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ROYAL BURGH OF ST. ANDREWS

REPORTS

BY

MEDICAL OFFICER

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year 1936





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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 1936.*

*No circumstances of unusual interest arose. Steady progress
was maintained in connection with environmental improvements,
particularly housing. The Town Council were thorough and diligent
in their endeavours to maintain the splendid record of health which
the Burgh has enjoyed for so many years.*

*In submitting the Report I take the opportunity of expressing
my indebtedness to my colleagues for their unfailing assistance.*

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

*Public Health Department,
St. Andrews,
15th June, 1937.*

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STATISTICAL COMMENTS.

According to the estimate of the Registrar-General, the population of the Burgh in 1936 was 8,531, a decrease of 35 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 95 births—46 males and 49 females—the birth rate being 11·1 per 1,000 of population as compared with 11·4 in 1935. Illegitimate births numbered 2.

The number of marriages registered was 62, the rate being 7·3 per 1,000 of population.

Corrected for transfers, the number of deaths from all causes was 109—47 males and 62 females—the rate per 1,000 of population being 12·8, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 11·8. The death rate exceeded the birth rate by 1·7 per 1,000 of population.

There were two deaths among infants under one year of age—one from prematurity and the other from pneumonia. The corresponding infantile mortality rate was 21 per 1,000 births. Of recent years the rate has been consistently low. The rate for Scotland in 1936 was 82 and for the County of Fife 68·6.

There were three deaths among children in the 1-5 years of age group and one death among children in the 5-10 years of age group.

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

Measles,	1
Scarlet Fever,	1
Diphtheria,	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System,	2
Other Tuberculous diseases,	2
Cancer, malignant disease,	14
Diabetes mellitus,	1
Other general diseases, chronic poisonings,	4
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.,	16
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	1
Heart Disease,	27
Other circulatory diseases,	1
Bronchitis,	5
Pneumonia (all forms),	3
Other respiratory diseases,	4
Gastric and duodenal ulcer,	3
Appendicitis,	1

Diseases of the liver, etc.,	..	..	..	2
Other digestive diseases,	..	..	..	1
Acute and chronic nephritis,	..	..	..	3
Other diseases of genito-urinary system,	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Causes,	..	..	..	1
Congen. debil., prem. birth, malform, etc.,	..	..	..	1
Old age,	..	..	..	2
Suicide,	..	..	..	1
Other violences,	..	..	..	7
Causes ill-defined or unknown,	..	..	..	3
				<hr/>
		Total,	..	109
				<hr/>

63·3 per cent. of the people who died were 65 years of age and over. 24·8 per cent. of the total deaths occurred among people in the age group 35 to 64 years as compared with 29 per cent. in 1935. 6·4 per cent. of deaths, as compared with 3·8 per cent. in the previous year, occurred in the age group 10 to 34 years. 5·5 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 (26 per cent.). From a study of the types of cardiac deaths which have occurred during the past ten years, it would appear that those of infective origin are decreasing, and that those of degenerative type are increasing. In view of the advances which have been made in preventive medicine and of the greater age to which people are now living such an outcome is perhaps to be expected.

There was a slight reduction in the number of deaths from cerebral haemorrhage which equalled 15 per cent. of the total deaths.

Deaths from cancer showed a slight decrease but remained about the average figure for the past ten years. They equalled 13 per cent. of the total deaths.

The number of deaths from infectious diseases remained low. There was one death from measles, one from scarlet fever, one from diphtheria and four from tuberculosis.

The mortality figures for the Burgh do not direct attention to any factors which are having an adverse effect on the health of the community. They tend on the other hand to indicate that the degenerations which accompany old age are the more important causes of death. Since during the past seventy years expectation of life has been increased by at least sixteen years, it is probable that the figures will increasingly show evidence of long and healthy lives terminating naturally.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Drainage.

Nothing of an objectionable nature arose in connection with the system of sewage disposal. The two screening chambers worked satisfactorily and continued to prevent gross pollution of the foreshore.

To meet housing developments, four new sewers were laid down. The total length of these was 870 yards. One of the sewers extended beyond the west boundaries of the Burgh.

The widening of the Kinness Burn which was effected in 1932 has proved successful. No flooding of the adjoining house has taken place since that date.

No serious difficulties were encountered in connection with the drainage arrangements at St. Nicholas Farm—the only premises in the Burgh not connected with the sewerage system. The drain leading to low water mark choked on occasion and required repair but no serious pollution of the foreshore occurred. The arrangements, however, are not satisfactory. In view of the increasing number of people who resort to the East Sands during the summer months, it would be an improvement if sewage from the farm were conducted to the Burgh main.

Nuisances.

Further complaints were lodged regarding offensive smells arising from the foreshore during warm weather. The east sands were again particularly affected. It was alleged that the odours arose from sewage but on investigation no signs of sewage pollution were found. Decaying seaweed was the cause of the trouble but no means of abating the nuisance were discovered.

Proposals for the improvement of the bathing pools came under consideration. It was decided to close the pool at the Castle, which was in unsatisfactory condition and to renovate the pool at the Step Rock. The improvements in connection with the latter are of extensive nature. Surface drainage from the terraces and banks is to be diverted from the paddling pond. Banks are to be excavated and new stone and concrete terraces will be constructed. Rock and sand will be removed from the bottom of the pool and a concrete graded floor finished in white slabs will be laid down. When the work is completed, the pool and its environment will not only be more attractive but will also be more sanitary.

The camping ground at St. Nicholas Farm was kept under observation and was visited by an official of the Department of Health. No cause for action was ascertained.

The number of dog licences issued during the year was 653. The figure is of interest as indicating the number of dogs kept in the community—one for every 13 persons.

The disturbance caused by barking dogs during hours when people are resting has been the subject of much complaint. Furthermore, the foul and sometimes disgusting conditions created in streets and by-ways is giving rise to increasing public protest. Difficulties of control are obvious but since persons with dogs on leads have been observed to make no attempt to prevent nuisances with resulting annoyance to passers-by and to shopkeepers, the time has come when legislative measures should be taken. Such people should be prosecuted. Dog lovers will doubtless object to interference but they have themselves to blame. The public must be protected.

In response to complaints which were lodged regarding lack of public conveniences at the West Sands, the Town Council provided four chemical closets. These are regularly attended to and contents are daily buried in lime. So far, no objection can be taken to the arrangement made.

Fumes from dry-cleaning plants in two establishments were found to be entering adjoining dwellinghouses. Exhausts from fans discharged into chimney flues with the result that trichlorethylene vapour—a chemical substance which has an injurious effect on health—was polluting the atmosphere of occupied rooms. Proprietors were asked to lead continuous metal pipes from exhausts to above the level of the walls of the buildings whereby fumes could be safely dispersed. In both cases the necessary work was done.

Refuse Disposal.

4,710 tons of house, trade and municipal refuse were disposed of during 1936, 4,078 tons having been collected from houses.

The tipping of refuse at University Park was discontinued during the year. A large area of ground has been reclaimed with the result that the Park has been considerably improved for recreational purposes. It was noticeable that throughout the operations, no serious causes for complaint arose. Unfortunately, the University Authorities could not see their way to permit further use of the ground as a refuse tip sufficient levelling having been effected for their purposes.

The Town Council therefore had to resort to the West Sands as a dumping ground. The daily deposit of refuse is leading to the gradual disappearance of the dunes lining the sands and to the creation of an embankment along the foreshore. Controlled tipping is carried out and little of objectionable nature has

occurred so far as nuisances are concerned. On the other hand, it is perhaps a pity to see the natural features of the sea-board being obliterated.

Unfortunately, no ground for tipping purposes can be obtained in the immediate neighbourhood of the Burgh. Suitable hollows and quarries lie at some distance whereby if they were used, considerable expense would arise through transport.

Some consideration was given to the erection of a destructor but no definite decision was reached. Judging by experiences elsewhere, it can be said that a destructor would not provide a suitable means for refuse disposal for the Burgh.

104 tons of waste paper were collected during the year—most was baled and sold, but some was burned at the old refuse depot at Cannongate. As a result of complaints received regarding smoke nuisances, the burning of refuse has not been so frequently undertaken of recent years.

A good response was made to the Town Council's order that on and after 15th May 1936 householders should provide themselves with standard lidded refuse bins. Many householders have still to obtain these receptacles, however. Pressure will be brought to bear upon defaulters since it is in the interests of the appearance of the Burgh that orderliness should be a feature of its methods of refuse disposal.

Water Supply.

At the beginning of the year Cameron Reservoir, the chief source of water supply, was overflowing. In October the water level had sunk to 14 feet 4 inches, the equivalent capacity to which was 66 million gallons. At the end of the year the level had risen to 17 inches. At no time, therefore, was there a scarcity of water. At its lowest level the Reservoir held 73 days supply.

The Reservoir abounds with animal and vegetable life and erosion of the banks has led to the depositing of much silt. At present, the muddy bottom and the luxuriant growth of water weeds constitute merely a source of annoyance to fishers. It is possible, however, that these factors may in the future give rise to trouble necessitating considerable expenditure in cleaning and in pitching the banks. So far, nevertheless, all has gone well although great strain is thrown upon the screens and primary filters which cope with a raw water heavily contaminated with minute animal life and suspended vegetable matter.

The average consumption of water per head of population was 65.78 gallons, 2.01 gallons more than in the previous year.

The consumption of water in St. Andrews has always been high. It is said that 30 gallons per head is a sufficient amount for any urban community but in St. Andrews, except for 1919 when the average amount fell to 32.22 gallons per head, the lowest amount consumed has not been below 46 gallons per head during the past twenty-five years. The average consumption for that period is 57.1 gallons per head.

The number of residential scholastic establishments, boarding houses and hotels in the town no doubt conduce towards an abnormal consumption of water. Housing developments in recent years have also caused an increase. But to these may be added the fact that the population is using water more freely than ever before. The growing urge of the people towards comfort and happiness is causing them to have a greater appreciation of the need for domestic and personal cleanliness. It is good that this should be so and satisfactory that the water should be there for them in abundant measure.

Constant supervision was maintained over the quality of the water supply. At very frequent intervals samples of water from the water works and from different parts of the town were collected for bacteriological analysis. Throughout the year, *Bacillus Coli*, a germ whose presence is accepted as an indication of contamination, was found to be absent in 50 c.c. Indeed, on most occasions it was absent in 100 c.c.

In the Report for 1934 it was recorded that fresh water shrimps had made an occasional appearance in the water supply in one part of the town. In 1935 they were not observed. On one occasion during the year under review, however, they were found in the water supply of one house. The reason for their appearance and the source from which they originated was not definitely established.

The wooden barrier which was erected as a breakwater in Cameron Reservoir near the overflow walls was extended. The device has been a success and has been the means of preventing several millions of gallons of water being blown by the prevailing wind over the escape. As a prevention against needless waste of stored water, the arrangement is to be recommended.

The renovation of Lambieletham Reservoir was completed during the year. At the end of the year the water level at the Tower was 37 feet 3 inches. The Reservoir has a capacity of 12 million gallons and it is intended that it should act as a settling pond for water from Cameron Reservoir in order that the amount of suspended matter discharged on to the primary filters may be reduced. In view of the amount of disturbance of soil which took

place during the work of reconstruction, it may be that some little time will elapse before the new arrangement functions satisfactorily.

Atmospheric Conditions.

The outstanding climatic features of the year were deficient sunlight; a lower average temperature; fogs and frequent gales.

The sunniest month was June, when there were 245·6 hours of bright sunshine. The total number of hours of bright sunshine for the year was 1,485·8—7·4 hours less than the number for the previous year which also was deficient in sunshine.

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

The mean temperature for the whole year was 46·9°F., 0·5°F. less than the average temperature maintained over the past ten years.

The driest month was April and the wettest month was July. The total amount of rainfall for the year was 25·57 inches—0·24 inches less than in 1935. There were 118 days in which rain fell as compared with 124 days 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.	0·5	0·55	0·5	1·5	1·5	1·9	1·2	2·0	0·97	0·9	0·5	0·22

The average amount of radiation for the year was 1·02.

Housing Conditions.

At the end of 1936 the number of houses provided by the Local Authority under the various enactments since 1919 was :—

One-roomed houses,	..	..	..	..	4
Two-roomed houses,	..	..	..	..	129
Three-roomed houses,	..	..	..	..	260
Four-roomed houses,	..	..	..	..	115
Five-roomed houses,	..	..	..	..	18
					526
				Total,	..
					526

In addition, however, 7 houses, 4 of three apartments and 3 of four apartments, were built during the year by the Local Authority without Government Assistance.

31 houses were built under private enterprise. During the past two years there has been increasing activity in this respect—a sure indication of the need for houses and of the fact that the Burgh is a growing one. Before long a further extension of its boundaries will require to be considered.

Plans for the erection of 82 municipal houses and 21 private houses and for the alteration and improvement of 31 private houses were reported upon. Plans for the alteration of 17 existing business premises and for the erection or alteration of 43 other buildings were approved by the Local Authority.

Work continued throughout the year in connection with the erection of 120 houses under the Tenth Development of the Town Council's housing programme. On account of various unavoidable circumstances, progress was slow and at the end of the year a considerable number of houses remained to be completed. Nevertheless a commencement was made with the displacement of families residing in unfit and in overcrowded houses.

Preliminary steps were taken towards the erection of a further batch of houses under the Eleventh Development—56 three-roomed houses, 16 four-roomed houses and 10 five-roomed houses. There are, however, clear indications that shortage of labour is to have a serious effect on the rate at which these houses will be completed.

Official Representations regarding unfit houses which were submitted to the Town Council, some in previous years, came under consideration. Preliminary Notices under Section 16 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, were served on the proprietors of 221 houses. These houses are situated in South Street (48), North Street (69), Market Street (33), South Castle Street (17), North Castle Street (2), Loudens Close (9), Baker Lane (10), Crails Lane (7), Union Street (5), Woodburn Place (19) and College Street (2).

Proprietors of all these houses were given full opportunity of being heard in regard to their intentions concerning the future of the buildings and at the time of writing the following was the position of affairs :—

Demolition Orders had been made concerning	49 houses
Undertakings that they would not be re-occupied until they had been made fit were accepted concerning	130 ..
Action was delayed concerning	2 ..
Procedure had not been completed regarding	40 ..

In ten of the cases concerning which demolition orders were made it was agreed that the tenants, who are old folk, should be allowed to remain in occupancy during the pleasure of the Town Council.

The 49 houses which were the subjects of demolition orders comprise 12 separate properties. None of these have, so far, been demolished.

The 130 houses concerning which undertakings were accepted comprise 42 properties. Of these 18 are to be reconstructed as dwellinghouses with the approval of the Town Council and 6 are to be used as business premises. The Town Council deemed it advisable to approve plans showing the proposed works of improvement in some of these properties, although they were advised that the proposals were below the housing standard obtaining in the town. On the other hand, two of the properties comprising 15 houses have been razed to the ground by the proprietors to make room for two modern houses of excellent type.

There will remain about 18 properties which are not to be reconstructed. None of them have any historic value and only one or two are of interest architecturally. The majority are situated in narrow closes or behind high buildings. They will be allowed gradually to become derelict and will constitute a blemish on the environment of a congested neighbourhood. The proprietors cannot afford to reconstruct them and naturally the Town Council will not put the ratepayers at the expense of so doing in view of their dilapidated state and undesirable situations. Since in time the Town Council may be compelled to acquire and remove these buildings, it would probably have been better if demolition orders had been made and enforced. No doubt such action would have provoked a measure of protest particularly from people who have never lived in such houses, but it is not in the best interests of the Burgh that, for sentimental reasons, back lands should become disfigured with crumbling ruins.

From the 221 houses against which statutory action has been taken, 89 families have been displaced for the most part into new municipal houses. In a healthier more spacious environment these families are already bearing witness to the benefits which good housing conditions confer. Above all, the children are benefiting and it is for the children that new houses are principally being built.

Four Notices calling for the repair and improvement of houses under Section 14 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, were issued. In two instances the works called for were carried out. In the other two nothing has been done. The attention of the Town Council will be directed to these in due course.

There are more unfit houses in the town than are indicated above. Official Representations recommending procedure against the following additional number of houses have been placed before the Town Council.

South Street	1 property comprising 2 houses.
North Street.	1 property comprising 1 house.
Market Street.	1 property comprising 4 houses.
Argyle Street.	4 properties comprising 7 houses.
Abbey Street.	11 properties comprising 27 houses.
	Total—41 houses.

Further to these, however, there are unfit houses which have not yet been reported upon. Fleming Place and its neighbourhood have yet to be surveyed and it is possible that one or two houses which were overlooked during previous surveys of other areas may come to notice. It is estimated that there remain to be inspected about 30 insanitary houses from which families should be displaced.

The total number of unfit houses in the Burgh excluding those dealt with prior to 1936 therefore is :—

Number of unfit houses concerning which action is being taken,	221
Number of houses reported on but not yet dealt with,	41
Estimated number of unfit houses remaining, ..	30
	<hr/>
Total, ..	292
	<hr/>

From these, 89 families have already been displaced and among them there are 44 houses occupied by single persons for whom the Town Council cannot in the meantime make provision. There are therefore 159 families for whom alternative accommodation will require to be found.

In the Tenth Development 42 houses remain to be completed and in the Eleventh Development 82 houses will be built—a total of 124 houses.

A balance therefore of approximately 35 houses have yet to be found for families residing in unfit houses.

Re-housing of Single Persons.—There are known to be 44 single persons occupying unfit houses. Most of them are well advanced in years and some have received undertakings from the Town Council that they will not be disturbed. There are others, however, who remain the sole occupants of properties from which all other tenants have been removed. Their presence is holding up schemes for reconstruction or preventing demolition. Unfortunately, these people cannot be removed to municipal houses in view of the terms under which government grants are paid.

Some means will, therefore, require to be found for their accommodation. A hostel might be built but such buildings are liable to have an institutional look which render them unpopular. The idea has been considered before, but, nevertheless, might be worthy of reconsideration. A difficulty will be the selection of a site for such a building. It will require to be in the centre of the town for the convenience of old folk. It is possible that a condemned building or group of buildings might be converted for the purpose but care should be taken to secure sufficient surrounding space to avoid adding to the building congestion which already exists. Whatever scheme is adopted it is likely to prove expensive.

Overcrowding.—In the Report for 1935, it was recorded that, as the outcome of a survey undertaken under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, there had been found 142 overcrowded houses. During the year under review, 20 of these houses, all belonging to the Town Council, had been decrowded by transference of families into larger houses. No further action towards the relief of overcrowding was taken by the Local Authority.

On the other hand, it is known that, in the interval, many changes have taken place. Houses which were overcrowded are no longer so and others not previously overcrowded have become so. Steps are therefore being taken towards a revision of the information collected in 1935. Until this work has been completed it will not be possible to give an accurate estimate of the number of houses required to meet overcrowding. The figure is, however, likely to be in the neighbourhood of 90.

Total Housing Requirements.—As has been shown, 35 houses are estimated to be required to accommodate families who should be displaced from unfit houses, and 90 to accommodate families who should be displaced from overcrowded houses—a total of 125 houses. Against this number must be placed the number of fit houses which may be rendered available after revision of the overcrowding survey figures and the number of reconstructed houses rendered available by proprietors. It is estimated that about 50 houses will become so available. About 75 houses will therefore still require to be provided by the Town Council—in other words, a number rather less than the balance of the Eleventh Development of the housing programme which originally totalled 160 houses. In view of the difficulties which presently attend house building, however, no definite recommendation will be made towards this end until such time as it is possible to ascertain accurately the effect on unsatisfactory housing conditions of the Town Council's present commitments.

Applicants for Houses.—The number of applicants for houses whose names appeared on the Housing Register on 31st December 1936, was :—

	<i>Applicants.</i>
Two-roomed houses,	62
Three-roomed houses,	53
Four and Five-roomed houses,	18
Total	133

It will be noted that there is a preponderance of applicants for houses of smaller size.

Present day housing legislation is directed towards the provision of houses only for families residing in unfit or in overcrowded houses. The only circumstance under which ordinary applicants can receive a municipal house is in the event of one becoming vacated. By this method in the past many applicants were accommodated. Now, however, the claims of families residing in unfit and in overcrowded houses have become so clamant that the Town Council have had to discontinue the practice. Applicants will therefore require to seek houses for themselves or await the time when a sufficient number of houses has been built to meet the requirements of the Housing Acts, or have been provided by private proprietors.

Letting of Town Council Houses.—The question of the subletting of municipal houses without permission was considered by the Town Council who circularised all their tenants intimating that application for permission must always be made. The result has been that the number of applications has increased considerably. Every case is considered and approval is withheld should circumstances warrant. No defaulters have so far been discovered but should any such be found, the Town Council will be in a position to take firm action.

Building Byelaws.

Draft Byelaws regulating the construction of buildings were prepared and submitted to the Town Council in 1934. They have not yet been considered. It is unfortunate that they are not in force since they would have strengthened the position of the Town Council in their dealings with proprietors who submitted proposals for the renovation of condemned houses.

On the other hand, it is understood that the Department of Health are about to issue a new set of Model Byelaws. The draft Byelaws will be revised in the light of these and the Town Council will again be asked to give the matter their attention.

Town Planning.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that preliminary steps have now been taken towards the creation of a town planning area for St. Andrews. Proposals are of tentative nature so far and consideration has been given only to the outline of the area which will be affected. Much remains to be done before the scheme is completed and the future roads, building sites and open spaces of the Burgh and its neighbourhood are defined. By such means of control any appearance of haphazard development will be avoided as the town grows.

In the course of the work, the future of the old harbour and its neighbourhood will come under consideration. The district lends itself to development as a place of recreation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

An increase occurred in the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases. As compared with 53 cases in 1935, the following number of cases were notified :—

Scarlet Fever,	12
Diphtheria,	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia,	7
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia,	5
Puerperal Pyrexia,	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	10
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis,	5
Total,	61

The twelve cases of scarlet fever marked the termination of a minor epidemic which has continued since 1933. During the past five years the number of cases notified has been :—

Year.	No. of Cases.
1932	8
1933	24
1934	40
1935	27
1936	12

During that period there has been a widespread epidemic in Scotland and the Burgh is fortunate to have escaped so lightly. In proportion to their size several neighbouring Burghs have had many more cases.

An important factor regulating the incidence of an infectious disease is the liability of the population to acquire it. That is to say that the longer a susceptible community remains free from an infectious disease, increasingly greater becomes its chances of infection. It is therefore remarkable that so comparatively few cases occurred in St. Andrews since more than twelve years have elapsed since last scarlet fever appeared in epidemic proportions.

A considerable increase took place in the number of cases of diphtheria. There was nothing in the nature of an epidemic but from January till May, cases appeared at the rate of two or three a month. It is commonly found that at the conclusion of a major outbreak of scarlet fever, the incidence of cases of diphtheria increases. Without doubt the immunisation of the juvenile population against diphtheria which has been going on since 1927 has played a part in curtailing the number of cases which occurred. There is room, however, for still greater utilisation of this protective measure. It would be a good thing for the Burgh if every child was immunised before entering school.

The normal incidence of Acute Influenzal Penumonia was increased by the occurrence of an extensive outbreak of Influenza at the end of the year.

The number of cases of tuberculosis showed an increase due to an increase in the number of cases of pulmonary type. The majority of these patients were between twenty-five and forty-five years of age, and several of them were notified not because they showed active signs of the disease but because on testing they gave a positive reaction to infection. The number of new cases suffering from non-pulmonary disease remained unchanged. With one exception, their ages were between five and fifteen years. Most of the cases of both types resided in new houses. The fact is not of much significance in view of the number of new houses, both private and municipal, which have been built and of the number of old houses which have been closed.

Thirty-five cases of infectious diseases were admitted to the City Hospital—34 from St. Andrews Burgh and 1 from the landward part of the County. The average duration of stay of patients was 31 days.

The following Table indicates the nature of the diseases from which the patients suffered :—

Locality.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Pneu- monia.	Measles and		Mumps.	Total.
				Pneu- monia.	Measles.		
St. Andrews ..	11	16	3	2	1	1	34
County Landward	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	12	16	3	2	1	1	35

Two deaths occurred in hospital—one from scarlet fever and another from diphtheria. Both patients were severely ill and died a few hours after admission.

Dr. Elenora I. Simpson was appointed Medical Superintendent, Dr. Kippen having obtained a Public Health appointment elsewhere. The Doctors and Miss Sanderson, the Matron, were most painstaking and successful in their treatment of patients. The time is not far distant when reorganisation of the hospital services in the County may necessitate the closure of the City Hospital, but the people of St. Andrews can expect to receive no more efficient and loyal service than they have received at the hands of the hospital staff.

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

“Nursing for the first six months of the year was extremely heavy although ten was the highest number of patients at one time. All the wards were in use with various infections.

“Sixteen patients were admitted suffering from diphtheria. Eight of these were adults and eight children. An adult admitted in a serious condition died a few hours after admission. One patient admitted with diphtheria was on his second day in hospital suspected of incubating measles. He was isolated at once and three days later developed a measles rash. Two children also suffering from diphtheria who had been with him in the same ward developed measles twelve days after his isolation. Another patient admitted with diphtheria showed a measles rash the morning after admission. Measles patients and contacts were isolated and no further cases developed. A boy of six suffering from diphtheria had a long drawn out illness. From the beginning his illness was complicated with severe nephritis. After a month in hospital he developed palatal paresis, internal strabismus of the left eye, paresis of the left side of the face and weakness of the left arm and leg. These affections had begun slightly to improve when pharyngeal paralysis set in and for ten days he was gravely ill. He made a remarkable recovery and left hospital at the end of fourteen weeks. Other cases of diphtheria all made uninterrupted recoveries.

“Twelve patients were admitted during the year suffering from scarlet fever—three adults and nine children. With the exception of one child who suffered from heart block, complications were mild, adenitis being the most common. One male adult admitted with scarlet fever suffered from severe toxæmia. He was gravely ill on admission and died within forty-eight hours. From the same house the person who nursed him and who had developed a sore throat was admitted to hospital. She showed no sign of a rash but other symptoms of scarlet fever were present.

Her illness was complicated by severe adenitis. During her fourth week in hospital an abscess in the occipital region of the neck was incised. She made a good recovery.

“ Three patients suffering from pneumonia were extremely ill. One at the same time suffered from whooping cough. They all made excellent recoveries.

“ Two children suffered from measles and pneumonia. One made an uninterrupted recovery. The other, who had been alarmingly ill, developed an empyema and was transferred to the Cottage Hospital for surgical treatment.

“ One adult was admitted suffering from measles. The case was mild and the patient made a quick recovery.

“ One adult patient suffered from mumps with complications. He was in hospital for a fortnight and for the first week was smartly ill.

“ From time to time in the early months of the year it was necessary to apply to the County Medical Officer of Health for both nursing and domestic help. In February a nurse was sent from Thornton Infectious Diseases Hospital. Her services were retained for a fortnight. Again on the 10th of March until the 1st of June the services of the staff nurse from Ovenstone Fever Hospital were obtained. In May a nurse was urgently required for night duty. A nurse was sent from St. Michael's Fever Hospital and remained for a fortnight.

“ Two new cupboards were added for ward use. All the wards, including kitchen and scullery, were painted and several new blinds added to the furnishings.”

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Immunisation against diphtheria is carried out at the City Hospital, free of charge, by the Matron, who reports as follows :—

“ During the year 144 children were immunised against diphtheria. This increase on numbers in previous years was due to Dr. Simpson whose advice to mothers is very much appreciated. Towards the end of 1935 it became customary to give one injection of Alum Precipitated Toxoid instead of the three injections of Toxoid Antitoxin Mixture which previously had been routine. A few of the older children, however, received the three injections of Toxoid Antitoxin Mixture.

“ Of the 144 children immunised during the year, 127 were Schick tested. Seventeen children were Schick tested who had been immunised in 1935, making a total of 144. A notification was sent to every mother who had had her children immunised during the year, requesting return for Schick testing. A few

mothers failed to bring their children, while four children had left St. Andrews. Five children failed to return to have the Schick test read. One child was Schick tested who had not been immunised. The mother gave a history of the child having had both scarlet fever and diphtheria antitoxins when a patient in another hospital last August. The child showed a strong positive reaction to the Schick test.

“Negative reactions were obtained in 95 per cent. of cases after injection with Toxoid Antitoxin Mixture. Three different makes of Alum Precipitated Toxoid were used and negative reactions ranged from 75 to 95 per cent. In every case, children found to give positive reactions on retesting were re-injected.”

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

Having received an appointment elsewhere, Dr. Lois Kippen resigned from the position of Executive Medical Officer of the St. Andrews Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme after a year's excellent work. Dr. Elenora I. Simpson was appointed in her place.

No other changes took place in the staff.

Dr. Sheila MacLeod, Area Medical Officer under Fife County Council, rendered great help in correlating the work among pre-school children with her own among school children.

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

Births.

“Notified to the Health Visitor—100. Of these, 98 took place within the Burgh, and 2 took place outwith the Burgh and were transferred back. Of the 100 births occurring in the Burgh, 25 were attended by doctors in the Cottage Hospital, 2 were attended by doctors in Craigmount Nursing Home, and 2 by doctors in Dundee Royal Infirmary; 42 were attended by doctors and the Maternity Nurse of the Child Welfare Nursing Association, 29 were attended by the midwife of the Child Welfare Nursing Association.

“Of the 98 births occurring in the Burgh, two were illegitimate.

“In addition to the cases enumerated above, the maternity nurse of the Child Welfare and Nursing Association attended two cases in the County, under the arrangement made in 1930 extending the area.

“There was one still birth.

Infantile Mortality.

“ There were three infant deaths and one death among children in the 1-5 years age group, viz. :—

1-4 weeks	..	..	..	2—Prematurity.
6-12 months	..	..	..	1—Pneumonia.
				—
		Total	..	3
				—
1-5 years	..	..	..	1—Pneumonia.
				—
		Total	..	1
				—

Maternal Mortality.

“ One case of Placenta Praevia died in Dundee Royal Infirmary. One case of premature labour contracted pneumonia, gave birth to a still born child and died. Total 2.

Nursing and Midwives Service.

“ A whole-time registered midwife is employed by the St. Andrews Nursing and Child Welfare Association. This nurse is also Superintendent of the Child Welfare Centre and is responsible for the Observation Nursery and Ailing Babies Ward. She attends the Clinics held for children under two years and thus the first person whom the mothers see when they bring their babies to the Centre is the nurse whose services they have learned to value during their confinement. This helps to promote that happy confidence so essential in this work and which is an outstanding feature of the St. Andrews Nursing Service.

“ The Clinics are further attended by the County Council Health Visitor and the knowledge of the home conditions of the mothers and children possessed by both these nurses is of great value. The Superintendent and the Health Visitor between them act as a most valuable liaison between the mothers and the Medical Officer.

“ The District Nurse, who is employed by the Association, visits the sick and is present at the inspection of school children, and carries out the treatment of their minor ailments. She is also a registered midwife and available for emergency duty.

“ The Baby Craft nurse is in attendance in the Observation Nursery and Ailing Babies Ward at the Child Welfare Centre.

Report under the Midwives Act.

“ Notified to practise in the Burgh :—

J. T. Duncan.

Isabel MacDonald.

“ Calls for medical help :—

- 1 Torn Perineum.
- 1 Prematurity.
- 2 Post Partum Haemorrhages.
- 1 Varicose Veins.
- 2 Raised Temperatures.
- 1 Death of Baby.
- 1 delay in 1st Stage.
- 1 delay in 2nd Stage.
- Total 10.

Feeding of Infants.

“ Breast fed at 6 months	64
Bottle fed	34

Home Visitations.

“ Infants and nursing mothers	1486
Pre-school children	362
Expectant mothers visited by the Maternity Nurse of the Child Welfare Nursing Association, ..	521

Antenatal Consultations.

“ (a) Number of cases	22
(b) Number of visits	22

Post-natal Consultations.

“ Post-natal consultations	0
Post-natal visits	1100

Food and Milk Supply.

“ Food and milk have been supplied at the nurses' request to one expectant mother, two nursing mothers, six infants, and seven pre-school children.

Child Welfare Centre.

“ Clinics for the observation of children up to two years of age have been held as previously, twice weekly in sessions lasting 2½ hours. Older children are also seen at times to suit the convenience of mothers.

“ An interesting and important feature of the St. Andrews Child Welfare Centre is its continued use by every class of the community. The fact that its help and guidance are sought, not by one section only but by all, has in turn a profound psychological and educative value. It emphasises that one purpose which is the dominant aim of the Centre, namely, the desire to help every mother without distinction to rear healthy and happy babies.

“ It is easy to advise but more difficult to get that advice carried out. The Nursing Staff is therefore to be congratulated on the successful manner in which the ‘ follow up ’ work of the Centre is accomplished.

“ There is further, an ailing babies ward at the Centre. This branch of the work is capable of greater development and more extended usefulness than at present. It is not a hospital ward but a nursery where, for example, premature or marasmic babies can get that unremitting skilled attention and treatment which is impossible in their own homes, and which is essential for their proper progress, and even their survival. The existing accommodation is for five or six babies. It should be noted that the number of nurses required for the constant night and day attention necessary in such cases is just the same for one patient as for five or six. There is a very efficient Child Welfare Scheme operating in St. Andrews and in the Burgh there is usually not more than one or two ailing babies requiring resident treatment. It is clear therefore that an increase in the number of infants admitted by extending the area served, would be a more economical arrangement.

“ Words often fail miserably ; unless coupled with imagination they do not convey a picture. Two pairs of twins were admitted to the Centre last Autumn. None of the infants weighed more than 4 lbs. All were very weakly and their hope of survival prior to admittance was very poor. Thanks to the devoted care and skill they received they were discharged after a few weeks stay, perfectly normal vigorous babies, well fitted to continue in healthy growth and development. If those who are interested in Child Welfare could only see the difference which the skilled treatment available can make to those babies whose initial hold on life itself is so slender, none could fail to give further support to this “ life-saving ” branch of the work.

The Centre has a prevailing atmosphere of homeliness and the equipment is up to date. There is urgent need in Fife for two or three nurseries for resident babies but until this is financially possible it is very desirable that fuller use should be made of this existing nucleus at St. Andrews. The ailing child grows up into an ailing citizen who is a liability to himself and to the State. Nor can we afford, in view of the national call for greater physical fitness, to neglect health in the earliest years of life. The battle is often won or lost before the child is five years old.

Child Welfare Consultations.

“ No. of Sessions at the Child Welfare Centre	..	103	
No. of children on the register in 1936	..	393	
No. of attendances :—			
Under 1 year	..	1362	
1-5 years	..	260	
Over 5 years	..	2	
Visits to the Child Welfare Centre at times other than those of the doctor's consultation hours :—			
Under 1 year	..	173	
Over 1 year	..	18	
Observation Nursery and Ailing Babies Ward at Child Welfare Centre :—			
No. of Cases received—		Daily	Resident.
Under 1 year	..	8	25
Over 1 year	..	0	1
		—	—
	Total	8	26
		—	—
No. of visits	..	149	591

James Mackenzie Institute.

“ Tardy recognition has been given to the welfare of the pre-school child. Child Welfare Centres are now found in almost every town. The School Medical Service looks carefully after the children over five years old. But only in St. Andrews is there a long established working scheme for the regular observation of the two to five year olds. The children are recalled to the Institute for examination two or three times a year and the records so obtained are continuous with those of their attendance as infants at the Child Welfare Centre, and have in addition, notes of illnesses and disabilities attended by their family doctor. Many of the children continue to attend after they reach the age of five years and the School Medical Officer's notes are also added to their records. In this way information is being amassed which is invaluable both as supplying data for the promotion of the health of the individual child, and in the wider aspect of the needs of preventive medicine.

No. of sessions at the James Mackenzie Institute	..	71
No. of children attending in 1936	..	585
2-5 years	..	221
Over 5 years	..	364
No. of attendances in 1936	..	818
2-5 years	..	427
Over 5 years	..	391.”

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.

There are four single bed wards in the Memorial Cottage Hospital. Private cases only are admitted to these wards. The Duke of Kent Ward, recently endowed by the citizens, is available for necessitous cases whose home circumstances are unsatisfactory. The equipment and services in the hospital are of excellent type.

Thirty-three confinements took place in the hospital and 15 male infants and 19 female infants were born. All survived. There was one surgical induction in a case of hyperemesis gravidarum, five forceps deliveries in cases of delayed labour and three caesarian sections—two on account of contracted pelvis and one on account of cardiac disability.

Four of the babies were born in the Duke of Kent Ward—two of them were twins. In all cases deliveries were normal. One case of placenta praevia was admitted for treatment. Two of the mothers came from St. Andrews and the third from Strathkinness.

One normal confinement took place in Craigmount Nursing Home which is well equipped as a maternity home.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Meat Supply.

There are no private slaughterhouses in the Burgh. There is nothing new to report concerning the Public Slaughterhouse at Maryfield.

Certain structural alterations were found to be necessary in order to alleviate dampness which was permeating the east gable wall. Otherwise no alterations took place.

The equipment worked satisfactorily and was well tended.

The improvement in the ventilation of the cooling hall which was made in 1935 survived the test of the summer warmth. No complaints of "fired" meat were lodged.

A high standard of meat inspection was maintained. Suspected carcasses were detained by the Superintendent and examined by a Veterinary Inspector employed for the purpose by Fife County Council. The strictness with which the safety of the meat supply is safeguarded is praiseworthy.

During the year, 5,207 animals were slaughtered—1,269 cattle, 3,553 sheep and 385 pigs—as compared with 5,335 animals in 1935. 29,933 lbs. of meat were condemned and destroyed as unfit for human consumption as compared with 12,266½ lbs. in 1935.

Milk Supply.

The bulk of the milk supply comes from dairy farms situated in the landward part of the County. There still remain two dairy farms within the Burgh, however. Both are situated in the outskirts and both were kept in clean condition throughout the year. The dairy farmers in each hold the Accredited Clean Milk Producer's Certificate awarded by the County Council of Fife to producers whose milk is consistently found to comply with certain standards of purity.

Certified milk is sold in the town from three sources—Wester Balrymonth Dairy Farm, Mount Melville Dairy Farm and Cults Dairy Farm, Springfield. This milk is the best and purest type of raw milk available. It is supplied at reduced cost to every school child who cares to have it but it is unfortunate that its consumption both in school and at home is not much greater. Producers of Certified Milk have been at great expense in improving their herds, premises and equipment in order that a safe milk might be available for the public. They have earned and deserve a greater measure of support than has so far been given them.

During the year new legislation was introduced governing the sale of Designated Milks. Previous enactments were repealed and graded milk may now be sold as "Certified," "Tuberculin Tested," "Standard" or "Pasteurised." The intention was to introduce designations, the significance of which would be more easily appreciated by the public, but the result has been that the public are more puzzled than ever. The names do not convey much to them beyond giving the false impression that the milk is "doctored" in some manner. It would have been simpler and much more educative if milk was sold under first, second and third grades or qualities. Obviously a large section of the dairying industry would have objected to such a classification but surely the time for concealment is passed. Everyone who takes any interest in the subject knows that the bulk of the nation's milk supply is far from satisfactory as regards purity. The time may come when those in authority will have to admit failure in their attempt to secure safe raw milk for the country and cause all milk to be treated with heat to destroy disease producing germs before sale, but in the meantime the public should be wary of any milk which is not sold under any of the four designations mentioned.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Eighteen samples of food stuffs including butter, tea, oatmeal, sugar, sausages, rice and flour were submitted for analysis as to their quality. All were found to be genuine. Seventeen samples

of milk were collected for testing. Two of them were found to be deficient in butter fat content. The vendor of one was found not guilty on proceedings being taken before the Sheriff. In the other case proceedings were dropped.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

One hundred and eighteen visits of inspection were paid to factories, workshops and workplaces. No circumstances to which objections could be taken were found. Sanitary arrangements were good and no overcrowding was detected. From the health point of view, conditions of employment are good.

*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 Seventh Annual Report upon the General Sanitary Condition of the Burgh during the year 1936.

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,
1st June, 1937.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1936.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Rateable Value of Burgh,	£111,698
Estimated Population,	8,531
Area of Burgh (to High Water Mark and including Links),	1040·2 acres
Area of Burgh (below 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,	725·3 acres
<i>Wards (approximate areas, etc)—</i>	
<i>Area to L.W.M. Area to H.W.M.</i>	<i>Rateable Value.</i>
Ward 1, 291·20 acres. 229·00 acres.	£32,843
Ward 2, 154·60 acres. 80·00 acres.	£38,043
Ward 3 (including Links 314·86 acres), 1766·00 acres. 731·20 acres.	£40,812
<i>Mileage of Roads and Streets—</i>	
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
<i>Public Parks, Recreation Grounds, Playing Fields, etc.—</i>	
The Links (Golf Courses, etc.),	314·360 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 Greens, etc.),	6·682 ..
Woodburn (Children's Playing Field),	2·834 ..
	338·129 ..
East and West Sands to L.W.M. (including Rocks, Eden Mouth, etc.),	1171·600 ..
Total,	1509·729 ..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Temperatures.

During 1936 the coldest night was 20th January, when the lowest minimum reading 18 degrees Fahr. was recorded; the coldest days were 15th and 19th January, when the lowest maximum reading was 34 degrees Fahr.; the warmest day was 28th August when the reading of the highest maximum was 76 degrees Fahr., and the highest minimum during the night was on 25th and 30th August when 59 degrees Fahr. was recorded.

Sunshine.

The year 1936 had only 33 per cent. of the possible bright sunshine with a daily mean of 4.06 hours.

Arbroath took first place in Scotland, with a total of 1548.6 hours of bright sunshine, St. Andrews being third with a total of 1485.8 hours.

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

Arbroath,	..	..	1548.6 hours.
Montrose,	..	..	1539.9 ,,
St. Andrews,	..	..	1485.8 ,,
Aberdeen,	..	..	1465.0 ,,
Leuchars,	..	..	1448.5 ,,
Carnoustie,	..	..	1405.3 ,,
Edinburgh,	..	..	1385.2 ,,
North Berwick,	..	..	1380.6 ,,
Dundee,	..	..	1367.0 ,,
Ayr, ..	..	..	1280.0 ,,
Prestwick,	..	..	1243.8 ,,
Dunoon,	..	..	1211.4 ,,
Perth,	..	..	1200.3 ,,

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

1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
1376.8	1397.3	1539.9	1558.8	1493.2	1485.8

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 1936 :—

Month.	Daily Mean Hours of Bright Sunshine.	Total Hours of Bright Sunshine.
January,	1.95	60.4
February,	2.36	68.3
March,	1.92	59.6
April,	6.43	192.9
May,	6.31	195.5
June,	8.19	245.6
July,	4.89	151.7
August,	6.09	188.9
September,	2.87	86.2
October,	3.57	110.8
November,	2.37	71.1
December,	1.77	54.8
	Average 4.06	Total 1485.8

	1936.	1935.	1934.
Total sunshine for year,	1485·8 hrs.	1493·2 hrs.	1558·8 hrs.
Most in one month,	245·6 hrs. (June)	249·3 hrs. (July)	224·9 hrs. (July)
Least in one month,	54·8 hrs. (Dec.)	62·1 hrs. (Dec.)	15·5 hrs. (Dec.)
Percentage of possible sunshine for year,	33	33	35

Rainfall.

	1936.	1935.	1934.
Total rainfall for year,	25·58 in.	25·79 in.	27·84 in.
Heaviest fall in one month,	4·44 in. (July)	3·96 in. (Nov.)	3·82 in. (Dec.)
Driest Month,	0·53 in. (April)	0·78 in. (July)	0·03 in. (Feb.)
Heaviest fall in one day,	0·95 in. (Jan. 25) Jan. 29	1·49 in. (Nov. 17)	0·86 in. (April 12)
No. of Rainy Days,	118	124	120

DETAIL OF RAINFALL.

Month.	No. of days with 1 m.m. or more.	Bruce Embankment.	Pipelant Filters.	Cameron Reservoir.
January,	17	4·11	4·57	5·46
February,	12	3·41	3·53	4·20
March,	12	2·28	2·51	3·18
April,	4	0·53	0·56	0·85
May,	7	1·20	1·26	1·52
June,	7	1·53	1·32	1·67
July,	19	4·44	4·45	4·24
August,	4	0·95	0·97	1·47
September,	9	2·54	2·57	3·27
October,	8	1·05	1·19	1·46
November,	9	1·99	2·49	2·93
December,	10	1·56	1·82	2·05
Totals,	118	25·58	27·24	32·30

The following table gives the detail of Rainfall, Sunshine and Temperatures.

DETAILS OF RAINFALL, SUNSHINE AND TEMPERATURES.

Month.	Mean Temperature	Rainfall.		Precipitation.	Sunshine.		Temperature.			
		Total in Inches.	Most in a day m.m.		No. of days with 1 m.m. or more.	Daily Mean.	Percent. of Possible.	Absolute Maximum	Maximum and Minimum.	Date.
January	36.1	4.11	24	17	1.95	26	48	18	9, 10	20
February,	35.9	3.41	26	12	2.36	25	48	19	26	8
March,	41.7	2.28	15	12	1.92	16	56	28	31	3, 4
April	42.3	0.53	5	4	6.43	46	60	25	27, 30	21
May	49.0	1.20	7	7	6.31	39	66	34	18	2, 31
June,	54.5	1.53	24	7	8.19	47	73	34	23	5
July,	58.7	4.44	20	19	4.89	29	73	44	31	27
August,	59.8	0.95	11	4	6.09	40	76	43	28	7
September,	55.3	2.54	14	9	2.87	23	67	36	3, 13	26
October,	48.3	1.05	6	8	3.57	34	62	30	22	29
November,	41.1	1.98	9	9	2.37	29	53	25	3, 29	24
December,	40.3	1.56	8	10	1.77	26	54	24	17	7
Averages and Totals	47.0	25.58	14	118	4.06	31.6	61	30	—	—

WATER SUPPLY.

An adequate supply of water was maintained throughout the year, and the quality was invariably very good. The year commenced with Cameron Reservoir full and overflowing to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The lowest level recorded for the year was 14 feet 4 inches for a few days at the end of October. This represented a 73 days supply. The year ended with the reservoir having a depth of 17 feet, three feet below the level obtained at the beginning of the year.

Lambielesham Reservoir was completely repaired and refilled on 27th July, and is being used as a settling reservoir, the water from Cameron Reservoir entering there before being drawn off to the filters. The depth of water in the reservoir on 27th July, was 14 feet 1 inch, and the year ended with the reservoir having a depth of 37 feet 3 inches.

The average consumpt of water per head of the population during the year was 65·78 gallons per day, compared with 63·77 gallons per day during 1935, and 61·4 gallons per day during 1934, or an increased consumption of 2·01 gallons per day over 1935 and 4·38 gallons per day over the consumpt per day for 1934.

Nine hundred and ninety-two yards of new water main were laid down during the year as follows :—

10th Development Housing Scheme (Lamond Drive)	
6-in. diameter main,	470 yards
10th Development Housing Scheme (Pipeland Road to Largo Road) 6-in. diameter main, ..	272 yards
Strathkinness Road (Extension) 3-in. diameter main	150 yards
Dempster Terrace 4-in. diameter main,	100 yards
	992 yards

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

17 connections of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bore.	
9 connections of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bore.	
7 connections of 1-inch bore.	
Total, ..	33

During the year 65 notices were issued by the Water Department in respect of waste of water and defective fittings.

The following table gives the Abstract of Monthly consumpt of water filtered at Pipeland, and the Abstract of Consumpt of Water filtered at Pipeland for the years 1912 to 1936 :—

ST. ANDREWS WATER.

Abstract of Monthly Consumpt of Water Filtered at Pipeland 1936.

Date 1936.	Upper Wells (10" Meter)	Lower Wells (6" Meter)	Total Consumpt Gallons.	Pipeland.	Rainfall Cameron Inches.	Met. Station
January,	16,970,000	1,802,000	18,772,000	4.57	5.46	4.11
February,	16,340,000	1,597,000	17,937,000	3.53	4.20	3.41
March,	16,810,000	1,947,000	18,757,000	2.51	3.18	2.28
April	16,850,000	1,992,000	18,842,000	0.56	0.85	0.53
May,	17,600,000	2,192,000	19,792,000	1.26	1.52	1.20
June,	18,360,000	2,240,000	20,600,000	1.32	1.67	1.53
July,	19,750,000	2,768,000	22,518,000	4.45	4.24	4.44
August,	20,030,000	2,693,000	22,723,000	0.97	1.47	0.95
September,	18,180,000	2,107,000	20,287,000	2.57	3.27	2.54
October,	19,660,000	1,013,000	20,673,000	1.19	1.46	1.05
November,	18,570,000	985,000	19,555,000	2.49	2.93	1.98
December,	18,800,000	860,000	19,660,000	1.82	2.05	1.55
	217,920,000	22,196,000	240,116,000	27.24	32.30	25.57

Average consumpt per month, .. 20,009,666 gallons

"	"	per week,	..	4,617,615	"
"	"	per day,	..	657,852	"
"	"	per head,	..	65.78	"

ST. ANDREWS WATER.
Abstract of Consumpt of Water Filtered at Pipeland Filters.
Years 1912-1936.

Year.	Total Consumpt.	Average per day.	Average per month.	Average per head.	Cameron. Ins.	Rainfall 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	232,763,000	637,707.00	19,396,917	63.77	32.85	27.76	25.79	167
1936	240,116,000	657,852.00	20,009,666	65.78	32.30	27.24	25.57	180

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The removal of sewage within the Burgh is accomplished by means of two main outfall sewers serving what is known as the Northern and Southern Areas. Throughout the year the system of the Burgh has given no cause for adverse criticisms.

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

10th Development Housing Scheme, 9-inch sewer,	440 yards
Lamond Drive (Pipeland Road to Largo Road), 9-inch sewer,	205 „
Strathkinness Road (Extension), 9-inch sewer,	150 „
Kinkell Terrace (Extension), 9-inch sewer,	75 „
	<hr/>
Total,	870 „
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Fifteen new connections were made to the sewers during the year, these being as follows :—

City Road,	2
Priestden Road,	2
Nelson Street,	3
Kennedy Gardens,	1
Park Street,	3
Auld Burn Road,	1
Hepburn Gardens,	2
Greyfriars Garden,	1
	<hr/>
Total,	15
	<hr/>

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The system of collection and the method of disposal of refuse continues as formerly.

Tipping at University Park was completed during the year, and an endeavour was made to secure ground at Catcraig Quarry but in this direction we were unsuccessful. Recourse to dumping on the foreshore on the West Sands had to be adopted and this continued for the greater part of the winter, and is at present in use.

The adoption of the round covered bin has been well received, and a considerable number of householders have provided themselves with the new type.

The fouling of the footpaths by dogs has again been much in evidence, and the Town Council, after consideration, have decided to take steps to secure a Byelaw for the suppression of this nuisance. It is regrettable that this should be necessary,

but it is a common sight to see owners of dogs on leads allowing their dog to foul the footpaths, without any endeavour on the part of the owner to prevent it.

The extension of the occupied areas of the Burgh continues, and although no new streets were completed during the year, there has been a considerable extension in the housing area, which means the addition of these houses for cleansing purposes and the additional length of streets in due course.

HOUSING.

The housing question still occupies a considerable portion of the deliberations of the Town Council, and although action has been taken for the closure of 221 houses, the eradication of unfit property is very slow, due to various circumstances, and the housing needs of the Burgh still requires serious consideration, and from the 221 unfit houses 89 families have been displaced up to the end of the year. Progress, however, is being continued and it is hoped that all the 120 houses comprising the 10th Development will be occupied before the end of this summer.

There has been 130 undertakings comprising 42 properties, accepted by the Town Council. These undertakings are to the effect that the houses will not be occupied till they have been rendered fit.

There is very little doubt but that there are proprietors of some of these properties who cannot possibly face the cost of rendering the houses fit for human habitation, and as few of them will be of any service as stores the properties must therefore become a blemish on the appearance of the surrounding district, and fast become ruins.

An unfortunate additional aspect to that outlined has recently arisen, namely, that families are entering these houses and occupying them. Proceedings have been taken in Court against two families who are occupying houses which have been closed under the Housing Acts, with a view to their eviction.

It is consistent that while the shortage of houses exist, these empty houses should provide an attraction for homeless persons, and the making of Demolition Orders would have prevented the occurrence of this unfortunate practice.

Four notices in respect of Section 14 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, were issued. In two instances the work has been carried out, and in two instances continuation has been granted.

There are still more unfit houses to be dealt with, 41 of which have already been reported upon, and it is expected that about 30 unfit houses will be found in the remainder of the Burgh which has not yet been surveyed.

The position at the moment seems to be therefore that there are :—

- 221 houses concerning which action has been taken.
- 41 houses reported upon but not yet dealt with.
- 30 houses estimated as unfit, still to be surveyed.

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Of the above, however, 89 families have already been displaced, and there are 44 houses occupied by single persons which leaves 159 families still to be dealt with.

In the 10th Development there are still 42 houses to be completed and in the 11th Development, presently under construction, there are 82 houses, leaving a balance of 35 houses still to be provided for families in unfit houses.

As is mentioned above there are 44 single persons occupying unfit houses, and in some instances are sole occupants of properties dealt with, and their presence are holding up schemes of reconstruction, and in cases, demolition.

Some arrangement for rehousing these single persons is urgently required, and the question of a hostel has been considered, but the selection of a site may prove difficult.

During the year 34 houses of the 10th Development were completed and occupied and the preliminary work in connection with the 11th Development was commenced.

The position, at the end of the year, in relation to the provision of houses by the Town Council is summarised as follows :—

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
Tenth	1936	—	—	20	8	6	34
Totals	—	4	129	260	115	18	526

In addition to the above the Local Authority erected 7 houses—3 of four apartments and 4 of three apartments—without assistance, and 31 houses were built by private enterprise.

During the year 1936 twenty families were removed from overcrowded houses belonging to the Local Authority. No further action in this direction was taken by the Town Council.

From casual observation and enquiry during the year it would appear that many changes have taken place in the matter of overcrowding and until the survey is revised no definite figures as to the requirements can be given. The revision of the survey is now in hand.

At the end of the year there were 133 local applicants on the register for municipal houses, and present-day demands show that houses of two and three-rooms are the size required, there being 115 of the applicants asking for two and three-roomed houses, and only 18 for sizes above this.

During the year 87 houses were inspected and of these 62 were considered to be unfit for human habitation.

BUILDINGS.

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

New Municipal Houses,	82
New Private Houses,	21
Alterations to Houses,	31
Alterations to Business Premises,	17
Miscellaneous (Garages, etc.),	43
Total, ..	194

Eighty new houses were erected and passed during the year as follows :—

Municipal Houses,	35
Houses built by Town Council,	1
Non State-Aided Houses,	44
Total, ..	80

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

43 baths.
95 basins.
65 water-closets.
43 sinks.
28 wash-tubs.

Total, 274

It is interesting to note that 1,827 new sanitary fittings have been provided within the Burgh during the past 6 years, or slightly over 300 per annum.

REPORT for the year ended 31st December 1936, on proceedings taken with regard to 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 year,	87
(b) Since 1st January 1931,	289
2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation :—	
(a) During the Year,	62
(b) Since 1st January 1931,	226

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

3. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water-closet,	—
4. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year,	—
5. Number of houses where works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so,	—
6. Number of houses for which water-closets were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246,	—
7. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink,	—
8. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year,	—
9. Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so,	—
10. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246,	—

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1925.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| 11. | Number of houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for erection of which consent of Town Council was given during year in terms of Section one hundred and eleven, | (a) | |
| | | (b) | — |

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--|-----|
| 12. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14 (1), .. | | 7 |
| 13. | Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14 (1), | | — |
| 14. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during year by Town Council under Section 15 (1), | | — |
| 15. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted during year for a notice under Section 14 (1), | | — |
| 16. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16 (1), .. | | 149 |
| 17. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1) :— | | |
| | (a) Undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit, | | 37 |
| | (b) Undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit, | | — |
| | (c) Demolition Orders have been made during year under Section 16 (3), | | 8 |
| | (d) Closing Orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4), | | 1 |
| 18. | Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2), .. | | — |
| 19. | Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, | | — |
| 20. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by Town Council during year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation, .. | | — |

21. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during year in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced, —

TESTING OF DRAINAGE AND SANITARY FITTINGS.

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

- City Road (Mr. Foster's). Section of new fireclay drains.
 53-59 Hepburn Gardens. New drainage and sanitary fittings.
 28-30 Buchanan Gardens. New drainage and sanitary fittings.
 Bungalow, Strathkinness Road (Mrs. Montgomery). New drainage and sanitary fittings.
 137 Market Street. New iron drain.
 4 Bungalows, Nelson Street (T. Livingstone). New drainage and sanitary fittings.
 House, Strathkinness Road (Gillespie & Scott). New 5-inch main drain.
 House, Strathkinness Road (Gillespie & Scott). New drainage and sanitary fittings.
 House, Mt. Melville Road (Gillespie & Scott). New drainage and sanitary fittings.
 House, Wardlaw Gardens (Miss Linder). Section of new fireclay drain.
 4 Bungalows, Lade Braes (St. Andrews Building Co.). New drainage and sanitary fittings.
 1 Market Street. Section of new fireclay drain.
 10 Market Street. Section of new fireclay drain.
 112 South Street. New fireclay-drainage.
 Bungalow (Priestden Road) (J. H. White). New drainage and sanitary fittings.
 Kinburn Cottage (Town Council). New drainage and sanitary fittings.
 94 North Street. New drainage and sanitary fittings.
 Co-operative Bakery. New iron drain.
 4 Bungalows, Kinkell Terrace (St. Andrews Building Co.). New drainage and sanitary fittings.
 City Road (Miss Woodcock). New drainage.
 7 Dempster Terrace. Existing drainage and sanitary fittings.
 Northcliff, Scores. Existing drainage and sanitary fittings.
 The Dunes (St. Andrews Building Co.). New drainage and sanitary fittings.
 Bungalow, Auld Burns Road (Easson). New drainage and sanitary fittings.
 144 North Street. Section of new fireclay drains.
 West Burn Lane (Rodger). New drainage.

9 Kinkell Terrace. New drainage.
 64 houses at 10th Development. New drainage.
 St. Katharines West. New drainage.

BURGH POLICE ACTS.

During the year 104 warrants were granted by the Works Committee of the Town Council. Twelve notices were issued in terms of Section 164 of the Act of 1892. Seven notices were issued in terms of Section 117 of the same Act and one notice in terms of Section 119.

SCHOOLS.

The schools within the Burgh continue to be well maintained and call for no comment.

BURIALS.

One burial was carried out during the year in terms of Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. This was an adult male, and the cost was £7 9s, no part of which was recovered.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

No complaints were received regarding the condition of any of the burial grounds within the Burgh, and the grounds continue to be well kept.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

In a seaside resort, where large number of visitors are catered for, the provision of suitable and sufficient lavatory accommodation, in readily accessible positions is an impotent factor, and it was found, in previous years, that a great deal of fouling took place among the sand dunes on the West Sands and among the rocks on the East Sands. As a result of representation made to the Town Council, four sets of 2 chemical closets were provided on the West Sands for use in summer. Two sets are for Ladies and two for Gentlemen. The provision of these closets have been beneficial, and are maintained in good order, the contents being buried in lime, daily, and no complaints were received regarding their condition. Two sets of closets are placed alongside the Bathing Shelter on the West Sands, and the other two are about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile beyond, situated on the edge of the sand dunes. Something more permanent is desirable but the question of drainage is difficult of solution and would be costly.

No provisions have yet been made for public conveniences at the East Sands, and although the Town Council have endeavoured to secure a site for a pavilion, etc., their labour has, so far, been

in vain. It is pleasing, however, to be able to report that negotiations are again in progress between the owners of the land and the Town Council, and it is to be hoped that something definite may be accomplished, as the East Sands have become very popular during the last few years, and a great many of the visitors and inhabitants resort thereto.

While the centre of the city is well supplied with public conveniences, there is a lack of these in some districts, and the difficulty of securing a suitable site is one of the drawbacks. There is a need for a public convenience in the Argyle Street or Bridge Street area of the Burgh, and also in the vicinity of the Woodburn Children's Playing Field.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

No action has been taken during the year in this direction, and as explained in previous reports, properties lacking these facilities are being dealt with under the Housing Acts.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS.

One hundred and eighteen visits of inspection were made to Factories and Workshops within the Burgh and in no instance was it necessary to issue any notices.

The inspections were as follows :—

Factories,	52
Workshops,	54
Workplaces,	12
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Total, ..	118
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One notice was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, but on inspection it was found that the necessary work had been carried out, following the intimation by the Inspector.

NUISANCES.

Thirty complaints of alleged nuisances were received during the year ; seven of these being written and 23 verbal.

These complaints were investigated and the necessary action taken. Six intimations were issued in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and numerous verbal instructions were given with the desired effect.

Complaints were again made regarding offensive smells arising from the foreshore during warm weather, particularly at the East Sands and at the Step Rock. It was alleged that the odours arose

from sewage, but no evidence of sewage pollution could be found. Decaying seaweed, on the rocks, was found to be the cause of the odours but no remedy was found to abate the nuisance.

The camping ground at St. Nicholas Farm was visited from time to time, but with few exceptions, it was found clean, tidy and well managed. An official from the Department of Health paid a surprise visit to the camps, but no cause for action was found.

The drain leading from the farm buildings at St. Nicholas was choked on several occasions, but was cleared and repaired before any serious fouling of the foreshore took place. The drain from these premises is laid across the sands to low water mark and is not connected to the main sewer. This arrangement is unsatisfactory and the drain becomes choked frequently during the winter, owing to the high seas.

The question of the fouling of the pavements by dogs has been dealt with elsewhere in this report, and it is interesting to note that there are 653 licences in the Burgh, one dog for every 13 of the population.

Complaints were made regarding fumes from dry-cleaning plants gaining access to habitable rooms above two such establishments, and after investigation the necessary work was carried out to overcome the cause of complaint.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Fifty-three samples under the Food and Drugs Acts were procured and submitted for analysis during 1936. The following table gives the articles purchased and the result of the analysis :—

Article.	Total Samples.	Certified Genuine.	Certified Adulterated.	Penalties
Sweet Milk,	17	15	2	—
Butter,	1	1	—	—
Flour,	3	3	—	—
Oatmeal,	3	3	—	—
Margarine,	1	1	—	—
Tea,	3	3	—	—
Sugar,	6	6	—	—
Ground Rice,	4	4	—	—
Whole Rice,	5	5	—	—
Ground Cinnamon,	1	1	—	—
Cornflour,	3	3	—	—
Sausages,	1	1	—	—
Pepper,	1	1	—	—
Semolina,	1	1	—	—
Cocoa,	1	1	—	—
Cream of Tartar,	1	1	—	—
Sago,	1	1	—	—
Total,	53	51	2	—

The vendors of the two "Non-genuine" Samples were found not guilty.

Of the 15 "Genuine" samples of Sweet Milk the average "Fat" content was 3.61, the highest being 5.54 and the lowest 3.04.

The average "Non-Fatty Solids" was 8.69, the highest being 9.01 and the lowest 8.50.

The following are the particulars of the "Fat" and "Non-Fatty Solids" in the two "Non-genuine" samples of sweet milk :—

Sample.	" Fat "	" Non-Fatty Solids."	" Total Solids."	Water.	Deficiency.
1	2.61	8.87	11.48	88.52	0.39%
2	3.04	7.76	10.80	89.20	0.74%

SHOPS ACTS.

One hundred and thirty-eight visits were made during the year in terms of the Shops Acts, particularly as to closing and the sale of articles after hours. Several warnings had to be given for contraventions.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The slaughterhouse continues to be well supervised by the Superintendent and the premises were always found in good order.

Certain structural alterations on the ventilation of the "cooling-hall" has had a satisfactory result.

The following table gives the particulars of animals slaughtered and diseased meat seized during the year :—

Class of Animal.	Number of Animals.			Weight of Condemned Meat.
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle	1211	13	20	23,025
Sheep	3553	9	2	556
Pigs	385	1	8	318
Calves	58	1	1	66
Totals	5207	24	31	23,965

In addition to the above there was also seized and destroyed 5,968 lbs. of offal, bringing the total weight of condemned material up to 29,933 lbs. There were 427 seizures of diseased organs and offal. Last year there were 19 carcasses wholly condemned and 33 partially, weighing 7,785 lbs., and the offal and organs seized equalled 4,481 lbs. representing 390 seizures, and the total weight

of material destroyed was 5 tons 9 cwts, 2 qrs, 2 lbs., and for this year the condemnations weigh 13 tons 7 cwts 1qr. 1 lb. This shows that a very efficient and high standard of inspection is maintained.

UNSOOUND FOOD.

During the year the following articles of food were seized and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption :—

3-11 lb. tins " Polo " Brand boneless ham.
24 tins mixed fruits.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Sixty-one notifications of Infectious Diseases were received during the year, as follows :—

Primary Pneumonia,	7
Diphtheria,	18
Scarlet Fever,	12
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia,	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	2
Puerperal Pyrexia,	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	10
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	5
Total,	61

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.
Scarlet Fever,	12	..	3	6	1	2	..	..	11	1
Diphtheria,	18	..	2	7	4	5	..	..	18	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia,	7	..	2	1	..	1	3	..	3	4
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia,	5	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	10	..	1	2	1	6	..	..	4	6
Puerperal Pyrexia,	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Ophthalmic Neonatorum,	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Totals,	61	2	8	23	8	14	6	..	40	21