh there are 1,276 houses and the Table on page show (1) the number of houses having water supply and sanitary appliances for their own private use, either inside or outside the house, and (2) the number of houses where the water supply and sanitary fittings are used in common by two or more tenants.

During the year several proprietors were called upon to install water closets, sinks and water supply into the premises belonging to them.

The number of new fittings installed was as follows:-
11 water closets; 11 sinks; 5 sets of sink and tub; 7 baths and 7 wash hand basins.

No. 1 Section - Victoria Street, North Street, Constitution
Street, Market Road and other side streets and
lanes leading from them.

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 from them.

No. 3 Section - Port Elizabeth.

The first two sections are swept daily and the third is
cleaned every Tuesday and Friday forenoon.

This is now the ninth year since the Council adopted the
system of removal of household refuse, and everything
has been worked out in a very economical and efficient manner.

The Method of Removal is as follows:-

Monday, Wednesday and Friday forenoon:-

Kilburn Road, High Street, Market Place, (East and West side),
Constitution Street, West High Street, Victoria Street, and all side streets
and lanes leading from them.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon:-

St. James's Place, Uppermost Road, Market Road.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday forenoon:-

North Street, Market Place, West Cross Street, Belmont Road, Lane,
North Street, St. James's Place, Constitution Street, Market Road,
Victoria Road, King Street, Queen Street, and Prince Street
with all lanes leading from them.

An extra cart is still employed to remove the household
refuse from Port Elizabeth on Monday, Wednesday and Friday
forenoon.

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

The only carts within the Borough are those used by the
Council for the carrying of refuse and by the contractors.

SAFETY ARRANGEMENTS OF THE BOROUGH

In the Borough there are 1,250
houses and the Table on page
showing water supply and sanitary appliances for their own use
and, either inside or outside the houses, and (2) the number of
houses where the water supply and sanitary appliances are used in
common by two or more tenants.

During the year several proposals were called upon to
install water closets, sinks and other fittings into the premises
belonging to them.

The number of new fittings installed was as follows:-
11 Water closets, 11 sinks, 2 sets of sinks and tubs, 1 bath
and 2 wash hand basins.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS OF BURGH.

LIST OF HOUSES WITH WATER SUPPLY, SINKS, WATER CLOSETS, &c.

Distribution of Tenants:-	No. of houses	With Water Supply Inside	With Water Supply Outside	No. of houses	With Sinks Inside	With Sinks Outside	No. of houses	With Water Closets Inside	With Water Closets Outside	No. of houses	With Wash Tub Inside	With Wash House Outside	No. of houses	With Baths Inside	With Baths Outside
Where 1 house has separate use of:	1140	1101	39	1140	1101	39	764	693	71	534	361	173	465	465	-
Where 2 houses have use in common:	42	5	16	42	5	16	154	9	68	160	1	79	2	1	-
3 Houses	15	1	4	15	1	4	108	3	33	72	-	24	-	-	-
4 Houses	16	-	4	16	-	4	204	1	50	336	2	82	8	-	2
5 Houses	15	-	3	15	-	3	10	-	2	20	-	4	-	-	-
6 Houses and over.	48	-	7	48	-	7	36	-	4	154	-	22	-	-	-
TOTALS:	1276	1107	73	1276	1107	73	1276	706	228	1276	364	384	475	466	2

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 354 inspections were made, 21 complaints were received and 50 nuisances were dealt with.

The nuisances consisted chiefly of defective sanitary fittings, drains and water pipes and general repairs required in houses.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: During the year the following cases of infectious diseases were notified:- Scarlet Fever - 24; Diphtheria - 10 plus 2 carriers; Pneumonia - 6; Dysentery - 6; Erysipelas - 3.

Inspections were made in every case and the necessary disinfection carried out.

SCHOOLS: The three schools in Inverurie and the one at Port Elphinstone are kept in a satisfactory state of repair. They are cleaned regularly, and at the week-ends or holidays the class rooms are disinfected, &c.

OFFENSIVE TRADES: There are four offensive trades carried on within the Burgh namely:- Two hide and tallow companies and two gut manufacturers. The hide and tallow companies' works are visited every other week while the gut premises are visited monthly.

The premises being washed out daily and having all refuse removed are kept very clean.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE: The Public Slaughter-house, which is owned by the Town Council, is situated off North Street, and consists of 9 cattle byres, 8 slaughtering booths and 4 cattle and sheep pens.

The slaughtering booths are let to local cattle dealers and butchers yearly, and they have to keep them in a clean and satisfactory condition. The walls and floors are washed down daily, when slaughtering is finished.

The number of animals killed at the slaughter-house during the year ending 31st December, 1938 was as follows:-

Oxen;	Bulls;	Cows;	Heifers;	Calves;	Sheep;	Lambs;	Pigs
3,155;	39;	2,526;	4,958;	22;	8,672;	17,685;	114

The total number of animals killed was 37,151.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: There are twenty factories including laundries on the register and twenty three workshops. Forty nine inspections were made of these premises during the year and on two occasions it was found necessary to ask the owners to clean their premises.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES: There are no houses in the Burgh which may be termed "Common Lodging Houses."

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS & MILKSHOPS: The following were on the Register for the year ending 31st December, 1938.

Cow Keepers. - There are four 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/

MISCELLANEOUS: Systematic inspection is made throughout the year of the whole Borough in order to ascertain what nuisances exist requiring the attention of the parties responsible. Altogether 324 inspections were made, 21 complaints were received and 50 nuisances were dealt with.

The nuisances consisted chiefly of defective sanitary fittings, drains and water pipes and general repairs required in houses.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: During the year the following cases of infectious diseases were notified: - Scarlatina Fever - 24; Diphtheria - 10 plus 2 carriers; Pneumonia - 6; Typhoid - 6; Erysipelas - 1.

Inspections were made in every case and the necessary disinfection carried out.

SCHOOLS: The three schools in Laverstock and the one at Port Eglinton are kept in a satisfactory state of repair. They are cleaned regularly, and at the week-ends or holidays the class rooms are disinfected, &c.

OFFENSIVE TRADES: There are four offensive trades carried on within the Borough namely: - Two hide and tallow companies and two gas man factories. The hide and tallow companies' works are visited over other week while the gas premises are visited monthly.

The premises being washed out daily and having all refuse removed and kept very clean.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE: The Public Slaughter-house, which is owned by the Town Council, is situated off North Street, and consists of 2 cells, 3 slaughtering booths and 4 cattle and sheep pens.

The slaughtering booths are let to local cattle dealers and butchers yearly, and they have to keep them in a clean and satisfactory condition. The walls and floors are washed down daily, when slaughtering is finished.

The number of animals killed at the slaughter-house during the year ending 31st December, 1938 was as follows:-

Oxen	101	Cows	101	Calves	52	Lamb	112	Pigs	112
3,122	37	2,524	4,921	23	8,673	17,683	112		

The total number of animals killed was 37,121.

FABRICATE AND WORKSHOPS: There are twenty factories including furniture on the register and twenty three workshops. Forty nine inspections were made of these premises during the year and on two occasions it was found necessary to ask the owners to clean their premises.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES: There are no houses in the Borough which may be termed "Common Lodging Houses."

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS & MILKSHOPS: The following were on the Register for the year ending 31st December, 1938.

THE REGISTER: - There are four 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 eleven persons who retail milk to customers throughout the Burgh. Nine of these are Farmers, some of whom sell milk wholesale to dairies in Aberdeen and retail the balance to customers within the Burgh.

Inspections were made during the year of the premises and vehicles, but 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.

(7). Rosehearty.

WATER: During the months of July, August, September and October there was a serious scarcity of water. The surrounding ground at the existing reservoir was prospected for additional supply but none was found. It appears impossible to obtain a potable water in any quantity near the Burgh and the Town Council will be immediately faced with procuring a new supply from the Aberdour District, 7 miles distant. It is estimated that the cost of such a scheme will be in the neighbourhood of £10,000. For a Burgh like Rosehearty, this cost is prohibitive and until Government Grants are available for Water Supplies, the existing conditions will remain.

Nine connections were made to the water mains, ten sinks were provided and five baths fitted up.

DRAINAGE: The sewage system has been well maintained and no serious chokes occurred. The house drains of eight properties were connected to the Public Sewers.

WATER CLOSETS: Nine new water closets were erected.

Water Reservoir of 1913: - There are eleven houses who report
that the water is not good throughout the year. None of these are from
one of whom will risk drinking the water in Aberdeen and report
the balance to customers within the year.

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

(2). Water.

Information regarding the Sanitary Condition of Kintore
is contained in the Report submitted by the Divisional Sanitary
Inspector for the Central Division of the County.

(3). Water.

The outstanding features in the Sanitary and Housing Condition
of Kintore are given by the Divisional Sanitary Inspector in his
Report for the Central Division.

(4). Water.

Water: During the months of July, August, September and
October there was a serious scarcity of water. The surrounding
ground at the existing reservoir was proposed for additional use
but none was found. It appears impossible to obtain a potable
in any quantity near the town and the Town Council will be
faced with procuring a new supply from the Aberdeen District. It is
estimated that the cost of such a scheme will be
the neighbourhood of £10,000. For a further like Roseberry, this
is prohibitive and until Government Grants are available for water
supplies, the existing conditions will remain.

These conditions were made to the water supply, the water
provided and five houses listed as.

Water: The sewage system has been well maintained and
serious obstructions occurred. The house drains of eight properties
connected to the Public Sewer.

Water: Nine new water closets were erected.

Table Showing Sanitary Accommodation.

One inside sink to each tenant	...	...	207	207
One outside tap to each tenant	...	...	75	
" " " " two tenants	...	...	8	
" " " " three tenants	...	...	6	
" " " " four tenants	...	...	15	
" " " " five tenants	...	...	5	109
One water closet to each tenant	...	...	209	209
" " " " two tenants	...	...	12	
" " " " three tenants	...	...	3	
" " " " four tenants	...	...	4	19
One pail privy to each tenant	....	...	56	56
" " " " two tenants	...	...	6	
" " " " three tenants	...	...	3	
" " " " four tenants	...	...	4	13
Houses without water closets or privies	..	20	20	
Ashbins	...	...	283	283

SCAVENGING: All ashpits have been abolished and cleansing is well carried out. A sea tip is used and this gives no cause for complaint.

HOUSING: A complete check housing survey was carried out, in which 333 houses under £45 rental were inspected. 133 were placed in Category I, 110 in Category II, 63 in Category III and 27 in Category III unoccupied.

Overcrowding. - Only two of the original families overcrowded remain since the 1935 Survey, and eight fresh cases were found, consisting of:- one family in a 1-apartment house, 4 families in a 2-apartment house, and 3 families in 3-apartment houses. 4.1% of the fit houses are overcrowded.

Unfit Houses.-

Families living in unfit houses in 1935	...	93	
Families living in unfit houses found in 1938 survey	...	3	96
Families rehoused by Local Authority	...	18	
Houses unoccupied, by deaths, removal etc.		9	
Houses reconstructed and rendered fit	...	5	
New houses built to replace unfit, by private enterprise	..	1	33
Houses still to be dealt with			63

Of the 63 families living in unfit houses, 5 occupy 1-apartment houses, 34 2-apartment, 11 3-apartment, 10 4-apartment, and 3 5-apartment.

The total housing requirements the Local Authority require to face is:-

Size of Houses.	1 apt.	2 apt.	3 apt.	4-apt.	5 apt.	Total
For Overcrowding	...	-	3	3	-	6
For Unfits	...	19	14	18	6	57
Totals	...	19	14	21	9	63
Houses in course of erection by Local Authority	-	-	12	-	-	12
Total new houses required	19	14	9	9	-	51
Total new houses required if decanting fails	20	20	12	9	-	61

Following the report on the new survey, the Town Council decided to proceed with 24 new houses consisting of 20 3-apartments and 4 2-apartments.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT: No applications were received for grant under this Act.

DAIRIES: There are ten registered dairies, 5 Category II and 5 Category III. Ten intimations were issued under the Milk & Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914 to Dairy Farmers requiring improvements to be carried out at their premises. Four dairies were repaired and now conform to the regulations.

NUISANCES: Except those of a trivial nature, no nuisances occurred.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE: Seventeen cases of Infectious Diseases were reported - Scarlet Fever 7; Diphtheria 2; Typhoid 1; Erysipelas 2; Dysentery 1; Pneumonia 3; Puerperal Fever 1.

BUILDING BYELAWS: One set of plans was submitted and approved: that of a 4-apartment house with Salmon Fisher's Bothy.

SCHOOL: The school has been kept very clean.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES: Nothing further has been done in connection with the erection of a new Public Convenience.

(8) Turriff.

WATER SUPPLY: There are two sources of supply to the burgh, one from the farm of Barnyards, which is the main supply, and the other from Boggieshalloch which is used only as an auxiliary. Both waters are of excellent quality being filtered by means of the gravelly nature of the gathering grounds and are suitable for all domestic purposes.

As in previous years the amount of water available from Barnyards varied considerably during 1938. The rate of flow is measured regularly and the average figures for each month of the year were as follows:-

January	...	300,000	gallons per 24 hours.
February	...	270,000	" " "
March	...	140,000	" " "
April	...	78,000	" " "
May	...	52,000	" " "
June	...	57,000	" " "
July	...	86,000	" " "
August	...	73,000	" " "
September	...	56,000	" " "
October	...	84,000	" " "
November	...	127,000	" " "
December	...	175,000	" " "

From the above table it will be seen that the auxiliary supply from Boggieshalloch was called upon from April until October to maintain the daily requirements of the burgh and the pumping plant operated from 28th March to 8th November, the actual number of hours pumping being 690 and the amount of water delivered about 9,000,000 gallons. This is slightly less than in 1937.

During/

Following the report on the new survey, the Town Council decided to proceed with it and no more consisting of 10 1/2-apartment and 4 2-apartment.

HOUSING (LOCAL WORKERS) ACT. No applications were received from under this Act.

DAIRIES: There are two registered dairies, 2 Category II and 2 Category III. The inspections were issued under the Milk & Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914 to Dairy Farmers regarding improvements to be carried out at their premises. Four dairies were reported and no contraventions of the regulations.

MISCELLANEOUS: Except those of a trivial nature, no nuisances occurred.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Seven cases of Infectious Diseases reported - Scarlet Fever 1; Diphtheria 2; Typhoid 1; Erysipelas 1; Paratyphoid 1; Paratyphoid Fever 1.

BUILDING BY-LAWS: One set of plans was submitted and approved that of a 4-apartment house with Colonel Fisher's house.

SCHOOLS: The school has been kept very clean.

PUBLIC CLEANLINESS: Nothing further has been done in connection with the erection of a new Public Cleansing.

(2) TOWN.

WATER SUPPLY: There are two sources of supply to the town, from the town of Edinburgh, which is the main supply, and the other from the town of Glasgow which is used only as an auxiliary. Both waters are excellent quality being filtered by means of the gravels and sand. Existing reservoirs and are suitable for all domestic purposes.

As in previous years the amount of water available from the town varied considerably during 1913. The rate of flow is measured and the average figures for each month of the year were as follows:

January	200,000	gallons per 24 hours
February	210,000	"
March	140,000	"
April	15,000	"
May	25,000	"
June	25,000	"
July	25,000	"
August	25,000	"
September	25,000	"
October	25,000	"
November	25,000	"
December	25,000	"

From the above table it will be seen that the available water from the town of Edinburgh was only 140,000 gallons in April and May. This is the daily requirement of the town and the existing rate of supply from the town of Glasgow is 25,000 gallons. The actual amount of water supplied being 165,000 and the amount of water delivered about 1,000,000 gallons. This is slightly less than in 1912.

During the year the service mains in the town were so altered that the higher parts could be restricted still further, thus allowing the Barnyards supply to maintain pressure there and it was not found necessary to have this supply shut off as in previous years.

As usual, a thorough inspection of all fittings was carried out and 67 notices as to waste of water was issued.

All mains are scoured regularly as also the two storage tanks and it is very seldom any complaints are received regarding this service.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM, SEWAGE PURIFICATION & DISPOSAL: The drainage system of the burgh is in good working order and it is seldom any nuisance is observed or reported regarding this. The sewers generally are of ample size and in most cases have sufficient fall. Where the gradient is insufficient periodical flushing is resorted to.

Eighteen connections have been made to the sewers during the year and the systems tested and proved correct.

The system of sewage purification is by means of grit chambers, sedimentation tanks and filter beds of which there are three separate plants. A satisfactory effluent is obtained which is discharged into the Back Burn. The grit chambers are cleaned out daily and the sedimentation tanks when required.

The sludge pipe of the works at the Den has again given trouble during the year. This chokes on practically every occasion on which it is used and necessitates the sludge being pumped out. The pipe is only 5" diam. and has probably twisted and sunk in places owing to the very soft nature of the ground in which it is laid. The Town Council, therefore, decided to ask the Department of Health for their views before relaying a larger pipe and the matter is meantime having attention.

SCAVENGING & CLEANSING: The collection of household and trade refuse continues to be carried out by contract. The household refuse is collected thrice weekly throughout the whole town on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays and is disposed of by controlled tipping at a Dump at Brodies Braes. The trade refuse is collected on Thursday mornings and is burnt in a disused quarry outside the town. During the summer and autumn months a collection of garden refuse is also made on Thursday afternoons and is disposed of similarly.

Street cleansing continues to be carried out as in previous years, the main streets being swept daily and the remainder thrice weekly. The sweepings are collected at the burgh yard and removed to the dump when required.

The total amount of refuse collected for the year ended 15th May, 1938 was 860 tons and the cost of the service £555.17. 4, as compared with £476.13.11 for the previous year.

The scavenging and cleansing of the burgh is one of the matters which the Town Council are meantime considering. With the development of housing schemes on the outskirts of the town the length of streets to be cleansed is always increasing and as one of the dust-carts will have to be renewed immediately, a report is in course of preparation giving as an alternative proposal the purchase of one motor dust-cart and the whole service to be carried out by direct labour.

During the year the water supply in the town was as before and the water supply was not interrupted at any time. The water supply is not interrupted at any time and the water supply is not interrupted at any time.

As usual, a thorough inspection of all drains was carried out and of notice as to state of water was taken.

All drains are visited regularly as also the two storage tanks and it is very difficult to find any drains requiring attention.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM, SEWERAGE SYSTEM & SEWERAGE SYSTEM. The drainage system of the town is in good working order and it is not necessary to do any work on the system. The system is in good working order and it is not necessary to do any work on the system.

During the year the water supply in the town was as before and the water supply was not interrupted at any time. The water supply is not interrupted at any time and the water supply is not interrupted at any time.

The system of sewerage is in good working order and it is not necessary to do any work on the system. The system is in good working order and it is not necessary to do any work on the system.

The drainage pipe of the town is in good working order and it is not necessary to do any work on the system. The system is in good working order and it is not necessary to do any work on the system.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM, SEWERAGE SYSTEM & SEWERAGE SYSTEM. The drainage system of the town is in good working order and it is not necessary to do any work on the system. The system is in good working order and it is not necessary to do any work on the system.

During the year the water supply in the town was as before and the water supply was not interrupted at any time. The water supply is not interrupted at any time and the water supply is not interrupted at any time.

The total amount of refuse collected for the year ended 31st May, 1935 was 350 tons and the cost of the refuse 1500/-.

The sewerage and drainage of the town is in good working order and it is not necessary to do any work on the system. The system is in good working order and it is not necessary to do any work on the system.

The dump at Brodies Braes has been kept in a satisfactory manner and the recurring complaints mentioned in previous reports have now ceased. The whole place is gone over periodically with the Cynogas pump and the rat population kept down to a minimum.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES: There is one slaughterhouse only within the burgh; it is the property of the Town Council. The accommodation consists of 5 slaughtering booths, 4 byres, sheep pens, necessary blood tanks, middens, etc. and the usual sanitary conveniences.

The booths are let to the local butchers who are responsible for keeping their premises in a clean and wholesome condition. The offal is removed regularly by arrangement with the local knackery and the premises are kept in a satisfactory manner.

All carcasses are 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.

Class of Animals	Number of Animals.			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals.
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	1276	5	7	5096 lbs.
Sheep	443	-	-	-
Pigs	50	-	-	-
Calves	-	-	-	-

In every case the carcasses were affected with tuberculosis and the meat was seized with the consent of the owner and disposed of to the local knackery.

Other articles of food seized and destroyed with the consent of the owners as being unfit for human consumption are given in the following table.

Article	Where seized	Quantities or Weight	Reason for seizure
Spiced Ham	Various shops	103 lbs.	Decomposition
Corned Beef	"	48 lbs.	"
Cooked Ham	"	105½ lbs.	"
Ham Roll	"	8 lbs.	"
Pears	"	428 tins	"
Salmon	"	4 tins	"
Various soups	"	17 tins	"

OFFENSIVE TRADES: There are no offensive trades carried on within the burgh.

NUISANCES: As in past years the majority of nuisances occurring are caused by choked drains, defective sanitary fittings etc. and upon verbal notice being given to the proprietor these are remedied immediately. In one instance, however, it was necessary to serve three notices under sec. 19 of the Public Health Act to have a nuisance abated.

Several complaints have been made by residents in Market Street and Church Terrace as to the camping of hawkers and tinkers for lengthy periods in the Market Street Park. This park is privately/

The dump at Brodies Street has been kept in a satisfactory manner and the remaining complaints mentioned in previous reports have now ceased. The whole place is kept over particularly with the hygienic pump and the rat population kept down to a minimum.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES There is one slaughterhouse only within the borough, it is the property of the Town Council. The premises consist of 2 slaughtering booths, 4 byres, sheep pens, housing shed, tank, midden, etc. and the usual sanitary conveniences.

The booths are let to the local butchers who are responsible for keeping their premises in a clean and wholesome condition. Efforts are removed regularly by arrangement with the local authority and the premises are kept in a satisfactory manner.

All carcasses are inspected by Mr. W. A. R. Ogilvie, M.B.O. and the following table shows the number of animals killed during the year and the number of carcasses and quantity destroyed.

Class of Animals	Number of Animals		Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals
	Wholly Destroyed	Partially Destroyed	
Cattle	1236	2	3036 lbs.
Sheep	423	-	-
Pigs	30	-	-
Calves	2	-	-

In every case the carcasses were affected with tuberculosis and the meat was sealed with the consent of the owner and disposed of to the local authority.

Other articles of food seized and destroyed with the consent of the owner or being unfit for human consumption are given in the following table:

Articles	Where seized	Quantity as weighed	Reason for seizure
Spiced Ham	Various shops	103 lbs.	Decomposed
Corned Beef	"	48 lbs.	"
Cooked Ham	"	102 1/2 lbs.	"
Ham Roll	"	8 lbs.	"
Beans	"	450 tins	"
Salmon	"	4 tins	"
Various soups	"	17 tins	"

OFFENSIVE TRADES There are no offensive trades carried on within the borough.

NUISANCES As in past years the majority of nuisances reported are caused by choked drains, defective sanitary fittings, and upon verbal notice being given to the proprietor same are remedied immediately. In one instance, however, it was necessary to have three notices under seal, 1st of the Public Health Act of 1902, 2nd of the Public Health Act of 1903, and 3rd of the Public Health Act of 1904, before a nuisance was abated.

Several complaints have been made by residents in Market Street and Church Terrace as to the carrying of refuse and filth for dumping periods in the Market Street Park. This park is generally

privately owned and in my opinion the only remedy lies in the Town Council framing by-laws under the Burgh Police Acts as water is available and W.C. accommodation provided.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES: The number of W.Cs. used in common by two or more tenants is now as follows:

1 W.C. serving 2 tenants	...	101
1 W.C. serving 3 tenants	...	5
1 W.C. serving 4 tenants	...	Nil
1 W.C. serving 5 tenants	...	Nil.

Dry closets, privy middens and ashpits have been eliminated in the town.

There is still 1 house within the burgh without an inside water supply but it is probable that the whole property will be the subject of a demolition order at an early date.

Common Lodging Houses. - There is now no house licensed by the Local Authority as a lodging house within the burgh.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE: The number of infectious disease cases notified at this office during the year was 4 scarlet fever and 3 diphtheria. With one exception all the cases were removed to Isolation Hospitals.

Nine visits of enquiry were made and three houses disinfected.

SCHOOLS: The public schools in the burgh continue to be kept in a very satisfactory manner and all sanitary arrangements are adequate.

During the year 3 intimations under sec. 57 of the Public Health Act were made to the Headmaster.

FACTORIES: Altogether 109 visits of inspection were made during the year and in no case was it found necessary to issue any notice for want of cleanliness, overcrowding, insufficient sanitary conveniences or other defects.

There are no underground bakehouses in the burgh.

BURIAL GROUNDS: The two burial grounds within the burgh continue to be kept satisfactorily in all respects although very few interments take place in these; only two in the Old Churchyard and none in St. Congan's Churchyard during the year.

The principal cemetery lies outwith the burgh boundaries.

BURGH POLICE ACTS: No formal action has been taken by the Town Council under the above acts during the year. In two cases, however, W.Cs. and inside water supply were provided.

HOUSING: Steady progress has again been maintained during 1938 with the Town Council's housing programme and altogether 22 houses were completed and occupied. These comprised 16 4 apt. cottages and 6 3 apt. cottages at South Woodlands. The half of this site at Woodlands which covers approximately 11 acres is now almost developed, room being left for only three blocks, and the Town Council have decided to build these early next year.

When /

privately owned and in my opinion the only remedy lies in the
Council taking action under the Public Health Act as water is
contaminated and the water supply is inadequate.

WATER SUPPLY. The number of W.C.s used in common
two or more houses is now as follows:

1 W.C. serving 2 houses	101
1 W.C. serving 3 houses	2
1 W.C. serving 4 houses	111
1 W.C. serving 5 houses	111

Very often, private houses and houses have been situated
in the town.

There is still a house within the burg which is in a
water supply but it is probable that the whole property will be
subject to a demolition order at an early date.

Common Lodging Houses. There is now no house licensed by the
Local Authority as a lodging house within the burg.

INVESTIGATING DEPARTMENT. The number of infectious diseases cases
notified at the office during the year was 4, namely Typhoid and
dysentery. With one exception all the cases were removed to
Isolation Hospital.

Many visits of courtesy were made and three houses disinfected.

SCHOOLS. The public schools in the town continue to be a
in a very satisfactory manner and all sanitary arrangements are
adequate.

During the year 2 inspections under act. 7 of the Public
Health Act were made at the hospital.

INSPECTIONS. Altogether 107 visits of inspection were made
during the year and in no case was it found necessary to issue a
notice for want of cleanliness, overcrowding, insanitary conditions
or other defects.

There are no underground drains in the burg.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS. The two public buildings within the burg are
continue to be kept satisfactorily in all respects although very
important work has been done in these; only two in the Old Churchyard
none in St. George's Churchyard during the year.

The principal sanitary issue affects the burg boundaries.

WATER POLICE ACT. No formal action has been taken by the
Town Council under the above Act during the year. In the case
however, 2-3- and 4-4- and 4-4- water supply were provided.

HOUSING. Steady progress has been made from the beginning of the year
with the Town Council's housing programme and although 12 houses
were completed and occupied. These numbered 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, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

When a survey of the population was taken in October in connection with the County's A.R.P. scheme, the opportunity was taken to check this with the 1935 act survey which was completed in 1936. The results showed that overcrowding still existed in 1-1 apt. house, 12-2 apt., 13-3 apt., 3 - 4 apt., and 1 - 5 apt. houses. In nearly every case this was due to the normal growth of the families concerned.

The number of cases of overcrowding relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority from the date of survey to end of 1938 is 43 and the number of persons affected is 216.

The number of houses, all privately owned, in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period is 3 - 1 apt., 17 - 2 apt., 18 - 3 apt., 4 - 4 apt., and 1 - 5 apt.

Seven overcrowded families have been rehoused in privately owned properties, and no cases are known in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after having been relieved as a result of the above actions.

The estimate of Housing requirements and building proposals during the five years 1939-1943 is as under:-

I. (A) Estimated number of Houses:-

	Number of Apts.						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
(a) Unfit for human habitation but not overcrowded ...	4	11	5	1	-	-	21
(b) Unfit for human habitation but overcrowded ...	1	2	-	1	-	-	4
(c) Overcrowded but not unfit for human habitation ...	-	10	13	2	1	-	26
							51
(B) Estimated number of houses required to meet the general needs of the working-class population:	-	-	15	5	-	-	20

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

(a) Houses for which tenders have already been submitted to the Department but which are not likely to be completed till after 31st December 1938	Nil.
(b) Houses for which tenders have yet to be submitted to the Department	45
Total	45
(B) Estimated number of new houses likely to be provided for the working-classes during the five years 1939 - 1943, otherwise than by the Local Authority ...	Nil.

When a survey of the population was taken in October in connection with the Census of 1930, the opportunity was taken to check this with the 1925 and survey which was completed in 1926. The results showed that overcrowding still existed in 1930. House, 12-2 apt., 1-2 apt., 1-4 apt., and 1-5 apt. houses, nearly every case this was due to the normal growth of the land concerned.

The number of cases of overcrowding relieved in a recent action taken by the Local Authority from the latest survey to of 1930 is 43 and the number of persons affected is 216.

The number of houses, all privately owned, in which overcrowding has been relieved during the year ended 31st Dec., 1930, is 3 apt., 1-4 apt., and 1-5 apt.

Seven overcrowded families have been relieved in private owned properties and no cases are known in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after having been relieved as a result of the above action.

The estimate of housing requirements and building progress during the five years 1925-1930 is as follows:-

I. (A) Estimated number of Houses:-

Number of Apts.					
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	11	2	1	-	-
2	1	2	-	-	-
3	10	11	2	1	-
4	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-
Total					
1	12	2	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-
Total					

(a) Units for human habitation but not overcrowded ... 11

(b) Units for human habitation but overcrowded ... 1

(c) Overcrowded but not units for human habitation ... 10

(d) Estimated number of houses required to meet the general needs of the working-class population ... 12

II. (A) Estimated number of new houses likely to be erected by the Local Authority during the five years 1925-1930:-

- (a) Houses for which tenders have already been submitted to the Department but which are not likely to be completed till after 31st December 1930 ...
- (b) Houses for which tenders have not yet been submitted to the Department ...
- Total ...
- (c) Estimated number of new houses likely to be provided for the working-classes during the five years 1925-1930, estimated then by the Local Authority ...

REPORT

Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations 1928.

1. Number of dwelling houses inspected.	
(a) during year	37
(b) since 1st January 1931.	210
2. Number of dwelling houses, which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation	
(a) during year	6
(b) since 1st January 1931	114

Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892.

3. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during the year under sec. 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet.	Nil.
4. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year.	Nil.
5. Number of houses where works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so.	Nil.
6. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under sec. 246.	2
7. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under sec. 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink.	Nil.
8. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year.	Nil.
9. Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so.	Nil.
10. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under sec. 246.	2

Housing (Scotland) Act 1930.

11. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served during year under sec. 14(1).	Nil.
12. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under sec. 14(1).	Nil.
13. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which work has been done during year by Town Council under sec. 15(1).	Nil.
14. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which in terms of sec. 17 a demolition order or closing order under sec. 16 (3) has been substituted during year for a notice under sec. 14(1).	Nil.
15. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of sec. 16(1).	Nil.

Housing (Scotland) Act 1923

1. Number of dwelling houses inspected.
(a) during year
(b) since 1st January 1923
2. Number of dwelling houses, which on inspection were
considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation
(a) during year
(b) since 1st January 1923

Supply of Water (Scotland) Act 1923

3. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given
during the year under sec. 24B requiring provision of
a supply of water.
4. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with
by 31st March 1923.
5. Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council
during year after failure of owner to do so.
6. Number of houses in which water supply was provided
during year at instance of Town Council without formal
notice under sec. 24B.
7. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given
during year under sec. 24B requiring provision of
a supply of water and sink.
8. Number of houses in which requirements were complied
with by 31st March 1923.
9. Number of houses in which works carried out by Town
Council during year after failure of owner to do so.
10. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink
were provided during year at instance of Town Council
without formal notice under sec. 24B.

Housing (Scotland) Act 1930

11. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were
served during year under sec. 14(1).
12. Number of dwelling houses in which notices were served
during year after failure of owner to do so.
13. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which work has been
done during year by Town Council under sec. 14(1).
14. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which in terms of
sec. 17 a demolition order or closing order was made
(a) during year
(b) since 1st January 1930
15. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were
served during year in terms of sec. 16(1).

16. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which, following on notice under sec. 16(1):-
 - (a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit. Nil.
 - (b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit. Nil.
 - ((c) demolition orders have been made during year under sec. 16(3). Nil.
 - (d) closing orders have been made under sec. 16(3) & (4) Nil.
17. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under sec. 16(2). Nil.
18. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scot.) Act, 1930. Nil.
19. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders have in terms of sec. 16(3) been determined by Town Council during year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation. Nil.
20. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which advances have been made during year in terms of sec. 34 towards cost of repairs and amounts so advanced. Nil.

Table Showing Houses erected by Town Council to date.

	2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	Total.
Non-State Aided	-	-	8	2	10
1919 Act	-	-	8	-	8
1923 "	-	4	-	-	4
1924 "	4	61	22	-	87
1930 "	-	26	32	4	62
1935 "	-	<u>10</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>40</u>
	4	101	94	12	<u>211</u>

(9) Peterhead.

Mr. J. Dickie, who acted as Sanitary Inspector in the Burgh for many years with much acceptance, died in March, 1938, and later in the year Mr. James Coull was appointed in his place. A summary of the sanitary conditions of the Burgh for the year ending 1938 is herewith appended:-

WATER SUPPLY: The water is of good quality, but, unfortunately, the supply is insufficient and only by exercising the greatest care during the summer months was it possible to meet the requirements of the Burgh. On inspection it was found that the pipe line below Silver Spring was not receiving as much water as it could carry. At the same time there were about 20,000 gallons per day of water going to waste at North Aldie. This water could not be taken to the town because the piping from both these places down to the larger piping at Silver Spring was quite inadequate.

While/

16. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which, following on notice under sec. 16(1) -
- (a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered fit.
- (b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit.
- (c) demolition orders have been made during year under sec. 16(2).
- (d) dwelling orders have been made under sec. 16(2) & (a).
17. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit during year following on order under sec. 16(2).
18. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.
19. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing order has been made under sec. 16(3) been determined by Town Council during year following on house having been rendered fit for human habitation.
20. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices have been made during year in terms of sec. 16 towards cost of repairs and expenses of removal.

Table showing houses reported by Town Council to date.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Non-state aided	4	101	94	12	5	216
1919 Act	-	-	-	-	-	-
1923	-	-	-	-	-	-
1924	-	-	-	-	-	-
1930	-	-	-	-	-	-
1932	-	-	-	-	-	-

(9) Particulars

Mr. J. Barker, who acted as Sanitary Inspector in the 20 for many years with much experience, died in March, 1915, and in the year Mr. James Gault was appointed in his place. A report of the sanitary conditions of the parish for the year ending 1915 herewith appended:-

WATER SUPPLY. The water is of good quality, but, unless the supply is interrupted only by extending the pressure during the summer months was it possible to meet the requirements of the parish. On inspection it was found that the pipe line from Silver Spring was not receiving as much water as it could carry. The same time there were about 50,000 gallons per day of water to waste at North Aisle. This water could not be taken to the houses the pipes from both these places being the largest at Silver Spring was quite inadequate.

While the piping from Silver Spring is large enough to take the flow from the springs in the dry weather down to Forehill Reservoir, it cannot take all the water available during wet weather and this surplus water is what is required to fill up the reservoirs during the winter.

Between the north end of the West Den and the Forehill Reservoir there are at present two pipes, a 12" cast iron and a 10" fire clay. In the Den there are also two pipes, a 10" and an 8" both cast iron. Between the south end of the Den and Moss Gray Intake there is a 14" cast iron pipe and a 10" fireclay pipe. Between Moss Gray and Silver Spring there is a 12" cast iron pipe and a 10" fireclay pipe.

According to calculations the two pipes through the Den should be able to carry as much water as the 14" can bring them. This is not the case, as water not infrequently overflows from the well at the south end of the Den.

With regard to the 14" pipe as well as the pipes further north, is not able to bring down available surplus water. If, however, the old 10" pipe could be repaired and brought back into use, the 14" and 10" pipes together, ought to be able not only to keep up the supply but to bring down sufficient water in the winter months to allow of both the old and the new reservoirs being filled.

The pipe from Silver Spring to North Aldie is only 3" in diameter and is hardly able to take the dry weather flow from Wilson's Well far less any surplus from the Well and other water coming out of the pond above North Aldie. Here a new pipe is to be laid between Silver Spring and North Aldie and provision made to take in the overflow from the pond.

The present population of the Burgh is about 13,000 and has been more or less stationary for a number of years. Allowing, however, for an increase of population up to 15,000 and 50 gallons per head the quantity required is 750,000 gallons per day. This quantity is not available from the springs in dry weather and in order to fill up the reservoirs when there is surplus water available, piping with a carrying capacity of not less than 1,250,000 gallons per day is being provided and the work should begin early in 1939.

The sand filters at Forehill were regularly cleaned during the year and the whole plant is in excellent condition. There have been no complaints regarding failure on the higher points of the town.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL: There is nothing new to report in connection with the main drainage of the Burgh. As in previous years, a number of the sewers had to be artificially cleansed as gradients are insufficient to render them self-cleansing.

All the sewage in the Burgh is discharged in its crude state from 13 separate outfalls into the sea below or near low water mark. There has never been any complaint regarding this means of disposal.

DRAINAGE: During the year, the following were tested and passed: 1,000 yards 4" fireclay drain pipes and 500 yards 6" fireclay drain pipe.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES: The position at the end of the year was:-

Number /

While the pipes from Silver Spring to the town of Forest Hill are in the process of being laid, the water supply is being maintained by the use of the existing water supply at the town of Forest Hill.

Between the north end of the town of Forest Hill and the town of Silver Spring, there are two pipes, one 12" and one 14" in diameter. The 12" pipe is the main line and the 14" pipe is a branch line. The 12" pipe is the main line and the 14" pipe is a branch line.

According to the calculations, the two pipes through the town of Forest Hill are in the process of being laid. The 12" pipe is the main line and the 14" pipe is a branch line.

With regard to the 14" pipe, as well as the pipes through the town of Forest Hill, it is not able to bring in the water supply. The 14" pipe is the main line and the 12" pipe is a branch line.

The pipes from Silver Spring to the town of Forest Hill are in the process of being laid. The 12" pipe is the main line and the 14" pipe is a branch line.

The present population of the town of Forest Hill is about 1,000. The water supply is being maintained by the use of the existing water supply at the town of Forest Hill.

The town of Forest Hill is in the process of being laid. The 12" pipe is the main line and the 14" pipe is a branch line.

There is a water supply at the town of Forest Hill. The 12" pipe is the main line and the 14" pipe is a branch line.

All the water in the town of Forest Hill is being laid. The 12" pipe is the main line and the 14" pipe is a branch line.

During the year, the following were laid: 1,000 feet of 12" pipe and 500 feet of 14" pipe.

The town of Forest Hill is in the process of being laid. The 12" pipe is the main line and the 14" pipe is a branch line.

Number of closets serving:-

<u>2 tenants.</u>	<u>3 tenants.</u>	<u>4 tenants.</u>	<u>5 tenants.</u>
205	164	115	108

The above figures show that we are little better off than last year.

The difficulties that may arise in connection with the provision of a water closet for each house are:-

- (a) The absence of an adequate water supply.
- (b) Practical structural or environment difficulties.
- (c) The owner's financial circumstances.
- (d) Impending demolition or closure, or
- (e) The inexpediency of improving houses which, owing to age or congestion, should not be retained.

On some properties practical and structural difficulties are encountered, design and lack of space ruling out the possibility of improvement.

Meantime negotiations with owners and factors are proceeding and some progress is being made. There is, however, a disposition to play for delay on the expectation that a subsidy for reconditioning may become available.

SCAVENGING & CLEANSING: The undesirable practice of using all sorts of receptacles for bins continues and renewals are not automatically made as receptacles wear out. A step in the right direction has been made in the replacement of the old type of open cleansing barrow by the more modern type. The work of this department steadily increases as the housing developments proceed. The time has now arrived for a reorganisation of the whole cleansing system and the acquisition of more modern plant. The present lorries are far from ideal, being far too open and having far too high a loading line.

The total cost of the cleansing services which includes not only the disposal by tipping into the sea but also the removal of snow, amounted to £2630 or 4/2½ per head of population.

NUISANCES: The principal complaints made were all carefully investigated and dealt with; verbal and written intimations were given where necessary.

BURGH POLICE ACT: The following notices were served under the Burgh Police Act:-

Cleansing and washing of common stairs & passages	9
Whitewashing do. do. do. do.	36
Repair rones and pipes	4
Cleansing of water closets used in common ...	7
Cleansing back courts	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: No case of Typhoid Fever was notified during the year. Diphtheria had a higher prevalence in 1938, as compared with 1937, whereas fewer cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in 1938. Details as to the cases notified in 1937 and 1938 appear in a table at the end of this Report.

SCHOOLS: In the Burgh of Peterhead, there are 6 schools all of which are in a satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE /

SLAUGHTERHOUSE: Within the Burgh, there is only one slaughterhouse which is the property of the Town Council. It is a modern building in every respect, well equipped and kept in excellent condition. Constant supervision and inspection is carried out to ensure that only what is sound, wholesome and fit for consumption is passed on to the public.

The number of animals killed during the year was as follows:-

Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Revenue
1461	793	199	2	£236. 6. 7d.

The carcasses of all animals slaughtered are inspected and during the year 1 ton 3 cwt. 3 qrs. of beef and mutton were detained and condemned by the Meat Inspector as unfit for human food.

OFFENSIVE TRADES: There is only one offensive trade in the Burgh, viz., Tripe and Gut Cleaning. The premises are situated in the slaughterhouse grounds and there has been no cause for complaint regarding the conduct of the business.

FACTORIES: There are 113 factories all of which have been kept in a satisfactory condition. The sanitary accommodation is insufficient and unsuitable in many cases, but steps are being taken to have these remedied.

HOUSING: The following dwelling houses were erected and occupied during the year:-

- 4, three-apartment in Kirk Street.
- 4, three-apartment in King Street.
- 6, four-apartment in corner block at Kirk Street and King Street.
- 28, three-apartment and 50, four-apartment in Buchanhaven Scheme.

There are 86 houses in course of erection on Buchanhaven site, viz., 34 three-apartment and 52 four-apartment. It is expected that all these houses will be completed and occupied during 1939.

Of the new houses occupied during the year, 39 families were from overcrowded conditions and 53 from condemned houses.

BURIAL GROUNDS: There are 2 burial grounds within the Burgh. Both are satisfactory in every respect.

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

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1938.

1. Number of dwellinghouses inspected:-

(a) during year	...	...	370
(b) since 1st January, 1931	...	...	6417

2. Number of dwellinghouses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation

(a) during the year	...	...	17
(b) since 1st January 1931	...	...	185

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT 1892.

3. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246

...	1
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ALBANY: Within the borough, there is only one property which is the property of the Town Council. It is a modest building in every respect, with a single story and a small porch. Constant observation and inspection is carried out to ensure that only what is sound, wholesome and fit for consumption is passed on to the public.

The number of animals killed during the year was as follows:

Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Hens
1061	103	103	2	103

The carcasses of all animals slaughtered are inspected and during the year 1 one 2 cuts, 2 parts, 1 part and 1 part were taken and consumed by the Health Inspector as well as human food.

GENUINE TRADE: There is only one genuine trade in the Borough, viz., the sale of food. The business is situated in the Borough and there has been no change for many years regarding the conduct of the business.

FACTORIES: There are 11 factories all of which have been in a satisfactory condition. The sanitary arrangements have been improved in many cases, but some are being taken to these standards.

HOUSING: The following dwelling houses were erected and occupied during the year:

- 4, three-apartment in Kirk Street.
 - 1, three-apartment in Kirk Street.
 - 6, four-apartment in Kirk Street and Kirk Street.
 - 10, three-apartment and 20, four-apartment in Kirk Street.
- There are 66 houses in course of erection on Wednesday, viz., 11 three-apartment and 55 four-apartment. It is expected all these houses will be completed and occupied during 1933.

Of the new houses occupied during the year, 39 families of 2 or more persons and 27 four-apartment houses.

WATER SUPPLY: There are 2 public gardens within the Borough and the water supply is every respect.

STREET LIGHTING: There are no street lighting houses within the Borough.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL (1932-33)

1. Number of dwelling houses inspected:		
(a) during year:	103	103
(b) since last January 1932:	103	103
2. Number of dwelling houses which are inspected and reported as being in any respect unfit for human habitation:		
(a) during year:	103	103
(b) since last January 1932:	103	103

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL (1932-33)

3. Number of houses in which water supply was provided during year of inspection of Town Council affairs.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

4. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16(1) ...	17
5. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1):-	
9(a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit	10
(b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit	1
(c) demolition orders have been made during year under section 16 (3)	1
(d) closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4)	Nil
6. Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2) ...	1

UNSOUND FOOD.

A. MEAT.

Number of seizures, weights of meat seized and reasons for seizure.

Beef.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Tuberculosis	22	1 ton 3 cwts. 3 qrs.
Unsound condition	30	1 cwt. 2 qrs.
	52	1 ton 5 cwts. 1 qr.

B. OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.

<u>Articles</u>	<u>Where seized</u>	<u>Quantities or weights</u>	<u>Reasons for seizure.</u>
Tinned Fruit	Various shops	87 tins	Decomposed
Condensed Milk	Do.	4 tins	Do.
Tomato Puree	Crosse & Blackwell Ltd.	432 tins	Do.
Herrings	Do.	40 crans	Do.

HOUSING (CONTINUED) ACT, 1949

1	4. Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16(1) ...
2	5. Number of dwellings in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1) :-
3	(a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered fit ...
4	(b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit ...
5	(c) demolition orders have been made during year under Section 16 (1) ...
6	(d) clearance orders have been made under Section 16 (1) and (4) ...
7	6. Number of dwellings rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2) ...

UNFOOD FOOD

A. MEAT.

Number of carcases, weights of meat packed and seasons for which

But.

Season	Number	Weights
Unseasoned	55	1 car. 3 lbs. 3 ozs.
Seasoned	50	1 car. 2 lbs. 10 ozs.
	55	1 car. 3 lbs. 1 oz.

B. OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.

Article	Where sold	Quantity or weight	Season for sale
Tinned Fruit	Various shops	57 tons	Unseasoned
Condensed Milk	Do.	4 tons	Do.
Tomato Purée	Green & Blackwell Ltd.	4 1/2 tons	Do.
Herbals	Do.	40 cwt.	Do.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphth- eria 1937-38	Scarlet Fever 1937-38	Erysip- elas 1937-38	Ophthal- Neon. 1937-38	Undulant Fever 1937-38	Dysent- ery 1937-38	Pneum- onia 1937-38	Enceph- Lotharg. 1937-38	Puorp- Fovor 1937-38	A.A.Polio- myelitis 1937-38	Puorp- Pyroxia 1937-38
5 6	10 12	2 2			4	5 5	1			
3 2	7 5	1	1 -		1	3 3				
1 -	1 2	1 1			6	1 2			- 1	
6 4	2 2	1 1				2 -				
1 1	2 4				- 12	3 3				
3 3	4 4	3 2			4	1 2				
- 1	3 3	- 2	1 1	- 1	- 3	1 2			- 1	
3 5	- 2	- 1			- 1					
1 6	2 12	- 1			- 1	- 1		1 -		
- 5	9 7	- 4				- 1		1 -		
9 3	11 3	- 2			1 -	- 1		1 -		
10 10	10 2	3 -			10 -	1 2		1 -		1 -
42 46	61 58	10 17	2 1	- 1	11 32	17 22	- 1	3 -	- 2	1 -

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

(10) Fraserburgh.

WATER SUPPLY: Fedderate. At the beginning of 1938 the level of water in Fedderate Reservoir was 4'9" below overflow. This was unusual for the time of the year, and during the early part of the year the rainfall at the catchment area was low; - January, 3.04"; February, 1.43"; March, .76"; April, .63" and May, 2.99". The reservoir did not rise to overflow level during the whole of 1938, and with the exceptionally dry Spring it was found necessary to ask the inhabitants of the town to take every possible care to avoid undue waste of water.

The mill-owners downstream from the reservoir were approached regarding a suggested arrangement whereby the compensation flow of water be shared between the millers and the Local Authority. It was agreed that the compensation flow be shut off at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and turned on again at 2 o'clock in the morning, but before this could be done the Local Authority acquired the full compensation on agreement so far as the mill belonging to Mrs. Henderson was concerned. This mill is situated immediately below the overflow from the reservoir, and to make the agreement with the mill owners lower down it was necessary that the full rights be acquired from this uppermost property. The Local Authority installed a crude oil engine at the mill, and after this work was completed the arrangement already referred to was carried out, and for much of the year the compensation flow was shut off during twelve hours of each day and for a much longer period over each week-end.

By this method of conserving the supply, the level of water in Fedderate Reservoir did not drop to such a low level as it has done in previous dry years. We were able to keep the level higher than it was at the beginning of the year. At the end of 1938 the water had risen to overflow level.

Hillhead Supply. The Hillhead supply was well maintained during the whole year. For some time during the Summer and Autumn months no overflow was recorded during the day-time, but at times during this period an overflow took place during the night time.

General. The annual overhaul of two mechanical filters was carried out as part of the usual programme of maintenance, and the filtration plant on the Hillhead system - gravel and sand - was regularly cleaned during the year.

New water mains were laid replacing the old pipes in Strichen Road prior to the reconstruction of this highway, also the water mains in College Bounds were renewed where necessary, and all connections tested, and renewed where required. New mains were laid in the Housing Area, Marconi Park, to allow for Housing development.

DRAINAGE: The main sewerage system of the Burgh is in a satisfactory condition. Examinations were regularly carried out at various manholes, and where flushing was necessary the sewers were adequately flushed and kept clear. 8", 7" and 6" sewers were laid in the Housing Area, Marconi Park, and 8" and 6" in Gallowhill for the Timber Development in this area.

SCAVENGING AND CLEANING: The re-organised collection of refuse carried out about the middle of 1937 was continued during the year 1938. The collection of household refuse and a certain amount of shop and trade refuse was successfully undertaken with the one S.D. Freighter, augmented on certain days by horse and wagon.

(50) Engineering

WATER SUPPLY: FLOODING. At the beginning of 1938 the water level in the reservoir was 6.5' below overflow. This was unusual for the time of the year, and during the early part of the year the rainfall at the catchment area was low: January, 3.04; February, 1.43; March, .76; April, .63; May, 1.22. The reservoir did not rise to overflow level during the whole of 1938 and with the exceptionally dry spring it was found necessary for the inhabitants of the town to take every possible care to avoid the waste of water.

The mill-owners downstream from the reservoir were opposed to a suggested arrangement whereby the compensation flow water be shared between the millers and the local authority. It was agreed that the compensation flow be split at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and turned on again at 2 o'clock in the morning, but this could be done the local authority required the full compensation on agreement to let the mill belong to the mill-owners. This was refused. The mill is situated immediately below the reservoir. The reservoir, and to make the agreement with the mill-owners it was necessary that the full rights be acquired from the mill-owners. The local authority installed a waste all engine at the mill, and after this work was completed the engine already referred to was carried out, and for much of the year the compensation flow was shut off during twelve hours of each day for a much longer period than each week-end.

By this method of conserving the supply, the level of the reservoir did not drop to such a low level as it has done in previous dry years. It was able to keep the level high at the beginning of the year. At the end of 1939 water had risen to overflow level.

WATER SUPPLY: THE MILLING SUPPLY. The Milling supply was well maintained during the whole year. For some time during the winter and for months no water was needed during the dry-time, but as the winter this period an overflow took place during the night time.

WATER SUPPLY: THE CANAL SUPPLY. The annual contract of two mechanical lifters was carried out as part of the annual programme of maintenance, and the lifters were on the Milling system - gravel and sand - was regularly cleaned during the year.

New water mains were laid replacing the old pipes in the road near the reservoir of this system, and the water mains in the town were renewed where necessary, and all the water mains were replaced. New mains were laid along the road, and renewed where necessary. New mains were laid along the road, and renewed where necessary.

WATER SUPPLY: THE CANAL SUPPLY. The main sewerage system of the town is in a satisfactory condition. Examination was carried out at various points, and where necessary the sewer was adequately cleaned and kept clear. The sewer was in the town area, and the sewer was in the town area.

WATER SUPPLY: THE CANAL SUPPLY. The re-organized sewerage system was carried out during the month of 1938 and consisted of the collection of household refuse and a certain amount of other and trade refuse was successfully collected with the aid of the sewerage system by means of a pump.

It has been found that the collection of refuse in the Housing Areas is becoming heavier as more development takes place, and the town collection to the same degree becoming lighter. It will be necessary to alter times and routes at an early date to cope with the transfer of tenants to the new Housing Areas, but this will be done as the necessity arises.

All refuse is conveyed to tip at Lochpots, within a mile of Fraserburgh. Here controlled tipping is carried out. The area at present being covered over is liable to flooding in the winter time, and considerable improvement of this ground should be the outcome of the disposal of the town refuse.

NUISANCES. One hundred and eighty five complaints were received and attended to, comprising in the majority choked drains. No legal proceedings required to be taken.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES. During 1938 one hundred and forty inspections were made of houses for consideration under the Housing Acts. In this connection 82 houses were represented to the Local Authority as unfit for human habitation.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES. The following are the particulars required in connection with the Sanitary Conveniences of dwellings and the information given is the position at the end of the year:-

Number of houses without an indoor water supply & sink ...	435
Number of Water Closets used in common by 2 tenants ...	215
do. do. 3 tenants ...	90
do. do. 4 tenants ...	50
do. do. 5 or more do. ...	16
Dry Closets ...	Nil.
Privy Middens ...	Nil.
Ashpits ...	Nil.

HOUSING - PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. Two 3-apartment houses were completed by Unassisted Private Enterprise during the year 1938, and there were no houses under construction at the end of the year.

Housing - (Rural Workers) Act, 1926. 7 applications were lodged under the Rural Workers Act for assistance, and grants in 8 cases were agreed upon. One of these eight cases was an application submitted during the last days of 1937.

HOUSING ACTS, 1930-35. Under the Housing Acts, 1930-35, 70 houses comprising 28, 3-apartment, 33, 4-apartment, and 9, 5-apartment, were completed during the year, and at the end of the year 81 houses were under contract, 44 of which were actually under construction.

272 persons were displaced from unfit houses and rehoused during the year, and the total number of persons displaced as at 31st December, 1938, was 1574 persons.

82 families were decrowded during the same period. A number of the families decrowded were living in unfit houses.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. 174 cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year:- 28 Diphtheria; 97 Scarlet Fever; 14 Erysipelas; 1 Puerperal Fever; 16 Pneumonia; 13 Dysentery and 5 Tuberculosis.

With/

With the exception of one case of Scarlet Fever removed to Aberdeen, all the Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever cases were removed to the local hospital.

128 houses and 129 sets of bedding were disinfected. 284 school certificates were issued.

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 Slaughterhouse, the only one within the Burgh, 126 seizures were made, all with owners' consent. These comprised 12,919 lbs. Meat and Offal; 516 lbs. Mutton and Offal, and 252 lbs. Pork and Offal.

The numbers of animals killed were - Cattle - 1959, Sheep - 802, and Pigs - 285.

82 Seizures of preserved foods were made, all with Owners' consent, comprising 164 lbs. 5 ozs. tinned meats; 233 lbs. 4 ozs. tinned fruits and vegetables; 19 lbs. 8 ozs. tinned milk; 2 lbs. 10 ozs. tinned soups.

3 Seizures were made at the Railway Station - 41 lbs. Mushrooms; 84 lbs. Smoked haddocks, and 163 lbs. meat.

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 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 Authorities.

With the exception of one case of Hanta's fever removed to
Abilene, all the Hanta's fever cases were removed
to the local hospital.

122 houses and 129 cases of Hanta's fever were
removed to the local hospital.

FOOD INSPECTION. One factory within the Hanta's fever
area and vicinity of Hanta's fever cases were removed out
of the premises and well kept, clean and in good condition.

At the Public Dispensary, the only one within the Hanta's
fever area were kept, all with owners' consent. These companies
are: The Hanta's fever cases, The Hanta's fever cases, and 122 in
Park and City.

The number of animals killed were - Cattle - 122, Sheep
802, and Pigs - 122.

22 sections of preserved foods were kept, all with owners'
consent, including 122 lbs. 2 oz. - 122 cases, 122 lbs. 4 oz.
- 122 cases, and 122 lbs. 8 oz. - 122 cases, and 122 lbs. 8 oz.
- 122 cases, and 122 lbs. 8 oz. - 122 cases.

122 cases were kept at the Hanta's fever station - at the Hanta's
fever station, 122 lbs. 8 oz. - 122 cases, and 122 lbs. 8 oz. - 122 cases.

GENERAL. The conditions in the Hanta's fever area are in good
sanitary condition.

WATER SUPPLY. There is only one registered business in
the Hanta's fever area, and it is in good condition.

WATER SUPPLY. There are no registered business
in the Hanta's fever area, and it is in good condition.

WATER SUPPLY. The Hanta's fever area is in good
sanitary condition.

FOOD AND DRINK. The Hanta's fever area is in good
sanitary condition, and is carried out by the County Police.

WATER SUPPLY. There are no registered business
in the Hanta's fever area, and it is in good condition.

