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ROYAL BURGH OF ST. ANDREWS

REPORTS

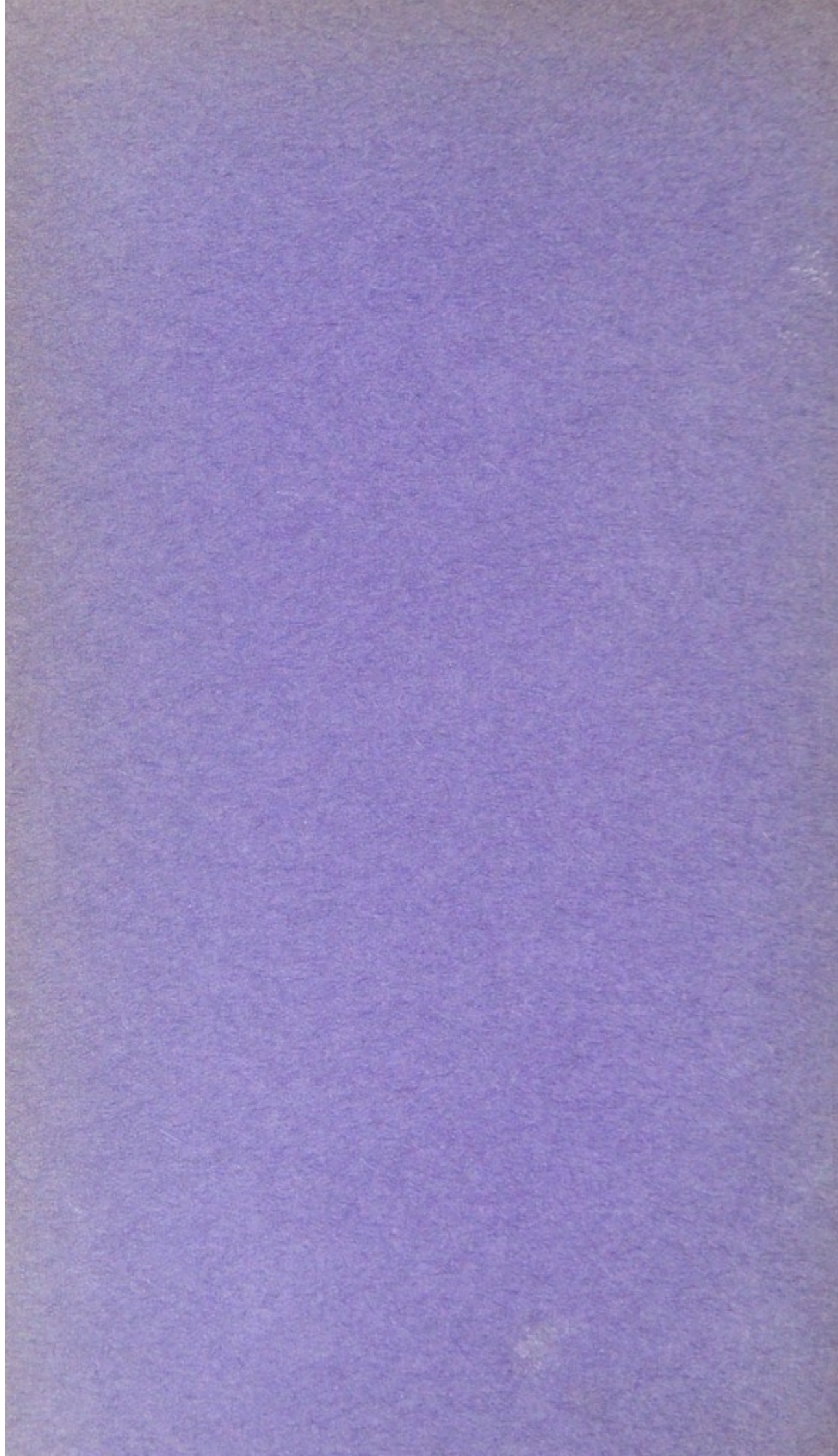
BY

MEDICAL OFFICER

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year 1935





ROYAL BURGH OF ST. ANDREWS

REPORTS


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*To the Department of Health for Scotland, the Provost, Magistrates
and Councillors of the Royal Burgh of St. Andrews.*

Gentlemen,

*I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the
health of the Burgh during 1935.*

*The following pages will demonstrate clearly the attention which
was given by the Local Authority, so far as is within their powers,
to every circumstance which was regarded as inimical to the health
of the people and will provide ample evidence of the care which was
taken to improve the environment of the town.*

*In submitting the Report I take the opportunity of expressing
my indebtedness to my colleagues for their ready help and experienced
advice.*

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

*G. MATTHEW FYFE,
Medical Officer of Health.*

*Public Health Department,
St. Andrews,
15th June, 1936.*

INDEX.

	<i>Page</i>
Statistical Comments,	5
Environmental Conditions—	
Drainage,	7
Nuisances,	8
Refuse Disposal,	9
Water Supply,	10
Atmospheric Conditions,	11
Housing Conditions,	12
Re-housing of Single Persons,	14
Overcrowding Survey,	14
Total Housing Requirements,	15
Applicants for Houses,	16
Letting of Town Council Houses,	17
Building Bye-laws,	17
Town Planning,	17
Infectious Diseases—	
Incidence,	18
City Fever Hospital,	19
Diphtheria Immunisation,	21
Maternal and Child Welfare Scheme—	
Births,	23
Infantile Mortality,	23
Maternal Mortality,	23
Nursing and Midwives Services,	23
Home Visitation,	24
Ante-Natal Consultations,	24
Post-Natal Consultations,	24
Child Welfare Consultations,	24
Observation Nursery,	25
Food and Milk Supply,	26
Dental Services,	26
Ophthalmic Services,	26
Provision for Maternity Cases,	26
Food Supply—	
Meat Supply,	27
Milk Supply,	28
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts,	29
Factory and Workshops Acts,	29
Report of Sanitary Inspector,	31

STATISTICAL COMMENTS.

According to the estimate of the Registrar-General, the population of the Burgh in 1935 was 8,566, an increase of 14 having been allowed for on the estimate of the previous year. This figure does not include the population of St. Leonards School for Girls, which is slightly in excess of 500.

During the year there were 98 births—46 males and 52 females—the birth rate being 11·4 per 1,000 of population as compared with 11·3 in 1934. Illegitimate births numbered 4.

The number of marriages registered was 46, the rate being 5·3 per 1,000 of population.

Corrected for transfers, the number of deaths from all causes was 101—44 males and 57 females—the rate per 1,000 of population being 11·8, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 12·3. The death rate exceeded the birth rate by 0·4 per 1,000 of population.

There were no deaths among infants under one year of age—so far as is known, a record for the Burgh. Except for 1931, when the infantile mortality rate was 90·4 per 1,000 births, there has been since 1917 a more or less steady decline in the number of infants dying before they completed their first year of life. The activities of the Child Welfare organisation have done much to bring about this notable achievement, but the facts that the year under review was, on the whole, free from unduly trying weather conditions and that diseases of the respiratory system, which take heavy toll of infant life, were by no means prevalent, must not be ignored in considering the complete absence of deaths during 1935. A similarly satisfactory state of affairs obtained in Scotland as a whole, the infantile mortality rate reaching the low record of 76·8. In Fife the rate was 62·4 the lowest figure ever recorded.

There were two deaths among children in the 1—5 years of age group.

The following were the causes of death among the population :—

Whooping Cough,	..	..	..	..	1
Influenza,	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculous diseases,	..	..	..	..	3
Other Infectious and Parasitic diseases,	..	..	..	..	1
Cancer, malignant disease,	..	..	..	..	15
Diabetes mellitus,	..	..	..	..	2
Other general diseases, chronic poisonings,	..	..	..	..	1

Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.,	17
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs, ..	3
Heart disease,	28
Bronchitis,	3
Pneumonia (all forms),	8
Gastric and duodenal ulcer,	1
Appendicitis,	1
Cirrhosis of the liver,	1
Other diseases of the liver, etc.,	1
Other digestive diseases,	4
Acute and chronic Nephritis,	3
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system, ..	3
Diseases of the skin and locomotor system, ..	1
Violence,	2
Total, ..	101

65·3 per cent. of the people who died were 65 years of age and over. 29 per cent. of the total deaths occurred among people in the age group 35 to 65 years as compared with 31 per cent. in 1934. 3·8 per cent. of deaths as compared with 3·5 per cent. in the previous year occurred in the age group 10 to 34 years. Only 1·9 per cent. of deaths occurred among children of 9 years and under.

Diseases of the heart and arteries continued to be the principal causes of death. During the past ten years there has been a more or less steady increase in the number of people dying from these diseases. The increased mortality, however, bears a relation to the greater age at which people are now dying so that as the public health improves and mortality from preventible disease declines, more and more people will live to die in advanced years from heart disease. On the other hand, although cardiac disability is often the natural cause of death among the aged, there are types of cardiac disease which should be preventible. A notable advance has been made during the present century in the study of heart disease and its classification into groups according to causation is leading to the first steps towards prevention. Broadly speaking there are four chief causes of heart disease, namely, rheumatism, syphilis, hypertension (high blood pressure) and arterio-sclerosis (thickening of the arteries). Unfortunately, except for syphilis, the causes of these conditions are not yet definitely known but knowledge is steadily advancing and it is not too much to expect that in time preventive measures will overcome the incidence of deaths from rheumatic, syphilitic and hypertensive heart disease.

There was a fall in the number of deaths from cerebral haemorrhage. This disease is commonly associated with high blood pressure although a sudden drop in pressure may also cause apoplexy. Numerous theories have been advanced regarding the cause of high blood pressure but all that is definitely known so far is that people who lead an open-air life, who work hard and avoid worries and nervous strains and who are temperate in their habits are very much less likely to develop it than others.

Deaths from cancer showed a slight increase. There has been little variation in the number of cancer deaths during the past ten years. Accordingly, when the deaths are standardised according to age, a distinct decrease in the incidence of cancer becomes apparent. On the other hand while there is evidence that fatal cancer of many parts of the body has declined, fatal cancer of the digestive tract and of the lungs is no less frequent, indeed it may be increasing.

Deaths from infectious diseases continued to be few. There was one death from whooping cough, two from influenza and three from tuberculosis. Improvements in the environmental and economic conditions of the populace have played an important part in effecting a decline in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis among the young and the absence of epidemic influenza during recent years has kept other catarrhal diseases of the respiratory tract within normal limits.

On the whole, therefore, a comparative study of the mortality figures for St. Andrews shows that the majority of people are likely to live to a ripe old age and that an increasing number will accordingly die of affections of the heart and arteries; against which may be set the not unduly optimistic possibility that medical research will reveal effective means for combating certain diseases of the circulatory system which already are regarded as preventable although the antidotes are not yet known.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Drainage.

No adverse criticisms arose in connection with the Burgh system of sewage disposal. The mains proved equal to all demands and the screens at the two sewer outfalls successfully prevented pollution of the foreshores with objectionable matter.

One or two minor extensions were added to the mains to meet small housing developments. Otherwise no new works of importance were undertaken.

The Kinness Burn maintained the reputation of good behaviour which it has enjoyed during the past few years, no overflowing

of its banks having occurred. On the whole its bed presented a cleaner appearance, although evidence continued that some householders regard it as a handy means for refuse disposal. It is difficult to understand why people should deliberately persist in disfiguring an attractive feature of the town's environment, thereby causing needless public expenditure.

No difficulties arose in connection with the altered drainage arrangements at St. Nicholas Farm.

Nuisances.

During the height of the summer offensive odours arising from the decay of seaweed were again experienced on occasion at the foreshore. The east sands were particularly affected. No successful means of abating the nuisance have so far been discovered. Loose seaweed and beach debris are collected and removed but the fact that the real cause of the trouble, namely, disintegrating seaweed attached to rocks, is regularly covered by the rising tide prevents more active measures. Removal of the seaweed from the rocks at low tide would be an exceedingly costly and difficult procedure.

While they were in use the bathing pools were regularly cleaned out and were periodically subjected to liming. The children's paddling pond proved difficult to maintain in clean appearance, partly on account of its liability to collect sea debris and partly because it is least affected by high tide. On no occasion, however, did serious insanitary conditions prevail.

The camping ground at St. Nicholas Farm was frequently inspected and was always found to be in clean, orderly condition. Ablution benches have not yet been supplied. These would provide a distinct improvement since, although caravans are equipped with wash-hand basins, campers have to resort to the stream which intersects the field, the water of which is not above suspicion.

The number of licensed dogs for the year was 532. The figure is more or less constant and represents one dog for every 16 persons.

Footways and paths continued to be fouled by dogs as objectionably as ever. At times conditions were little short of disgraceful. The difficulties of control are obvious but so little attempt is being made by dog-owners to preserve amenities that the time has come when the Town Council will require to adopt legislation with a view to prosecutions.

For several years past lack of readily accessible public conveniences at the East and West Sands has presented a difficulty. There are no drainage facilities in these localities and septic

tanks might give rise to difficulties, so that the erection of substantial buildings cannot be undertaken. On the other hand, a sufficiency of temporary chemical closets might well be provided. The Town Council are aware of the situation and are considering means to overcome the difficulty.

Refuse Disposal.

3,976 tons of house, trade and municipal refuse were disposed of during 1935, 3,480 tons having been collected from houses. There was a considerable reduction in the weight of street sweepings collected due to the fact that rain fell on a greater number of days, thereby reducing the amount of dust.

No refuse was deposited among the dunes at the West Sands.

The University Park accommodated all the town's refuse. Methods of controlled tipping are employed and a large area of ground is being reclaimed. Soon, however, all the low lying ground will be filled in so that a new dumping site will require to be found.

Controlled tipping properly conducted is a valuable means of reclaiming waste land and of levelling hollow ground and it has the advantage of preventing the occurrence of those objections to which out-of-date refuse dumps are liable. In some cities refuse is deposited in close proximity to houses and hospitals without any word of complaint regarding smells, rats or blown papers and debris. Under these circumstances there is no real reason for considering the acquisition of dumping sites far outside the Burgh since inside, or close to its boundaries, are one or two places which could be profitably levelled up. For instance, if it is intended that the low lying ground behind Auldburns Farm should be adapted and preserved as a public playing ground, a short trial will demonstrate that modern methods of tipping are free from all the criticisms and objections raised by those whose environment is threatened by the appearance of an adjacent dump.

104 tons of waste paper were collected during the year. Part was baled and sold ; part was burned at the old refuse depot at Canongate. Much less burning of refuse is carried out nowadays, however, with the result that complaints regarding smoke and smells have become infrequent.

The Town Council had under consideration the question of calling upon householders to provide standard refuse bins and eventually decided that it would be of benefit to the town in many ways if well constructed lidded bins of more or less uniform type were in use. Accordingly, they have advertised their

decision on two occasions in the local press and have ordained that the arrangement is to come into force on or after the 15th May 1936. This progressive step will overcome the dangers which attend present practices and will remove the unsightliness which the morning's array of boxes, tins and buckets occasions.

Water Supply.

An ample supply of water was available throughout the year. Cameron Reservoir was overflowing at the beginning of the year and again at the end. The smallest amount of water available at any time was 125 million gallons, equivalent to about four-and-a-half months' supply.

The average consumption of water per head of population was 63.77 gallons, 2.32 gallons more than in the previous year. Twenty-five years ago the average consumpt was about 46.5 gallons per head. While the increase has occurred along with a steady increase in the number of houses it has been directly associated with a growing appreciation of the comfort which attends household cleanliness. No housewife who has once experienced the advantage of a water supply laid on to sink, wash-tub and wash-boiler will again take kindly to the street well or the courtyard tap and no one who has luxuriated in the warmth of the household bath would willingly return to the occasional tub, so inconvenient to arrange in small houses that a bath becomes a family event. On the contrary, the demand for water will increase and fortunately in St. Andrews there is an ample reserve.

Samples of water continued to be collected at frequent intervals for bacteriological examination. *Bacillus Coli*, a germ whose presence is accepted as an indication of contamination, was always found to be absent in 100 c.c. of water. On the other hand, it was found that the total count of organisms, normally between 30 and 40 per c.c., increased by three or four times during the last four months of the year. On investigation it was ascertained that too brief an interval was elapsing between cleansing of the filters and re-introduction of the supply into the clear water wells. The interval was increased to at least twelve hours after which normal conditions prevailed.

The occasional infestation of the water supply with fresh water shrimps referred to in the Report for the previous year was not repeated during 1935. Periodic cleansing of the wells and collecting tanks, whereby algal growths were removed, prevented invasion of the water supply by *Asellus Aquaticus*, the particular offender.

At Cameron Reservoir considerable loss of water occurs during westerly winds through waves lapping over the overflow sills.

To prevent this loss a wooden barrier has been erected at a sufficient distance from the overflow to check the movement of the water. A continued excess of water in the reservoir prevented the arrangement being properly tested but opportunities will be afforded during the present year.

In September a commencement was made to recondition Lambieletham Reservoir. The dam is being repaired and strengthened by deepening the puddle trench and by providing a new puddle wall. Both slopes are being trimmed and beached and the north embankment is being pitched with precast concrete blocks to a point 10 feet below top water level. Afterwards the outlet tower is to be renovated. These improvements will cause the reservoir to play a useful part in the purification of the water supply since it will act as a large settling pond for Cameron water which frequently is heavily charged with suspended matter, thus placing a great strain upon the primary filters. When the work is completed Cameron water will reach the filter beds only after it has settled in Lambieletham Reservoir.

Atmospheric Conditions.

The outstanding climatic feature of the year was the variability of the weather. A spell of severe frost in May was followed by a warm dry summer. In the autumn there was an excess of rain and gales in the early winter preceded fogs in December.

The sunniest month was July, when there were 249·3 hours of bright sunshine. The total number of hours of bright sunshine for the year was 1,493·2—65·6 hours less than the number for the previous year. Nevertheless, the figure was the second highest recorded among the twenty-one stations in Scotland.

The warmest month was July and the coldest month was January.

The mean temperature for the whole year was 47·4° F., equivalent to the average temperature maintained over the past ten years.

The driest month was July and the wettest month was November. The total amount of rainfall for the year was 25·81 inches—2·03 inches less than in 1934. There were 124 days in which rain fell as compared with 120 in 1934.

Readings of ultra-violet radiation were taken on the tower at Kinburn. The following are the average monthly readings, one unit being equal to twice the amount of ultra-violet light necessary to produce sunburn :—

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Units.	0·0	·53	1·0	1·47	2·4	1·6	2·7	1·6	1·6	·75	·73	·85

The average amount of radiation for the year was 1·3.

Housing Conditions.

The total number of houses provided by the Local Authority since 1920, including the properties reconditioned at South Court and Abbey Court, is as follows :—

One-roomed houses,	..	..	..	..	4
Two-roomed houses,	..	..	..	..	129
Three-roomed houses,	..	..	..	..	240
Four-roomed houses,	..	..	..	..	107
Five-roomed houses,	..	..	..	..	12
Total,					492

Government subsidy is not now available towards the erection of houses by private enterprise but during 1935 loans were given by the Town Council to assist in the erection of 3 houses. Twenty-one houses were built under private enterprise. That there has been an increase in private house building during recent years is a sign not only that additional houses are required but also that active burghal progress continues.

Plans in connection with the erection of 34 houses and with the alteration and improvement of 23 houses were reported on. Plans for the erection of one new business premises, for the alteration of 40 existing business premises and for the erection or alteration of 11 other buildings were approved by the Local Authority.

Unfortunately, the Town Council could not see their way to retain the open space which they had created in Muttoes Lane by the demolition of uninhabitable dwellings. After full consideration of all the factors they decided to utilise the area for the erection of non-subsidy houses. Accordingly, there is now being built a three-storied block containing three three-roomed houses and three four-roomed houses. The new building will be partly faced with stone and will fit admirably well into the architectural features of the neighbourhood. At the same time, it is debatable if the Burgh as a whole will ultimately benefit as greatly from these highly rented houses as it would from an open space laid out in some attractive or useful manner.

The most extensive house building programme of the year was that in connection with the Tenth Development which comprises 84 three-roomed houses, 24 four-roomed houses and 12 five-roomed houses. The erection of these houses is still proceeding.

There being no alternative accommodation available for the displacement of families residing in unfit houses, action under

the Housing Acts towards the demolition of insanitary houses was handicapped. Statutory procedure under Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, was taken, however, against two properties. An undertaking that it would be renovated in six months was accepted in connection with 10 South Castle Street and the house was duly reconditioned: a preliminary Notice under Section 16 (1) in connection with 32 Market Street was followed by the submission of plans showing the incorporation of the building in a scheme for improvement of the adjoining Lodging House. Otherwise no further action took place under the Acts.

It was mentioned in the Report for 1934 that representations regarding the insanitary state of the following houses had been submitted to the Town Council :—

South Street—15 properties comprising	22	houses.
Market Street—6	17	„
North Street—2	3	„
So. Castle Street—8	17	„
Woodburn District—4	6	„

In addition, the following number of families remain to be displaced from unfit houses concerning which the Town Council have already taken action :—

Shorehead—2 tenants, both single persons.

Balfour Place—9 tenants, one of them a single person.

136 South Street—5 tenants, two of them single persons.

Procedure in connection with these two lists awaits the completion of the Tenth Development.

There are many more unfit houses in the Burgh than those mentioned. The Overcrowding Survey revealed that, apart from the insanitary houses which had been reported upon, there were 127 houses which the enumerators regarded as unfit for human habitation. No systematic inspection of unfit houses was made during 1935 but a commencement was made early in the present year and it is already clear that there will be no lack of tenants for the 120 houses of the Tenth Development.

No Notices calling for the repair and improvement of houses under Section 14 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, were issued during the year.

A pleasing feature of recent housing schemes which were undertaken largely to accommodate families displaced from unfit houses in Shorehead, Balfour Place and in a few other such insanitary areas, has been the admirable manner in which the tenants, with one or two exceptions, are keeping their new houses. No longer handicapped by the constant dispiriting drud-

gery of securing a semblance of cleanliness and order out of aged crumbling properties which lacked even a reasonable complement of indoor conveniences, the women folk are taking an obvious pride in their homes and the men folk in their gardens. All this is having a highly beneficial effect upon the children who are healthier, better dressed, more self-confident and shaping well to meet worthily the responsibilities of life. It is good that this should be so since it is mainly for the health and betterment of the children that the Local Authority are building new houses. They are creating a heritage of happiness out of a legacy of gloom and already are reaping a reward.

Re-housing of Single Persons.—The proposal that a certain number of two-roomed houses should be built in the Tenth Development for housing aged couples and single persons did not find favour with the Department of Health. Accordingly the completion of procedure which has been taken against one or two properties has been delayed. For instance, the presence of two single persons in the property at Shorehead is preventing the proprietrix from implementing her undertaking to convert the building into storage accommodation. The overcrowding survey, however, has indicated that eventually there will be two empty one-roomed houses and 20 empty two-roomed houses, quite a number of the latter of which will belong to the Town Council. Some of these may be available for aged couples and single persons provided they have not managed, in the meantime, to make arrangements for themselves.

Overcrowding Survey.—The outstanding event of the year was the survey which was made in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, to ascertain the degree of overcrowding which exists in the Burgh. Four enumerators were appointed to visit all houses with a rental of £45 and under. The information which was thereby collected included the ages and sexes of families the floor area of rooms, and the number of tenants, sub-tenants and lodgers. The survey was efficiently and speedily made without the occurrence of any difficulties. On the contrary, householders proved most willing to assist.

A detailed summary of the work accomplished appears in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector. 1,850 houses were visited, of which 142 or 7·7 per cent. were found to be overcrowded, viz. :—

One-roomed houses, ..	..	..	..	5
Two-roomed houses, ..	..	..	..	72
Three-roomed houses, ..	..	..	..	52
Four-roomed houses, ..	..	..	..	13
Total, ..				142

All these houses are in every way fit for habitation and are overcrowded because families are too large for them or because of the presence of sub-tenants or lodgers. Clearly, then, if the owners of the houses are agreeable many of the occupants could be re-distributed among them, a balance remaining for whom new houses will require to be provided. If this arrangement is carried into effect the outcome will be that 2 one-roomed houses and 20 two-roomed houses will remain unoccupied (these will be available for single persons, aged couples and such others as may occupy them without overcrowding) and that the following accommodation will require to be provided for overcrowding families :—

Three-roomed houses,	..	..	..	..	61
Four-roomed houses,	..	..	..	..	37
Five-roomed houses,	..	..	..	..	13
					—
Total,				..	111
					—

An interesting point which emerged from the survey was the fact that exactly half the amount of overcrowding in the Burgh occurs in Town Council houses.

On the whole, as has been stated in previous Reports, overcrowding does not present the same serious problem in St. Andrews as it does in large industrial centres. Only 142 houses were found to be overcrowded and about a third of these are overcrowded only because of the presence in excess of the permitted number of a child under 10 years of age. Really serious cases of overcrowding do not exceed 30.

Total Housing Requirements.—Official representations recommending the displacement of 65 families from unfit houses are in the hands of the Town Council. In addition 9 families in Balfour Place, against which action has already been taken, await displacement. Further, as has been mentioned, the enumerators have indicated that there are 127 additional unfit houses. The total number of houses which require to be dealt with is therefore 201. Of these, however, 33 are occupied by single persons for whom the Town Council do not require to make provision. The number of houses which will therefore require to be provided by the Local Authority for displacement of families residing in unfit houses is—

Three Apartment.	Four Apartment.	Five Apartment.	Total.
144	12	12	168

84 three-roomed houses, 24 four-roomed houses and 12 five-roomed houses are, however, in process of being built and will become available. There still remain to be erected, therefore, 60 three-roomed houses leaving in hand a balance of 12 four-roomed houses.

To summarise the position regarding both unfit and overcrowded houses, then, the total housing requirements of the Burgh are :—

	Three Apartments.	Four Apartments Less Surplus of 12.	Five Apartments.	Total.
To meet unfit houses	60	—	—	48
To meet overcrowded houses ..	61	37	13	111
	121	25	13	159

These figures, however, are subject to all the 127 houses referred to by the enumerators being suitable for action under Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

Applicants for Houses.—The number of applicants for houses whose names appear on the Housing Register is :—

	Applicants.
Two-roomed houses,	100
Three-roomed houses,	98
Four and Five-roomed houses,	34
Total, ..	232

Although some of these applicants reside in unfit houses the majority live in fit houses or in furnished rooms.

Present legislation allows the Town Council to provide houses only for families who are residing in unfit or overcrowded houses. They have no powers to build low-rented houses for normal needs of the population, so that the majority of applicants for houses will require to wait until existing houses become vacated. Operations under the new Overcrowding Act may do something to render available a greater number of houses but it is not to be expected that the needs of all the applicants will be met, particularly since small houses only will become vacant as a result of these operations. When, however, the situation in connection with insanitary and overcrowded houses has been relieved there will be an opportunity for considering what is to be done for those applicants who still remain on the list.

Letting of Town Council Houses.—It has been ascertained that during holiday periods certain tenants have been sub-letting their houses to visitors, some with, some without the permission of the Town Council and that they have been taking up residence in accommodation of inadequate size and often of insanitary type in the older parts of the town, thereby adding unnecessarily to unsatisfactory housing conditions in the Burgh.

Tenants who desire to sub-let their houses are required to apply to the Town Council for permission and to state the address and size of the house, if in the Burgh, in which they propose meanwhile to reside. Cases have occurred, however, where the information given has been false. For instance, there have been tenants who indicated that they were to remove temporarily to another part of the country and have been found to be crowded into single rooms in old properties in the Burgh.

So far the Town Council, realising how greatly some of their tenants depend upon summer letting as a means of income, have been most considerate and lenient in dealing with applications to sub-let, but the situation which has come to light provides grounds for the adoption of a more strict attitude towards sub-letting. In such cases as have been quoted, cancellation of tenancy may require to be considered on the grounds of contravention of missives of let and in general, periodic official visits may require to be paid to municipal houses in order to ensure that only authorised sub-letting is taking place and to verify that tenants who have received permission to sub-let are residing in the approved premises mentioned in their form of application.

Building Bye-laws.

The Town Council have not yet considered the draft Building Byelaws which were prepared in 1934. In view of the fact that drastic changes are about to take place in a large number of houses, if the requirements of the Housing Acts are to be followed, it is highly desirable that there should be available such building regulations as the proposed Bye-laws contain. Existing legislation is not sufficient to ensure that old buildings are reconstructed and cleared sites utilised in the best interests of the town. Accordingly, it is becoming a matter of urgency that the Local Authority strengthen their position by introducing Bye-laws.

Town Planning.

Every former resident of St. Andrews on returning to the town remarks upon the rapidity with which it is extending inland. Where a few years ago there were fields in which partridges fed and sheltered, there is now a sea of roofs forming a patchwork

trimming to the grey mantle of the old city. Some linger to admire these signs of civic progress : others pause to remark the clashing contrast of old and new and to deplore the lurid redness of some of the roofs.

Whatever be the feelings of onlookers it is certain that the outskirts of the town will spread farther afield. There is obvious need, however, for careful control of the new district so that each succeeding area fits into a preconceived layout. For several years past in these Reports the adoption of a town planning scheme has been urged and this opportunity is taken again of drawing attention to the question. Under the Town and County Planning (Scotland) Act, 1932, the Town Council can obtain from the County Council powers to control and direct planning within the Burgh boundaries. They would be well advised to seek these powers.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A slight decrease occurred in the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases. As compared with 56 cases in 1934, the following number of cases were notified :—

Typhoid,	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever,	..	..	..	..	..	27
Diphtheria,	..	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas,	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia,	..	..	..	..	..	7
Acute Influenzal Penumonia,	..	..	..	..	..	2
Puerperal Pyrexia,	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	..	..	..	..	..	6
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis,	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total,						53

Scarlet fever continued to be the main cause of infection but as the year passed the number of new cases diminished until it became evident that the possibility of a real epidemic was unlikely. The Burgh has been fortunate in this respect since, although for two years there had been a high incidence of the disease in almost every populous centre in the County, the incidence in St. Andrews remained comparatively small. No definite explanation can be advanced for this. Twelve years have passed since last scarlet fever was widespread in the city so that the juvenile population must be in a susceptible state and yet the risk of infection has been more than doubled during that period as a result of the great improvement which has occurred

in road transport between the Burgh and other towns where infection has been rife. Two factors may have played a part in preventing spread of the disease. The first is the praiseworthy parental habit of seeking medical advice promptly on discovering illness in the family. The custom is very noticeable in St. Andrews. The second is the medical organisation of the Burgh and the thoroughness with which the medical practitioners investigate and take precautions against spread of infection. It is surely not too much to claim that such close co-operation between patients and doctors must lead to a greater degree of control of any infectious disease. In any event the fact remains that although an extensive outbreak was to be expected in the Burgh during the national epidemic the number of cases which occurred was to all intents and purposes negligible.

An increase occurred in the number of cases of tuberculosis, particularly of the non-pulmonary type. It is worthy of comment that all the cases of pulmonary disease occurred among adults. No cases occurred among children—an important indication of the effect which improved environmental conditions is having upon the rising generation. As regards the non-pulmonary cases, a boy of 9 years had tuberculosis of the neck glands and a girl of 11 years had tuberculosis of the hip joint; otherwise the cases were all over 25 years of age. Since tuberculosis of the bones and lymphatic glands is most commonly caused by an infection of bovine origin it is disquieting to know that although steps are being taken to free the milk supply from gross impurities, quite inadequate measures are being taken to free it from contamination with the germs of tuberculosis. Doubtless when in time the facts of the situation become generally appreciated popular opinion will demand the introduction of protective legislation: but until then the young of the nation must apparently continue to live under the threat of illness and disability arising out of consumption of unsafe milk.

42 cases of infectious diseases were admitted to the City Hospital—33 from St. Andrews Burgh and 9 from other parts of the County. The average duration of stay of patients was 29 days.

In greater detail the number of admissions was as follows:—

Locality.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Pneu- monia.	Whooping Cough.	Tonsil- itis.	Total.
St. Andrews ..	22	1	1	4	2	3	33
Cupar ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Newburgh ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
County Landward	3	1	1	—	—	—	5
	29	2	2	4	2	3	42

Two deaths occurred in the hospital as a result of pneumonia. Both patients were seriously ill on admission and survived for only a few hours.

Dr. L. A. L. Kippen, the Medical Superintendent and Miss Sanderson, the Matron, showed great skill and devotion in their treatment of the patients. The high reputation which the hospital enjoys both within and without St. Andrews was fully maintained.

The Matron reports as follows on the year's work :—

“ Of the twenty-nine cases of scarlet fever, one developed nephritis in the third week of her illness and another was admitted with severe nephritis. After a fairly long stay in hospital both made excellent recoveries. None of the other cases were severely ill. When complications occurred they were of mild nature.

“ Only two patients were admitted suffering from diphtheria. One suffered from a severe nasal infection and the other had but a mild illness. Both made rapid uncomplicated recoveries.

“ Two cases of enteric fever were treated. Their illness ran a normal course and the patients were able to leave hospital after a stay of four and six weeks respectively.

“ Four cases of pneumonia were sent in for treatment. One patient, admitted in a dying condition, survived for only a few hours. Another died within forty-eight hours. The third recovered and the fourth was transferred to Dundee Royal Infirmary for surgical treatment.

“ Three cases sent in for observation were found to be suffering from tonsilitis.

“ Two whooping cough patients were treated for a short period.

“ From the nursing point of view the work was interesting but no unusual circumstances arose.

“ The Hospital was closed for the month of August while the staff were on holiday. All cases of infectious diseases which occurred during that time were transferred to St. Michael's Hospital, Leuchars.

“ The only alteration carried out during the year was an overhaul of the lighting. Night lights were heightened and seven Webson's switches were installed.

"A new gas cooker was very kindly presented to the hospital by Treasurer Bruce. The cooker is a great improvement on the old one which was of antiquated pattern.

"About a year ago several items of repair and replacement were authorised. None of them have received attention, however."

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Immunisation against diphtheria is carried out at the City Fever Hospital by the Matron, who reports :—

"Immunisation against diphtheria is still on the increase although its value is by no means appreciated generally. Sixty persons, mainly children, were immunised against the disease during the year as compared with 52 in 1934. Towards the end of the year it was decided to give to all children under twelve years of age one injection of Diphtheria Toxoid Alum Precipitated instead of the three injections of Toxoid Antitoxin Mixture. Forty persons had a series of three injections while twenty received one injection. Of these numbers eleven were sent by the District Nurse and the others attended through having relations in hospital. Twenty-seven persons were Schick tested and found to give negative reactions. Seventeen of these had been previously immunised. Eighty-seven people attended the hospital and one hundred and eighty-six visits were paid. By the end of the year an opportunity had not occurred for Schick testing those who had received the single immunising dose."

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

Two important changes occurred in the organisation of the St. Andrews Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

The first was brought about by the retirement of the Medical Officer, Dr. A. R. Rowand. Dr. Rowand has been associated with the work of the organisation almost from its inception in 1920 and has been largely responsible for its development. It is no exaggeration to say that all the children and young people in the town have at one time or another appeared before him and that all those who were ailing have benefited from his advice. Fortunately he is to remain in touch with the work in a consultative capacity so that the community will not be deprived of the fruits of his wide experience and his kindly influence will still be felt.

Dr. Lois Kippen was appointed to fill his place as Executive Medical Officer, Dr. Sheila MacLeod remaining as Administrative Medical Officer.

The second change was the retirement of Nurse Iris Cook. Nurse Cook lived for the mothers and children of the Burgh. Her practical knowledge and her self-sacrificing devotion to her work earned her widespread respect and gratitude. Her departure was deeply regretted.

To take her place the County Council appointed another Health Visitor and the Nursing and Child Welfare Association placed a registered midwife, fully qualified in infant welfare work, in charge of the Centre in North Street.

Dr. Kippen reports as follows on the year's work :—

“ It is accepted nowadays that the state has an interest in the physical welfare of the individuals composing it. So firmly has this concept become fixed that schemes for promoting the health of the individual are in the programme of every political party and ‘ The Mother ’ and ‘ The Child ’ have become entities in national and municipal politics. Till recently any special contributions towards the welfare of mother and child were made by the Church or by private philanthropists. Similarly schools and hospitals owed their origin to these sources. The institution which is dependent for its effectiveness on individual generosity suffers from lack of continuity and stability in its financial affairs, a defect which is reflected in its varied efficiency. The state-aided institution has not as a rule this monetary fluctuation but suffers from the tedious minutiae of bureaucracy and from the loss of personal contact between administrator and administrated.

“ In St. Andrews there is found a satisfactory liaison between both systems. In its schemes for mother and child welfare close co-operation is maintained between individual philanthropy and the state. The St. Andrews Nursing and Child Welfare Association, a body kept up by private subscription, provides nursing and midwifery services for the Burgh and maintains a Child Welfare Centre with an ailing babies ward. The County Council contribute financial aid and also provide a Public Health Nurse who co-operates in the clinic and home visiting work of the Centre.

“ The James Mackenzie Institute for Clinical Research is supported by private subscription and provides facilities for the conducting of clinics for school and pre-school children, for ante-natal work, and for X-ray and bacteriological examinations. The Institute benefits by the wealth of clinical material supplied thereby for research purposes. There will be seen throughout this report the close inter-dependence between a state-aided scheme and the enterprise of private philanthropists.

Births.

" Notification of 98 births was received by the Health Visitor, four of which occurred outside the burgh. Twenty-seven of these were attended by doctors in the Memorial Cottage Hospital. Thirty-five were attended by private doctors with the Maternity Nurse of the Nursing and Child Welfare Association in the patients homes. Thirty-two were attended by the same Nurse alone, in the patients' homes.

" There were two illegitimate births.

" There was one still birth which occurred in the patient's own home where she was attended by her own doctor and the Maternity Nurse.

" There was one case of twins.

Infantile Mortality.

" A newly-born premature infant was admitted to the nursery of the Child Welfare Centre from a country district and died in a few hours. This death was not accepted by the Registrar-General as a St. Andrews death. As there were no other deaths of infants under one year St. Andrews is in the unprecedented position of having no deaths of infants under one year for the year 1935.

" A child of three years died of whooping cough.

Maternal Mortality.

" There were no maternal deaths in the Burgh in 1935.

Nursing and Midwives Service.

" A whole-time registered midwife is employed by the St. Andrews Nursing and Child Welfare Association. This nurse is also the Superintendent of the Child Welfare Centre and is responsible for the Observation Nursery there. She attends the clinics held there for children under two years. Her thorough knowledge of the economic and health background of mothers and children is of great value at these clinics.

" The District Nurse who is also employed by the Association is a registered midwife and carries out the work of the Maternity Nurse in emergency.

" In 1935 there were eight calls for medical help from the midwife. They were as follows :—

Ante-partum haemorrhage,	..	..	..	1
Decay in first stage,	..	..	..	1
Torn Perineum,	..	..	..	3
Discharging eye (infant),	..	..	..	2
Rash (infant),	..	..	..	1

Home Visitation.

"The total number of children on the Child Welfare Register under five years of age was 315. With the exception of those who live outwith the area of the Health Visitor all were visited by the Health Visitor or by the Maternity Nurse.

"The following numbers of visits were paid :—

Infants and Nursing Mothers,	893
Pre-school children under five years,	561

Total number of visits,	1454
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Expectant Mothers visited by the Association's
Maternity Nurse :—

Cases,	67
Visits,	447

Thus the total number of visits paid by the nurses was 1,901. In 1934 1,670 such visits were paid.

Antenatal Consultations.

"Antenatal examinations were carried out as usual by the patients' own family doctors in a room in the James Mackenzie Institute equipped for the purpose. Patients with no private doctor were taken by the Maternity Nurse to this room and were seen by arrangement by a doctor. Apart from mothers who were seen in their own homes 30 mothers made 30 attendances at the clinic.

Post-natal Consultations.

"There is no special scheme for post-natal medical consultations. The Maternity Nurse paid 1,069 post-natal visits to the 67 Burgh cases.

Child Welfare Consultations.

"1. *Child Welfare Centre.*—Clinics are held twice weekly at the Child Welfare Centre in sessions lasting 2½ hours each. In 1935 there were held 103 such clinics. There were present at the sessions, the Medical Officer, the Health Visitor and the Maternity Nurse. No medical treatment is provided but the children are weighed and advice on feeding and infant hygiene is given. Accurate records of the progress of the children are kept.

"Attendances at these clinics were as follows :—

Under 1 year	1368
1-5 years,	645

Total,	2013
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In addition visits were made to the nurse at the centre at times other than that of the bi-weekly clinics as follows :—

Under 1 year,	..	..	..	..	94
1-5 years,	..	..	..	..	74
Total,					168

James Mackenzie Institute.

“ The Children’s Department of the James Mackenzie Institute provides for the frequent periodic inspection of children from the age of two to five years. Records are kept which are continuous with the records compiled in the first two years at the Child Welfare Centre. An effort is made to correlate early symptoms with subsequent disease. By detection of early departure from the normal further ill-health may be prevented by immediately referring the child to the family physician. These examinations are carried on into school life and later, should the parents so desire. The School Medical Officer and the general practitioners work in close co-operation with this Scheme so that overlapping and duplication of work is avoided.

“ In 1935, 75 clinics were conducted. The numbers of children attending and attendances were as follows :—

Number of Children—

2-5 years ..	..	..	..	..	254
Over 5 years,	..	..	..	..	260
Total,					514

Number of Attendances—

2-5 years, ..	..	..	..	..	497
Over 5 years,	..	..	..	..	306
Total,					803

Observation of the Child Welfare Association.

“ It is clear from the above data of clinic attendance and home visitation that the people of St. Andrews are in receipt of the benefits of a well organised scheme for the welfare of mother and child. There is, however, one part of the scheme which outdoes all others in its purpose of preventing infant mortality and promoting the health of the child. This is the Observation Nursery of the Child Welfare Centre. Here infants are taken in by the day or entirely as in-patients. Skilled nursing is available for the premature infant and for the infant suffering from dietetic error. It is amazing how these frail babies are won to health and vigour by the constant trained care of the Welfare Nurses.

St. Andrews babies are not alone in receiving this care and attention. Children from a wide area in Fife have been admitted and have benefitted.

“In 1935 the following numbers of cases were admitted :—

	<i>Daily.</i>	<i>Resident.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under 1 year,	24	7	31
Over 1 year,	7	2	9

“The numbers of patient-days were as follows :—

	<i>Daily.</i>	<i>Resident.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under 1 year	456	113	569
Over 1 year,	173	89	262

Test Feeds.

69 babies came for test feeds,	134 feeds
Feeds made in the Nursery and sent out, ..	118 ..

Food and Milk Supply.

“At the request of the nursing staff food and milk have been supplied by Fife County Council to five necessitous infants and to five pre-school children. Cod liver oil has been supplied to certain cases through private donors. -

Dental Services.

“There is an arrangement by which pre-school children seen at the clinics at the James Mackenzie Institute may be referred for treatment by the Fife County Council School Dentist for the area.

Ophthalmic Services.

“Pre-school children requiring ophthalmic treatment are seen by the Fife County Council Area Medical Officer and are referred by her should the need arise to the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon for the area.”

Provision for Maternity Cases.

Two institutions are registered as Maternity Homes under the Midwives and Maternity Homes (Scotland) Act, 1927—the Memorial Cottage Hospital and Craigmount Nursing Home.

The Memorial Cottage Hospital is an excellently equipped institution with four single bed maternity wards and a labour ward. Only private cases are received into these wards. In addition, however, there is a small ward which was endowed as a wedding gift from the citizens of St. Andrews to H.R.H. The Duke of Kent. Necessitous cases of labour are admitted to this ward or cases whose home circumstances are unfavourable to a safe confinement.

Forty confinements took place in the hospital and 16 male infants and 24 female infants were born. All survived. There were seven forceps deliveries, occasioned by delay in parturition and one caesarian section necessitated by a contracted pelvis.

Six of the babies were born in the Duke of Kent's ward, the mothers having been admitted from the Burgh and from neighbouring villages because of unsatisfactory home circumstances.

Craigmount Nursing Home was opened during the year and was duly registered. It is well equipped and excellently staffed for the reception of maternity cases. Two normal confinements took place.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Meat Supply.

Few towns of equal size are as fortunate as St. Andrews in the measures taken to ensure the safety of the meat supply. There are no private slaughterhouses in the Burgh and except for a comparatively small quantity obtained through the Dead Meat Market at Dundee, all the meat sold passes through the Public Slaughterhouse at Maryfield.

The Slaughterhouse is a modern erection fully equipped with up-to-date appliances. Meat suspected of being diseased is kept apart by the Superintendent and Veterinary Inspectors, specially appointed for the purpose, daily inspect every animal slaughtered.

In the course of the year the interior of the building was repainted and steel work was re-coated. The roof of the cooling hall, where difficulty had been experienced in maintaining a sufficiently low temperature, was altered with satisfactory result although the real testing time will come with the summer months. The method of subjecting the roof of the hall to a continuous flow of water was dispensed with.

All the premises were kept in a satisfactorily clean state by the Superintendent. The mechanical appliances were always found to be in good working order and a sufficiency of hot water was always available.

During the year 5,335 animals were slaughtered—1,216 cattle, 3,687 sheep and 432 pigs—as compared with 5,735 animals in 1934. 12,266½ lbs. of meat were condemned and destroyed as unfit for human consumption as compared with 15,432 lbs. in 1934.

The Town Council have continued to maintain control of the Tripery. The Superintendent has been placed in charge and has been given a man and a boy as assistants. Gut is purchased from

the butchers using the slaughterhouse, cleaned and sold to the butchers, surplus being sold to outside firms. The arrangement has resulted in the Local Authority securing a slight profit. It is not always that financial success attends the organisation of a municipal tripery.

MILK SUPPLY.

Recently an American writer published an account of a single case of primary abdominal tuberculosis in a child and indicated that this form of tuberculosis is a rarity in the United States. He went on to point out that in Germany the incidence was 5·3 per cent. of all cases of tuberculosis ; in Austria 3·9 per cent. and in England 34·2 per cent. and stated that primary abdominal tuberculosis has an incidence "much higher in the British Isles than in any other of the countries from which investigations have been reported."

That there should be in this country a greater number of cases of tuberculosis suffering from milk-borne infection is a fact requiring the widest publicity in order that public opinion may compel the Government to put an end to the rearing, sale and milking of tuberculous cows.

Much is being done at present to boom milk as an article of food but much less effective energy is being expended in rendering it a safe commodity. There are indications of progress in the right direction, particularly in England, but no really definite steps are being taken towards an application of the proper remedy, namely, the prohibition of the sale of all milk from non-tuberculin-tested herds and of the importation of infected animals. The many difficulties which stand in the way of the achievement of this object will, of necessity, delay the cure but such obstacles as prejudice and economic interests should be set aside where the health of the people is concerned.

About nine years ago St. Andrews Town Council decided to encourage the use of Certified Milk—a pure, high quality milk produced from tuberculosis-free herds. By ensuring that all institutions under their control were supplied with only this type of milk, they did much to promote its consumption by the general public. Powers to take such steps passed out of their hands in 1930 but the arrangement continues and the sale of certified milk has increased. There is still room, however, for a greater consumption. Young families should be given no other milk.

The number of dairy farms in the Burgh was reduced to two during the year by the closure of the premises at Rathelpie and Auldburns. Both the remaining dairies are of good structure, well equipped and properly conducted. A satisfactory degree of cleanliness was maintained in the four dairy shops.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Twenty-five samples of food stuffs including butter, tea, oatmeal, mince, sausages, rice and flour were submitted for analysis. All were found to be genuine. Twenty-five samples of milk were collected. Four of them were found to be deficient in fat content. One vendor was fined one pound, one was found not guilty and in the cases of the other two proceedings were dropped.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

Thirty-one visits of inspection were paid to factories, workshops and workplaces in the Burgh. One written notice was served by the Sanitary Inspector calling for remedy of defects. In one case a contravention of the Public Health Acts was detected. The defect, which related to want of cleanliness, received adequate attention. No overcrowding was discovered in any of the work premises. In general, conditions under which employees earn their living in the Burgh are eminently satisfactory.

This Report has been prepared according to the instructions of the Department of Health.

I have the honor to remain,

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER W. STOKES.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,

4 South Street,

Edinburgh.

20th April 1906.

*To the Honourable, the Department of Health for Scotland, and
the Provost, Magistrates and Councillors of the Royal Burgh
of St. Andrews.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Sixth Annual Report upon the General Sanitary Condition of the Burgh during the year 1935.

I am indebted to Dr. Fyfe, Medical Officer of Health and to Mr. Wm. Watson, Burgh Engineer, and to Mr. Robt. Just, District Sanitary Inspector, for their kind co-operation and assistance.

The Report has been prepared according to the instructions of the Department of Health.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER H. STEELE.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
Church Square,
St. Andrews,
30th April, 1936.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1935.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Rateable Value of Burgh,	£109,220
Estimated Population,	8,650
Area of Burgh (to High Water Mark including Links),	1040·2 acres
Area of Burgh (to High Water Mark to Low Water Mark),	1171·6 acres
Total Area of Burgh (to Low Water Mark and including Links),	2211·8 acres
Area of Burgh to High Water Mark excluding Links,	725·34 acres

Wards (approximate areas, etc.)—

	<i>Area to L.W.M.</i>	<i>Area to H.W.M.</i>	<i>Rateable Value.</i>
Ward 1,	291·20 acres.	229·00 acres.	£32,553
Ward 2,	154·60 acres.	80·00 acres.	£37,106
Ward 3 (including Links 314·86 acres),	1766·00 acres.	731·20 acres.	£39,560

Mileage of Roads and Streets—

Class I. Roads, ..	3·180 miles.	
Class II. Roads, ..	0·940 miles.	
Unclassified Roads, ..	7·340 miles.	
Public Lanes and Walks,	4·834 miles.	
		16·294 miles.
Private Streets, ..	1·068 miles.	
Private Lanes, ..	0·214 miles.	
		1·282 miles.
Total, ..		17·576 miles.

Public Parks, Recreation Grounds, Playing Fields, etc.—

The Links (Golf Courses, etc.),	..	..	314·86 acres.
Bruce Embankment (Putting Greens, etc.),	..	..	5·400 „
Bassaguard (Children's Playing Field),	..	..	1·000 „
Cockshaugh Park,	..	..	5·353 „
East Bents (Putting Green),	..	..	2·000 „
Kinburn Park (Tennis Courts, Putting Green, etc.),	..	..	6·682 „
Woodburn (Children's Playing Field),	..	..	2·834 „
			<hr/>
			338·129 „
East and West Sands to Low Water Mark (including Rocks, Eden Mouth, etc.),	..	..	1171·600 „
			<hr/>
Total,	..	..	1509·729 „
			<hr/>

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**Temperature.**

During 1935 the coldest night was 24th December, when the lowest minimum reading 20 degrees Fahr. was recorded; the coldest day was 23rd December, when the lowest minimum reading was 34 degrees Fahr.; the warmest day was 13th July, when the reading of the highest maximum was 81 degrees Fahr., and the highest minimum during the night was on 20th August, when 62 degrees Fahr. was recorded.

Sunshine.

The year 1935 had only 33 per cent. of the possible bright sunshine, and Arbroath took first place in Scotland, with a total of 1,549·5 hours of bright sunshine. St. Andrews was second with a total of 1,493·2 hours.

The following table gives the total hours of bright sunshine at various Scottish Stations :—

Arbroath,	..	..	1,549·5 hours.
St. Andrews,	..	..	1,493·2 „
Leuchars,	..	..	1,491·6 „
Montrose,	..	..	1,462·5 „
Carnoustie,	..	..	1,429·1 „
Edinburgh,	..	..	1,421·8 „
North Berwick,	..	..	1,407·9 „
Dundee,	..	..	1,387·9 „
Perth,	..	..	1,347·5 „
Rothsay,	..	..	1,335·9 „
Ayr, ..	..	..	1,325·2 „
Prestwick,	..	..	1,318·7 „
Aberdeen,	..	..	1,302·4 „
Dunoon,	..	..	1,080·6 „

The following table gives the total hours of Bright Sunshine for the past six years :—

1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
1938·3	1376·8	1397·3	1539·9	1558·8	1493·2

The following table gives the Daily Mean Hours of Bright Sunshine and the total hours of Bright Sunshine, at St. Andrews, for each month during 1935 :—

Month.	Daily Mean Hours of Bright Sunshine.		Total Hours of Bright Sunshine.
January,	2·12		65·8
February,	2·55		71·5
March,	3·65		113·2
April,	4·33		130·0
May,	7·08		219·4
June,	4·94		148·2
July,	8·04		249·3
August,	4·86		150·6
September,	4·72		141·7
October,	2·43		75·3
November,	2·20		66·1
December,	2·00		62·1
Average 4·08			Total 1493·2

	1935.	1934.	1933.
Total sunshine for year,	1,493·2 hrs.	1,558·8 hrs.	1,539·9 hrs.
Most sunshine in one month,	249·3 hrs. (July.)	224·9 hrs. (July)	245·9 hrs. (June)
Least sunshine in one month,	62·1 hrs. (Dec.)	15·5 hrs. (Dec.)	32·6 hrs. (Dec.)
Percentage of possible sunshine for year,	33	35	34

Rainfall.

	1935.	1934.	1933.
Total rainfall for the year	25·79 in.	27·84 in.	19·02 in.
Heaviest fall,	3·96 in. (Nov.)	3·82 in. (Dec.)	2·96 in. (Oct.)
Driest Month,	0·78 in. (July)	0·03 in. (Feb.)	0·97 in. (Dec.)
Heaviest fall in one day,	1·49 in. (17th Nov.)	0·86 in. (12th Apr.)	0·87 in. (7th Oct.)
Number of rainy days,	124	120	104

DETAIL OF RAINFALL.

Month.	No. of days with 1 m.m. more.	Bruce Embankment.	Pipeland Filters.	Cameron Reservoir.
January, ..	5	0.96	0.93	1.09
February, ..	13	1.40	1.54	1.74
March, ..	9	1.28	1.11	1.33
April, ..	10	2.69	2.93	3.56
May, ..	5	0.84	0.93	1.06
June, ..	14	3.27	3.69	3.67
July, ..	6	0.78	0.72	1.16
August, ..	7	1.64	1.88	1.99
September, ..	13	3.47	3.61	4.25
October, ..	18	3.53	3.95	5.16
November, ..	15	3.96	4.28	5.20
December, ..	9	1.97	2.19	2.64
Totals, ..	124	25.79	27.76	32.85

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of water to the Burgh is excellent in quality and the quantity is abundant. The supply was maintained without restriction throughout the year.

The year commenced with Cameron Reservoir full, and overflowing at a depth of 2 inches. The lowest level recorded for the year was 16 feet 5 inches, or 2 feet 7 inches below top water level, for a few days at the end of September, compared with 13 feet 6 inches or 6 feet 6 inches below top water level at the beginning of 1934.

The year ended with the reservoir again full, and overflowing to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A wood breakwater was erected near the overflow weir to prevent undue loss of water by waves and the "heaped up" effect on the water during certain winds. The barrier has proved effective in giving still water round the overflow sill.

It was decided to put Lambieletham Reservoir in order, for use as a service reservoir. Work was commenced during September and was still proceeding at the end of the year.

Extensive work has been done to the dam to stop leaking, the reservoir slopes are being trimmed and pitched with cement blocks, and the valve tower is to be put in order.

The average consumpt of water per head of the population during the year was 63.77 gallons per day compared with 61.4 gallons per day during 1934, or an increased consumpt of 2.32 gallons per day.

Three hundred and seventy-three yards of new water mains were laid down during the year, as follows :—

3-inch diameter main from Queen's Terrace to Lade Braes,	124 yards
3-inch diameter main extension to Cockshaugh, ..	133 yards
3-inch diameter main at Woodburn Place, ..	116 yards
Total, ..	373 yards

Forty-three new connections were made to the water mains during the year, these being as follows :—

18 connections of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bore.
16 connections of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bore.
9 connections of 1-inch bore.
Total, ..

During the year 103 notices were issued by the Water Department in respect of waste of water and defective fittings.

The following tables give the Abstract of Monthly consumpt of water filtered at Pipeland, and the Abstract of Consumpt of water filtered at Pipeland for the year 1912 to 1935 :—

ST. ANDREWS WATER.

Abstract of Monthly Consumpt of Water Filtered at Pipeland 1935.

Date 1935.	Upper Wells. (10" Meter)	Lower Wells. (6" Meter)	Total Consumpt Gallons.	Pipeland.	Rainfall Cameron inches.	Met. Station
January,	15,880,000	3,803,000	19,683,000	0.93	1.09	0.96
February,	14,370,000	3,282,000	17,652,000	1.54	1.74	1.40
March,	15,220,000	3,744,000	18,964,000	1.11	1.33	1.28
April	14,840,000	3,827,000	18,667,000	2.93	3.56	2.69
May,	15,980,000	3,904,000	19,884,000	0.93	1.06	0.84
June,	16,710,000	3,545,000	20,255,000	3.69	3.67	3.27
July,	18,790,000	2,945,000	21,735,000	0.72	1.16	0.78
August,	18,570,000	2,664,000	21,234,000	1.88	1.99	1.64
September,	16,490,000	2,067,000	18,557,000	3.61	4.25	3.47
October,	17,070,000	2,220,000	19,290,000	3.95	5.16	3.53
November,	16,070,000	2,176,000	18,246,000	4.28	5.20	3.96
December,	16,500,000	2,096,000	18,596,000	2.19	2.64	1.97
	196,490,000	36,273,000	232,763,000	27.76	32.85	25.79

Average consumpt per month, .. 19,396,917 gallons

" " per week, .. 4,476,211 "

" " per day, .. 637,707 "

" " per head, .. 63.77 "

ST. ANDREWS WATER.

Abstract of Consumpt of Water Filtered at Pipeland Filters.
Years 1912-1935.

Year.	Total Consumpt.	Average per day.	Average per month.	Average per head.	Rainfall Cameron, Ins.	Pipeland, Ins.	Met. Stat. Ins.	Rain Days.
1912	136,199,500	372,076.72	11,349,958	46.50	..	27.93	..	180
1913	141,001,700	386,281.75	11,750,141	48.28	..	24.38	..	172
1914	139,544,700	382,314.24	11,328,725	47.79	..	21.10	..	180
1915	132,682,500	418,308.22	12,723,541	52.28	..	32.68	..	185
1916	157,959,700	432,766.30	13,163,308	54.09	43.75	38.85	..	204
1917	155,841,200	426,962.16	12,986,736	53.37	24.51	20.94	..	166
1918	156,302,200	428,252.60	13,026,016	53.53	26.81	24.92	..	177
1919	152,451,400	417,675.06	12,704,283	32.22	30.16	26.52	..	172
1920	161,043,600	440,009.83	13,420,300	55.00	30.02	26.91	..	185
1921	157,227,000	429,581.96	13,100,200	47.73	24.42	22.00	..	156
1922	161,520,900	441,040.71	13,460,075	47.42	24.40	27.23	..	181
1923	181,272,700	496,637.53	15,106,058	52.83	28.96	27.23	..	203
1924	178,209,800	486,912.02	14,850,816	51.25	34.10	31.85	..	185
1925	216,163,400	592,228.42	18,013,616	62.33	30.34	27.05	..	154
1926	253,879,300	695,556.98	21,156,608	69.55	37.13	34.76	..	190
1927	229,988,500	600,106.43	19,165,700	63.00	33.58	31.61	..	188
1928	220,094,900	601,353.18	18,341,200	60.13	37.76	35.36	..	203
1929	229,477,830	628,706.38	19,123,152	62.87	28.97	24.64	..	150
1930	240,002,280	657,544.9	20,000,190	65.75	35.45	32.43	..	177
1931	261,729,352	717,066.72	21,810,779	71.70	36.17	30.75	..	159
1932	264,845,000	725,602.74	22,070,416	72.56	31.88	27.13	..	178
1933	242,618,000	664,706.85	20,218,166	66.47	23.00	18.05	19.07	150
1934	224,282,000	614,471.00	18,690,167	61.45	36.33	30.02	27.85	167
1935	232,703,000	637,707.00	19,396,917	63.77	32.85	27.76	25.79	167

I am indebted to Mr. Wm. Watson, Burgh Engineer, for the foregoing tables, and information regarding the water supply.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The drainage area of the Burgh extends to a little over 500 acres and is divided into two areas known as the Northern and Southern Areas, each being served by a separate outfall sewer.

Throughout the year the sewerage system of the Burgh has functioned satisfactorily, and there has been no complaints regarding any matters connected therewith. The estimated Dry Weather Flow of sewage from the outfalls is one million gallons.

One hundred and sixty yards of new sewer was constructed during the year, as follows :—

Extension of 9-inch sewer at Cockshaugh, ..	80 yards
„ „ 9 „ „ „ Netherburn, ..	80 „
	<hr/>
	160 yards

Nineteen new connections were made to the sewers during the year, these being as follows :—

Priestden Road,	5
Nelson Street,	2
South Street,	1
Buchanan Gardens,	2
Mount Melville Road,	4
Netherburn	4
Cockshaugh,	1
	<hr/>
Total, ..	19

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

There has been no alteration in the methods of collection and disposal of refuse and the system of controlled tipping has been continued throughout the year. Tipping has been continued at University Park, but this tip will be completed before long, and the vexed question of securing further ground gives rise to some concern. During the summer season the refuse is of a light, bulky nature and contains very little solid materials, and tips filled during the summer are continually subject to extensive sinking. There is very little, if any, available land suitable for a tip, within reasonable distance of the Burgh, and if it is necessary to go far beyond the boundary of the Burgh the additional cost to the Department would be considerable, as additional transport would require to be provided, and the time is not far distant when some form of refuse destructor will require to be provided.

The question of the adoption of "Standard" bins had the attention of the Town Council during the year, and it was resolved that on and after the 15th May 1936, Section 109 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, should be enforced. Newspaper advertisement has brought quite satisfactory results and to date a large number of the ratepayers have provided the necessary bins. The standard bin adopted by the Town Council is round and of two makes, one plain and tapered and the other corrugated and straight, measuring 22 inches high and 17 inches in diameter, and weighs 23 lbs. The Town Council, however, are not insisting that the standard pattern should be adopted in all cases, and they will accept any round bin, not exceeding the standard size, which is provided with a cover. The provision of the standard covered bins will greatly assist in keeping the streets more free from loose papers, and present a more tidy appearance in general.

The fouling of the footpaths by dogs continues to give concern and is a serious cause of complaint, and one difficult of satisfactory solution, but every endeavour is made by the scavengers to keep the footpavements as clear as possible from excrement.

HOUSING.

Within recent years the occupied areas of the Burgh have extended considerably, and during the next two years will be further extended by the erection of a further scheme of municipal houses. Private building has also shown vigorous life recently, and has every prospect of continuing, and while some method of planning isolated developments has been made, with a view to a blending of the ultimate arrangement, there is still a demand for some definite formulae in the matter of Town Planning in the Burgh.

At the present time when housing schemes and road communications adequate for modern traffic conditions are the order of the day, it is essential that such questions should be considered as component parts of the whole, and the necessary link is provided by the Town and County Planning (Scotland) Act, 1932, and it would be well if an early opportunity was taken by the Town Council to establish co-operation with the County Council and invite action.

During the year 1935 the Ninth Development of Housing was completed and occupied and the position in relation to the provision of houses by the Town Council is summarised in the following table :—

Development.	Year.	1 apt.	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	Total.
First (Renovation)	1919	4	5	4	4	—	17
First ..	1921	—	—	20	36	12	68
Second ..	1924	—	—	32	18	—	50
Third ..	1925	—	—	36	15	—	51
Fourth, ..	1926	—	24	—	—	—	24
Fifth ..	1927	—	20	20	10	—	50
Sixth ..	1929	—	48	—	—	—	48
Seventh ..	1932	—	20	52	12	—	84
Eighth ..	1933	—	—	40	6	—	46
Ninth ..	1934	—	—	12	—	—	12
Ninth ..	1935	—	12	24	6	—	42
Totals ..	—	4	129	240	107	12	492

In addition to the above there were 24 houses built by private enterprise during the year.

The above figures, in relation to Corporation houses, show an increase of 44 over the figures for last year, these being the remaining houses of the Ninth Development and 2 houses in Abbey Court which were converted into single rooms during 1933.

At the end of the year there were 232 local applicants on the register for Municipal houses, as under :—

Two-roomed houses, ..	100
Three-roomed houses, ..	98
Four and Five-roomed houses, ..	34
Total, ..	232

During the year 31 houses were inspected and of these 26 were considered to be unfit for human habitation.

During the year the properties 104-108 North Street and 139-141 Market Street were demolished and the sites cleared. The former now holds an extension of a garage and the latter a large multiple store.

The inspection of defective houses still continues and it is expected that the whole Burgh will have been surveyed by the end of the year.

The introduction of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, foreshadowed far-reaching changes in housing in Scotland, particularly in regard to overcrowding, re-development and reconditioning of houses.

The overcrowding provision, which primarily affects public health, are contained in Sections 1 to 12 and the First Schedule of the Act. Their purpose is to provide a statutory standard for the measurement of overcrowding, to place a duty on the Local

Authority to ascertain the extent of overcrowding ; to secure the provision of additional accommodation for overcrowded working-class families, and after accommodation has been provided to prevent overcrowding in future.

It was originally intended that a preliminary survey should be undertaken whereby forms were to be sent out to the householders concerned, who were to complete the form with such particulars as the number of rooms, the number of persons, ages and sexes of the persons sleeping in the house. This was to be followed by a survey of the houses and the measurement of all rooms therein.

The definition of overcrowding as contained in the Act is :—

“(1) A dwelling house shall be deemed for the purposes of the Act to be overcrowded at any time when the number of persons sleeping in the house either—

- (a) is such that two of those persons, being persons ten years old or more of opposite sexes and not being persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room ; or
- (b) is, in relation to the number of and floor area of the rooms of which the house consists, in excess of the permitted number of persons as defined in the First Schedule to this Act.

(2) In computing for the purposes of this section the number of persons sleeping in a house, no account shall be taken of a child under one year old, and a child who has attained one year and is under ten years old shall be reckoned as one half of a unit.”

The First Schedule to the Act states that :—

“For the purposes of Part I. of this Act the expression ‘the permitted number of persons’ means, in relation to any dwelling house, either—

- (a) the number specified in the second column of Table I. in the Annex hereto in relation to a house consisting of the number of rooms of which that house consists ; or
- (b) the aggregate for all the rooms in the house obtained by reckoning, for each room therein of the floor area specified in the first column of Table II. in the Annex hereto, the number specified in the second column of that Table in relation to that area, whichever is the less.

Provided that in computing for the purposes of the said Table I. the number of rooms in a house, no regard shall be had to any room having a floor area of less than 50 square feet.

Annex.

TABLE I.

Where a house consists of—

(a) One Room.	2
(b) Two rooms.	3
(c) Three rooms.	5
(d) Four rooms.	7½
(e) Five rooms or more.	10 with an additional 2 in respect of each room in excess of five.

TABLE II.

Where the area of a room is—

(a) 110 sq. ft. or more.	2
(b) 90 sq. ft. or more, but less than 110 sq. ft.	1½
(c) 70 sq. ft. or more but less than 90 sq. ft.	1
(d) 50 sq. ft. or more, but less than 70 sq. ft.	½
(e) Under 50 sq. ft.	Nil.

From the above it will be observed that the "permitted number" of persons who may sleep in a house depends solely on the number of the rooms and on their size, and both Tables must be applied in the determination of the permitted number for the house.

The Act also provides for its enforcement, but the standard will not be strictly enforceable until after the "appointed day" which will be fixed by the Department of Health.

The Act contains forms for the Local Authority and landlords to deal with overcrowded families before the appointed day and for the furnishing of information by occupiers of houses, and for the notification of the permitted number to landlords and occupiers.

After the appointed day an occupier who overcrowds his home will be liable to a fine. There are, however, protection for certain Occupiers and for the modification of the standard in Holiday Resorts and for the granting of a Licence by the Local Authority in certain cases.

For the purposes of provisions relating to overcrowding the term "Dwelling house" means any premises, used or intended to be used as a separate dwelling, not being premises which are entered in the valuation roll last authenticated at a rateable value exceeding forty-five pounds.

The Town Council decided to dispense with the preliminary survey and that steps should be taken to obtain all the information, required by the Act, at one step. Intimation of the survey was made through the local press, and four enumerators were appointed to carry out the work under my supervision. Each Enumerator was provided with a letter from the Town Clerk authorising him to make the inspection on behalf of the Town Council, and I am happy to say that very little difficulty was experienced in gaining entry to the houses concerned, and it is a pleasure to record that the majority of householders were extremely tolerant and gave every facility to the Enumerators.

A survey of all houses in the Burgh, with an assessed rental of £45 and under was carried out, for the purpose of obtaining information as to overcrowding, and its extent in these houses, in relation to the standards laid down in the Act.

1,850 houses were visited and measured, and of the number 142 or 7·7 per cent. were found to be overcrowded in relation to Table II. of the First Schedule.

Of the 1,850 houses surveyed there were 61 of 1 apartment, 477 of two apartments, 527 of three apartments, 214 of 5 apartments and 252 of six apartments or more, and of these 5 of one apartment, 72 of two apartments, 52 of three apartments and 13 of four apartments were found to be overcrowded giving a percentage as follows :—

One-roomed,	..	8·2 per cent.
Two-roomed,	..	15·1 „
Three-roomed,	..	9·8 „
Four-roomed,	..	4·1 „
Total per cent. of overcrowding,		7·7 „

The overcrowded houses recorded does not include houses which have already been reported to the Town Council as being unfit for human habitation, some of which are overcrowded. There are 65 such houses—15 of one apartment, 35 of two apartments, 12 of three apartments and 3 of four apartments.

At the time of survey there were 19 empty houses within the Burgh—3 of one apartment, 5 of two apartments, 3 of three apartments, 5 of four apartments and 3 of six apartments or more, and of these 2 houses of one apartment are unfit, while the remaining 17 empty houses are not available as they are only temporarily vacant.

As a result of the survey the following report and forms were submitted to the Town Council and transmitted to the Department of Health:—

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1935. OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

We beg to report that in accordance with the terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, a survey into conditions of overcrowding in the Burgh has been completed and we now beg to submit for the consideration of the Town Council the relevant Forms which the Department of Health have furnished

Form B.

The Form has been completed on the basis of the size of houses and the number of persons who may be permitted to occupy them. (Table I., First Schedule.)

According to this method of computation there are 183 overcrowded houses in the Burgh, 174 because they contain too many people and 9 because separation of sexes cannot be achieved.

In our opinion this Form does not provide information of practical value to the Town Council.

Form C.

This Form has been completed on the same basis as Form B. but in addition the size of rooms in relation to the number of persons who may occupy them has been taken into consideration. (Table II., First Schedule.)

1,850 houses have been surveyed. Of these 142 have been found to be overcrowded, viz. :—

One-roomed,	..	8.2	per cent.
Two-roomed,	..	15.1	„
Three-roomed,	..	9.8	„
Four-roomed,	..	4.1	„
Total,	..	7.7	„

The number of overcrowded houses recorded does not include overcrowded houses which have already been represented to the Town Council as being unfit for human habitation. There are 65 such houses.

Entry 3 shows the number of houses which are required to abate overcrowding. The number includes families which are too large for the houses in which they reside and sub-tenants and lodgers who are causing overcrowding in houses otherwise of sufficient size.

Entry 4 (1) shows that there are 17 empty houses. All these have an occupier but are temporarily vacated. They cannot be regarded as available for the accommodation of other families.

Entry 4 (2) indicates that all fit houses will be rendered vacant after overcrowding families have been transferred to houses suit-

able for their sizes. The measure presumes that all owners of houses from which overcrowding families have been displaced will let their houses to other families of suitable sizes who have been displaced from other overcrowded houses.

Entry 5.—This displacement of families from one existing house to another will not result in the accommodation of all the overcrowding families nor will it result in all the vacated overcrowded houses becoming occupied. When the movement has been completed 2 one-roomed houses and 20 two-roomed houses will remain unoccupied and the following accommodation will require to be found for remaining overcrowding families :—

Three-roomed houses,	..	..	..	61
Four-roomed houses, ..	..	..	..	37
Five-roomed houses, ..	..	..	..	13
Total, ..				111

Entry 6 shows that among houses belonging to the Town Council there are 27 two-roomed houses, 35 three-roomed houses and 9 four-roomed houses which are overcrowded. In other words, exactly half the overcrowding which exists in the Burgh occurs in Town Council houses.

In addition to the information required for the completion of these two forms the following information was obtained in the course of the survey :—

Unfit Houses.—Among the 1,850 houses surveyed there were found to be 127 houses which are not overcrowded but which are unfit for human habitation. No representation regarding the majority of these houses has yet been submitted to the Town Council but the necessary report will shortly be presented.

It has already been stated (para. 5) that there are 65 unfit houses, some of which are overcrowded.

In addition there are 9 families residing in unfit houses in Balfour Place (not included in the Overcrowding Survey) who await displacement into new houses.

The total number of unfit houses which require to be dealt with under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, is therefore 201. Of these, however, 10 one-apartment houses, 18 two-apartment houses, 4 three-apartment houses and 1 five-apartment house are occupied by single individuals. The total number of houses which will therefore require to be provided by the Local Authority for displacement of families residing in unfit houses is—

<i>Three</i> <i>Apartment.</i>	<i>Four</i> <i>Apartment.</i>	<i>Five</i> <i>Apartment.</i>	<i>Six</i> <i>Apartment.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
144	12	7	5	168

The Town Council are presently engaged in erecting 84 three-roomed houses, 24 four-roomed houses and 12 five-roomed houses. There therefore remains to be built :—

60 three-roomed houses.

5 six-roomed houses.

leaving in hand a balance of 12 four-roomed houses and 5 five-roomed houses, which will be available for families from overcrowded houses.

Total Housing Requirements.—To summarise the position regarding both overcrowded and unfit houses, then, the following number of houses will require to be provided :—

	Three Apartment	Four Apartment	Five Apartment	Six Apartment	Total.
To meet over-crowding ..	61	37	13	—	111
To meet unfit houses ..	60	less surplus of 12	less surplus of 5	5	less surplus of 17
Total, ..	121	25	8	5	159

Sub-tenants and Lodgers.—As a matter of interest the following information is submitted :—

Houses or Parts of Houses with Sub-tenants and Lodgers.

	Private Houses.						Total. Municipal Houses.					Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	
Apartments, ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	
Sub-tenants, ..	2	19	30	21	11	34	117	—	6	12	5	23
Lodgers, ..	—	13	27	33	26	44	143	—	4	19	14	37
												140
												180

Yours faithfully,

G. MATTHEW FYFE,

Medical Officer of Health.

ALEXANDER H. STEELE,

Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1935. (Section 1.)

Report on Families Overcrowded as shown by Survey.

Form B
Overcrowding*

1	2																3						
Size of House.*	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10+	(a)	(b)	(c)
1 apartment . .	60	4	84	17	18	8	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	9	56
2 apartments	79	2	166	65	114	27	33	10	21	2	5	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	105	—	105
3 apartments	43	3	133	46	112	32	52	21	32	9	14	6	3	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	39	—	39
4 apartments	21	2	88	17	71	14	38	3	20	5	11	2	4	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	4
5 apartments	21	—	57	8	49	8	25	8	11	4	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 apartments	17	—	54	6	59	3	33	6	14	3	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and over																	Totals.			195	9	204	

* Where house is occupied by more than one family, enter each family according to number of apartments separately occupied.
† "Adult" means a person 10 years of age and over, or two children between 1 and under 10 years. Disregard infants under 1 year.
‡ Enter in Column 3 (a) the sum of the figures to the right of the transverse line in Column 2.
§ Enter in Column 3 (b) families not already included in Column 3 (a). It is only for single-apartment houses that Column 3 (b) is required.

Form C
Overcrowding.

LOCAL AUTHORITY OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF ST.
ANDREWS.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1935.

(Section 1.)

Statement of Accommodation.

Entry.	Houses.	Number of Apartments.					6 &	Totals
		1	2	3	4	5		
1	Surveyed ..	61	477	527	319	214	252	1850
2	Overcrowded (c)	5	72	52	13	—	—	142
	Percentage							
	overcrowded, 8.2%.		15.1%.	9.8%.	4.1%.	—	—	7.7%.
3	Required to abate overcrowding (c)	3	42	95	47	13	—	200
4	Fit existing houses—							
	(i) Empty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) To be rendered vacant	5	62	34	10	—	—	111
	(iii) Total, ..	5	62	34	10	—	—	111
5	Estimated Surplus or	2	20	—	—	—	—	22
	New houses required, ..	—	—	61	37	13	—	111
6	Overcrowded houses belonging to local authority included under Entry 2, ..	—	27	35	9	—	—	71

Notes.—(a) Entries 1 to 4 to be made from Forms A.

(b) Entry 5 is the difference between Entry 3 and 4 (iii).

(c) An overcrowded house which is also unfit for human habitation should not be included under Entry 2, if it falls to be dealt with under the 1930 Act. The accommodation required to re-house the family to be displaced from such a house should not be included under Entry 3.

Form D
Overcrowding.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1935.

(Section 1.)

- (A) Proposals for the provision of additional accommodation to abate overcrowding during the three years 1936-1938, inclusive.

	3 apts.	4 apts.	Houses. 5 apts.	6 apts.	Total.
1. No. of new houses estimated to be required. (As in 5 of Form C.) ..	121	25	8	5	159
2. Total No. of new houses proposed to be provided by local authority up to the end of 1938* ..	124	24	12	—	160
3. No. of new houses estimated to be provided otherwise than by local authority,	—	—	—	—	—

*Include houses covered by proposals already submitted under the Act, which are to be regarded as part of local authority's programme for the three years 1936-1938.

Note.—Houses to be provided under the Act of 1930 to accommodate persons displaced from unfit houses which are also overcrowded, should not be included in the above proposals.

(B) Worst Overcrowding.

I attach a statement of the steps proposed to be taken by the Local Authority to secure that the re-housing of families living under the worst conditions as regards overcrowding, or otherwise living under unsatisfactory housing conditions, is provided for first.

(C) Provision of Accommodation otherwise than by Local Authority.

I also attach a statement containing the evidence on which the Local Authority have based their estimate that the number of houses shown at (A) 3 above will be provided by other agencies.

BUILDINGS.

Applications submitted to and approved of by the Works Committee of the Town Council may be classified as under :—

New Municipal Houses,	..	..	..	126
New Private Houses,	..	..	..	34
New Business Premises,	..	..	..	1
Alterations to Houses,	..	..	..	23
Alterations to Business Premises,	..	..	..	40
Miscellaneous (Garages, etc.),	..	..	..	11
Total,				235

Sixty-six new houses were erected and passed during the year as follows :—

Municipal Houses,	..	..	..	42
Houses built by Loan,	..	..	..	3
Non-State-Aided Houses,	..	..	..	21
Total,				66

The following table gives the number of new sanitary fittings erected in connection with the foregoing alterations and new buildings :—

86 baths
126 wash-hand basins
104 water closets.
82 sinks
68 wash-tubs
466 Total.

A total of 1,553 new sanitary fittings have been provided within the Burgh during the past five years.

REPORT for the year ended 31st December 1935, on proceedings taken as regards the Inspection, Improvement and Demolition and Closure of Dwelling-Houses.

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

1. Number of dwelling-houses* inspected :—

(a) During the year,	..	..	..	31
(b) Since 1st January 1930,	..	..	..	202

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

(a) During the year,	..	..	..	26
(b) Since 1st January 1930,	..	..	..	164

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1925.

3. Number of cases where intimations were given under Section 20 (1) as to insufficient water-closet accommodation :—
- (a) cases where requirements complied with by owners—
 - (i) with assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931, .. —
 - (ii) without such assistance, —
 - (b) cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so, —
 - (c) Cases still pending, —
4. Number of cases where w.c. accommodation was provided at the instance of the Local Authority without an intimation under Section 20 (1), —
5. Number of houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for the erection of which the consent of the Local Authority has been given in terms of Section One hundred and eleven, (b) 1

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, Etc. (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1919.

6. Number of cases where notices were served under Section 40 (1) to provide dwelling-houses with water supply :—
- (a) cases where requirements complied with by owners—
 - (i) with assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931, .. —
 - (ii) without such assistance, —
 - (b) cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so, —
 - (c) Cases still pending, —
7. Number of cases where water supply was provided at the instance of the Local Authority without a notice under Section 40 (1), —

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

8. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 14 (1), —
9. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation following no notices under Section 14 (1)—
- (a) with assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931, —
 - (b) without such assistance, —
10. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done by the Local Authority under Section 15 (1), —

- | | | |
|---|---------|---|
| 11. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit for human habitation at the instance of the Local Authority without a notice under Section 14 (1), | .. | — |
| 12. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted for a notice under Section 14 (1), | .. .. . | — |
| 13. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1), | .. .. | 1 |
| 14. Number of dwelling-houses referred to in 13 :— | | |
| (a) which have been rendered fit for human habitation— | | |
| (i) with assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931, | .. | — |
| (ii) without such assistance, | .. .. | — |
| (b) in respect of which undertaking has been given that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit, | .. | 1 |
| (c) in respect of which demolition orders have been made under Section 16 (3), | .. .. | — |
| (d) in respect of which closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4), | .. .. | — |
| 15. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by the Local Authority, following upon the houses having been rendered fit for human habitation, | .. | — |
| 16. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced, | .. .. . | — |

TESTING OF DRAINAGE AND SANITARY FITTINGS.

The smoke test was applied to the drainage and sanitary fittings of the following properties :—

“The Rectory,” Queen’s Gardens (existing fireclay drainage and sanitary fittings).

30 Houses at 9th Development (new fireclay drainage and sanitary fittings).

“Sidlaw Hotel,” Scores (section of new fireclay drain).

Bungalow, 15 Priestden Road (new fireclay drainage).

“The Whaum,” Scores (new fireclay and iron drainage).

Bungalow, 7 Kinkell Terrace (new fireclay drainage).

“The Ridge,” Hepburn Gardens (existing drainage and sanitary fittings).

Central Motors, South Street (new fireclay drainage).

93 Market Street (section of new fireclay drainage).

“Northcliff,” Scores (existing drainage and sanitary fittings).

Bungalow, Lade Braes (new fireclay and iron drainage).
 "Strathaven," Hepburn Gardens (section of new fireclay drainage).
 "Langlands," Buchanan Gardens (new fireclay drainage).
 St. Leonards School (Workshop) (new fireclay drainage).
 1 Woodburn Place (section of new fireclay drainage).
 Public Conveniences (Harbour) (new iron drainage).
 Burgh School (Boys) (new iron drainage and sanitary fittings).
 New Park School (new fireclay drainage).
 3 Priestden Road (new fireclay drainage).
 14 Priestden Road (new fireclay drainage).
 9 Union Street (new fireclay drainage).
 16 Priestden Road (new fireclay drainage).
 Nelson Street (Bungalows 2) (new fireclay drainage).
 20 Priestden Road (new fireclay drainage).
 "Netherburn," Lade Braes (new iron drain and sanitary fittings).

BURGH POLICE ACTS.

During the year 90 warrants were granted by the Works Committee of the Town Council. Eighteen notices were issued in terms of Section 164 of the Act of 1892. Four notices were issued in terms of Section 264 of the same Act. Sixty-five notices were issued in terms of Section 117 and four notices in terms of Section 119 of the 1892 Act.

SCHOOLS.

Alterations to the lavatory accommodation for Boys were carried out at the Burgh School during the year, and a new section of 4-in iron drain and 8 new water-closets were fitted up. No action has been taken in connection with any of the schools.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The public conveniences within the Burgh are maintained in excellent condition. These are cleaned daily, and no complaint was lodged regarding their condition.

The Conveniences in the Burgh are as under :—

Ladies Waiting Room, Church Square.—5 W.C.'s in cubicles with coin operated locks. 1 Wash-hand basin in cubicle, with coin operated lock. 1 public wash-hand basin.

Gentlemen's Conveniences, Church Square.—4 W.C.'s in cubicles with coin operated locks ; a nine-stalled urinal, and a public wash-hand basin.

Ladies' Waiting Room, Bruce Embankment.—7 W.C.'s in cubicles ; 1 wash-hand basin in cubicles ; 4 public wash-hand basins ; admission by coin operated turnstile.

Gentlemen's (Private) Conveniences, Bruce Embankment.—3 W.C.'s in cubicles ; 4-stalled urinal ; 4 wash-hand basins. Admission by coin operated turnstile.

Gentlemen's (Public) Conveniences, Bruce Embankment.—3 W.C.'s in cubicles, with coin operated locks ; 1 W.C. in cubicle for use of Town Council Staff. 9-stalled urinal.

Gentlemen's Convenience, Harbour.—2 W.C.'s in cubicles, with coin operated locks and 3-stalled urinal.

Gentlemen's Conveniences, Kirkhill.—2 W.C.'s in cubicles, with coin operated locks, and 2-stalled urinal.

East Bents Putting Green.—1 W.C. in cubicle, with coin operated lock and 2-stalled urinal for Gentlemen ; and 1 W.C. in cubicle with coin operated lock for ladies.

Kinburn Public Park.—1 W.C. in cubicle, with coin-operated lock and 2-stalled urinal for Gentlemen ; and 1 W.C. in cubicle, with coin operated lock for ladies.

The convenience at the Harbour was reconditioned during the year. The old open W.C.'s and divisions were removed and also the old 3-stalled urinal.

The walls were faced with new white-enamelled bricks to a height of six feet with a dado of brown enamelled brick ; a new cast-iron drain under the floor, 2 new W.C.'s were erected, in cubicles with coin operated locks, a new 2-stalled urinal was fitted. The whole interior was repainted and this convenience is now in a thorough up-to-date condition.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

No action has been taken in connection with the provision of sanitary conveniences and indoor water supply to properties, in view of the fact that the whole Burgh is being surveyed to ascertain the number of unfit houses and when this work has been completed a definite statement can be made on the position as most of the properties where these facilities are lacking will come under the requirements of the Housing Acts.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS.

Thirty-one visits of inspection were made to Factories and Workshops within the Burgh, and it was found that only in one instance was it necessary to issue a notice regarding the lack of cleanliness.

The inspections were as follows :—

Factories,	12
Workshops,	17
Workplaces,	2
	<hr/>
Total,	31
	<hr/>

Defects found :—

Want of cleanliness,	2
Total, ..	2

NUISANCES.

Twenty-seven complaints of alleged nuisances were received during the year ; 5 of these being written and 22 verbal.

These complaints were investigated and the necessary action taken. Altogether 19 intimations were issued in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and numerous verbal intimations were also given with the desired effect. No action was necessary under Section 20 of the Act.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

No complaints were received regarding the sanitary condition of any of the burial grounds within the Burgh, and these continue to be kept in good order.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Fifty samples under the Food and Drugs Acts were procured and submitted for analysis during 1935. The following table gives the articles purchased and the result of the analysis :—

Article.	Total Samples.	Certified Genuine.	Certified Adulterated.	Penalties
Sweet Milk,	25	21	4	20/-
Sugar,	3	3	—	—
Flour,	2	2	—	—
Oatmeal,	2	2	—	—
Ground Rice,	1	1	—	—
Whole Rice,	1	1	—	—
Sausages,	3	3	—	—
Cocoa,	1	1	—	—
Cream of Tartar,	1	1	—	—
Tea,	2	2	—	—
Mince,	2	2	—	—
Pepper,	2	2	—	—
Butter,	3	3	—	—
Ground Cinnamon,	1	1	—	—
Cornflour,	1	1	—	—
Total,	50	46	4	20/-

Of the 21 "Genuine" samples of sweet milk the average "Fat" content was 3.65, the highest being 4.84 and the lowest 3.00.

The average "Non-Fatty Solids" was 8.89 the highest being 9.40 and the lowest 8.52.

The following are the particulars of the "Fat" and "Non-Fatty Solids" in the 4 "Non-Genuine" samples.

	"Fat."	Non-Fatty Solids.	Deficiency.
1	2.68	8.73	0.31%
2	2.78	8.68	0.22%
3	2.77	8.82	0.23%
4	2.80	8.74	0.20%

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

A survey of all shops within the Burgh was made during the year in terms of the above Act.

226 places of business, comprising 218 shops and 8 garages were visited and it was found that a total of 744 assistants are employed. Of this number, 369 are male and 375 female.

There were 31 male and 22 female assistants between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and 50 male and 29 female assistants under 16 years of age, leaving 612 assistants over 18 years of age. There are 61 male assistants over 18 years of age employed in the garages, therefore the total assistants employed in shops alone is 683.

Of the 226 places of business visited, it was found that there were 11 shops without water-closets; 12 shops without washing facilities, and 3 shops with neither water-closets or washing facilities, and 2 shops with no means of heating.

Of the 11 shops without water-closets 9 have space available where these could be provided, the remaining 2 having no available space.

All the 12 shops without washing facilities could easily be provided with the necessary fittings.

Of the 3 shops with neither water-closets or washing facilities, 2 have available space where these could be provided, the remaining 1 having no space.

Of the 11 shops without water-closets, there were 3 shops with 1 male assistant; 2 shops with 2 male assistants; 2 shops with 1 female assistant; 1 shop with 3 female assistants; 1 shop with 1 male and 4 female assistants; 1 shop with 4 male and 1 female assistant; and 1 shop with 5 male and 1 female assistant.

Of the 3 shops with neither water-closet or washing facilities, there was 1 shop with 1 female assistant; 1 shop with 1 male assistant; and 1 with 2 female assistants.

It is proposed that in all shops where more than 1 assistant is employed the provision of water-closets will be called for, and that in other cases a certificate of exemption should be granted.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Periodic visits of inspection were made to the slaughterhouse, and it was found that the premises are kept in excellent order by the Superintendent.

During the year the Town Council took over the management of the Tripery and Guttery, and with the additional assistance of a man and boy are now carrying out the cleaning of gut and tripe.

The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered during 1935 :—

Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1175	41	3687	432	5335

The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered during the past five years :—

	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	Total.
Cattle,	1175	1147	1100	814	729	4965
Sheep,	3687	4035	4544	3462	2640	18,368
Calves,	41	102	68	53	76	340
Pigs,	432	477	427	332	269	1937
Totals,	5335	5761	6139	4661	3714	25,610

Diseased Meat seized and destroyed :—

Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
Wholly.	Partially.	Wholly.	Partially.	Wholly.	Partially.
8	12	8	15	3	6
5485 lbs.	1137 lbs.	391 lbs.	109 lbs.	499 lbs.	164 lbs.
6622 lbs.		500 lbs.		663 lbs.	
		7785 lbs.			

The total amount of diseased meat seized and destroyed during the year was 7,785 lbs. and the number of seizures was 52, compared with 10,009 lbs. seized last year, the number of seizures then being 50.

Table of diseased organs and offal seized and destroyed :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No. of Seizures.</i>
Cirrhosis,	3266	287
Fluke,	323	20
Pneumonia,	27	4
Abscesses,	583	39
Cysts,	22	2
Urimea,	4	1
Necrosis,	44	17
Tuberculosis,	76	4
Peritonitis,	15	2
Impaction,	65	4
Inflammation,	33	4
Bruises,	20	5
Melanosis,	3	1
Totals,	4,481	390

The total weight of diseased organs and offal seized and destroyed was 4,481 lbs. and the number of seizures was 390 compared with 5,771 lbs. seized last year, when the number of seizures was 446.

The total weight of condemned meat, organs and offal, and the number of seizures is thus :—

	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No. of Seizures.</i>
Meat,	7785	52
Offal, etc.,	4481	390
Totals,	12,266	442

or 5 tons, 9 cwts. 2 qrs. 2 lbs. compared with 7 tons 0 cwts. 3 qrs. 16 lbs. seized and destroyed last year.

UN SOUND FOOD.

During the year 8 seizures of Unsound Food were made, as follows :—

2 tins Oak Ham weighing 19½ lbs. each.
5 tins Corned Beef weighing 6 lbs. each.
1 tin Boiled Gammon weighing 14½ lbs.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Fifty-three notifications of Infectious Diseases were received during the year, and the following table gives the age group of the patients, and the number treated in hospital :—

Disease.	All Ages	Und'r 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 & up.	In Hos.	Not in Hos.
Typhoid Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever, ..	27	..	5	18	3	1	..	..	26	1
Diphtheria, ..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia,	7	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	3	4
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia,	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	6	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	2	4
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	5	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	2	3
Puerperal Pyrexia, ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmic Neonatorum,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals,	53	1	6	21	4	9	7	5	37	16