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REPORT

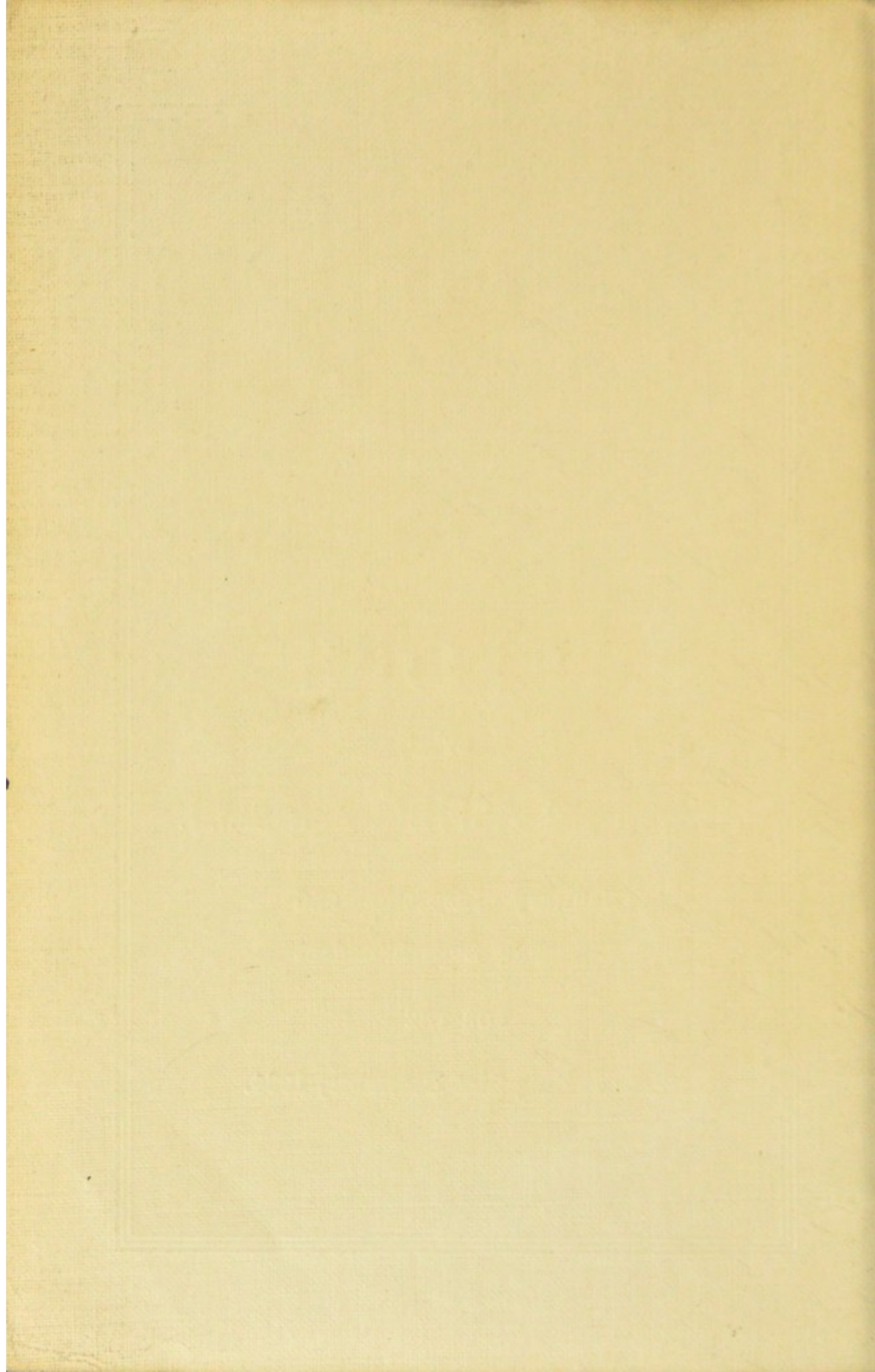
BY

WILLIAM ASHER, A. R. San. I.

Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent

FOR THE

Year Ending 31st December, 1934.





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REPORT

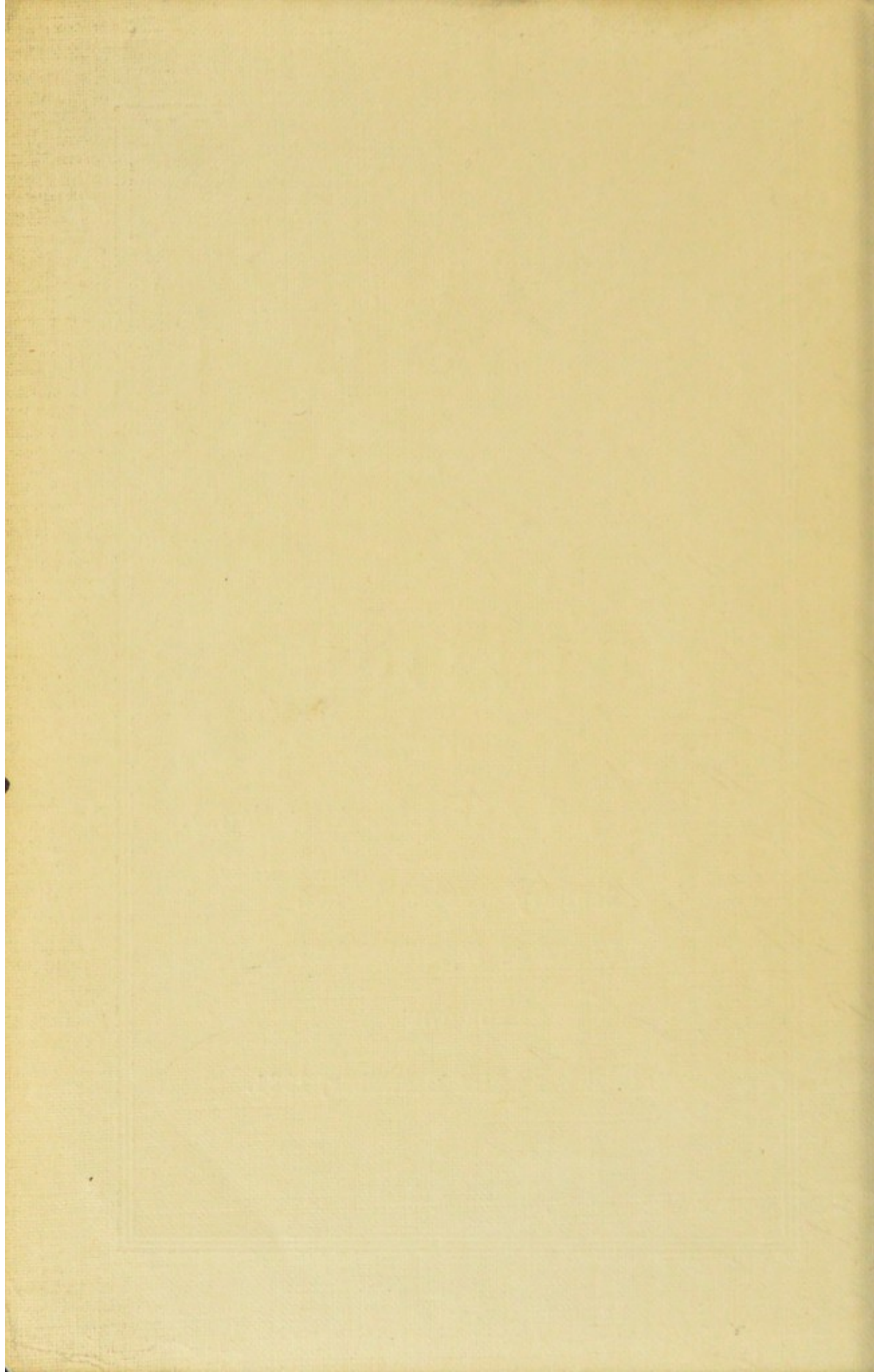
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8. (a) Schools; (b) workshops; (c) factories; (d) common lodging-houses; and (e) burial-grounds—sanitary condition.
9. Miscellaneous—any other sanitary matters calling for comment.

B.—HOUSING.

1. Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1925 and 1930, and Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931—Proceedings.

Include reference to:—

- (a) Sufficiency of working-class houses;
- (b) habitability of existing houses—action taken to deal with defective or uninhabitable houses;
- (c) clearance or improvement areas under Part I. of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930—proposals under consideration or contemplated; and
- (d) overcrowding—action taken.

C.—FOOD SUPPLY.

1. Milk—Administration of Acts, Orders, and Regulations. Include a reference (where the duties of inspection have been placed on the Sanitary Inspector) to the sanitary inspection of registered dairies and exempted premises—the conditions found, complaints received and dealt with, any improvements effected, and generally to all matters of outstanding interest. State how far—

- (a) Dairies conform with the structural and sanitary requirements of the dairy bye-laws;
- (b) dairymen and their employees comply with the requirements of the bye-laws relating to methods of milking, handling, and generally to the production of clean milk; and
- (c) articles 5 to 26 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1925, are being complied with.

Show—

- (a) the number of registered dairies in the area, and the approximate total number of cows therein; and
- (b) the number of premises exempted from registration (if available), and the approximate number of cows in such premises.

2. Meat—Administration of sections 33 and 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations. State the names and

addresses of new slaughter-houses opened and old slaughter-houses closed during the year.

3. Miscellaneous—Administration of other Acts, Orders and Regulations governing the supervision of the food supply, e.g., the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, the Imported Food Regulations, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations. Include reference to the sanitary condition of premises where foods are manufactured, prepared, stored, or exposed for sale for human consumption.

I.—STATISTICS.

Gross Valuation of Burgh,	£340,718
Population (Registrar's Estimate),	35,300
Area in Acres,	3,162
No. of Persons per Acre,	11.16

II.—WATER SUPPLY.

The total quantity of water pumped during the year for all purposes was 955,610,000 gallons, as compared with 944,840,000 gallons last year, being an increase of 10,770,500 gallons.

The quantity of water supplied by meter was 224,611,000 gallons, and it is estimated by the Water Manager that the quantity supplied otherwise than by meter for trade and other non-domestic purposes was 36,000,000 gallons. This leaves 692,000,000 gallons, equal to 51.2 gallons per head per day for a population of 37,000.

The above figures are as supplied by the Water Manager.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that during all the drought in recent years there has always been an ample supply in the city. That the means taken to provide a safe supply have proved satisfactory is borne out by the report of Professor Tulloch, who is responsible for the regular analysis of the water both before and after treatment.

He reports with regard to (1) Filtered water before chlorination:—"The examination of samples of this kind showed that throughout 1934 the filters were functioning well, and indeed were very efficient," and (2) Chlorinated filtered water:—"The average counts in the case of the water after chlorination . . . constitute definite evidence that the degree of chlorination was adequate without being excessive."

The following is a comparative table of consumpt for the past five years:—

Year.	Total Consumpt in Gallons.	Consumpt per head per day (exclusive of Meters).
1934,	955,610,000	51.2
1933,	944,840,000	50.18
1932,	914,884,800	49.6
1931,	893,215,700	47.9
1930,	916,497,800	49.95

Rain fell on 202 days, the total rainfall being 808.5 millimetres or 31.8 inches. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was on the 11th March, when 27.5 millimetres or 1.08 inches fell.

III.—DRAINAGE.

The following extensions to the sewerage were made during the year:—

602 lineal yards,	7" fireclay pipe.
585 " " " " " "	9" " "
696 " " " " " "	12" " "
485 " " " " " "	12" reinforced concrete pipe.
249 " " " " " "	18" " " " "

The smoke test was applied to three drainage systems during the year. These were all found defective. The repairs necessary to put these in order were carried out.

One hundred and forty-five intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were sent to Owners referring to choked or defective drains and gullies.

IV.—NUISANCES.

During the year 630 nuisances were discovered or complained of, and 498 notices under Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were served.

Three notices under Section 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were also served where no action had been taken following intimations.

One thousand, two hundred and forty visits of inspection were made.

The following are the particulars of the nuisances dealt with:—

Choked or defective drains,	79
Choked or defective gullies,	51
Choked or defective rhones,	21
Choked or defective rain-water conductors, ...	8
Choked or defective traps,	32
Choked W.C.s,	32
Choked sinks,	12
Choked or defective waste-pipes,	5
Defective and leaking roofs,	11
Dampness in houses,	44
Broken floors in houses,	25
Broken plaster in houses,	26
Broken ceilings in houses,	7
Defective woodwork,	10
Defective vents,	12
Broken stairs,	9
Defects in outhouses,	6
Smoke nuisances,	31
Defective surfaces of courts,	2
Accumulations of rubbish,	59
Verminous houses,	73
Poultry nuisance,	4
Nuisances from domestic animals,	21
Offensive smells,	25
Nuisances from refuse bins,	6
Miscellaneous,	19

630

V.—FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There were 130 workshops on the Register at the end of 1933. During the year 8 were removed and 5 added, leaving a total of 127.

A table of the various trades carried on will be found in Appendix II.

One hundred and thirty-two inspections were made, and 3 notices under Section 2 (3) and 2 under Section 9 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, were served on Occupiers.

Eight lists were received referring to outworkers, and four of these were from other Authorities.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

There is no development to report so far with regard to Cherrybank School and the Roman Catholic School in High Street referred to in my last report.

The lavatory accommodation at Craigie School, also referred to in my last report, has now been renewed and modernised.

VII.—OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are three offensive trades licensed within the Burgh, viz. :—

Slaughter-house,	1
Tallow Melting Works,	1
Manure Manufactory,	1

Regular inspections were made at these premises and there has been no cause for complaint during the year.

VIII.—COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

At the end of 1933 there were five common lodging-houses on the Register. The number at the end of this year was the same.

Two hundred and eighty-three inspections were made of these, 228 during the day and 55 during the night.

Twelve notices were served on Keepers as to contraventions of bye-laws. These referred to dirty walls, dirty W.C. apartments, accumulations and defective vents.

The following table gives the particulars of the various Lodging-houses, number of rooms, accommodation, and the average number of lodgers found at night:—

SITUATION OF HOUSE	No. of Rooms	Accommodation	Average No of Lodgers Found
1. 18 Skinnergate -	2	90	82
2. 59 South Street -	14	30	22
3. 34 Meal Vennel -	2	12½	12
4. 91 South Street -	4	25½	24
5. 26 Meal Vennel -	4	57	47

IX.—HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS.

There is one House Let-in-Lodgings on the Register, namely, Princes Street Hostel. This house consists of 28 rooms, with accommodation for 81 persons, and continues to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Regular inspections are made at this house. The average number of lodgers found was 61.

X.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The number of cases of Infectious Disease dealt with during the year was 451, as compared with 635 last year, a decrease of 184.

Of these 451 cases, 301 were removed to Friarton Hospital.

The cases notified and removed were as follows:—

	Notified.	Removed.
Scarlet Fever,	279	234
Diphtheria,	58	52
Erysipelas,	32	7
Phthisis,	24	3
Tuberculosis (other than Phthisis), ...	6	0
Pneumonia,	16	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	3	0
Puerperal Fever,	28	2
Typhoid Fever,	5	3
	<hr/> 451 <hr/>	<hr/> 301 <hr/>

Comparing the cases notified with those of the previous year:—

Scarlet Fever shows a decrease of	85
Diphtheria shows a decrease of	76
Phthisis shows a decrease of	7
Tuberculosis (other than Phthisis) shows a decrease of	18
Pneumonia shows a decrease of	32
Dysentery shows a decrease of	2
Typhoid Fever shows an increase of	3
Erysipelas shows an increase of	5
Puerperal Fever shows an increase of	26
Ophthalmia Neonatorum shows an increase of	2

The following comparative statement shows the number of cases of each disease notified and removed for the last five years, and the average over that period:—

DISEASE	1934		1933		1932		1931		1930		Average	
	Notified	Removed	Notified	Removed	Notified	Removed	Notified	Removed	Notified	Removed	Notified	Removed
Scarlet Fever	279	234	364	299	315	262	85	59	113	94	229	140
Diphtheria	58	52	134	123	93	89	83	76	110	102	96	85
Erysipelas	32	7	27	6	30	5	34	7	36	10	32	7
Phthisis	24	3	31	2	28	8	23	8	30	—	27	4
Tuberculosis (other than Phthisis)	6	—	24	1	28	1	22	2	29	—	22	1
Puerperal Fever	28	2	2	2	5	3	8	3	13	5	11	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	—	1	—	4	2	6	2	8	3	4	1
Pneumonia	16	—	48	—	20	—	18	—	9	—	22	—
Typhoid Fever	5	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	—	—	2	2
Dysentery	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	123	—	78	—	107	—	62	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	451	301	635	436	647	371	350	160	457	215	508	296

The incidence of the various diseases, both as regards the season of the year and the various Wards of the City, can be seen from the following tables:—

(a) Seasonal Incidence.

DISEASE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total		
													Notified	Removed	
SCARLET FEVER															
Notified ...	32	40	65	32	28	16	12	6	16	6	11	15	279		
Removed ...	23	35	53	27	23	15	9	6	14	5	10	14		234	
DIPHTHERIA															
Notified ...	6	8	9	2	6	1	1	3	5	7	3	7	58		
Removed ...	6	8	7	1	6	1	1	3	4	6	3	6		52	
ERYSIPELAS															
Notified ...	4	2	3	3	6	2	—	1	2	4	3	1	32		
Removed ...	2	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		7	
PHTHISIS															
Notified ...	3	1	5	—	3	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	24		
Removed ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		3	
TUBERCULOSIS (other than Phthisis)															
Notified ...	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	6		
Removed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
PUERPERAL FEVER															
Notified ...	1	—	13	3	9	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	28		
Removed ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		2	
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM															
Notified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3		
Removed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
PNEUMONIA															
Notified ...	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	2	1	2	1	2	16		
Removed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
TYPHOID FEVER															
Notified ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	5		
Removed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—		3	
TOTALS															
{ Notified	48	54	97	41	54	24	17	18	28	21	22	27	451	—	
{ Removed	33	43	63	29	31	16	12	10	19	12	13	20	—	301	

(b) Incidence in the Various Wards.

DISEASE	Ward	Ward	Ward	Ward	Ward	Ward	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Scarlet Fever	32	39	66	60	56	26	279
Diphtheria	10	11	18	9	9	1	58
Erysipelas	15	4	6	7	5	5	32
Phthisis	3	3	6	5	5	2	24
Tuberculosis (other than Phthisis)	1	1	1	3	...	...	6
Puerperal Fever .. ...	...	1	...	26	1	...	28
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
Pneumonia	6	3	3	2	1	1	16
Typhoid Fever	1	...	1	2	1	...	5
Total	59	62	102	114	79	35	451

The sizes of the houses in which the Infectious Diseases occurred and the number of inmates per room in these houses may be seen from the following tables:—

		1-Roomed Houses	2-Roomed Houses	3-Roomed Houses	4-Roomed Houses and over
Percentage of Houses occupied per Census Return of 1931.		% 3.8	% 31.7	% 29.2	% 35.3
DISEASE	No. of Cases				
		%	%	%	%
Scarlet Fever	279	11 or 3.94	75 or 26.9	79 or 28.32	114 or 40.86
Diphtheria	58	19 or 32.76	15 or 25.86	24 or 41.38	
Erysipelas	32	10 or 31.25	10 or 31.25	11 or 34.37	
Phthisis	24	6 or 25.0	11 or 45.83	6 or 25.0	
Tuberculosis (other than Phthisis)	6	...	2 or 33.3	3 or 50.0	1 or 16.6
Puerperal Fever ...	28	...	2 or 7.1	...	26 or 92.9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	...	1 or 33.3	1 or 33.3	1 or 33.3
Pneumonia	16	1 or 6.25	3 or 18.75	7 or 43.75	5 or 31.25
Typhoid Fever ...	5	1 or 20.0	1 or 20.0	...	3 or 60.0
Total .	451	15 or 3.33	119 or 26.38	126 or 27.93	191 or 42.35

DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	Number of Cases in Houses where the Persons per Room Number				
		Not More than 2 in a room	More than 2 in a Room	More than 3 in a Room	More than 4 in a room	Institutional
Number of Persons living per Room per Census Return of 1931		% 80.7	% 14.7	% 3.8	% 0.8	
Scarlet Fever	279	191 or 68.46	44 or 15.78	16 or 5.73	4 or 1.43	24 or 8.6
Diphtheria	58	42 or 72.4	9 or 15.5	4 or 6.9	1 or 1.7	2 or 3.4
Erysipelas	32	23 or 71.9	3 or 9.4	...	...	6 or 18.7
Phthisis	24	19 or 79.17	2 or 8.33	...	...	3 or 12.5
Tuberculosis (other than Phthisis)	6	4 or 66.6	2 or 33.3	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	28	1 or 3.5	1 or 3.5	...	...	26 or 93.0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	1 or 33.3	2 or 66.6	...	...	...
Pneumonia	16	12 or 75.0	3 or 18.7	...	...	1 or 6.3
Typhoid Fever	5	4 or 80.0	...	...	1 or 20.0	...
Total	451	297 or 65.85	66 or 14.63	20 or 4.44	6 or 1.33	62 or 13.75

The work of disinfection done in connection with the foregoing, and also in connection with 12 deaths from Phthisis and Tuberculosis reported by the Registrar, is contained in the following table of particulars:—

Houses,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316
Rooms,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	412
Beds,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494
Sets of Clothing,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491
Books,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	934

The total number of visits of inspection and enquiry made in connection with Infectious Disease was 1,092.

Three hundred and thirty-eight notices in terms of Section 50 (2) and Section 53 (2) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were served on Occupiers, 273 notices on Schoolmasters, 19 on Employers, and 41 on Librarians.

The Medical Practitioners' Notification Fees in connection with Infectious Disease cases amounted to £46 16s 6d:—

307 cases @ 2/6,	...	...	...	...	£38	7	6
144 cases @ 1/-,	...	...	...	...	7	4	0
25 cases @ 1/-,	...	...	...	...	1	5	0 (County)
					<hr/>		
					£46	16	6
					<hr/> <hr/>		

XI.—DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

At the end of 1933 there were 10 Cowkeepers on the Register and 66 Purveyors of Milk, making a total of 76. During 1934 3 Purveyors of Milk were removed from the Register and 2 added. The number on the Dairy Register at the end of the year was 10 Cowkeepers and 65 Purveyors of Milk.

The average number of cows found in the byres during the year was 85, as compared with 105 last year. The number at the end of the year was 86.

All dairy premises were inspected at regular intervals. Five cows and 2 byres were found dirty.

All the cows were examined by the Veterinary Surgeon four times during the year. The total number of udders examined was 339. One cow was found with suspicious udder and a sample of

the milk taken. This was submitted for both microscopical and guinea pig tests, but was reported free from T.B.

One hundred and twenty-five inspections of byres, dairies, and milkshops were made.

T.B. Samples.

Twelve samples of Sweet Milk were taken and forwarded to Analyst for T.B. examination. All these samples were returned as "negative."

Bacterial Counts.

Pasteurised Milk.

No.		No.	
1.	3,400	9.	3,680
2.	61,600	10.	17,200
3.	22,400	11.	32,320
4.	51,200	12.	154,000
5.	6,440	13.	13,680
6.	9,360	14.	16,880
7.	9,400	15.	5,160
8.	155,200	16.	16,920

Market Milk.

No.		No.	
1.	984,000	7.	13,540
2.	1,552,000	8.	19,320
3.	1,296,000	9.	76,200
4.	628,000	10.	28,040
5.	59,200	11.	92,240
6.	236,000	12.	57,000

Certified Milk.

No. 17 1,540

Grade " A " T.T.

No. 18 3,860

In connection with these bacterial counts, it is interesting to note that the Milk Marketing Board are considering a scheme under which producers of milk would be paid according to the quality of the milk produced, and are meantime collecting information which would allow them to fix a standard of cleanliness. We

have taken samples of the various grades of milk for bacterial counts for a number of years, and perhaps the following figures may be of interest. The figures refer to the four years ending December, 1934:—

“ Certified ” milk has varied from 1,010 to 2,040.

“ Grade ‘A’ T.T.” milk has varied from 2,800 to 8,760.

“ Pasteurised ” milk—only on 5 occasions (or 7.8% of the samples) has the count exceeded 50,000.

These figures show that the present standards set for graded milk are not too low, and indeed might be made considerably more stringent.

For ordinary market milk the figures vary within very wide limits, but at least 50% of all samples taken within the last four years have been under 100,000. The following are the percentages:—

1931,	50% under 100,000
1932,	88% „ „
1933,	51% „ „
1934,	58% „ „

During the same period the count in market milk has exceeded the million mark on nine occasions, or 10% of the total samples.

If the Marketing Board can fix fair standards both for quality and cleanliness and pay producers accordingly, it should go a very great distance to secure a milk supply which would popularise the slogan, “ I am for milk.” While that is so, there must be many producers who, while quite willing to co-operate, do not yet know the best methods for securing that result, and the intimation that it is the Board’s “ intention to undertake advisory and educational work ” in this connection will be welcomed.

XII.—FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The following table gives the analyses of all Sweet Milk samples taken during the year:—

No. of Sample	Milk Fat	Milk Solids	No. of Sample	Milk Fat	Milk Solids	No. of Sample	Milk Fat	Milk Solids
x 1	2.70	7.09	43	3.57	9.30	89	3.52	8.90
2	3.32	8.88	44	3.30	8.76	90	3.78	9.03
3	3.47	9.05	45	3.84	9.11	x91	2.90	8.91
4	3.57	9.07	46	3.11	8.70	92	3.56	8.74
5	3.52	8.86	47	3.02	8.85	93	3.35	8.63
6	3.46	8.91	48	4.55	9.04	94	3.04	8.85
7	3.84	8.62	49	3.57	9.21	95	3.34	8.90
8	3.44	9.14	50	3.78	9.22	96	3.89	8.63
9	3.05	8.87	51	3.35	9.01	97	3.48	8.82
10	3.73	9.1	52	3.98	9.00	98	3.62	8.77
11	3.36	9.06	65	3.50	8.90	99	4.13	9.01
12	3.57	9.11	66	3.40	9.01	100	3.96	9.02
13	3.52	8.74	67	3.45	8.85	101	3.84	8.82
14	3.31	8.97	68	3.78	8.85	102	3.36	8.81
35	3.26	9.11	69	3.66	8.90	103	3.05	8.86
36	3.56	8.98	70	4.65	8.69	104	3.02	8.96
37	3.04	8.76	83	3.23	8.65	x105	2.88	8.15
38	3.62	8.58	84	3.59	8.80	106	3.04	8.76
39	4.13	8.89	85	3.36	8.62	x107	2.74	8.12
40	3.51	8.77	86	3.18	8.76	x108	2.74	8.1
41	4.03	8.99	87	3.47	8.84			
42	3.71	9.03	88	3.26	8.58			

x These are "non-genuine" samples.

The average analysis of 64 samples gives 3.48 per cent. of milk fat, and 8.83 per cent. of milk solids other than fat.

From the above table it will be seen that the average of butter fat and solids other than fat are well above the standard laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations. There were five deficient samples, and three of the five were all in connection with one herd. These three are Nos. 105, 107 and 108, and provide a very interesting story. Sample No. 105 was taken in course of delivery to a large retailer and was reported deficient both in fats and solids not fat. Following our usual procedure, the matter was taken up with the dairy farmer who gave every facility for procuring test samples. The herd consisted of 32 cows in milk—31 being of Canadian-Friesian breed. Milking took place at 12 hour periods, 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sample No. 107 is the morning milk from the 32 cows, and is a fair sample of the total yield of 57 gallons. No. 108 is a similar sample from the evening milk on the same day, when the yield was 56 gallons.

Both samples are deficient in fats and solids not fats. Freezing point in all the samples tested was normal. The cows were well fed and appeared to be in good health. This was such an interesting example of a whole herd of a particular breed of cows giving a mixed milk under the standard that I decided to take test samples from each individual cow. Before this was done there were two or three changes in the herd, and the farmer was experimenting with a more varied feed, but the results were very similar to the official samples. Over 60% were giving milk under 3% in fat, and almost 50% under 8.5% in non-fatty solids. The highest yield of fat was 3.5% and this was given by four cows. We have only recently had any experience here of this particular breed of cow, and as I knew there was a large buyer of the breed in the next county, I got into touch with him to find out his experience. He had samples taken from four of his herds, both morning and evening, and the results show that the morning milk gave from 2.00% to 2.87% of fat, and 8.18% to 8.52% of solids other than fat. The evening milks vary from 2.51% to 2.97% fat and from 8.31% to 8.86% solids other than fat.

Of course one cannot condemn any breed of cows even after two such glaring instances, but it adds point to the proposal of the Milk Marketing Board to fix standards of quality and to pay on results.

Sixty test samples of milk were procured, and the average analysis of these was 3.25 per cent. of milk fat and 8.79 per cent. of milk solids other than fat.

The following table gives the analyses of test samples of Sweet Milk taken during the year:—

No. of Sample	Milk Fat	Milk Solids	No. of Sample	Milk Fat	Milk Solids	No. of Sample	Milk Fat	Milk Solids
1	3.2	8.75	21	3.0	8.90	41	3.2	8.88
2	2.8	8.68	22	2.9	8.91	42	3.3	8.89
3	3.8	8.70	23	4.5	9.00	43	3.2	8.76
4	3.4	8.89	24	3.2	8.80	44	3.5	8.90
5	3.2	8.75	25	4.7	9.10	45	3.4	8.90
6	3.2	8.80	26	3.4	9.00	46	3.1	8.80
7	3.3	8.90	27	3.7	9.10	47	3.4	8.80
8	3.1	8.81	28	2.9	8.67	48	3.1	8.68
9	2.8	8.76	29	3.4	8.91	49	3.9	9.01
10	3.5	9.01	30	3.3	8.88	50	2.4	8.76
11	2.8	8.78	31	3.4	8.90	51	3.8	9.10
12	3.0	8.80	32	3.3	8.86	52	3.2	8.86
13	3.0	8.61	33	3.5	8.91	53	3.3	8.78
14	2.5	8.80	34	3.6	8.90	54	3.6	8.68
15	3.1	8.80	35	3.4	8.88	55	3.3	8.78
16	3.1	8.76	36	3.6	9.01	56	3.5	9.00
17	3.2	8.88	37	3.0	8.75	57	3.6	9.01
18	2.9	8.75	38	3.8	9.10	58	3.3	8.80
19	2.8	8.76	39	3.2	8.75	59	3.7	9.12
20	3.1	8.70	40	3.4	8.90	60	3.5	8.90

The following table shows the nature of all samples taken and the number of each, with the number and percentage of not-genuine articles :—

ARTICLES	No. of Samples taken	No. 'Genuine'	No. 'Not Genuine'	Percentage of 'Not Genuine' Samples
Sweet Milk,	64	59	5	7.8
Butter,	6	6	...	...
Margarine,	12	12	...	...
Mince,	13	12	1	7.7
Sausages,	13	11	2	15.4
*Potted Meat,	2	2	...	...
*Chicken and Ham Paste,	2	2	...	...
*Tinned Salmon,	2	2	...	...
*Sardines,	2	2	...	...
*Mustard,	4	4	...	...
*Sponge Cakes,	2	2	...	...
*Pineapple Cubes,	2	2	...	...
*Lemon Curd,	1	1	...	...
*Lemon Cheese,	1	1	...	...
*Lime Water,	2	2	...	...
*Cider,	2	2	...	...
*Ice Cream,	6	6	...	...
*Double Cream,	6	6	...	...
*Seidlitz Powder,	2	1	1	50.0
*Gregory's Powder,	2	2	...	...
Total	146	137	9	6.1

(*) These are informal samples.

It will be seen from the above table that a number of articles were sampled informally. These included Seidlitz Powders. Two

samples were taken, one of which was reported "not genuine." It was deficient in Rochelle Salt and contained an excess of Bicarbonate of Soda and Tartaric Acid. The figures were:—

12.13 grammes of Rochelle Salt,
4.00 grammes of Bicarbonate of Soda,
3.07 grammes of Tartaric Acid,

whereas it should have contained:—

15.00 grammes of Rochelle Salt,
2.5 grammes of Bicarbonate of Soda,
2.5 grammes of Tartaric Acid.

In view of the case "Mason v. Cowdray (1900) 2 Q.B. 419," it was not permissible to take three powders and treat them as one sample and each powder as a separate part, and in view of the fact that the "genuineness" is concerned not with the nature of the article but with the accurate weights of the various constituents, it is not competent to treat it as the packets of Cream of Tartar were treated in the case "Smith v. Savage." As the price of the constituent salts is so small, it was not thought that the faulty dispensing was intentional and a second sample was taken. While differing slightly from the first, it was also deficient. The figures were as follows:—

11.35 grammes of Rochelle Salt,
3.86 grammes of Bicarbonate of Soda,
3.34 grammes of Tartaric Acid.

A warning was sent to the firm concerned.

Comparative statement showing the number of samples, and the number of "not genuine" articles during the last five years, Sweet Milk being shown separately:—

YEAR.	No. of Samples excluding Sweet Milk	No. of same "Not Genuine"	No. of Sweet Milk Samples	No. of same "Not Genuine"	Total Samples Taken	No. of same "Not Genuine"
1934	82	4	64	5	146	9
1933	40	2	88	13	128	15
1932	58	5	69	1	127	6
1931	84	6	50	...	134	6
1930	66	1	51	5	117	6
Average for 5 Years	66.0	3.6	64.4	4.8	130.4	8.4

Legal proceedings were taken in the following cases with the results stated:—

Sweet Milk.	No. 1.	Seller fined 40/- or 20 days.
Mince.	No. 28.	„ „ 40/- „ 20 „
Sausages.	No. 62.	„ „ 40/- „ 20 „
Sausages.	No. 64.	„ „ 40/- „ 20 „

XIII.—MARGARINE ACT.

Twelve samples were taken. These were found to conform to the requirements of the Act.

XIV.—MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Regular inspections as to the proper marking of imported fruit, etc., have been carried out under the above Act. One letter of warning was sent to a Fruit Merchant for failing to conform to the Regulations under the Act.

XV.—UNSOOUND FOOD AND REGULATIONS AS TO FOOD ORDERS.

The following quantities of unsound food were seized and condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

20 lbs. Pork Gigot.
6 lbs. Pork.
1 4-lb. tin Jellied Veal.
1 6-lb. tin Jellied Veal.
1 6-lb. tin Corned Beef.
3 4-lb. tins Brisket of Beef.
6 3-lb. tins Spiced Ham.
11 6-lb. tins Spiced Ham.
120 Partridges.
4 tins Peas.
2 tins Tomatoes.
2 tins Salmon.
4 tins Loganberries.
2 tins Condensed Milk.
1 tin Grape Fruit.

The following are the particulars of animals slaughtered in the Public Abattoir, and the quantity of meat condemned there:--

CLASS OF ANIMALS.	NUMBER OF ANIMALS.			Weight (in lbs.) of Condemned Meat and Offals
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle, -	4,448	49	43	30,459
Sheep, -	11,083	140	24	5,315
Lambs, -	3,531	—	—	—
Calves, -	111	3	1	417
Pigs. -	3,314	6	2	807

Comparing this table with last year, the number of sheep slaughtered is reduced by nearly half, but the number wholly or partially condemned is greatly increased. There is a welcome increase in pigs killed, which is a pointer to the effects of the operations of the Marketing Scheme.

XVI.—BURIALS.

Six burials (4 adults and 2 children) were undertaken by the Department under Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, during the year at a cost of £12 15/-.

XVII.—BURIAL GROUNDS.

The three burial grounds within the Burgh continue to be kept in good condition. These are under the supervision of the Superintendent of Parks and Cemeteries.

XVIII.—PIGSTYES.

There are 27 Pigkeepers on the Register, as compared with 26 last year. These piggeries comprise 117 styes, and the number of pigs kept was 574.

Two hundred and forty-one visits of inspection were made, and 17 notices, referring to drainage and dirty condition of styes, were served on Keepers.

XIX.—RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

No samples of Rag Flock were taken during the year.

XX.—RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920 AND 1923.

One certificate was applied for and granted during the year.

XXI.—RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Two hundred and sixty-three visits of inspection and enquiry were made regarding rats and mice infestation. Fifty-five complaints were received by the Department, and 40 notices served calling on Occupiers to adopt sufficient means to abate the nuisance.

Continuous attention was given to the Refuse Depot throughout the year. Poison was laid down periodically, and the gas machine was also used.

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

(a) Water Closets and Water Supplies.

There has been little improvement during the year so far as the provision of W.C.s and Water Supplies is concerned.

The total number of W.C.s used in common by two or more tenants is 2,070.

1,584	are used by	2	tenants.
426	„ „	3	„
48	„ „	4	„
12	„ „	5	or more.

The number of houses without sinks and water supplies inside the house is 136. Ninety of these are one-room houses where a mutual sink is in almost every case provided on the stair landing. Sixteen are houses in condemned properties or houses which are not to be re-let when the present tenants are removed. This leaves 30 houses, and 16 of these are in one property.

There are 13 properties without sufficient W.C. accommodation, and the number of W.C.s required is 18.

A report was submitted to the Public Health Committee dealing with these properties, and in October last authority was given to serve notices calling upon the owners (with certain reservations) to provide the necessary accommodation.

During the year 2 W.C.s for 2 properties, and 2 sinks in one property were provided.

The number of dry closets inside the Burgh is 17, and these are in isolated places in the Burghmuir and Barnhill districts.

There are no privy middens.

There are two ashpits—one in Dundee Road and one in Burghmuir—each of which is used by 5 tenants.

**(b) Sweeping and Washing of Common Passages, Stairs, etc.
(Section 115).**

Seventy-nine visits of inspection were made, and 50 notices under Section 115 were served on Occupiers for failing to clean common passages, stairs, etc., in rotation.

(c) Whitewashing of Stairs and Passages (Section 117).

During the year 915 inspections were made as to Whitewashing and painting of common passages, stairs, etc. Two hundred and one notices, referring to 142 properties, and 35 final notices referring to 23 properties were served on Owners and Agents.

(d) Dirty Houses (Section 119).

Eight notices were served on Occupiers regarding dirty condition of houses, and 24 visits of inspection made in connection with these.

(e) Cleaning of Areas (Section 120).

Forty-seven notices were served calling upon Occupiers to sweep and clean courts, etc., regularly.

Three hundred and sixty-six visits of inspection were made.

(f) Public Conveniences.

The amount drawn from the penny-in-slot locks during the year was £440 16s 2d, as compared with £442 6s 9d last year. £154 8s 2d was drawn from the men's lavatories, and £286 8s 0d from the ladies' lavatories.

HOUSING.

In my report of last year I referred to a scheme of 214 houses to accommodate tenants from unfit houses, and this scheme is now far advanced. About a quarter of the number should be ready for occupation by May, and other instalments will follow in course. There will be 48, 142, and 24 houses of two, three and four apartments respectively.

During recent months interest has been focussed on the national scheme for dealing with overcrowding. Overcrowding has for many years been illegal, but during the last twenty years very little has been done to abate it; first, because there have been no houses available to meet the need; secondly, because where houses may have been available, the overcrowded tenant has not been able to pay the rent; and, thirdly, because there has been no proper definition of what constituted overcrowding. It is too soon yet to say what form the present Bill may ultimately assume, but there can be little doubt that a definite effort is being made to meet a very pressing evil.

The Public Health Committee are alive to the urgency of this question, and are in a position to proceed with a scheme without any delay.

In addition to the Local Authority's scheme at Crieff Road, plans for 69 houses passed the Dean of Guild Court for erection by private enterprise. These comprise:—

12	houses	of	3	apartments.	
38	„	„	4	„	
19	„	„	5	„	or over.
—					
69					
—					

Ninety-one notices were served under Section 14 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, and in every case but one the necessary work was carried out.

CLEANSING.

The work in connection with the Cleansing Department has gone on during the year without anything calling for special mention. There have been practically no complaints, and, considering the amount of work involved, this points to the smooth working of the Department.

There is still, however, room for improvement in methods. The practice of putting out a variety of uncovered bins at the kerbside in the mornings leaves much to be desired, and the propensity of the public for dropping unwanted materials on the streets shows little signs of abating. Lighting pillars and tramway standards, to which litter bins were fixed in South Street and High Street have all been removed, and the Committee agreed to set up a pedestal litter receptacle as an experiment. I hope that in the near future a number of bins of a similar nature may be erected.

Two of the collecting vehicles, which have been in the Department since 1921, have passed from economical service, and it was decided to have them replaced. Two Albion vehicles have been purchased with totally enclosed "Principality" moving floor bodies, and it is hoped that these will help in keeping down nuisance from loading vehicles at the kerb.

The Refuse Disposal Plant at Friarton continues to give satisfactory service, and there is still a fair market for the material salvaged. I referred last year to the commencement of paper salving. Since then we have begun to sort the paper into various grades, and are thereby getting a better return for the work involved.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM ASHER,

Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Cleansing.

APPENDIX I.

Statement by Sanitary Inspector of Proceedings under the
Public Health and other Acts during 1934.

	No.
Subordinate Sanitary Inspectors employed,	1

I.—Nuisances.

Complaints received,	630
Intimations served under Section 19,	498
Notices served under Section 20,	3
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken,	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful,	—

II.—Workshops.

Inspections,	132
Notices served under Section 2 (3) of Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,	5
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken,	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful,	—

III.—Tents and Vans.

Inspections,	53
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IV.—Underground Dwellings.

Reported to Local Authority,	—
Notices to Owners (Section 74),	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken,	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful,	—

V.—Common Lodging-houses.

On Register at 31st December, 1934,	5
Common Lodging-houses belonging to the Local Authority, ...	—
Inspections between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.,	283
Inspections between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m.,	55
Intimations of Irregularities sent to Keepers,	12
Cases of Infectious Disease reported to Medical Officer (Section 97),	—
Unregistered Premises dealt with,	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken (Breaches of Bye-Laws, etc.),	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful,	—

VI.—House Let-in-Lodgings.

On Register at 31st December, 1934,	1
Inspections,	32
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken,	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful,	—

VII.—Infectious Disease.

Visits of enquiry, etc.,	1,092
Patients removed to Hospital,	301
Notices served under Section 50 (2),	}
Notices served under Section 53 (2),		338
Intimations to Education Authorities, Teachers, etc.,	333
Houses or Premises disinfected,	316
Sets of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected or destroyed,	985
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken,	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful,	—

VIII.—Burials.

Burials undertaken in terms of Section 69,	6
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IX.—Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

On Register at 31st December, 1934,	75
Inspections,	125
Contraventions of Orders or Regulations dealt with,	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken,	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful,	—

X.—Slaughter-houses and Other Offensive Trades.

Applications under Section 32 for sanction to establish,	—
Applications granted,	—
Applications under Section 33 for Licence or Renewal of Licence,	—
Applications granted,	—
Public Slaughter-houses (if any) belonging to the Local Authority,	1
Private Slaughter-houses,	—
Unlicensed Slaughter-houses dealt with,	—
Inspections of Slaughter-houses,	18
Inspections of other Offensive Businesses,	23
Number of such other Offensive Businesses at 31st December, 1934,	2
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken (breaches of Bye-laws, etc.),	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful,	—

APPENDIX II.

Worksheds on Register.

Bakers,	18
Basket Makers,	2
Bee Appliance Makers,	1
Beer Bottlers,	2
Bootmakers,	7
Blacksmiths,	2
Brushmakers,	2
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers,	6
Carpet Repairers,	1
Cycle Repairers,	4
Dressmakers and Milliners,	14
Electrical Engineers,	3
Golf Club Makers,	1
Ham Curers,	2
Jewellers,	9
Joiners,	9
Laundries,	1
Painters,	2
Photographers,	3
Picture Frame Makers,	2
Plumbers,	7
Rag Sorters,	1
Rubber Repairers,	1
Saddlers,	5
Sculptors,	2
Tailors,	14
Tinsmiths,	3
Wigmakers,	1
Window Blind Makers,	1
Wire Workers,	1

